City of Wildwood

Land Development Regulations

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WILDWOOD

FLORIDA

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City of Wildwood Land Development Regulations
City of Wildwood, Florida

PREFACE

Key Officials

City Commissioners:

Ed Wolf……..Mayor

Pamala Harrison-Bivins……..Mayor Pro Tem

Julian Greene…….……Commissioner

Joe Elliott……..Commissioner

Marcos Flores…….……Commissioner

Staff:

City Manager…….....Jason McHugh

City Attorney……..Ashley Hunt

City Clerk……Cassandra Smith

PREFACE

Numbering System

The numbering system utilized within this Code is similar to that used by other local governments in the state of Florida. This alphanumeric system starts with the Chapter as a numerical character. The next number, also a numerical character, pertains to a section within the Chapter. At the outset of each Chapter, all sections contained within that Chapter are listed. The remaining characters relate to the subsections. In many instances, sections have multiple subsections. Subsections contain both numerical and alphabetic characters.

Example:

3.7(B)(2)(a)(i)	**Chapter**
3.7(B)(2)(a)(i)	**section**
3.7(B)(2)(a)(i)	**subsection**

Page numbers are found at the bottom of each page. The page numbering system is a prefix system based on the Chapters contained in this Code. The number to the left of the hyphen indicates the Chapter number while the number to the right represents the number of pages in that Chapter.

Example:

3-17	**Chapter 3, Page 17**

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PREFACE

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1.1. Statement of Intent.

(A) The regulations and requirements contained herein have been made in accordance with the City of Wildwood comprehensive plan, with reasonable consideration, among other things, to the prevailing land uses, natural and historic resources, growth characteristics, and the character of the respective districts and their peculiar suitability for particular uses, and to encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the City.

(B) In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this Code shall be the requirements to:

(1) Promote the public health, safety and general welfare;
(2) Protect the character and maintain the stability of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural, recreational, historical and environmental areas within the City;
(3) Provide densities needed to accommodate the projected population and to provide nonresidential uses at intensities which meet the needs of City residents;
(4) Protect natural and environmentally significant resources;
(5) Provide adequate open spaces and recreation facilities which meet the needs of the residents;
(6) Promote transportation choices to reduce traffic congestion and to improve mobility;
(7) Define the powers and duties of the boards and appointed administrative officers;

(8) Provide adequate public facilities and services, and ensure that new development is served with necessary services and improvements without being a burden on the taxpayers of the City;

(9) Ensure that all future development approvals and permits for both new and existing projects comply with this Code.

(C) It is not intended by this Code to interfere with or annul any existing lawful easements, covenants or other agreements between parties.

1.2. General Code Provisions.

(A) *Effective date.* This Code shall take effect upon adoption by the City Commission.

(B) *Vested rights.* Notwithstanding any provision of this Code to the contrary, in order to be considered vested, a project must have been issued a development order. Projects which have received approval prior to the effective date may be developed and completed according to the preexisting requirements; however, the approved development order shall not be substantially amended after the effective date except to conform to the regulations established herein. In cases where a Planned Unit Development approval has expired and has not been granted an extension by the City Commission, the project shall be required to conform to the regulations established herein. Any applicant or developer claiming vested rights must do so on a form provided by the Development Services Department. Failure to claim such vested rights at the time of any application wherein vesting might be an issue shall cause any vested rights which might otherwise be in existence to be waived.

(C) *Unlawful alteration.* It shall be unlawful for any person to change or amend, by addition or deletion, or to insert or delete pages or portions thereof, or to alter or tamper with any part or portion of this Code in any manner whatsoever, which will cause the law of the City to be misrepresented thereby.

(D) *Amendments.* This Code may be amended provided, however, that no amendments shall become effective until a public hearing has been held. Each proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Development Services Director for review by the Planning and Zoning Board. Amendments are subject to approval by City Commission. Public notice regarding the time, place and date of the hearing shall be published per the Florida Statutes.

(E) *Supplemental documents*. Supplemental documents and manuals to this Code may be amended by City staff from time to time. Such amendments may occur without adhering to section 1.2 (D) above to allow for innovations in construction and land development practices and new technologies provided that the intent of the regulation, restriction or allowance does not contradict the intentions of this Code.

(F) *Saving clause.* If any part or provision of this Code or application thereof to any person or circumstances are adjudged invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall be confined in its operation to the part, provision or application directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered and shall not affect or impair the validity of the remainder of this Code or the application thereof to other persons or circumstances. The City Commission hereby declares that it would have enacted the remainder of this Code even without any such part, provision or application.

(G) *Officers', employees' liability.* No provision of this Code designating the duties of any City officer or employee shall be so construed as to make such officer or employee liable for any fine or penalty for failure to perform such duty.

(H) *Statutory references.* Any statutory references, herein this Code, are the 2010 Florida Statutes, as amended.

1.3. General Development Provisions.

(A) *Conformity with regulations.* Following, and upon adoption of, this Code:

(1) The regulations contained within this Code shall be adhered to be all lands contained within the municipal limits of the City of Wildwood.

(2) No building, structure, or land shall be used or occupied except in conformity with all of the regulations specified by this Code for the districts in which said building, structure, or land is located or is to be located.

(3) No building or structure or part thereof shall be erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved, or structurally altered except in conformity with all of the regulations specified by this Code for the district in which it is located.

(4) No building or other structure shall be erected or altered in such a manner as to:

(a) Exceed the permitted density or intensity provisions;

(b) Occupy a greater portion of the lot area than allowed; or

(c) Otherwise is contrary to the provisions of this Code.

(5) In all development activities, the applicant is required to take measures to preserve all natural, archeological, and historic features which will add attractiveness and value to the remainder of the property and the City in general. These features include trees, water resources, environmentally significant lands, archeological and historic areas and structures, and similar community assets.

(B) *Permit required.*

(1) No site plan or subdivision shall be approved, no plat shall be recorded, nor shall any building permit, certificate of occupancy, or any other type of development order or permit be executed, unless the project meets all the requirements of, and has been approved in accordance with, this Code. The City Commission or any aggrieved person may have recourse to the remedies in law and equity necessary to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Code. The City shall have the authority to conduct inspections of any project undertaken under this Code.

(2) Subdivisions and site plan review and approval shall be as specified in the individual Chapters of this Code.

(3) A building permit is required as specified in section 1.4 of this Chapter.

(C) *Certificate of occupancy required.*

(1) *Building occupancy.* No new building or addition shall be used or occupied in whole or in part, nor there be any change of occupancy, change in use, or change in nature of a use, until after the Building Services Director or the City designated building official issues an appropriate certificate of occupancy.

(2) *Contents of certificate of occupancy.* A certificate of occupancy shall contain the recognized street address of the subject property and the common name of the property. A certificate of occupancy shall also contain the nature of the occupancy, the number of occupants permitted, and the maximum floor loading when it is limited, if applicable.

(3) *Issuance.* Prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy, the City shall require copies of all applicable permits from outside agencies such as the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, Florida Department of Transportation and Sumter County. A certificate of occupancy shall be issued by the Building Services Director or the City designated building official.

(D) *Concurrency review required.* Certain applications may be subject to concurrency reviews pursuant to Chapter 7. A determination will be made as to the environmental, technological and fiscal impacts of the proposal on public services and facilities and the measures necessary to offset any adverse impacts and to promote positive impacts as required by state law. The assessment of positive and negative impacts will use the best available information. The applicant is encouraged, and in some cases required, to provide information that will assist in accurately assessing impacts. The City may require additional analyses as needed.

1.4. Building and Demolition Permits.

(A) *Permit requirements.* No building or other structure shall be erected, moved, added to, structurally altered, demolished or otherwise significantly changed without a building permit which was lawfully issued by the Building Services Director or City designated building official.

(B) *Requirements for issuance of building permits.*

(1) No building shall be erected on a lot or parcel of land subject to regulation of this Code, nor shall any building permit be issued, unless one or more of the following conditions exists:

(a) The lot or parcel is within a subdivision for which a final plat has been approved by the City Commission, and the required improvements have been installed and accepted by the City;

(b) The lot or parcel is within a subdivision for which a final plat has been approved by the City Commission, a surety bond for construction improvements has been posted, and there is ongoing construction of the required improvements;

(c) The lot or parcel abuts a public street which has been dedicated to the City and accepted by the City Commission, or the street is shown on a legally recorded subdivision plat, or unless a waiver has been obtained by the Development Services Director allowing such construction and the parcel otherwise meets City Codes; or

(d) A variance has been granted pursuant to the provisions within this Code.

(2) The following requirements must be met prior to issuance of a building, demolition, or renovation permit for building, moving, adding to, structurally altering or otherwise significantly changing any building:

(a) Necessary improvements must be provided and paid for by applicant;

(b) All exaction and impact fees for water, sewer, etc. must be paid and appropriate agreements must be approved. Proof of payment of all applicable County impact fees shall be provided;

(c) Building permits shall be refused if stormwater management site characteristics or other standards are not met; and

(d) Any performance or other bonds required by law must be posted.

(C) *Application for a building, renovation or demolition permit.* All applications for building, renovation or demolition permits, along with the appropriate fee shall contain plans drawn to scale showing the following:

(1) Actual dimensions and shape(s) of the lot(s) to be built upon.

(2) The exact sizes, dimensions, shapes, and locations of buildings already located on the lot.

(3) The locations, shapes, sizes, and dimensions of the proposed buildings or alterations to be furnished in duplicate at 1/4" = 1 foot scale.

(4) Other information which the Building Department deems necessary to determine conformance with, and provide for the enforcement of, this Code, the City Building Code(s) and Florida Statutes.

(D) *Permits from other agencies.* All owners of buildings or structures, both public and private, shall comply with any and all federal, state, and local ordinance, laws regulation, rules or other requirements.

(E) *Asbestos abatement.*

(1) No person may conduct an asbestos survey, develop an operation maintenance plan, or monitor and evaluate the asbestos abatement unless trained and licensed as an asbestos consultant as required by state law. All contractors or owners applying for demolition or renovation permits of public or private buildings or structures shall comply with all applicable codes and ordinances, to include asbestos regulations as required by F.S. Chapter 469.

(2) No person may prepare an asbestos abatement specification unless trained and licensed as an asbestos consultant as required by Florida statute.

(3) No person may conduct asbestos abatement work unless licensed by the Department of Business and Professional Regulation or such other agency as designated by Florida statute as the licensing agency for asbestos contractors.

1.5. Development Services Director and Buildings Services Director.

(A) The manager of the Development Services Department is hereby appointed as the Development Services Director and shall be responsible for the coordination and enforcement of certain provisions of this Code.

(B) The duties and responsibilities of the Development Services Director shall include:

(1) Receiving development applications, reviewing the same for completeness and presenting them to applicable members of the review boards or committees;

(2) Processing all development applications to ensure compliance with the Code and acting on all applications that do not require approval of a review committee or the City Commission. The approvals are limited to minor site plans, minor lot splits, temporary use permits, special event permits and home occupational licenses;

(3) Issuing those development permits that have been approved by the City Commission, Planning and Zoning Board, or Board of Adjustment;

(4) Present staff recommendations and act as the liaison between the City Commission and the Planning and Zoning Board; and

(5) Serve as the Project Review Committee Coordinator.

(C) The manager of the Building Services Department is hereby appointed as the Building Services Director and shall be responsible for the coordination and enforcement of certain provisions of this Code. However, the City Commission may designate the powers of the Building Services Director to another building official or department such as the Sumter County Building Department.

(D) The duties and responsibilities of the Building Services Director shall include:

(1) Receiving permit applications, reviewing the same for completeness and presenting them to applicable members of the review boards or committees;

(2) Issue building permits and certificates of occupancy;

(3) Receiving, investigating and processing any complaints submitted regarding violations of this Code;

(4) Giving notice, in writing, to such violators and the owners of the parcel of land on which the violation occurred, indicating the nature of the violation, stating what action needs to be taken to remedy the violation, and informing the violator of the penalties for continuing to violate the Code;

(5) Notifying the Board of Adjustment and the City Commission of any violation and providing the members with copies of any pertinent correspondence; and
(6) Act as the liaison between the Board of Adjustment and the City Commission.

(E) Should the City Commission designate the powers of the Building Services Director to another building official or department, the City Commission may delegate some or all of the responsibilities listed in section 1.5(D) to the Development Services Director.

1.6. Project Review Committee (PRC)

(A) *Purpose.* The purpose of the Project Review Committee (PRC) is to gather information to aid staff in presenting projects, to serve in an advisory capacity to the Planning and Zoning Board regarding certain proposed projects, to approve certain proposed projects, and grant waivers of certain technical requirements of the LDRs subject to the approval authority outlined in subsection 1.6(B), below. Meetings of the PRC are not public hearings but are open to the public and are held for the purpose of reviewing a proposed project's compliance with the technical requirements of the Code and granting relief where appropriate.

(B) *Duties and responsibilities.* The Project Review Committee shall be responsible for reviewing certain applications with respect to their conformance to the rules and regulations as established in this Code. After review, the PRC may determine substantial changes are necessary to meet the regulations of this Code. In such cases the applicant shall resubmit the application to the office of Development Services Director. Upon determination the project is in conformance with this Code, the PRC shall recommend the Planning and Zoning Board hear the project, along with conditions if necessary. Recommendations, conditions and plans will be forwarded to the Planning and Zoning Board. The PRC shall review and make recommendations to the Planning and Zoning Board on the following applications:
(1) Planned developments;
(2) Site plans;
(3) Improvement plans; and
(4) Final plats.

The PRC shall have the authority to approve minor lot splits, subdivision preliminary plans, and minor site plans in conformance with section 1.14 of this Code.

From time to time, the Project Review Committee (PRC) shall have the authority (but not the obligation) under this section to waive certain technical requirements of the Land Development Regulations (LDRs).

Waivers shall not constitute a revision to the LDRs. The burden shall be on the applicant to provide documentation and substantial support in favor of a waiver request for their project.

Any such waiver shall be made by motion and majority vote of the PRC voting membership and noted in the minutes of the meeting. All waivers shall be put into writing for execution by the PRC Coordinator.

Decisions of the Project Review Committee may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment in accordance with section 1.11 of the LDRs.

(C) *Project Review Committee Coordinator.* The Development Services Director shall be the liaison between the PRC and the Planning and Zoning Board and shall act as the Project Review Committee Coordinator. The PRC Coordinator shall have the following duties:

(1) Receive all applicable applications and review each application for completeness. The applicant shall be notified of the PRC meeting within seven (7) days of the application being deemed sufficient;
(2) Process all applicable applications to ensure compliance with this Code. The application shall be forwarded to the appropriate members of the PRC for their review;
(3) Record and make available to the public meeting minutes of the PRC;
(4) Present the recommendations of the PRC to the Planning and Zoning Board; and
(5) Approve, approve with conditions, or deny minor lot splits, subdivision preliminary plans, and minor site plans.

Decisions of the Project Review Committee Coordinator may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment in accordance with section 1.11.

(D) *Membership.*

(1) *Voting Members.* Voting members review, comment, recommend, and vote. The following positions comprise the voting membership of the PRC:
    (a) City Manager
    (b) Development Services Director – PRC Coordinator
    (c) Police Chief
    (d) Public Works Director
    (e) Utilities Director
(2) *Advisory Members.* Advisory members may provide input and recommendations but do not vote. Attendance of advisory members at PRC meetings is on an as-needed basis as determined by the PRC Coordinator. The following positions and entities comprise the advisory membership of the PRC:
    (a) City consulting engineer;
    (b) City Attorney;
    (c) Building Services Director;
    (d) Sumter County Fire Chief / Villages Public Safety;
    (e) Representative of the applicable utility providers (electric, gas, etc.);
    (f) Representative from Sumter County; and
    (g) Representative from the Sumter County School Board.
(3) *Other members.* The PRC Coordinator may request the attendance of other entities to represent areas of expertise and concern not represented by voting or advisory members. This may include, but not be limited do, the following:
    (a) Lake-Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization (LSMPO)
    (b) Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD)
    (c) Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)
    (d) Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
(4) The PRC shall meet at least once a month provided the need is present to hold such meetings. An attempt should be made to have those persons present who have expertise necessary to determine issues concerning the project.
(5) *Quorum.* A quorum of the PRC shall consist of three voting members.

(6) Members of the PRC are required provide review comments in writing to the Project Review Committee Coordinator five days in advance of the meeting.

1.7. Planning and Zoning Board.

(A) *Establishment.* A Planning and Zoning Board is hereby established for the City of Wildwood. The Planning and Zoning Board shall be appointed by the City Commission. No member of the Planning and Zoning Board shall be a paid or elected official or an employee of the City of Wildwood.

(B) *Duties.* The Planning and Zoning Board shall be responsible for the following duties and responsibilities:

(1) Hear and make recommendations to the City Commission on site plans, improvement plans, and final plats in accordance with the standards and procedures required by this Code;

(2) Hear and make recommendations to the City Commission on all proposed zoning amendments and conditional use permits;

(3) Make the final determination on requests for variances and special exceptions; and

(4) The City Commission may, by resolution, designate members of the Planning and Zoning Board to perform the functions of the Board of Adjustment. If the City Commission so elects, the term of office of the member of the Planning and Zoning Board shall run concurrently with said member's term of office on the Board of Adjustment.

(C) *Local Planning Agency.* In addition to its other duties listed above, the Planning and Zoning Board shall serve as the Local Planning Agency for comprehensive planning and other land use issues as required by Florida statute.

(D) *Comprehensive plan amendments.* The Local Planning Agency shall review all proposed comprehensive plan amendments and make recommendations to the City Commission based on the following being presented at the hearing:

(1) Justification of the proposed amendment has been adequately presented;

(2) The proposed amendment is not inconsistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the comprehensive plan;

(3) The proposed amendment should not be considered urban sprawl or exemplify an energy inefficient land use pattern;

(4) The proposed amendment will not have an adverse effect on environmentally sensitive systems; and

(5) The proposed amendment will not adversely affect transportation, potable water, sewer, schools or other public facilities without providing remedies to correct the system or facility.

(E) *Special Magistrate*. In lieu of a Planning and Zoning Board, the duties of the Planning and Zoning Board may be conferred by the City Commission to a Special Magistrate.

1.8. Board of Adjustment.

(A) *Establishment and purpose.* A Board of Adjustment is hereby established for the City of Wildwood for the purpose of acting as a board to review and decide appeals and Code Enforcement cases. This Board shall be appointed by the City Commission. The Board shall be appointed for three (3) years.

(B) *Powers and duties.* The Board of Adjustment shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

(1) To hear and decide appeals in cases where it is alleged that there is an error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an authorized City official while enforcing the City development codes and standards. Appeals shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Code. The Board may modify, affirm, or reverse the official's action; and

(2) To hear and take action on Code Enforcement cases.

(C) *Hearing schedule*. Board of Adjustment hearings will be held as needed.

(D) *Special Magistrate*. In lieu of a Board of Adjustment, the duties of the Board of Adjustment may be conferred by the City Commission to a Special Magistrate.

1.9. Annexation.

(A) *Purpose and intent*. The intent of this section is to provide for proper procedures to be adhered to for property owners desiring to be incorporated into the jurisdictional limits of the City of Wildwood.

(B) *Application procedure*. Petitioners seeking to be annexed shall submit an application to the office of the Development Services Director. The Development Services Director shall review the application and make a recommendation to the City Commission in the form of a staff report.

(C) *Public hearings required.* The City will publish written notice and hold public hearings as required by Florida statute for all voluntary annexations (F.S. 171.044).

(D) *Involuntary annexation*. Should the City determine to initiate the annexation of a parcel of land that is contiguous and compact without a submitted application from the property owner, the City shall follow the procedures set forth by Chapter 171 Florida Statutes.

1.10. Plat or Lot Vacation and Right-of-Way Abandonment.

(A) *Purpose and intent.* The intent of this section is to provide formal procedures for proper abandonment of land dedicated to the public or recorded as official plats in the public records of Sumter County.

(B) *Application procedure.*

(1) The appropriate application shall be submitted to the office of the Development Services Director. Petitions shall be accepted only if required information has been submitted and appropriate fees paid. In the case of a right-of-way abandonment, each adjoining property owner must submit a petition and fee, unless the abandonment is initiated by the City. Should any adjoining property owner not agree with the abandonment request, the other petitioners may still request it from the City Commission, which has sole authority to decide on abandonment. If the request is for the vacating of a plat or lot, a title opinion of an attorney at law licensed in Florida or a certification by an abstractor or a title company that the property is owned fee simple by the person(s) making application and certificates showing that all state and local taxes have been paid must be submitted.

(2) The Development Services Director shall review the application to verify the request is within the City's jurisdiction as outlined in applicable state law or interlocal agreements and schedule it for consideration by the City Commission.

(3) Public notice shall be given prior to the hearing and the immediate adjoining property owners as shown on the latest Sumter County tax roll shall be given notice by mail. Public notice shall also be placed in the legal section of the local newspaper as required in F.S. § 177.101(4).

(a) The City Commission will conduct a public hearing on the request to determine the advisability of said vacation or abandonment. If approved, the Commission shall adopt a resolution stating such approval.

(b) The City shall file the resolution with the Clerk of the Court in Sumter County for recording in the Official Records of Sumter County. The proof of publication of

public notice shall also be recorded. A certified copy of said resolution shall be forwarded to the Sumter County Board of County Commissioners as required by F.S. § 177.101.

1.11. Appeals.

(A) Any decision of the Development Services Director, Building Services Director, a Building Inspector, a Code Enforcement Officer, or the Project Review Committee may be appealed to the Board of Adjustment within 30 days of the date of the decision.
(B) Any person, department, board, or bureau of the City, City taxpayer, business, or other body or individual aggrieved by any decision of the Board of Adjustment, Planning and Zoning Board, or City Commission, which was made pursuant to this Code, may seek review and relief from a court of record in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Florida and the United States government. Such an appeal must set forth that the subject decision of the board or Commission (whichever is applicable) is illegal, in whole or in part, specify the grounds of the illegality, and be filed in the appropriate court within 30 days after the board's or Commission's decision which is being appealed.

1.12. Fees, Charges and Expenses.

The City Commission shall establish a fee schedule, charges and expenses and a collection procedure for development applications, appeals, variances, conditional uses, special exceptions, and other permits and matters pertaining to these Land Development Regulations. This fee schedule, charges, and expenses shall be included as an Appendix of this Code and posted in the offices of the Development Services Director and Building Services Director. The schedule may be altered or amended, only by resolution of the City Commission. Until all applicable fees, charges, and expenses have been paid in full, no action shall be taken on any application or appeal. All fees and charges are non-refundable, and such statement shall be placed on any and all applicants for action submitted to the City.

1.13. Quasi-Judicial Proceedings.

(A) The following rules for conduct shall be utilized for all quasi-judicial proceedings within the City of Wildwood:
    (1) Oral and written communications between staff and members of the public shall be permitted and encouraged.
    (2) The following standards shall apply:
        (a) All oral and written communications concerning the case, between Board members on the one hand, and the applicant or the public on the other hand, are prohibited by Florida law, unless made at the hearing on the case.
        (b) The staff report on the case shall be sent to the Board members and be available to the general public at least five (5) days prior to the hearing on the case;
        (c) Workshop meetings at which staff and the board discuss quasi-judicial cases shall be prohibited.
        (d) All oral or written communications between staff and the Board members, other than the written staff report, are prohibited. Attorneys for the Board may render legal opinions when requested by the Board members, but shall not engage in

factual determinations or advocate one party's position over another, except to the extent necessary to respond fully to a purely legal question.

(e) All written communications received by Board members concerning a pending case shall be immediately turned over to staff and should not be read further once identified as pertaining to a pending case. All such communications shall be included in the file maintained by staff and available for public inspection but shall not be included in the staff report. The staff report, any petitions or other submissions from the public, and all other documents pertaining to the case shall also be kept in the file and available for public inspection. During its presentation, staff shall offer all such written communications into evidence, and they shall be received by the board as evidence, subject to any objections interposed by participants in the hearing.

(f) All decisions by the Board shall be based on the evidence actually presented to the board at the hearing on the case, which shall include the staff report, testimony of all witnesses, and other evidence presented. Strict rules of evidence shall not apply, but evidence must be relevant to the issues before the Board, and hearsay should be avoided whenever possible.

(g) All testimony shall be taken under oath or affirmation. Each witness may be cross examined after testifying by the applicant, staff, or other interested parties. Board members may interpose questions at any time during the examination or cross-examination of the witness. At the conclusion of all testimony and legal argument, the case is closed to the public and discussion is reserved to the board.

(h) Any motion upon which the Board votes in deciding the case shall contain specific findings of fact and conclusions of law indicating the factual and legal basis for the motion. These findings of fact and conclusions of law shall thereafter be incorporated into a written document stating the decision of the board on the case.

(i) All evidence admitted at the hearing, and the original document setting forth the decision of the board, shall be maintained in a separate file constituting the record of the case. Upon approval thereof by the Board, the minutes of that portion of the meeting concerning the case shall be placed in the record. The record shall be kept in the custody of the clerk of the board at all times during the pendency of the case, and where there are multiple hearings on a single case, custody of the record should not be given to any board member, party or member of the public, until the case is fully concluded, except that any member of the public may examine the file in the office of the clerk at all reasonable times. Board members should not view the record until their particular board has issued a final decision on the case. Any member of the public may receive copies of the file upon payment of the appropriate fee.

(j) These rules shall apply to all quasi-judicial proceedings.

1.14. Project Approval Process.

(A) *Pre-application conference*. Pre-application conferences with City staff may be required. However, instances in which pre-application conferences are not required, they are strongly recommended to familiarize applicants with the development process and this Code. Any applicant seeking a pre-application conference shall notify the office of the Development Services Director.

(B) *General approval process*. The general approval processes for various types of project approvals are as follows:

(1) Annexation (Chapter 1):
- (i) City Commission (First Reading)
- (ii) City Commission (Public Hearing)

(2) Comprehensive Plan Amendment (CPA) (Chapter 1):
- (i) Local Planning Agency (Planning & Zoning Board).
- (ii) City Commission (Transmittal Hearing for Large Scale, First Reading for Small Scale)
- (iii) State agency review (30 Days Required for the State to Review).
- (iv) City Commission (Adoption Hearing)

(3) Rezoning (Chapter 3):
- (i) Project Review Committee (Planned Developments only).
- (ii) Planning & Zoning Board.
- (iii) City Commission (First Reading)
- (iv) City Commission (Adoption Hearing)

(4) Conditional Use permit (Chapter 3):
- (i) Project Review Committee
- (ii) Planning & Zoning Board
- (iii) City Commission

(5) Temporary Use Permit (Chapter 3)
- (i) Planning & Zoning Board
- (ii) City Commission

(6) Variance or special exception use (Chapter 3):
- (i) Planning & Zoning Board

(7) Site Plans (Chapter 4):
- (i) Project Review Committee (Minor Site Plans may only require PRC).
- (ii) Planning and Zoning Board
- (iii) City Commission

(8) Subdivisions (Chapter 5):
- (i) Preliminary Plan (may be combined with (b) Improvement Plan at applicant's risk):
  - (i) Project Review Committee
- (ii) Improvement Plan:
  - (i) Project Review Committee
  - (ii) Planning & Zoning Board
  - (iii) City Commission
- (iii) Final Plat:
  - (i) Project Review Committee
  - (ii) Planning & Zoning Board
  - (iii) City Commission
- (iv) Re-Plat:
  - (i) Project Review Committee
  - (ii) City Commission
- (v) Minor Lot Split:
  - (i) Project Review Committee

(9) Planned Development (Chapter 8):
- (i) Project Review Committee

(ii) Planning & Zoning Board
(iii) City Commission (First Reading)
(iv) City Commission (Adoption Hearing)

(C) *Chapter 163 Agreement*. Projects which are subject to an executed 163 Agreement pursuant to and consistent with the procedure outlined in F.S. § 163.3220-163.33243 and which have obtained master development plan approval may only require Project Review Committee review and approval, unless otherwise required by law or statute.

1.15. Annexation and Rezoning Review Schedule.

(A) *General*. The Development Services Director shall maintain general review schedules for applications. This general review schedule shall be accessible to interested applicants. Applications requiring the approval of the Development Services Director or Building Services Director shall be processed and reviewed as expediently as possible.

(B) *Specific application review*. The City shall maintain the following schedule for annexations and rezonings not related to planned developments:

<u>Annexation</u>

1st of the month -	Submittal cut-off date
Within seven (7) days -	Sufficiency letter – If deemed sufficient, applicant is notified of hearing schedule
2nd Monday of the next month-	City Commission hearing – First reading of ordinance
4th Monday of the next month-	City Commission hearing – Public hearing on ordinance

<u>Rezoning (Not applicable to planned developments)</u>

1st of the month -	Submittal cut-off date
Within seven (7) days -	Sufficiency letter- If deemed sufficient, applicant is notified of hearing schedule
1st Tuesday of the next month -	Planning and Zoning Board public hearing
2nd Monday of the next month -	City Commission hearing – First reading of ordinance
4th Monday of the next month -	City Commission hearing – Public hearing on ordinance

1.16. Supplemental Regulations.

(A) In addition to the requirements in this Code, all development shall meet all applicable requirements of other regulatory agencies and of other City ordinances.

(B) *Water, sewer and reuse services.* The developer shall be required to connect to the City of Wildwood water, sewer and reuse system, when deemed available by the City Manager. All such lines shall be of the size and other specifications as required by the City.

(C) *Closeout procedures.*

(1) Prior to the acceptance of any privately or publically maintained improvements, a registered professional engineer must certify in writing that the improvements were completed in accordance with the approved Improvement Plans and construction specifications. The City will provide the required forms and closeout checklists through the PRC Coordinator.

(2) The developer shall submit the required engineer's certification and all items on the closeout checklist prior to acceptance of the improvements by the City. The City's representative will, at the City's option, perform a site inspection, review all record survey drawings and test reports, and verify that all other development approval requirements, fees, etc. have been satisfied. If deficiencies are noted in the closeout documents, the City will provide a written letter listing items that need to be corrected. Once all items have been satisfied the City will accept the constructed improvements.

(3) The closeout procedures outlined above are required to be completed prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy for buildings associated with a development plan approval, the use of any constructed improvements by the general public, or the commencement of any warranty period required by the City.

1.17. Traffic Impact Studies.

(A) *Introduction and purpose*. A traffic impact study (TIS) is an important tool in the overall development planning process. It provides information which allows the City to evaluate the impact of a development, with respect to the need for roadway/intersection capacity, operational and safety improvements. A TIS also helps establish mitigation measures for the impacts of a proposed development.

(B) *TIS required*. The City of Wildwood eliminated transportation concurrency as a requirement for development approval, in accordance with Chapter 163.3180(1) F.S. However, the City recognizes the need to evaluate the impacts of proposed development to be able to demonstrate that the levels of service adopted can be reasonably met as required by the law. Accordingly, the City has chosen to continue to require a TIS as part of the development application process. The TIS must be prepared by a certified planner, licensed engineer or a qualified individual who has demonstrable knowledge and experience in transportation planning and engineering. A TIS is required, pursuant to the requirements of this section, for the following development applications:

(1) Planned developments;

(2) Site plans; and

(3) Subdivisions.

(C) *Levels*. The TIS level of analysis is determined by the estimated number of trips a proposed development will generate. Based on the number of net new trips, projects are classified as minimal, small, or large developments. "Minimal Developments" are defined as those developments that are projected to generate 15 or fewer PM peak hour trips at the site access(es) to the public roadway network. "Small Developments" are defined as all developments that are projected to generate 16 to 50 PM peak hour trips at the site driveway access(es) to the public roadway network. All developments that are not considered "Minimal Developments" or "Small Developments" are classified as "Large Developments".

(1) *Minimal developments*. Applicants for "Minimal Developments" shall only be required to submit a letter to the City which justifies the development will generate 15 or fewer PM peak hour trips.

(2) *Small Developments*. Applicants for "Small Developments" shall only be required to distribute traffic and analyze those roadway links nearest to the site access(es), unless the roadway that the driveway(s) connect to is defined as a "Segment of Concern", meaning that the existing volume on that segment is greater than 85 percent of the service volume for that segment. If a "Small Development" is accessed via a "Segment of Concern" then the analyses should follow the same procedures as a "Large Development".

(3) *Large Developments*. Applicants for "Large Developments" shall distribute traffic on those roadway segments that the development accesses via site driveway access points and connect the development to the roadway network. Additionally, those roadway segments, and one segment beyond, that are within the transportation management system database adopted by the City and maintained by the Lake-Sumter MPO and that are expected to experience traffic volumes in the peak direction that are greater than or equal to five percent (5%) of the adopted level of service (LOS) volume in the peak direction and one (1) link beyond.

(D) *Pre-application meeting*. A pre-application methodology meeting with the City is required for all "Large Developments" and is recommended for all "Small Developments" to discuss and review the proposed methodology for the TIS and the operational traffic impact analysis that is required by the City. The attendees at the meeting are to include the transportation professional that will be completing the traffic analyses on behalf of the applicant, as well as the City. At this meeting a review of the requirements associated with the analysis will be discussed. The applicant should bring a site plan to the meeting as well as estimated trip generation and any materials supporting alternative analyses beyond the required analyses.

(E) *TIS guidelines*. The following are suggested guidelines to be followed when preparing a traffic impact analysis for an application for development order. These suggested guidelines shall not be construed as a final methodology statement for all developments. The responsible transportation professional should recommend technical analysis methodologies based upon the specific project being proposed.

(1) A roadway link PM peak hour, peak direction level of service analysis as well as intersection analyses for PM peak hour conditions should be completed. Under certain circumstances, intersection analyses for AM peak hour conditions may be required.

(2) Trip generation calculations should follow the currently published guidelines and methodologies provide by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation (latest edition) for completing PM peak hour calculations, unless otherwise specified and agreed to by the City. The PM peak hour of adjacent street traffic trip generation, if available, should be used to calculate trip generation for the proposed development. Alternative trip generation methodologies may be recommended and provided for City review and approval. It is recommended that these alternative methodologies or supporting data sets be provided to the City prior to the pre-application methodology meeting in order to expedite the review and approval process of the overall analysis.

(3) Methods and equations contained in the ITE Trip Generation Handbook should be used to calculate pass-by and internal capture, where appropriate.

(4) Net new external project traffic should be distributed onto the surrounding study area roadway network. The distribution of traffic should be based upon travel patterns reflected in existing traffic volume data, an approved Florida Standard Urban Transportation Model Structure (FSUTMS) model, knowledge of the local development, and/or knowledge of local travel patterns.

(5) The study area roadway network should consider all collectors and arterials within the study area that are significantly impacted, and any adjacent roads that connect the development to collectors and arterials.

(6) Roadways should be segmented based upon the Lake-Sumter Metropolitan Planning Organization's Transportation Management System database segmentation, unless otherwise directed by the City.

(7) Roadway links are significantly impacted if the net new external PM peak hour project trips in the peak direction are five percent (5%) or more of the service volume (PM peak hour, peak direction) at the adopted LOS standard. All analyses are ultimately bounded by the Interlocal Service Boundary/Joint Planning Area of the City of Wildwood and Sumter County. No applicant, unless expressly required by the City, is expected to complete analyses at intersections or on segments outside of the bounds of the Interlocal Service Boundary/Joint Planning Area.

(8) A significance test should be completed to determine the study area. Alternative calculations for roadway link service volumes are permitted if justified and completed in accordance with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) guidelines. A roadway link within the study area is considered to be significantly impacted if the net new external project traffic during the PM peak hour on a roadway link in the peak direction is estimated to be five percent (5%) or more of the service volume (PM peak hour, peak direction) at the adopted LOS standard.

(9) Project traffic should be distributed to the study roadway segments. Distribution should either be completed using the latest FDOT District Five Central Florida Regional Planning Model or should be completed by hand using the gravity method and existing available traffic volume data and knowledge of the area. All information supporting the distribution must be submitted as part of the analysis as to allow for a thorough review of the assumptions and methods used to complete the distribution and assignment of project traffic.

(10) A roadway segment capacity analysis shall be conducted for existing conditions and future traffic conditions. Future traffic conditions include the background (estimated background traffic volume at year of project buildout) plus project trips.

(11) The most current traffic count data should be used in the TIS and is available on the MPO's website www.lakesumtermpo.com or by contacting the MPO.

(12) Buildout year background traffic is typically estimated by applying an appropriate historical growth rate to existing, collected peak season traffic volumes. Growth rates provided by the Lake-Sumter MPO shall be used.

(13) Alternative capacity analyses may be completed to more accurately reflect the service volumes for a particular portion of roadway. Approved methodologies include the ARTPLAN and HIGHPLAN software packages.

(14) For roadway links that are determined to be significantly impacted by project traffic, an analysis of the major intersections along the links (including the intersections at the end of the study area) should be completed. Major intersections are defined as the crossings of Federal, State, or major County/City/Local roadways. Intersections at project entrances should be analyzed as well. Additions and omissions of intersections may be made at the direction of City staff.

(15) The intersections should be analyzed for both the background (estimated background traffic volume at year of project buildout) and total (background traffic plus project trips) traffic conditions.

(16) Intersection analyses should be performed by using Highway Capacity Software (HCS) with all updates installed or an approved version of Synchro.

(17) For intersections projected to operate below the adopted level of service standard at project buildout, recommendations for improvements should be made. These improvements should return the intersection to a satisfactory level of service with total traffic volumes.

(18) Turn lanes (left and right) warrants should be evaluated at all site entrances. Analyses should be completed in accordance with the requirements provided in NCHRP Report 457 "Evaluating Intersection Improvements: An Engineering Study Guide." Should turn lanes be warranted as a result of these analyses the appropriate dimensions of taper, deceleration, and storage are to be calculated and included in accordance with the FDOT guidelines provided in Index 301.

(19) To encourage the design and construction of interconnectivity of development and the sharing of transportation infrastructure, the City of Wildwood reserves the right to make special provisions pertaining to the aggregation of development in the conduct of the TIA. Analyses of the cumulative impacts of developments deemed by City staff to be physically adjacent or near to one another and are deemed to be part of a single, or unified, plan of development may be required.

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Chapter 2 – Definitions and Interpretations

2.1. Interpretations. 2-1
2.2. Definitions. 2-1

2.1. Interpretations.

(A) The terminology and words within this Code shall be interpreted as follows:
  (1) The singular includes the plural and vice versa.
  (2) The masculine includes the feminine and neuter and vice versa.
  (3) The present tense includes the future.
  (4) The word "shall" is mandatory and the word "may" is permissive.
  (5) The word "person" includes an individual, child, firm, association, joint venture, partnership, estate, trust, syndicate, fiduciary, corporation, and all other groups or combinations.
  (6) The word "writing" includes handwriting, printing, word processed and all other methods and means of forming letters and characters upon paper.
  (7) The word "land" includes the words water, marsh, swamp, gross land area, and gross acre of land.
  (8) All words defined in this Code shall carry their customary meaning as found in Merriam-Webster's latest published edition unabridged dictionary.

(B) Unless otherwise specified at the outset of a Chapter, the definitions listed in section 2.2 shall apply within this Code.

(C) Any abbreviations or acronyms used within this Code are identified after the definition in parenthesis after the term below.

2.2. Definitions.

Accessory structure or use: means a structure or use that is located on the same parcel of property as the principal structure or use and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. Accessory structures may not be used for human habitation. Examples of accessory structures include detached garages, carports, or storage sheds.

Administrator: Means the City Manager or his designee.

Addition (to an existing building): Means any walled and/or roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a fire wall. Any walled and/or roofed addition which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing walls is new construction.

Adult congregate care facility: See: ”assisted living facility.”

Adult day care: Any place, operated by a person, society, agency, corporation, institution, organization or any other group, which is compensated for housing adults over 18 years of age for group care, without a transfer of legal custody, and such care is for less than 24 hours per day and is provided on a regularly scheduled basis.

Age Restricted Development: A community/development project where the land is planned and developed to provide housing for persons 55 years or older.

Alley: A private or public paved passageway between buildings or a passageway permitting access from a street to a garage or storage area.

Alteration of building: Any change in the supporting members of a building (such as load bearing walls, beams, columns and girders), any addition to a building or any change in a building resulting from the movement of the building from one location to another.

Alternative support structure: shall mean any manmade structure, except towers, including but not limited to buildings, power poles, light poles, clock towers, bell towers, steeples, water towers and the like, which allow for the attachment of antennas.

Antenna: shall mean a device for radiating or receiving radio waves, including but not limited to all antennas integrated and used as a single unit, such as an antenna array.

Apartment or condominium building (ACB): means a structure containing multiple dwelling units in which other dwelling units are located above or below it, and which any architectural feature integral to its design is connected with at least two or more adjacent similar dwelling units. Units within apartment or condominium buildings are considered attached dwelling units.

Appeal: Means a request for a review of any decision or of the interpretation of any provision of this Code.

Applicant: A person who has submitted an application to the City.

Archaeological site: means a property or location within the City which has yielded or may yield information on the City's history or prehistory. Archaeological sites are evidenced by the presence of artifacts and features below the ground surface indicating the past use of a location by people.

Architect: Means an architect licensed to do business by the State of Florida.

Area of shallow flooding: means a designated AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

Area of special flood hazard: means the land in the floodplain within the City subject to a one-percent (1%) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This term is synonymous with the phrase "special flood hazard area."

Arterial street: A street or roadway which is used primarily for fast or heavy volume traffic.

As-built plans: The final plans amended to include all locations, dimensions, elevations, capacities, capabilities and materials, as actually constructed and installed.

Assessed value: means the dollar value of an asset assigned by the Sumter County Property Appraiser for the purposes of taxation.

Assisted living facility (ALF): A facility where residents live in private units and receive assistance with limited aspects of personal care, such as: taking medication, bathing, or dressing. Units do not contain private kitchens, and meals are provided from a common dining area. Staff is on duty 24 hours per day. This definition does not include nursing homes, convalescent centers, community residential homes, or independent living facilities.

Base flood: means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "100-year flood" and the "regulatory flood").

Base flood elevation: means the water-surface elevation associated with the base flood.

Basement: means any portion of a building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Big box: means a retail store in which the building footprint exceeds 50,000 square feet on a single story.

Billboard: means a sign, including the supporting sign structure, which has a signage area equal to or greater than 675 square feet per sign face, in which event the size limitation established hereby shall be applied to each face individually and not to all faces cumulatively as long as the multiple sign

faces are not stacked. Billboards shall include both off-site advertising signs and on-premises signs if the height and width restrictions set out herein.

Block: A piece or parcel of land which is usually surrounded by streets or possibly easements.

Block perimeter: means the distance in feet around a block. Block perimeters are measured by the amount (in feet) of parcel frontage on a street or easement.

Board of Adjustment: The City of Wildwood Board of Adjustment as provided for within this Code.

Buffer: A natural or landscaped area which acts as a separation area between two or more land uses, parcels, buildings, stormwater management areas or paved areas.

Building: Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls that is used or intended to be used for the enclosure, housing or shelter of animals, persons or property.

Building, alteration of: See "alteration of building."

Building, front line of: See "front line of building."

Building height: The vertical distance from the mean elevation of the finished grade of a building to the highest point of the roof surface. Building height shall be stated in feet.

Building Inspector: The Official designated by the Wildwood City Commission responsible for enforcing the City building Code.

Building, main or principal: See "main or principal building."

Building permit: A formal notice of authorization required to be obtained from the City of Wildwood before any new construction or major alteration or expansion of existing structures is allowed.

Building separation: The distance maintained between two principal buildings on a particular site.

Building Services Director: means the manager of the building services department, the City building official, or the designated City building official by the City Commission.

Building setback: The distance between a given lot line, normal water line, right-of-way line and any portion or part of any structure. This setback distance will vary depending upon the zoning district and the particular side (front, rear or side) of the structure relative to the lot line, water body, or right-of-way line.

Building setback line: A line which represents the required building setback for a given building on a given lot in a given zoning district.

Building site: A parcel of land upon which a building or structure has been, or is intended to be, constructed.

Business park: A parcel, multiple parcel site, or area of land designed to accommodate businesses and light industry in which different companies and businesses are grouped together and may include support uses such as hotels, restaurants, and convention centers.

Cemetery: An area or parcel of ground set aside for, and/or used for, burial of tombs or graves.

Center line: An imaginary or real line which represents the middle of a street, road, highway or alley and is parallel to the edges of said street, road, highway or alley.

Child care facilities: Any place, operated by a person, society, agency, corporation, institution, organization or any other group, which is compensated for housing children under 18 years of age for group care, without a transfer of legal custody, and such care is for less than 24 hours per day and is provided on a regularly scheduled basis.

City: The City of Wildwood, Florida.

City Commission: The governing body of the City of Wildwood officially known as the Wildwood City Commission, including the mayor and other Commission members.

Clinic: A health facility or portion of a health facility where patients are not lodged overnight, but are examined and/or treated by licensed dentists, physicians and/or other health care personnel.

Club, private: See "private club."

Code: The City of Wildwood Land Development Regulations (LDRs).

Code of Ordinances: The Code of Ordinances of the City Wildwood, Florida.

Collector street: A street which carries traffic from local streets to the arterial streets in residential and business areas. Such streets serve as linkages between land access and mobility. Traffic volumes and speeds are usually moderate.

Commission, City: See "City Commission."

Community residential home: A dwelling unit licensed to serve clients of the department of health and rehabilitative services, which provides a living environment for seven to fourteen unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional, and social needs of the residents. Homes with six or fewer residents, which otherwise meet the definition of a community residential home, shall be deemed a single-family unit and a noncommercial, residential use. See F.S. § 419.001 (a).

Comprehensive plan: The City of Wildwood comprehensive plan adopted by the City Commission and amendments thereto in compliance with the requirements of Florida statute.

Concurrency: A finding that the public facilities and services necessary to support a proposed development are available, or will be made available, concurrent with the impact of development.

Condominium: See “Apartment or condominium building.”

Conforming lot: Any lawful lot which complies with the provisions of this Code and other applicable City ordinances.

Conservation easement: A right or interest in real property which is appropriate to retaining land or water areas predominately in their natural, scenic, open or wooded condition, retaining such areas as suitable habitat for fish, plants, or wildlife, or maintaining existing land uses; and which prohibits or limits the activities as described in Florida statute.

Construction: Shall mean the building, assembling, expansion, modification, or alteration of the existing contours of the site, the erection of buildings or other structures, or any part thereof, or land clearing.

Construction, significant: means the installation of infrastructure on a project site such as roads, utility lines, or stormwater management areas which requires an approved site plan or preliminary plan pursuant to the requirements of this Code.

Construction, start of: The placing of construction materials in permanent position and fastened in a permanent manner, except that when demolition, excavation, or removal of an existing structure has been substantially begun preparatory to new construction, such excavation, demolition, or removal shall be deemed to be the start of construction provided that work shall be continuously carried on until the completion of the new construction involved. Start of construction shall include only work begun under a valid development permit. The phrase start of construction shall include the term erected.

Corner lot: A lot or parcel of land which is located at the intersection of, and abutting on, at least two (2) streets.

County: Sumter County, Florida.

Cultural facility: means a building or structure that is used for programs or activities involving arts or other endeavors that encourage the refinement or development of the mind.

Cul-de-sac: A local, dead-end street which has a turn-around at the closed end and is used primarily for access to the abutting properties.

Customary home occupation: Any use permitted in this Code as a home occupation, which is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the principal structure, and which does not change the character of the principal structure, the lot on which the structure is situated, or the surrounding neighborhood and which:

(a) Is conducted entirely within the principal structure; or
(b) Is conducted either within the principal structure or in an accessory structure and is the type of activity which could be considered a hobby occupation.
(c) The hobby home occupation shall meet the home occupation criteria described in section 3.15 of the City of Wildwood Land Development Regulations.

Day care: see "adult day care" and "child care facilities."

Datum: A reference surface used to ensure that all elevation records are properly related. The current national datum is the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, which is expressed in relation to mean sea level, or the North American Vertical Datum of 1988.

Density: means the maximum amount of dwelling units allowed on a project site. This relationship is identified on a unit per gross developable acre basis.

Developable land: means all lands not designated as Conservation on the Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan.

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

Development: means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or storage of materials and other equipment.

Development of Regional Impact (DRI): A large development which meets the criteria set forth in Florida statute.

Development order: Means any order, permit or other official action of the City granting, or granting with conditions, an application for development.

District: A territorial division of the City for which the zoning regulations administered by the City (as established by this Code) governing the use of buildings and land.

Ditch: An artificial waterway for irrigation or stormwater conveyance.

Double frontage lot: An interior lot having frontage or more than one street or a corner lot having frontage on more than two streets. Upon development of the lot, the front lot line shall be defined as the lot line the lot's driveway faces.

Drainage facility: Any component of the stormwater management system.

Dwelling: Any building, or portion thereof, which is designed to be used, or is actually used, as living quarters for one or more persons, families, or households. Such a building must be supported by, at a minimum, walls which are complete from the bottom floor to roof.

Dwelling, group: See "group home."

Dwelling, single family detached: See "single family detached dwelling."

Dwelling, single family attached: See "single family attached dwelling."

Dwelling, mobile home: See "mobile home."

Dwelling, apartment or condominium: See "apartment/condominium building."

Dwelling unit: A room or group of rooms which is equipped for independent housekeeping and is occupied, or is intended to be occupied, by not more than one person, household or family.

Easement: A grant by the property owner to the public, a corporation, person or other legal entity, of the use of a specific portion of land for a specific purpose.

Elevated building: means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by foundation walls, posts, piers, columns, pilings, or shear walls.

Enclosed use: A use which is located entirely within a structure.

Endangered and threatened species: Flora and fauna as identified by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service's "List of Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants" in 50 CFR 17.11-12; and fauna identified by the state game and fresh water fish Commission in section 39-27.003-004, Florida Administrative Code. Endangered species are so designated due to manmade or natural factors which have placed them in imminent danger of extinction while threatened species are so designated due to a rapid decline in number and/or habitat such that they may likely become endangered without corrective action.

Engineer or registered professional engineer: A professional engineer who is licensed to practice in the State of Florida.

Excavation: The reducing or lowering of the natural level of ground through removal of dirt, sand, peat or clay, for purposes other than that incidental to and on the same parcel as approved construction of any amount of dirt, sand, peat or clay and of less than 50,000 cubic yards of limerock or other minerals as long as blasting and lowering of groundwater in order to extract limerock are not involved.

Family: Any number of individuals living and cooking together as a single housekeeping unit whether related to each other or not.

Family cottage: An accessory use in accordance with section 3.7(B)(2)(a).

Flood or flooding: means:

(1) A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
    (a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
    (b) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source; or
    (c) Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph (1)(b) of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surface of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.

(2) The collapse or subsidence of land along a shore of a lake or other body of water as the result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph (1)(a) of this definition.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM): means the official map of the City on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated the areas of special flood hazard and regulatory floodways.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM): means an official map of the City, issued by FEMA, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been identified as only Approximate Zone A.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM): Means an official map of the City on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the City.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS): means the official hydrology and hydraulics report provided by FEMA. The study contains an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards, and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation, and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and other flood-related erosion hazards. The study may also contain flood profiles, as well as the FIRM, FHBM (where applicable), and other related data and information.

Floodplain: means any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

Floodplain management: means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

Floodplain Administrator: the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations of the City. The Floodplain Administrator of the City of Wildwood is the Development Services Director.

Floodproofing: means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures, which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

Floodway: means the channel of a river or other 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 a designated height.

Floodway fringe: means that area of the one-percent (base or 100-year) floodplain on either side of the regulatory floodway.

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

Floor area: The gross horizontal area of all the floors in a building (including attics, basements and penthouses). It is measured from the exterior faces or columns of the exterior walls of a building.

Floor area ratio (FAR): means the ratio of a building's gross floor area to the area of the lot on which the building is located. For example, a floor area ratio of 1.0 applied to a 20,000 square foot piece of property would permit a single-story building of 20,000 square feet (20K/20K=1) or a building of any number of floors whose cumulative square footage does not exceed 20,000 square feet.

Freeboard: means the additional height, usually expressed as a factor of safety in feet, above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard tends to compensate for many unknown factors, such as wave action, blockage of bridge or culvert openings, and hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed, which could contribute to flood heights greater than the heights, calculated for a selected frequency flood and floodway conditions.

Frontage or building frontage: means the front part of a building or piece of property that abuts a street.

Front of a building: The side of building that faces the primary street and contains the principal entrance.

Future Land Use Map (FLUM): The map within the future land use element of the comprehensive plan that delineates the City's future land use designations pursuant to Florida statute.

Garage: an accessory building primarily used for the parking of one or more motor vehicle.

Garage apartment: See "family cottages."

Geographic information system (GIS): is a system of hardware and software used for storage, retrieval, mapping, and analysis of geographic data.

Governing authority: The mayor and City Commission of Wildwood, Florida.

Grade: The elevation of the ground surface.

Guest house: See "family cottages."

Hardship or unnecessary hardship: Special and unique conditions of a property that distinguishes it from other properties in the City.

Handicapped person: Any person who, due to physical or severe mental disabilities, has difficulty in obtaining access to a building.

Hazard mitigation: Any activity which reduces the potential damage to a structure, property or person resulting from a man-made or natural disaster (for example, fire or hurricane).

Highest adjacent grade: Means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Historic structure: means any structure that is:

(1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;
(2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;
(3) Individually listed on the Florida inventory of historic places, which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or
(4) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:
    (a) By the approved Florida program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or
    (b) Directly by the Secretary of the Interior.

Home, mobile: See "mobile home."

Home occupation: See "customary home occupation."

Home owner's association or property owner's association (HOA)(POA): An organization in a subdivision, condominium, or other similar development that makes and enforces rules for the properties in its jurisdiction.

Hotel: a commercial establishment providing lodging and, usually, meals and other services for the public, especially for travelers. This definition also includes motels.

Household: One or more persons, not necessarily related by blood, marriage or other legal action, who occupy a single dwelling unit and live as a single non-profit housekeeping unit.

*Independent living facilit*y (ILF): A living arrangement in which people with special needs, especially seniors with disabilities, reside in independent living units which contain a private kitchen. The facility may provide help with everyday tasks such as bathing, dressing, and taking medication. This definition does not include assisted living facilities, nursing homes, or community residential homes.

Institution: The structure or land occupied by a group, cooperative, board, agency, or organization created for the purpose of carrying on functions of a public or semi-public nature. Examples of an institution include a hospital, health clinic, school, church, fraternal order, civic club and orphanage.

Intensity: means the maximum amount of building square footage allowed on a project site. This relationship is identified in FAR.

Interior lot: A lot bounded by a street on only one side.

Junk: Any worn out, cast off, or discarded article or material which is ready for destruction or has been collected or stored for salvage or conversion to some use. Any article or material which, unaltered or unchanged, and without further reconditioning, can be used for its original purpose as readily as when new shall not be considered junk.

Junk yard: Place, structure or tract where junk, waste, discarded, salvaged or similar materials such as old metals, wood, lumber, glass, paper, rags, cloth, bagging, cordage, barrels, containers, etc., are bought, sold, exchanged, baled, packed, disassembled or handled, including auto wrecking yards, used lumber yards, house-wrecking yards and yards or places for storage or handling of salvaged house

wrecking and structural steel materials. This definition shall not include pawn shops and establishments for the sale, purchase or storage of usable second-hand cars, stoves, refrigerators or similar household goods and appliances, nor shall it apply to the processing of used, discarded or salvaged materials as part of manufacturing operations.

Karst features: means physical features in limestone such as sinkholes, depressions, and solution tubes that act as conduits reducing the travel time of water through limestone as compared to soil or to limestone lacking karst features.

Landscaping: Living plant material and non-living durable material used in outdoor environmental design that enhances the appearance of land.

Legal Description: A courses and distances legal description, often referred to as a metes and bounds legal description, which maps the desired property when transferred to GIS mapping software.

Level of Service (LOS) standards: The number of units of capacity per unit of demand adopted by the City in the comprehensive plan.

Loading area or loading zone: A space logically and conveniently located for bulk pickups and deliveries. Such areas may be off-street or on-street depending upon the City ordinances and the requirements of this Code.

Local Planning Agency: The City board designated by the City Commission as being responsible for preparing and administering the City's comprehensive plan.

Local street: A street which connects properties to collector streets. These roads provide service which is of low average traffic volume and of high land access for abutting properties.

Lodges: See “private club.”

Lot: Any tract or parcel being the least fractional part of a subdivision having limited fixed boundaries. A lot may be identified by an assigned number. Furthermore, a lot is capable of being lawfully occupied and utilized for a structure and/or use as defined in this Code.

Lot, corner: See "corner lot."

Lot depth: The horizontal distance (excluding surface or ground depressions) between the front lot line and the rear lot line. In some zoning districts this will be measured as the shortest such distance while in other districts it may be measured as the average such distance. *Lot, double frontage:* See “double frontage lot.”

Lot frontage: That linear measurement of the lot line of a lot abutting on a street.

Lot, interior: See "interior lot."

Lot lines: The lines bounding a lot as defined in this Code.

Lot, nonconforming: See "nonconforming lot."

Lot of record: A lot which has been recorded in the office of the Sumter County clerk. This includes lots which are part of a subdivision which has been so recorded. Lots created after July 25, 2011 that are not part of an approved development are not considered lots of record for the enforcement of this Code.

Lot width: The distance between the side lot lines, measured at point where the front setback is taken.

Main or principal building: The building in which the principal use of the lot is conducted.

Maintenance: The action taken to restore or preserve the functional design or intent of any facility, system, or structure.

Major Collector Roadway: A roadway that collects and distributes traffic between local roadways, minor collector roadways, and arterial roadways. A major collector roadway has a moderate average traffic volume and trip length.

Manufactured home: See “Mobile home.”

Manufactured home park or subdivision: See "Mobile home park" or "Mobile home subdivision."

Market value: means the building value, which is the property value excluding the land value and that of the detached accessory structures and other improvements on site (as agreed to between a willing buyer and seller) as established by what the local real estate market will bear. Market value can be established by an independent certified appraisal (other than a limited or curbside appraisal, or one based on income approach), Actual Cash Value (replacement cost depreciated for age and quality of construction of building), or adjusted tax-assessed values.

Master plan: means a drawing or a set of drawings prepared by a registered professional engineer associated with site plan or subdivision approval in conformance with this Code.

Maximum buildout potential: means the maximum amount of residential units and/or nonresidential square footage allowed within a development.

Mean sea level: Means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations.

Medical office: A building used, or designed to be used, principally to provide health care treatment and services to the public.

Memorandum of Understanding or Agreement (MOU)(MOA): A project specific agreement between a developer or institution and the City Commission.

Mine: An area of land on which mining activities have been conducted, are being conducted, or are planned to be conducted, as the term is commonly used in the trade.

Mining: The reducing or lowering the natural level of ground through removal of limerock and overburden or minerals with the exception of dirt, sand, peat or clay, for purposes other than that incidental to and on the same parcel as approved construction of in excess of 50,000 cubic yards of limerock or other minerals. Blasting and lowering of ground water in order to extract limerock are mining activities.

Mining activities: means the extraction of minerals, ore, or other naturally occurring materials from the earth by whatever method, including the removal of overburden for the purpose of extracting and removing from site such underlying deposits, and all associated clearing, grading, construction, processing, transportation, and reclamation on the mine property, and includes the term "pre-mining activity", but shall not be deemed to include activity associated with site surveying, environmental monitoring, mineral exploration, or the sinking or operation of test wells and similar activities.

Minor Collector Roadway: A roadway that connects local roadways with the collector and arterial roadway network and provides interconnection between neighborhoods. A minor collector roadway has a moderate average traffic volume and trip length.

Mixed use building: means a building which includes two or more use categories, one of which should be residential.

Mobile home: A movable dwelling unit constructed in a manufacturing facility designed and constructed to be towed on its own chassis and readily connected to utilities and is designed to be occupied year round. It may contain one or more components that can be retracted or separated for towing on their own chassis and subsequently expanded or reconnected to provide additional capacity. When used in this Code, the term mobile home shall also include manufactured homes. Mobile homes constructed prior to 1981 are not permitted in any zoning district in the City.

Mobile home pad or stand: A foundation or fixed area for locating a single mobile home.

Mobile home park: A parcel of land under single ownership which has been planned, designed and developed for the placement of two or more mobile homes, appurtenant structures (or fixtures), and/or additions.

Mobile home subdivision: A parcel of land which has been planned as a subdivision exclusively for mobile homes or similar types of dwelling units (such as modular homes). Each dwelling unit's lot is designed to be individually owned.

Modular home: A dwelling which is similar to a mobile home but is designed to be transported from the manufacturing facility to a permanent site and occupied as a conventional single-family dwelling unit. New construction of Modular homes requires permanent foundation with stem wall.

Motel: see "hotel".

Multi-family unit: Refers to an individual dwelling unit contained within either a single-family attached, apartment or condominium, or mixed use building.

Multi-modal infrastructure: Transportation infrastructure that accommodates multiple modes such as sidewalks, bicycle lanes, bicycle parking facilities, path, streets, transit stops, transit lanes, and other similar features.

Net density: shall be calculated by excluding right-of-way, wetlands, stormwater management areas, environmental preservation areas, and common areas. Environmental preservation areas shall only be excluded if the land is designated as Conservation of the Future Land Use Map or dedicated to the City or other public agency through a conservation easement. Common areas such as parks, buffers, and landscaped areas shall only be excluded if publicly owned or committed to a Homeowner's Association formed pursuant to Chapter 720, Florida Statutes.

New construction: Means structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after the effective date of this Code.

Nonconforming lot: A lot which does not conform to the provisions of this Code and/or other applicable City ordinances.

Nonconforming use: The use of any building, group of buildings, lot, or group of lots which was lawful at the time this Code was passed, but does not conform with the regulations of the district in which it is located.

Nonresidential building (NRB): means any structure not containing a residential dwelling unit or residential use.

Nursery: an establishment or area for the propagation, breeding, and early cultivation of plants which may be sold commercially.

Nursing home: A facility for patients who are recovering health and strength after illness or injury, or receiving long-term care for chronic conditions, disabilities, or terminal illnesses. Facilities provide 24-hour supervised nursing care and feature extended treatment that is administered by a skilled nursing staff. The residents do not live in private units and the residents typically do not leave the facility until well enough to do so. The facilities provide personal care, room, board, laundry service, and organized activities. This definition does not include community residential facilities, assisted living facilities, or independent living facilities. This definition does include convalescent centers and skilled nursing facilities.

Office: A building, room or space where clerical, professional or administrative activities are performed. Such a building, room or space may be the principal structure, a portion of the principal structure, an accessory structure or a portion of an accessory structure on a lot.

Open space: shall include wetlands, preservation areas, greenspace, and landscape buffers. Open space may include areas such as trails, plazas, courtyards, and other similar public areas. Open space may also include recreation areas and amenities provided said amenities or area is not enclosed with conditioned space. For purposes of meeting open space requirements of this Code, up to 50% of the drainage retention areas may be included in the open space calculation; however the amount of open space credit from drainage retention areas shall not exceed 50% of the total open space requirement. Open space shall not include areas within a right-of-way.

Owner: The person in who is vested the fee ownership, dominion, or title of property (i.e., the proprietor). This term may also include a tenant, if chargeable under his lease for the maintenance of the property, and any agent of the owner or tenant including a developer.

Parcel or parcel of land: A contiguous quantity of land in possession of, owned by, or recorded as property of the same claimant person in the public records of Sumter County, Florida, as of July 25, 2011 or as may be subsequently recorded pursuant to the Code.

Parking area or parking lot: means an area used for the temporary storage of vehicles. The owners or users of said vehicles may be charged fees for permitting their storage, but no vehicles are to be equipped, repaired, rented or sold in this area.

Parking space: A portion of a parking area which is clearly marked as being intended for the storage of one vehicle.

Permitted use: means a use which is lawful under the terms of this Code.

Person: Any and all persons including any individual, firm, corporation, governmental agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal entity.

Place of worship: A building or property used for conducting the services of a generally recognized church organization.

Planned development or planned unit development (PD)(PUD): A development project where the land is planned and developed as a single unit or series of programmed stages rather than individual parcels. Portions of the final development product may be retained by the owner or sold to individual purchasers.

Planning and Zoning Board: The City of Wildwood Planning and Zoning Board as provided for in this Code.

Premises: A parcel of land and any structures occupying the parcel of land.

Principal building: See "main or principal building."

Principal use: The actual primary function for which a lot and buildings upon it are used.

Private club: A building or portion thereof, owned and/or operated by a corporation, association, person, or group for a civic, educational, recreational, social or other public or semi-public purpose.

Project: means improvements related to existing residential or nonresidential sites in which this Code requires a permit or application approval.

Recreational vehicle (RV): A vehicle similar to, but smaller than, a mobile home designed to serve as a temporary dwelling. It may be equipped with restroom facilities. These vehicles may be towed or may have the necessary automotive equipment to operate independent of another vehicle. Generally, this classification includes "campers," "travel trailers," and similar vehicles.

Recreational vehicle (RV) park: An area set aside primarily for temporary travel trailers, campers and other recreational vehicles. This facility is intended to provide temporary, non-permanent water, sewer, and electrical hook-ups for such vehicles in exchange for a specified rate of compensation.

Registered land surveyor: Means a registered land surveyor licensed by the State of Florida.

Regulatory floodway: means the channel of a river or other 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 a designated height.

Residential facility: Any residential facility licensed by HRS providing a family living environment including supervision and care necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social life needs of clients.

Rezoning: An official reclassification of the zoning district of a parcel of land in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Code.

Right-of-way (ROW)*:* An area of land over which people and goods have the right to pass or travel. A public right-of-way grants passage to all and may grant the right to park registered vehicles in accordance with City parking restrictions. Public right-of-way is a form of easement dedicated to the City during subdivision or site plan for public use. Right-of-way is not part of the adjacent parcels; the right-of-way boundary usually coincides with adjacent parcel property lines.

Roadway: See "street."

School: A building and/or property utilized for the purpose of providing formal primary, secondary and/or post-secondary education/training.

Service street: A local street or alley used to provide rear-yard access to businesses, institutions and residences for the purpose of providing services (for example, garbage collection or delivery services).

Shallow flooding: see "area of shallow flooding."

Sidewalk: A concrete path constructed at a minimum of five (5) feet in width that is intended for pedestrians and non-motorized vehicles. Sidewalks may be located on private property or within a right-of-way.

Side yard: The yard between the side of the principal building and the side lot line of the lot on which the building is situated.

Sign: Any display device which is designed to visually or graphically inform, or attract the attention of, persons passing by the device.

Significant construction: means the installation of infrastructure on an approved project site such as roads, utility lines, or stormwater management areas. Bonding or a letter of credit is required in cases where infrastructure improvements have not been fully completed.

Sight triangle: A triangle formed by measuring a distance of 25 feet from the point of intersection of the ingress/egress pavement line and the public right-of-way pavement line and connecting the points so established to form a triangle on the area of the lot adjacent to said intersections.

Single family attached (SFA): means a dwelling unit connected to at least one adjacent dwelling unit by any architectural feature integral to its design or the design of its garage, excluding fences, posts, utility screen walls, stoops, driveways, walkways and air conditioning pads.

Single family detached (SF): means a traditional stand-alone dwelling unit that houses a single family and shares no connection to another dwelling unit.

Site plan: The drawing(s) which put forth an applicant's proposal for the development of a particular piece of land that is certified by a registered professional engineer.

Sketch: means a rough drawing or set of drawings which illustrates features of a site.

Special exception: A use that would not be appropriate generally or without restriction throughout a zoning district but which, if controlled as to number, area, location or relation to the neighborhood, may be permissible in a zoning district as a special exception if specific provisions for such special exception are made in this Code.

Special flood hazard area: see "area of special flood hazard."

Spring: means a point where underground water emerges onto the Earth's surface.

Springshed: means those areas within ground and surface water basins that contribute to the discharge of a spring.

Start of construction: Includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or the placement of a

manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation for this definition, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

Story: That portion of a building included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor above it. In the event there is not a floor above the former, then the story is that portion of a building between the top floor and the ceiling above it. Generally, a story is no more than 15 feet high from bottom to top.

Street: A public or private thoroughfare which affords the principal means of access to abutting property. Alleys shall not be considered streets.

Street, arterial: See "arterial street."

Street, collector: See "major or minor collector street."

Street line: The public right-of-way line of a street.

Street, local: See "local street."

Street, service: See "service street."

Structure: A man-made object having a relatively stationary location on or in land or water whether or not it is affixed to the land or on a permanent foundation.

Subdivider: Any firm, corporation, partnership, person or other legal entity who, acting as a unit, voluntarily engages in or proposes to engage in, the division of a parcel (or parcels) of land into smaller parcels of land.

Subdivision:

(a) The division of any parcel of land into three (3) or more contiguous lots for the purpose of building, development or transfer of ownership; or any division of a parcel of land requiring a new street or modification to an existing public street, or the provision of other public facilities or improvements, including but not limited to, drainage facilities and utilities. This term includes re-subdivision and, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of subdividing or to the land or area subdivided.

(b) Subdivision shall not mean:

(i) The transfer of property by sale, gift, or testate or intestate succession from the property owner to his or her spouse or lineal descendants, provided that all required utilities are in place prior to the issuance of a development permit,

(ii) The transfer of property between tenants in common or joint tenants for the purpose of dissolving the tenancy in common or joint tenancy,

(iii) The sale or exchange of parcels of land between owners of adjoining properties provided that additional lots are not thereby created and that the parcels remaining are not reduced below the minimum sizes required by the Code.

Substantial damage: means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to it's before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. This term also includes "repetitive loss" structures as stated in section 6.8.

Substantial improvement: Means any combination of repairs, reconstruction, alteration, or improvements to a structure, taking place during the life of a structure in which the cumulative costs equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure.

The market value of the structure should be:

(a) The appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or;

(b) In the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include any project for improvement of a structure required to comply with existing health, sanitary, or safety Code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions.

Tower: shall mean a structure, greater than thirty-five feet (35') in height (including any antennas attached thereto), which supports one or more antennas, not including however any amateur radio operator's antenna as licensed for that purpose by the Federal Communications Commission.

Transit ready: means a built environment that encourages and can accommodate transit and multi-modal opportunities.

Travel trailer: See "recreational vehicle (RV)."

Unenclosed use: A use which is not enclosed by a roof and at least three walls.

Variance: A grant of relief from the requirements of this Code, in the manner provided for variances in this Code (see section 3.12).

Vertical mix: means the percentage of a development's square footage devoted to multi-story buildings.

Watercourse: means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

Water surface elevation: means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 or the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988, of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

Wetlands: Lands which are identified by being inundated or saturated by surface water or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do or would support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. The definition includes all contiguous and noncontiguous or isolated wetlands to waters, water bodies, and watercourses. Wetlands include, but are not limited to, swamp hammocks, hardwood hybrid hammocks, riverine cypress, cypress ponds, bogs, wet prairies, and freshwater marshes.

Wireless communications services: shall refer to pagers, cellular telephones, personal communication services, two-way radio, broadcast and similar technologies, which use antennas or towers to facilitate the transmission of signals from one (1) location to another for the purpose of allowing one-or two-way communication of voice or electronic messages where either the sending or receiving units, or both, are free standing and not connected to any system of wires or cables used to transmit such messages.

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Chapter 3 – Zoning

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3.1. General.

(A) *Establishment of zoning districts.* For the purpose of promoting the health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the citizens, residents, and businesses of the City of Wildwood, the following zoning districts are hereby established in TABLE 3-1.

(B) *Permitted zoning districts.* TABLE 3-2 identifies the zoning districts which shall be allowed within the land use designations provided on the Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan. Planned developments are permitted pursuant to the regulations set forth in Chapter 8 of this Code.

3.2. Official Zoning Map.

(A) *Zoning map*. The boundaries of the various zoning districts are shown on the official Zoning Map. The zoning map shall be maintained by the City through a GIS database and shall be made available to the public. All proposed changes to the district boundaries shall be heard by the Planning and Zoning Board and approved by the City Commission.

(B) *Interpretation of zoning district boundaries.* Except as otherwise specifically provided, the abbreviations shown within district boundaries on the official Zoning Map indicates that district's regulations pertaining to the district extent throughout the whole area surrounded by the boundary line. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of districts as shown on the official Zoning Map, the provisions and rules below shall apply.

(1) Boundaries indicated as approximately following the center line of a street, highway, or alley shall be construed to follow such center line.

(2) Boundaries indicated as approximately following platted lot lines shall be construed as following such lot lines.

(3) Boundaries indicated as approximately following the City limits line shall be construed as following such a line.

(4) Boundaries indicated as following shore lines shall be construed as following the mean high water line.

(5) Distances concerning boundary lines not relative to street center lines or lot lines specifically indicated on the official zoning map, shall be determined by the Board of Adjustment.

(C) *Boundary line disputes.* In any instance where the boundary line of a zoning district is in dispute, the Development Services Director shall notify the Board of Adjustment. When notifying the Board, the Director shall request a public meeting to resolve the dispute and shall inform the Board of the reason they are unable to resolve the dispute. Upon receipt of a notice from the board of the day, time, and place of the meeting, the director shall notify the parties to the dispute, in writing, of the day, time, place and purpose of the public meeting. At this meeting, all parties will be given a proper amount of time to present their point of view on the dispute.

(D) *Zoning overlay map.* A zoning overlay map is hereby established. The zoning overlay map shall be maintained by the City and shall delineate existing planned unit developments at time the Code was adopted. The zoning overlay map shall be amended to include all planned developments approved after the adoption of this Code as well delineate all mixed use centers pursuant to section 3.5(D). The zoning overlay map shall be made available to the public.

3.3. Rezonings.

The regulations, restrictions, procedures, official zoning maps, and other material set out in these zoning regulations may from time to time be amended, supplemented, changed, or repealed.

(A) *Application.*

(1) A zoning amendment may be proposed by the City Commission, the Planning and Zoning Board, the Board of Adjustment, any other department or board of the City of Wildwood, or any other person provided, however, that no such person shall propose an amendment for the rezoning of property which they do not own fee simple, except as agent, petitioner or attorney for an owner. Proof of such shall be in the form of a notarized authorization letter.

(2) All proposals for zoning amendments shall be made by submitting an application for rezoning to the office of the Development Services Director. If the application is from

anyone other than a City Official or Board, the payment of such fees as have been established by the City Commission shall be submitted.

(B) *Hearing notice*. All public notices shall adhere to Florida State Statutes procedures for adoption of ordinances and resolutions (F.S. 166.041). Public notice must be provided at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the public hearing date. Public notice shall consist of advertisement in a local newspaper, mailing notices to adjoining property owners, as designated on the Sumter County tax roll and posting an 8.5" x 11" placard supplied by the City along the public roadway adjacent to the subject property in a location visible to the general public.

(C) *Review process.*

(1) *Project Review Committee.* The Project Review Committee shall review all planned development applications in accordance with Chapter 1, section 1.6 prior to the zoning amendment be heard by the Planning and Zoning Board. All other zoning amendments are exempt from mandatory review by the Project Review Committee.

(2) *Development Services Director review.* The Development Services Director shall review all proposed rezonings and make recommendations to the Planning and Zoning Board in the form of a staff report. For planned developments, the findings of the Project Review Committee shall be included in the staff report. A copy of this report shall be available at the Development Services Department of the City of Wildwood five (5) days before the public hearing.

(3) *Planning and Zoning Board.* All proposed zoning amendments shall be heard by the Planning and Zoning Board. Before making a recommendation concerning the proposed zoning amendment, the Planning and Zoning Board shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed zoning amendment. The Planning and Zoning Board shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to parties involved. Public notice shall adhere to Florida statute. At the hearing, any party may appear in person or by agent or attorney. Within a reasonable time after a proposed zoning amendment is officially received by the Planning and Zoning Board, the Board shall submit its report and recommendation concerning the proposed amendment to the City Commission. The report and recommendations shall make note of staff's recommendation. The Board's report and recommendations are advisory only and shall not be binding upon the City Commission.

(4) *Report requirements--rezoning.* When pertaining to the rezoning of land, the report and recommendations shall show that the Board has studied and considered the proposed amendment in relation to the following, where applicable:

(a) Whether the proposed change is consistent with the comprehensive plan;

(b) The existing land use pattern of the surrounding area;

(c) The possibility of adversely affecting public facilities such as schools, utilities, streets, etc;

(d) Whether changed or changing conditions make the passage of the proposed amendment necessary;

(e) Whether the proposed change will create or excessively increase traffic congestion or otherwise be a detriment to public safety; and

(f) Whether the proposed change will be a deterrent to the improvement or development of adjacent property.

(5) *City Commission.* The City Commission shall hold a public hearing to consider the proposed zoning amendment. The City Commission shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing, give public notice thereof, as well as due notice to the parties involved. At the hearing any person may appear in person or by agent or attorney. The City Commission shall take final

action on the proposed zoning amendment by either approving or denying the proposed amendment. The zoning amendment shall be adopted by ordinance. Appeals from the decision of the City Commission shall be filed in the court having jurisdiction over such matters.

3.4. Zoning District Standards.

(A) *Applicability.* Unless otherwise specified in this Code, the rules outlined below shall be used in applying the zoning district regulations. Upon annexation of a parcel of land into the City, the City shall begin the process of amending the Comprehensive Plan in accordance with Florida statute and include the annexed parcel on the Future Land Use Map and official Zoning Map. However, in the interim between the time when the area is annexed and the City Commission completes the comprehensive plan amendment and rezoning process the annexed parcel will retain the County land use and zoning designations until otherwise classified by the City.

(B) *Mix of housing types*. All developments are encouraged to contain a mix of housing types to provide a variety of housing options within the City of Wildwood. All developments containing 500 or more single-family detached residential units are required to contain one (1) or more additional housing types. Housing types are inclusive of the following four categories:
   (1) Single family detached;
   (2) Single family attached;
   (3) Apartment or condominium building; or
   (4) Dwelling units within a mixed use building.

(C) *Blending.* Within a development's internal boundary, the amalgamation of land uses (i.e., commercial, residential, etc), densities or intensities may be allowed regardless of where the geographic zoning boundary line is located provided that the development's overall maximum buildout potential pursuant to section 3.5(C) are not exceeded. This provision may be allowed only within developments that proceed through the zoning process as planned developments.

(D) *Density, intensity, and lot standards.* TABLE 3-4A through TABLE 3-4D identifies district densities, intensities, and standards per zoning district.

3.5. Mixed Use Zoning District Criteria.

(A) *General*. Properties contained in a mixed use zoning district may be subject to the standards listed within this section. Developments greater than 10 acres in a mixed use zoning district, with the exception of Residential/Institutional/Office and Residential Mixed Use, are required to proceed through the development process as a planned development pursuant to Chapter 8 of this Code.

(B) *Use percentages.* Developments greater than 10 acres in a mixed use zoning district shall adhere to the requirements contained in TABLE 3-5. The percentages depicted in TABLE 3-5 relate to the percentage of the development's acreage devoted to each use category. Developments less than 10 acres in a mixed use zoning district may develop as a mixed use or single use project which do not meet the requirements of TABLE 3-5.

(C) *Determination of maximum buildout scenario.* The City shall review mixed use developments in accordance with this section. The maximum buildout scenario is determined by first deducting the intended acreage devoted to residential. The applicable density is then applied to the residential acreage to determine the amount of dwelling units allowed. The acreage devoted to residential is deducted prior to assessing the amount of nonresidential square footage. Applying the applicable intensity from the resulting remaining acreage will provide the maximum amount of nonresidential

square footage allowed. While the intended percentages may vary, the percentage of residential and nonresidential uses must equal 100%. The amount of residential square footage contained within mixed use buildings does not count against the maximum allowable nonresidential building square footage.

For example:

100 acres of Oxford Neighborhood Mixed Use in which 35% residential is sought

(100) x (.35) x (7) =	245 dwelling units
(100) x (.65) x (.3) x (43560) =	849,420 square feet of nonresidential uses

3.6. Principal Uses.

(A) *Uses established.* The principal or main use(s) and associated structures of a property shall be allowed as one of the following:

(1) *Permitted use*. This use is hereby established as the general use(s) in the various zoning districts, as specified in TABLE 3-6, and is a use of right when in compliance with the requirements of this Code. For instances where the intended use of the property is not specifically listed in TABLE 3-6, the Development Services Director may make a determination as to whether or not the intended use is permitted in a particular zoning district.

(2) *Conditional use.* This use is hereby established to conditionally allow specified uses as specified in TABLE 3-6. Because of their unique characteristics, these uses are not permitted as a matter of right, special use or otherwise allowed by this Code. Process information and regulations are contained in section 3.8 of this Chapter.

(3) *Special exception use.* This use is hereby established to allow uses not normally permitted in the various zoning districts. A special use is not a use of right and there is no presumption that it will be granted. Process information and regulations are contained in section 3.9 of this Chapter.

(B) The use regulations specified in this Code shall be considered as specific regulations governing the use of parcels and structures located on the parcels.

3.7. Accessory Uses and Structures.

(A) *General.* This use is hereby established to allow activities which are customarily incidental to the principal use, provided it meets the following general requirements:

(1) An accessory use is a use of right after a principal use is established on the property. Unless otherwise provided, no accessory use or structure is permitted on a parcel that does not contain the principal use or structure;

(2) Accessory uses must comply with standards pertaining to the principal use unless specified otherwise in this Chapter;

(3) Unless specified otherwise herein, accessory uses are intended to be for the principal use of residents, occupants, guests and employees of the parcel on which they are located and not for use by the general public.

(4) Accessory uses may encroach into the side and rear setbacks established in TABLE 3-4. However, a minimum of five (5) feet shall be provided between the accessory structure and the property line.

(B) *Specified accessory uses and structures.* The following uses and structures, provided they satisfy the general criteria set forth above, are specifically presumed to be accessory:

(1) *All zoning districts.* The following accessory uses are allowable in all zoning districts:

(i) Detached or attached storage or utility buildings such as garages and sheds; such a shed less than 100 square feet shall not require a building permit on a lot less than one acre; such a shed less than 200 square feet shall not require a building permit on a lot greater than one acre;

(ii) Swimming pools;

(iii) Greenhouses (noncommercial);

(iv) On site utilities which serve only the development which they are located;

(v) Photovaltaic systems and solar thermal arrays provided they are intended to serve the principal structure solely;

(vi) Satellite dishes or antenna for private use; and

(2) *Residential zoning districts.* The following uses are allowable in all residential zoning districts:

(a) Family cottages provided the following are met:

(i) No more than one family cottage may be allowed as an accessory dwelling unit to a lot containing a single family detached dwelling;

(ii) Accessory family cottage may be attached to the principal structure or may be detached;

(iii) The living area of a family cottage shall be at least 400 square feet in size. A family cottage may be a maximum of 40% of the gross floor area of the principal structure not to exceed 1,200 square feet;

(iv) Both the principal structure and the accessory family cottage must be conventionally constructed (site built) structures each with individual full bathrooms;

(v) The accessory family cottage must be designed and located to be compatible with the appearance of the principal structure;

(vi) The construction of an accessory family cottage must not create a parking or drainage problem, and must conform to all setback provisions of this Code;

(vii) The principal structure and the accessory family cottage shall share the same access point or drive;

(viii) The accessory family cottages shall not be sold, transferred, or conveyed as a residential unit separate and apart from the principal dwelling unit;

(ix) There shall be one address to the main structure only; and

(x) There shall be one electric utility service meter; one water meter; one sewer connection and one trash pickup account for the site.

(b) Temporary real estate offices associated with subdivisions.

(c) Private laundry, maintenance and mail distribution facilities; private community recreational and business office facilities associated with residential developments.

(3) *Institutional, commercial, or industrial zoning districts.* The following uses are allowable in all institutional, commercial and industrial zoning districts:

(a) One residential unit (conventional construction or Class A or Class B mobile home) for caretaker, security or maintenance facilities; and

(b) Dining rooms, cafeterias, snack shops, day care and employee fitness centers for the exclusive use of employees, clients and guests, and not open to the general public.

3.8. Conditional Uses.

(A) *In general.* This use conditionally allows specified uses that, because of their unique characteristics, are not permitted as a matter of right, special exception or otherwise allowed by this Code. Such conditional uses, unless properly controlled, pose potentially serious health, safety or welfare concerns to the community. Therefore, it is the intent of the City Commission to ensure, through available and reasonable methods, that the location, construction, operation, and maintenance of a conditional use produces minimal adverse effect on the environment and public health, safety, and welfare, and to fully balance the need for such conditional use with the broad interests of the public. A conditional use is not a use of right and there is no presumption that such a use will be granted. Principal uses only allowed as conditional uses are specified in TABLE 3-6, and may be approved for a period of time as specified by the City Commission.

(B) *Application procedure.* Written application shall be made to the City for a conditional use permit. In addition, the applicant shall provide the following information:

(1) A site plan in accordance with Chapter 4; and

(2) A written statement specifically addressing the general requirements set forth in subsection 3.8(e) below.

(C) *Hearing notice.* All public notices shall adhere to Florida State Statutes procedures for adoption of ordinances and resolutions (F.S. 166.041). Public notice must be provided at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the public hearing date. Public notice shall consist of advertisement in a local newspaper, mailing notices to adjoining property owners, as designated on the Sumter County tax roll and posting an 8.5” x 11” placard supplied by the City along the public roadway adjacent to the subject property in a location visible to the general public.

(D) *Hearing procedure.* The procedure for review and approval of a conditional use permit request shall be in accordance with section 4.2 of this Code.

(E) *General requirements and conditions.*

(1) *Conditions and safeguards.* In granting any conditional use permit, the Planning and Zoning Board may recommend and the City Commission may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards to ensure the public health, safety and welfare as well as compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and the Code in general. Such conditions may include time limits for the initiation and duration of the conditional use, specific minimum or maximum limits to regular Code requirements, or any other conditions reasonably related to the requirements and criteria of this Code.

(2) *Review criteria.* When reviewing an application for a conditional use permit, the Planning and Zoning Board and City Commission shall consider the following requirements and criteria:

(a) The proposed use must comply with the Comprehensive Plan;

(b) Allowance of the conditional use will not be detrimental to the public health, safety or general welfare;

(c) The uses of other property in the neighborhood for purposes already established will not be substantially impaired or diminished;

(d) The site plan illustrates environmental safeguards, adequate parking, loading and services areas which are located such that there is no adverse impact on adjoining properties;
(e) Significant measures such as increased buffering, screening, or landscaping have been incorporated into the site plan to protect the adjoining property owners from adverse impacts such as visual, noise, odor, dust, and particulates; and
(f) Alternative properties are not available in which a conditional use permit would not be necessary.

(E) *Transfer or abandonment of a conditional use.*
(1) Conditional use permits may run with the owner or with the property. The City Commission shall, at the time of approval, specify whether the conditional use runs with the owner or the property. If it runs with the owner, ownership of a conditional use cannot be transferred to another party.
(2) A conditional use permit that is not initiated within one (1) year of being granted shall not be established without a new application and public hearing in accordance with the procedures for such. A conditional use that is abandoned for a period of six (6) months or more shall not be reestablished without filing a new application with subsequent public hearing in accordance with the procedures for such.

3.9. Special Exceptions.

(A) *General.* A special exception is a use that would not be appropriate without restriction, but which, if controlled as to number, area, location or relation to the surrounding area, would promote the public health, safety and general welfare. Principal uses only allowed as special exceptions are specified in TABLE 3-6.

(B) *Procedure.* For the procedure for special exceptions allowing a home occupation, see section 3.15. For all other special exceptions, the following actions must be taken before the Planning and Zoning Board may grant a special exception:
(1) *Application.* A completed application form must be submitted to the Development Services Department. Before the application is processed the Development Services Department must verify the application is complete. Non-refundable fees are to be submitted with the completed application. The application may require a site plan or sketch at the discretion of the Development Services Director.
(2) *Hearing notice.* Public notice must be provided at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the public hearing date. Public notice shall consist of advertisement in a local newspaper, mailing notices to adjoining property owners, as designated on the Sumter County tax roll and posting an 8.5” x 11” placard supplied by the City along the public roadway adjacent to the subject property in a location visible to the general public.
(3) *Review process.* The Planning and Zoning Board shall have the power to hear and approve special exceptions as specifically authorized under the terms of these zoning regulations, to grant special exceptions with appropriate conditions and safeguards, or to deny special exceptions when not in harmony with the purpose and intent of these zoning regulations. In granting any special exception, the Board may prescribe appropriate conditions and safeguards to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Chapter and the Code in general. Such conditions may include time limits for the initiation of the special exception use, specific minimum or maximum limits, or any other conditions reasonably related to the requirements and criteria of this Code.

(C) *Review criteria.* When reviewing an application for a special exception other than for a home occupation permit, the board shall consider the following requirements and criteria:

(1) The proposed use must comply with the Comprehensive Plan;

(2) Size, location or number of special exception uses in the area shall be limited so as to maintain the overall character of the district as intended by this Code;

(3) Justification has been presented as to why the special exception should be granted;

(4) The uses of other property in the neighborhood for purposes already established will not be substantially impaired or diminished; and

(5) Consideration has been given to surrounding property values.

(D) *Transfer or expiration of special exceptions.*

(1) Special exceptions may run with the property and the ownership of a special exception use may be transferred to another party.

(2) A special exception use that is not initiated within one (1) year of being granted shall not be established without a new public hearing in accordance with requirements of this Chapter.

(3) A special exception use that is abandoned for a period of six (6) months or more shall not be reestablished without a new public hearing in accordance with the requirements of this Chapter.

(E) *Special requirements.* For those special exception uses listed below, the following additional special requirements shall apply:

(1) *Kennels, animal rescue facilities.* (Allowed in AG-10 and AG-5). A special exception may be granted provided the proposed site shall not abut a residential or mixed use zoning district.

(2) *Golf courses and driving ranges.* (Allowed in RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5). A special exception may be granted provided the golf course or driving range is a component of a residential subdivision.

(3) *Community residential home.* (Allowed in IN, C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3, CDT) A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

(i) The proposed site shall not be located within a radius of 1,000 feet of another existing home with six or fewer residents.

(ii) At the time of home occupancy, the City shall be notified that the home is licensed by the licensing entity.

(iii) The proposed site shall be developed in accordance with the lot details for the R-2 zoning district.

(4) *Assisted living facility.* (Allowed in R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, RMU, RMU-10, C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

(i) The proposed site shall front an arterial or collector road.

(ii) The proposed site shall utilize the lot requirements for the IN zoning district.

(iii) Proof of licensing by the appropriate jurisdictional agency will be required.

(iv) The facility shall be compatible with the adjacent area.

(v) Additional buffering or screening may be required.

(vi) A traffic impact study shall be required for justification that the project will not create impacts to road infrastructure exceeding what would normally be permitted.

(vii) A preliminary concurrency application shall be required for justification that the project will not create additional impacts to City utilities exceeding what would normally be permitted.

(5) *Independent living facility.* (Allowed in R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, RMU, RMU-10, C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

(i) The proposed site shall front an arterial or collector road.
(ii) The proposed site shall utilize the lot requirements for the IN zoning district.
(iii) Proof of licensing by the appropriate jurisdictional agency will be required.
(iv) The facility shall be compatible with the adjacent area.
(v) Additional buffering or screening may be required.
(vi) A traffic impact study shall be required for justification that the project will not create impacts to road infrastructure exceeding what would normally be permitted.
(vii) A preliminary concurrency application shall be required for justification that the project will not create additional impacts to City utilities exceeding what would normally be permitted.

(6) *Nursing home.* (Allowed in C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3, CDT). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:
(i) The proposed site shall front an arterial or collector road.
(ii) The proposed site shall be developed in accordance with the lot details for the IN zoning district.
(iii) Proof of licensing by the appropriate jurisdictional agency will be required.
(iv) The facility shall be compatible with the adjacent area.
(v) A traffic impact study shall be required for justification that the project will not create impacts to road infrastructure exceeding what would normally be permitted.
(vi) A preliminary concurrency application shall be required for justification that the project will not create additional impacts to City utilities exceeding what would normally be permitted.

(7) *Child care facility, day care, or adult day care.* (Allowed in R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP, CDT). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:
(i) The proposed site shall be a minimum of 15,000 square feet with a minimum lot width of 100 feet.
(ii) Proof of licensing by the appropriate jurisdictional agency will be required.
(iii) Additional buffering and screening may be required.

(8) *Churches and places of worship.* (Allowed in AG-10, AG-5, RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP, RMU, RMU-10, C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3) A special exception may be granted provided the proposed site utilize the lot details for the IN zoning district.

(9) *Cemeteries and mausoleums.* (Allowed in AG-5, AG-10, RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP, RMU, RMU-10, RIO) A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:
(i) The proposed site shall be a minimum of one acre.
(ii) Additional buffering or screening may be required.

(10) *Private clubs and lodges.* (Allowed in RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP, RMU, RMU-10, RIO) A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:
(i) The proposed site shall utilize the lot details for the CN zoning district.
(ii) The facility shall be compatible with adjacent neighborhoods.

(11) *Public buildings owned, operated, and used by a government entity.* (Allowed in AG-10, AG-5, RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP, RMU, RMU-10, C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3) A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:
(i) The facility shall be compatible with adjacent development.
(ii) The proposed site shall be developed in accordance with the lot details for the PEU zoning district.

(12)*Street and highway department garage or maintenance facility*. (Allowed in AG-10, AG-5, RIO, C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3) A special exception may be granted. However, additional buffering and screening may be required.

(13)*Service and repair shops for automobiles, small engines, and other similar uses*. (Allowed in C-1, C-2, C-2A, NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, CDT, SWCMU). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

- (i) The use and all associated activities must be in completely enclosed buildings.
- (ii) Additional buffering and screening may be required.

(14)*Retail and wholesale commercial establishments for, lumber, building and landscaping supplies, equipment, and other similar uses with potential outside storage.* (Allowed in C-2, C-2A, NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, SWCMU). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

- (i) Any outdoor storage of goods must be:
  - (i) Located contiguous either behind or flanking the principal structure;
  - (ii) Be enclosed by a screen or other similar material;
  - (iii) Be architecturally compatible with the principal structure.
- (ii) Additional buffering and screening may be required.

(15)*Motor vehicle, golf cart and similar sales.* (Allowed in C-2A, NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, CDT, SWCMU). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

- (i) The use and all associated activities must be in completely enclosed buildings.
- (ii) Additional buffering and screening may be required.

(16)*Storage facilities (indoor).* (Allowed in NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, CDT, SWCMU). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

- (i) The use and all associated activities must be in completely enclosed buildings.
- (ii) Additional buffering and screening may be required.

(17)*Outdoor storage facilities for RVs, boats, campers, vehicles, machinery, equipment, or other similar items*. (Allowed in AG-5, AG-10, C-2, C-3, 466-301, M-1, and M-2). A special exception may be granted under the following conditions:

- (i) The area of the property utilized for outdoor storage must be enclosed by a wall, fence, or opaque landscape buffer so that the items in storage are not visible from any street or surrounding property.
- (ii) Additional buffering and screening may be required.

(18)*Tower or wireless communication services.* (Allowed in AG-10, AG-5, PEU, C-3, M-1, M-2, ARD) A special exception use may be granted under the following conditions:

- (i) A chain link fence, concrete wall or other fence or wall not less than six (6) feet in height from finished grade, shall be constructed around each tower.
- (ii) Towers shall be set back from any residential zoning district a minimum of three (3) times the height of the installed tower.
- (iii) Adequate buffering shall be required.
- (iv) Any tower visible from a residential or mixed use zoning district should be disguised so as to not be recognizable as a telecommunications tower when viewed from the residential district.
- (v) Towers shall be so situated upon the site upon which they are erected to be no closer than the height of the tower from any boundary of the site. For example, a 100-foot tower must be surrounded by at least 100 feet of property in all

directions, as measured from the base of the tower, which property shall be owned by the same owner as the property upon which the tower situated.

(vi) Any tower upon which use has been abandoned for more than 180 days shall be removed upon 60 days' notice by the City unless usage resumes within the 60-day period.

(vii) No signage of any type shall be allowed upon any tower erected, unless required by the Federal Aviation Administration.

(viii) Any lighting must be shielded to fall within the confines of the property, unless otherwise required by the Federal Aviation Administration.

(ix) All towers shall be designed and constructed in such a way as to permit and accommodate at least one (1) other provider of wireless communications services. Providers are required, before filing for a special exception for a tower or placement of an antenna on an alternative support structure, to investigate the possibility of co-locating such facility on a tower or alternative support structure already in use by one (1) or more other providers of service. Each applicant for a tower or placement of an antenna on an alternative support structure, shall be required to certify in writing, as part of the application process, that it has investigated the possibility of co-location and that there are no towers or alternative support structures reasonably available on which the applicant could co-locate its antenna and reasonably meet its technical and service requirements.

3.10. Temporary Uses.

(A) *General*. Use established to allow temporary uses and activities not normally permitted in the various zoning categories or activities for which a permanent use is not desired. A temporary use is not a use of right and there is no presumption that it will be granted. No temporary use shall commence prior to the issuance of a temporary use permit.

(B) *Application procedure*. Written application shall be made to the Development Services Department for a temporary use permit. In addition, the applicant may be required to provide a concurrency determination. All applicable fees shall be paid.

(C) *Hearing procedure*. The review and approval of a temporary use permit request shall be in accordance with section 3.3, unless otherwise noted in this Section.

(D) *Uses allowed and requirements*.

(1) *Medical hardship*. A second principal residence on one (1) parcel of record may be allowed in cases of extreme medical hardship, such as where a temporary residence, which may be an RV or mobile home, is needed to house a caregiver or care receiver for a relatively short period of time.

(a) The maximum period for which approval may be given is three (3) years. The City Commission may approve multiple renewals of the temporary residence for additional terms not to exceed three years each. However, each renewal shall require a public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Board.

(b) The second principal residence must be removed from the property within the time set forth in the temporary use permit as approved, but in no event later than ninety days of the expiration of the temporary use permit, or not later than ninety days after recovery or relocation of the person receiving care, whichever occurs first.

(c) The caregiver and care receiver must reside on the property on a full-time basis during the period prescribed herein. Occupants of the second principal residence shall be restricted to the caregiver or care receiver, the caregiver's or care receiver's spouse or partner, and the minor children of the caregiver or care receiver's spouse or partner.

(d) A signed letter from a Florida licensed medical doctor or doctor of osteopathy, which shall include his or her license number, stating the requirement for continuous necessary medical care and oversight of the care receiver must accompany the application for recognition of hardship under this section.

(e) The caregiver's residence shall be connected to City water, wastewater, and reuse where available.

(f) A site plan including existing and proposed improvements shall be submitted along with a completed application and concurrency determination/reservation application.

(2) *On-site security*. An accessory residence on a nonresidential property in need of on-site security or after hours monitoring may be allowed.

(a) The maximum period for which approval may be given is two (2) years. Each renewal shall require a new public hearing before the Planning and Zoning Board.

(b) The residence shall be required to connect to City water, wastewater, and reuse where available.

(c) A written statement from the applicant stating the requirement for after hours monitoring must accompany the application for temporary use.

(3) *Emergency situations*. A temporary second principal residence (such as an RV or mobile home) on one (1) parcel of record may be allowed in cases where the primary principal residence is determined to be uninhabitable due to excessive damage, destruction, or health conditions. Due to the extreme nature of these cases, the review and approval process for the temporary use permit may be waived by the Development Services Director.

(a) The maximum period for which approval may be given is six (6) months. Each renewal shall require a new public hearing before the Planning & Zoning Board. In order to be eligible for an extension of the temporary use, the resident shall provide documentation and irrefutable proof that steps are being taken to improve the conditions on the primary principal residence.

(b) The residence shall be required to connect to City water, wastewater, and reuse where available.

(c) The temporary use permit shall only be issued under these circumstances if the conditions of the primary principal residence are determined to result in an unnecessary and undue hardship upon the owner and the conditions are not determined to be self-created.

3.11. RESERVED.

3.12. Variances.

(A) *Conditions.* A variance may only be granted where, owning to special conditions as outlined below in this section, a strict literal enforcement of the provisions will, in an individual case, result in unnecessary and undue hardship upon the owner of the subject property or structure or upon the applicant for the variance. To warrant a variance, the specific property or building must exhibit one

or more of the special features identified below which are not generally characteristic of properties or structures in the zoning district:

(1) Substantial and exceptional narrowness, shallowness, geometry or small size of the property or buildings on said parcel of property inhibits the property from meeting the specifications set forth in this Code.

(2) Substantial and exceptional topographical conditions.

(3) Other substantial, extraordinary or exceptional situation(s) or condition(s) which are not generally prevalent in the zoning district as deemed appropriate by the Planning and Zoning Board.

(B) *Procedure.* Before the Planning and Zoning Board may grant a variance, the following actions must be taken.

(1) *Application.* A completed application must be submitted to the Development Services Department. Before the application is processed, the Development Services Department must verify that the application is complete. This application must also provide a discussion of why a variance is necessary and appropriate.

(2) *Hearing notice.* Public notice must be provided at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the public hearing date. Public notice shall consist of advertisement in a local newspaper, mailing notices to adjoining property owners, as designated on the Sumter County tax roll and posting an 8.5" x 11" placard supplied by the City along the public roadway adjacent to the subject property in a location visible to the general public.

(3) *Review process.*

(a) A written staff report is to be prepared by the Development Services Director and submitted to the Planning and Zoning Board. This report shall contain a determination regarding the completeness of the application and any recommendation regarding the variance. A copy of this report shall be available at the Development Services Department of the City of Wildwood within five (5) days of the public hearing.

(b) The Planning and Zoning Board is to conduct a public hearing on the variance application in a public place as specified by the Board. Any person may attend this hearing and provide reasonable and pertinent comments pertaining to the variance.

(c) The Planning and Zoning Board must make a determination that a variance is appropriate and that the granting of the variance will not adversely affect the public interest. If the board determines that a variance is not appropriate, it must state its reasons.

(d) The Planning and Zoning Board must provide written findings certifying that the board has complied with the specific rules governing individual variances and that satisfactory provisions and arrangements have been made concerning the following items (where applicable):

(iv) Egress and ingress to the property and proposed structures thereon, including automotive and pedestrian safety and convenience, traffic flow and control, and access in case of fire or catastrophe.

(v) Parking and loading areas with particular reference to the factors mentioned above.

(vi) The location, availability, and compatibility of utilities (i.e., sewer, water, reuse, electricity, gas, and telephone).

(vii) Screening, buffering, open space and landscaping with reference to the type, dimensions, and character of the proposed lot(s), structure(s), and use(s).

(viii) The economic, fiscal, noise, odor, pollution, erosion, drainage, and public safety impacts of the variance upon adjoining properties, properties generally in the same zoning district, the community as a whole, and historic resources.

(ix) General compatibility with adjacent properties and structures, other properties and structures in the district, and other properties and structures in the surrounding area and community at large.

3.13. Density Bonuses.

(A) *General*. Density bonuses, at the discretion of the City Commission, may be awarded as incentives for developers to provide certain aspects that benefit the community. Applicants seeking a density bonus shall notify the Development Services Director.

(B) *Affordable housing density bonus.* Developments may achieve up to a 25% increase in the maximum allowable density in the respective zoning district in exchange for the construction of affordable housing units. Affordable housing is defined as housing meeting the needs of households with very low, low or moderate income where the monthly mortgage or rent expenses do not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the household's monthly income. The City Commission may award a density bonus provided the following criteria are met:

(1) The development proceeds as a planned development;

(2) The planned development agreement shall reserve at least 20% of the total housing units, not including the bonus units, for affordable housing;

(3) The site plan clearly identifies the location of those units accounting for the affordable housing bonus;

(4) The development is located within a zoning district which allows a density of four (4) units per acre or greater;

(5) Building size and massing, site layout and design, architectural characteristics, and landscaping features of the development are compatible with or enhance the surrounding land use character; and

(6) The development is not considered a Development of Regional Impact.

(C) *LEED Silver rating*. Developments may achieve up to a 25% increase in the maximum allowable density or intensity in the respective zoning district in exchange for the development of Green Buildings. Green Buildings shall achieve LEED Silver rating or higher as defined by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC). The City Commission may award a density bonus provided the following criteria are met:

(1) The developer has submitted a letter of intent that communicates their commitment to achieve a LEED Silver rating or higher;

(2) The development must provide documentation demonstrating the achievement of the rating prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy;

(3) Building size and massing, site layout and design, architectural characteristics, and landscaping features of the development are compatible with or enhance the surrounding land use character; and

(4) The development is not considered a Development of Regional Impact.

3.14. Community Residential Homes.

(A) *State laws.* Residents of community residential homes shall be limited to those classes of persons included in F.S. § 419.001, as amended. The owners and/or operators of any community residential home shall comply with all state laws, local ordinances, and regulations of the state, and any government or agency having jurisdiction over the location and/or operation of such homes.

(B) *Permitted.* Community residential homes with one (1) to six (6) residents shall be permitted wherever single-family dwellings are permitted and under the same conditions as single-family dwellings, except for distance requirements established below. Community residential homes with 7 to 14 residents shall only be permitted wherever multi-family dwellings are permitted and under the same conditions as other multi-family dwellings, except for the distance requirements established below. Community residential homes with more than 14 residents shall only be permitted as indicated and under the additional conditions established below. Community residential homes shall be allowed in zoning districts pursuant to TABLE 3-6.

(C) *Distance requirements.* The following distance requirements shall be observed in the location of any community residential home:

TABLE 3-14: MINIMUM DISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

	Type of Facility		
Number of Residents	Community Residential Homes 1 to 6*	Community Residential Homes 7 to 14*	Community Residential Homes Over 14**
1 to 6	1,000'	1,000'	1,000'
7 to 14	1,000'	1,200'	1,200'
Over 14	1,000'	1,200'	1,320'

Notes:
*All distances are measured between principal structures.
**Measured from the nearest property line of the existing facility to the nearest property line of proposed facility.

(D) *Lot standards.* All principal and accessory structures shall be located and constructed in accordance with the following requirements:
   (1) Community residential homes with one (1) to six (6) residents shall comply with the lot standards for single family detached units of the district where located.
   (2) Community residential homes with 7 or more residents shall comply with the lot standards for apartment/condominium building of the district where located.

3.15. Home Occupation.

(A) Any person desiring to conduct a home occupation shall apply to the Development Services Director for a permit. Such application shall be on a form provided by the City and shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:
   (1) Name of applicant;
   (2) Location of residence wherein home occupation, if approved, will be conducted;
   (3) Total floor area of the residence;

(4) A sketch showing floor plan and the area thereof to be utilized for the conduct of the home occupation; and
(5) The nature of the home occupation sought to be approved.

(B) A non-refundable fee is to be submitted with the completed application. The Development Services Department may require a preliminary concurrency review pursuant to section 7.2(B)(1).

(C) Upon receipt of the required information, the Development Services Director shall either issue or deny a permit for such home occupation after an inspection of the residence wherein the proposed home occupation is to be conducted.

(D) Any resident of the City shall have the right to object to the issuance of a home occupation permit and shall have the right to request a hearing before the Board of Adjustment.

(E) No home occupation shall be permitted unless the following requirements are adhered to by the person engaged in the home occupation.
(1) No person other than members of the family residing on the premises and one (1) additional person shall be engaged in the home occupation;
(2) The use of the dwelling unit for the home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to its use for residential purposes;
(3) The following shall not be allowed as home occupations: beauty shops, barber shops, public dining facilities, antique or gift shops, photographic studios, fortune telling, outdoor repair, retail sales, taxi services, or child care facilities caring for more than five (5) children other than children related by marriage, blood or adoption;
(4) No more than 20 percent (20%) of the floor area of the dwelling unit shall be used for the home occupation;
(5) The conduct of the home occupation shall not cause any change in the outside appearance of the dwelling or premises except as provided by this section;
(6) Only one (1) sign used in conjunction with the home occupation shall be visible from outside the dwelling unit. This sign shall conform to City standards;
(7) No traffic shall be generated by a home occupation in significantly greater volumes than would normally be expected in a residential neighborhood;
(8) All home occupations shall provide sufficient parking in accordance with the parking requirements of this Code. Any need for parking generated by the conduct of a home occupation shall be met on the premises of the lot, be provided off-street, and be located somewhere other than in a required front yard; and
(9) No equipment or process shall be used in a home occupation which creates noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference detectable off the lot.

(F) The Board of Adjustment shall have the power to revoke any home occupation permit if, after a hearing, they find the holder of the permit to be a nuisance.

(G) Applicants who are denied a home occupation permit may appeal to the Board of Adjustment.

3.16. Mobile Home Parks.

(A) In addition to standards and requirements set forth elsewhere in this Code, no mobile home park shall be permitted unless the project conforms to the standards provided in this section. Mobile home park subdivisions shall follow the approval process outlined in the Chapter 5, while rental parks will follow the procedures for site plan approval outlined in Chapter 4.

(B) Any mobile home park subdivision developer who desires to sell lots within a park's confines shall construct all streets and utilities to City specifications and shall in all other respects, comply fully with the City subdivision regulations while being allowed to follow lot sizes, setbacks, etc., as set

forth in this Chapter. Mobile home rental parks that wish for the City to take over and maintain their streets, drainage system, etc. must also follow the requirements within the subdivision regulations.

(C) The following requirements are for mobile home parks having a common real property ownership and renting lots to individual tenants. Mobile home parks that execute private ownership agreements must also follow these requirements.

(1) *Mobile home stand*.

(a) Each mobile home shall be located on a stand that will permit each unit to be sufficiently supported and anchored as in compliance with the state standards for anchoring mobile homes.

(b) Each approved mobile home stand shall be clearly defined by stakes or other markers which physically delineate the location of each stand within the mobile home park.

(c) A skirt or apron shall surround each mobile home between the bottom of the unit and the ground. This skirt or apron shall be continually and properly maintained.

(2) *Street or driveway improvements.* All street or driveway improvements shall meet the requirements stipulated in the section of this Code addressing such improvements.

(3) *Street lighting.* All streets shall be lighted at night or other periods of darkness in accordance with City standards.

(4) *Open space.* A minimum of 15 percent of the land area within the mobile home park shall be designed for recreation and open space purposes.

(5) *Drainage.* All mobile home parks must meet the drainage design and construction provisions specified in Chapter 6 of this Code.

(6) *Mobile Home Park Perimeter Setbacks*. In addition to the individual lot setbacks required in Table 3-4: Density, Intensity, and Lot Standards, Mobile home parks shall have the following park perimeter setbacks:

(a) Front: 35 feet.

(b) Side: 25 feet each side.

(c) Rear: 25 feet.

(7) *Parking and signs.*

(a) No parking areas or signs shall be permitted except in accordance with this Code.

(b) No parking shall be allowed on any mobile home park access or circulation driveway.

(8) *Expansion of existing mobile home parks.* Whenever the owner or operator of a mobile home park proposes to expand the existing mobile home park, the plans for such expansion shall be submitted and approved in the same manner as plans for a new mobile home park.

(9) *Replacement mobile homes.* Any mobile home constructed prior to 1981 shall not be allowed as a replacement home.

3.17. Recreational Vehicle (RV) Parks.

(A) *Purpose.* The purpose of this section, applying to recreational vehicle parks, travel trailer parks, and campgrounds, is to provide an environment in which recreational vehicles may be located to enhance the enjoyment of leisure time activities on a temporary basis, and to provide a means whereby the use occurring upon the land will be made more compatible with surrounding properties. The following provisions shall apply to RV parks permitted by this Code.

(B) A campground or RV park shall include a parcel of land under unified management which has been planned, designed and constructed for the placement of recreational vehicles for temporary

occupancy of spaces for recreational purposes. In no case shall a recreational vehicle be occupied as a living quarter for more than six months out of any 12-month period. During the time that the recreational vehicle is not occupied as temporary or seasonal quarters, it may be stored and tied down on the recreational vehicle site. The affixing of a recreational vehicle to the ground by way of tie downs or other removable fasteners, and the attachment of additions by way of removable attaching devices, shall not render the recreational vehicle a permanent part of the recreational vehicle site.

(C) A recreational vehicle shall include:

(1) *Travel trailer.* A vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed as temporary living quarters for travel, recreation and vacation, having a body width of no more than 8 ½ feet and an overall body length not exceeding 40 feet when factory equipped for the road.

(2) *Pickup coach.* A structure designed to be mounted on a truck chassis for use as temporary living quarters for travel, recreation and vacation.

(3) *Motor home.* Portable temporary living quarters to be used for travel, recreation and vacation constructed as an integral part of the self propelled vehicle.

(4) *Camping trailer.* A canvas or other collapsible folding structure, mounted on wheels, designed as temporary living quarters for travel, recreation and vacation use.

(5) *Park trailer.* A transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding 14 feet 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. Units constructed to ANAI A-19.5 shall not exceed 400 square feet. Units constructed to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development standard shall not exceed 500 square feet. All measurements are to be taken along the exterior when in a setup mode. All "park trailers" must be set up and anchored as established by the Florida Building Codes.

(D) *Master park plan permit.*

(1) A master park plan permit is required prior to any construction, extension, alteration or disturbance of the land or its natural features and vegetation. All proposed master park plans shall be reviewed in accordance with the Chapter 4.

(2) Prior to the issuance of a master park plan permit, the plan must be approved by the City Commission.

(3) No building permit shall be issued prior to the review and approval of the master park plan.

(E) *General provisions.*

(1) RV parks shall be permitted uses in MHP and C-3 districts pursuant to TABLE 3-6.

(2) As a condition of the master park plan approval, the following accessory uses may be permitted: Commercial and non commercial, low intensity recreation facilities, park offices, maintenance facilities, dumping stations, toilets, showers, laundry facilities, tourist oriented retail developments, such as retail sales establishments, personal service establishments, food service establishments, child care centers, RV model units, or sales and service establishments, mobile home, single family detached dwelling or single family attached dwelling, with a limit of two dwelling units maximum, for the exclusive use of the park management or caretaker, enclosed storage structures and storage garage facilities, with use limited to park residents only. No such structures shall be located within any required yard setback, any required perimeter buffer of the RV park, or any utility or drainage easement.

(3) All permitted accessory uses are subject to the following limitations:

(a) Such uses shall be conducted solely for the convenience of the occupants and guests of the park, if the park is not zoned C-3;

(b) Such retail establishments shall be oriented to the interior of the park unless the park is located C-3; and

(c) Such uses and the parking areas primarily related to their operations shall not occupy more than five percent (5%) of the acreage of the park, except for non-commercial, outdoor recreation facilities, unless the park is located in a commercial district.

(F) *Specific provisions.* All campgrounds and RV parks are subject to the following additional provisions:

(1) All such parks shall contain a minimum of ten (10) acres;

(2) There shall be a building setback of 150 feet from any road right-of-way for any commercial building or accessory building, unless the park is located in a commercial district;

(3) Property adjacent to federal, state, or County highways shall maintain a minimum building setback of 50 feet from the highway right-of-way for any structure or RV. The minimum building setback for property adjacent to interior roads shall be 20 feet;

(4) All RVs and additions must maintain a five (5) foot side setback and an eight (8) foot setback rear setback;

(5) In parks allowing the use of "park trailers" or "park models" that were established prior to 1990, there shall be an area established for such "park trailers" or "park models" and for other trailers, RV's, and motor homes that are not used in a transient manner, but are placed in the RV park or campground for a period of three (3) months or more, separate from the area established for recreational units that are to remain placed in the park for less than three (3) months, so as to prevent intermingling of transient and non-transient structures and vehicles;

(6) In parks allowing the use of "park trailers" or "park models" that were established after 1990, there shall be an area established for such "park trailers" or "park models" separate from the area established for other types of recreational units so as to prevent intermingling;

(7) A well-maintained, landscaped buffer of a least five (5) feet is required around the perimeter of the park;

(8) Each space shall contain a minimum of 2,400 square feet in area. The density of existing and future RV parks will not exceed ten (10) spaces per acre of land;

(9) Each space shall abut at least 20 feet on a paved roadway or street, which shall have an unobstructed width of 20 feet for two-way drives and 12 feet for one-way drives;

(10) Adequate trash disposal facilities shall be provided with easy access from each site.

(11) Each space shall be identified by a marker clearly visible at a minimum distance of 20 feet;

(12) All additions and attachments located on individual spaces must be constructed to meet standard building codes. Such additions or attachments shall include carports, storage sheds, cabanas, screen rooms, pull-out or tip-out units, skirting and awnings, and shall be permitted in accordance with the requirements applicable to mobile home dwellings, except as qualified below:

(a) No such structure shall be attached to any RV having a vehicular body length less than 21 feet;

(b) Such structures shall be designed to be removable. They may be attached to the RV and parking or patio pad;

(c) No such structure shall be located within any required yard setback, any required perimeter buffer of the RV park, or any utility or drainage easement, and shall have no sewer or water connections;

(d) No such structure shall be more than 10 feet wide, nor extended lengthwise beyond the front or rear of the RV. However, attachments may extend beyond the RV on units with a rear opening or irregular shaped lot where the placement of the attachment alongside the RV would result in an encroachment into the setback area;
(e) In parks established prior to 1990, no such structure shall be allowed in the area of the park designated for transient vehicles; and
(f) All structures in any park shall be properly permitted as required by state and local law.

(13) All "park trailers" or "park models" shall be required to obtain permits prior to set-up or connection to utilities.

3.18. Nonconforming Lots, Structures, and Uses.

(A) Nonconforming lot size or structure size alone, when same was in lawful existence prior to the adoption of this Code, shall not constitute such a nonconforming use as to cause any of the provisions set forth herein to apply.
(B) A nonconforming structure may be maintained and repairs and alterations may be made; however, in a building which is nonconforming as to use, no structural alterations shall be made except those required by law. Repairs, such as plumbing, the changing of partitions or other interior alterations, are permitted. The expense of any such work shall not exceed 50 percent of the assessed value of the building or structure.
(C) Nothing in this Code shall prevent the reconstruction, repairing, rebuilding, and continued use of any nonconforming structure which existed before the adoption date of this Code and was damaged by fire, collapse, explosion, or acts of God wherein the expense of such work does not exceed 50 percent of the assessed value of the structure at the time such damage occurred.
(D) A nonconforming use of land or structure shall not be extended or enlarged to occupy a greater area of land or structure than was occupied as of the date of adoption of this Code.
(E) When a nonconforming use of land or structure has been abandoned for 180 days or longer, its future use shall revert to the uses permitted in the district in which said land is located. A nonconforming use shall be considered abandoned:
    (1) When the intent of the owner to discontinue the use is apparent, or
    (2) When the characteristic equipment and furnishings of the nonconforming use have been removed from the premises and have not been replaced by similar equipment, unless other facts show intention to resume the nonconforming use, or
    (3) When it has been replaced by a conforming use.
(F) No nonconforming structure or land use shall be changed to another nonconforming use.

3.19. The Villages of Wildwood DRI Zoning District.

(A) *Intent.* The purpose and intent of the Villages of Wildwood DRI zoning district (referred to in this section as "Zoning District") is to create a customized district to reflect the unique characteristics of the Villages of Wildwood DRI. The Zoning District applies only to the Villages of Wildwood DRI, which is only a portion of and supports the larger Villages of Sumter DRI within Sumter County. The Zoning District is planned for a town center, office, commercial, institutional and other uses providing mostly nonresidential land uses which support the larger residential portion of the Villages of Sumter DRI. The Villages is a mature project with most of the residential units, street system,

parks, recreation and amenities in place to serve its residents. For these reasons, the Wildwood portion needs to maintain continuity with the remainder of The Villages of Sumter DRI while also recognizing the Zoning District is a support to the much larger portions within Sumter County. Thus, any requirements must consider the Villages as a whole and not simply the portion within the City. For these reasons, these specified zoning provisions are needed to provide clarity and continuity for the future development of The Villages of Wildwood DRI. This Zoning District implements The Villages of Wildwood DRI future land use map category on the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map. This Zoning District also supports the coherent, flexible and creative concepts of site planning displayed within The Villages which:

(1) Accomplish a more desirable community and environment than would be possible through the strict application of traditional zoning requirements.
(2) Provide a stable community and environmental character compatible with surrounding areas and the character of the site.
(3) Create functional and attractive developments.
(4) Preserve the natural amenities of the land by providing scenic, functional and interconnected open areas.
(5) Provide for an efficient use of land resulting in an optimum network of utilities and streets and thereby minimizing infrastructure, development and costs.

(B) *Design standards*. The Villages of Wildwood DRI will be developed consistent with the design standards contained in The Villages of Wildwood DRI Development Order adopted by resolution on November 10, 2008 (the DRI Development Order), the Memorandum of Agreement between the City of Wildwood, The Villages of Lake-Sumter, Inc., and Acorn Investments, LLC, (MOA) and/or the Conceptual Master plan. The density, intensity, land uses and land use mix are provided in the DRI Development Order and Master plan. Lot size, setback requirements, right-of-way widths and other design standards are contained in the MOA with the City. These design standards provide the parameters that assure this development promotes compatibility with surrounding land uses, assure appropriate supporting infrastructure while minimizing public infrastructure costs, preserve and enhance the natural amenities of the land, conserve natural resources, and provide open spaces appropriate to the type of development proposed. It is the intent of this section to allow dialogue and flexibility of design standards within the master planning process between the developer and the approving authorities.

(C) *Code of ordinances.* The Villages of Wildwood DRI will be developed and operate consistent with the general and permanent Ordinances of the City of Wildwood adopted on October 12, 1992 and effective on October 12, 1992. The following City of Wildwood Codes will not apply to The Villages of Wildwood DRI:

ARTICLE VII.	PLANNING AND ZONING.
Section 7-3.	Plats required for subdivisions.
Chapter 3	Advertising
ARTICLE I.	IN GENERAL
Section 3-1.	Sound trucks and sound amplifying devices.
Section 3-2.	Posting bills, etc.
Section 3-3.	Placing banners, etc., across streets.
Section 3-4.	Sign placement; visual standards.
Chapter 4	ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
ARTICLE I.	IN GENERAL
Section 4-2(a)	Consumption and use in public places and on private property.
Sec. 4-5.(a)	Sale prohibited near church or school.

Sec. 4-8.(b)	Business hours.
Chapter 9	HEALTH AND SANITATION
Sec. 9-13.	Location of trailers used for human occupation, entertainment or preparing meals.
Chapter 11	LICENSES AND BUSINESS REGULATIONS
ARTICLE VI.	PEDDLERS AND SOLICITORS
Sec. 11-218.	Transient merchants prohibited.
Sec. 11-223.	Time limitation for stops for vending.
Chapter 12	MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC
ARTICLE III.	OPERATION OF VEHICLES
Sec. 12-57.	Parades, processions; permits required; exception.
Chapter 13	OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
ARTICLE IV.	PUBLIC NUISANCES INFRINGING UPON RIGHT OF OTHERS TO QUIET ENJOYMENT OF HOMES, BUSINESSES, OR OTHER PROPERTY
Sec. 13-102.(4)a.	DEFINITIONS
Chapter 15	SOLID WASTE AND WEEDS
ARTICLE II.	REFUSE SERVICES
Chapter 16	STREETS AND SIDEWALKS
Sec. 16-1.	Excavations in streets - - Permit required.
Sec. 16-10.	Prohibited uses within road right-of-way; permits; temporary road closings. (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(5), (b), (c)
Chapter 18	TREES
ARTICLE II.	TREES ON PUBLIC PROPERTY
DIVISION I.	GENERALLY
Sec. 18-27.	Street tree species to be planted.
Sec. 18-28.	Spacing.
Sec. 18-29.	Distance from curb and sidewalk.
Sec. 18-32.	Public tree care.
Sec. 18-37.	Arborist's permit and insurance.
Chapter 19	UTILITIES
ARTICLE II.	USE OF WATER AND SEWER SERVICES GENERALLY
Sec. 19-26.	Connections with waterworks system required.
Sec. 19-27.	Connections with sewer required.
ARTICLE III.	WATER
DIVISION 3.	RECLAIMED WATER

Together with such amendments thereto or subsequent adopted codes addressing the same or substantially similar issues.

(D) *Layout.* The Villages of Wildwood MOA will establish the minimum lot widths and size, building setbacks, impervious surface ratios and other design details consistent with the conceptual master plan. The design of The Villages of Wildwood DRI as adopted by the DRI Development Order provides for the needed roadway connections to both the remainder of The Villages of Sumter DRI and the City of Wildwood.

(E) *Implementation, maintenance, and enforcement*. The Villages of Wildwood DRI shall be developed consistent with the following requirements:

(1) An approved conceptual master plan and design standards as specified in the MOA detailing specific layout and design features that deviate from the standards contained in the City's Land Development Regulations.
(2) A MOA between the developer and the City specifying the details of the responsibility for the provision of infrastructure and its maintenance.
(3) Any areas within The Villages of Wildwood DRI designated as preservation areas for habitat enhancement, wetland enhancement, or as an expansion of an existing wildlife corridor, must be subject to a conservation easement as defined in F.S. § 704.06 and, if applicable, as required by a Water Management District Environmental Resource Permit or as required by a Wildlife Habitat Management Plan for a DRI with a third party entity approved by the City Commission. The third party entity may be a public entity or a non-profit agency with long term experience in maintenance of conservation areas.
(4) Plans for habitat enhancement, wildlife management programs, and wetlands enhancements must be designed by a certified biologist, must use best management practices, and meet the approval of the state agency with general or specific authority, jurisdiction and permitting over the usage.
(5) A Community Development District (CDD) may be established and maintained with the duty and authority to implement and maintain the common areas, infrastructure, easements, contracts and agreements as required to comply with the approved master plan of development. Until the CDD is established, the developer/owner or property owner's association established to assure such responsibilities shall be responsible for all implementation and maintenance necessary to comply with the approved master plan of development.
(3) Failure of such parties to maintain the provisions of the approved master plan of development shall be a violation of this section and subject to Code compliance action.

(F) *Open space.* Open space requirements are waived within The Villages of Wildwood DRI Zoning District due to the project envisioned within the Zoning District and the level of open space provided overall within the larger The Villages of Sumter DRI. However, the Zoning District will include open space and public gathering areas consistent with the character of the other town centers within The Villages. While open space may be used for stormwater management, the primary goal is to foster natural areas, provide an opportunity to maintain or restore native habitats and to enhance the experience visitors and residents have of the area.

(G) *Design standards*. The design standards for the Zoning District will be as established within the MOA with the City. The MOA may include a description of all design features that deviate from the standards contained in the City's land development regulations and/or an alternate design manual that may be used in lieu of the City's land development regulations for this project. Should the development requirements of a particular phase deviate from the standards in the MOA, then the developer may submit a request to modify the development standards for that particular phase. If approved, these design standard modifications shall be incorporated into the MOA approved with the site plan and/or plat for that phase of development as directed in the MOA. All of the design and development standards that deviate from the City's land development regulations shall be incorporated into the MOA between the City and the developer that must be submitted and approved with the approval of the site plan and/or plat approval as directed in the MOA.

3.20. Excavation and Mining.

(A) *Purpose and intent.* Excavation and mining are permissible pursuant to TABLE 3-6. It is the intent of this section to provide for such use in a manner which will have the least possible adverse impact to the community. As such, the City shall limit the potential location of such uses to the lands south of the Florida Turnpike

(B) *Permittee.* Excavation and mining permits are issued jointly to the property owner and excavator designated therein. A change in owner or excavator shall be reported to the City Commission, in writing, by certified mail, within 30 days of such change by the new owner or excavator. For mining projects that require blasting, the property owner must own a minimum of 1,000 contiguous acres where the proposed mining is to occur. The permitting process for mining will follow the site plan process.

(C) *Improper activity.*

a. *Circumvention.* Subdivision of property for the purpose of circumventing the intent of the excavation limit requirements of this Chapter is specifically prohibited.

b. *Dumping.* Dumping of debris, trash, garbage, hazardous or contaminated materials is prohibited in any excavation not permitted for such under local and state laws, and said dumping shall be cause for suspension or revocation of the conditional use permit.

(D) *Blasting.* Blasting shall be regulated by the Florida Department of Financial Services, Division of State Fire Marshal and Chapter 69A-2, Florida Administrative Code.

(E) *Pumping.* Pumping shall be regulated by FDEP and or SWFWMD as applicable.

(F) *Development standards for excavation. The development standards for excavation are as follows:*

(1) *Buffers and screening. No* excavation shall occur within 100 feet of adjoining property owned by others or the right-of-way of any public road or street, except no setback is required where a hill or elevation is removed to bring the level of the property into conformity with the natural elevations of the surrounding area.

(2) *Side slopes.* The area being lowered shall be sloped at a rate of not more than 1 foot vertically to 3 feet horizontally (1':3') above the water table. The area being lowered may be sloped at a rate of 1 foot vertically to 1 foot horizontally (1'1') below the water table.

(3) *Reclamation.* Upon completion each excavation shall be reclaimed so as to permit use of the land in conformity with the existing land use zone and usage of the surrounding area.

(a) At a minimum, excavation activities, including location of pits, depths, cubic yards excavated and time constraints shall conform with any applicable FDEP Reclamation Plan.

(G) *Development standards for mining.* The development standards for excavation are as follows:

(1) *Buffers and screening.* The development standards for buffers and screening are as follows:

(a) Except for monitoring wells and wildlife relocation activities, all mining activities shall maintain an activity separation as follows:

(i) For limerock mining 100 feet from any public right-of-way or public or private easement for drainage, utility or road purposes; 200 feet from churches, schools, parks, hospitals, and/or similar public uses; and 100 feet from all other property lines.

(ii) For other materials 100 feet from any public right-of-way, or public or private easement for drainage, utility or road purposes, 200 feet from churches, schools, parks, hospitals, and/or similar public uses; and 50 feet from all other property lines.

(b) Separations established by the approved site plan shall be marked in a manner acceptable to the City prior to initiation of any active phase of mining. Such markers shall remain until mining activities are concluded.

(c) Mining activities conducted within 1,000 feet of a public road shall be screened from view from that road by an earth berm or other suitable device, installed by the mine operator, sufficient to provide 100 percent opacity to a minimum height of ten (10) feet.

(d) When earth berms are used, the toe of slope nearest the public road shall be at least 25 feet from the edge of said road right-of-way.

(e) Earth berms within 300 feet of a public road shall be constructed with slopes gentle enough to permanently support ground cover without any noticeable erosion. Promptly after construction, berms shall be permanently vegetated to present an attractive appearance and prevent soil erosion. Berms will be maintained in such condition for the duration of the mining activity.

(2) *Aquifer drawdown.* When dewatering is proposed it shall be regulated by SWFWMD as applicable

(3) *Surface water management.* Surface water management shall be regulated by FDEP and/or SWFWMD as applicable.

(4) *Traffic circulation.* Traffic circulation shall adhere to the following:

(a) Adequate ingress and egress areas shall be provided on-site so that loading operations, etc. do not require standing or stopping on public road right-of-ways;

(b) Any haul road connection to any public road is to be constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the applicable governing agency.

(c) Interior devices or procedures shall be used to reduce the accumulation of limerock material and water on public roads, to the satisfaction of the applicable governing agency. Whenever, upon notice from the applicable governing agency, an accumulation of material or water from the mining operation renders the condition of a public road unacceptable, the operator shall promptly correct such condition, at his expense, in a manner acceptable to the applicable governing agency.

(5) *Air pollution.* Mining equipment shall be properly maintained and operated, and mining operations shall be conducted, to minimize air pollution.

(6) *Reclamation.* Reclamation shall be regulated by FDEP and/or SWFWMD as applicable.

3.21. Mixed Use Centers.

(A) *Intent.* Mixed use centers are intended to promote and allow for compact and walkable development and redevelopment in suitable locations throughout the City. Developments within a mixed use center are permitted to, but are not required to, exceed the maximum density and intensity of the underlying zoning district. Developments which exceed the maximum density or intensity shall proceed through the planned development approval pursuant to Chapter 8 of this Code.

(B) *Boundary and expansion*. Mixed use centers shall be delineated on the zoning overlay map. The City may allow a development containing a parcel that encroaches within a mixed use center to expand the boundary of the mixed use center within said development site.

(C) *Types*.

(1) *Employment mixed use centers.* Developments within employment mixed use centers are encouraged to contain minimum densities of 12 units per acre and minimum nonresidential intensities of 0.5 FAR. The planned development agreement shall establish the maximum allowable dwelling units and nonresidential square footage permissible within the development.

(2) *Neighborhood mixed use centers.* Developments within neighborhood mixed use centers are encouraged to contain minimum densities of 10 units per acre and minimum nonresidential intensities of 0.25 FAR. The planned development agreement shall establish the maximum allowable dwelling units and nonresidential square footage permissible within the development.

(D) *Performance standards within mixed use centers.* Developments within mixed use centers which opt to exceed the maximum density or intensity of the underlying zoning district are intended to be transit ready, contain multi-modal infrastructure, and utilize land, energy, and resources efficiently. The planned development agreement shall outline specific performance standards for developments contained within a mixed use center. At a minimum these standards shall include the following:

(1) Streets are to be designed in a grid network with walkable block perimeters;
(2) Incorporation of pedestrian and bicycle facilities
(3) Demonstration that the development is transit ready;
(4) Unified architectural design;
(5) Utilization of shared infrastructure including parking, loading and stormwater facilities;
(6) Urban design features which create a vibrant civic and social environment such as trails, paths, parks, pedestrian plazas, public art, social gathering areas and other similar features; and
(7) Methods to reduce water and energy consumption.

3.22. Parking of Semi-Trucks and Semi-Trailers.

(A) *Purpose.* The purpose of this Section is to regulate the parking of semi-trucks and semi-trailers anywhere within the City limits, including any parking upon streets, rights-of-way, public property, and private property.

(B) *Definitions.* The following terms shall be defined for purposes of this Section as follows:

(1) *Donation trailers* shall mean semi-trailers that are owned and operated by registered non-profit organizations and are intended for the collection of donated goods.
(2) *Property owner* shall mean the owner of real property.
(3) *Semi-trailer* shall mean a trailer without motor power with a set or sets of wheels and/or axles at the rear only, designed to be supported by a truck, tractor, or towing vehicle.
(4) *Semi-truck* shall mean any heavy automotive vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or more, used for transporting loads of any kind, including, but not limited to, gravel trucks, dump trucks, log trucks, all trucks, tractors, or automotive towing vehicles that tow semi-trailers.
(5) *Semi-truck owner* shall mean the person who is the owner of a semi-truck and/or semi-trailer.

(C) *Parking of semi-trucks and semi-trailers on private property.* Parking of semi-trucks and semi-trailers on private property is prohibited in the City unless the property is located within the PEU, M-1, or M-2 zoning district, or a Special Exception has been granted allowing such parking in accordance with this Section.

(D) *Parking of semi-trucks and semi-trailers upon public streets, rights-of-way, and other public property.*

(1) Semi trucks shall not be parked upon public streets, rights-of-way, or any other publicly owned property in the City, except for purposes of pick-up or delivery, unless the property is located within the PEU, M-1, or M-2 zoning district.

(2) Semi-trucks or semi-trailers may be parked for up to 30 minutes for pick-up or delivery in all circumstances except where the pick-up or delivery involves complete relocation of the contents of a building such as when a person, family, or entity is relocating to a new home or office.

(3) When a person is relocating the contents of a building, pick-up or delivery by a semi-truck may continue for up to twenty four (24) hours.

(4) Semi-trailers not connected to semi-trucks shall not be parked on public streets, rights-of-way, or other publicly-owned property for any purpose within the City unless the property is zoned PEU, M-1, or M-2 or a Special Exception has been granted.

(5) The parking or placement of donation trailers is prohibited on public streets or any other public property.

(6) Enforcement against semi-truck drivers and semi-truck owners shall be in accordance with subsection (H) of this Section.

(E) *Requirements for Special Exception Approval for Parking of Semi-Trailers.*

1) The parking of semi-trailers may be allowed on properties zoned AG-10, AG-5, or C-3 if the Planning and Zoning Board grants a Special Exception.

2) The Development Service Department shall require that the application for a Special Exception to allow the parking of semi-trailers provide information concerning the number of trailers expected, the length of time the trailers will be expected to remain on the property, the hours at which the trailer may be taken to and from the property, and such other information deemed appropriate by the Development Services Department.

3) Review for determination of whether or not a Special Exception should be granted shall include review by the Development Services Department. In order to be qualified to be granted a Special Exception, the following requirements must be met:

(a) The semi-trailer must be a donation trailer;

(b) The property shall not be adjacent to a residential or institutional property;

(c) Minimum parking standards shall be maintained;

(d) The area where semi-trailer parking is to occur must be paved;

(e) The area where the semi parking is to occur must be buffered through a combination of the use of landscaping, screening, and fencing as required by the City; and

(f) The applicant can demonstrate that the semi-trailer parking will not create a nuisance or otherwise be a threat the public's health, safety, and welfare.

(F) *Permit Required for Donation Trailers.*

(1) Any person or entity wishing to place a donation trailer on private property must obtain a permit from the Development Services Department.

(2) Only entities or organizations that have a tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, may apply for and obtain a permit. Proof of such tax status must accompany an application for a permit.

(3) A donation trailer that is subject to the provisions of this Section must have clearly identified, in writing, on its face the entity or organization that is maintaining the donation trailer. A phone number and address for such entity must also be written on the donation trailer.

(4) The donation trailer shall be located in an area on the property that will not impede traffic circulation, loading areas, or occupy parking spaces necessary to meet the minimum parking standards on the subject property.
(5) The donation trailer must be ancillary to the principal use of the property. The application for the permit must be signed by the property owner.

(G) *Enforcement procedures against property owners.*
(1) Violation of this Section by property owners shall be as in any Code Enforcement action. All provisions in the City's ordinances and statutes related to Code Enforcement shall apply. Fines shall be determined in the same manner as in any Code Enforcement action.
(2) In any Code Enforcement action brought against a property owner who has had in place and in use in a semi-truck trailer on property owned prior to November 25, 2013, and used as part of a business, a period of six (6) months from the date of the notice of violation shall be provided for the removal of such semi-truck trailer.
(3) One extension of no more than 90 days shall be allowed upon a written request being submitted to the Development Services Department.

(H) *Enforcement procedures against semi-truck and semi-trailer owners and drivers.*
(1) Failure to park semi-trucks or semi-trailers in compliance with this Section may result in enforcement against either or both the semi-truck or semi-trailer owner and driver.
(2) Enforcement shall be by any City Code Enforcement Officer or City Police Officer.
(3) A police officer may take up, or cause to be taken up or removed to a place designated, any semi-truck or semi-trailer parked in violation of any of the provisions of the parking ordinances of the City, including this section, and is authorized and empowered to keep same in such place so designated until all fines and charges assessed for moving and storage against the owner and the semi-truck or semi-trailer have been paid or satisfactory bond arranged. If a police officer is required, in order to enforce the ordinances of the City to impound an illegally parked semi-truck or semi-trailer, all costs of impoundment shall be paid by the semi-truck owner and/or semi-truck driver before the vehicle is released to any person.
(4) Any person, firm, or corporation violating any provision of this Section shall be fined according to a schedule set by separate resolution.

3.23. Dog Friendly Dining

(A) *Local exemption authorized*. There is hereby established a local exemption procedure to certain provisions of the Food and Drug Administration Food Code, as currently adopted by the state division of hotels and restaurants, in order to allow patrons' dogs within certain designated outdoor portions of public food service establishments.

(B) *Limitations on exemption; permit requirements*.
(1) This exemption shall only provide a variance to those portions of the currently adopted Food and Drug Administration Food Code in order to allow patrons' dogs within certain designated outdoor portions of public food service establishments.
(2) In order to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public, participating public food service establishments shall apply for and receive a permit from the City's Development Services Department (the "department") before allowing patrons' dogs on their premises. The department may establish a fee schedule for such permits. The application for the permit shall include the following information:
(a) The name, location, and mailing address of the public food service establishment.

(b) The name, mailing address, and telephone contact information of the permit applicant.

(c) A diagram and description of the outdoor area to be designated as available to patrons' dogs, including dimensions of the designated area; a depiction of the number and placement of tables, chairs, and restaurant equipment, if any; the entryways and exits to the designated outdoor area; the boundaries of the designated area and of other areas of outdoor dining not available for patrons' dogs; any fences or other barriers; surrounding property lines and public rights-of-way, including sidewalks and common pathways; and such other information reasonably required by the City. The diagram or plan should be accurate and to scale but need not be prepared by a licensed design professional.

(d) A description of the days of the week and hours of operation that patrons' dogs will be permitted in the designated outdoor area.

(3) In order to protect the health, safety, and general welfare of the public, the following regulations and limitations shall apply to establishments which obtain such a permit:

(a) Employees shall be prohibited from touching, petting, or otherwise handling dogs while serving food or beverages or handling tableware or before entering other parts of the public food service establishment. All public food service establishment employees shall wash their hands promptly after touching, petting, or otherwise handling dogs.

(b) Patrons in a designated outdoor area shall be advised that they should wash their hands before eating. Waterless hand sanitizer shall be provided at all tables in the designated outdoor area.

(c) Employees and patrons shall be instructed that they shall not allow dogs to come into contact with serving dishes, utensils, tableware, linens, paper products, or any other items involved in food service operations.

(d) Patrons shall keep their dogs on a leash at all times and shall keep their dogs under reasonable control. All dogs shall have all required licensing.

(e) Dogs shall not be allowed on chairs, tables, or other furnishings.

(f) All table and chair surfaces shall be cleaned and sanitized with an approved product between seating of patrons. Spilled food and drink shall be removed from the floor or ground between seating of patrons.

(g) Accidents involving dog waste shall be cleaned immediately and the area sanitized with an approved product in accordance with section 4-501.114 of the 2005 FDA Food Code. A kit with the appropriate materials for this purpose shall be kept near the designated outdoor area.

(h) A sign or signs reminding employees of the applicable rules shall be posted on premises in a manner and place as determined by the local permitting authority.

(i) A sign or signs reminding patrons of the applicable rules shall be posted on premises in a manner and place as determined by the local permitting authority.

(j) A sign or signs shall be posted in a manner and place as determined by the local permitting authority that places the public on notice that the designated outdoor area is available for the use of patrons and patron's dogs.

(k) Dogs shall not be permitted to travel through indoor or nondesignated outdoor portions of the public food service establishment, and ingress and egress to the designated outdoor portions of the public food service establishment must not

require entrance into or passage through any indoor area of the food establishment.

(4) A permit issued pursuant to this section shall not be transferred to a subsequent owner upon the sale of a public food service establishment but shall expire automatically upon the sale of the establishment. The subsequent owner shall be required to reapply for a permit pursuant to this section if the subsequent owner wishes to continue to accommodate patrons' dogs.

(B) *Violations*. A violation of any of the permit requirements may result in suspension or revocation of the permit.

(C) *Location*.

(1) Dog Friendly Dining may be permitted in the following areas:

(a) Private property; privately owned and maintained sidewalks and rights-of-way.

(b) County or State maintained sidewalks or rights-of-way with proof of authorization of the appropriate jurisdiction.

(2) Dog Friendly Dining may not be permitted in the following areas:

(a) City-maintained sidewalks or rights-of-way.

(D) *Indemnification Required*. All applicants shall be required to acknowledge, at the time of application, that approval is conditioned on the applicant indemnifying and holding the City harmless for any loss or damage as a result of offering Dog Friendly Dining to their patrons. Such statement shall appear on the face of the Dog Friendly Dining application in bold, 14 pt. font.

3.24. Sign Standards

(A) Purpose, Intent and Scope. It is the purpose of this section to promote the public health, safety and general welfare through reasonable, consistent and non-discriminatory sign standards. The sign regulations in this section are also designed and intended to meet the statutory requirement that this municipality adopt land development regulations that regulate signage, a requirement set forth in Section 163.3202(2)(f), Florida Statutes. The sign regulations in this section are not intended to censor speech or to regulate viewpoints, but instead are intended to regulate the adverse secondary effects of signs. The sign regulations are especially intended to address the secondary effects that may adversely impact aesthetics and safety. The sign regulations are designed to serve substantial governmental interests and, in some cases, compelling governmental interests such as traffic safety and warning signs of threats to bodily injury or death.

This section regulates signs, as defined in these Land Development Regulations, which are placed on private property or on property owned by public agencies including the city and over which the city has zoning authority. This section is not intended to extend its regulatory regime to objects that are not traditionally considered signs for purpose of government regulation.

The City of Wildwood is primarily a single family residential community. In order to preserve and promote the city as a desirable community in which to live, visit, and do business, a pleasing and visually attractive environment is of foremost importance. The regulation of signs within the city is a highly contributive means by which to achieve this desired end.

These sign regulations have been prepared with the intent of enhancing the visual environment of the city and promoting its continued well-being, and are intended to:

(1) Encourage the effective use of signs as a means of communication in the city;

(2) Maintain and enhance the aesthetic environment and the city's ability to attract sources of economic development and growth;
(3) Improve pedestrian and traffic safety;
(4) Minimize the possible adverse effect of signs on nearby public and private property;
(5) Foster the integration of signage with architectural and landscape designs;
(6) Lessen the visual clutter that may otherwise be caused by the proliferation, improper placement, illumination, animation, excessive height, and excessive size (area) of signs which compete for the attention of pedestrian and vehicular traffic;
(7) Allow signs that are compatible with their surroundings and aid orientation, while precluding the placement of signs that contribute to sign clutter or that conceal or obstruct adjacent land uses or signs;
(8) Encourage and allow signs that are appropriate to the zoning district in which they are located;
(9) Establish sign size in relationship to the scale of the lot and building on which the sign is to be placed or to which it pertains;
(10) Preclude signs from conflicting with the principal permitted use of the site and adjoining sites;
(11) Regulate signs in a manner so as to not interfere with, obstruct the vision of or distract motorists, bicyclists or pedestrians;
(12) Except to the extent expressly preempted by state or federal law, ensure that signs are constructed, installed and maintained in a safe and satisfactory manner, and protect the public from unsafe signs;
(13) Preserve, conserve, protect, and enhance the aesthetic quality and scenic beauty of all districts of the city;
(14) Allow for traffic control devices consistent with national standards and whose purpose is to promote highway safety and efficiency by providing for the orderly movement of road users on streets and highways , and that notify road users of regulations and provide warning and guidance needed for the safe, uniform and efficient operation of all elements of the traffic stream;
(15) Protect property values by precluding, to the maximum extent possible, sign types that create a nuisance to the occupancy or use of other properties as a result of their size, height, illumination, brightness, or movement;
(16) Protect property values by ensuring that sign types, as well as the number of signs, are in harmony with buildings, neighborhoods, and conforming signs in the area;
(17) Regulate the appearance and design of signs in a manner that promotes and enhances the beautification of the city and that complements the natural surroundings in recognition of this city's reliance on its natural surroundings and beautification efforts in retaining economic advantage for its resort community, as well as for its major subdivisions, shopping centers and industrial parks;
(18) Enable the fair and consistent enforcement of these sign regulations;
(19) Promote the use of signs that positively contribute to the aesthetics of the community, are appropriate in scale to the surrounding buildings and landscape, and advance the city's goals of quality development;
(20) Provide standards regarding the non-communicative aspects of signs, which are consistent with city, county, state and federal law;
(21) Provide flexibility and encourage variety in signage, and create an incentive to relate signage to the basic principles of good design; and

(22) Assure that the benefits derived from the expenditure of public funds for the improvement and beautification of streets, sidewalks, public parks, public rights-of-way, and other public places and spaces, are protected by exercising reasonable controls over the physical characteristics and structural design of signs.

(B) *Definitions.* In addition to the definitions set forth herein, the Definitions in Chapter 2 of these Land Development Regulations shall apply to this section to the extent that they do not conflict with the definitions set forth herein. Any term or phrase not defined therein shall have its commonly understood meaning. The following definitions shall apply to this section:

(1) *Abandoned sign* means a sign that is not operated or maintained for a period of ninety (90) calendar days or longer. The following conditions shall be considered as the failure to operate or maintain a sign: (1) the sign displays advertising for a product or service which is no longer available, (2) the sign displays advertising for a business which is no longer licensed, or (3) the sign is blank. An abandoned sign includes a sign on which is advertised a business that no longer has a certificate of occupancy or that is no longer doing business on the parcel where the sign is located. An abandoned sign includes a sign for a purpose for which the purpose has lapsed.

(2) *Animated sign* means a sign which includes action, motion, or color changes, or the optical illusion of action, motion, or color changes, including signs using electronic ink, signs set in motion by movement of the atmosphere, or made up of a series of sections that turn, including any type of screen using animated or scrolling displays, such as an LED (light emitting diode) screen or any other type of video display.

(3) *Area of sign* means the square foot area within a continuous perimeter enclosing the extreme limits of the sign display, including any frame or border. Curved, spherical, or any other shaped sign face shall be computed on the basis of the actual surface area. In the case of painted wall signs composed of letters, shapes, or figures, or skeleton letters mounted without a border, the sign area shall be the area of the smallest rectangle or other geometric figure that would enclose all of the letters, shapes and figures. The calculation for a double-faced sign shall be the area of one face only provided the sign is parallel and no greater than 24" apart or angled more than 30 degrees. Double-faced signs shall be so constructed that the perimeter of both faces coincide and are parallel and not more than twenty-four (24) inches apart.

(4) *Attached sign* means any sign attached to, on, or supported by any part of a building (e.g., walls, awning, windows, or canopy), which encloses or covers useable space.

(5) *Awning* means any secondary covering attached to the exterior wall of a building. It is typically composed of canvas woven of acrylic, cotton or polyester yarn, or vinyl laminated to polyester fabric that is stretched tightly over a light structure of aluminum, iron or steel, or wood.

(6) *Awning sign* or *canopy sign* means any sign that is a part of or printed, stamped, stitched or otherwise applied onto a protective awning, canopy, or other fabric, plastic, or structural protective cover over a door, entrance, window, or outdoor service area. A marquee is not a canopy.

(7) *Bandit sign* means the same as a snipe sign. See *Snipe sign*.

(8) *Banner* shall mean a temporary sign made of wind and weather resistant cloth or other lightweight material, intended to hang either with or without frames or in some other manner as not to be wind activated, and possessing characters, letters, illustrations, or ornamentations applied to paper, plastic or fabric of any kind. Flags shall not be considered banners for the purpose of this definition.

(9) *Banner, vertical streetlight* means a temporary government sign made of wind and weather resistant cloth or other lightweight material, displaying government speech and intended to be hung in the public right-of-way from rods and brackets attached to a government-owned streetlight pole.

(10) *Beacon sign* means a stationary or revolving light which flashes or projects illumination, single color or multicolored, in any manner which has the effect of attracting or diverting attention, except, however, this term does not include any kind of lighting device which is required or necessary under the safety regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration or other similar governmental agency. This definition does not apply to any similar type of lighting device contained entirely within a structure and which does not project light to the exterior of the structure.

(11) *Billboard* means an advertising sign or other commercial sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service, entertainment, or attraction sold, offered or existing elsewhere than upon the same lot where such sign is displayed

(12) *Cabinet sign* means a sign that contains all the text and/or logo symbols within a single enclosed cabinet and may or may not be illuminated.

(13) *Canopy* means an overhead roof or structure that is able to provide shade or shelter.

(14) *Changeable copy sign* means a sign with the capability of content change by means of manual or remote input, including the following types:

(1) Manually activated. Changeable sign whose message copy can be changed manually on a display surface.

(2) Electronically activated. Changeable sign whose message copy or content can be changed by means of remote electrically energized on-off switching combinations of alphabetic or pictographic components arranged on a display surface. Illumination may be integral to the components, such as characterized by lamps or other light-emitting devices, or may be from an external light source designed to reflect off of the changeable component display. See also *Electronic message sign*; *LED display sign*; and *Animated sign*.

(15) *Commercial message* means any sign wording, copy, logo, or other representation or image that directly or indirectly names, advertises, or calls attention to a product, commodity, service, sale, sales event, activity, entertainment or other commercial activity.

(16) *Copy* means the linguistic or graphic content of a sign.

(17) *Discontinued sign* means a sign that is not operated or maintained for a period of ninety (90) calendar days or longer, and the intent of the owner of the sign shall not be a consideration in whether or not the sign is a discontinued sign. The following conditions shall be conclusively considered as the failure to operate or maintain a sign: (1) a sign displays advertising for a product or service which is no longer available, or (2) a sign displays advertising for a business which is no longer licensed, or (3) the sign is blank. A discontinued sign includes a sign advertising a business that no longer has a certificate of occupancy or that no longer does business at the location at which the sign is located.

(18) *Double-faced sign* means a sign which has two display surfaces backed against the same background, one face of which is designed to be seen from one direction and the other from the opposite direction, every point on which face being either in contact with the other face or in contact with the same background.

(19) *Drive-through lane sign* shall mean a sign oriented to vehicles utilizing a drive-through lane at an establishment

(20) *Electronic message sign* means an electronically activated changeable copy sign whose variable message capability can be electronically programmed.

(21) *Fixed aerial advertising sign* means any aerial advertising medium that is tethered to, or controlled from the ground.

(22) *Flag* means a sign consisting of a piece of cloth, fabric or other non-rigid material mounted on a flag pole.

(23) *Flag pole* means a pole on which to raise a flag.

(24) *Flashing sign* means any illuminated sign, on which the artificial source of light is not maintained stationary or constant in intensity and color at all times when such sign is illuminated. For the purposes of this definition, any moving illuminated sign affected by intermittent lighting shall be deemed a flashing sign.

(25) *Freestanding commercial canopy* means an overhead canopy not supported by another structure or building which has been constructed for the purpose of permitting a commercial business' customers to use or obtain the services of the business while under the shelter of the canopy.

(26) *Frontage, building* means the maximum width of a building measured in a straight line parallel with the abutting street, public parking lot, or pedestrian walkway.

(27) *Government sign* shall mean any temporary or permanent sign erected by or on the order of a public official or quasi-public entity at the federal, state or local government level in the performance of any duty including, but not limited to, noncommercial signs identifying a government building or service, traffic control signs, street name signs, street address signs, warning signs, safety signs, informational signs, traffic or other directional signs, public notices of events, public notice of government actions, proposed changes of land use, any proposed rezoning, or any other government speech.

(28) *Illuminated sign* means any sign or portion thereof which is illuminated by artificial light, either from an interior or exterior source, including outline, reflective or phosphorescent light (including but not limited to plasma or laser), whether or not the source of light is directly affixed as part of the sign, and shall also include signs with reflectors that depend upon sunlight or automobile headlights for an image.

(29) *Indirectly illuminated sign* means any sign, the facing of which reflects light from a source intentionally directed upon it.

(30) *Internally illuminated sign* means any sign which has the source of light not visible to the eye and entirely enclosed within the sign.

(31) *LED display sign* means any sign or portion thereof that uses light emitting diode technology or other similar semiconductor technology to produce an illuminated image, picture, or message of any kind whether the image, picture, or message is moving or stationary. This type of sign includes any sign that uses LED technology of any kind whether conventional (using discrete LEDs), surface mounted (otherwise known as individually mounted LEDs), transmissive, organic light emitting diodes (OLED), light emitting polymer (LEP), organic electro luminescence (OEL), or any similar technology.

(32) *Marquee* means any permanent wall or roof-like structure projecting beyond a building or extending along and projecting beyond the wall of the building, generally designed and constructed to provide protection from the weather. A marquee is not an awning or canopy.

(33) *Marquee sign* means any sign painted or printed onto or otherwise attached to a marquee.

(34) *Monument sign* means a type of sign that is not supported by a pole structure and is placed upon the ground independent of support from the face of a building and that is constructed of a solid material such as wood or masonry.

(35)*Multi-prism* or *tri-vision sign* means a sign made with a series of triangular sections that rotate and stop, or index, to show multiple images or messages in the same area at different times.

(36)*Non-commercial message* means any message which is not a commercial message.

(37)*Nonconforming sign* means any sign that was validly installed under laws or ordinances in effect prior to the effective date of the LDR or subsequent amendments, but which is in conflict with the current provisions of the LDR.

(38)*Offsite commercial advertising* means a nonaccessory billboard or sign which directs attention to a business, commodity, service, entertainment, or attraction that is sold, offered or existing elsewhere than upon the same lot where such sign is displayed.

(39)*Offsite commercial sign* means a nonaccessory billboard or sign that displays offsite commercial advertising.

(40)*On-site sign* means any commercial sign which directs attention to a commercial or industrial occupancy, establishment, commodity, good, product, service or other commercial or industrial activity conducted, sold or offered upon the site where the sign is maintained. The on-site/off-site distinction applies only to commercial message signs. For purposes of this section, all signs with noncommercial speech messages shall be deemed to be "on-site," regardless of location.

(41)*Permanent sign* means any sign which is intended to be and is so constructed as to be of lasting and enduring condition, remaining unchanged in character, condition (beyond normal wear and tear) and position and in a permanent manner affixed to the ground, wall or building. Unless otherwise provided for herein, a sign other than a temporary sign shall be deemed a permanent sign unless otherwise indicated elsewhere in these Land Development Regulations.

(42)*Pennant* means any lightweight plastic, fabric, or other material whether or not containing a message of any kind, suspended from a rope, wire, or string, usually in a series, which will flutter or swing in the wind.

(43)*Pole sign* means a ground sign that is supported by one or more poles and otherwise separated from the ground by air. A pole sign is not a monument sign, another type of ground sign.

(44)*Portable sign* means any sign, banner, or poster that is not permanently attached to the ground or to a structure that is attached to the ground or a sign capable of being transported, including, but not limited to, signs designed to be transported by means of wheels or carried by a person, and signs converted to an A-Frame sign or a T-frame sign. For purposes of this division, a natural or man-made air, inflatable sign shall be considered to be a portable sign.

(45)*Projecting sign* means any sign affixed perpendicular, or at any angle to a building or wall in such a manner that its leading edge extends more than twelve (12) inches beyond the surface of such building or wall.

(46)*Roof sign* means any sign which is mounted on the roof of a building or which extends above the top edge of the wall of a flat roofed building, the eave line of a building with a hip, gambrel, or gable roof.

(47)*Rotating sign* or *revolving sign* means an animated sign that revolves or turns or has external sign elements that revolve or turn. Such sign may be power-driven or propelled by the force of wind or air.

(48)*Sign* means any device, fixture, placard or structure, including its component parts, which draws attention to an object, product, place, activity, opinion, person, institution,

organization, or place of business, or which identifies or promotes the interests of any person and which is to be viewed from any public street, road, highway, right-of-way or parking area (collectively referred to as a “public area”). For the purposes of these regulations, the term "sign" shall include all structural members. A sign shall be construed to be a display surface or device containing organized and related elements composed to form a single unit. In cases where matter is displayed in a random or unconnected manner without organized relationship of the components, each such component shall be considered to be a single sign. The term “sign” for regulatory purposes shall not include the following objects: Grave yard and cemetery markers visible from a public area, vending machines or express mail drop-off boxes visible from a public area, decorations that do not constitute advertising visible from a public area, artwork that does not constitute advertising or a building’s architectural features visible from a public area, or a manufacturer’s or seller’s markings on machinery or equipment visible from a public area. The foregoing objects are not signs for purpose of regulation herein.

(49) *Sign height* means the vertical distance from the average finished grade of the ground below the sign excluding any filling, berming, mounding or excavating solely for the purposes of increasing the height of the sign, to the top edge of the highest portion of the sign. The base or structure erected to support or adorn a monument, pole or other freestanding sign is measured as part of the sign height.

(50) *Sign size* means area of sign.

(51) *Snipe sign* means a sign made of any material when such sign is tacked, nailed, posted, pasted, glued or otherwise attached to or placed on public property such as but not limited to a public utility pole, a public street sign, a public utility box, a public fire hydrant, a public right-of way, public street furniture, or other public property; except for A-frame and T-frame signs that are temporarily placed on public property under such limitations and constraints as may be set forth in the Land Development Regulations

(52) *Statutory sign* means a sign the city is required to erect by any statute of the State of Florida or the United States for safety, directional, or traffic control purposes.

(53) *Temporary sign* means a sign intended for a use not permanent in nature. Unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations, a sign with an intended use for a period of time related to an event shall be deemed a temporary sign. A flag shall be deemed a temporary sign.

(54) *Umbrella sign* means a sign printed on umbrellas used for legal outdoor seating area at a business establishment, which is made of a lightweight fabric or similar material.

(55) *Unsafe sign* means a sign posing an immediate peril or reasonably foreseeable threat of injury or damage to persons or property.

(56) *Vehicle sign* means a sign which covers more than twenty (20) square feet of the vehicle, which identifies a business, products, or services, and which is attached to, mounted, pasted, painted, or drawn on a motorized or drawn vehicle, and is parked and visible from the public right-of-way; unless said vehicle is used for transporting people or materials in the normal day to day operation of the business.

(57) *Wall wrap sign* means a sign composed of fabric, plastic, vinyl, mylar or a similar material that drapes or hangs over the side of a building, wall or window.

(58) *Wall sign* means any sign attached parallel to, but within twelve (12) inches of a wall; painted on the wall surface of, or erected and confined within the limits of an outside wall of any building or structure, which is supported by such wall or building, and which displays only one sign surface.

(59) *Warning sign* or *safety sign* means a sign which provides warning of a dangerous condition or situation that might not be readily apparent or that poses a threat of serious injury (e.g., gas line, high voltage, condemned building, etc.) or that provides warning of a violation of law (e.g., no trespassing, no hunting allowed, etc.).

(60) *Wind sign* means a sign which uses objects or material fastened in such a manner as to move upon being subjected to pressure by wind, and shall include, pennants, ribbons, spinners, streamers or captive balloons, however, the term wind sign shall not include flags.

(61) *Window* or *door sign, permanent* means any sign visible from the exterior of a building or structure which is painted, attached, glued, or otherwise affixed to a window or door.

(C) *Applicability.* This section does not pertain and is not applicable to:

(1) A sign, other than a window sign, located entirely inside the premises of a building or enclosed space.

(2) A sign on a car, other than a prohibited vehicle sign or signs.

(3) A statutory sign.

(4) A traffic control device sign.

(5) Any sign not visible from a public street, sidewalk or right-of-way or from a navigable waterway or body of water; except that the foregoing does not exempt a sign for a commercial use that is visible from an abutting residential use.

(6) A Master Planned Community or Project subject to a Developer's Agreement or Planned Development Agreement which has entered into an agreement with the City exempting such Community or Project from the provisions of this section. Such agreements shall provide sign standards for the Project as a whole, maintaining or improving upon minimum standards as required by this ordinance. Any provisions of this ordinance not covered in any such agreement shall remain enforceable.

(D) *Prohibited Signs.* The signs and sign types listed below are prohibited within the city limits unless specified and shall not be erected, operated or placed on any property. Any lawfully existing permanent sign structure or sign type that is among the prohibited signs and sign types listed below shall be deemed a nonconforming sign subject to the provisions of Section 3.24(I), Nonconforming Signs.

(1) Abandoned or discontinued signs.

(2) Animated signs within the Downtown Design District.

(3) Attached signs that are taller than the wall of the building to which the sign is attached.

(4) Attached signs that exceed two hundred fifty (250) square feet in sign area.

(5) Billboards and off-site commercial signs.

(6) Bandit signs and snipe signs.

(7) Bus bench advertising signs and bus shelter advertising signs.

(8) Flashing signs.

(9) Floodlights and beacon lights, except when required by the Federal Aviation Administration.

(10) Freestanding or ground signs which are higher than (16) feet including any ground mounted monument signs, which are higher than sixteen (16) feet.

(11) Freestanding or ground signs that exceed two hundred (200) square feet in sign area.

(12) Holographic display signs.

(13) Moving, twirling, or swinging signs, including multi-prism and tri-vision signs.

(14) Neon signs.

(15) Pavement markings, except for official traffic control markings and building address markings required by law.

(16)Flutter signs, streamers, balloons, wind signs, wind activated banners, natural or man-made air inflatables, pennants and other fixed aerial signage used for commercial advertising.
(17)Permanent pole signs, unless allowed within certain zoning districts pursuant to this section.
(18)Portable signs, except for A-Frame and T-Frame signs as allowed herein.
(19)Revolving signs and rotating signs.
(20)Roof signs.
(21)Signs within a sight visibility triangle, obstructing a clear view of pedestrian or vehicular traffic, as defined in Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6).
(22)Signs attached to a seawall, dock, buoy, tie pole or pier; other than warning signs and safety signs.
(23)Signs in, on, or over the public right-of-way; other than fixed projecting signs in the Central Mixed Use (CMU), Downtown Mixed Use (CDT), and Community Commercial Mixed Use (CC) districts, traffic control device signs, bus stop informational signs, warning signs; safety signs, vertical streetlight banners, A-Frame signs, T-Frame signs, and awning or attached canopy signs over a public right-of-way as allowed in this division.
(24)Signs in or upon any river, bay, lake, or other body of water within the limits of the city; except government regulatory signs, warning signs, and safety signs.
(25)Signs located on real property without the permission of the property owner.
(26)Signs nailed, fastened, affixed to, or painted on any tree or part thereof (living or dead), or other vegetation.
(27)Signs, other than traffic control device signs, that use the word "stop" or "danger," or present or imply the need or requirement of stopping or the existence of danger, or which are a copy or imitation of traffic control device signs and which are adjacent to the right-of-way of any road, street, or highway.
(28)Signs that are not effectively shielded as to prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion of the traveled public rights-of-way thereby creating a potential traffic or pedestrian hazard or a nuisance to inhabitants of an adjacent neighborhood. No sign shall be so illuminated that it interferes with the effectiveness of, or obscures an official traffic sign, device, or signal.
(29)Signs that contain any food or other substance that attracts large numbers of birds or other animals and causes them to congregate on or near the sign or create a health or sanitary nuisance.
(30)Signs that emit sound, vapor, smoke, odor, or gaseous matter.
(31)Signs that obstruct, conceal, hide or otherwise obscure from view any traffic control device sign or official traffic signal.
(32)Wall wrap signs.
(33)Vehicle sign or signs with a total sign area in excess of twenty (20) square feet on any vehicle, and
    (a) The vehicle is not "regularly used in the conduct of the business," and
    (b) The vehicle is visible from a street right-of-way within fifty (50) feet of the vehicle, and
    (c) The vehicle is parked for more than two (2) consecutive hours in any twenty-four (24) hour period within fifty (50) feet of any street right-of-way, and
    (d) A vehicle shall not be considered "regularly used in the conduct of the business" if the vehicle is used primarily for advertising, and
    (e) This provision is not to be construed as prohibiting the identification of a firm or its principal products on a vehicle operating during the normal hours of business;

and which is currently licensed, insured and operable; provided, however, that no such vehicle shall be parked on public or private property with signs attached or placed on such vehicle primarily for the purpose of advertising a business establishment or firm or calling attention to the location of a business establishment or firm.

(E) *General Provisions for Signs*. The following general sign provisions shall apply to this division and to all lawful conforming and nonconforming signs, unless otherwise indicated.

(1) Measurement of Sign Size (Sign Area). The area of a sign is measured or calculated as follows:

(a) Background panel signs. Sign copy that is mounted, affixed, or painted on a background panel or area distinctively painted, textured or constructed as a background for the sign copy, is measured as that area contained within the sum of the smallest rectangles, squares, triangles, parallelograms, circles or ellipses that will enclose both the sign copy and the background.

(b) Background surface signs. The area of a sign consisting of copy mounted as individual letters or graphics against a wall, fascia, or parapet of a building surface or another surface, that has not been painted, textured, or otherwise altered to provide a distinctive background for the sign copy, is measured as the sum of the smallest rectangles, squares, triangles, parallelograms, circles or ellipses that will enclose each word, graphic or discrete visual element in the total sign.

(c) Illuminated background signs. The area of a sign with copy mounted, affixed, or painted on an illuminated surface or illuminated element or a building or structure, is measured as the entire illuminated surface or illuminated element which contains sign copy.

(d) Double-faced signs. If a sign has two display faces, and the interior angle between the two faces is thirty (30) degrees or less or parallel and 24" apart or less, then the sign area is considered one sign face only, for purposes of calculation; however, if the two faces are of different sizes or shapes, then the larger is used. If the sign has two display faces, and the interior angle between the two faces is greater than thirty (30) degrees or parallel and more than 24" apart, then the sign area is the sum of the areas of the two faces.

(e) Multi-faced signs. If a sign has three or more faces, then the sign area is equal to fifty (50) percent of the aggregate area of all sign faces. The area of each face shall be determined according to subsection (a) or (b) of this section, as applicable.

(f) Sculptural and nonplanar signs. The area of a spherical, free form, sculptural or other nonplanar sign is fifty (50) percent of the sum of the areas, using only the four vertical sides of the smallest four-sided polyhedron which will completely enclose the entire sign structure.

(2) *Measurement of Sign Height.* The height of a freestanding sign shall be measured as the vertical distance from the average finished grade of the ground below the sign excluding any filling, berming, mounding or excavating solely for the purposes of increasing the height of the sign, to the top edge of the highest portion of the sign. The maximum height allowed for a freestanding sign, however, shall not include any architectural embellishment provided the embellishment does not exceed thirty-six (36) inches at the base of the sign and eighteen (18) inches at the top of the sign. For the purposes of this section, average finished grade shall be considered the lower of (a) the lowest elevation where the base of the sign meets ground level; or (b) the top of the curb of the nearest public street adjoining the

property upon which the sign is erected, or (c) the grade of the land at the principal entrance to the lot on which the sign is located.

(3) *Sign Setbacks*. All signs shall be set back at a minimum of ten (10) feet from the property line, except otherwise stated in this Section. Monument signs may be allowed in the C-1 Zoning District only if the ten foot sign setback can be met.

(4) *Sign Illumination for Temporary Signs and Permanent Signs*.

(a) Sign illumination is prohibited for temporary signs.

(b) Permanent sign on a parcel in residential use. A permanent sign located on a parcel in residential use in any zone may not be separately or specially illuminated, unless otherwise specified in this division.

(c) Permanent sign on a parcel in nonresidential use. A permanent sign on a parcel in nonresidential use may be illuminated by internal illumination, or lit by external indirect illumination, unless otherwise specified in this division. However, a permanent sign may not be illuminated in a manner that leaves the illumination device exposed to public view.

(d) Internal illumination. Outdoor internally illuminated signs, including but not limited to awning/canopy signs, cabinet signs (whether freestanding or building mounted), or changeable copy panels, shall be constructed with an opaque background and translucent letters or other graphical elements, or with a colored background and lighter letters or graphics.

(e) Indirect illumination. Indirectly lit signs are permitted to be illuminated only with steady, stationary, down directed and shielded light sources directed solely onto the sign. Light bulbs or tubes used for illuminating a sign, shall not be visible from the adjacent public rights-of-way or residential properties.

(f) Illumination of signs adjacent to single-family residential uses. No sign located within 50 feet of a property with a single-family use or zoned for a single-family use shall be internally illuminated.

(g) Any portion of the sign face or sign structure that is illuminated shall count as part of the total square footage of allowable sign area.

(h) Changeable copy signs shall not operate at brightness levels of more than 0.3 foot candles above ambient light, as measured using a foot-candle meter at a pre-set distance. The pre-set distances to measure the foot-candles is calculated using the following formula:

Measurement Distance = √Area of Sign X 100

The measurement distance can be rounded to the nearest whole number.

(i) Changeable copy signs shall be sited in a manner that the intensity or brilliance does not interfere with the effectiveness of an official traffic sign, device or signal.

(5) *Viewpoint Neutrality*. Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, no sign or sign structure shall be subject to any limitation based upon the viewpoint of the message contained on such sign or displayed on such sign structure.

(6) *Substitution of Noncommercial Speech for Commercial Speech*. Notwithstanding anything contained in this section to the contrary, any sign erected pursuant to the provisions of this division may, at the option of the owner, contain a noncommercial message in lieu of a commercial message and the noncommercial copy may be substituted at any time in place of the commercial copy. The noncommercial message (copy) may occupy the entire sign face or any portion thereof. The sign face may be changed from a commercial message to a noncommercial message or from one noncommercial message to another non-commercial

message; provided, however, that there is no change in the size, height, setback or spacing criteria contained in this section.

(7) *Consent of Legal Owner of Property*. No sign may be displayed without the signed and notarized consent of the legal owner of the property on which the sign is mounted or displayed. For purposes of this policy, "owner" means the holder of the legal title to the property and any party and person holding a present legal right to possession, control, or use of the property.

(8) *Signs on Public Property*. Any sign installed or placed on public property, except in conformance with the requirements of this section, shall be deemed illegal and shall be forfeited to the public and subject to confiscation. In addition to other remedies hereunder, the City shall have the right to recover from the owner or person placing such sign the cost of removal and disposal of such sign. The foregoing shall not apply to temporary A-Frame signs and T-Frame signs as allowed pursuant to the conditions and limitations set forth herein.

(9) *Signs That Obstruct Means of Egress*. No sign shall be erected so as to obstruct any fire escape, required exit, window, or door opening intended as a means of egress.

(10) *Signs That Interfere with Ventilation Openings*. No sign shall be erected that interferes with any opening required for ventilation.

(11) *Signs Must Maintain Clearance from Utilities and Shall Not Interfere with Surface and Underground Water or with Drainage*. Signs shall maintain a minimum distance of six (6) feet horizontal clearance and twelve (12) feet overhead clearance from electrical conductors and from all communications equipment or lines. Signs and their supporting structures shall maintain clearance from and noninterference with all surface and underground facilities and conduits for water, sewage, electricity, or communications equipment or lines. Sign placement shall not interfere with surface or underground water or with natural or artificial drainage.

(12) *Signs Shall Not Be Attached to Certain Property and Shall Not Impair Roof Access*. Signs shall not be attached to standpipes, gutters, drains or fire escapes. Signs shall not be installed so as to impair access to a roof.

(13) *Signs Declared a Nuisance and Repair; Signs Presenting Immediate Peril to Public Health or Safety*. The building official, code enforcement officer, or special magistrate may order the repair of signs declared a nuisance, and with or without notice may cause any structurally unsafe or structurally insecure sign to be immediately removed if in his or her professional judgment and professional opinion the sign presents an immediate peril to the public health or safety.

(14) *Street Address Signs*. For each parcel and for each tenant space, one sign for the official street address shall be displayed for public safety and to serve as visible street address for delivery of mail and official governmental notification. This type of sign does not require a sign permit and does not count toward a property's sign area calculation.

    (a) For a parcel in residential use, the street address sign shall not exceed two (2) square feet in sign area.
    (b) For a parcel in non-residential use, the street address sign shall not exceed four (4) square feet in sign area.
    (c) The street address sign in a residential use may be externally illuminated and in a non-residential use may be externally or internally illuminated.

(15) *Flagpoles and Flags; Flag Brackets, Flag Stanchions and Flags*.

(a) Flagpoles and Flags. For each parcel and development site in residential use with one principal structure, one flagpole may be installed and two (2) flags may be displayed per flagpole. For each parcel and development site that is over one-half(1/2) acre in size and is in nonresidential use, up to three flagpoles may be installed and up to two (2) flags may be displayed per flagpole. A flag shall not exceed twenty-four (24) square feet in size.

(b) Flag Brackets, Flag Stanchions, and Flags. For each principal structure on a parcel, up to two flag brackets or stanchions may be attached or placed for the display of flags. A flag displayed from a flag bracket or a flag stanchion shall not exceed twenty-four (24) square feet in size.

(c) For the purpose of determining the size of a flag, only one side of the flag shall be counted as the display surface.

(d) Flags on parcels in non-residential use may be externally illuminated.

(16) *Noncommercial Onsite Parking Space Signs*. Parking space signs identifying parking spaces necessary for traffic safety, regulation, control and circulation. A parking space sign shall carry no commercial message and shall not exceed two (2) square feet of sign face per sign. Parking space signs shall be allowed on each parcel having multiple parking spaces onsite. One such sign shall be allowed for each parking space. The maximum height for a freestanding or an attached parking space sign shall be six (6) feet.

(17) *Signs for Freestanding Commercial Canopies*. For freestanding commercial canopies, one (1) double-sided sign or two (2) single-sided signs are allowed per commercial canopy. Such signs shall not exceed four (4) square feet per side and shall not be mounted higher than eight (8) feet. Such signs shall not be mounted on any bollard or barrier designed to protect equipment from damage. Such signs may not be illuminated. For freestanding commercial canopies, one (1) canopy sign may be installed for each canopy side facing a public street or driveway. A canopy sign shall not exceed ten (10) square feet and shall not be mounted higher than the top of the canopy itself. A canopy sign may be internally illuminated. The square footage of all canopy signs on a canopy shall be counted against the maximum square footage of allowed wall signage for any building wall sign on the same parcel.

(18) *Monument Signs*.

(a) Monument signs for single-use developments, inclusive of one single occupant building, one tenant building, or one single use development with multiple buildings. One monument sign is allowed for each single-use development or each single building within a multi-use development. The maximum size of a monument sign shall be the lesser of:

(1) two hundred (200) square feet; or

(2) one and one half (1 ½) square feet of sign area for each one (1) linear foot of road frontage along the street toward which the monument sign is oriented. For purposes of this subsection, the frontage of only one (1) street shall be used in making the calculation described above.

The maximum height of the monument sign shall be ten (10) feet. Up to fifty (50) percent of the sign surface of the monument sign may consist of a changeable copy sign; provided, however, that the sign copy cannot be changed more frequently than once every eight (8) seconds. The monument sign may be illuminated. Landscaping to complement the single-use development should be located at the base of the sign. Neither the monument sign or landscaping shall encroach into any

corner sight visibility triangle required pursuant to Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6).

(b) Monument signs for multi-use developments, inclusive of multiple-building occupant developments, multiple-building tenant developments, and multiple-building shopping centers. One monument sign is allowed for each multi-use development. The maximum size of the monument sign shall be the lesser of:

(1) two hundred (200) square feet; or

(2) one (1) square foot of sign area for each one (1) linear foot of road frontage along the street toward which the monument sign is oriented for the first one hundred (100) feet of frontage plus one-fourth (1/4) square foot of sign area for each additional linear foot over 100 feet of the aforesaid road frontage.

The maximum height of the monument sign shall be sixteen (16) feet. Up to fifty (50) percent of the sign surface of the monument sign may consist of a changeable copy sign; provided, however, that the sign copy cannot be changed more frequently than once every eight (8) seconds. The monument sign may be illuminated. Landscaping to complement the multi-use development should be located at the base of the sign. Neither the monument sign or landscaping shall encroach into any corner sight visibility triangle required pursuant to Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6).

(c) Monument signs at entrances to residential developments. One monument sign is allowed at each point of ingress or egress from or to a residential development. The maximum size of a monument sign shall not exceed twenty-four (24) square feet in size and shall not exceed six (6) feet in height. The twenty-four (24) square feet of sign area may be split equally between two monument signs located on each side of the entry or exit street. The monument sign shall be located on a landscaped island or lawn area protected from vehicular contact, and shall not encroach into any corner sight visibility triangle required pursuant to Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6). The sign may be internally or indirectly illuminated.

(d) Monument sign for a parcel in educational, religious or public use. In addition to any monument sign allowed above, one (1) additional permanent monument sign may be allowed for a parcel in educational, religious or public use. The sign shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in sign area and shall not exceed eight (8) feet in height. Landscaping to complement the use should be located at the base of the sign. Neither the monument sign or landscaping shall encroach into any corner sight visibility triangle required pursuant to Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6). The sign may be illuminated. However, this additional monument sign shall not be allowed if there is an additional permanent wall sign on the same parcel.

(e) All monument signs shall adhere to the setback requirement set forth in Section 3.24(E)(3).

(19) *Wall Signs*. One (1) wall sign is allowed for each face of a building or part of a building that is occupied by a permitted or conditional non-residential use.

(a) The size (area) of the wall sign for an occupant or a tenant shall be the lesser of the following:

(1) two hundred fifty (250) square feet; or

(2) one and one half (1 ½) square feet per one (1) linear foot of building frontage for a single occupant building; or
(3) one and one half (1 ½) square feet per one (1) linear foot of building frontage for the occupant or tenant space in a multi-tenant development, each as measured on the street toward which the wall sign is oriented.

(b) A wall sign shall not extend higher than the building wall to which it is attached.
(c) Up to fifty percent (50%) of the wall sign surface may consist of a changeable copy sign; provided, however, that the sign copy of the changeable copy sign shall not change more than once every eight (8) seconds.
(d) The wall sign shall not project more than twelve (12) inches from the wall. If the wall sign projects more than two and one-half (2 and 1/2) inches from the wall, the wall sign shall be mounted so that the bottom of the wall sign is at least nine (9) feet above ground at finished grade below the wall sign.
(e) The wall sign may be illuminated.
(f) In addition to any wall sign allowed above, one (1) additional permanent wall sign may be allowed for a parcel in educational, religious or public use, where a permissible secondary use is occurring on the same parcel. The wall sign shall not exceed thirty two (32) square feet in sign area and shall not exceed eight (8) feet in height. The wall sign may be illuminated. However, this additional permanent wall sign shall not be allowed if there is an additional monument sign on the same parcel.
(g) Large-scale anchors, which exceed seventy-five thousand (75,000) square feet in gross leasable area, may display one (1) major wall sign, not exceed the maximum square footage allowed in this section, and two (2) secondary signs on the main facade. The secondary signs shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet each.

(20) *Wall Signs for Walk-up Window or Entrance*. In addition to any other wall sign allowance, a business shall be allowed one (1) wall sign installed within thirty (30) feet of its main entrance if the business uses a separate window or entrance designed to allow customers to be served without entering the building. The wall sign shall be located near the walk-up window or entrance and shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area and shall not exceed six (6) feet in height. The wall sign may be illuminated.

(21) *Drive-Through Lane Signs*. For a drive-through establishment, an additional display sign is allowed for each drive-through lane provided that such sign does not exceed forty (40) square feet in size and does not exceed eight (8) feet in height. The additional display sign may be internally illuminated and may emit sound only as part of a business transaction. Any sounds emitted must comply with Chapter 13, Article IV of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Wildwood.

(22) *Umbrella Signs*. For each table in an outside seating area for a licensed business establishment, one (1) umbrella sign per umbrella is allowed. An umbrella sign shall not exceed three (3) square feet in area and shall not exceed eight (8) feet in height. An umbrella having an umbrella sign shall be mounted on or in the table or in an umbrella holder adjacent to the table. A sign permit is not required for an umbrella sign.

(23) *Awning Signs*. For each awning, one sign is allowed. The awning sign shall not exceed an area greater than twenty (20) percent of the surface area of the awning or canopy. The total square footage of the awning sign shall count toward the maximum square footage of the wall sign area allowed for a parcel or a tenant. An awning sign may be internally illuminated.

(24) *Canopy Signs*. For each canopy, one sign is allowed. Except for the sign area limitation for canopy signs at service station islands, a canopy sign shall not exceed an area greater than twenty (20) percent of the surface area of the canopy. The total square footage of the canopy sign shall count toward the maximum square footage of the wall sign area allowed for a parcel or a tenant. A canopy sign may be internally illuminated.

(25) *Changeable Copy Signs*. As part of a permitted monument sign or wall sign, a changeable copy sign, manual or electronic (LED), may be installed. The changeable copy sign shall not exceed fifty (50) percent of allowable area of the monument sign or wall sign. The changeable copy sign shall not exceed ten (10) feet in height when installed as a part of a monument sign for a single occupant or tenant building. The changeable copy sign shall not exceed sixteen (16) feet in height if part of the monument sign is for a multiple occupant or tenant building. A changeable copy sign that is a part of wall sign shall not be installed higher than the wall of the building. The sign copy on a changeable copy sign shall not be changed more than once every eight (8) seconds. Changeable copy signs may be internally illuminated.

(26) *Projecting Signs*. For buildings in the Central Mixed Use (CMU), Downtown Mixed Use (CDT), and Community Commercial Mixed Use (CC) districts, one (1) projecting sign is allowed for each ground floor occupant or tenant space. The projecting sign shall be attached to the building frontage on the street or driveway on which the sign is located. The maximum size of the projecting sign shall be the lesser of sixteen (16) square feet OR one (1) square foot per linear foot of occupant or tenant building frontage on the street or private driveway on which it is located; however, the square footage of a projecting sign shall count toward the maximum square footage of wall signage allowed for the building. The maximum thickness of the sign face of a projecting sign shall not exceed twenty-four (24) inches when such sign is of solid construction. A projecting sign shall have a minimum vertical clearance of nine (9) feet, and shall not be mounted higher than the wall of the building. A projecting sign that extends over a sidewalk in the public right-of-way shall be limited to a projection distance not to exceed two-thirds (2/3) of the width of the sidewalk. A projecting sign may be illuminated.

(27) *Window Signs*. Window signs are permitted provided that the window sign may not cover more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the area of any window. Window signs may be internally illuminated. A sign permit is not required for a window sign.

(28) *Door Signs*. Door signs are permitted provided that the door sign may not cover more than twenty- five percent (25%) of the area of any door. Door signs shall not be illuminated. A sign permit is not required for a door sign.

(F) *Temporary and Permanent Signs Allowed in Zoning Districts*.

(1) *Temporary Signage Rights and Responsibilities*. The signage rights and responsibilities for temporary signs and permanent signs shall be determined by the provisions of Section 3.24(E), General Provisions for Signs, and by the sign provisions for the zoning districts as set forth below in Sections 3.24(F)(2), Temporary Signs Allowed in Zoning Districts, 3.24(F)(3), Temporary Off-Site Signs, and 3.24(F)(4), Permanent Signs Allowed in Zoning Districts. However, in connection with residential uses in nonresidential zoning districts and nonresidential uses in residential zoning districts, the signage rights and responsibilities applicable to any particular use shall be determined as follows:

(a) In a residential zoning district where a nonresidential use is allowed, whether as a matter of right or by way of a conditional use permit or other process with stated criteria governing the allowance of the nonresidential use, the nonresidential use

shall be treated as if it was located in a zoning district where the nonresidential use would be allowed, either as a matter of right or subject to a conditional use permit or other process with stated criteria governing the allowance of the nonresidential use; and

(b) In a nonresidential zoning district where a residential use is allowed, the residential use shall be treated as if it was located in the residential zoning district where that type of use would be allowed as a matter of right.

(2) *Temporary Signs Allowed in Zoning Districts*. Within its zoning districts and subject to any applicable provisions with Section 3.24(E), General Provisions for Signs, the City shall allow temporary signs that meet the criteria and limitations set forth in Table 3-7 and Table 3-8, shown below. A government sign shall not require a sign permit and shall be allowed in all zoning districts on public property and public rights-of-way unless otherwise provided herein. However, the foregoing shall have no impact on any separate requirements established by state statute for building permits, electrical permits or other statutory permits. A temporary sign displayed on a window surface must be displayed on the inside of the window surface, shall cover no more than twenty-five (25%) of the window surface, and shall not be illuminated.

(3) *Temporary Off-Site Signs*. This type of signage shall only be permissible for subdivisions under construction. A temporary off-site sign shall be allowed in all zoning districts. Pole signs and monument signs shall be the only permissible sign types for an off-site temporary sign. The maximum allowable area (including copy area and base/ supports of the sign) shall be as follows:

(a) 1 square foot per linear foot of lot frontage on the major right of way

(b) 100 square foot maximum

(c) Eight (8) foot maximum height

Temporary off-site signs must be set back fifteen (15) feet from the right-of-way. No other signage is permitted on the property associated with the temporary off-site sign permit. A temporary off-site sign permit shall only be valid for one (1) year. The applicant may seek up to two (2) extensions lasting no longer than six (6) months each. Under no condition shall the sign remain erect for more than two (2) years. It shall be the responsibility of the property owner, not the developer, to remove the sign. The City reserves the right to seek action against the property owner for any off-site sign which remains erect after the expiration of the permit.

(4) *Permanent Signs Allowed in Zoning Districts*. Within its zoning districts and subject to any applicable provisions within Section 3.24(E), General Provisions for Signs, the City shall allow permanent signs that meet the criteria and limitations set forth in the subsections below. Unless otherwise provided herein, a permanent sign shall require a sign permit; however, a government sign on public property or public rights- of-way shall not require a sign permit and shall be allowed in all zoning districts on public property or public rights-of-way unless otherwise provided herein. The foregoing shall have no impact on separate requirements established by state statute for building code permits or other code permits. Within all Zoning Districts and subject to the provisions with Section 3.24(E), General Provisions for Signs, the City shall allow permanent signs that meet the criteria and limitations set forth in Table 3-9 below.

(G) *Sign Permits*. Temporary signs shall require a Temporary Sign Permit through Code Enforcement. Unless exempt from permitting, no permanent sign shall be erected, altered, relocated, maintained or displayed until a sign permit is obtained from and the appropriate fee paid to the city. The sign

permit is in addition to any building permit required to be obtained pursuant to the provisions of the Florida Building Code.

(1) No sign permit shall be issued for the erection of a prohibited sign.

(2) A sign lawfully erected may be repainted or have ordinary and customary repairs performed, including replacement of plastic or glass panels, without a sign permit; however, if such sign is to be structurally altered in any manner, a new sign permit shall be required and the altered sign must meet all requirements of this division and this Code.

(3) Exceptions from permitting. Temporary on-site signs shall require a Temporary Sign Permit to be issued through Code Enforcement. Permit procedures for temporary off-site signs are outlined in Section 3.24(F)(3). Unless identified in Table 3-10 in this Section 3.24(G) as not requiring a sign permit and unless otherwise excepted from requiring a sign permit such as a government sign, all permanent signs shall require a sign permit. However these exemptions in no way waive any requirement set forth in the Florida Building Code; or any limitation or restriction on the number, size, height, setback, placement or duration of such signs under this division, or any limitation or restriction under any other applicable law or regulation.

(4) Permits not required for change of sign copy. No permit or permit fee shall be required for changing the copy of a sign, as long as no changes are made to the sign's height, size, location, or structure. This exemption shall also apply to any change of copy on a changeable copy sign. This exemption shall not apply to a change of occupancy or a change of use.

(5) Sign permit applications. A sign permit application for a permanent sign as may be required by this division shall be prepared and submitted on forms available at the Development Services department. The sign permit application is in addition to any building permit application required by the Florida Building Code. The applicant shall furnish the following information on or with the sign permit application form:

    (a) Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address (if available) of the person making application for the permit. If the applicant is anyone other than the property owner, the applicant shall provide written and notarized authorization from the property owner permitting the installation of the sign.

    (b) Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address (if available) of the property owner. If the owner is an entity other than an individual, list the contact person's name.

    (c) Name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address (if available) of the business tenant, if applicable. If the tenant is an entity other than an individual, list the contact person's name.

    (d) Name, address, telephone, e-mail address (if available), and license number of the contractor, if applicable. If the contractor is an entity other than an individual, list the contact person's name.

    (e) Address and legal description of the property upon which the sign is to be located. The legal address may be located on a certified boundary survey.

    (f) Lot frontage on all streets and public rights-of-way.

    (g) Indicate in feet and inches the location of the sign in relation to property lines, sight triangle as defined in Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6), public rights-of-way, easements, overhead utility lines, other utility facilities and equipment, buildings and other signs on the property.

(h) Freestanding signs, including monument signs, shall require an accurate boundary survey signed and sealed by a land surveyor or engineer licensed in Florida showing the proposed location of the sign.
(i) For all wall mounted signs, the facade elevation with dimensions, drawn to scale. Windows and doors and other openings shall be delineated and their dimensions given.
(j) Sign dimensions and elevation, drawn to scale.
(k) Maximum and minimum height of the sign measured from finished grade.
(l) Dimensions of the supporting members of the sign.
(m) Sign illumination, specifying illumination type, placement, and intensity.
(n) Two (2) copies of the plans, specifications, calculations and details, signed and sealed as required by the Florida Building Code; and specifications documenting the applicable windload and electrical specifications, if applicable, meeting the minimum requirements of the applicable Electric Code.
(o) Number, type, location and surface area of all existing signs on the same property.
(p) Landscape plan, as applicable.
(q) Notarized signature of applicant. If the value of construction is $2,500.00 or greater, a certified copy of notice of commencement shall be required prior to permit issuance by Sumter County Building Department.

(6) Sign construction specifications.
(a) Florida Building Code. Construction and erection of signs shall be in accordance with the structural requirements set forth in the Florida Building Code.
(b) National Electrical Code. Signs having electrical connections of any kind shall be wired in accordance with the National Electrical Code.
(c) Inspections. Any sign having an electrical connection shall be permitted, inspected and approved by the electrical inspector prior to its completion. All sign structures shall be inspected and approved by the building official. The inspection point shall be selected by the building official. All excavations for concrete sign support bases shall be inspected and approved by the building official prior to the pouring of concrete.
(d) Support requirements. The supporting members of all signs shall be free of any external bracing such as guy wires or cables. All supporting columns shall be designed as integral or architectural features of the sign.
(e) Materials. Paper or cardboard signs and cloth or plastic fabric banners may only be used in conjunction with a special event as provided herein. However, paper or cardboard signs may be used for indoor window or temporary signs, when such are allowed.
(f) Construction standards. All signs shall be installed and constructed in a professional and workmanlike manner; and shall be maintained in good and safe structural condition and good physical appearance. All exposed structural components shall be painted, coated, or made of rust inhibitive material.

(7) Design requirements. All signs and sign structures, except temporary signs and except for prohibited signs such as billboards and off-premises signs, shall be subject to the design requirements below.
(a) Monument signs. Monument sign structures may extend above the allowable height and/or permitted horizontal dimension for the purposes of architecturally embellishing and enhancing the appearance of the sign structure. Such extensions

shall not exceed thirty-six (36) inches for the base, eighteen (18) inches at the top of the sign, or twelve (12) inches for each vertical side of the sign.

(b) Tenant panels in monument signs. All tenant panels in a monument sign, including those added to an existing sign structure, shall be constructed of similar materials and illuminated by a similar method.

(c) Wall signs. Wall signs shall not be installed to cover windows, doors, or other types of fenestration.

(d) Manufactured Signs. All manufactured signs requiring a sign permit shall have a permanent and visible weatherproof identification plate affixed to the sign exterior. The plate shall identify (1) the name of the manufacturer, (2) the date of installation, (3) the sign permit number, and (4) the electric permit number (if any) with the input VA (Volt Amperes) at full load for electric.

(8) Sign permit application review.

(a) An applicant shall submit a sign permit application for a permanent sign to the Development Services department, building inspection division, or such other office as may be designated by the City. The sign permit application shall be reviewed for a determination of whether the proposed sign meets the applicable requirements of this division and any applicable zoning law of the City of Wildwood as set forth in the Code of Ordinances of the City of Wildwoods. Whenever required by state statute, the explanation for a denial of a sign permit shall include a citation to the applicable portions of an ordinance, rule, statute, or other legal authority for the denial of the permit; in the event that the applicant fails to receive a statutorily required explanation, the applicant shall submit a written request for the explanation to the city's Development Services director via certified mail.

(i) The review of the sign permit application shall be completed within thirty (30) calendar days following receipt of a completed application, not counting the day of receipt and not counting any Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday that falls upon the first or the thirtieth (30th) day after the date of receipt.

(ii) A sign permit shall either be approved, approved with any condition that is specifically described and set forth in the LDR or the Code of Ordinances of the City of Wildwood, or disapproved, and the decision shall be reduced to writing. A disapproval shall include or be accompanied by a statement of the reason(s) for the disapproval.

(iii) In the event that no decision is rendered within thirty (30) calendar days following submission, the application shall be deemed denied and the denial shall be a final decision of the City if the applicant chooses not to seek reconsideration at that time. At any time within sixty (60) calendar days, not counting any intervening Saturday, Sunday, or legal city holiday, following passage of the thirty (30) calendar day period, the applicant may submit a written request via certified mail to the city and request a decision setting forth the reason that the application was not approved and the city shall promptly respond within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of the written request, not counting the day of receipt and not counting any Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, by providing a written explanation of the reason(s) for the non-approval of the application for the permanent sign.

(b) An approval, an approval with conditions, or disapproval by the Development Services director shall be deemed the final decision of the city upon the application.

(c) In the case of an approval with conditions or a disapproval, including a disapproval by lapse of time as described herein, an applicant may ask for reconsideration of the decision on the grounds that the Development Services director may have overlooked or failed to consider any fact(s) that would support a different decision.

    (i) A written request for reconsideration accompanied by such additional fact(s) that address the deficiencies that the applicant may wish the Development Services director to consider, shall be filed with the Development Services director within fourteen (14) calendar days after the date of the written decision. No fee shall be required for a request for reconsideration.

    (ii) Upon the timely filing of a request for reconsideration, the decision of the Development Services director, or other designee, shall be deemed stayed and not a final decision, until the request for reconsideration is decided. The request for reconsideration shall be decided within fourteen (14) calendar days of receipt by the city, not counting any intervening Saturday, Sunday, or legal city holiday. Such decision shall be in writing and shall include a statement of the reason(s) for the decision. In the event that no decision is rendered within fourteen (14) calendar days following the request for reconsideration, the application shall be deemed denied and the denial shall then be a final decision of the City. At any time within sixty (60) calendar days, not counting any intervening Saturday, Sunday, or legal city holiday, following passage of the fourteen (14) calendar day period, the applicant may submit a written request via certified mail to the City and request a decision setting forth the reason for the denial of the request for reconsideration and the City shall promptly respond within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of the written request, not counting the day of receipt and not counting any Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, by providing a written explanation of the reason(s) for not approving the application upon reconsideration.

(d) All decisions shall be mailed, transmitted electronically, or hand delivered to the applicant. A record shall be kept of the date of mailing, electronic transmittal, or hand delivery. For the purposes of calculating compliance with the thirty (30) day deadline for a decision upon an application or the fourteen (14) day deadline for a decision upon request for reconsideration, the decision shall be deemed made when deposited in the mail, transmitted electronically, or hand delivered to the applicant.

(e) As exceptions to the foregoing, the thirty (30) day deadline for approval and the fourteen (14) day deadline for a decision upon receipt of a request for a reconsideration shall not apply (that is, the time shall be suspended).

    (i) In any case in which the application requires a rezoning of the property, or an amendment to the comprehensive plan of the city, then upon written request of the applicant delivered to the Development Services director by certified mail before the applicable deadline, the time shall be suspended until a final decision is made upon the application for the variance, rezoning, or comprehensive plan amendment.

(ii) If the applicant is required to make any change to the application in order to obtain an unconditional approval so as to satisfy an express provision of state law, the LDR, or the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinances, then upon the written request of the applicant delivered by certified mail to the Development Services director before the applicable deadline, the time shall be suspended while the applicant makes such change.

(iii) If an applicant is required by state statute or by any express provision of either the LDR or the Code of Ordinances of the City of Wildwood, to obtain an approval of the sign from any other governmental agency within the limitations set forth in Section 166.033(4), Florida Statutes, then upon the request of the applicant in writing delivered by certified mail before the applicable deadline, the time shall be suspended. The time shall remain suspended until such approval is obtained or until the applicant requests in writing delivered by certified mail to the Development Services director that the city take final action. The City shall comply with the provisions of Section 166.033(4), Florida Statutes.

(iv) In any of the foregoing cases, the applicant may elect to not make any changes to the application or to not obtain an approval that may be required by another governmental agency, and may instead demand in writing a final decision upon the sign permit application as filed. Such a written demand shall be delivered by certified mail to the Development Services director. In such event, the director of planning and development shall make a decision on the application as appropriate within thirty (30) business days after receiving such demand. If a decision is not made in such a time, the application shall be deemed denied.

(f) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Development Services director upon a sign permit application, or aggrieved by any failure by the Development Services director or by any other city official to act upon a sign permit application in accordance with the LDR, shall have the right to seek an appeal to the Board of Adjustment in accordance with Section 1.11 of the City of Wildwood Land Development Regulations, filed in accordance with the requirements of law, seeking such appropriate remedy as may be available.

(g) If an applicant believes that his or her speech rights are being denied due to enforcement of subsection (8)c. or (8)e., above, he or she may immediately contact the Development Services Director, in writing via certified letter, and request immediate review of any pending sign permit application. If such a letter is received by the Development Services director, the city shall have twenty (20) days to review the permit application as under subsection (8)a., above, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (8)c or (8)e., above. If the Development Services director does not respond to the applicant following receipt of the certified letter, the substance of the applicant's complaint shall be deemed rejected.

(h) If an application is deemed incomplete, the applicant may either take steps to submit a complete application or challenge the City's decision by seeking an appeal to the Board of Adjustment in accordance with Section 1.11 of the City of Wildwood Land Development Regulations, filed in accordance with the requirements of law, seeking such appropriate remedy as may be available.

(9) Sign permit fees. Before issuance of a permit, the Development Services director shall collect the necessary sign permit fees. The sign permit fees shall be as designated by resolution of the city council.

(10) Inspection. The Development Services director may make or require any inspections to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this division and the Land Development Regulations.

(11) Revocation of sign permit. If the work under any sign permit is proceeding in violation of this division, the Land Development Regulations, or the Florida Building Code, or should it be found that there has been any false statement or misrepresentation of a material fact in the application or plans on which the sign permit was based, the permit holder shall be notified of the violation. If the permit holder fails or refuses to make corrections within ten (10) days, it shall be the duty of the Development Services director to revoke such sign permit and serve notice upon such permit holder. Such notice shall be in writing and signed by the Development Services director. It shall be unlawful for any person to proceed with any part of work after such notice is issued.

(H) *Building Permits.* It shall be unlawful for any person or business or the person in charge of the business to erect, construct, alter or maintain a sign structure, as defined in the Florida Building Code, without first obtaining a building permit in accordance with the provisions of the Florida Building Code and applicable law. Permit fees for a building permit shall be paid in accordance with the applicable city fee schedules. The requirement of a building permit under the Florida Building Code is separate and independent of the requirement for a sign permit under this division.

(I) *Nonconforming Signs.* All signs that are lawfully in existence or are lawfully erected and that do not conform to the provisions of this division are declared nonconforming signs. It is the intent of this division to recognize that the eventual elimination of nonconforming signs as expeditiously and fairly as possible is as much a subject of health, safety, and welfare as is the prohibition of new signs that would violate the provisions of this division. It is also the intent of this division that any elimination of nonconforming signs shall be effected so as to avoid any unreasonable invasion of established property rights. Existing billboards shall be governed by Section (J).

(1) Legal nonconforming signs:

(a) A legal nonconforming sign is a sign that lawfully existed at the time of the enactment of this division that does not conform to the regulations as specified in this division.

(b) A legal nonconforming sign may continue to be utilized only in the manner and to the extent that it existed at the time of the adoption of this division or any amendment thereof.

(c) A legal nonconforming sign may not be altered in any manner not in conformance with this division and shall not be structurally altered to prolong the life of the sign. This does not apply to reasonable repair and maintenance of the sign.. Reasonable repair and maintenance of nonconforming signs, including change of copy, is permitted, as provided for herein. Reasonable repair and maintenance means the work necessary to keep the sign, including the sign structure, in a good state of repair, but does not include replacement of materials in the sign structure. Reasonable repair does not include:

(i) Any modification that changes the structure, or type of structure, such as conversion of a wooden sign structure to a metal sign structure;

(ii) Any modification, including the addition of embellishments, that changes the sign area or the height above ground level;

(iii) Any modification that enhances the visibility of the sign's copy, or the period of time that the copy is visible;
(iv) Any modification that adds changeable faces or electronic message signs; or
(v) Any modification that adds artificial lighting, or changes the existing lighting such that illumination is increased.

(d) Should a nonconforming sign become damaged, destroyed or deteriorated by any means to the extent that it requires more than reasonable repair and maintenance, as defined in subsection (c) above, then the sign shall not be reconstructed except in compliance with the sign code. In the event that a nonconforming sign was approved as part of a site plan zoning approval, then the nonconforming sign may be reconstructed in accordance with the site plan zoning approval.

(e) Any building permit for an addition, alteration, or improvement valued at more than fifty (50) percent of the fair market value of the structure or building for work at locations where any nonconforming sign exists shall specify and require that such nonconforming signs located within the boundaries of the development site, and within the limits of the applicant's control, shall be brought into conformance with the provisions of this division, provided that if the nonconforming sign is a type of sign that is prohibited under section 3.24(D), Prohibited Signs in All Zoning Districts, it shall be removed.

(f) Legal nonconforming signs that are located on a parcel of property that is severed from a larger parcel of property and acquired by a public entity for public use by condemnation, purchase or dedication may be relocated on the remaining parcel without extinguishing the legal nonconforming status of that sign provided that the nonconforming sign:
(i) Is not increased in area or height to exceed the limits of the zoning district in which it is located;
(ii) Remains structurally unchanged except for reasonable repairs or alterations;
(iii) Is placed in the most similar position on the remaining property that it occupied prior to the relocation; and
(iv) Is relocated in a manner so as to comply with all applicable safety requirements.

After relocation pursuant to this subsection, the legal nonconforming sign shall be subject to all provisions of this section in its new location.

(2) Signs rendered nonconforming:
(a) Except as provided in this section, a nonconforming sign may continue in the manner and to the extent that it existed at the time of the adoption, amendment or annexation of the division that rendered the sign nonconforming. This section shall not prohibit reasonable repairs and alterations to nonconforming signs.
(b) A nonconforming sign shall not be re-erected, relocated or replaced unless it is brought into compliance with the requirements of this division. An existing monument sign that conforms to the size and height limitations set forth herein, but is otherwise nonconforming, may be relocated a single time to another location on the same parcel.

(3) Signs for a legal nonconforming use:
(a) New or additional signs for a nonconforming use shall not be permitted.

(b) A nonconforming sign for a nonconforming use that ceases to be used for a period of sixty (60) consecutive days or is replaced by a conforming use, shall be considered a prohibited sign and shall be removed or brought into conformance upon establishment of a conforming use.

(4) Signs discontinued:

(a) The right to use nonconforming sign shall be deemed to be discontinued upon the occurrence of one or more of the following:

(i) A change of use of the parcel or structure;

(ii) A change in occupancy of the parcel or structure;

(iii) A change in business type at the location of the parcel or structure; or

(iv) The vacancy of a sign structure.

(b) Sign structures that remain vacant, unoccupied or devoid of any message, or display a message pertaining to a time, event or purpose that no longer applies, for a period of ninety (90) days, shall be deemed to be discontinued .

(c) A nonconforming sign deemed discontinued shall immediately terminate the right to maintain such sign.

(d) After a sign structure has been deemed discontinued, it shall be the responsibility of the property owner or the property owner's authorized agent to remove the discontinued sign and to patch and conceal any and all damage to any other structure resulting from removal of the sign.

(e) Removal of a discontinued nonconforming sign shall include all sign support components, angle irons, poles, and other remnants of the discontinued sign that are not currently in use or proposed for immediate reuse as evidenced by a sign permit application for a permitted sign.

(5) Unsafe signs:

(a) If the building official determines any sign or sign structure to be in an unsafe condition, he/she shall immediately notify, in writing, the owner of such sign who shall correct such condition within forty-eight (48) hours.

(b) If the correction has not been made within forty-eight (48) hours, the building official may have the sign removed if it creates a danger to the public safety or have any necessary repairs or maintenance performed at the expense of the sign owner or owner or lessee of the property upon which the sign is located.

(J) Billboard signs.

(1) Billboard signs are prohibited. After the effective date of City of Wildwood Ordinance No. 2017-03 [February 13, 2017], the erection of billboard signs is hereby prohibited for the purposes and reasons set forth in City of Wildwood Ordinance No. 2017-03.

(2) Definitions.

(a) Legally existing billboard signs defined. For purposes of this section, nonconforming billboard signs, defined as follows, are legally existing billboard signs.

(b) A nonconforming billboard sign is defined as:

(i) Any billboard sign that was legally erected prior to the effective date of City of Wildwood Ordinance No. 2017-03 [February 13, 2017] pursuant to a permit issued by the City of Wildwood; or

(ii) Any billboard sign that was legally erected before a permit was required by the city for off-site signs; but which billboard sign complies completely with the City of Wildwood's off-site sign regulations; or

(iii) Any billboard sign erected after the effective date of City of Wildwood Ordinance No. 2017-03 [February 13, 2017], that is the subject of, and is erected in strict accordance with an active permit issued by the city prior to the effective date of City of Wildwood Ordinance No. 2017-03 [February 13, 2017]. No permits shall be issued for the erection of billboard signs after the effective date of City of Wildwood Ordinance No. 2017-03 [February 13, 2017], except as otherwise provided for in this section.

Any billboard sign which does not constitute a nonconforming billboard sign, as described above, shall be deemed either a prohibited sign or an abandoned sign and shall be removed on or before February 16, 2020. Nonconforming billboard signs shall be allowed to remain so long as such signs conform with the regulations set forth in this section.

(3) Standards pertaining to legally existing billboard signs. Any legally existing billboard sign as described above shall be subject to the following standards:

(a) A legally existing billboard sign is allowed to contain noncommercial speech in lieu of any other speech.

(b) Substitution or interchange of letters, poster panels, painted boards or demountable materials shall be permitted; provided that any such substitution or interchange shall not increase the size, shape, height or the number of sign faces of the sign, except as otherwise provided for in this section.

(c) Maintenance and Repair of Monopole and Non-Monopole Billboards.

(i) Monopole Billboards: Nonconforming billboard signs which are constructed as monopole billboards may be maintained and repaired, but shall not be structurally or mechanically extended or altered except as required by the building official of the city in cases where it has been determined by said building official that there exists an imminent danger to the public safety; provided, however, no structural change shall be permitted which would increase the height, size, shape or intensity of lighting of a nonconforming billboard sign except as provided for in this section. For the purposes of this section, a monopole billboard is defined as a billboard constructed with a steel pole, I-beam or equivalent as primary support, with a catwalk, and a single display panel.

(ii) Non-Monopole Billboards: Nonconforming billboard signs which are not monopole billboards may be maintained and repaired, but shall not be structurally or mechanically extended or altered, except as provided below, or as required by the building official of the city in cases where it has been determined by said building official that there exists an imminent danger to the public safety; provided, however, no structural change shall be permitted which would increase the height, size, shape or intensity of lighting of a nonconforming billboard sign except as provided for in this section. A non-monopole billboard may be upgraded to and replaced with a monopole billboard; provided, however, that the upgrade to a monopole billboard shall not increase the overall size of the single display panel of the non-monopole billboard.

(d) Any nonconforming billboard sign which is destroyed to the extent of seventy-five (75) percent of its current assessed value (based on the records of the Sumter County Property Appraiser) shall not be rebuilt or repaired, unless:

(i) Within thirty (30) calendar days after the destruction of the nonconforming billboard sign, the owner of the sign files an application with the city clerk petitioning city council to allow the reconstruction and maintenance of the nonconforming billboard sign for a period not to exceed seven (7) years; and

(ii) The owner of the nonconforming billboard signs provides substantial and competent evidence to city council that: (i) the billboard sign was originally erected less than seven (7) years prior to the date on which the sign was destroyed; and (ii) the sign owner has failed to recoup the sign owner's investment in the nonconforming billboard sign as of the date of the sign's destruction. If such evidence is presented, the city Commission may allow the sign owner to rebuild or repair the nonconforming billboard sign and to maintain said sign for an additional period of time as determined by the city council in order to allow the sign owner time to recoup his or her investment; provided, however, such a period of time shall not exceed seven (7) years. At the conclusion of said period, the billboard sign shall be removed.

If the nonconforming billboard sign cannot be rebuilt or repaired, then the owner of the sign shall be responsible for removing all remaining portions of the sign structure within sixty (60) calendar days after the date of destruction of the billboard sign.

(e) Any nonconforming billboard sign which becomes an abandoned sign shall be removed.

(f) No nonconforming billboard sign shall be relocated except as provided in subsection (4). In the event a legally existing, nonconforming billboard sign is relocated, the relocation of the sign shall not result in any increase in the size, height or number of sign faces of the nonconforming billboard sign.

(g) All nonconforming billboard signs shall be the subject of an operating permit issued in accordance with subsection (d). Any nonconforming billboard sign which does not possess an annual operating permit in accordance with (d) shall be deemed to constitute an abandoned sign.

(4) Relocation of nonconforming billboard signs. No nonconforming billboard sign may be relocated unless one (1) of the following conditions exist or will occur as a result of the relocation:

(a) The relocation of the nonconforming billboard sign is expressly allowed by, and is made in accordance with, the terms of a variance granted by the city prior to the effective date of City of Wildwood Ordinance No. 2017-03; or

(b) The nonconforming billboard sign is located on land which is being acquired for public right-of-way purposes as a part of a federal or state road, including, without limitation, the "federal-aid primary highway system," the "interstate highway system," and the "state highway system" as those terms are defined in Fla. Stat. § 479.01; and further provided that the sign owner, property owner, and the condemning authority elect in writing to relocate the nonconforming billboard sign in accordance with Fla. Stat. § 479.15, (2016). In such an event, the nonconforming billboard sign may be relocated in accordance with standards and requirements of Fla. Stat. § 479.15, (2016); provided, however, the applicant shall demonstrate to the city that the proposed relocation conforms completely with the requirements and standards contained in Fla. Stat. § 479.15, (2016). In the event that Fla. Stat. §

479.15, (2016), is later amended, revised, superseded or revoked, then the relocation of nonconforming billboard signs shall only be allowed or permitted in accordance with such amendments, revisions or superseding statutes enacted by the Florida Legislature.

In addition to satisfying one (1) of the foregoing conditions, no relocation shall occur until the nonconforming billboard sign being relocated has been removed.

(K) *Miscellaneous Provisions.*

(1) *Maintenance of Sign Location*. For a sign requiring a sign permit , weeds and grass shall be kept cut in front of, behind , underneath , and from around the base of the sign for a minimum distance of ten (10) feet from the sign base, and there shall be no rubbish or debris within ten (10) feet of the sign base or underneath the sign.

(2) *Ingress and Egress Signs*. For safety purposes and for traffic circulation purposes, permanent ingress and egress signs to a parcel are permitted provided the same do not exceed four (4) square feet in size and no more than three (3) feet in height. Such signs shall not require a permit.

(L) *Penalties.* Penalties for violation of this Section 3.24 shall be as provided in Section 1-7 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Wildwood; however, notwithstanding anything in the LDR or in the City of Wildwood Ordinance Code to the contrary, a penalty for a violation of this Section 3.24 shall be limited to civil penalties only and shall not extend to any criminal penalty including but not limited to incarceration. Upon observation of any violation of this Section 3.24, a City of Wildwood Code Inspector, as defined in Chapter 2, Article V – Special Master Code Enforcement Procedure of the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinances, reserves the right to enforce penalties including but not limited to the physical removal of any nonconforming or prohibited signs, in addition to the enforcement procedure outlined in the aforementioned Chapter 2, Article V of the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinances.

(M) *Severability.*

(1) Generally. If any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this Section 3.24 is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section.

(2) Severability where less speech results. Without diminishing or limiting in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in subsection (1), above, or elsewhere in this Section 3.24, the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinances, or any adopting ordinance, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this division, even if such severability would result in a situation where there would be less speech, whether by subjecting previously exempt signs to permitting or otherwise.

(3) Severability of provisions pertaining to prohibited signs. Without diminishing or limiting in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in subsection (1), above, or elsewhere in this Section 3.24, the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinance, or any adopting ordinance, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section or any other law is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph,

subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this Section 3.24 that pertains to prohibited signs, including specifically those signs and sign types prohibited and not allowed under section 3.24(D), Prohibited Signs, of this Section 3.24. Furthermore, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of section 3.24(D) is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of section 3.24(D) thereby ensuring that as many prohibited sign types as may be constitutionally prohibited continue to be prohibited.

(4) Severability of prohibition on billboards. If any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this section and/or any other Code provisions and/or laws are declared invalid or unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect the prohibition on billboards as contained in this Section 3.24 or in the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinances.

3.25. Tiny House Planned Developments

(A) *Purpose*. The purpose of this Section is to establish regulations relating to the development of Tiny House neighborhoods within the City limits.

(B) *Definitions*. The following terms shall be defined for purposes of this Section as follows:

(1) *Tiny House* shall be defined as a principal, permanent residential dwelling unit that has a total square footage (inclusive of any additional stories) of between 170 square feet and 1,100 square feet. The minimum width of a Tiny House shall be 8.5 feet, with a maximum width of 25 feet. Tiny houses shall follow and comply with all other applicable building codes.

(2) *Tiny House on Wheels (THOW)* shall be defined as a tiny house which is either built on a trailer or is towable by a bumper hitch, frame-towing hitch, or fifth wheel connection, and cannot move under its own power. Tiny House on Wheels shall not be permitted in the City of Wildwood, except under the specific provisions of this Section.

(3) *Pocket Neighborhood* or *Tiny House Neighborhood* shall be defined as a neighborhood of tiny houses. Each pocket neighborhood shall have a minimum of 4 tiny houses and a maximum of 12 tiny houses.

(C) *Planned Development Required*. Each proposed tiny house development shall be required to obtain a Planned Development overlay consistent with the requirements of Chapter 8 and its subsections. Each Pocket Neighborhood shall be considered as a separate phase of development. Tiny House Planned Development overlays shall be permitted in the following zoning districts: ARD, MHP, RMU, RMU-10, RIO, NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, CDT, SWCMU, R-2, R-3, R-4, and R-5. Lot requirements should follow Table 3-4: Density, Intensity, and Lot Standards for the zoning district in which the Planned Development is proposed; however, due to the unique nature of tiny houses and pocket neighborhoods, some requirements within Table 3-4, including minimum living area requirements, shall not apply. Additional deviations from Table 3-4 may be approved at the sole discretion of the Development Services Director.

(D) *Applicability of the Design District Standards*. Each tiny house shall be designed to adhere to the Residential Design District Standards. Tiny House on Wheels shall only be permitted under the conditions that all aspects of the Design District Standards are met, and; after the house is delivered to the site, the trailer or bumper hitch, frame-towing hitch, and wheels shall be removed and the

base of the house shall be permanently affixed to a foundation. Pocket Neighborhoods and Tiny House Planned Developments shall adhere to the Design District Standards.

TABLE 3-1: Zoning Districts	
District Abbreviation	**District Title**
CON	Conservation
AG-5	Agricultural- 5
AG-10	Agricultural-10
ARD	Age Restricted Development Mixed Use
RR	Rural Residential
ER	Estate Residential
R-1	Low Density Residential
R-2	Low-Medium Density Residential
R-3	Medium Density Residential
R-4	Medium-High Density Residential
R-5	High Density Residential
MHP	Mobile Home Park
RMU	Residential Mixed Use
RMU-10	Residential Mixed Use - 10
RIO	Residential/Institutional/Office
IN	Institutional
PEU	Public, Educational, Utilities
C-1	General Commercial - Downtown
C-2	General Commercial - Neighborhood
C-2A	Commercial - Mixed Use
C-3	General Commercial - Highway
NMU-4	Neighborhood Mixed Use - 4
NMU-7	Neighborhood Mixed Use - 7
ECNMU-7	Employment Center Neighborhood Mixed Use - 7
CMU	Central Mixed Use
CC	Community Commercial Mixed Use
CDT	Downtown Mixed Use
SWCMU	South Wildwood Commercial Mixed Use
466-301	466-301 Mixed Use
M-1	Industrial
M-2	Heavy Industrial
VIL-WW	The Villages of Wildwood DRI

Notes:
The Villages of Wildwood DRI zoning district is subject to unique standards (see section 3.19)
Wildwood Springs DRI will contain a PUD zoning consistent with their respective FLUM designation, Amended and Restated Development Order, and other agreements.
PUDs in existence prior to July 25, 2011 will retain their PUD zoning classification

TABLE 3-2: Permitted Zoning Districts	
FLUM Designation	**Permitted Zoning Districts (Abbreviation)**
Conservation	CON
Agriculture -5	CON, AG-10, AG-5
Agriculture -10	CON, AG-10
Recreation	CON, AG-10, AG-5, PEU
Public Facilities	CON, AG-10, AG-5, PEU, IN
Rural Residential	CON, AG-10, AG-5, RR
Estate Residential	CON, AG-10, AG-5, RR, ER
Low Density Residential	CON, AG-10, AG-5, R-1
Low-Medium Density Residential	CON, AG-10, AG-5, R-1, R-2
Medium Density Residential	CON, AG-10, AG-5, R-1, R-2, R-3
Medium-High Density Residential	CON, AG-10, AG-5, R-2, R-3, R-4
High Density Residential	CON, AG-10, AG-5, R-3, R-4, R-5
Mobile Home Park	CON, AG-10, AG-5, MHP
Residential Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, RMU
Residential/Institutional/Office	CON, AG-10, AG-5, RIO
General Commercial	CON, AG-10, AG-5, C-1, C-2, C-3
Industrial	CON, AG-10, AG-5, M-1, M-2
Oxford Neighborhood Commercial	CON, AG-10, AG-5, C-2A
Oxford Neighborhood Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, NMU-7
Oxford Residential Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, RMU-10
Downtown Commercial	CON, AG-10, AG-5, CDT
High Density Residential Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, R-5, CMU
Central Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, CMU
Employment Center Neighborhood Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, ECNMU-7, NMU-7, NMU-4
Commercial Center Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, CC
South Wildwood Commercial Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, SWCMU
466-301 Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, 466-301
South Wildwood Neighborhood Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, NMU-4
Age Restricted Development Mixed Use	CON, AG-10, AG-5, ARD
Wildwood Springs DRI	CON, AG-10, Wildwood Springs PD
Landstone Communities DRI	CON, AG-10, Landstone Communities PD
The Villages of Wildwood DRI	The Villages of Wildwood DRI

Notes:

CON, AG-10, AG-5 districts allowed in all FLUM designations

The Villages of Wildwood DRI zoning district is subject to unique standards (see section 3.19)

Planned developments permitted in all zoning districts pursuant to Chapter 8

TABLE 3-4: Density, Intensity, and Lot Standards

A

Residential Zoning Districts

Zoning District:	AG -5	AG- 10	RR	ER	R-1		R-2		R-3			R-4			R-5		MHP	
Maximum Density (units per acre)	1/ 5	1/ 10	1	2	4		6		9			12			15		10	
Minimum Open Space (%)	40	40	DDS	DDS	DDS		DDS		DDS			DDS			DDS		15	
Dwelling Unit Type:	SFD	SFD	SFD	SFD	SFD	SFA	SFD	SFA	SFD	SFA	ACB	SFD	SFA	ACB	SFA	ACB	MH	SFD
Minimum Living Area (Sq. ft)	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	600	750	750	600	750	600		750
Maximum Lot Coverage (%)																	50	50
Minimum Lot Width (ft)			50	50	50		50		45			40					50[2]	50
Minimum Setbacks (ft):																		
Front	35	35	30	30	30		30		30			30					8	30
Rear	25	25	15	15	15		15		15			15					8	15
Side	20	20															8	10
Minimum Building Separation (ft)[1]					10	25	10	25	10	25	25	10	25	25	25	25	16	20

Abbreviations:
SFD - Single Family Detached
SFA - Single Family Attached
ACB - Apartment/Condominium Building

MH - Mobile Home
DDS - Design District Standards (Residential)

Notes:
1. Minimum building separation between two different unit types is 25 feet
2. This requirement shall not apply to existing mobile home parks.

Accessory uses may encroach into the side and rear setbacks. However, a minimum of five (5) feet shall be provided between the accessory structure and the property line.

TABLE 3-4: Density, Intensity, and Lot Standards								
B								
Nonresidential Zoning Districts								
Zoning District:	C-1	C-2	C-3	IN	PEU	M-1	M-2	CON
Maximum FAR	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Maximum ISR (%)	75	70	75	60	60	75	75	5
Minimum Open Space (%)	15	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Minimum Setbacks (ft):								
Front		25	25	25	25	25	25	
Rear		15	15	15	15	15	15	
Side		15	15	10	10	15	15	
Maximum Setbacks (ft):								
Front	10							
Rear								
Side	12							
Maximum Building Separation (ft):	24							

Notes:

1) No side or rear setback required if abutting a railroad right-of-way

2) Maximum front setback within C-1 district may be extended to 20 feet if a café, public courtyard, quasi-public or similar social gathering area is provided

3) Side setbacks within C-1 district may be modified if a public courtyard or similar gathering area is provided, vehicular access from main street is needed to access rear or side parking, or where right-of-way or alley exists

4) Setback requirements waived if developing under section 3.21

5) Accessory uses may encroach into the side and rear setbacks. However, a minimum of five (5) feet shall be provided between the accessory structure and the property line.

TABLE 3-4: Density, Intensity, and Lot Standards

C

Mixed Use Zoning Districts																																	
Zoning District:	RMU				RMU -10*					RIO				NMU-4					ECNMU-7					NMU-7					ARD				
Maximum Density (units per acre)	5				10					15				4					7					7					15				
Minimum Open Space (%)	25				25					25				40					25					25					20				
Maximum FAR					0.5					0.6				0.3					0.5					0.3					0.5**				
Maximum ISR (%)					60					80				60					60					60					80				
Building Type:	SFD	SFA	MH	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB
Minimum Living Area (Sq. ft)	750	750	750		750	750	600			750	750	600		750	750	600			750	750	600			750	750	600			750	750	600		
Minimum Lot Width (ft)	75	75	75		40					75	75			40					40					40					40				
Maximum Lot Coverage (%)	40	40	40	40						40	40	40	40																80	80	80		
Minimum Setbacks (ft):																																	
Front	25	25	25	25	30					25	20	30	25	30					30					30					7.5	10	10		10
Rear	15	15	15	15	15					15	15	20	15	15					15					15					0	10	10		0
Side	10	10	10	10	5					10	10	15	10	5					5					5					0	0	0		0
Minimum Building Separation (ft)														10					10					10					10	10	10		10

Abbreviations:

SFD - Single Family Detached

SFA - Single Family Attached

ACB - Apartment/Condominium Building

MH - Mobile Home

MUB - Mixed Use Building

NRB - Nonresidential Building

MUC - Mixed Use Center

Notes:

1) Setback requirements waived if developing under section 3.21

2) * - Density dependent upon distance to MUC- Extent of project within a 1/4 mile - 10 du/acre; within 1/2 mile - 7 du/acre; further than 1/2 mile - 5 du/acre

3) Minimum building separation between two different building types is 25 feet

4) **up to a 3.0 FAR may be used in a town center or similar use.

5) Accessory uses may encroach into the side and rear setbacks. However, a minimum of five (5) feet shall be provided between the accessory structure and the property line.

TABLE 3-4: Density, Intensity, and Lot Standards

D

Mixed Use Zoning Districts																												
Zoning District:	C2-A					CC				CMU					CDT				SWCMU					466-301				
Maximum Density (units per acre)	4					10				14 24 with HDRMU FLU					15				7					15				
Minimum Density (units per acre)																												
Minimum Open Space %	25					25				15					10				20									
Maximum FAR	0.3					0.75				0.5					2.0				0.75					1.0				
Maximum ISR (%)	60					70				80					90				70					80				
Building Type:	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB	SFD	SFA	ACB	MUB	NRB
Minimum Living Area (Sq. ft)	750	750	600			750	600			750	750	600			750	600			750	750	600			750	750	600		
Minimum Lot Width (ft)	40									40									40					40				
Minimum Setbacks (ft):																												
Front	30	30								30									30					30				
Rear	15	15								15									15					15				
Side	5	10								5									5					5				
Maximum Front Setback (ft)															15	15	15	15										
Minimum Building Separation (ft)	10									10									10					10				

Abbreviations:

SFD - Single Family Detached

SFA - Single Family Attached

ACB - Apartment/Condominium Building

MUB - Mixed-use Building

NRB - Nonresidential Building

MUC - Mixed Use Center

Notes:

1) Setback requirements waived if developing under section 3.21

2) Minimum building separation between two different building types is 25 feet

3) Maximum front setback may be extended if a café, public courtyard, quasi-public or similar social gathering area is provided

4) Accessory uses may encroach into the side and rear setbacks. However, a minimum of five (5) feet shall be provided between the accessory structure and the property line.

TABLE 3-5: Mixed Use Zoning District – Use Percentages							
Zoning District:	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	CC	SWCMU	ARD
Use Category:							
Residential:							
Minimum Percentage	35	35	35	20	20	10	20
Maximum Percentage	80	80	80	75	30	30	80
Institutional, Government, and Tourism, Civic, and Recreational:							
Minimum Percentage	5	5	5	5	5	0	5
Maximum Percentage	30	30	30	10	30	20	30
Commercial Office and Business Park:							
Minimum Percentage	0	0	0	0	25	20	2
Maximum Percentage	40	40	40	50	60	60	25
Commercial Retail:							
Minimum Percentage	5	5	5	15	10	20	2
Maximum Percentage	40	40	40	50	30	70	25
Medical Campus:							
Minimum Percentage							0
Maximum Percentage							30

Notes:

1) Developments less than 10 acres may proceed as a single use and are not required to adhere to this Table

2) Residential square footage within the CDT designation shall not exceed 30% of the total built square footage

3) Nonresidential uses are permitted in RMU-10 but total acreage devoted to nonresidential uses shall not exceed 10% of the total acreage.

4) There is no mixed use requirement within the C-2A district.

5) There is no mixed use requirement for individual parcels in the 466-301 mixed use district. While mixed use is encouraged, it is the City's responsibility to ensure mixed use is achieved over the aggregate.

P: Permitted Use
C: Conditional Use
S: Special Exception Use

TABLE 3- 6: Allowable Principal Use Matrix

Conservation Uses	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Wetlands, forested lands, pastures, environmental habitat, karst areas, open water, and lands set aside to be protected	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*
Agricultural Uses	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Citrus/ field crop production		*P*	*P*																						*P*						
Keeping and/ or grazing of livestock		*P*	*P*																						*P*						
Agricultural product transfer station		*P*	*P*																						*P*						
Silviculture		*P*	*P*																						*P*						
Aquiculture		*P*	*P*																												
Horticulture, greenhouses and nurseries (commercial)		*P*	*P*														*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Muck farms		*P*	*P*																												
Commercial hog farm, chicken ranches, cattle feed lots, fish farms, bait farms and other AG related commercial type uses		*P*	*P*																												
Kennels for breeding purposes		*S*	*S*																												
Animal rescue facility		*S*	*S*																												
Exotic animals such as poisonous snakes, reptiles, primates, lions, tigers, bears, alligators and other potentially dangerous animals		*C*	*C*																												

Residential Uses	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Single family detached (SFD)		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*							*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*			*P*	*P*		
Single family attached (SFA)						*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*							*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*		
Apartment or condominium building (ACB)								*P*	*P*	*P*			*P*	*P*					*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Dwelling unit located above the ground floor in a mixed use building (MUB)													*P*						*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Community club house, pool or other amenities associated with residential projects				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*					*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Independent living facility (ILF)						*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*		*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Mobile home (MH)		*P*	*P*								*P*	*P*																			
Recreational vehicle park (RV)											*P*									*P*					*S*						
Home occupations		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*					*S*		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*		
Tiny House Neighborhood											*P*	*P*	*P*									*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*				
Institutional, Governmental, Tourism, Civic and Recreational Uses	CON	AG-5	AG-10	EE	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Public recreation facility or park		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Bed and breakfast		*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*		*C*	*C*	*C*			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Hotels and motels																	*P*			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Golf courses and driving ranges				*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*							*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*		
Commercial recreation facility such as skating rinks, movie theatres and other similar uses		*P*	*P*														*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Health clubs and fitness centers												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Community residential home		*P*	*P*			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*S*		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*S*	*P*	*P*		
Assisted living facility (ALF)						*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*		*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Nursing home														*P*	*P*		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*S*	*P*	*P*		
Child care facilities/ Day care						*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*S*	*P*	*P*		

Institutional, Governmental, Tourism, Civic and Recreational Uses (continued)	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Professional, business and technical schools														*P*	*P*						*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Public schools and private schools offering curricula similar to that of public schools			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Colleges and universities containing dormitories														*P*	*P*						*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Churches and places of worship		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Museums and other cultural facilities												*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Hospitals															*C*		*C*			*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*P*	*C*	*C*	*C*	*C*		
Veterinary clinic or temporary pet boarding		*P*	*P*									*P*	*P*	*P*			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Cemeteries and mausoleums		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*															
Funeral homes, crematories and other similar service establishments														*P*	*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	
Private clubs and lodges				*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Public buildings owned, operated, and used by a government entity such as city hall, city hall annexes. police and fire stations, libraries, post office, and other similar uses		*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*
Street and highway department garage or maintenance facility		*S*	*S*											*S*		*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*										*P*	*P*

Institutional, Governmental, Tourism, Civic and Recreational Uses (continued)	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Utility facilities such as electric sub stations, wastewater treatment plants, well sites, and other similar uses		*P*	*P*													*P*									*P*					*P*	*P*
Commercial Office and Business Park Uses	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Business or technology park																	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*			*P*		*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*
Medical or dental office												*P*	*P*	*P*			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Professional service establishments and offices												*P*	*P*	*P*			*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	
Banks, credit unions, and financial institutions												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Commercial Retail Uses	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Retail sales establishments such as department, electronic, office supply, grocery and other similar stores												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Restaurants and cafés (without alcohol consumption or sales)												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Bar, tavern, restaurants or cafés serving alcohol (on site consumption)													*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Liquor Store (sales of hard alcohol for off-site consumption)																	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Copy centers												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	
Beauty shop, dry cleaning, pet grooming, and other similar personal service establishments												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Specialty shops such as antique shops, art showrooms, boutiques, and other similar shops												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		

Commercial Retail Uses (continued)	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Service and repair shops for automobiles, small engines, and other similar uses																	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	
Retail and wholesale commercial establishments for lumber, building and landscaping supplies, farm equipment and other similar uses with potential outside storage of products																		*S*	*S*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*S*		*S*	*P*	*P*	
Auto dealership, golf cart, and similar sales																	*P*	*P*	*S*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*		
Convenience store												*P*	*P*				*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*		
Fuel stations												*P*					*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	
Storage facilities (indoor)												*P*					*P*	*P*	*P*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*S*	*S*	*S*	*P*	*P*	
Outdoor storage facilities for RVs, boats, campers, vehicles, machinery, equipment, or other similar items		*S*																*S*		*S*					*P*				*S*	*P*	*P*
Industrial Uses	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Wholesaling, warehousing, bulk storage, or distribution establishments and similar uses																														*P*	
Research laboratories and associated activities																									*P*					*P*	
Light manufacturing, assembling, processing, packaging or fabricating																														*P*	
Outdoor storage yards and similar uses such as junkyards, scrap yards and salvage yards																														*P*	*P*
Building or landscape contractor with onsite equipment storage																														*P*	*P*
Concrete or asphalt plants																															*P*

Industrial Uses (continued)	CON	AG-5	AG-10	RR	ER	R-1	R-2	R-3	R-4	R-5	MHP	RMU	RMU-10	RIO	IN	PEU	C-1	C-2	C-2A	C-3	NMU-4	NMU-7	ECNMU-7	CMU	ARD	CC	CDT	SWCMU	466-301	M-1	M-2
Concrete block plant																														*P*	*P*
Manufacturing of nonhazardous materials																														*P*	*P*
Manufacturing or warehousing of chemicals, fertilizers, hazardous, or biohazardous materials																														*C*	*C*
Explosives manufacturing or storage																														*C*	*C*
Paper and pulp manufacturing																														*P*	*P*
Petroleum refining																															*C*
Electric, gas, or energy generating facility															*P*	*P*														*P*	*P*
Electric, gas, or energy generating facility															*P*	*P*														*P*	*P*
Solid waste transfer stations																														*C*	*C*
Landfills																														*C*	*C*
Tower and wireless communication services		*S*	*S*													*S*				*S*					*S*					*S*	*S*
Mining and excavation		*C*	*C*																						*P*					*C*	*C*

TABLE 3-7 Criteria and Limitations for Temporary A-Frame and T-Frame Signs – CMU, CDT, and CC Districts	
Maximum Number of Signs	1 per business
Maximum Width	3 feet
Maximum Height	3.5 feet
Minimum Setback/Distance from Curb	1 foot
Maximum Width of Public Sidewalk that the Sign May Obstruct	No more than one-third of width of public sidewalk
Maximum Distance of Sign from Main Entrance to Business	10 feet
Duration Allowed	Only during hours while business is open
Allowed on Public Property and Right-of-Way	Yes
Allowed in a sight visibility triangle described in Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6).	No
Illumination Allowed	No

TABLE 3-8
Criteria and Limitations for All Other Temporary Signs in All Zoning Districts

ZONING DISTRICT CATEGORY*	**Agricultural**	**Residential**	**Mixed Use**	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Institutional**
Maximum Number of Temporary Signs Per Parcel[1]	8	2	4	4	4	4
Maximum Sign Size (Area) for a Temporary Sign[2]	4 sf.	4 sf.	16 sf.	16 sf.	16 sf.	16 sf.
Maximum Sign Height for a Temporary Freestanding Sign[3]	6 ft.	6ft.	6ft.	6 ft.	6 ft.	6 ft.
Maximum Sign Height for a Temporary Wall Sign (inclusive of a Window Sign)	15 ft.	15ft.	15ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.
Minimum Sign Setback required to be maintained by a Temporary Ground Sign from any property line[4]	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.
Minimum Sign Setback required to be maintained by a Temporary Ground Sign from the edge of any paved street or road	3 ft.	3ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.
Minimum Spacing that is required to be maintained by a Temporary Ground Sign from any other Temporary Ground Sign[5]	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.	15 ft.
Maximum Aggregate Surface Area Allocated for All Temporary Signs on a Parcel[6]	64 sf.	64 sf.	128 sf.	128 sf.	128 sf.	128 sf.
Whether Temporary Sign is Allowed on Public Property or Public Right-of-Way	No	No	No	No	No	No
Allowed in a sight visibility triangle described in Design District Standards, Chapter 1, Section (G)(6)	No	No	No	No	No	No
Direct Illumination of Surface of Temporary Sign Allowed	No	No	No	No	No	No
Duration Allowed After Event Ends	7 Calendar Days	7 Calendar Days	7 Calendar Days	7 Calendar Days	7 Calendar Days	7 Calendar Days

*Zoning District Categories shall be defined as follows:
Agricultural – AG-5, AG-10, CON
Residential – RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP

Mixed Use - RMU, RMU-10, RIO, C-2A, NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, CDT, SWCMU, 466-301
Commercial – C-1, C-2, C-3
Industrial – M-1, M-2
Institutional – PEU, IN

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[1] The number of temporary commercial signs per parcel shall be no more than four (4) signs; however, no more than one temporary commercial sign per parcel may be a banner sign and a temporary commercial banner sign is limited to a maximum duration of display of no more than thirty (30) days per calendar year per parcel, unless otherwise noted in a Temporary Sign Permit. Feather signs are limited to a maximum duration of display of no more than thirty (30) days per calendar year per parcel, unless otherwise noted in a Temporary Sign Permit.
[2] The square footage limitation is per side for a back-to-back sign. For example, a four (4) square foot limitation means that there is a limit of Four (4) square feet of surface area per side of a back-to-back sign, and an aggregate limit of eight (8) square feet is allowed if the sign is a back-to-back temporary sign.
[3] Not applicable to signs displayed on flagpoles.
[4] Minimum sign setbacks do not apply to wall signs. Except as set forth in Sec. 34-447.1 a for A-Frame Signs and T- Frame Signs, all Temporary Signs are prohibited on public property and from public rights-of-way.
[5] Not applicable to signs displayed on flagpoles.
[6] There is no limit to the number of separate messages that may appear on the allowable surface(s) of any Temporary Sign. The maximum aggregate surface area allowed is subject to circumstances that may reduce the maximum aggregate surface area allowable on some parcels.

TABLE 3-9: PERMANENT SIGNS ALLOWED IN ALL ZONING DISTRICTS

ZONING DISTRICT CATEGORY*	Agricultural	Residential	Mixed Use	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional
Ingress and Egress Signs	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Street Address Signs	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Flagpoles	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Flag Brackets and Stanchions	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
On-Site Parking Space Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed[1]	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Signs at Service Station Islands	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Monument Signs	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Wall Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Restaurant Wall Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Drive-Through Lane Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Umbrella Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Awning Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Canopy Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Changeable Copy Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Projecting Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Window Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)
Door Signs	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)	Allowed per Sec. 3.24(E)

*Zoning District Categories shall be defined as follows:
Agricultural – AG-5, AG-10, CON
Residential – RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP

Mixed Use - RMU, RMU-10, RIO, C-2A, NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, CDT, SWCMU, 466-301
Commercial – C-1, C-2, C-3
Industrial – M-1, M-2
Institutional – PEU, IN

[1] On-Site Parking Signs shall be allowed only for multi-family structures

Abbreviations:
P: Sign Permit Required
N/A: Sign Type Not Allowed in Zoning District

TABLE 3-10: SIGN PERMIT REQUIREMENTS						
ZONING DISTRICT CATEGORY*	**Agricultural**	**Residential**	**Mixed Use**	**Commercial**	**Industrial**	**Institutional**
Ingress and Egress Signs						
Street Address Signs	P	P	P	P	P	P
Flagpoles	P	P	P	P	P	P
Flag Brackets and Stanchions						
On-Site Parking Space Signs	N/A	N/A[1]				
Signs at Service Station Islands	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	P
Monument Signs	N/A		P	P	P	P
Wall Signs	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	P
Restaurant Wall Signs	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	P
Drive-Through Lane Signs	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	P
Umbrella Signs	N/A	N/A				
Awning Signs	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	P
Canopy Signs	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	P
Changeable Copy Signs	N/A	N/A	P	P	P	P
Projecting Signs	N/A	N/A	P	N/A	N/A	N/A
Window Signs	N/A	N/A				
Door Signs	N/A	N/A				

*Zoning District Categories shall be defined as follows:
Agricultural – AG-5, AG-10, CON
Residential – RR, ER, R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, MHP
Mixed Use - RMU, RMU-10, RIO, C-2A, NMU-4, NMU-7, ECNMU-7, CMU, CC, CDT, SWCMU, 466-301
Commercial – C-1, C-2, C-3
Industrial – M-1, M-2
Institutional – PEU, IN

[1] On-Site Parking Signs shall be allowed only for multi-family structures; sign permit NOT required

Chapter 4 – Site Plan Regulations

4.1. General.....4-1
4.2. Procedures for Review of Site Plans. 4-2
4.3. Minor Site Plans. 4-3
4.4. Required Information.....4-3

4.1. General.

(A) *Purpose and intent*. It is the purpose of these site plan regulations to promote and protect the health, safety, comfort, economy, order, appearance, convenience and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Wildwood. To do so requires the harmonious, orderly and progressive development of land within the municipal boundaries. Similarly, the intent of these regulations is as follows:

(1) To assure the project is compatible with the surrounding area and that it will serve to enhance the general character of the area and the City;
(2) To assure that adequate provisions are made for vehicular traffic access, ingress, egress, internal circulation and parking, traffic control, pedestrian and bicycle movement and safety, and emergency vehicle access;
(3) To assure that adequate screening and buffering where necessary are provided between the project and contiguous properties;
(4) To assure that adequate provisions are planned for public facilities and services necessary to the maintenance of the health and welfare of the residents of the project;
(5) To assure the adequate provisions have been made for light, air, access, and privacy in the arrangement of buildings as they relate to other improvements, to public roads/streets, to internal roads, to parking areas, to recreation areas, to sidewalks, and to contiguous properties;
(6) To assure that the natural qualities and characteristics of the land will be preserved, and that the project site will be appropriately landscaped and provisions established for the maintenance of the same;
(7) To assure that adequate recreation space will be provided within projects and that provisions are made for the supervision and maintenance thereof;
(8) To assure that the aesthetics and architectural details of the project are compatible with the surrounding area and serve to enhance the character of the area;
(9) To assure the prevention of haphazard, premature, or scattered land development;
(10) To assure safety from fire, panic, crime, and other dangers, and to promote health and the general welfare;
(11) To provide adequate drainage and to assure protection from flooding hazards and ensure proper water management;
(12) To assure the protection of the natural and scenic resources of the City, including surface waters, and groundwater recharge areas; and
(13) To promote development patterns that encourages the use of alternative forms of transportation.

(B) *Jurisdiction.* Regulations established herein shall be applied to all lands within the municipal limits of the City of Wildwood and shall be construed to be minimum requirements of the City. Each developer or applicant for site plan approval should be aware that there may be additional regional,

state, federal, or County requirements which must be complied with and over which the City has no jurisdiction. The developer or applicant should make every effort to contact other agencies to determine their requirements to avoid a waste of time and money in complying with this Code.

(C) *Disputes.* To aid in the prevention of disputes and litigation in connection with this Code, it is hereby established as a policy of this Code and of the City Commission that the City Engineer shall decide all questions, difficulties and disputes of whatever nature which may arise relative to the interpretation of this Code concerning any plans which have been presented or construction which may be taking place, and that his ruling shall be final unless specifically overruled by the City Commission.

(D) *Expiration of approvals.* The approval of the site plan shall be valid for a period of 12 months. If the applicant has not obtained a permit for construction of the site within 12 months, and if an extension of time has not been approved by the City Commission on a demonstration of good cause, approval shall be automatically revoked and the applicant must reapply under the provisions of this Code or any subsequent code then in effect.

(E) *Developer's agreement*. Prior to approval of a site plan, a developer's agreement may be required if deemed necessary by the City Manager.

4.2. Procedures for Review of Site Plans.

(A) *Site plan required.* An approved site plan is required prior to the issuance of a building permit. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, erect or alter a building or structure or to develop, change or improve land for which a site plan is required except in accordance with an approved site plan.

(B) *Applicability.* The procedures contained in this Chapter will be used for the review of the following:

(1) All nonresidential projects including public buildings and facilities;
(2) Apartment or condominium projects (multi-family);
(3) Mobile home parks (rental);
(4) Recreational vehicle parks/campgrounds (master park plan);
(5) Projects involving land development without structures, such as parking lots, stormwater ponds or any other improvements to the site. Such projects may not require review by the Planning and Zoning Board or the City Commission as determined by the Development Services Director;
(6) Projects involving new construction, the alteration or conversion of any existing structure into a nonresidential or multi-family residential facility which involves a change where there is a need for upgrading of the site through parking requirements, drainage improvements, fire flow, etc;
(7) Any developments permitted under conditional uses in Chapter 3.

(C) *Pre-application conference.* A pre-application conference is recommended for interested applicants wishing to submit a site plan. The pre-application conference may avoid heavy expenditures of time, effort and money only to find, unnecessarily, that costly changes are required by the City to make the proposed plans conform to its requirements. Interested applicants are recommended to submit as much information (i.e. detailed plans) in advance of the pre-application conference to aid in the process.

(D) *Review of site plans.*

(1) *Purpose.* The purpose of a site plan is to permit complete and accurate presentation of technical data and engineering drawings in such a manner as to allow complete review and

evaluation of the proposed development to the provisions of this Code and its impact upon both the site and surrounding areas.

(2) *Application.* Applications seeking site plan approval shall submit an application to the office of the Development Services Director; appropriate fees shall be paid at the time of submittal.

(3) *Review process.* Site plans shall be subjected to the review and approval processes outlined in section 1.14 of this Code.

4.3. Minor Site Plans.

(A) *Purpose*. Minor site plans are required for residential and nonresidential development that has been determined by the Development Services Director to have limited potential for off-site impacts. Minor site plans may be approved by the Project Review Committee. Due to the limited off-site impacts, submittals are not required to provide all required information listed in section 4.4 below. However, interested applicants are required to confer with the Development Services Director on the information that is required for minor site plan approval.

(B) *Applicability.* Minor site plans may include the following:

(1) Single-family detached and attached dwelling units or minor appurtenances thereto, such as private swimming pools and screen enclosures.

(2) Additions to existing structures that are less than 50 percent (50%) of the total square footage of the existing structure and do not exceed 2,500 square feet.

(3) For changes in use without addition to existing structures but require other on site improvements such as stormwater or parking improvements.

(4) For minor modifications to approved site plans.

(5) Accessory structures used for storage purposes only that adhere to the following criteria:

(a) Shall not exceed 600 square feet;

(b) Height is restricted to one story;

(c) Must be of similar construction and architectural style as the primary structure;

(d) Shall be a permanent structure constructed on a foundation having either a concrete slab or stem wall and meet the minimum requirements of the Florida Building Code;

(e) Must meet all applicable zoning regulations; and

(f) Shall only be utilized for storage use.

4.4. Required Information.

(A) Site plans shall be prepared on sets of sheets sized 24 inches by 36 inches (24”x36”). A key map or sheet must be provided for easy navigation through the individual sheets.

(B) *Minimum requirements.* The applicant shall have a registered professional engineer prepare the plans and calculations in conformance with the format, design and improvement standards required by these regulations and the requirements of other regulatory agencies. All site plans are required to meet the City’s design district standards.

(C) *General development and proposed improvements.* Plans shall contain the following information at a minimum:

(1) *General information*. Provide the following general information:

(a) Name of project;

(b) Statement of intended use of site;

(c) Metes and bounds legal description of the property, tax parcel ID(s), and size of parcel(s) in acres or square feet;
(d) Name, address and telephone number of the owner or owners of record;
(e) Name, address and telephone number of the owner's (or owners') agent;
(f) Name, address, signature and registration of the professionals preparing the plan(s);
(g) Date, north arrow and scale, number of sheets; the scale (sufficient to depict all site features at a clearly legible scale) shall be designated on all sheets in a dedicated location in the top right corner of each sheet;
(h) Vicinity map showing relationship of proposed development to the surrounding streets and thoroughfares shall be at a scale of not less than 1 inch equals 1,000 feet, and also delineating proximate major roadways;
(i) Bearings and distances of boundary lines with a heavy line. Also provide the linear dimensions of the site; and
(j) Easements, right-of-way dedications and reservations.

(2) *Buildings and structures*. Provide the following information concerning buildings and structures:
(a) Intended use;
(b) Number of stories and height of the building(s);
(c) Number of dwelling units and density calculated per section 3.4(D);
(d) If a restaurant, show number of seats and occupancy load;
(e) Projected number of employees;
(f) Nonresidential square footage for proposed development calculated per section 3.4(B);
(g) Building elevations;
(h) Fire line plans for buildings including a fire suppression system.

(3) *Zoning.* Zoning district(s) on and adjacent to the tract;

(4) *Public sites, if any.* Identification of the location, size, and purpose of all public sites, if any, to be reserved, conveyed or dedicated for or to the City or public, including, but not limited to, parks, playgrounds or other public uses;

(5) *Setbacks.* Building setback lines, where applicable, shall be shown;

(6) *Soils.* A soil classification map drawn on the face of the plan for comparison with proposed development activities shall be provided and shall indicate soil classifications on the plan;

(7) *Transportation and mobility network on and adjacent to the tract.* Identification of existing and proposed streets on and adjacent to the tract, including: the name, right-of-way width and location; approximate grades and gradients; cross-sections of typical road sections; type, width and elevation of surfacing; and legally established centerline elevations, transit stops, sidewalks, paths, curbs, gutters, culverts, etc. Locations of all median openings in the vicinity and access points on both sides of all abutting roadways must also be shown. If applicable, similar information for alleys must be provided;

(8) *Utilities on and adjacent to tract.* Identification of existing and proposed utilities on and adjacent to the tract, including but not limited to: the location, size and invert elevation of sanitary or storm sewers and reuse lines; location and size of water mains; and location of any gas lines, fire hydrants, electric and telephone poles, and streetlights. Also provide fire flow demand calculations; Utilities are required to be underground unless determined to be detrimental to the public's health, safety, and welfare.

(9) *Topography*. Existing topographic conditions on the property being developed and extending 25 feet beyond the property line including surface water elevations and date recorded;

(10) *Other conditions on tract.* Existing and proposed watercourses, wetlands, preservation areas, wooded areas, houses, barns, shacks and other significant features on and adjacent to the tract;

(11) *Other conditions on adjacent lands.* Approximate direction and gradient of grounds slope, including any embankments or retaining walls; character and location of buildings, railroads, power lines, towers, and other adverse influences;

(12) *Proposed public improvements, if any.* Proposed public improvements, highways or other major improvements planned by public authorities for future construction on or near the tract;

(13) *Limits of floodplain.* Indicate flood elevation of 100-year flood as established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map. The actual acreage within the floodplain shall be listed;

(14) *Stormwater management system*. Indicate the flow direction and location of detention and retention areas;

(15) *Dredge and fill.* If any dredging or filling operation is intended in development of the area, application shall be made to the official responsible for dredge and fill permits. No such work will be done prior to issuance of such permit from the water management district;

(16) *Erosion control*. Provision for the adequate control of erosion and sediment, indicating the location and description of the methods to be utilized during and after all phases of clearing, grading and construction;

(17) *Landscaping*. Provide a signed and sealed landscaping plan including any proposed irrigation system and detailed plant material for all common areas and buffers if applicable;

(18) *Solid waste*. Location and access provisions for refuse service, including pad screening, fencing and landscaping.

(19) *Boundary survey.* A boundary survey of the lands to subject to the site plan performed and prepared under the responsible direction and supervision of a professional surveyor;

(20) *Tree survey.* A tree survey listing all viable (to be determined by a certified arborist) live oak trees containing a DBH greater than ten (10) inches for areas planned to be developed. DBH is to be measured at a height of 4 feet, 6 inches (4'-6") above the existing grade, as defined in Section 6.10(E). This requirement may be modified for properties larger than 100 acres by the Development Services Director for Master Planned Communities and/or heavily treed properties;

(21) *Aerial photograph.* An aerial photograph with the source and date of the photograph; and

(22) *Phasing*. Planned phases, if any, are to be shown. Each phase shall be designed to stand on its own if subsequent phases are not developed.

(D) *Additional analyses.* The following studies, documentation, and forms shall be provided in addition to the requirements set forth by section 4.4(C).

(1) *Traffic impact study (TIS).* The applicant shall submit an up-to-date TIS pursuant to section 1.17 of this Code. The TIS shall be conducted no earlier than one (1) year prior to the submittal date;

(2) *Environmental assessment.* A professionally conducted survey of native vegetative communities shall be required for all undeveloped sites. The Development Services Director may waive this requirement in situations where the site has been previously developed. This survey shall be conducted by an ecologist, biologist, or similar professional and shall include

an inventory of wildlife, as well as state and federally listed endangered and threatened animal and plant species, and species of special concern. The assessment shall be conducted no later than one (1) year prior to the submittal date. The environmental assessment shall address at a minimum:

(a) Wildlife and listed species populations within the proposed development site;
(b) The feasibility and availability of onsite management and protection of identified wildlife and listed species; and
(c) The appropriateness of mitigating the impacts of development by the relocation of the listed species to an acceptable off-site location, in the event that on-site protection is shown to be ineffective;

(3) *Supplemental applications.* The following supplemental applications are also required:

(a) Sign application and
(b) Tree removal permit.

(4) *Stormwater calculations*. The applicant's engineer shall provide the stormwater calculations for the area subject to the site plan that demonstrate compliance with these regulations, and with the regulations of the water management district;

(5) *Agreements*. Copies of any and all executed agreements with the City tied to the property subject to the site plan (i.e. PD, developer's, development, MOU, etc);

(6) *Agency permits*. A list and status of all applicable permits from other agencies required for the development; and

(7) *Preliminary concurrency determination.* An application for preliminary concurrency determination pursuant to section 7.2(B)(2).

(8) *Planned Development Land Use Allocations.* For projects subject to an existing Planned Development agreement, a list and calculation of total allowed land use allocations for the PD (in square feet and acres), as well as remaining allocations available to the PD after the proposed development is complete, to ensure consistency with Comprehensive Plan Mixed Use percentage requirements.

(E) *Additional required legal submittals where facilities are dedicated to the public.* The approval of the site plan wherein facilities are dedicated to the City shall be made only pursuant to certification of adequacy of the following list of required submittals by the City Manager and City Attorney, as appropriate:

(1) *Bonds.* The approval of any site plan shall be subject to the applicant guaranteeing the installation and maintenance of the required improvements by filing a performance bond or bonds executed by an approved surety company in the amount of 120 percent of the construction costs. Costs for construction shall be determined by an estimate by the applicant's engineer, or a copy of the actual construction contracts as provided. The amounts of the performance and maintenance bond must be approved as adequate by the director of public works and/or the City Engineer. In all cases where public improvements are installed, a two-year maintenance bond in the amount of 20 percent of the construction costs must be submitted. In lieu of a surety, a cashier's check or certified check may be used as the form of guaranty when accompanied by a maintenance bond agreement. The certificate of occupancy shall not be issued until the maintenance bond is approved. At the conclusion of the two-year (2-year) maintenance period the developer may petition the City to release the maintenance bond. The City will inspect the public improvements and issue a determination of any public improvements covered by the bond that are in need of repair. Upon verification that all repairs have been made, the City will release the maintenance bond.

(2) *Title certificate*. A certificate of ownership, signed by a licensed attorney-at-law or an abstract company, in form approved by the City Attorney, and showing:
    (a) Parties executing the site plan are owners of the land;
    (b) All mortgages, liens or other encumbrances;
    (c) That all taxes and assessments are paid to date;
    (d) Description of site plan is correct; and
    (e) No conflicting rights-of-way, easements or plat exist.

(3) *As-built surveys.* The City shall not accept improvements nor issue a certificate of occupancy until three (3) copies of as-built plans are submitted to the City and reviewed, and determined to be consistent with this Code, in accordance with the closeout procedures outlined in section 1.16(C) of these regulations.

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Chapter 5 – Subdivision Regulations

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5.1. General.

(A) *Purpose and intent*. It is the purpose of these subdivision regulations to promote and protect the health, safety, comfort, economy, order, appearance, convenience and general welfare of the citizens of the City of Wildwood. To do so requires the harmonious, orderly and progressive development of land within the municipal boundaries. Similarly, the intent of these regulations is as follows:

(1) To establish standards of subdivision design which encourage the development of sound neighborhoods and the creation of healthy living environments;

(2) To prevent traffic hazards and to provide safe and convenient mobility, both vehicular and pedestrian, in new land development;

(3) To provide public open spaces in new land development through the dedication or reservation of land for recreational, educational, and other public purposes;

(4) To maintain accurate land records for the convenience and protection of the public and for adequate identification and permanent location of real estate boundaries;

(5) To aid in the coordination of land development within the corporate limits of the City in accordance with an orderly physical pattern and to discourage haphazard, premature, uneconomic or scattered land development;

(6) To assure that the citizens and taxpayers of the City will not have to bear the cost resulting from haphazard subdivision of land and the lack of authority to require installation by the developer of adequate and necessary physical improvements and to that end, to assure to the purchaser of land in the subdivision that necessary improvements of lasting quality have been installed;

(7) To serve as a tool for the implementation of the goals of the comprehensive plan;

(8) To ensure that public facilities are available concurrent with the impact of the subdivision; and

(9) To promote development patterns that encourages the use of alternative forms of transportation.

(B) *Jurisdiction.* Regulations established herein shall be applied to all lands within the municipal limits of the City of Wildwood and shall be construed to be minimum requirements of the City. Each developer or applicant for subdivision approval should be aware that there may be additional

regional, state, federal, or County requirements which must be complied with and over which the City has no jurisdiction. The developer or applicant should make every effort to contact other agencies to determine their requirements to avoid a waste of time and money in complying with this Code. No subdivision shall be platted or recorded, nor any building permit issued, unless the subdivision meets all requirements of these regulations and has been approved in accordance with the requirements hereinafter provided.

(C) *Disputes.* To aid in the prevention of disputes and litigation in connection with this code, it is hereby established as a policy of this Code and of the City Commission that the City Engineer shall decide all questions, difficulties and disputes of whatever nature which may arise relative to the interpretation of this Code concerning any plans which have been presented or construction which may be taking place, and that his ruling shall be final unless specifically overruled by the City Commission.

(D) *Expiration of approvals.* The approval of the preliminary plan or improvement plan shall be valid for a period of 24 months. If the applicant has not obtained final plat approval within said 24months, and if an extension of time has not been approved by the City Commission on a demonstration of good cause, approval shall be automatically revoked and the applicant must reapply under the provisions of this code or any subsequent code then in effect. If the project is phased, the final plat approval must be obtained for each new phase within 24 months of the date of plat approval of the previous phase.

5.2. Procedure for Subdividing Land.

(A) *Stages.* All submittals of plans and applications will be made to the Development Services Department. There shall be three (3) stages for the approval of all subdivision plats. The City will allow applicants to combine the first two stage of the subdivision approval process at the applicant's risk. These stages are intended to permit full and adequate review by the City in order to ensure and protect the public interest. These two stages are hereby established:

(1) Preliminary plan;
(2) Improvement plan; and
(3) Final plat

(B) *Pre-application conference.* A pre-application conference is recommended for interested applicants wishing to record a plat. The pre-application conference may avoid heavy expenditures of time, effort and money only to find, unnecessarily, that costly changes are required by the City to make the proposed plans conform to its requirements. Interested applicants are recommended to submit as much information (i.e. detailed plans) in advance of the pre-application conference to aid in the process.

(C) *Review of preliminary plan*.

(1) *Purpose*. The purpose of the preliminary plan is to provide for an initial review of the subdivision proposal and the basic development concepts prior to proceeding with the detailed phases of the improvement plan.
(2) *Application.* Interested developers shall submit an application to the Development Services Department; appropriate fees shall be paid at the time of submittal.
(3) *Review process.* Each preliminary plan shall be subjected to the review and approval processes outlined in section 1.14 of this Code.

(D) *Review of improvement plans.*

(1) *Purpose.* The purpose of the improvement plan is to permit complete and accurate presentation of technical data and engineering drawings in such a manner as to allow complete review and evaluation of the proposed development to the provisions of this Code

and its impact upon both the site and surrounding areas. Construction shall not begin until the applicant has received improvement plan approval.

(2) *Application.* Interested applicants shall submit an application to the Development Services Department; appropriate fees shall be paid at the time of submittal.

(3) *Review process.* Each improvement plan shall be subjected to the review and approval processes outlined in section 1.14 of this Code.

(E) *Review of final plat.*

(1) *Purpose.* The purpose of the final plat is to ensure the preparation, completion and recording of a final plat map and its accompanying legal documentation and the review and approval of final technical submittals and engineering drawings.

(2) *Application.* Interested subdividers shall submit an application to the Development Services Department; appropriate fees shall be paid at the time of submittal.

(3) *Review process.* A final plat shall be subjected to the review and approval process as outlined in section 1.14 of this Code.

(4) *Recording of final plat.* The mylar, or equivalent material copy, of the approved final plat will be retained by the City for the purpose of recording with the Clerk of the Courts of Sumter County after approval by the City Commission. All fees and documents required by the Clerk for filing and recording of the approved final plat shall be transmitted through the Development Services Department to the County Clerk when final approval is received. No plat of lands in Wildwood subject to this Code shall be recorded, whether as an independent instrument or by attachment to another instrument entitled to record, unless and until such plat has been approved by the City Commission.

(F) *Re-plats.* Modifications to previously approved plats that do not increase the number of lots shall be considered as re-plats. Each re-plat shall be subjected to the review and approval processes outlined in section 1.14 of this Code.

5.3. Minor Lot Split.

(A) *Applicability.* The division of a single existing lot into two (2) legally separate lots, in lieu of complying with section 5.2, the subdivider may conform to the procedural requirements set out in this section. Minor lot splits shall not apply to a subdivision into more than two (2) lots or additional lot splits on contiguous land or within the same existing subdivision. The purpose of a minor lot split is to negate the need to plat a parcel into two (2) separate parcels via the formal subdivision process. The lot subject to the minor lot split cannot be part of or be created by a previous lot split.

(B) *Application required*. A subdivider shall apply to the Development Services Director on an application form for the division of a single existing lot into two lots, stating the applicant's plans for development with the following minimum criteria:

(1) A plan prepared by a registered professional engineer or surveyor showing the lot size, location of proposed buildings, location of easements, names of bordering streets, applicable building setbacks, names and locations of all bodies of water, wetlands and all other waterways and watercourses abutting or encroaching upon subject property. This plan must also show existing buildings and lot dimensions;

(2) A brief description of all utilities and City services, including sewers, potable water facilities, reuses, fire hydrants, electric and telephone poles, streetlights, storm drains and any other utilities or services relevant to the maintenance of subject properties;

(3) A listing of the names and addresses of the record owners abutting subject property; and

(4) A boundary survey of the lands subject to this procedure, as existing (i.e., prior to the proposed lot split) and as proposed (i.e., after the proposed lot split), performed and prepared under the responsible direction and supervision of a professional surveyor and mapper shall be certified to and submitted to the City. Said surveys shall include the depiction of existing improvements thereon.

(C) *Procedure.* Once the application is determined to be complete, the Development Services Director shall review the request for compliance with this Code. The Development Services Director may require an applicant to follow the standard subdivision procedure contained in this Chapter if it may be determined that the summary procedure is being utilized by an applicant in order to defeat the objectives of subdivision.

5.4. Preliminary Plan.

(A) *Required submittals for preliminary plan.* The preliminary plan shall be drawn on sheets sized 24"x36", and shall show the following:

(1) *Title block*. The title block shall be placed on each sheet and shall contain the following information:

(a) Proposed subdivision name;
(b) Section, township, and range of the property; and
(c) Date of preparation.

(2) *General information.* Provide the following general information:

(a) Scale and north arrow;
(b) Vicinity map showing relationship between area proposed for development and surrounding properties, streets and landmarks (at a scale of not less than one inch (1") equals 1,000 feet);
(c) Legend showing information such as zoning, acreage to subdivided, number of lots, phase number, datum, etc;
(d) Tabulations of open space, density, intensity, etc;
(e) Legal description and tax identification of the lands to be subdivided;
(f) Certification of registered professional engineer and/or surveyor;
(g) Contact information of the property owner, surveyor, and engineer;

(3) *Boundary lines.* Bearings and distances of boundary lines with a heavy line;

(4) *Zoning and design district standards.* Zoning district(s) on and adjacent to the tract to be subdivided; Indicate all setbacks, buffers, and other features, demonstrating compliance with the design district standards where applicable;

(5) *Transportation network on and adjacent to the tract.* Identification of existing and proposed streets on and adjacent to the tract to be subdivided, including: the name, right-of-way width and location, existing easements on the property and location of all existing driveways and median openings within 100 feet;

(6) *Lots, blocks.* The lot lines, lot dimensions, lot numbers and block numbers shall be shown;

(7) *Natural features*. Identification of lakes, marshes or swamps, watercourses and other pertinent features as shown on a recent aerial photo. Also include the location of all trees containing a DBH greater than ten (10) inches.

(8) *Topography*. Contours at a minimum of five-foot intervals for the tract being subdivided and extending 25 feet beyond the property line including surface water elevations and date recorded.

(9) *Utilities.* Identify the proposed source of water, sewer, gas and electricity. Utilities are required to be underground unless determined to be detrimental to the public's health, safety, and welfare.

(10) *Drainage concept plan.* Indicate the general flow direction and location of retention areas;

(11) *Other*. Identification of existing and proposed improvements including buildings on the tract; proposed and existing easements.

5.5. Improvement Plan Submittal Requirements.

(A) The improvement plan, application, and other materials shall, where applicable, include existing conditions and proposals, include notes whenever possible to explain, verify or identify additional information that is important to the understanding of the site and the plan of development, and, at a minimum, depict, show, identify, or otherwise provide the information contained in section 5.5(C).

(B) Improvement plans shall be prepared on sheets sized 24 inches by 36 inches (24"x36"). A key map or sheet must be provided for easy navigation through the individual sheets.

(C) *Minimum requirements.* The applicant shall have a registered professional engineer prepare the plans and calculations in conformance with the format, design and improvement standards required by these regulations and the requirements of other regulatory agencies. All submittals shall contain the following at a minimum:

(1) *Title block*. The title block shall be placed on the bottom of each sheet, in the lower right hand corner, and should contain the following information:

(a) Proposed subdivision name;

(b) Section, township, and range of the property; and

(c) Date of preparation.

(2) *General information.* Provide the following general information:

(d) Scale and north arrow;

(e) Vicinity map showing relationship between area proposed for development and surrounding properties, streets and landmarks (at a scale of not less than one inch equals 1,000 feet);

(f) Legend showing information such as zoning, acreage to be subdivided, number of lots, phase number, datum;

(g) Metes and bounds legal description, size in acres or square feet, and tax identification of the lands to be subdivided;

(h) Certification of registered professional engineer;

(i) Contact information of the property owner, surveyor, and engineer;

(3) *Boundary lines.* Bearings and distances of boundary lines with a heavy line;

(4) *Zoning.* Zoning district(s) on and adjacent to the tract to be subdivided;

(5) *Easements.* Location, width, type, and purpose of existing and proposed easements and rights-of-way;

(6) *Dedication and reservations.* All parcels of land proposed to be dedicated or reserved for public use such as roads, easements, parks, sidewalks, bike or pedestrian trails, shall be indicated on the plat.

(7) *Public sites, if any.* Identification of the location, size, and purpose of all public sites, if any, to be reserved, conveyed or dedicated for or to the City or public, including, but not limited to, parks, playgrounds or other public uses;

(8) *Lots, blocks.* The lot lines, lot dimensions, lot numbers and block numbers shall be shown;

(9) *Setbacks.* Building setback lines from side, front and rear, where applicable shall be shown;

(10) *Soils.* A soil classification map drawn on the face of the plan for comparison with proposed development activities shall be provided and shall indicate soil classifications on the plat.

(11) *Transportation network on and adjacent to the tract.* Identification of existing and proposed streets on and adjacent to the tract to be subdivided including: the name, right-of-way width and location; approximate grades and gradients; cross-sections of typical road sections; type, width and elevation of surfacing; and legally established centerline elevations, transit stops, sidewalks, paths, curbs, gutters, culverts, etc. Locations of all median openings in the vicinity and access points on both sides of all abutting roadways must also be shown. If applicable, similar information for alleys shall be provided;

(12) *Utilities on and adjacent to tract.* Identification of existing and proposed utilities on and adjacent to the tract to be subdivided, including but not limited to: the location, size and invert elevation of sanitary or storm sewers and reuse lines; location and size of water mains; and location of any gas lines, fire hydrants, electric and telephone poles, and streetlights;

(13) *Private sites, if any.* Identification of the location, size, and purpose of all nonpublic or private sites, if any, including, but not limited to, private roads, drainages systems, recreational facilities, outparcels, gates and guardhouses (if a gated community is indicated), and common areas.

(14) *Topography*. Contours at a minimum of one-foot (1') intervals for the tract being subdivided and extending 25 feet beyond the property line including surface water elevations and date recorded;

(15) *Other conditions on tract.* Existing and proposed watercourses, wetlands, wooded areas, houses, barns, shacks and other significant features on and adjacent to the tract to be subdivided;

(16) *Other conditions on adjacent lands.* Approximate direction and gradient of grounds slope, including any embankments or retaining walls; character and location of buildings, railroads, power lines, towers, and other nearby nonresidential land uses or adverse influences; owners of adjacent unplatted land; for adjacent platted land refer to subdivisions plat by name, recordation date, and number, and show approximate percent of buildup, typical lot size and dwelling type;

(17) *Proposed public improvements, if any.* Proposed public improvements, highways or other major improvements planned by public authorities for future construction on or near the tract;

(18) *Limits of floodplain.* Indicate flood elevation of 100-year flood as established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map. The actual acreage above the 100-year flood elevation shall be listed;

(19) *Stormwater management system*. Full and complete details for the construction of the stormwater management system;

(20) *Landscaping*. Provide a landscaping plan including any proposed irrigation system and detailed plant material for all common areas and buffers if applicable;

(21) *Boundary survey.* A boundary survey of the lands to be platted performed and prepared under the responsible direction and supervision of a professional surveyor;

(22) *Tree survey.* A tree survey listing all viable live oak trees containing a DBH greater than ten (10) inches. DBH is to be measured at a height of 4 feet, 6 inches (4'-6") above the existing grade. This requirement may be modified for properties larger than 100 acres by the Development Services Director for Master Planned Communities and/or heavily treed properties.

(23)*Aerial photograph.* An aerial photograph with the source and date of the photograph; and

(24)*Phasing*. Planned phases, if any, are to be shown. Each phase shall be designed to stand on its own if subsequent phases are not developed.

(D) *Additional analyses*. The following studies, documentation, and forms shall be provided in addition to the requirements set forth by section 5.4(C).

(1) *Traffic impact study (TIS).* The applicant shall submit an up-to-date TIS pursuant to section 1.17 of this Code. The TIS shall be conducted no earlier than one (1) year prior to the submittal date;

(2) *Environmental assessment.* A professionally conducted survey of native vegetative communities shall be required for all proposed development sites. This survey shall be conducted by an ecologist, biologist, or similar professional and shall include an inventory of wildlife, as well as state and federally listed endangered and threatened animal and plant species, and species of special concern. The assessment shall be conducted no later than one (1) year prior to the submittal date. The environmental assessment shall address at a minimum:

(a) Wildlife and listed species populations within the proposed development site;

(b) The feasibility and availability of onsite management and protection of identified wildlife and listed species; and

(c) The appropriateness of mitigating the impacts of development by the relocation of the listed species to an acceptable off-site location, in the event that on-site protection is shown to be ineffective.

(3) *Preliminary concurrency determination.* An application for preliminary concurrency determination pursuant to section 7.2(B)(2).

(4) *Supplemental applications.* The following supplemental applications are also required:

(a) Sign application, if applicable; and

(b) Tree removal permit.

(5) *Stormwater calculations*. The subdivider's engineer shall provide the stormwater calculations for the area to be subdivided.

(6) *Flood elevation data*. All new subdivision proposals and other proposed developments greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is lesser, shall include base flood elevation data.

(7) *Covenants*. A draft copy of any proposed protective covenants or deed restrictions shall be submitted.

(8) *HOA documents and/or maintenance agreement*. An agreement outlining the supervision and maintenance of all common areas within the subdivision, unless maintenance is provided by a Community Development District (CDD).

(9) *Agreements*. Copies of all executed agreements tied to the property being subdivided (i.e. PD, developer's, development, etc).

(10)*Agency permits*. A list and status of all applicable permits from other agencies required for the development. Improvement plan approval and authorization to begin construction activities shall not be granted until the applicant has provided copies of all other applicable permits to the City.

5.6. Final Plat Submittal Requirements.

(A) *Clerk of Court review*. The office of the clerk of the circuit court shall have the opportunity to review the plat for conformity to F.S. Chapter 177 prior to consideration for approval. The draft of the final plat shall be drawn with black drawing ink on regular paper using sheets sized 24 inches by 30 inches

(24” x 30”) at a scale of sufficient size to show all detail and otherwise meeting the requirements for the final plat in sections B and C below.

(B) *Requirements for final plat.* The required submittals, meeting the legal requirements of platting, of the final plat shall consist of a fully executed correct plat map, meeting all state and City standards, final engineering drawings and auxiliary submittals, and all required legal instruments. The final plat shall be drawn with black drawing ink on mylar, using sheets sized 24 inches by 30 inches (24”x30”) at a scale of sufficient size to show all detail. Each sheet shall have a marginal line completely around the sheet placed to leave three-inch (3”) binding margin on the left and one-inch (1”) margin on the other three sides. Final plats shall meet all the requirements of F.S. Chapter 177 including those requirements mandated by the clerk of the circuit court in section A above, and shall be so certified by the land surveyor. The final plat shall constitute only that portion of the approved improvement plan which the applicant proposes to record and develop at the time; provided, however, that such portion conforms to all requirements of these regulations. Five (5) copies, one (1) of which shall be mylar, of the final plat shall be submitted. Driveway restriction areas shall be graphically shown on final plats for corner lots in compliance with subsection 6.5 (C)(1), *Driveway Access*.

(C) *Additional required submittals.* This approval of the final plat shall be made only pursuant to certification of adequacy of the following list of required submittals by the City Engineer or Public Works Director and City Attorney as appropriate.

(1) *"As-built" construction drawings.* Three (3) copies of these "drawings" shall be submitted to the Development Services Director. The sheet size shall be 24 inches by 36 inches (24”x36”) unless another size is approved. In lieu of "as-built" construction drawings one of the following may be submitted: escrow agreement; performance bond; developer's surety company completion bond; or developer's cash completion bond.

(2) *Performance Bond*. A The approval of any site plan shall be subject to the applicant guaranteeing the installation and maintenance of the required improvements by filing a performance bond or bonds executed by an approved surety company in the amount of 120 percent of the construction costs, including landfill. Costs for construction shall be determined by an estimate by the applicant's engineer, or a copy of the actual construction contracts as provided. Subdivisions being developed in a CDD may be exempt from performance bonds.

(3) *Maintenance bond.* In all cases where public improvements are installed, a two-year maintenance bond in the amount of 20 percent (20%) of the construction costs must be submitted. In lieu of a surety, a cashier’s check or certified check may be used as the form of guaranty when accompanied by a maintenance bond agreement. The amounts of the performance and maintenance bond must be approved as adequate by the Public Works Director and/or the City Engineer. At the conclusion of the two-year (2-year) maintenance period the developer may petition the City to release the maintenance bond. The City will inspect the public improvements and issue a determination of any public improvements covered by the bond that are in need of repair. Upon verification that all repairs have been made, the City will release the maintenance bond. Subdivisions being developed in a CDD may be exempt from maintenance bonds.

(4) *Preliminary concurrency determination.* An application for preliminary concurrency determination pursuant to section 7.2(B)(2).

(5) *Covenants*. Any protective deed covenants to be placed on the property shall be notarized and in a form suitable for recording.

(6) *Title certificate*. A certificate of ownership, signed by a licensed attorney-at-law or an abstract company, in accordance with Florida statute in a form approved by the City Attorney.

(7) *Letters of service.* Letters will be submitted by all appropriate utility companies stating that all easements are adequate. In cases where the City does not receive cooperation from utility company, Development Services Director may determine adequacy of proposed easements.

(8) *HOA documents and/or maintenance agreement*. An agreement outlining the supervision and maintenance of all common areas within the subdivision.

(9) *Permits.* Copies of all applicable permits (i.e. driveway, SWFWMD, County, FDOT, etc) shall be provided.

(10) *Agreement*. No plat shall be approved without an executed developer's or development agreement, if such agreement is required by the City Manager.

(D) *Clerk of Court recording*. Within the legal timeframe, the approved plat shall be submitted to the Clerk of Court for recording with recording fee, and at the time of recording, the following shall be submitted to the Clerk for their distribution:

(1) *Original final plat*. The mylar copy of the final plat is to be contained within the Clerk's original plat book.

(2) *Copy of final plat*. An additional copy of the final plat will be retained by the Clerk as public record.

5.7. Completion and Inspection of Improvements.

(A) *Completion of improvements.* All physical improvements (including all utilities) shall be installed in accordance with the approved improvement plan. If field conditions, or other circumstances, necessitate changes to the proposed improvements, the applicant must submit revised drawings to the City for approval prior to construction. The improvements may be completed in one of two ways:

(1) All of the required improvements shall be completed prior to the filing of the final plat for approval;

(2) Or, with the City Commission's approval, the developer, in lieu of completing the improvements as stated above, shall furnish a surety performance bond to the Commission for and on behalf of the City. The bond should be sufficient to cover the cost of all improvements required to be installed by the subdivider. The actual construction and installation of such improvements shall be done immediately after approval of the final plat, or at such a time as may be established by the City Commission. Subdivisions being developed in a CDD may be exempt from performance bonds.

(3) The accurate location of all monuments and permanent reference monuments (PRM) shall be located on all block corners if rectilinear, and at all PCs and PTs, if curvilinear, but in no case more than 1,000 feet apart. All lot corners shall be marked with three-fourth inch I.D. iron pipes, three-fourth inch iron rods, two (2) feet long or concrete monuments, two feet long, minimum. Markers shall be installed prior to submission of and approval of the final plat and shall conform to locations indicated on the approved improvement plan.

(B) *Inspection.*

(1) After required improvements have been installed, a registered professional engineer shall submit certification in the format required by the City that the improvements have been constructed according to approved plans and specifications.

(2) The City Engineer and City inspectors may inspect all construction subject to these regulations. The City Engineer shall have the authority to reject materials and work when not in conformity with the approved plans and specifications.

(3) Laboratory tests are to be made by a duly licensed testing laboratory at the developer's expense. Copies of all test reports shall be submitted to the City Engineer's office. Laboratory tests or field measurements are required for, but not limited to, the following:

(a) *Subgrade and shoulders*. Width, depth, density and bearing;

(b) *Base*. Width, depth, density, bearing and crown;

(c) *Surface course*. Width, depth, extraction, composition and stability;

(d) *Concrete*. Compression strength;

(e) *Water mains*. Pressure test and bacteriological clearance;

(f) Gravity sanitary sewer--Infiltration/exfiltration, air testing; and

(g) Sanitary force mains--Pressure test.

(4) Prior to final inspection by the City, and the start of the two (2) years of maintenance by developer, the developer's engineer shall submit a statement to the City Engineer that all materials used met the approved specifications and that the tests and measurements performed by him met the requirements of the plans and specifications.

5.8. Gated Communities.

(A) *Provisions*. It is recognized by the City that there exists a market demand for the development and establishment of residential subdivisions which restrict access by the general public through the utilization of entryway gates and other restricted access points. As Florida law generally prohibits the use of public funds for private use, the utilization of such gates and restricted access points as a means of limiting access by the public requires, inter alia, that the roadways, street lights, drainage systems (which includes, without limitation, stormwater detention/retention areas and under drains), sidewalks, and certain other subdivision infrastructure and improvements be privately owned and maintained. Further, the City recognizes that the public's interest is served only if gated communities and the components of its community subdivision infrastructure are designed, constructed, and maintained in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Code. As such, provided the community subdivision infrastructure is privately owned and maintained consistent with the requirements of this Code and such other applicable City codes and state law and upon approval of the City, proposed residential subdivisions may be developed and maintained as a gated community and existing residential subdivisions (i.e., platted of record) may be converted to and maintained as a gated community. Notwithstanding the foregoing, failure to so comply after approval is obtained may result in, without limitation, the removal of the gates or prohibiting the closure of the gates.

(B) *Prohibitions.* It is recognized by the City that the approval of gated communities may provide a hindrance to the goals of the comprehensive plan in terms of providing development that promotes transit and interconnectivity. Therefore, gated communities shall not be approved if one of the following criteria is met:

(1) The subdivision’s primary access intersects a planned or existing transit route; or

(2) By approving a gated community, the City has compromised transportation and infrastructure interconnectivity with existing developments or the ability of future vacant tracts to interconnect.

5.9. Model Homes.

(A) Except as otherwise provided for in this section, no building permit shall be issued until such time as a certificate of completion has been issued by the City Engineer and final plat approval has been obtained. A developer may be allowed to obtain one (1) building permit for a model home for each 40 lots located within a proposed subdivision prior to the issuance of a certificate of completion by the City Engineer and final plat approval. Notwithstanding the permitted rate for model homes, the maximum number of building permits for model homes to be allowed in any one (1) subdivision shall not exceed ten (10). In addition, the following shall apply for lots where model homes are allowed:

(1) The lots upon which the model homes are constructed shall be located within 300 feet of an active and approved fire hydrant;

(2) Main sewer and water lines for said lots shall be installed by the developer and be subject to review and approval by the City;

(4) The lots shall have a minimum of 20-foot wide emergency access road extending from a paved public street to within 50 feet of the proposed structure, as approved by the City Engineer; and

(5) A certificate of occupancy will not be issued on any model home permitted by this section until the City Engineer has issued a certificate of completion.

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Chapter 6 – Technical Standards

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6.1. General.

(A) *Purpose and intent*. These standards shall apply to regulate development allowed by this Code. The intent of these technical standards are to promote development that is aesthetically pleasing, compatible with the community character of the City of Wildwood, properly served with necessary public facilities and services, compatible with neighboring uses, and minimizes adverse impacts to natural resources.

(B) *Phased development.* Projects subjected to phasing shall be improved and designed so that each phase of development may function on its own if subsequent phases are not developed.

(C) *Agreements.* It is the intent of the City Commission to encourage a stronger commitment to comprehensive and capital facilities planning, ensure the provision of adequate public facilities for development, encourage the efficient use of resources, and reduce the economic cost of development, all in conformity with and to carry out the purposes of the comprehensive plan and land development regulations. Written agreements are encouraged and may be required by the City Manager prior to, or concurrently with, applying the technical standards contained in this Chapter within a proposed development site. These agreements should determine at a minimum the responsibility and timing for provision of infrastructure and services, maintenance of improvements, payment of applicable City impact fees and other similar development issues. Any such agreements or contracts shall be reviewed by all department heads affected by the agreement and the City Attorney prior to adoption by the City Commission.

(D) *Chapter 163 Agreement*. Projects which are subject to an executed 163 Agreement pursuant to and consistent with the procedure outlined in F.S. § 163.3220-163.33243 and which have obtained master development plan approval may be allowed to adhere to alternative development standards, provided the proposed development standards meet the intent of this code and meet or exceed the minimum requirements of this code.

6.2. Potable Water.

This section covers the requirements for installing water systems which includes the furnishing, installing, laying, jointing, and testing of all water lines, hydrants, fittings, valves and appurtenances, including necessary service connections required for a complete system as shown on the drawings and specified herein. The work shall also include such connections, reconnections, relocations, temporary services, abandonments, and all other provisions in regard to existing water service operations and modifications required to perform the new work.

(A) *General requirements*.

(1) All work shall be proven to be in first class condition and constructed properly in accordance with the drawings and specifications. All defects and leaks disclosed by the tests shall be remedied and re-tested.

(2) The entire potable water system for each project shall be shown on a master plan. The master plan shall indicate the general locations of all easements, mains, valves, hydrants, services and service laterals with respect to the proposed development improvements and the existing water systems. Main sizes shall be indicated on the master plan.

(3) All materials shall be free from defects impairing strength and durability, and be of the best commercial quality for the purpose specified.

(4) All pipe, valves, fire hydrants and fittings shall be clearly marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer, the batch number, the location of the plant, strength designation and pressure rating.

(5) All pipe shall be laid on an unyielding foundation with uniform bearing under the full length of the barrel of the pipe. Suitable excavations shall be made to receive the bell of each pipe. The spigot end of the pipe shall abut the base of the socket of the adjacent pipe in such a manner that there will be no gaps along the perimeter of the mating halves. Just before jointing the pipe, the mating ends shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, debris, and foreign material. The pipe shall be jointed in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the pipe and gasket. In all jointing operations, the trench must be dewatered when joints are made, and kept dewatered until sufficient time has elapsed to assure sufficient hardening of the jointing material, or as may be required. The pipe shall not be driven down to grade by striking it with a shovel handle, timber, rammer, or other unyielding object.

(6) *Assembly of joints*. Assemble all joints in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer. If a lubricant is required to facilitate assembly, it shall have no detrimental effect on the gasket or on the pipe when subjected to prolonged exposure. Proper jointing may be verified by rotation of the spigot by hand or with a strap wrench. If unusual jointing resistance is encountered, or if the insertion mark does not reach the flush position, disassemble the joint, inspect for damage, re-clean the joint components, and repeat the assembly steps. Note that fitting bells may permit less insertion depth than pipe bells. (NOTE: When mechanical equipment is used to assemble joints, care should be taken to prevent over-insertion).

(7) *Cleaning*. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the entrance of mud, sand or other obstructing material into the pipeline. As the work progresses, the interior of the water main shall be cleaned of all dirt, jointing material, and superfluous materials of every description. Prior to final inspection, the contractor shall flush all water lines constructed

under this contract with clean water to assure complete removal of all debris and foreign materials.

(8) *Bedding and backfill*. Immediately after the pipe has been jointed and inspected, sufficient backfill shall be performed to protect the pipe adequately from injury and movement in accordance with the City of Wildwood details and specifications. Pipe bedded in compacted granular backfill shall not be supported on blocking, wedges, bricks, or anything except the bedding material. Where concrete cradle or encasement is required, the pipe shall be supported on solid concrete blocks or pre-cast concrete saddles which shall become part of the completed cradle or encasement. Where no other bedding is indicated, pipe shall be placed on a shaped bed of undisturbed material.

(B) *Potable water system construction.*

(1) The contractor shall install warning tape or stenciled lettering on pipe and early warning tape approximately 12" above top of pipe.

(2) *Water valves*. Water valves shall be provided as stated below for all branch connections, loop ends, fire hydrant stubs, or other locations, as required to provide an operable, easily maintained, and repaired water distribution system.

(a) Two inches (2") through 12 inches shall be Mueller (or approved alternative) resilient seat gate valve, modified wedge disc type, suitable for direct earth burial, suitable for mechanical joint and to comply with AWWA specifications. Water valves 1-1/2" or smaller shall be gate valves, iron body 150 psi working pressure wedge disc, in full compliance with Fed. Specifications.

(b) Valves shall be located on all tees and crosses per AWWA standards using an (n-1) formula.

(c) Valves are to be placed so that the maximum allowable length of the water main required to be shut down for repair work shall be 1,000 feet.

(d) Valves located on transmission mains (12" or greater) shall be located so that no more than one (1) hydrant would be out of service as a result of a single water main break.

(3) All valves shall be fitted with a cast iron valve box and cover. Valve boxes shall be long enough to reach from the valve to finished ground level and shall be installed as recommended by the manufacturer. They shall have suitable barrel and shaft extension sections to cover and protect the valve bonnet section. Extension sections fabricated by one piece of ductile iron shall be allowed. No more than one (1) shaft extension shall be used in any one (1) valve installation. Valve box extensions shall be by the same manufacturer as valve box or ductile iron pipe.

(4) Valve boxes shall be installed in vertical alignment and positioned to facilitate the operation of the valve with a standard valve wrench. The box shall be installed as shown on the drawings and shall be set on firmly packed soil and bricks so as to prevent settlement and to prevent bearing on the valve or the main at any point.

(5) Fire hydrants shall be mega-lug restraints to prevent movement due to water pressure thrust. Gravel shall be placed around the base of the hydrant to insure complete drainage of the hydrant when closed. See City of Wildwood Water Details.

(6) Connections to existing water lines shall be where shown on the plans and shall be done as detailed on the plans or as directed by the City Engineer. Connection cannot occur until clearance has been obtained by FDEP. Connection of new to existing mains shall be performed in a normal accepted method for connecting mains and shall be done without unduly disrupting service. All connections regardless of how done are subject to the

approval of the City Engineer as to method, time, and location. To ensure adequate backflow prevention and accountability of water use, the contractor shall install a temporary jumper connection until such time as the new line is cleared by FDEP.

(7) After pressure testing has been accomplished, the contractor shall disinfect all potable water lines of all sizes and material per FDEP requirements.

(8) The contractor shall furnish all equipment and materials necessary to do the work of disinfecting, and shall perform the work in accordance with the procedure outlined in the AWWA Specifications C-651. The use of chlorine tablets for disinfection purposes shall not be allowed. After treatment, the line shall be flushed with clean water until the residual chlorine content is within the range of 0.2 to 4.0 ppm.

(9) After disinfection has been accomplished, samples of water for bacteriological analysis shall be collected and tested by an independent testing laboratory approved by the State of Florida and the City. Should these samples or subsequent samples prove to be unsatisfactory, the piping shall be disinfected until satisfactory samples are obtained. Official certificates of the tests shall be submitted to the City. Samples shall be taken on two (2) consecutive days.

(10) It is the intent of this section to insure that all parts of the work, including but not being limited to: pipe, fittings, joints, valves, hydrants, and any other appurtenances are subjected to disinfection as described herein. To achieve this, all methods of disinfection shall be approved by the City and FDEP.

(E) *Potable water system design.*

(1) The design requirements for privately-owned systems shall be the same as for systems that will be City owned.

(2) Two inch (2") water mains shall be polyvinylchloride (PVC) or polyethylene (PE). Four inch (4") to eight inch (8") water mains shall be polyvinylchloride (PVC), HDPE directional bore, or ductile iron pipe (DIP). All PVC pipe shall be potable water blue, have identifying tape and locating wire on top. PVC pipe 4" to 8" in diameter shall meet requirements of ANSI/AWWA C-900, DR25. HDPE pipe shall meet requirements of ANSI/AWWA C906, DR-9 and DR-11.

(3) 10" to 36" water mains shall be PVC or DIP. PVC pipe shall meet requirements of ANSI/AWWA C905, DR18.

(4) Water mains shall be:

(a) A minimum of four inches (4") in diameter.

(b) All proposed water mains shall be extended across the entire frontage of the property (i.e. from property line to property line) if identified on the City's Utility System Master Plan.

(c) When water main extensions are required, large diameter mains (12" or larger) shall be installed on designated roads per the approved Utility System Master Plan, as amended.

(d) Water mains shall be sized appropriately to meet the minimum design pressure and required fire flow.

(e) Minimum depth of all water mains shall be three feet (3') from the top of pipe to finished grade.

(f) Where waterways, canals, ditches, or other cuts are crossed, ductile iron pipe shall be installed across and up to 10 feet on each side of the bottom. Additionally, approved utility crossing signs shall be place on the pipe alignment at each side of the crossing. Plans for subaqueous crossings shall be subject to approval by the City Engineer and Utility Director.

(5) Where fire hydrants or fire systems are to be installed the minimum diameter water main serving the hydrant shall be six inches (6”) for looped lines and eight inches (8”) for dead end lines. Not more than two (2) fire hydrants shall be allowed on a looped six (6”) inch water main nor more than one (1) hydrant on a dead end eight (8”) inch water main. All hydrant connections off the water mains shall be six inches (6”) in diameter, ductile iron pipe.

(6) Fittings used with PVC mains shall be cast iron conforming to the requirements of ANSI Specification A21.10 with mechanical joints. Fittings shall have a minimum pressure rating of 150 psi and shall be provided with cement linings complying with ANSI Specification A21.4 or latest revision. Fittings shall be tar-coated outside. Where valves are fitted directly to a mainline "tee", the tee is to be a trinity valley (or equal) mechanical joint anchoring tee.

(7) Taps on PVC water mains shall be full bodied tapping sleeves.

(8) Design calculations, prepared by a registered professional engineer, shall be submitted to the City for review concurrent with the plans that demonstrate that the proposed potable water system is capable of providing the required fire hydrant flow (minimum 1,000 gpm) plus maximum daily day customer demand flow at all parts of the system. The design calculations shall demonstrate the expected operating pressures for the water system. The working pressures within the system shall not exceed the pressure class of the pipe with a 1.5 safety factor. All pressure connections on the existing system used for calculation purposes shall be based upon a recent fire hydrant flow test, water treatment plant operating data, etc.

    (a) Water main capacity shall be designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (psi) at street level under all fire flow conditions.

    (b) Water distribution systems and/or water main extensions shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the fire protection requirements of the Insurance Services Office (National Board of Fire Underwriters (ISO), as stated in their publication “Guide for the Determination of Required Fire Flows”.

(9) All water mains, other than individual service lines, shall be looped where practical. Dead-end lines may be permitted within the design of a looped system. When dead end lines are used, they shall be provided with a hydrant or blow-off at the terminus as a means of flushing.

(10) Fire hydrants.

    (i) Fire hydrants shall be provided in all new developments, and shall be spaced no greater than 1,000’ and no greater than 500’ from any building or as otherwise specified by the Fire Department.

    (ii) A minimum distance shall be maintained of seven and a half feet (7 ½ ’) to the left, right, and front of the hydrant and four feet (4’) to the rear from any obstruction such as fences, buildings, trees, etc. This requirement applies to Fire Department Connections (FDC) as well.

    (iii) Fire hydrants shall be a minimum of 6 feet (6’) and a maximum of 9 feet (9’) from the curb or paved road surface unless otherwise approved. The center of the streamer port shall be 18 inches minimum and 24 inches maximum above final grade. Steamer port shall be correctly positioned for the proper connection with the approval of the City and Fire Department.

    (iv) Fire hydrants to be in full compliance with AWWA specification NO. C-502-54 or latest revision thereto. Hydrants to be compression type as manufactured by Kennedy Muller or approved equal, factory painted red,

and are to be equipped with one 4 ½ inch steamer nozzle and two 2 ½ inch hose nozzles (nozzle threads to be National Standard). All hydrants to be traffic models with two piece barrels and stems and with breakaway joints, dry top design and 5 ¼ inch main valve opening.

(v) All fire hydrants will be color coded after flow testing to indicate the gallons per minute available from the hydrant. The color coding will be consistent with the color coding described in NFPA 291, "Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants," 2013 edition as reproduced in subsection (b), below.

(vi) Specific bonnet color codes based on gallonage:

(i) Class AA	1500 gpm or greater	light blue
(ii) Class A	1000 to 1499 gpm	green
(iii) Class B	500 to 999 gpm	orange
(iv) Class C	499 gpm or less	red

(vii) Fire hydrants will have the appropriate color for the available gpm applied to the bonnet (top) as described in subsection 6.2(C)(12)(b), above. The barrel of the hydrant will be painted chrome yellow for municipal water systems and red for private hydrants.

(viii) No more than two (2) fire hydrants shall be allowed on a looped six (6") inch water main. No more than one (1) hydrant shall be allowed on a dead end eight (8") inch water main.

(11) Water services shall be installed at property corners and may be either single or double type services for subdivision lots, both residential and commercial.

(a) Where reuse water is available, potable water connections shall be equipped with appropriate backflow prevention devices per FDEP requirements.

(b) Backflow prevention devices shall be set within 12 inches of the meter (1st connection), with RPZ's set a minimum of 12" above the 100 year flood plain.

(12) Minimum size service pipe for three (3) or more meters on one service connection shall be two inches (2"). Minimum service size shall be ¾ inch for residential use and one inch (1") for commercial use.

(13) Meters shall be installed as specified in the City of Wildwood Standard Details. Water meters for commercial, industrial, or other uses shall be sized by a registered professional engineer.

(14) Water meters shall be located at the right-of-way line and on the property owner's side of the right-of-way line.

(15) Service lines to meter from main shall be Polyethelene (Class 200) conforming to AWWA C-901 latest edition, unless otherwise approved by the City. All service lines shall be provided with an approved backflow prevention device.

(16) The minimum casing pipe size and wall thickness shall be as shown in the following table for the sewer and water carrier pipe size indicated:

TABLE 6-1: WATER PIPE SIZE AND THICKNESS

Carrier Pipe (Nominal Size – Inch)	Casing Pipe (Outside Diameter – Inch)	Casing Pipe (Wall Thickness – Inch)
4"	16"	0.250"
6"	18"	0.250"
8"	20"	0.250"

10”	24”	0.250”
12”	24”	0.250”
14”	30”	0.375”
16”	30”	0.375”
18”	30”	0.375”
20”	32”	0.375”
24”	36”	0.375”

(17) The carrier pipe shall be either Pressure Class 350 ductile iron pipe or solid steel pipe. The carrier pipes shall be supported by pre-manufactured stainless steel casing spacers within the casing pipe. Wooden skids will not be allowed.

(18) Additional information can be found in the City of Wildwood Utility Department Standard Construction Specifications for Water and Wastewater, latest revision.

(19) The minimum horizontal separation between sanitary sewers and existing or proposed water main mains shall in accordance with FDEP regulations.

6.3. Sanitary Sewer and Reuse.

This section covers the requirements for installing sanitary sewer systems which includes the furnishing, installing, laying, jointing, and testing of all sewer lines, manholes, fittings and appurtenances, including necessary service connections required for a complete system as shown on the drawings and specified herein. The work shall also include such connections, reconnections, relocations, temporary services, abandonments, and all other provisions in regard to existing sewer operations and modifications as required.

(A) *General requirements*.

(1) All work shall be proven to be in first class condition and constructed properly in accordance with the drawings and specifications. All defects and leaks disclosed by tests shall be remedied and re-tested.

(2) The entire sanitary sewer system for each project shall be shown on a master plan. The master plan shall indicate the general locations of all easements, mains, valves, services and service laterals with respect to the proposed development improvements and the existing sewer systems. All main sizes shall be indicated on the master plan.

(3) Excavation and backfill, seeding and mulching, dewatering, clearing and grubbing, cleanup and other related site work for sanitary sewer construction are specified in FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.

(4) All materials shall be free from defects impairing strength and durability and be of the best commercial quality for the purpose specified.

(5) All pipe and fittings shall be clearly marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer, the batch number, the location of the plant, strength designation, and pressure rating. Where ductile iron pipe is to be installed in the system, the words "Epoxy Coated" or "Epoxy Lined" shall be clearly marked on the pipe.

(6) All pipe shall be laid on an unyielding foundation with uniform bearing under the full length of the barrel of the pipe. Suitable excavations shall be made to receive the bell of each pipe. The spigot end of the pipe shall abut the base of the socket of the adjacent pipe in such a manner that there will be no gaps along the perimeter of the mating halves. Just before jointing the pipe, the mating ends shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dirt, debris, and foreign

material. The pipe shall be jointed in accordance with the recommendations of the manufacturer of the pipe and gasket. In all jointing operations, the trench must be dewatered when joints are made, and kept dewatered until sufficient time has elapsed to assure sufficient hardening of the jointing material, or as may be required. The pipe shall not be driven down to grade by striking it with a shovel handle, timber, rammer, or other unyielding object.

(7) *Assembly of joints.* Assemble all joints in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer. If a lubricant is required to facilitate assembly, it shall have no detrimental effect on the gasket or on the pipe when subjected to prolonged exposure. Proper jointing may be verified by rotation of the spigot by hand or with a strap wrench. If unusual jointing resistance is encountered, or if the insertion mark does not reach the flush position, disassemble the joint, inspect for damage, re-clean the joint components, and repeat the assembly steps. Note that fitting bells may permit less insertion depth than pipe bells.

(8) *Cleaning*. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the entrance of mud, sand or other obstructing material into the pipeline. As the work progresses, the interior of the water main shall be cleaned of all dirt, jointing material, and superfluous materials of every description. Prior to final inspection, the contractor shall flush all water lines constructed under this contract with clean water to assure complete removal of all debris and foreign materials.

(9) *Bedding and backfill*. Immediately after the pipe has been jointed and inspected, sufficient backfill shall be performed to protect the pipe adequately from injury and movement in accordance with the City of Wildwood details and specifications. Pipe bedded in compacted granular backfill shall not be supported on blocking, wedges, bricks, or anything except the bedding material. Where concrete cradle or encasement is required, the pipe shall be supported on solid concrete blocks or pre-cast concrete saddles which shall become part of the completed cradle or encasement. Where no other bedding is indicated, pipe shall be placed on a shaped bed of undisturbed material.

(B) *Sanitary sewer system construction.*

(1) Sanitary sewer manholes shall be constructed in accordance with the City of Wildwood Standard Details.

(2) Installation of precast manholes shall comply with the manufacturer's recommendations. Precast concrete sections shall be set so the manhole will be vertical and with sections in true alignment. Joint surfaces of the base or previously set section shall have an O-ring installed in the recess or shall be sealed with pre-molded plastic joint sealer equal to "Ramnek"®. If "Ramnek" is used, joints shall be pre-primed and wrapped on the exterior to provide a sealed manhole.

(3) All holes in sections used for their handling shall be thoroughly plugged with Embeco 167 and 381 Mortar, non-shrinking grout, or approved equal applied and cured in strict conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations so that there will be zero leakage through openings and around pipes. The grout or mortar shall be finished smooth and flush with the adjoining interior and exterior manhole wall surfaces.

(4) Manhole frames and covers shall be set to conform accurately to the finished ground or pavement surface as established by the contract drawings, unless otherwise directed by the City Engineer. Frames shall be set concentric with the manhole base and adjusted to grade.

(5) Unless a drop connection is installed, pipes shall match crown to crown at all manholes to maintain hydraulic gradient. A drop manhole connection shall be required for all inverts over 24” above the floor of the manhole.

(6) Unless otherwise approved by the City, service lines from the property line to the collection sewer shall be at a minimum depth of three feet (3') at the property line and shall be laid to straight alignment and uniform slope compliant with FDEP regulations. All service lines shall be at least four inches (4") in diameter. Cleanouts shall be provided as determined by the engineer of record, but shall not be spaced greater than 75'.

(7) All caps and plugs shall be braced, staked, anchored, wired on, or otherwise secured to the pipe to prevent leakage under the maximum anticipated thrust conditions from internal abnormal operating conditions or pressures from water or air.

(8) Ductile iron pipe may be used in lieu of concrete encasement where water line crosses sewer lines with less than six inches (6") vertical clearance, with a length of pipe centered at the point of crossing, so as to locate joints at a maximum distance from the water line.

(9) Unless otherwise specified, force mains shall be installed in accordance with AWWA C-600, latest. 492.2.7. All installed force mains constructed of PVC shall be installed with a solid copper locating wire as specified on the City of Wildwood Standard Details.

(10) Where force mains are cresting a hill and air release valves are to be installed, install force main at minimum 48" cover to facilitate proper ARV installation.

(11) The contractor shall install early warning tape approximately 12" above all force mains.

(12) Provide air release valves in high spots of force mains as shown on the drawings or as directed. If obstructions are encountered during construction that cause a dip and a consequent sharp rise in the force main, then an air release valve shall be installed at the newly created high point upstream from the dip.

(13) All valves shall be fitted with a cast iron valve box and cover. Valve boxes shall be long enough to reach from the valve to finished ground level and shall be installed as recommended by the manufacturer. They shall have suitable barrel and shaft extension sections to cover and protect the valve bonnet section. Extension sections fabricated by cutting pieces of pipe shall be allowed. No more than one (1) shaft extension shall be used in any one (1) valve installation.

(14) Valve boxes shall be in vertical alignment and so positioned as to facilitate operation of the valve with a standard valve wrench. The box shall be installed as shown on the drawings and shall be set on firmly packed soil or bricks so as to prevent settlement and to prevent bearing on the valve or the main at any point. Valves shall be set vertically so that the stem forms a vertical line. Care shall be taken to keep out dirt and sand, and no valve shall be operated until it has been cleaned of sand, grit, or other foreign material.

(15) The contractor shall furnish and install all supports necessary to hold the piping and appurtenances in a firm, substantial manner at the lines and grades indicated on the drawings or specified.

(16) All bends, tees, and other fittings in forcemains buried in the ground shall be mechanically restrained.

(17) All force main piping shall be subjected to hydrostatic testing in accordance with the City of Wildwood Construction Specifications for Water and Wastewater, latest revision.

(C) *Sanitary sewer system design*.

(1) The design requirements for privately-owned systems shall be the same as for systems that will be City owned.

(2) The developer shall comply with the applicable requirements established by the FDEP.

(3) *Average Daily Flow (ADF)* – The sewer system design shall be based on full ultimate development as shown, or projected. The average daily flow (ADF) from domestic units shall be calculated based on City and FDEP requirements.

(4) *Design Considerations.*

(a) Sewers 24 inches in diameter or less shall be installed with straight alignment and grade between manholes, with manhole spacing not to exceed 400 feet for sewers 15 inches or less, and 500 feet for sizes larger.

(b) All sanitary sewers shall terminate in manholes.

(c) All manholes and sewers shall be located in public right-of-way or assigned easements. No manholes or sewers shall be located in side or back lot easements unless the following conditions are met:

(i) The easement is of adequate width;

(ii) The easement is dedicated to the public; and

(iii) Deed restrictions are enacted

(5) Sanitary sewer easements shall be required for all gravity sanitary sewer lines which are not in a public right-of-way. Easements shall be a minimum of 20 feet wide for sanitary sewers that are not more than 15 feet deep. For sewers that are more than 15 feet deep, easement shall be a minimum of 30 feet wide. The depth of the sewer shall be measured from the design invert of the pipe to the surface of the proposed final grade. Where the easement is located adjacent to the right of way, the City may approve a narrower easement.

(6) Maximum depth of sewer mains shall be 20 feet unless otherwise approved by the Utility Director.

(7) Sewer main pipe diameters shall be a minimum of 8” in diameter. The engineer shall submit calculations demonstrating that an 8” sewer main is sufficient for the expected flows. If a larger sewer main is needed, the engineer shall specify the required diameter. Sewer service laterals shall be a minimum of 6” in diameter.

(8) Sewer mains and laterals shall be designed and constructed to give mean velocities, when flowing full, of not less than 2.0 feet per second based on Mannings formula using an “n” value of 0.013.

TABLE 6-2: MINIMUM PIPE SLOPES

Pipe Diameter	Minimum Slope
6” (Building Sewer or Sewer Lateral)	1.04%
8” (Gravity Sewer Main)	0.40%
10” (Gravity Sewer Main)	0.28%
12” (Gravity Sewer Main)	0.22%

(9) Sewer mains shall be constructed of PVC. Separation between water mains shall be in accordance with FDEP criteria. PVC sewer mains shall be SDR-35, except in cases where the depth of the sewer main will exceed 15 feet, in which case they shall be SDR-26.

(10) All easements shall be a minimum of ten feet (10’) for a single pipe and fifteen feet wide for two (2) pipes.

(11) Sewer mains shall maintain a minimum cover of thirty-six inches (36”). The depth of cover shall be measured from the top of sewer main to the finished grade directly above the pipe.

(12) *Manholes.*

(a) Maximum spacing between sewer manholes shall not exceed 400 feet. A manhole shall be required for all changes in slope or alignment.

(b) Manhole depths from 0’ to 15’ shall be constructed using 22” ring min. (USF 170E). Manholes in excess of 15’ shall use 32” diameter ring covers (USF 230).

(c) Where the depth of the manhole from the top of ring to the invert of effluent main is less than 36”, a flat top manhole shall be used.
(d) Drop connections shall be provided where the difference in elevation between the incoming sewer invert and the exiting manhole invert is equal to or greater than 24”.
(e) Unless a drop connection is installed, pipes shall match crown-to-crown at all manhole locations
(f) The minimum diameter of manholes shall be 48”.
(g) Manholes should be placed as close to the high point of the road as possible to minimize infiltration.
(h) Laterals connected directly into a manhole shall not dump directly onto the bench and shall have a defined channel.
(i) Pipes entering manholes in line with flow channel shall be 0.1’ minimum above the effluent invert.
(j) Total depth of manholes shall not exceed 20’ in depth unless approved by the City Engineer.

(13) Reserved.

(14) All laterals shall be installed perpendicular to the sewer main except for dead end manhole connections where lateral length shall be limited to a maximum of one hundred twenty five feet (125’). Cleanouts shall be provided every seventy-five feet (75’) minimum. A cleanout shall be provided at the right of way line, between the sidewalk and the curb, or as otherwise approved by the City Engineer. The City shall only be responsible for the lateral from the approved cleanout location to the main.

(15) Four inch (4”) to twenty four inch (24”) sewer force mains shall be polyvinylchloride (PVC) or ductile iron pipe (DIP) based on pressure. All PVC pipe shall be sewer green with identifying tape and locating wire. PVC force main pipe shall meet requirements of ANSI/AWWA C-900, DR25 for sizes four inch (4”) through twenty-four (24”).

(16) Sizing of sewer force mains shall be in accordance with sound engineering practices and the City’s Utility System Master Plan, as amended. Force mains shall be designed to maintain a minimum velocity of two feet (2’) per second. Design calculations showing the pressures designed for the forcemain system are required. The working pressures within the system shall not exceed the pressure class of the pipe with a 2.0 safety factor.

(17) Force mains shall enter the terminal facility (gravity sewer manhole, pumping station, wet well, or other) at a point equal to the operational water level of said receiving unit. Should an elevation drop be required to obtain the outlet connection, the prior down-slope of the force main shall not exceed 45 degrees and adequate air venting shall be provided at the profile breakpoint.

(18) Fittings shall be DIP fittings for DIP and PVC pipe installations.

(19) Valves shall be installed on all subsidiary force mains at the point of connection to the major main. Where force mains are proposed to be extended, valves shall be installed at intervals not exceeding 1,000 feet.

(20) *Generators.* Sanitary sewer pumping stations shall be provided with emergency backup generators based on the following criteria:
(a) New developments shall have a minimum of one (1) generator (fixed or mobile).
(b) Fixed generators shall be required for Master Lift Stations.
(c) In addition to the requirement set forth in subsection 6.3(C)(20)(b), one (1) portable generator shall be required for every four (4) lift stations proposed.

(d) Any other lift station not requiring permanent standby power shall be equipped with a standby power generator plug.

(21) *Pump Stations.*

(a) For pumping stations with a peak flow demand of 1,000 gallons per minute (GPM) or less, a minimum of two (2) pump units shall be provided (with one (1) pump operating to meet peak flows, and one (1) pump on standby). When the peak design flow exceeds 1000 GPM, three (3) or more pump units shall be included in the facility (with two (2) pumps operating to meet maximum demand and one (1) pump on standby).

(b) The selected sewage pump system shall have the minimum capability of pumping the design peak flow at the maximum computed system total dynamic head (TDH) requirements.

(c) Head-capacity curves shall be prepared for the proposed pumping system in order to determine the various operational conditions. Hydraulic computations shall be in accordance with good engineering practice, with pipe friction loss calculated by the "Hazen-Williams Formula", using standard friction factors based on the materials used.

(d) The wet well structure shall provide a minimum capacity between operational water levels sufficient to allow a minimum of ten (10) minutes between successive starts of the pumps, when the effluent rate is one-half the maximum one pump capacity. Low water levels shall provide adequate submergence to preclude pump inlet vortexing, air binding or any other design considerations. Operational maximum high water levels shall not exceed the invert elevation of the lowest influent pipe, with high water alarm no higher than one half of said pipe. A minimum size hopper bottom shall be provided, with the wet well floor sloping to said bottom at a slope of not less than one to one (1:1). Additionally, where the wet well extends below the ground water table, the structure shall be designed to eliminate any possibility of flotation.

(e) Odor control shall be provided as needed.

(f) All sewage pumping stations shall be provided with a station water system, with adequate capacity and pressure, for wash down or other requirements. Said supply shall be completely separated from the potable supply by use of a Wilkens/Zurn-975XL reduced pressure type backflow preventer or other City approved protective system. Backflow device shall be tested by a certified tester within five days of installation, with written results provided to the City.

(g) Wet well shall have either an HDPE liner or an approved interior coating.

(h) Sewage pumping units shall be capable of handling raw, unscreened sewage and shall be capable of handling a sphere of at least 3 inches (3") in diameter. Pumps shall be electric motor driven and of a proven design.

(22) Unless otherwise requested by the City of Wildwood, all utility easements shall be a minimum of ten feet (10') wide for a single utility pipe and fifteen feet (15) wide when serving more than one (1) utility pipe (i.e. sewer and water). Gravity sewer easements may require additional width.

(23) Hospitals, Assisted Living Facilities (A.L.F.), nursing homes, and any other facilities that may regenerate large rags or other solid objects in the effluent flow, shall provide an in-line sewerage bar screen prior to the effluent discharge entering the City of Wildwood's sanitary sewer system. This screen shall be owned and maintained by the property owner.

Additionally, the facility shall implement best practices and have an approved on-site plan to minimize rags into the system. All bar screens shall comply with requirements set forth in Chapter 19 of the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinances.

(24) Grease interceptors/traps with a minimum size of 750 gallons shall be required on all connections with any food preparation, floor drains or wash basins (except residential connections). Grease traps and lines shall be separate from the sanitary flow. All grease traps shall have an accessible cleanout on the discharge side of the trap for sampling discharge. All grease traps shall be accessible for inspection and cleaning, and maintenance and cleaning shall be the responsibility of the utility customer. All grease traps shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, latest revision. All grease traps shall comply with requirements set forth in Chapter 19 of the City of Wildwood Code of Ordinances.

(25) Additional design information can be found in the City of Wildwood Utility Department Standard Construction Specifications for Water and Wastewater, latest revision.

(D) *Reuse*. Reuse water mains shall be constructed to the same specification and requirements as potable water mains, with the exception that all reuse water mains shall be colored purple.

6.4. Drainage and Stormwater Management.

(A) General.

(1) No person shall conduct a development or redevelopment activity, subdivide, make any change in the use of land, construct any stormwater management system or structure, or change the size of an existing structure without obtaining approval from the City as provided herein.

(2) Authorization of construction shall be contingent on approval of any required permit from the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), FDEP, FDOT, or any other agency with regulatory jurisdiction over the project; however, approval by another government agency will not result in automatic approval of the stormwater management plans by the City.

(3) The stormwater management system is required to be designed by a registered professional licensed by and in the state of Florida and practicing under Chapter 471, 472, 481, or 492.

(4) The system shall provide for drainage of lots, streets, roads, and other public areas as well as handling any runoff from adjacent areas that naturally flows into the subject area.

(5) The drainage system shall be designed for long life, low maintenance cost, and ease of maintenance.

(6) *Peak rate and volume attenuation.* Peak discharge rate and volume attenuation shall be as required in the SWFWMD regulations and in these regulations.

(7) *Development within flood prone areas (100-year flood).* All development within flood prone areas, as delineated on the official national flood insurance program, flood insurance rate maps, or the latest and best information available, shall comply with the requirements of SWFWMD and the criteria in the flood hazard regulations section of this Code.

(8) Where a permit is not required under Chapter 62-330 F.A.C., or where a lesser permit threshold is applicable under FDEP or SWFMWD rules, the stormwater management system must meet a minimum, the applicable criteria. Applicants are strongly encouraged to conduct a pre-application meeting with City staff in these instances.

(B) *Water quality.*

(1) All stormwater water management systems are required to provide stormwater quality treatment in compliance with applicable SWFWMD rules and criteria.
(2) The required water quality volume and treatment method varies depending on the size and location of the site and shall be as required by SWFWMD.
(3) The amount of volume available for water quantity storage is subject to the treatment recovery rules of the SWFWMD, dependent on the type of treatment system provided. If full recovery has not occurred the water quantity calculations must account for the remaining volume and the conditions within the pond (i.e. standing water at the beginning of the design storm analysis). Pumping stormwater for irrigation purposes is an acceptable method for water quality recovery in wet retention/detention systems.

(C) *Retention/detention pond requirements.*

(1) For projects having drainage areas less than or equal to five (5) acres, calculations may be based on the rational method (Q=CIA). The design criteria shall be based on the latest available Intensity-Duration Curves published by FDOT for Zone 7.
(2) For projects having drainage areas greater than five (5) acres, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) methodology shall be used. The design engineer shall submit complete copies of all input parameters, supporting calculations, assumptions, and documentation pertaining to the design for review by the City.
(3) All data used for soil permeability or infiltration analyses shall be signed and sealed by a registered professional engineer. If infiltration is considered in the design of any retention/detention pond, signed and sealed geotechnical field data and laboratory results must be provided as part of the design calculations. A minimum of two (2) soil borings shall be provided within each retention/detention pond. The minimum depth of the soil boring shall be six feet (6') below the proposed pond bottom elevation.
(4) For open basins, the water retention/detention facility shall be sized to fully retain the post development runoff volume minus pre-development runoff volume for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event. Post developed discharge rates shall be maintained at or below the 25-year, 24-hour pre development discharge rate.
(5) For a project or portion of a project in a closed basin, the water retention/detention facility shall be sized to fully retain the post-development runoff volume for the 100-year, 24-hour storm event.
(6) In all cases of stormwater discharges, the post development discharge to downstream properties shall not cause adverse off-site impacts and the discharges shall be limited to the pre-development rate, and general flow pattern.
(7) A minimum freeboard of six inches (6") above the design high water elevation shall be provided for all retention/detention ponds. The design high water elevation is defined as the expected peak stage elevation expected for the 100-year, 24-hour storm event.
(8) All assumed drainage calculation parameters must be listed and supported by conventional methods. All geotechnical parameters must be supported by signed and sealed geotechnical field data and laboratory results. Calculations must be presented in a format acceptable to the City. The final determination on the suitability of assumed parameters is at the sole discretion of the City Engineer.

(D) *Fencing requirements.*

(1) *Wet ponds.* Fencing shall be required unless the side slopes have a maximum steepness of four-to-one (4:1) for at least four feet (4') below the control elevation in the pond. Below this elevation, the side slopes may be increased to two-to-one (2:1).

(2) *Dry ponds*. Fencing shall be required when the side slopes are steeper than four-to-one (4:1). Dry ponds shall be a maximum of ten feet (10') deep, measured from pond bottom to top of bank.

(3) When provided, fencing shall be six feet (6') high with a twelve feet (12') wide flat access berm adjacent to the inside perimeter of the fence.

(E) Storm sewer and culvert design.

(1) *Types and requirements.* Where drainage pipes are utilized, the following standards apply:

(a) Storm sewers shall be of reinforced concrete or other FDOT approved material and have a minimum diameter of 18 inches or equal. An inlet or manhole is required at each change of alignment or grade. Minimum pipe diameters may be reduced in grassed areas not subject to vehicular traffic;

(b) Where any storm pipe terminates at an earthen slope a mitered end section and concrete collar, or approved equal, is required;

(c) The following maximum lengths of pipe shall be used when spacing access structures of any type:

TABLE 6-3

Pipe Diameter	Maximum Pipe Length
Less than 18 inches	300 feet
24 to 36 inches	400 feet
42 inches and larger	500 feet

(F) *Conveyance System Design storm (minimum).*

TABLE 6-4

Facility	Frequency and Duration
Principal arterial bridges and evacuation routes	100-year 24 hours
Canals, ditches, swales, storm drains or culverts for drainage external to the development	25-year 24 hours
Canals, ditches, swales, storm drains or culverts for drainage internal to the development	10-year 24 hours

(1) The design frequency for major drainage systems may be increased if deemed necessary by the City to protect known flooding conditions in upstream or downstream properties or to comply with other regulations.

(2) *Design tailwater.* All storm sewer systems and culverts shall be designed taking into consideration the tailwater of the receiving facility or water body. The tailwater elevation used shall be based on the tailwater elevation of the receiving water body at the peak time of the design storm. Alternatively, the tailwater may be assumed to be the design high water elevation of the receiving water body for the design storm.

(3) The hydraulic gradient line for the storm sewer system shall be computed taking into consideration the design tailwater on the system and the energy losses associated with entrance into and exit from the system, friction through the system, and turbulence in the individual manholes, catch basins, and junctions within the system.

(4) The design criteria to be utilized for the design of pavement drainage shall be as follows:

TABLE 6-5

Arterial streets	10-year, 24-hour, hydraulic gradient line 1.0 foot below the gutter flowline
Collector and local streets	10-year, 24-hour, hydraulic gradient line 0.5 feet below the gutter flowline

(G) *Erosion protection.* Standard practices shall be used to prevent erosion and the depositing of soil off-site pursuant to the requirements of the FDEP Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities.

(H) *Maintenance.*

(1) A written operation and maintenance plan shall contain information per SWFWMD regulations as the minimum criteria that shall be accepted by the City.

(2) The installed stormwater system shall be maintained by the legal entity responsible for maintenance. All permit applications shall contain documentation sufficient to demonstrate that the operation and maintenance entity is the legal entity empowered and obligated to perpetually maintain the stormwater management facilities.

(3) The stormwater management system to be maintained by the legal entity shall have a minimum of twenty foot (20') wide access easement, in accordance with this Code, to permit the City to inspect and, if necessary, to take corrective action should the legal entity fail to maintain the system properly.

6.5. Roads and Sidewalks.

(A) *General*. Roads within a subdivision or other development are classified as either public roads or private roads.

(2) Private roads.

(a) All private roads are required to be designed, constructed and paved to City specifications within dedicated, rights-of-way within the subdivision and within rights-of-way adjacent to the subdivision boundary which are accessed by the subdivision roads.

(b) A Home Owner's Association or other quasi-governmental entity shall be created to perpetually own and maintain the road and drainage system.

(c) The developer shall be required to design and construct to City specifications, at a minimum one (1) paved road from the subdivision to the nearest paved, public roadway with legal access, if such a road does not already exist.

(d) Minimum right-of-way width for private roads shall be as outlined in Table 6-8. Inverted crown roadways are allowable on privately maintained roadways classified as local residential.

(3) Public roads.

(a) As part of the review and approval of a public road subdivision, the City shall require that roads be designed, constructed and paved to City specifications within dedicated, unimproved public rights-of-way within the subdivision and within rights-of-way adjacent to the subdivision boundary which are accessed by the subdivision roads.

(b) If a paved, public road on public right-of-way does not exist adjacent to the proposed subdivision, the developer shall construct a paved road within a public right-of-way, to the proposed subdivision.

(c) Minimum right-of-way width for public shall roads shall in accordance with Table 6-8.

(B) *Design standards*.

(1) Cul-de-sac diameters to the right-of-way line shall not be less than 100 feet with a pavement radius of 40 feet.

(2) Dead end rights-of-way with a cul-de-sac at the terminal end shall not exceed 1,500 feet. Villa home products may not require a turnaround for 250 feet.

(3) Corner radii at the intersection of the two (2) rights-of-way shall be not less than 25 feet. Minimum edge of pavement radii shall be 40 feet for residential subdivisions and 50 feet for commercial or industrial subdivisions.

(4) Sight distance shall be provided at all intersections and driveways as recommended in AASHTO Policies and FDOT Site Impact Handbook.

(5) A paved approach apron shall be constructed where a non-paved drive or road intersects with a paved road. Driveway grade shall be a maximum of ten percent (10%) for commercial and 25 percent (25%) for residential.

(6) Roadway centerline radii in residential subdivisions shall be designed in accordance with Table 6-7. Sign location shall be approved by the City. Minimum centerline radii and other geometric design criteria shall be in accordance with Chapter 16 of the FDOT Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways ("Green Book"), latest edition.

(C) *Driveway access*.

(1) No driveway shall be located within the sight triangle at the corners of the intersection of any two (2) or more roads. Driveway placement, consistent with traffic safety requirements, will be determined on a case-by-case basis by the City. Residential driveway to corner lots shall be located no closer than the lesser of ½ of the lot width or 50 feet, and it shall be placed on a minor street. Villa lots may be exempt from this requirement. Minimum driveway spacing shall be in accordance with Table 6-7.

(2) No portion of the driveway apron may extend beyond the frontage of the property being served by the driveway (i.e., it may not encroach into the frontage of adjacent property), unless shared access is mandated as a provision of the development approval or by agreement between adjoining property owners.

(3) All existing driveway aprons are required to be upgraded to current construction standards and specifications at such time as a new home, or commercial building or any other structure is to be constructed or a mobile home is placed or replaced. Driveway aprons shall be required for all new development.

(4) Minimum driveway spacing shall conform to the following requirements:

(a) Adjacent properties under the same ownership shall be considered as a single property for application of driveway spacing or for driveway permits. Applicants may include a request that properties be considered individually for permitting purposes but the request must be specifically included in the permit and a sketch included that details the lot configurations and driveway placement.

(b) Residential driveways shall not exit onto collector or arterial roadways if alternate access is available. Also, in residential subdivisions, any road connecting different phases or units to a major collector road shall be treated as a collector facility. If

alternate access is not available, residential driveways shall comply with spacing requirements set forth in Table 6-6.

(c) Non-residential driveways accessing local roadways, minor collectors, or internal commercial frontage roadways shall be reviewed as part of the development review process.

(d) Non-residential driveways accessing major collector roadways shall comply with the spacing requirements set forth in Table 6-7.

(e) Any roadway classified under the State Access Classification System shall meet FDOT Access Management Standards for that roadway.

TABLE 6-6: RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY ACCESS STANDARDS

Median	Position	Access Allowed	Minimum (Feet)
Restrictive	Approaching Intersection	Right In/Out	115
Restrictive	Approaching Intersection	Right In Only	75
Restrictive	Departing Intersection	Right In/Out	230
Restrictive	Departing Intersection	Right Out Only	100
Without Restrictive	Approaching Intersection	Full Access	230
Without Restrictive	Approaching Intersection	Right In Only	100
Without Restrictive	Departing Intersection	Full Access	230
Without Restrictive	Departing Intersection	Right Out Only	100

TABLE 6-7: NON-RESIDENTIAL ACCESS TO MAJOR COLLECTOR ROADWAYS

Speed Limit (MPH)	Spacing (Feet)
35 or less	245
36-45	440
Over 45	660

Roadway	Minimum Posted Speed Limit (MPH)	Minimum Intersection Spacing (Feet)	Minimum Centerline Radius (Feet)

Villa Street	10	<20 or >125	25
Local Residential	20	<20 or >125	89
Local Collector	30	150	275

(D) *Pavement design*.

(1) All roadway or street construction must meet the requirements of the State of Florida Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance of Streets and Highways, and all construction will meet the minimum requirements of the FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (latest edition) unless otherwise specified herein.

(2) Sod shall be provided on all unpaved areas in the rights-of-way. For residential subdivisions, a 24" strip of sod at the edge of all pavement and/or backs of curbing may be provided.

(3) Concrete shall have a minimum compressive strength of 3,000 psi if not noted otherwise.

TABLE 6-8: ROW WIDTH

Street Type	ROW Width	Roadway Lane Widths	Width of Pavement	Paved Shoulder*	Sidewalk
Villa Streets	35'	2-10'	20'	N/A	N/A
Local Residential	50'***	2-10'	20'	4'	**
Local Collector	60'	2-10'	20'	6'	**
Major Collector	100'	2'-12'	24'	6'	**

Table 6-8 Notes:

This table applies for new construction. Maintenance projects shall attempt to satisfy these requirements as deemed practical.

Minimum 18" curb and gutter is allowed on all roadways.

Multi-modal path is required adjacent to collector roadways if bike lanes and sidewalks are not contained or proposed within the road section.

* Shoulder may be eliminated when curb and gutter is provided.

** Sidewalks (five foot (5') wide minimum) and locations shall comply with the design district standards. Sidewalks are required on both sides of the street. Sidewalks shall not be required in Age-Restricted Communities when multi-modal trails that facilitate pedestrian mobility and connectivity are proposed. Sidewalks may be located on one (1) side of the road in Age-Restricted developments where multi-modal trails are not proposed.

*** ROW may be reduced to 50' on local residential streets provided minimum 18" curb and gutter drainage is installed and a 5' utility easement is provided adjacent to each side of the right of way.

TABLE 6-9: PAVEMENT THICKNESS - TYPICAL SECTION

Road Classification	Pavement (Type SP)	Base (Limerock) LBR 100	Stabilized Subgrade (LBR 40)
Local Street	1.25"	6"	12"

Minor Collector	1.50"	6"	12"
Major Collector	2.00”	10”	12”

Notes:

1) The width of the base material shall extend six inches (6”) beyond the edge of pavement if curb and gutter is not provided.

2) The width of the subgrade material shall extend twelve inches beyond the edge of pavement if curb and gutter is not provided, or six inches (6”) beyond the back of curb.

3) Pavement thicknesses are considered the minimum criteria. Increased pavement thickness may be required based on expected traffic loadings and truck traffic.

(E) *Sign and pavement markings*.

(1) Signing and marking plans shall be required by the City that show size, location, materials, and message of all devices.

(2) The design engineer shall design the project plans providing for installation of signs as per the requirements of this Code. Street signs at every intersection are required. Stop signs and stop bars requiring vehicles to stop are required on the minor street at all intersections. All stop signs shall be high intensity grade. Signs establishing maximum speed limit are required on collector roads at intervals not to exceed 2,000 feet and at the entrance to the subdivision. The speed limit shall be determined by the project engineer in accordance with Section 316.183 and 316.18, Florida Statutes, and the Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Highways, Roads, and Streets in Florida, Florida D.O.T., latest edition. Dead end signs shall be erected at the beginning intersection of all discontinuous roads. No outlet signs shall be erected at the entrance intersection when this intersection is the only outlet from a street network.

(3) All sign sizes, colors, mounting heights, etc. shall be in accordance with the MUTCD, latest edition. If decorative sign posts are approved by the City for a private or public road, the signs shall still comply with the MUTCD requirements.

(4) All pavement markings Private or Public Roads shall be four inches (4”) wide lead free thermoplastic in accordance with FDOT specifications. Stop bars shall be 24 inches wide. All other pavement marking dimensions shall comply with the MUTCD and FDOT Standard Index latest revision.

6.6. Parking and Loading Areas.

(A) *Requirements.*

(1) For every use, activity, building, or structure permitted by and erected in accordance with this Code, there shall be provided sufficient space for access of off-street pedestrians, parking, circulation, loading and unloading of vehicles, regardless of whether the users are patrons, guests, customers, clients or otherwise, to an establishment, activity, or place or residence. When any use is expanded, accessory off-street parking and loading shall be provided in accordance with these regulations. In addition, as a part of the building permit and site plan approval processes for every new or enlarged building, structure, or use, there shall be submitted for review and approval a parking lot and landscaping design and layout.

(2) All accessory parking facilities, whether provided in fulfillment of or in excess of the requirements of this Code, shall be located on property zoned the same as, or in a less

restrictive zoning district than, the principal use served by the parking, as defined in this Code.

(3) Off-street parking spaces shall be so arranged that no automobile shall have to back into a City street, except for one- and two-family residential uses in a residential district. Additionally, parallel on-street parking may be allowed in the Downtown Design District.

(4) *Residential developments*. Off-street parking shall be provided as set forth in TABLE 6-11.

(5) *Nonresidential developments*. Off-street parking shall be provided as set forth in TABLE 6-12.

(6) A one-car garage or carport and driveway combination shall count as two (2) off-street parking spaces, provided the driveway measures a minimum of 18 feet in length between the face of the garage or carport door and the sidewalk, or 25 feet to the curb line.

(7) Where housing for the handicapped, elderly, ACLF, nursing homes, or similar use is being built these standards shall be relaxed where the need for reduced parking can be demonstrated by the project planner. In no case shall there be less than one (1) parking space per four (4) dwelling units. Where these standards are relaxed, the City shall require that additional parking is provided at the owner's expense if the building's use is changed. A notation to this effect shall be required on the site plan.

(8) Where the total number of off-street parking spaces required are not immediately required for a particular use, a phased development plan may be permitted requiring that only a portion of the parking area be completed initially, subject to the following regulations:

(a) The site plan shall clearly indicate both that portion of the parking area to be paved initially and the total parking needed to provide the number of spaces required;

(b) The drainage plan shall provide for adequate drainage of both the partial and total parking areas;

(c) The portion of the parking area which is not paved initially shall be planted with a ground cover to prevent erosion;

(d) Any change of use on a site to a use which requires more parking spaces than are provided on the site shall require submission of a new site and drainage plan showing the required parking spaces.

(B) *Joint parking facilities.* Off-street parking facilities for different buildings, structures, or uses, or for mixed uses, may be provided and used collectively or jointly in any zoning district in which separate off-street parking facilities for each constituent use would be permitted, subject to the following conditions:

(1) A written agreement is executed by the parties assuring the perpetual joint usage of common parking for any combination of uses or buildings. This agreement shall be approved by the City Attorney and City Commission.

(2) The Planning and Zoning Board shall approve such joint usage of common off-street parking. In making a determination, the Planning and Zoning Board shall consider whether the joint usage will result in a public nuisance, inconvenience, hazard, or adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare.

(3) Unless a site specific parking analysis is approved by the City, the total requirements for off-street parking in a joint parking facility shall be the sum of the requirements of the various uses computed separately.

(C) *Storage area standards for uses with drive-in facilities.*

(1) *Space requirements.* All business and commercial uses with drive-in service facilities shall provide a storage area for waiting vehicles according to the following minimum standards.

(a) Restaurants: Five (5) vehicles for each service lane.

(b) Financial institutions: Five (5) vehicles for each regular service lane; three (3) vehicles for each automated service lane.
(c) Full service car washes and automotive services (except gasoline sales): Five (5) vehicles for each service lane.
(d) Groceries, drugstores, package good, cleaners, gasoline sales and other uses not specifically listed: Three (3) vehicles for each service lane.

(D) *Size of spaces (minimum size).*

(1) Each off-street parking space shall at a minimum measure ten feet (10') in width by twenty feet (20') in length. Parking space size may be reduced to increase internal landscaping and provide parking for compact cars as stated in the Design District Standards. Parking spaces for the physically handicapped shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code. Parallel parking spaces shall at a minimum measure eight feet (8') in width from the face of the curb by twenty-two feet (22') in length and may not be eligible for reduction in size.
(2) Pavement markings in parking lots shall be four inches (4") wide minimum.

(E) *Parking areas.*

(1) All parking areas and access shall be paved, except as listed below. Alternative parking area improvement standards may be accepted, if the applicant demonstrates that such standards better reflect local and project conditions.
(2) The following businesses shall provide paved parking for all employees, and shall comply with the requirements of the American Disabilities Act, latest edition. All other vehicular parking may be on grass areas or grass pavement systems. The perimeter of a grass parking lot shall be delineated with railroad ties or wheel stops or, other means as may be approved by the City Engineer for:

Churches; private clubs or lodges or community centers; new and used motor vehicle sales and leasing including automobiles, trucks and commercial tractor/trailer units; sales and leasing of new and used motor homes and recreational vehicles; sales of new and used manufactured homes (mobile homes); sales of new and used farm tractors or equipment; or new and used construction equipment.

(F) *Drive aisle width.* The width of all aisles providing direct access to individual parking stalls shall be in accordance with the requirements specified below:

TABLE 6-10: PARKING STALL REQUIREMENTS

Parking Angle (degrees)	Aisle Width (feet)	Aisle Width* (feet)
30	12	22
45	13	22
60	18	22
90	24	24

Notes:
**Two-way traffic*

(G) *Number of spaces*.

TABLE 6-11 MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR RESIDENTIAL LAND USES

Housing Unit Type and Size	Off-Street Parking Requirements Per Unit
Single-family detached	2.0
Apartment or condominium building	1.5

TABLE 6-12: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS FOR NONRESIDENTIAL LAND USES

Nonresidential Land Use	**Required Off-Street Parking Spaces Per Indicated Area**
1. Car wash (automated)	5.0
2. Church/Synagogue	1.0 Per 4 seats
3. Hotel	1.0 Per guest room plus
	1.0 Per employee
4. Industrial	1.0 Per 675 sq. ft. GFA
5. Library	1.0 Per 300 sq. ft. GFA
6. Manufacturing	1.0 Per 625 sq. ft. GFA
7. Medical center	1.0 Per 250 sq. ft. GFA
8. Assisted Living Facility	1.0 Per dwelling unit
9. Skilled Nursing Facility	1.0 Per 3 beds plus 0.5 per employee
10. Retail use less than 100,000 sq. ft. GLA	4.0 Per 1,000 sq. ft. GFA
11. Retail use greater than 100,000 sq. ft. GLA	3.5 Per 1,000 sq. ft. GFA
12. Nightclub/Bar	1.0 Per 3 seats
13. Offices	3.0 Per 1,000 sq. ft. GFA
14. Restaurant	1.0 Per 4 seats
15. Fast-food establishments	1.0 Per 80 sq. ft. GFA
16. Storage areas	1.0 Per 2,000 sq. ft. GFA
17. Warehouse	1.0 Per 2,000 sq. ft. GFA
18. Loading spaces for all business, industrial, warehouse use	1.0 Per 25,000 GFA

Notes TABLE 6-10 and 6-11:

1) When determination of the number of parking spaces required by this exhibit results in a requirement of a fractional space, any fraction of one-half or less may be disregarded, while a fraction in excess of one-half shall be counted as one parking space. Irrespective of any other requirement of this section, each and every separate and individual store, office or other business shall be provided with at least one off-street parking space.
2) Requirements for attached units include provisions for guest parking.
3) Alternative parking standards may be proposed, if the applicant demonstrates that such standards better reflect local and project conditions. In order to justify alternative parking standards a site specific parking analysis must be prepared and submitted to the City for review and approval as part of the project.

4) If a proposed use cannot be characterized by one of the land uses provided, requested parking standards must be proposed by the applicant based on site specific parking analysis and submitted to the City for review and approval as part of the project.

6.7. Wetlands Protection.

(A) *Purpose and intent.* The City shall ensure the protection of natural functions of wetlands. The purpose of this section is to avoid loss or degradation of wetland functions, to minimize unavoidable degradation or loss of wetland functions and to require mitigation that fully offsets any unavoidable loss or degradation of wetland functions. In addition, it is the purpose of this section to ensure that development activities that cause the unavoidable degradation or loss of wetland function are in the public interest and fully offset any degradation or loss of wetland functions through sustainable mitigation. It is hereby unlawful for any person to engage in any activity which will remove, fill, drain, dredge, clear, destroy or alter any wetland or wetland buffer without obtaining a permit from the appropriate jurisdictional agencies.

(B) *Wetland delineation required*. Wetlands shall be delineated pursuant to Rule 62-340.300, F.A.C. The location of wetlands shall be identified accordingly at the time of site plan or improvement plan. All preserved wetlands shall be placed within a conservation easement.

(C) *Buffer required.* All development will be required to be clustered away from all wetland areas on the site and an upland buffer will be provided adjacent to the wetlands. Within required wetland buffers, there shall be no placement of impervious surfaces. Native vegetation shall be retained and/or installed in order to protect wetland and surface water environmental features. A natural upland buffer from the edge of the wetland shall be maintained to the following standards:

(1) The buffer width shall maintain 15’ minimum from the edge of the wetland; and

(2) The overall wetland buffer within a project or development site shall maintain 25’ average from the edge of the wetland.

(D) *Minimization.* Avoidance of loss of wetland function and wetland habitat is of the highest priority. The owner shall avoid loss of wetland function and wetland habitat by implementing practicable design alternatives to minimize adverse impacts to wetlands. The adverse impacts remaining after practicable design modifications have been made shall be offset by mitigation as required by the Southwest Florida Water Management District. A development activity cannot cause a net adverse impact on wetland functions, wetland habitat, or surface water functions, if such activity is not offset by mitigation.

(E) *Mitigation plan required*. The alteration of wetland areas is prohibited unless no other alternative exists. If alteration is necessary after it is proven that no other alternative exists, it shall be accompanied by a mitigation plan pursuant to the mitigation requirements of the Southwest Florida Water Management District. The purpose of mitigation is to ensure that the ecological value and extent of the wetlands is maintained in conformance with district regulations. The plan must provide the City with assurances that the mitigation plan will be maintained.

(F) *Passive recreation.* Passive recreation activities such as, but not limited to boardwalks, fishing piers, boat docks, and pervious nature trails may be allowed within a wetland or wetland buffer.

(G) *Prohibitions*. To ensure the protection of wetlands, the following prohibitions apply:

(1) No new parcels of land shall be created which consist entirely of wetlands unless such parcel will be dedicated to the public or remain in private ownership with a permanent conservation easement;

(2) Wetlands and required wetland buffers shall not be included within any platted lots or blocks;

(3) Septic tanks shall not be permitted within 50 feet from the edge of a wetland;

(4) Commercial and industrial uses which store hazardous materials or wastes shall be not permitted in or within 50 feet from the edge of a wetland.

6.8. Flood Protection.

(A) *Purpose*. It is the purpose of this section to save lives, promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

(1) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to life, health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights and velocities;
(2) Require that uses vulnerable to floods including facilities which serve such uses be protected against flood damage throughout their intended life span;
(3) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;
(4) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage; and
(5) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

(B) *Basis, applicability and objectives*. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for the City of Wildwood with the accompanying maps and other supporting data, and any subsequent revisions thereto, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this section. This section shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard within the jurisdiction of the City of Wildwood. The objectives of this section are to:

(1) Protect human life, health and to eliminate or minimize property damage;
(2) Minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;
(3) Minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
(4) Minimize prolonged business interruptions;
(5) Minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, roadways, and bridges and culverts located in floodplains;
(6) Maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas; and
(7) Ensure that potential homebuyers are notified that property is in a flood hazard area.

(C) *Definitions*. The following definitions shall apply only to this section of this Chapter.

(1) *Appeal*: means a request for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of this section or a request for a variance.
(2) *Building*: see "Structure".
(3) *Development*: means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or storage of materials or equipment.
(4) *Encroachment*: means the advance or infringement of uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.
(5) *Existing construction*: means, for the purposes of floodplain management, structures for which "the start of construction" commenced before July 25, 2011. Existing construction,

means for the purposes of determining rates structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before January 1, 1975. This term may also be referred to as "existing structures".

(6) *Existing manufactured home park or subdivision*: means 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 25, 2011.

(7) *Floodplain management regulations*: means this section and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose section, and other applications of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. This term describes Federal, State of Florida, or local regulations in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

(8) *Free of obstruction*: means any type of lower area enclosure or other construction element will not obstruct the flow of velocity water and wave action beneath the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor of an elevated building during a base flood event. This requirement applies to the structures in velocity zones (V-Zones).

(9) *Functionally dependent use*: means a use that cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding or ship repair. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

(10) *Hardship (as related to variances from this section)*: means the exceptional difficulty associated with the land that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The City requires that the variance is exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

(11) *Highest adjacent grade*: means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to the start of construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

(12) *Lowest adjacent grade*: means the lowest elevation, after the completion of construction, of the ground, sidewalk, patio, deck support, or basement entryway immediately next to the structure.

(13) *Lowest floor*: means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, in an area other than a basement, is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable nonelevation design standards of this section.

(14) *New construction*: means, for floodplain management purposes, any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after July 25, 2011. The term also includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For flood insurance rates, structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after December 31, 1974 and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

(15) *Principally above ground*: means that at least 51 percent of the actual cash value of the structure is above ground.

(16) *Program deficiency*: means a defect in the City's floodplain management regulations or administrative procedures that impairs effective implementation of those floodplain management regulations or of the standards required by the National Flood Insurance Program.

(17) *Public safety and nuisance*: means anything which is injurious to safety or health of the entire community or a neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

(18) *Reasonably safe from flooding*: means base flood waters will not inundate the land or damage structures to be removed from the SFHA and that any subsurface waters related to the base flood will not damage existing or proposed buildings.

(19) *Remedy a deficiency or violation*: means to bring the regulation, procedure, structure or other development into compliance with State of Florida, Federal, or local floodplain management regulations; or if this is not possible, to reduce the impacts of its noncompliance. Ways the impacts may be reduced include protecting the structure or other affected development from flood damages, implementing the enforcement provisions of this section or otherwise deterring future similar violations, or reducing Federal financial exposure with regard to the structure or other development.

(20) *Structure*: means, for floodplain management purposes, a walled and roofed building, including gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

(21) *Substantial improvement*: means any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures that have incurred "substantial damage" regardless of the actual repair work performed. This term does not, however, include any repair or improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of State of Florida or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications, which have been identified by the local code enforcement official prior to the application for permit for improvement, and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions. This term does not include any alteration of a historic structure, provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

(22) *Violation*: means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the requirements of this section. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in this section is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

(D) *Disclaimer of liability*. The degree of flood protection required by this section is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This section does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This section shall not create liability on the part of the City Commission of the City of Wildwood or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this section or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

(E) *Violation*. Violation of the provisions of this section or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall be punishable for a non-criminal violation. Any person who violates this

section or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon adjudication therefore, be fined not more than $500, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Floodplain Administrator from taking such other lawful actions as are necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

(F) *Administration*. The Floodplain Administrator shall ensure all development sites within areas of special flood hazard adhere to the requirements of this section.

(G) *Duties and responsibilities of the floodplain administrator*. Duties of the administrator shall include, but are not be limited to:

(1) Review permits and development applications to assure sites are reasonably safe from flooding;

(2) Require copies of additional federal, State of Florida, or local permits, especially as they relate to Sections 161.053; 320.8249; 320.8359; 373.036; 380.05; 381.0065; and Chapter 553, Part IV, Florida Statutes, be submitted along with site plan and final plat applications and maintain such permits on file with the development permit;

(3) Notify adjacent communities, the Florida Department of Community Affairs – Division of Emergency Management - NFIP Coordinating Office, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and other Federal and/or State of Florida agencies with statutory or regulatory authority prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse;

(4) Assure that the flood-carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained;

(5) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (A-Zones) of all new and substantially improved buildings, in accordance with subsections 6.8(H)(2)(a) and (b).

(6) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the new and substantially improved buildings have been flood-proofed, in accordance with subsection 6.8(H)(2)(b).

(7) Review certified plans and specifications for compliance. When flood-proofing is utilized for a particular building, certification shall be obtained from a registered professional engineer or architect certifying that all areas of the building, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, below the required elevation are water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy in compliance with subsection 6.8(H)(2)(b).

(8) Interpret the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard. When there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions, the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this section;

(9) Coordinate all change requests to the FIS, FIRM and FBFM with the requester, State of Florida, and FEMA, and

(10) Where base flood elevation is utilized, obtain and maintain records of lowest floor and floodproofing elevations for new construction and substantial improvements in accordance with subsections 6.8(H)(2)(a) and (b), respectively.

(H) *Provisions for flood hazard reduction*.

(1) *General standards*. In all areas of special flood hazard, all development sites including new construction and substantial improvements shall be reasonably safe from flooding, and meet the following provisions:

(a) New construction and substantial improvements shall be designed or modified and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy;

(b) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable State of Florida requirements for resisting wind forces;

(c) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;

(d) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

(e) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, including duct work, shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;

(f) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems;

(g) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters;

(h) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;

(i) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is in compliance with the provisions of this section shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this section;

(j) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is not in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall be undertaken only if said non-conformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced;

(k) All applicable additional Federal, State of Florida, and local permits shall be obtained and submitted to the Floodplain Administrator along with the application for development permit. Copies of such permits shall be maintained on file with the development permit. State of Florida permits may include, but not be limited to, the following:

(i) Southwest Florida Water Management District: in accordance with Chapter 373.036 Florida Statutes, Section (2) (a) – Flood Protection and Floodplain Management;

(ii) Department of Community Affairs: in accordance with Chapter 380.05 F.S. Areas of Critical State Concern, and Chapter 553, Part IV F.S., Florida Building Code;

(iii) Department of Health: in accordance with Chapter 381.0065 F.S. Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems; and

(l) Standards for subdivision proposals and other new proposed development (including manufactured homes):

(i) Such proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;
(ii) Such shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
(iii) Such proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

(m) When proposed new construction and substantial improvements are partially located in an area of special flood hazard, the entire structure shall meet the standards for new construction.

(n) When proposed new construction and substantial improvements are located in multiple flood hazard risk zones or in a flood hazard risk zone with multiple base flood elevations, the entire structure shall meet the standards for the most hazardous flood hazard risk zone and the highest base flood elevation.

(2) *Specific standards*. In all A-Zones where base flood elevation data have been provided (Zones AE, A1–30, A (with base flood elevation), and AH) the following provisions, in addition to those set forth in subsection 6.8(H)(1) shall apply:

(a) *Residential construction*. All new construction and substantial improvement of any residential building (including manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to no lower than one foot (1') above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, there must be a minimum of two openings on different sides of each enclosed area sufficient to facilitate automatic equalization of flood hydrostatic forces in accordance with standards of subsection 6.8(H)(2)(c).

(b) *Nonresidential construction*. All new construction and substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or nonresidential building (including manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to no lower than one foot (1') above the base flood elevation. All buildings located in A-Zones may be flood-proofed, in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building components, together with attendant utilities and sanitary facilities, below the base flood elevation plus one foot are water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied using the FEMA Floodproofing Certificate. Such certification along with the corresponding engineering data, and the operational and maintenance plans shall be provided to the Floodplain Administrator.

(c) *Enclosures below the lowest floor*. New construction and substantial improvements that include fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the lowest floor shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.

(i) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

1) Provide a minimum of two openings on different sides of each enclosed area having a total net area of not less than one (1) square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot (1') above adjacent interior grade (which must be equal to or higher in elevation than the adjacent exterior grade); and
3) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided they provide the required net area of the openings and permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.

(ii) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor shall solely be used for parking of vehicles, storage, and building access. Access to the enclosed area shall be minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door), limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door), or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator); and

(iii) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be finished or partitioned into separate rooms.

(d) *Standards for manufactured homes and recreational vehicles*.

(i) All manufactured homes that are placed, or substantially improved within Zones A1-30, AH, and AE, on sites (i) outside of an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, (ii) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, (iii) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or (iv) in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, the lowest floor be elevated on a permanent foundation to no lower than one foot above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(ii) All manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision that are not subject to the provisions of subsection 6.8(H)(2)(d)(i) must be elevated so that either:

1) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to no lower than one foot above the base flood elevation, or
2) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least an equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above the grade and securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

(iii) All recreational vehicles must either:

1) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days,
2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions), or
3) Meet all the requirements for new construction, including anchoring and elevation standards in accordance with subsections 6.8(H)(2)(d)(i) and (ii).

(e) Adequate drainage paths around structures shall be provided on slopes to guide water away from structures within Zone AH.

(f) *Standards for waterways with established base flood elevations, but without regulatory floodways*. Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in subsection 6.8(B), where streams exist for which base flood elevation data has been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency without the delineation of the regulatory floodway (Zones AE and A1–30), the following provisions, in addition to those set forth in subsections 6.8(H)(2) (a) through (e), shall apply:

(i) Until a regulatory floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, or other development including fill shall be permitted within the areas of special flood hazard, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the City.

(ii) Development activities which increase the water surface elevation of the base flood by more than one foot (1') may be allowed, provided that the developer or applicant first applies – with the City's endorsement – for a conditional FIRM revision, and receives the approval of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

(g) *Standards for waterways with established Base Flood Elevations and Floodways*. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in subsection 6.8(B), are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the high velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and have significant erosion potential, the following provisions, in addition to those set forth in 6.8(H)(2) (a) through (e), shall apply:

(i) Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments within the regulatory floodway unless certification (with supporting technical data) by a registered professional engineer is provided through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice demonstrating that encroachments would not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge.

(ii) Development activities including new construction and substantial improvements within the regulatory floodway that increase the base flood elevation may be allowed, provided that the developer or applicant first applies, with the City's endorsement, for a conditional FIRM revision, and receives the approval of FEMA.

(iii) When fill is proposed, in accordance with the permit issued by the Florida Department of Health, within the regulatory floodway, the development permit shall be issued only upon demonstration by appropriate engineering analyses that the proposed fill will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood in accordance with subsection 6.8(H)(2)(g)(i).

(3) *Specific standards for A-Zones without base flood elevations and regulatory floodways*. Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in subsection 6.8(B), where there exist A Zones for which no base flood elevation data and regulatory floodway have been provided or designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Require standards of subsection 6.8(H)(1).

(b) Require that all new subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions) greater than 50 lots or five (5) acres, whichever is the lesser, include within such proposals base flood elevation data. Standards set forth in subsection 6.8(H)(2) shall apply.

(c) The Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review, and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State of Florida, or any other source, in order to administer the provisions of this section. When such data is utilized, provisions of 6.8(H)(2) shall apply. The Floodplain Administrator shall:

(i) Obtain the elevation (in relation to the mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including the basement) of all new and substantially improved structures;

(ii) Obtain, if the structure has been floodproofed in accordance with the requirements of 6.8(H)(2)(b) the elevation in relation to the mean sea level to which the structure has been floodproofed; and

(iii) Maintain a record of all such information.

(d) Notify, in riverine situations, adjacent communities, the appropriate state agency, and the Southwest Water Management District prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit copies of such notifications to FEMA.

(e) Assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.

(f) Manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. They must be elevated and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, and lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This requirement is in addition to applicable State of Florida and local anchoring requirements for resisting wind forces.

(g) When the data is not available from any source, in accordance with standard set forth in 6.8(H)(3)(b) of this section, the lowest floor of the structure shall be elevated to no lower than three feet (3') above the highest adjacent grade. Standards set forth in 6.8(H)(2) shall apply.

(4) *Standards for AO-Zones*. Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in subsection 6.8(B), are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet (1'-3'), where a clearly defined channel does not exist and the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions, in addition to 6.8(H)(1), apply:

(a) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures in all AO Zones shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the Flood Insurance Rate Map plus one foot. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated to no less than two feet (2') above the highest adjacent grade.

(b) All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential structures shall:

(i) Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated to at least two feet (2") above the highest adjacent grade, or

(ii) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely floodproofed to no less than one foot (1') above that level to meet the floodproofing standard specified in subsection 6.8(H)(4)(b)(i).

(c) Adequate drainage paths around structures shall be provided on slopes to guide water away from structures.

(d) Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall meet the non-elevation design requirements of 6.8(H)(2).

6.9. Springs Protection.

(A) *Purpose and intent.* The City acknowledges the importance of protecting groundwater and surface water resources. The intent of this section is to require development to be designed and constructed in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to springs and groundwater quality and preserves aquifer recharge.

(B) *Mapping and data.* The City shall map the location of any springs identified by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. The City shall collect and evaluate able information about the resource such as the spring's magnitude, extent of the springshed, and its hydrogeology.

(C) *Buffers required.* All development will be required to be clustered away from all spring heads and spring runs. A natural upland buffer shall be provided adjacent to the spring head and associated spring runs. Within the required buffer, there shall be no placement of impervious surfaces. The natural upland buffer shall be maintained to the following standards:

(1) A 150 foot wide minimum buffer is required from the ordinary high water line of a spring head;

(2) A 50 foot wide minimum buffer is required from the ordinary high water line of a spring run;

(3) The buffer areas around spring heads may be planted with the native plants and grasses recommended in the Florida Friendly Landscaping guidelines provided by the Florida Friendly Yard and Neighborhood program; and

(4) The buffer shall be designed to accommodate a vegetated swale to provide filtering of stormwater runoff.

(D) *Springs protection plan required.* If a spring head or spring run is located on a development site, a springs protection plan is required prior to site plan or subdivision approval. The springs protection plan shall address the following:

(1) Establish the area encompassing the springshed;

(2) The identification of karst features. A 50' foot buffer is required from all karst features;

(3) Drainage basins with direct surface water discharge into a spring head or spring run shall provide Outstanding Florida Waters 1.5 times water treatment criteria as required by the Southwest Florida Water Management District;

(4) Irrigated turf grass will be restricted from spring head and spring run buffers and limited to a maximum of 50% of the open space in drainage basins with direct surface water discharge into a spring head or spring run; and

(5) List the best management practices (BMPs) to be utilized within the development. The City encourages the BMPs contained within the Protecting Florida's Springs Manual-Land Use Planning Strategies and Best Management Practices in developing the spring's protection plan. The following BMPs shall be incorporated at a minimum:

(a) The clearing of native vegetation within the buffer areas is prohibited;

(b) Maximizing preservation of natural areas and use of drought tolerant and native or approved non-invasive and drought-tolerant plant landscaping

that is compatible with and characteristic of the natural environment, climate, and soils of City.

(c) Elimination of the use of fertilizers within the buffers and creation of a fertilizer free zone that minimizes groundwater and surfaced water pollution;

(d) Irrigation practices that conserve water within the springshed;

(e) An open space system that minimizes impervious surface to provide for aquifer recharge;

(f) Using clustering and other forms of conservation development approaches that minimize overall impact;

(g) Using vegetated swales, shallow retention areas, and small basin drainage areas that help to improve stormwater water quality and mimic pre-development hydraulic conditions; and

(h) Utilizing domestic waste treatment and disposal systems which maximize removal of nitrogen and minimize contamination of groundwater.

6.10. Tree Protection.

(A) *Purpose.* The purpose of this section is to establish rules and regulations in conformance with Ordinance No. 594 adopted by the City Commission on April 14, 2008 governing the protection of trees and native vegetation within the City of Wildwood, to encourage the proliferation of trees and native vegetation as well as their replacement within the City, in recognition of their importance and their meaningful contribution to a healthy, beautiful and safer community attributable to their carbon dioxide absorption, oxygen production, dust filtration, wind and noise reduction, soil erosion protection, wildlife habitat, surface drainage improvement, beautification and aesthetic enhancement of improved and vacant lands, and the general promotion of the health, safety, welfare and well-being of the community.

(B) *Tree City USA program.* The City of Wildwood desires to be an active participant of the Tree City USA program as set forth by the National Arbor Day Foundation. The City shall adopt and enact administrative procedures necessary to meet the standards, as specified by the Arbor Day Foundation, to be a recognized participant in this program.

(C) *Applicability.* The terms and provisions of this section shall apply to all trees and native vegetation located on real property as follows:

(1) All real property upon which any designated protected, specimen or historic tree is located;

(2) All vacant and undeveloped property;

(3) All property that is redeveloped;

(4) The yard areas of all developed property, excluding developed and owner-occupied single-family detached or attached dwellings; and

(5) All trees and native vegetation located within any street right-of-way, parks and other public places of the City

(D) *Exceptions*.

(1) The following are exempt from the provisions of this section:

(a) Trees and native vegetation located on properties with existing owner-occupied single-family detached or attached dwelling lots;

(b) Trees and native vegetation located within the proposed building and driveway footprint of previously platted but unimproved single-family detached or attached dwelling lots.

(c) Trees and native vegetation located in state-licensed, governmental and commercial plant or tree nurseries or botanical gardens in which the trees are planted for the sale or intended sale to the general public in the ordinary course of business;
(d) Trees and native vegetation in active commercial operation for bona fide agricultural purposes;
(e) Trees, which due to natural circumstances are no longer viable and/or present a current or potential hazard to persons and property, as determined by a licensed landscape architect or certified arborist;
(f) Trees, which are too close to existing structures so as to endanger such structures;
(g) Trees that interfere with utility services, create unsafe vision clearance or constitute a safety hazard as determined by the Development Services Department;
(h) Trees that occur in the location of planned or future public utility services or public roads;
(i) Trees with a diameter breast height (DBH) of less than ten (10) inches.
(j) Trees that lie within jurisdictional wetlands or other natural areas that will be placed in a permanent conservation easement or tract, or that obtain a permit to impact and mitigate the wetland.

(2) *Residential uses*. Any property zoned or used for single-family or two-family residential purpose which is effectively cleared of trees under the above exemptions, shall not be eligible for changes to a more intensive land use for a period of three (3) years after the site is cleared.

(3) *Noxious species.* The following types of trees are considered undesirable, noxious or invasive and shall be exempt from the provisions of this section:
(a) Australian Pine (Casuarina);
(b) Cajeput or Punk Tree (Melaleuca quinquenervia);
(c) Chinaberry (Melia azedarch);
(d) Ear Tree (Enterlobium cyclocarpum);
(e) Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus);
(f) Florida Holly or Brazilian Pepper (Schinus terebinthifloius);
(g) Paper Mulberry (Broussonetia papyrifora);
(h) Silk Oak (Grevillea robusta);
(i) Chinese Tallow Tree (sapium sebiferum);
(j) Mimose (Albizzia julibrissin);
(k) Poisonwood or Florida Poison Tree (Metopium toxiferum); and
(l) Any other tree defined as undesirable, noxious or invasive by the State of Florida.

(4) *Special exceptions due to emergencies.* During a period of an emergency such as a hurricane, tropical storm, tornado, or flood, the requirements of this section may be waived by the Development Services Department. The removal of all trees destroyed or harmed during such an emergency by natural forces which are beyond saving or which are a hazard to public safety shall be exempt from the provisions of this section for a period of thirty days following such occurrence, provided that the Development Services Department is notified of the intended removal at least twenty-four hours prior to the removal.

(E) *Definitions.* The following definitions shall apply only to this section of this Chapter:

(1) *Abusive pruning*. Cutting of the branches or trunk of a tree in a manner that will substantially reduce the overall size of the tree area or destroy the natural shape or appearance of the tree. Topping and removal of more than ¼ of the crown of a tree in any twelve month period are abusive pruning practices;

(2) *Buildable area*. The portion of the site on which a structure or improvement may be erected;
(3) *Canopy tree.* A tree having an average mature spread or crown over thirty feet;
(4) *Development.* Any proposed material change in the use or character of land, including but not limited to the placement of any structure or site improvement on land. When appropriate to the context, development may refer to the act of issuing any building permit;
(5) *Diameter breast height (DBH).* The diameter of a tree as measured four-foot, six-inches (4'-6") above the finished grade;
(6) *Drip line.* A vertical line that runs from the outermost circumference of the tree branches and extends to the ground;
(7) *Drought tolerant.* Various plant species that survive on natural rainfall without the need for supplemental irrigation after establishment;
(8) *Historic tree.* Any tree, except undesirable, noxious or invasive, with a diameter breast height (DBH) of thirty-six inches or larger;
(9) *Indigenous.* Species of plant or vegetation, which is native to the State of Florida;
(10) *Invasive species.* Any non-indigenous species that crowds out or takes over native species habitats;
(11) *Landscaping.* Landscaping shall consist of any of the following or combination thereof: Living material such as but not limited to, grass, ground covers, shrubs, vines, hedges, and trees. Landscaping may include, for accent purposes, nonliving material such as, but not limited to, rocks, mulch, pebbles, decorative walls or fences, but excluding paving;
(12) *Native vegetation.* Self-supporting, indigenous species of plants, reasonably capable of growing and surviving in the climatological areas of the City;
(13) *Non-viable.* A tree that is not capable of existing and continuing to provide the biological or aesthetic qualities associated with a healthy, functioning tree resource.
(14) *Noxious.* Any non-indigenous species that crowds out or takes over native species habitats.
(15) *Park trees.* "Park trees" are defined as trees, shrubs, bushes, and all other woody vegetation in public parks and all areas owned by the City;
(16) *Person.* The term "person" shall include individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity, and shall include the plural as well as the singular;
(17) *Protected tree.* Any tree, except undesirable, noxious or invasive species, and any individual tree determined to be non-viable by a licensed landscape architect or certified arborist, with a diameter breast height (DBH) of ten (10) inches or larger;
(18) *Removal.* The term "removal" shall include remove, removing, or actual displacement or effective displacement through damaging.
(19) *Site.* That parcel of land for which any permit from the City is sought;
(20) *Street trees.* "Street trees" are defined as trees, shrubs, bushes, and all other woody vegetation on rights-of-way on either side of all lanes, streets, avenues, or ways within the City;
(21) *Specimen tree.* Any tree, except undesirable, noxious or invasive species, and any individual tree determined to be non-viable by a licensed landscape architect or certified arborist,, with a diameter breast height (DBH) of eighteen inches or larger;
(22) *Tree.* A woody or fibrous perennial plant with an upright trunk which normally grows, or is capable of growing, in the central and north-central area of Florida to an overall height of a minimum of fifteen feet and to a minimum DBH (diameter breast height) of not less than four (4) inches as measured four feet, six inches (4'-6") above the existing grade;

(23) *Topping.* The severe cutting back of limbs or trunks within the crown of a tree so as to remove the normal canopy and alter the natural growth habit of the tree;

(24) *Yard.* The open space on the same lot with a principal building which is unoccupied by buildings or paving;

(F) *City Tree Board.* There is hereby created and established a City Tree Board for the City of Wildwood, Florida, which shall be the Wildwood Improvement Committee, a previously established official committee created by the Mayor and City Commission with a complimentary mission to that of a 'Tree Board'.

(1) *Board appointments*. Appointments to the Tree Board will be made by majority vote of the City Commission and shall serve at their pleasure. The size of the membership of the board is not restricted and the City Commission may make replacement or additional appointments at any time.

(2) *Compensation*. Members of the Tree Board shall serve without compensation.

(3) *Tree Board duties and responsibilities*. It shall be the responsibility of the Tree Board to study, investigate, counsel, and develop and/or update annually, and administer a written plan for the care, preservation, pruning, planting, replanting, removal or disposition of trees and shrubs in parks, along streets, around City buildings and in other public areas. Such plan will be presented annually, by August 1, to the City Commission and, upon their acceptance and approval, shall constitute the official comprehensive tree plan for the City of Wildwood, Florida, for each fiscal year (October 1 to September 30 of the following year).

(4) *Tree Board operation.* The Tree Board shall choose its own officers, make its own rules and regulations, and keep minutes of its meetings. A majority of the members present shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

(5) *Interference with Tree Board*. It shall be unlawful for any person to prevent, delay, or interfere with the actions of the City Commission as recommended by the City Tree Board, or any of its agents, or servants, while engaging in and about the planting, cultivating, mulching, pruning, de-rooting, spraying or removal of any street tree, park tree, or trees on private grounds, as authorized in this section.

(6) *Review by City Commission.* The City Commission shall have the right to review the conduct, acts, and decisions of the Tree Board. Any resident may appeal any decision or ruling in connection with the City tree program to the City Commission who may hear the matter and make the final decision.

(G) *Tree and native vegetation protection.*

(1) During construction and development, all reasonable steps necessary to prevent destruction or damage to trees and native vegetation shall be taken. Unless otherwise authorized by a tree removal permit, trees and native vegetation destroyed or receiving major damage must be replaced by trees and vegetation of equal environmental value, as specified by the Development Services Department, before occupancy or use.

(2) During construction, unless otherwise authorized by a tree removal permit, no excess soil, additional fill, equipment, liquids, or construction debris shall be placed within the drip line of any tree that is required to be preserved in its original location.

(3) No attachments or wires other than those of a protective and non-damaging nature shall be attached to any tree during construction or development.

(4) Unless otherwise authorized by the tree removal permit, no soil shall be removed from within the drip line of any tree that is to remain in its original location.

(5) Protective barriers and measures:

(a) All protective barriers shall be installed and maintained for the period of time beginning with the commencement of any land clearing or building operations and ending with the completion of the permitted clearing or building construction work on the site;

(b) The applicants for a tree removal permit shall, at the time of application, designate an on-site representative for the installation and maintenance of all tree and shrub protective barriers. The representative shall be responsible for supervising the removal of all existing vegetation permitted to be removed. The representative shall be on-site at all times during the vegetation clearing operations;

(c) The circumference of an area to be preserved shall be protected during land development and construction by placing 2-inch by 2-inch (2”x2”) wood stakes a maximum of 20 feet apart around the perimeter and by tying fluorescent ribbon, survey flagging, etc., from stake to stake along the perimeter of the areas to be preserved.; and

(d) When protection of individual trees is required, a protective barrier shall be placed around the perimeter of the base at a distance not less than the drip line unless otherwise specified in writing by a licensed landscape architect or a certified arborist.

(H) *Permits.* Allowing for the exceptions noted in Sec. 6.10(D), no person, directly or indirectly, shall cut down, destroy, remove, move, or effectively destroy through damaging, a protected tree, specimen tree, or historic tree, without first obtaining a tree permit. Removal of trees as defined in this Section without first obtaining a permit shall be determined unlawful and shall incur immediate remedial measures pursuant to Section 6.10(T) outlined below.

(I) *Application.* Permits required by this section shall be obtained by making application for the permit through the Development Services Department. The application shall include a written statement specifying the location of the property, the expected land use, and indicate the reasons for the removal, relocation, or replacement of trees thereon. The application shall be accompanied by two (2) copies of a legible site plan drawn to a minimum scale of 1-inch equals 20-feet (1”=20’) unless, in the discretion of the Development Services Department, it has been determined that a lesser detailed scale site plan of the area involved, either in whole or in part, will be sufficient for the purposes of this section, in which case an appropriate substitution shall be acceptable. Aerial photographs having a minimum scale of 1-inch equals 50-feet (1’=50’) may be substituted at the discretion of the Development Services Department if adequate site plan information is supplied on the aerial photographs.

(J) *Site plan information.* Site plans submitted in connection with applications for permits required by this section shall include the following information, which shall be summarized in legend form on the plan:

(1) Location of all existing or proposed structures, improvements, and site uses, properly dimensioned, and referenced to property lines, setback and yard requirements, and spatial relationships;

(2) Existing and proposed site elevations, grades, and major contours;

(3) Location of existing and proposed utility services;

(4) The common or botanical names, sizes, and locations of all trees on the site greater than or equal to 10” DBH, designating those as well as areas of native vegetative cover which are respectively to be retained, removed, relocated, or replaced. Groups of trees or native vegetation which are all within close proximity may be designated as “clumps” with the predominate type, estimated number and average DBH noted.

(5) Total DBH inches of all trees to be removed on the site;
(6) Total DBH inches of live oak trees to be removed on site shall be specifically listed;
(7) Total DBH inches of replacement trees;

(K) *Alternate site plan information.* If there are no trees or native vegetation located on the site to be developed which are required to be protected under the provisions of the section, the applicant shall so state in their application for permit. If such statement is substantiated by a field inspection of the site by the Development Services Department, the applicant shall be relieved of the necessity of supplying unnecessary or unimportant information.

(L) *Application processing and review.* Upon receipt of a completed application, the Development Services Department shall examine, review, and respond. A field inspection of the site will be performed if deemed necessary. The application shall also be referred to other City departments or other governmental agencies as may be necessary or required in order to determine whether any adverse effects will be incurred as to the general welfare of the public, adjacent properties or public services and facilities. Following any necessary on-site inspections by the Development Services Department and comments received from appropriate departments or other governmental agencies, the permit application will be approved, disapproved, approved with conditions, or deemed not required in accordance with the provisions of this section. The Development Services Department may, at its sole discretion, require the applicant to provide supportive data from a licensed landscape architect or a certified arborist to substantiate the information provided on the application or to provide additional information deemed necessary by the City.

(M) *Tree removal requirements.* No tree permit shall be issued allowing for the removal of trees unless one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The tree is located in the buildable area or yard area where a structure or improvement is to be placed and it unreasonably restricts the permitted use of the property and:
    (a) The tree cannot reasonably be relocated elsewhere on the property.
    (b) The tree cannot be reasonably relocated off-site because of the age, type, or size of the tree.
(2) The tree is diseased, injured, determined to be non-viable and/or to present a current or potential hazard to persons and property as determined by a licensed landscape architect or certified arborist, too close to existing or planned structures, interferes with existing or planned utility service, creates unsafe vision clearance or conflicts with other ordinances or regulations as determined by the Development Services Department.
(3) It is in the welfare of the general public that the tree be removed for a reason other than set above.

(N) *Tree relocation or replacement requirements*.

(1) Pursuant to an application for a tree permit, the applicant is encouraged and allowed, where practical, to relocate a tree to an appropriate new location on the site. The relocation of a tree shall be performed in accordance with accepted forestry practices after evaluating the species, size, quality, and number of trees.
(2) An applicant may be required to replace a tree being removed with another tree to be located elsewhere on the site. All replacement trees shall be of a type that will attain an overall height at maturity of at least fifteen (15’) feet and a DBH of at least four (4”) inches, and shall be a minimum of eight (8’) in overall height with a DBH of two (2”) inches when planted.
(3) All replacement trees must be indigenous to the State of Florida and selected from the list of “Official Tree Species for Wildwood, Florida” as described in section 6.10(S).

(O) *Permit conditions*.

(1) As a condition of issuing a tree permit for the removal and subsequent replacement of trees to meet the provisions of this section, the Development Services Department will review the species, condition, and location of all trees proposed for removal, and direct the applicant regarding the replacement of trees on either a one-for-one basis or an inch-for-inch basis, depending on the contributory value of the of the individual trees in relation to the development of the site.

(2) The replacement basis will be determined upon consideration given to the species, age, size, structure, durability, health and canopy mass of trees proposed for removal, and whether the site plan could reasonably be modified to preserve those trees proposed for removal, if they are deemed to be of high value. Replacement is required for removal of live oak trees. Replacement of any other trees shall be required at the discretion of the Development Services Director, or its designee. Where practical, any live oaks that are removed shall be replaced with new live oaks. It shall be the Development Services Director's sole discretion to determine what constitutes as "practical" in this instance.

(3) If it is determined that it is not reasonable or practical to relocate or replace trees on the site, the Development Services Department shall designate an appropriate public location within the City for the relocation or replacement of said trees. The City may, at its sole discretion, require a commensurate monetary payment in lieu of relocated or replacement trees, as follows.

(a) For each viable Live Oak tree removed that has a DBH greater than 18" but less than 36," the applicant shall pay $50.00

(b) For each viable Live Oak tree removed that has a DBH greater than 36," the applicant shall pay a base fee of $100.00, plus an additional $5.00 for each DBH inch over 36."

(P) *Issuance.* If the Development Services Department, based on its findings and recommendations from staff, is satisfied that the work of removing, relocating or replacing trees and shrubs, described in the application for permit and site drawings filed therewith, conform to the requirements of this section and other applicable laws, the approved permit will be forwarded for issuance to applicant. Payment of all applicable permit fees is required at the time the permit is issued.

(Q) *Dead or diseased trees on private property*. The City shall have the right to cause the removal of any dead, diseased, or non-viable trees on private property within the City, when such trees constitute a hazard to life and property, or harbor insects or disease which constitutes a potential threat to other trees within the City. The City will notify in writing the owners of such trees. Said owners, at their own expense, shall comply with removal within sixty days after the date of service of notice. In the event of failure of owners to comply with such provisions, the City shall have the authority to remove such trees and charge the cost of removal and disposal to the owners or otherwise recoup costs by any approved City code enforcement avenue available.

(R) *Trees on public property and right-of-ways.*

(1) *Tree care*. The City shall have the right to plant, prune, maintain and remove trees, plants and shrubs within the lines of all streets, alleys, avenues, lanes, squares and public grounds, as may be necessary to insure public safety or to preserve or enhance the symmetry and beauty of such public grounds. The City Tree Board may recommend removal of any tree or part thereof which is in an unsafe condition or which by reason of its nature is injurious to sewers, electric power lines, cable, gas lines, water lines or other public improvements or is affected with any injurious fungus, insect or other pest. This section does not prohibit the planting of street trees by adjacent property owners providing that the selection and location of said trees is approved by the Development Services Department.

(2) *Tree toping*. It shall be unlawful as a normal practice for any person, firm, or City department to top any street tree, park tree or other tree on public property. Topping is defined as the severe cutting back of limbs to stubs larger than three inches (3") in diameter within the tree's crown to such a degree so as to remove the normal canopy and disfigure the tree. Trees severely damaged by storms or other causes, or certain trees under utility wires or other obstructions where other pruning practices are impractical may be exempt from this section at the recommendation of the Development Services Department.

(3) *Pruning and corner clearance*. Every owner of any tree overhanging any street or right-of-way within the City shall prune the branches so that such branches shall not unduly obstruct the light from any street lamp or obstruct the view of any street intersection and so that there shall be a clear space of eight feet (8') above the surface of the sidewalks and thirteen feet above street surfaces. Said owners shall remove all dead, diseased, or dangerous trees, or broken and decayed limbs, which constitute a menace to the safety of the public. The City shall have the right to prune any tree or shrub on private property when it interferes with proper spread of light, or interferes with visibility of any traffic control device or sign on passage of vehicles up to a height of thirteen feet above the road surface. The City shall also have the right to sever roots that interfere with public or private underground utilities, in utility easements or on City streets or public property.

(4) *Spacing of street trees*. The spacing of street trees should be in accordance with the three (3) species classes listed in this section, and unless determined otherwise by a licensed landscape architect, no trees should be planted closer together than the following:

(a) Small trees, fifteen feet;
(b) Medium trees, thirty feet;
(c) Large trees, fifty feet, except in special plantings designed or approved by the Tree Board.

(5) *Distance from curb and sidewalk*. Subject to clear zone requirements, the distance trees may be planted from curbs and sidewalks shall be in accordance with the three (3) species size classes listed in this section, and no trees may be planted closer to any curb or sidewalk than the following:

(a) Small trees, four feet (4');
(b) Medium trees, six feet (3');
(c) Large trees, twelve feet (12'), unless specified with appropriate root barrier material by a licensed landscape architect or unless as part of a special project designed or approved by the Tree Board.

(6) *Distance from street corners, fire hydrants and underground utilities*. No street tree shall be planted closer than twenty feet from any street corner, as measured from the point of nearest intersecting curbs or curb lines. No street tree shall be planted closer than fifteen feet from any fire hydrant. No tree shall be planted in a location where the roots at maturity might reasonably be expected to interfere with existing, future or projected utility lines.

(7) *Telephone, cable, electric, water, wastewater and gas utilities*. No tree shall be planted without first requesting a "locate" of underground lines by the respective utility(s). Only tree species classified as small trees shall be planted under existing overhead utility lines.

(8) *Abusive pruning and topping*. Abusive pruning or topping, as defined in section 6.10(E), of any trees preserved or installed to meet the provisions of this section shall be a violation of this section.

(S) *Official tree species*. The following list constitutes the official tree species for the City of Wildwood. No species other than those included in this list may be planted as street trees, park trees or as

trees planted in other public places. Trees not included in the official tree species list will be considered by the Development Services Department for use in landscaping on private property provided they are drought tolerant and are not invasive or noxious.

TABLE 6-13: Tree Species

Small Trees	Medium Trees	Large Canopy Trees
Dahoon Holly	Dogwood	Bald Cypress
Jerusalem Thorn	Cabbage or Date Palm	Winged or Chinese Elm
Chickasaw Plum	Redbud	Red Maple
Bottlebrush	Golden Rain Tree	Live Oak
Pindo Palm	American Holly	Green Ash
Cherry Laurel	Loblolly Bay	Sweetgum
Ligustrum	Pumpkin Ash	Southern or Sweet Bay Magnolia
Yaupon Holly	Crape Myrtle	Shumard or Turkey Oak

(T) *Violation*. A violation of this Section shall be considered unlawful. Unlawful removal of trees shall incur immediate remedial measures, as outlined below.

(1) *Fine*. Anyone who unlawfully removes a tree as outlined in this section shall be required to pay a commensurate amount equal to the contributory nature of the tree. If total unlawful removal of trees on the site is less than 36," the applicant shall pay $100.00 per caliper inch unlawfully removed. If total unlawful removal of trees on site is greater than 36," the applicant shall pay $200.00 per caliper inch unlawfully removed. If DBH is unknown, the applicant shall pay a flat rate of $2,000.00 per tree unlawfully removed.

(2) *Mitigation and replacement*. Any live oak trees unlawfully removed shall be immediately replaced according to Section 6.10(O), in addition to the applicable fine for unlawful removal. If it is determined impractical to replace trees on-site, the applicant shall provide replacement trees on public property. Commensurate monetary payment for removal of Live Oak trees shall not apply to those Live Oak trees which were unlawfully removed.

(3) *Permit restriction*. Any person who unlawfully removes trees without a permit shall not be allowed to obtain a tree removal permit for the property on which trees were unlawfully removed a period of up to one (1) year after the above immediate remedial measures are completed.

6.11. Archaeological Sites.

(A) *Intent*. The intent of this section is to protect and perpetuate the natural and cultural heritage of significant historic and/or archaeological sites and structures for the benefit, education and enjoyment of future generations. To protect the public interest in historic and/or archaeological sites and structures from adverse activities, land uses, excavations, construction, destruction and other impacts, and to prevent the unnecessary removal of historic structures or archaeological artifacts.

(B) *Prohibited activity.* Within the City of Wildwood, it shall be unlawful for any person, group, organization or agency to knowingly and/or willfully damage, alter, destroy, deface, renovate, relocate, excavate or otherwise disturb any known or designated historic or archaeological resource

without prior and appropriate authorization from the City Commission and from any additional state or federal regulatory agency with applicable jurisdiction.

(C) *Archaeological survey requirement.* Within the City of Wildwood, any person(s), company, organization or governmental agency engaged in or promoting activities which unearth, uncover, or otherwise reveal any suspected archaeological site, burial, artifact, or other remains, shall be required to immediately notify the City Manager's office as to the nature, size and exact location of the suspected find. In addition, the City Manager shall have authority to request an archaeological survey from a representative of an authorized agency or qualified archaeologist before development in any area known or documented to contain historic resources. An archaeological survey is required if the development meets one of the following criteria:

(1) The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
(2) The site is within a district listed on the National Register of Historic Places; or
(3) The site has been identified and designated by the City, following a professionally conducted survey or study, to be of local importance (whether or not it is to be submitted for inclusion of the Florida Master Site File or for consideration for the National Register of Historic Places).

(D) *Commencing construction*. If the presence of historic resources is confirmed, all activities, permits and/or exemptions associated with that portion of subject site shall be temporarily suspended until initial site inspection, subsequent evaluation and site release to continue work is issued by the City Manager. Construction shall not begin until the state has determined the archeological significance of the discovery and the restrictions which shall be imposed on development. Development may continue in areas which will not impact the site of the discovery. All subsequent excavations, removals, preservations, designations, displays or mitigation concerning a potential, known, or designated archaeological site, must be approved by the City Commission upon recommendation by the Department of State.

6.12. Design District Standards.

(A) *Intent.* In order to implement the policies of the comprehensive plan and to enhance an attractive physical built and natural environment within the City, the City shall maintain design requirements for all developments, residential and nonresidential, as stated herein. The City of Wildwood Design District Standards are supplemental documents of this Code intended to promote imagination, innovation and variety by focusing on design principles and encouraging creative solutions which serve the following purposes:

(1) Promote high quality growth that will create a sense of place and community through the use of design and building materials;
(2) Encourage a diversity of housing styles, shapes and materials in order to create variety in the streetscape;
(3) Ensure that different building types are integrated architecturally in order to give the project a harmonious appearance;
(4) Encourage local characteristics and the creation of visual richness through architectural materials and details;
(5) Cultivate civic pride and community spirit by maximizing the positive impact of growth and by creating a public realm and providing social gathering areas such esplanades, plazas, and courtyards to add interest and variety to the townscape.
(6) Ensure that building facades are designed to a human-scale, for aesthetic appeal, pedestrian comfort, and compatibility with the design character of the project;

(7) Ensure that the massing of larger commercial buildings is softened in a variety of ways, including the use of projecting and recessed sections, to reduce their apparent overall bulk and volume;
(8) Provide a safe and attractive pedestrian streetscape and environment;
(9) Design buildings for multiple uses, with the integration of offices and/or residential units; and
(10) Project and enhance property values within the community.

(B) *Applicability*. The City of Wildwood design district standards shall determine the applicability of the requirements as well as any possible exemptions to the requirements. All properties shall be contained within one of the following design districts:
(1) Highway;
(2) Downtown;
(3) Community;
(4) Neighborhood;
(5) Industrial; or
(6) Residential

(C) *Components.* The Design District Standards shall address the following at a minimum:
(1) Delineation of districts;
(2) Configuration of blocks of lots;
(3) Building orientation and placement;
(4) Building design;
(5) Circulation and access;
(6) Neighborhood design;
(7) Requirements for energy efficiency;
(8) Sidewalks and streetscape;
(9) Multi-modal provisions;
(10) Landscaping; and
(11) Maintenance standards.

6.13. Wellhead Protection.

(A) *Intent.* The intent of this section is to protect existing and proposed public wellfields from the possibility of contamination by controlling the type of uses within the vicinity of such wellfields.

(B) *Wellhead protection zone* (WPZ). The area within a 500 foot radius of any public well utilized for public potable water wells is hereby defined as a wellhead protection zone (WPZ). The City shall protect WPZs through the following measures:
(1) *Regulated uses*. The following uses will not be permitted within a WPZ unless adequate measures are implemented to ensure wellhead protection to the satisfaction of the City Engineer, FDEP, SWFWMD and other appropriate City officials:
(a) Sanitary or industrial landfills or other surface impoundments;
(b) Wastewater treatment plants, percolation ponds and similar facilities, except for single-family residential on-site wastewater disposal facilities (septic systems);
(c) Facilities that produce, use, or store hazardous materials at or above established threshold amounts listed in Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, 42 U.S.C. a. 11001 et seq. (SARA) and the Florida Hazardous Materials Emergency Response and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1988, F.S. Chapter 252, Part II (Florida Substance List);

(d) Junkyards or salvage operations;
(e) Borrow pits or mines;
(f) Activities that require the storage, use, or transportation of restricted substances, agricultural chemicals, petroleum products, hazardous toxic waste, medical waste, etc;
(g) Excavation of waterways or drainage facilities that intersect the water table. Stormwater management systems constructed under SWFWMD permits and not discharging contaminants are exempt.
(h) Feedlots or other commercial animal facilities.

(2) Within 200 feet of any public well the following criteria shall apply:
(a) *Existing wells*.
(i) No septic systems shall be installed;
(ii) All existing development not currently connected to central water and sewer shall be required to connect within one (1) year after being notified that such facilities are available.
(b) *Future wells*. There shall be no development within the radius.

(3) Sewer mains and surface water treatment systems shall not be located within 100 feet of any public well per FDEP requirements.

(4) *New well fields*. To avoid possible contamination, the City shall not permit new well fields without conducting environmental analyses which consider known and potential pollution sources within the area of influence of the proposed well.

Chapter 7 – Concurrency Management

7.1. General Provisions. 7-1
7.2. Administration of Concurrency Review and Approval. 7-1
7.3. Levels of Service. 7-4
7.4. Measurement of Level of Service Standards. 7-5
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7.1. General Provisions.

(A) *Purpose and intent.* Public facilities and services needed to support development shall be available concurrent with the impacts of such development pursuant to this Chapter. Concurrency is a finding that the public facilities and services necessary to support a proposed development are available, or will be made available, concurrent with the impact of development. The provisions of this section are designed to provide a systematic process for the review and evaluation of all proposed development for its impact on basic public facilities and services in order to meet the requirements of concurrency.

(B) *Concurrency requirement.* No final development order shall be granted for a proposed development until there is a finding that public facilities and services included in this Chapter have sufficient capacity at or above their adopted LOS to accommodate the impacts of the development, or that improvements necessary to bring facilities up to their adopted LOS will be in place concurrent with the impacts of the development, as defined herein. Transportation and public schools facilities are not subject to the concurrency requirements of this Chapter. The public facilities subject to concurrency include the following:

(1) Potable water;
(2) Sanitary sewer;
(3) Recreation;
(4) Solid waste; and
(5) Drainage (stormwater).

(C) *Monitoring concurrency*. The Concurrency Management System (CMS) shall measure the potential impact of any development activity upon the minimum acceptable Level of Services established in section 7.3 and shall determine the amount of available capacity for all facilities and services and assign reservation through issuance of a building permit signifying capacity availability. If the applicant increases the intensity or density of the project proposal during any stage in the development approval process, a new concurrency evaluation and subsequent certificate will be required. On or before October 1st of each year, the Development Services Department shall develop a concurrency baseline statement which shall be effective for one (1) year after its issuance. The baseline statement shall include the public facilities subject to concurrency.

7.2. Administration of Concurrency Review and Approval.

(A) *Concurrency review.* The City shall perform a concurrency review for development applications, except as provided in subsection 7.2(C). The Development Services Department shall be responsible

for conducting all concurrency reviews as required by this Chapter. Concurrency reviews shall be initiated upon receipt of a concurrency determination application form provided by the City. The application shall include an application fee. Each concurrency determination application will be reviewed on a first-come, first-served basis.

(B) *Concurrency stages*.

(1) *Preliminary concurrency review*. The Development Services Department shall review proposed projects early in the development approval process to notify applicants of any potential concurrency issues. The Development Services Department shall notify the applicant of any potential capacity issues. At this stage, concurrency reservation is not required. The Development Services Department shall review the following development applications for a preliminary concurrency review:

(a) Comprehensive plan amendment;

(b) Rezonings (non planned developments) and special exceptions; and

(c) Planned developments.

(2) *Preliminary concurrency determination.* A preliminary concurrency determination is a specific concurrency determination for a project. All applications for a preliminary concurrency determination will be reviewed in accordance with this Chapter. At this stage, concurrency reservation is recommended. The Development Services Department shall conduct a preliminary concurrency review and determine if any of the public facilities subject to concurrency have sufficient capacity to accommodate the impacts of the development. Preliminary concurrency determination shall be required for:

(a) Site plans (multi-family residential and nonresidential);

(b) Conditional uses; and

(c) Subdivisions.

(3) *Concurrency reservation*. The issuance of a preliminary concurrency certificate may be accompanied with a concurrency reservation, should the applicant chose to reserve concurrency. The concurrency reservation shall be issued in writing by the Development Services Director and shall include the public facilities for which the concurrency is being reserved in accordance with this Code and other City regulations. Reservation of potable water and sanitary sewer concurrency may require an approved developer's agreement at the discretion of the City Manager.

(4) *Final concurrency determination.* A certificate of final concurrency must be obtained prior to approval of a building permit which authorizes construction of a new building, expansion of an existing building, increase the intensity of use, or change of use which requires a new certificate of occupancy. Prior to the issuance of a certificate of final concurrency, all impact fees must be paid to the appropriate agency and a concurrency reservation is needed. A final concurrency certificate is valid for one (1) year from approval. While the final concurrency certificate is valid, the applicant must obtain a building permit within the specified said timeframe. The final certificate of concurrency then will be valid as long as the building permit is active.

(5) *Project phasing/timing of improvements*. Public facility improvements associated with a phased development may likewise be phased; however, a schedule shall be established for the construction of all public improvements as necessary to accommodate the entire development prior to the issuance of a building permit. The schedule of facility improvements shall ensure that all facility improvements necessary to accommodate the impacts of the development (or portion thereof) for which a certificate of occupancy has been applied shall be in place prior to the issuance of the certificate. Under no

circumstances shall the final certificate of occupancy be issued for a project unless all facility improvements required by the development permit or development agreement have been completed.

(6) *Project deferrals/development moratoriums*. If, at any time the City's inventory of public facilities capacities indicates that a public facility has dropped below its adopted level of service, then the City shall cease to issue development permits for projects which would impact the deficient facility(s) or area of facility operations, as defined within this Chapter. Such a suspension or moratorium on the issuance of development permits shall continue until such time as the adopted LOS standard is reestablished or the comprehensive plan is amended to reflect a lower, acceptable community standard for the facility(s) in question.

(7) *Concurrency denials*. In the event that the City's concurrency review reveals that the proposed development would generate public facility impacts beyond that which can be absorbed by available capacity, the City shall ensure that there is a financial or other legally binding commitment to ensure that public facilities necessary to correct the anticipated deficiency will be in place concurrent with the impacts of the proposed development. Should the City and/or a developer be unable to provide such assurances, the project shall be denied. Projects denied due to failure to meet requirements, but for which all other land development requirements have been met, shall be placed on a prioritized list for approval once facility improvements have been made.

(8) *Capacity reservation for public purpose*. The City may reserve capacity for a particular land area or specific land use, providing such reservation is in accord with a specific development or redevelopment which serves an overriding public purpose. Any such capacity reservations shall be noted in the annual report on public facilities and capacities made available to the City Commission and the public each October.

(C) *Exemptions.* The following are exempt from concurrency determination:

(1) Existing nonresidential buildings proposed to be modified, altered or repaired, unless the modification will increase square footage or increase the intensity of use. Where existing projects (residential or nonresidential) seek expansion which will increase the number of dwelling units or square footage for nonresidential projects, only the net increase or expansion shall be subject to concurrency review;

(2) Vested subdivision plats proposed to be modified, unless modification creates additional lots;

(3) Development with a final development order proceeding to completion;

(4) Replacement of existing residential units unless there is an increase in number of units;

(5) All additions and renovations to residential buildings that do not increase the number of dwelling units;

(6) All renovations to nonresidential buildings that do not increase the number of square feet of any use and do not introduce a new use;

(7) Permits for individual single family detached dwelling units not located within a subdivision.

(D) *Assignability and transferability.* A certificate of concurrency or a concurrency determination shall run with the land and shall transfer to a successor in interest to the original applicant upon written disclosure of such transfer to the Development Services Department. A transferee applicant must also assume in writing on form acceptable to the City Attorney all commitment, responsibilities, and obligations of the prior applicant, including all special conditions of the certificate of concurrency determination.

7.3. Levels of Service.

(A) *Minimum Levels of Service.* The following Levels of Service which shall be used for concurrency review(s) are adopted for potable water, sanitary sewer, recreation and open space, solid waste and drainage in the capital improvements element of the comprehensive plan and are established as follows:

TABLE 7-1: POTABLE WATER

Potable Water	*LOS*
1 ERU	300 gpd

TABLE 7-2: SANITARY SEWER

Sanitary Sewer	*LOS*
1 ERU	250 gpd

TABLE 7-3: RECREATION

Recreation Facility	*LOS*
Neighborhood Parks	2 acres per 1,000 population
Community Parks	3 acres per 1,000 population
Regional Parks	5 acres per 1,000 population

TABLE 7-4: SOLID WASTE

Solid Waste	*LOS*
1 Person	2.04 lbs/day

TABLE 7-5: DRAINAGE (STORMWATER)

Stormwater facilities shall be designed to accommodate the water quality and quantity standards that follow:	
Water Quantity:	Peak post-development runoff shall not exceed peak pre-development runoff rates for the 25-year, 24-hour storm in open basins. The entire post-developed runoff volume for the 100-year, 24-hour storm shall be contained onsite for projects within closed basins.
Water Quality:	Treatment of stormwater runoff shall be required for all development, redevelopment and, when expansion occurs, existing developed areas. The stormwater treatment system or systems can be project specific, serve sub-areas within the City or be a system to serve the entire City. Regardless of the area sewed and in accordance with Chapter 17-25, F.A.C., the stormwater treatment systems must provide a level of treatment for the runoff from the first one (1) inch of rainfall for projects in drainage basins of 100 acres or more, or as an option for projects with drainage basins less than 100 acres, for the first one-half (1/2) inch of runoff in order to meet receiving water quality standards of Chapter 17-302, Section 17-302.500, F.A.C. Stormwater discharge facilities shall be designed so as to not lower receiving water quality or degrade the receiving water body below the minimum conditions necessary to assure the suitability of

	water for the designated use of its classification as established in Chapter 17-302, F.A.C. It is intended that the standards in these citations are to apply to all development and redevelopment and that any exemptions or exceptions in these citations including project size thresholds, are not applicable

(B) *Transportation facilities level of service*. The level of service standards on transportation facilities listed in Table 7-6 is not regulatory or subject to concurrency review. The standards shall provide a basis for the City to monitor congestion, coordinate needed improvements, and make recommendations on development applications where applicable.

TABLE 7-6: TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES LEVEL OF SERVICE

Roadway Classification	*LOS*
FIHS (SR 35/US 301, SR 44, Florida's Turnpike)	Established by FDOT
Principal Arterial	D
Minor Arterial	D
Collector	D

7.4. Measurement of Level of Service Standards.

(A) *Potable water.* Potable water concurrency shall be determined by:

(1) Adding the total capacity of existing facilities for the relevant facilities that will serve the proposed development, together with any additional capacity to be provided by new facilities that will become available at the time a building permit is required for the proposed development;

(2) Subtracting from that number the existing average daily demand as set forth in the average of the last six (6)months operations report produced by the water department;

(3) Further subtracting any capacity that has been reserved through the execution of a developer's agreement, measured by using the adopted LOS of 300 gallons per day per home or equivalent residential unit (ERU).

(B) *Sanitary sewer.* Sanitary sewer concurrency shall be determined by:

(1) Identifying the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant that will serve the proposed development based on the permitted capacity of the relevant facility, together with any additional capacity to be provided by new facilities that will be available at the time a building permit is required for the proposed development;

(2) Subtracting from that number the existing average daily demand as set forth in the average of the last six (6)months operations report produced by the wastewater department;

(3) Further subtracting any capacity that has been reserved through the execution of a developer's agreement, measured by using the adopted LOS of 250 gallons per day per home or equivalent residential unit (ERU).

(C) *Equivalent residential unit (ERU) determination for potable water and sanitary sewer.* Potable water and sanitary sewer connection fees shall be based upon ERU factors (see TABLE 7-8) which shall be calculated and imposed based solely upon relevant factors which affect proportionate share of the capital costs of the water and sewer system. The ERU factors shall be applied and imposed in the following manner:

(1) One (1) equivalent residential connection (ERU) shall, for the purposes of this section have an assigned value of 1.000. One (1) Water ERU is hereby established and determined to be equal to flow of three hundred (300) gallons per day (GPD) and one Wastewater ERU is determined to be equal to flow of two hundred fifty (250) gallons per day (GPD). Historical data for ERU determination may be submitted for consideration to the Development Services Director.

(2) The equivalent residential unit determination for the following uses have been determined based upon historical statistical data (for each type of establishment ERU is determined by multiplying the number of units in the establishment times the ERU factor). This list is not all inclusive and shall be used for planning purposes only. If the proposed use is not listed it shall be the responsibility of the project engineer/applicant to meet with City officials to discuss the flow rates. It shall be the responsibility of the project engineer/applicant to determine and certify the water and wastewater uses for all projects.

TABLE 7-8: ERU CONVERSION FACTORS

Type of Use	Basis of Factor	Factor
Residential		
Single Family Residence (single family detached or attached)	Per Unit	1.000
Multi-Family (1 or 2 Bedroom apartment or condominium)	Per Unit	0.833
Multi-Family (3+ Bedroom apartment or condominium)	Per Unit	1.000
Mobile Home (1 or 2 Bedrooms)	Per Unit	0.667
Mobile Home (3+ Bedrooms)	Per Unit	0.833
Nonresidential		
ACLF	Per Bed	0.550
Bar or Lounge	Per Seat	0.150
Barber/Beauty Shop/Salon	Per Chair	0.900
Church/Auditorium/Theatre	Per Seat	0.017
Gas Station	Per Restroom	1.500
Hospital	Per Bed	0.833
Laundromat	Per Machine	1.330
Medical Office	Per Doctor	0.833
Motel/Hotel	Per Room	0.500
Nursing Home	Per Bed	0.400
Office/Retail	Per 1,000 S.F. Floor Area	0.334
Restaurant/Cafe	Per Seat	0.150
RV Park/Campground	Per Rental Space	0.500
Service Station	Per Bay	0.250
Tiny House	Per Unit	0.333
Warehouse	Per 1,000 S.F. Floor Area	0.200

(D) *Solid waste.* Solid waste concurrency shall be determined by:

(1) Identifying the total capacity of the Sumter County transfer station together with any additional capacity to be provided by new facilities that will be available at the time a building permit is required for the proposed development.

(2) Subtract the project demand using the adopted LOS of 2.04/lbs per person per day.

(E) *Stormwater drainage.* The City shall require developments to meet the requirements of this Code and to obtain permits from Southwest Florida Water Management District during the development approval process. A copy of the approved permit shall be supplied to the City by the applicant.

(F) *Recreation and open space.* Adequate capacity of parks and recreational facilities shall apply only to development permits, or those portions of development permits, which propose residential development. Concurrency shall be determined through the project data pertaining to the proposed development under consideration which shall be provided by the applicant, and which shall, at a minimum, contain the total number of residential dwelling units proposed by type. The Development Services Department shall evaluate the impact of the proposed development and determine whether the development generates the need for a neighborhood park, community park, or regional park in accordance with the adopted LOS. If the required facilities are not provided on-site, a binding developer's agreement shall provide for alternative provision within one (1) year of the start of home construction on the project site.

7.5. Appeal Procedures.

(A) *Appeal process.* An applicant for a certificate of concurrency may file an appeal with the Board of Adjustment of any decision made by the Development Services Director within 30 days from the date the action was taken. All such appeals shall state the reasons why such an appeal is being taken. The Development Services Director shall schedule the hearing of the appeal in front of the Board of Adjustment within 30 days following receipt of the application. The Development Services Director must review the appeal and prepare a report which contains the Director's findings and recommendation.

(B) *Board of adjustment hearing.* All appeals shall be heard at a meeting of the Board of Adjustment. All interested parties shall have a right to appear before the Board of Adjustment and address specific concerns related to the appeal. All such hearings shall be conducted in compliance with the rules of procedure for the Board of Adjustment. The time and place schedules for hearing shall be given to the applicant in writing. The final decisions of the Board of Adjustment must be reached within 60 days following the receipt of the appeal by the Development Services Department.

7.6. RESERVED.

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Chapter 8 – Planned Developments

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8.1. Intent.

The standards and procedures of this Chapter are not intended as an avenue for relaxing requirements set forth in the Land Development Regulations; the intent of this Chapter is to promote design flexibility and to permit planned diversification and integration of uses and structures. The City Commission shall have authority to establish limitations and regulations for the project to protect the public's health, safety and welfare. In doing so, planned developers are intended to:

(1) Promote more efficient and economic uses of land;
(2) Encourage compatible and harmonious development of contiguous lands;
(3) Promote home ownership opportunities for all residents of the community;
(4) Provide flexibility and variety to meet changing needs, technologies, economics, and consumer preferences;
(5) Be totally controllable based on the needs of the City, in terms of the impact on the proposed site and surrounding neighborhoods;
(6) Require uses of land which reduce transportation needs as well as conserve energy and natural resources;
(7) Preserve to the greatest extent possible, and utilize in a harmonious fashion, existing landscaping features and amenities;
(8) Provide for more usable and suitably located recreational facilities, open spaces and scenic areas, either commonly owned or publicly owned;
(9) Lower development and building costs by permitting smaller networks of infrastructure and the use of more economical building types and shared facilities;
(10) Permit the combining and coordinating of architectural styles, building forms, and building relationships within a development; and
(11) Administer mixed use developments in conformance with the goals and objectives of the comprehensive plan.

8.2. Procedure.

(A) *Pre-application conference.* A pre-application conference is mandatory for all applications for planned developments. The purpose of the pre-application conference is for the applicant to become familiar with City requirements and expectations and to encourage an efficient application

process. Applicants are encouraged to provide pertinent information to the Development Services Director in advance of the meeting. The Development Services Director shall determine the appropriate persons and parties to be in attendance at the pre-application conference.

(B) *Application.* An application for planned development is required for all planned development proposals. The application shall be submitted to the office of the Development Services Director and include supporting documents and analyses specified on the application. If the application is from anyone other than a City official or board, the payment of such fees as have been established by the City Commission shall be submitted.

(C) *Sufficiency.* The Development Services Director shall review the application for completeness. Upon determination of completeness, the applicant shall be given notice of the Project Review Committee meeting within seven (7) days of the meeting.

(D) *Project Review Committee.* The Project Review Committee shall review all applications for planned development. The Project Review Committee shall review the application in accordance with section 1.6(B) of this Code. All comments of the Project Review Committee shall be included in the staff report and presented to the Planning and Zoning Board.

(E) *Planning and Zoning Board.* The Planning and Zoning Board shall hold a duly noticed public hearing to consider the application for planned development. The Planning and Zoning Board shall review the proposed application and make recommendations to the City Commission.

(F) *City Commission.* The City Commission shall hold a duly noticed public hearing and shall approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application in accordance with section 3.3(C) (5) of this Code.

(G) *Approval.* The City Commission may approve a PD only after substantial, competent evidence has been presented that allows the Commission to make the following findings:

(1) The request is consistent with the comprehensive plan and the future land use map;
(2) The uses of other property in the neighborhood for purposes already established will not be substantially impaired or diminished;
(3) Adequate public facilities are available or an agreement has been established that will provide these improvements in a reasonable time frame;
(4) Granting the application will not allow a type or intensity that is premature or out of character in relationship to the vision of the surrounding area; and
(5) Whether the proposed change will constitute a grant of special privilege to the applicant.

(H) *Zoning overlay map.* In accordance with the section 3.2(D), the City shall maintain a zoning overlay map that illustrates the various planned developments throughout the City. After City Commission approval of a planned development the zoning overlay map shall be modified to include the planned development. The zoning overlay map shall be available for public inspection and shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) Boundary of the planned development;
(2) The name of the planned development; and
(3) The ordinance number and adoption date.

8.3. Required Documentation and Analyses.

(A) The application for planned development shall require accompanying documentation and/or analyses in support of the application. Such documentation and analyses shall include:

(1) *Traffic impact study (TIS).* The applicant shall submit a TIS pursuant to section 1.17 of this Code. The TIS shall be conducted no later than one (1) year prior to the submittal date.
(2) *Environmental assessment.* A professionally conducted survey of native vegetative communities shall be required for all proposed planned development sites. The

Development Services Director may waive this requirement in situations where the site has been previously developed. This survey shall be conducted by an ecologist, biologist, or similar professional and shall include an inventory of wildlife, as well as state and federally listed endangered and threatened animal and plant species, and species of special concern. The assessment shall be conducted no later than one (1) year prior to the submittal date. The environmental assessment shall address at a minimum:

(a) Wildlife and listed species populations within the proposed development site;
(b) The feasibility and availability of onsite management and protection of identified wildlife and listed species;
(c) The appropriateness of mitigating the impacts of development by the relocation of the listed species to an acceptable off-site location, in the event that on-site protection is shown to be ineffective.

(3) *Preliminary concurrency analysis.* In addition to the TIS, the applicant shall prepare a preliminary concurrency analysis that calculates the projected demands generated by the proposed project and shall state the availability of such facilities in relation to the project. The Development Services Department shall review the preliminary concurrency analysis in accordance with subsection 7.2(B)(1).
(4) *Map series.* The applicant shall provide a series of maps as required on the application for planned development.
(5) Any additional documentation or analyses required on the application for planned development or determined during the pre-application conference.

8.4. Conceptual Plan.

(A) The application for planned development shall be accompanied by a conceptual plan of the proposed project. The purpose of the conceptual plan is to provide the City with general information with respect to the type, character, scale and intensity, as well as the phasing of the proposed project in order for the City to evaluate the potential impacts of the project and to demonstrate the suitability of the site. The level of detail contained within the conceptual plan will be determined during the pre-application conference at the discretion of the Development Services Director, but the following information, at a minimum, shall be included on the conceptual plan:

(1) Legal description of the property;
(2) Map illustrating the location of the project in context with the City;
(3) The zoning of parcels adjacent to the project;
(4) Density and intensity of land uses and their location throughout the site with tabulations by acreage and percentages thereof;
(5) Location of all recreation facilities, open spaces and preservation areas with tabulations by acreage and percentages thereof;
(6) The number, type and location of residential buildings and dwelling units;
(7) The square footage and location of all nonresidential buildings;
(8) The internal transportation network and facilities including provisions for pedestrian, multi-modal and transit where applicable;
(9) Identification of the adjacent external transportation network;
(10) Location of nearest potable water, sanitary sewer, and reuse lines in relation to the project;
(11) In the case of plans which call for project to take place over a period of years or in phases, a schedule showing the time within which application for final approval is intended to be filed for each phase of the project;

(12)Applicable zoning district(s), underlying Future Land Use, and Design District; and
(13)Any additional data, plans or specifications pertinent to the proposed project determined at the pre-application conference.

8.5. Project Phasing.

(A) *Intent.* It is the intent of this Code that, to the extent possible, each approved planned development is carried through to completion in the manner in which it is approved; therefore, each phase of the project will be expected to follow the development program. These phases shall be so located, designed and arranged that, should for any reason the full planned development not be developed, the completed portion will be self contained.
(B) *Consistency.* All such phases shall, in their timing, nature, intensity and location, be determined to be consistent with the larger planned development and to contribute to its completion in a unified manner. Where such consistency cannot be achieved, it will be necessary to seek approval of modifications to the planned development.
(C) *Public facilities and infrastructure.* To ensure that all needed improvements, public facilities and infrastructure will be provided for each phase of construction,
    (1) All public facilities and infrastructure needed to support the project phase shall be planned, designed and in place before any building permits can be issued in each phase of the planned development.
    (2) The density and intensity contained within a single phase may exceed the maximum allowable density and intensity allowed; however, the total density and intensity for the planned development as a whole shall not exceed the maximum allowable density and intensity.

8.6. Planned Development Agreement.

(A) *Adoption by ordinance.* The planned development agreement shall by adopted by ordinance by the City Commission. The planned development agreement shall be a governing document of the development and shall set the guidelines by which a planned development is developed.
(B) *Components.* The planned development agreement shall contain the following at a minimum, as applicable:
    (1) Name of property, applicant, or petitioner;
    (2) Legal description of the property;
    (3) Statistical information such as:
        (a) Total acreage of the site;
        (b) The number of residential units per dwelling type (single family detached, single family attached, apartment/ condominium units, units within a mixed use building);
        (c) The number of nonresidential land uses by type and size (gross square footage) to be allowed; and
        (d) The minimum amount of open space acreage to be retained.
    (4) A phasing schedule for the proposed project (or for each phase, if applicable);
    (5) A statement providing a detailed listing of the performance standards to be adhered to by the planned development including standards for building setbacks, lot frontages, residential densities, floor area ratios, impervious surface ratios, building heights, right-of-way widths and other standards which may be applicable to the proposed development;

(6) A statement indicating the project's adherence to the design district standards. Any deviation from those standards shall be specifically stated in the agreement;
(7) Measures for water and energy conservation;
(8) Applicable environmental considerations such as habitat and wetland preservation, wetland buffer areas, and mitigation strategy;
(9) Access and transportation considerations;
(10) Entity responsible for maintenance of open space and common areas;
(11) Demonstration of internal and external interconnectivity for infrastructure, open space and environmental systems; and
(12) Expiration date of the agreement.

(C) *Expiration*. If no significant construction has started on the approved planned development within 24 months after approval, the planned development agreement shall lapse and be of no further effect. If a planned development agreement lapses under the provisions of this Chapter, the planned development agreement shall be void. Planned development agreements associated with Developments of Regional Impact may be for a period of five (5) years.

(D) *Request for extension.* The City Commission may extend the planned development agreement for periods of up to 12 months provided the applicant can demonstrate why said development was delayed under the original approval.

8.7. Types.

(A) *Residential planned developments* (RPD). Residential planned developments shall be allowed in all single use residential future land use map designations except for Agriculture-10 and Agriculture-5.

(B) *Commercial/industrial planned developments* (CIPD). Commercial/industrial planned developments shall be allowed in all single use nonresidential future land use map designations.

(C) *Mixed use planned developments* (MUPD). All properties with a mixed use designation on the future land use map with the exception of properties designated as Residential/Institutional/Office (RIO) or Residential Mixed Use (RMU) must proceed through the development process as a planned development.