



MILTON PLANNING BOARD
Regular Meeting Agenda

February 18, 2025
5:30 PM
6738 Dixon Street
Milton, FL 32570

- 1. Open Meeting with Invocation & Pledge of Allegiance**
- 2. Review and Approval of Agenda**
- 3. Approval of Minutes**
 - Item # 2025-3109
 - Approval of Minutes from February 4, 2025, meeting
- 4. Citizen Comments**
- 5. Economic Development Update**
- 6. New Business**
- 7. Old Business**
 - Item # 2025-3110
 - UDC Update - Commercial Fences
 - Item # 2025-3111
 - Review of UDC Articles 13 & 14
- 8. Planning Department Update**
- 9. Adjournment**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, any person requiring special accommodations to participate in this meeting is asked to advise the City at least 48 hours before the meeting by contacting City Hall, 6738 Dixon Street, Milton, or by calling 983-5410.

"If any person decides to appeal any decision made by the board, agency, or commission, with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he or she will need a record of the proceedings, and that for such purpose, he or she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based." FS 286.0105



Agenda Item # 2025-3109

Approval of Minutes from February 4, 2025, meeting

MEETING DATE

February 18, 2025

PREPARED BY

BACKGROUND

SUMMARY

RECOMMENDATION

ATTACHMENTS

1. MPB February 4, 2025, Minutes

MILTON PLANNING BOARD

February 4, 2025

The Milton Planning Board met on Tuesday, February 4, 2025, at 5:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall.

PRESENT: Steve Dobbs
Jimmy Messick
Bruce Predmore
Melissa Simpson
Greg Scoville
Amber Leek
Laura Austin

Tim Milstead, Planning Director
Melissa Short, Administrative Assistant

OTHERS: Councilman Mike Cusack and Councilman Larry McKee

The meeting was called to order at 5:30 p.m. Jimmy Messick made a motion to approve the agenda, seconded by Greg Scoville; approved 7-0. Jimmy Messick made a motion to approve December 17, 2024, minutes, seconded by Greg Scoville; approved 7-0.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT UPDATE:

Tim Milstead explained that there will be a Commercial Façade Grant application going before Council on February 11, 2025.

NEW BUSINESS:

UDC Update – Commercial Fences – Tim Milstead provided fence requirements and fence height in Non-Residential Districts for the board to review and to think about screening and buffering of commercial businesses and providing property boundaries. Mr. Milstead introduced this topic to the board to possibly research this topic because any UDC changes need to be reviewed by this board prior to going to Council. The board discussed possibly applying for a variance for Commercial Fences. There was discussion for staff to draft language to be approved by staff or by a variance presented to the BOA and to bring this back for the board to review. Tim Milstead said this will come back February 18th for discussion.

Review of UDC Articles 13 & 14 – Tim Milstead explained this item was referred by the City Council to be reviewed by this board. Mr. Milstead provided the downtown map to the board and for the board to look at the parking requirements within Article 14 for the RC-1 Zoning Districts and to look at the waivers for the stormwater management plan submission or requirements in Article 13. The board is going to research this more and will continue discussion at the next meeting.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT UPDATE:

Tim Milstead explained that 7-Brew is continuing construction, Walmart is continuing construction, there was a final inspection at Starbucks; Grovers should be opening soon, Heartland Dental is opening soon, McDonalds construction is delayed, Jersey Mikes opened, and Honeycomb Hair Design opened.

There was no further business to discuss, and the meeting was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.



Agenda Item # 2025-3110

UDC Update - Commercial Fences

MEETING DATE

February 18, 2025

PREPARED BY

BACKGROUND

SUMMARY

RECOMMENDATION

ATTACHMENTS

None



Agenda Item # 2025-3111

Review of UDC Articles 13 & 14

MEETING DATE

February 18, 2025

PREPARED BY

BACKGROUND

SUMMARY

RECOMMENDATION

ATTACHMENTS

1. Article 13 (1)
2. Article 14 (1)

ARTICLE 13. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

13.1 PURPOSE; JURISDICTION; APPLICABILITY; INTENT

- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this section is to provide a mechanism for the proper management of stormwater by ensuring that development activities do not adversely impact surface water and groundwater resources, and that adequate facilities are provided for the management of stormwater in terms of both quantity and quality.
- B. **Jurisdiction and applicability.** This section shall apply to all development and redevelopment activity within the city, with exemptions as noted below. Nothing in this section shall relieve the developer from complying with the state regulations in F.A.C. Ch. 62-25, and obtaining any required permits. Runoff calculations as required herein shall include stormwater originating in areas outside the city, which contribute to the total runoff for the site in question. The following exemptions and waivers shall apply:
- (1) *Exemptions from stormwater management plan submission:*
 - a. One single-family, duplex, triplex, or quadraplex structure, or equivalent residential development; provided it is not part of a larger plan of development or sale and; provided that, in the opinion of the Public Works Director or his designee, the development will not increase the rate or volume of runoff from the residential lot or deposit pollutants or sediments beyond the boundary of the residential lot; and
 - b. Developments, which discharge into a permitted regional stormwater discharge facility, which can meet appropriate treatment criteria.
 - (2) *Emergency exemptions.* This section shall not be construed to prevent the doing of any act necessary to prevent material harm to real or personal property as a result of a present emergency. Emergency exemptions shall be reported consistent with the requirements of Article 3.
 - (3) *Waivers:*
 - a. A waiver of the stormwater management plan submission may be requested by submitting information, including:
 - i. The name, address, and telephone number of the developer and owner;
 - ii. A description and drawing of the proposed development;
 - iii. The location of the development; and
 - iv. Any other information requested by the city.
 - b. The waiver may be granted if the information requested in subsection B(3)(a) of this section demonstrates that the development is not likely to:
 - i. Significantly increase the rate or volume of runoff;
 - ii. Have an adverse impact on a wetland, watercourse, or waterbody; or
 - iii. Significantly contribute to the degradation of the water quality.
 - c. Waivers of the stormwater management plan submission or requirements shall only apply to those developments, which limit the increase in impervious surfaces to 500 square feet or less

and those that limit increases to 1,000 square feet or less of approved pervious pavement surfaces. If a waiver is provided, the owner assumes the engineer's responsibility.

- d. Waivers of the detention requirements may be requested for developments located near the point of charge of major watersheds; provided that, in the opinion of the City Manager or his designee, runoff from the development will not increase the potential for flooding downstream.
- e. No development shall be exempt from the stormwater treatment requirements, except as indicated in subsection B(1) of this section.

C. **Intent.** The implementation of this Article is intended to accomplish the following:

- (1) Provide for reasonable use and development of property with minimum adverse effects to the environment;
- (2) Minimize public and private property damage resulting from erosion, sedimentation, flooding, and other stormwater-related problems;
- (3) Protect, restore, and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological quality and quantity of surface water and groundwater;
- (4) Minimize the transport of sediments and other pollutants to receiving waters;
- (5) Ensure that stormwater management systems are designed consistent with accepted engineering practices;
- (6) Promote the use of natural drainage features for stormwater management and discourage the alteration of such features;
- (7) Encourage the use of swales or other natural retention/detention system to increase infiltration, settle suspended solids, and remove pollutants;
- (8) Encourage the construction of drainage systems, which aesthetically and functionally approximate natural systems;
- (9) Facilitate recharge of groundwater systems;
- (10) Minimize adverse impacts from urbanization on the beneficial functioning of the hydrologic cycle;
- (11) Develop interagency relationships with other governmental units involved in stormwater management;
- (12) Require that developments be responsible for the provision of adequate stormwater controls in compliance with state stormwater requirements, or with more stringent requirements where necessary;
- (13) Provide special protection measures for waters with special quality designations, such as the Blackwater River, which is designated as an Outstanding Florida Waterbody by the state of Florida;
- (14) Ensure that future development and redevelopment activity complies with the city's adopted concurrency management system and related level-of-service standards;
- (15) Ensure the continuing adequacy of stormwater management systems by requiring proper maintenance and by implementing an effective inspection and enforcement program; and
- (16) Ensure the attainment of these objectives by requiring the approval and implementation of stormwater management plans for all activities, which may have an adverse impact upon community waters.

13.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS

A. Introduction and Purpose.

- (1) During the construction process, soil is the most vulnerable to erosion by wind and water. This eroded soil endangers water resources by reducing water quality and causing the siltation of aquatic habitat for fish and other desirable species. Eroded soil also necessitates the repair of sewers and ditches, and the dredging of lakes. In addition, clearing and grading during construction causes the loss of native vegetation necessary for terrestrial and aquatic habitat, which reduces and negatively impacts the healthy living environment for the citizens of the city.
- (2) As a result, the purpose of this local regulation is to safeguard persons, protect property, prevent damage to the environment and promote the public welfare by guiding, regulating, and controlling the design, construction, use, and maintenance of any development or other activity which disturbs or breaks the topsoil or results in the movement of earth on land in the city.

B. Permits.

- (1) No person shall be granted a site development permit for land disturbing activity without the city's approval of an erosion and sediment control plan. Land disturbing activities of one acre or more require a NPDES permit issued by FDEP.
- (2) No site development permit is required for the following activities:
 - a. Any emergency activity that is immediately necessary for the protection of life, property or natural resources.
 - b. Existing nursery and agricultural operations conducted as a permitted main or accessory use.
- (3) Permit submittal.
 - a. Each application shall bear the name and address of the owner or developer of the site, and of any consulting firm retained by the applicant together with the name of the applicant's principal contact at such firm, the address of the proposed development site, and shall be accompanied by a filing fee and completed on a form acceptable to the city.
 - b. Each application shall include a statement that any land clearing, construction, or development involving the movement of earth shall be in accordance with the erosion and sediment control plan, and that a certified contractor shall be responsible to ensure full compliance with these Land Development Regulations.
- (4) Review and approval.
 - a. The city will review each application for a site development permit to determine its conformance with the provisions of this local regulation. Within 30 days after receiving an application, the city shall, in writing:
 - i. Approve the permit application;
 - ii. Approve the permit application subject to such reasonable conditions as may be necessary to secure substantially the objectives of these regulation, and issue the permit subject to these conditions; or
 - iii. Disapprove the permit application, indicating the deficiencies and the procedure for submitting a revised application and submission.
 - b. Pending the preparation and approval of a revised plan, development activities shall be allowed to proceed in accordance with conditions established by the city.

-
- (5) Use.
 - a. No clearing, grading, cutting, or filling shall commence until erosion and sedimentation control devices have been properly installed and inspected by city staff in accordance with Subsection 13.6 between the areas to be disturbed and adjacent property, water bodies, watercourses, and wetlands.
 - b. Minimal clearing and excavation required for the installation or erosion and sedimentation control devices is allowed.
 - c. Erosion and sedimentation controls must be maintained until a permanent vegetative ground cover or other permanent controls are established. All disturbed areas shall be permanently stabilized through the establishment of ground cover upon completion of the development activities.
 - d. All new residential construction shall require sodding of the entire disturbed area of the lot. A certificate of occupancy will not be issued prior to placement of the sod.

C. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

- (1) The erosion and sediment control plan shall include:
 - a. A natural resources map identifying soils, forest cover, and resources protected under other sections of these regulations;
 - i. This map should be at a scale no smaller than one-inch equals 100 feet;
 - b. A sequence of construction of the development site, including stripping and clearing, rough grading, construction of utilities, infrastructure, buildings, and final grading and landscaping;
 - c. All erosion and sediment control measures necessary to meet the objectives of these regulations throughout all phases of construction and permanently, after completion of the site's development. Depending upon the complexity of the project, the drafting of intermediate plans may be required at the close of each season;
 - d. Sodding of all disturbed areas required. Types of sod, type and rate of lime and fertilizer application, and kind and quality of mulching for both temporary and permanent vegetative control measures; and
 - e. Provisions for the maintenance of control facilities, including easements.

- (2) Modifications to the plan.

- a. Major amendments of the erosion and sediment control plan shall be submitted to the city and shall be processed and approved, or disapproved, in the same manner as the original plans.
- b. Field modifications of a minor nature may be authorized by the city by written authorization to the permittee.

D. Design Requirements. Grading, erosion control practices, sediment control practices, and waterway crossings shall meet the design criteria set forth in the most recent version of the city or the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's (FDEP's) Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, and shall be adequate to prevent the transportation of sediment from the site to the city's satisfaction.

- (1) *Clearing and grading.*

- a. Clearing and grading of natural resources, such as forests and wetlands, shall not be permitted, except when in compliance with all other sections of these regulations and the appropriate State authorization.

-
- b. Clearing techniques that retain natural vegetation and retain natural drainage patterns, as described in the FDEP's Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, shall be used to the city's satisfaction.
 - c. Phasing shall be required on all sites disturbing greater than ten acres, with the size of each phase to be established at plan review and as approved by the city.
 - d. Clearing, except that necessary to establish sediment control devices, shall not begin until all sediment control devices have been installed and have been stabilized.
 - e. Cut and fill slopes shall be no greater than 2:1, except as approved by the city to meet other community or environmental objectives.
- (2) *Erosion control.* No erosion shall be allowed such that soil is discharged from the site of the adjacent public or private properties. Should sand erosion occur, the discarded soil should be removed within 24 hours and the permittee shall be subject to penalties as set forth in subsection 13.2(F).
- a. Soil must be stabilized within five days of clearing or inactivity in construction.
 - b. If sodding has not become established within two weeks, the city may require that a non-vegetative option be employed.
 - c. On steep slopes or in drainage-ways, special techniques that meet the design criteria outlined in the FDEP's Erosion and Sediment Control Manual shall be used to ensure stabilization.
 - d. Soil stockpiles must be stabilized, covered at the end of each workday or surrounded with silt fence.
 - e. Techniques shall be employed to prevent the blowing of dust or sediment from the site.
 - f. Techniques that divert upland runoff past disturbed slopes shall be employed.
- (3) *Sediment controls.*
- a. Sediment controls shall be provided in the form of settling basins or sediment traps or tanks, and perimeter controls as necessary.
 - b. Where possible, settling basins shall be designed in a manner that allows adaptation to provide long-term stormwater management.
 - c. Adjacent properties shall be protected by the use of an approved vegetated buffer strip, in combination with perimeter controls.
- (4) *Waterways and watercourses.*
- a. When a wet watercourse must be crossed regularly during construction, a temporary stream crossing shall be provided, and an approval must be obtained from the city, the State/District and/or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
 - b. When in-channel work is conducted, the channel shall be stabilized before, during and after work.
 - c. All on-site stormwater conveyance channels shall be designed according to the criteria outlined in the FDEP's Erosion and Sediment Control Manual.
 - d. Stabilization adequate to prevent erosion and sedimentation must be provided at the outlets of all pipes and paved channels.
- (5) *Construction site access.*
- a. A temporary access road shall be provided at all sites.

-
- b. Other measures may be required, at the city's discretion, in order to ensure that construction vehicles do not track sediment onto public streets, or washed into storm drains.

E. Inspection.

- (1) The city, or its designated agent, may make inspections as hereinafter required and shall either approve that portion of the work completed or shall notify the permittee wherein the work fails to comply with the erosion and sediment control plan as approved. Plans for grading, stripping, excavating, and filling work bearing the city's approval shall be maintained at the site during the progress of the work. In order to obtain inspections, the permittee shall notify the city at least two working days before the following:
 - a. Start of construction;
 - b. Erosion and sediment control measures are in place and stabilized;
 - c. Site clearing has been completed;
 - d. Rough grading has been completed;
 - e. Final grading has been completed; and
 - f. Final landscaping.
- (2) The permittee or his agent shall make regular inspections of all control measures in accordance with the inspection schedule outlined on the approved erosion and sediment control plan. The purpose of such inspections will be to determine the overall effectiveness of the control plan, and the need for additional control measures. All inspections shall be documented in written form and may be required to be submitted to the city at the time interval specified in the approved permit.
- (3) The city or its designated agent may enter the applicant's property as deemed necessary to make regular inspections to ensure the validity of the reports filed under subsection (E)(2) of this Subsection.

F. Enforcement.

- (1) *Stop work order; permit revocation.* In the event that any person holding a site development permit pursuant to these regulations violates the permit's terms or implements site development in such a manner as to materially adversely affect the health, welfare, safety or persons residing or working in the neighborhood or development site so as to be materially detrimental to the public welfare or injurious to property or improvements in the neighborhood, the city may suspend or revoke the site development permit.
- (2) *Violation and penalties.* No person shall construct, enlarge, alter, repair, or maintain any grading, excavation, or fill, or cause the same to be done, contrary to or in violation of any terms of these regulations. Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be deemed guilty of a civil infraction, and each day during which any violation of any of the provisions of these regulations is committed, continued or permitted, shall constitute a separate infraction. Upon conviction of any such violation, such person, partnership, or corporation shall be punished by a fine according to the category 3, Ordinance No. 1151-04 of the code enforcement for the city and shall be required to pay all costs of enforcement. In addition to any other penalty authorized by this section, any person, partnership, or corporation convicted of violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be required to bear the expense of such restoration.

G. Best Management Practices.

- (1) Erosion shall be minimized and sediment retained on the development site through the application of the following best management practices and others, such as those outlined in *Stormwater Best*

Management Practice (BMP) Selection and Implementation adopted by reference herein as a guide for Stormwater BMPs.

- (2) Allowable methods include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. Limiting the amount of clearing necessary;
 - b. Staging clearing activities to minimize the total area cleared at any one time;
 - c. Temporary gravel construction entrances;
 - d. Straw bale barriers are permitted but shall not be used extensively nor exclusively;
 - e. Silt fences;
 - f. Storm drain inlet protections;
 - g. Temporary diversion dikes;
 - h. Temporary sediment traps and basins;
 - i. Temporary stream crossings;
 - j. Seeding and sodding so as to establish ground cover; and
 - k. Erosion control and seeding mats.

H. Stormwater Sediment and Erosion Control Operation and Maintenance.

- (1) *Introduction and purpose.*
- a. After the construction period, homeowners and site operators need to maintain proper ground cover and landscaping to prevent soil erosion by wind and water. Erosion of soils from established private homes and other sites endanger water resources by reducing the water quality and increases municipal expenses. Eroded soil necessitates the repair of storm sewers and ditches, dredging of stormwater ponds and lakes.
 - b. As a result, the purpose of this regulation is to safeguard persons, protect property, prevent damage to the environment, lower maintenance expenses and promote the public welfare by guiding, regulating and controlling the maintenance of proper ground cover and landscaping in the city.
- (2) *Applicability.* These regulations shall apply to all property within the city limits, developed lands and undeveloped lands, unless explicitly exempted by an authorized enforcement agency.
- (3) *Responsibility for administration.* The city shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these regulations. The powers granted and duties imposed upon the authorized enforcement persons or entities acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the city shall be authorized by the city manager.
- (4) *General guidelines.*
- a. All soil erosion and stormwater runoff control facilities and measures shall be maintained in accordance with the permit conditions and acceptable maintenance procedures. All residential and commercial sites shall maintain sufficient ground cover and landscaping to prevent soil erosion by wind and water.
 - b. The person or organization responsible for the maintenance shall be the property owner (as designated in the current county tax roll), the occupant of the property and/or the person or organization designated in the soil erosion and stormwater runoff control plan and/or the permit applicant who submitted to the Planning and Development Department.

-
- c. The stormwater sediment and erosion control maintenance responsibility shall fall upon one of the following options:
 - i. The property owner;
 - ii. The property owners association or other nonprofit organization; provided that provisions for the financing of necessary maintenance are included in deed restrictions or other contractual agreements; and
 - iii. The city, via dedication and acceptance by the city on the final plat.
 - (5) *Maintenance agreement specifications.* If a maintenance agreement exists, it shall specify responsibilities for the financing maintenance and emergency repairs including, but not limited to, the procedures specified in these regulations.
 - (6) *Decision of maintenance option.* The planning and development director, in agreement with the city manager, and the certified stormwater inspector, will make the final decision of what maintenance option is appropriate in a given situation. Natural features, proximity of the site to lakes, streams and protected wetlands, extent of impervious surfaces, size of the site and potential need for ongoing maintenance activities will be considered when making this decision.
 - (7) *Easements.* The owners of all proposed developments which include stormwater management facilities, or which are located on land containing or bordering a watercourse, may be required to deed to the city adequate easements along such stormwater management facilities and/or watercourses in order to ensure proper access for inspection and maintenance.
 - a. Stormwater management easements shall be provided by the property owner, if necessary, for:
 - (i) access for facility inspections and maintenance; (ii) the preservation of the stormwater runoff conveyance; (iii) infiltration; and (iv) detention areas and facilities, including flood routes for the critical 100-year storm event. The purpose of the easement shall be specified in the maintenance agreement signed by the property owner.
 - b. Stormwater management easements are required for all areas used for off-site stormwater control, unless the city grants a waiver.
 - c. The planning and development director shall record the easements with the county court clerk prior to issuance of a permit.
 - (8) *Dedication of stormwater management facilities.* Facilities which pass the final inspection required by Subsection 13.6(C) and which, in the city staff's opinion, would reasonably function as an integral part of the city maintained stormwater management system shall be dedicated to the city and thereafter shall be maintained by the city. The city shall not assume the maintenance of any facility which is not designed or operating in accordance with this section.
 - (9) *Stormwater management facility and warranty period.* The developer or owner will maintain all stormwater management facilities for a period of two years from approval. All defects, erosion, and design flaws will be corrected to ensure proper function before final acceptance by the city. The failure to maintain and comply with this warranty requirement will be enforced pursuant to section 3.6, and subsection 13.2(H)(16).
 - (10) *Performance guarantees.*
 - a. Applicants proposing subdivision plats, road construction projects, or other development identified by the planning and development director with a high potential for soil erosion shall be required to post a cash escrow, letter of credit, or other acceptable form of performance security in an amount determined by the planning and development director, the city manager, and the certified stormwater inspector.

-
- b. Letters of credit, if used as a performance guarantee, shall extend for a minimum of the warrantee period, but no less than one year with the option of renewal. Letters of credit will be returned to the applicant when the site is certified by the licensed professional who designed the site plan and the site is completely stabilized to meet the requirements set forth by the planning and development director.

(11) *Construction certification by registered professional.*

- a. For any sites that required a professional site plan, a certification letter shall be submitted after soil erosion and stormwater runoff control facilities have been installed to affirm that the construction has been completed in accordance with the approved soil erosion and stormwater runoff control plan. This certification letter can be prepared by one of the following registered professionals:
 - i. Civil engineer;
 - ii. Land surveyor;
 - iii. Architect; or
 - iv. Landscape architect,
- b. If there are changes during the course of construction, the planning and development director may require final "as-built" drawings for final approval of the site work.

(12) *Certificate of compliance.* Upon receipt and approv

al of the certification letter, the planning and development director shall issue a notice of compliance to the property owner.

(13) *Finished floor elevation.*

- a. Minimum finished habitable floor elevations (excluding basements) shall be eight inches above finished grade. If no sod is installed, the elevation shall be ten inches above finished grade. The finished grade shall be sloped downward from the foundation 2½ inches within ten feet or less including sidewalks, patios and driveways and then sloped a minimum 1/16inch per foot to a positive drainage outfall.
- b. In all new subdivisions a sealed professional engineer's evaluation shall be required. The engineer's evaluation will include design data; calculations, drawings and applicable assumptions to establish the 100-year water surface profile for the area and shall be submitted to the city engineer. Upon review by the city engineer, a minimum finished habitable floor elevation of 14 inches above the expected 100-year water surface profile will be established and forwarded to the city Planning and Development Department where required.
- c. In areas determined by the city to be flood-prone with documented high-water elevations, a minimum finished habitable floor elevation of 18 inches above the high-water mark will be established by the city engineer. The finished floor elevation requirements shall be verified prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy by a certified elevation letter from a registered land surveyor or registered engineer.

These regulations are adopted to attempt to reduce flooding to habitable areas of single-family residences. It is recognized that no regulation will guarantee that such flooding will not occur. These regulations shall not be construed to impose any duty or liability against the city in relation to the enforcement of these regulations or in relation to any flooding which may occur.

(14) *Inspections.*

-
- a. Authorized city representatives may enter at reasonable times upon any property to conduct on-site inspections. Such inspections may take place before, during, and after any earth change activity for which a permit has been issued.
 - b. If upon inspection, existing site conditions are found not to be as stated in the permit or approved soil erosion, stormwater runoff control plan, or the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), the city permit will be invalid. No earth disrupting work shall be undertaken, or continued, until revised plans have been submitted and a valid permit issued.
 - c. Requests for revisions must be submitted to and approved by the planning and development director, in writing, before being effective, unless approved by the city field inspector on the site. If approved, a revised site plan shall be submitted for review and approval.

(15) *Stop work orders and emergency actions.*

- a. If necessary to ensure compliance with the permit requirements, standards, and other provisions of these regulations, or to protect the public health, safety and welfare, a city employee who is a state-certified stormwater inspector may issue a stop work order for the purpose of preventing or minimizing accelerated soil erosion, stormwater runoff, or other conditions posing imminent and substantial danger to public health, safety, welfare, or natural resources.
- b. If necessary to protect public safety or water resources, including lakes, streams, protected wetlands, and other receiving bodies of water, a city employee who is a state-certified stormwater inspector may, but shall not be required to, initiate emergency action to abate imminent and substantial danger and risk, subject to these regulations. No duty or liability of the city is created by this provision.
- c. Except as otherwise provided through maintenance agreements, the property owner may be held responsible for reimbursing the city for all costs incurred as a result of any emergency action, including administrative costs; provided that a finding is made that the property owner violated the provisions of these regulations, a permit, or an approved maintenance agreement, subject to these regulations.
- d. The stop work order, when issued, may require all specified earth changing activities to be stopped. A copy of the stop work order may immediately be submitted to other state and local agencies with regulatory jurisdiction.
- e. If a city employed state-certified stormwater inspector determines that soil erosion and sedimentation of the waters of this city has or will reasonably occur from a parcel of land in violation of these regulations, the city may seek to enforce these regulations by notifying the person who owns the land, by mail, with return receipt requested, of the city determination. The notice may contain a description of the specific soil and sedimentation control measures which, if implemented by the property owner, would bring the owner into compliance. At a minimum, this may include the maintenance of a grassed yard on all single-family home sites and at all commercial/industrial developments.
- f. A person who owns land subject to these regulations shall implement and maintain soil erosion and stormwater runoff control measures in conformance with these regulations within ten days after the notice of violation has been given as specified in subsection H(16) of this section.
- g. Grassed areas and other areas of erosion control shall not be used for the parking or storage of materials or supplies.

(16) *Enforcement action.* The general provisions are as follows:

- a. All earth changes in the city, including earth changes exempt from permit requirements, are subject to the enforcement provisions and penalties of these regulations.

-
- b. A person who owns land on which an earth change has been made that may result in or contribute to soil erosion or sedimentation of state waters, including any and all conveyance systems connected between the site and state waters, shall implement and maintain soil erosion and sedimentation control measures that will effectively reduce soil erosion or sedimentation from the land on which the earth change has been made.
 - c. The city shall notify the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and/or Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD) of all violations of the state regulations regarding stormwater regulations through appropriate state notification procedures.
 - d. Each act of violation, and every day upon which any violation shall occur or continues to occur, shall constitute a separate offense.
 - e. A person who has not complied with these regulations and who, after notice, refuses to implement and maintain soil erosion control and stormwater runoff control measures and facilities in conformance with these regulations shall be subject to a fine in accordance with category 3, Ordinance No. 1151-04 of the code enforcement of the city, plus the cost of prosecution.

13.3 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Development which is not exempt, and for which a waiver has not been issued pursuant to Subsection 13.1(B), shall submit a stormwater management plan to the Planning and Development Department. The plan must be approved prior to the recording of a plat or the subdividing of land; the alteration of any existing drainage system; or the commencement of any development activity.

- A. **Preparation of Stormwater Management Plan.** The stormwater management plan shall be prepared by a professional engineer registered in the state practicing within their area of expertise.
- B. **Components of Stormwater Management Plan.** For all nonexempt development for which a waiver has not been obtained, a stormwater management plan must be submitted. This plan shall not be approved unless it clearly indicates that the requirements in this section will be met. The stormwater management plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following:
 - (1) The name, addresses, and telephone numbers of the owner and the developer. In addition, the legal description of the property shall be provided and its location with reference to such landmarks as major water bodies, adjoining roads, railroads, or subdivisions shall be clearly identified by a map.
 - (2) The existing environmental and hydrologic conditions of the site and or receiving waters and wetlands shall be described in detail, including the following:
 - a. The direction, flow rate, and volume of the stormwater runoff under existing conditions and, to the extent practicable, predevelopment conditions;
 - b. The location of areas on the site where stormwater collects or percolates into the ground;
 - c. A description of all watercourses, waterbodies, and wetlands on or adjacent to the site or into which stormwater flows. Information regarding their water quality and the current water quality classification, if any, given them by the state department of environmental protection shall be included;
 - d. Groundwater levels, including seasonal fluctuations;
 - e. Location of floodplains; and
 - f. Description of vegetation, topography, and soils;

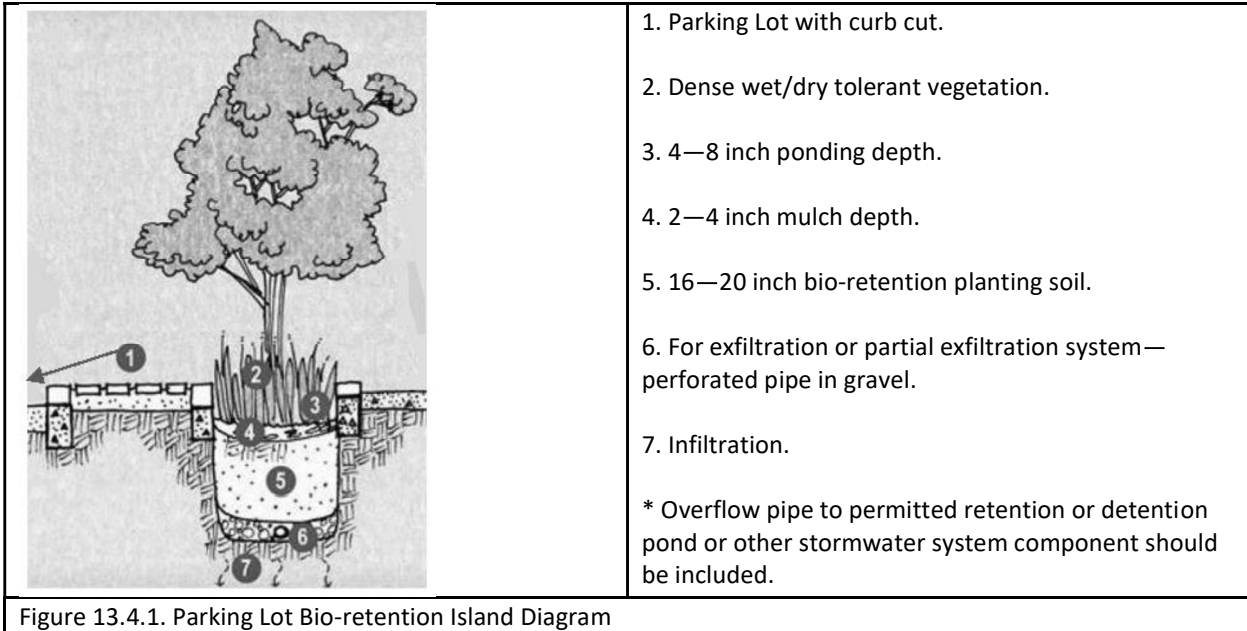
-
- (3) Proposed alterations of the site shall be described in detail, including:
 - a. Changes in topography;
 - b. Areas where vegetation will be cleared or otherwise destroyed;
 - c. Areas that will be covered with an impervious surface and a description of the surfacing material; and
 - d. The size and location of any buildings or other structures;
 - (4) Predicted impacts of the proposed development on existing conditions shall be described in detail, including:
 - a. Changes in water quality;
 - b. Changes in groundwater levels;
 - c. Changes in the incidence and duration of flooding on the site and upstream and downstream from it;
 - d. Impacts on the quantity and quality of wetlands; and
 - e. Impacts on the quantity and quality of vegetation;
 - (5) All components of the drainage system and any measures for detention, retention, or infiltration of water or for the protection of water quality shall be described in detail, including:
 - a. The channel direction, flow rate, volume and quality of stormwater that will be conveyed from the site, with a comparison to existing conditions and, to the extent practicable, predevelopment conditions;
 - b. Detention and retention areas, including plans for the discharge of contained waters, maintenance plans, and predictions of water quality in those areas;
 - c. Areas of the site to be used or reserved for percolation, including a prediction of the impact on groundwater quality;
 - d. A plan for the control of erosion and sedimentation which describes in detail the type and location of control measures, the stage of development at which they will be put into place or used, and provisions for their maintenance. The use of control measures must be in accordance with Subsection 13.2.
 - e. Any other information which the developer or the city believes is reasonably necessary for an evaluation of the development; and
 - (6) Construction plans and specifications for all components of the stormwater management system.

13.4 PERFORMANCE AND DESIGN STANDARDS

- A. **New Development.** The following standards shall be applied to all new and permitted stormwater management facilities:
- (1) *Stormwater treatment.* The first one inch of runoff from development and off-site contributing areas shall be treated, or the first 1½ inches of runoff for drainage areas greater than 100 acres.
 - a. The required treatment volume shall be recovered within 36 hours, following a storm event (72 hours with a safety factor of two).
 - b. Soil percolation rates shall be conclusively verified by a geotechnical report, soil survey or other methods acceptable to the city.

-
- c. When under drains or side drains are utilized, the filter media shall conform to the following criteria:
 - i. Permeability rate of 1.5 to 5.0 feet per hour;
 - ii. Less than one percent silty clay and organic material;
 - iii. Uniform coefficient of 1.5 to 4.0;
 - iv. Effective grain size of 0.22 to 0.55 mm in diameter; and
 - v. Media shall be tested by a certified testing lab and the results provided to the city for approval prior to installation.
- (2) *Stormwater facilities.*
- a. Detention facilities shall provide storage and retention for all critical storm events, up to and including, the 100-year, 24-hour storm event.
 - b. Discharge from the detention facilities shall be limited to pre-development runoff rates for all storm events, up to and including, the 100-year storm event.
 - c. One foot (minimum) of freeboard above the maximum calculated high-water elevation shall be provided for all detention facilities, unless in the opinion of the City Manager, with the concurrence of the city engineer and planning and development director, a reduction in the freeboard will not increase the potential for erosion, flooding, or other stormwater related problems.
 - d. Bank slopes shall be limited to 3:1 slopes for city maintained facilities. Bank slopes greater than 3:1 may be used for private developments only with city approval.
 - e. An emergency overflow shall be provided for all stormwater facilities. Overflows shall be protected by concrete, riprap or other acceptable stabilizing material, which will prevent the failure of the embankments during catastrophic storm events.
 - f. The calculation of peak runoff rates for predevelopment conditions shall utilize the FDOT drainage manual, TR55 or other applicable formulas acceptable by the city for calculating time of concentration.
 - g. Exfiltration systems may be used for private developments only.
 - h. Discharge facilities shall include a baffle, skimmer, grease trap, or similar mechanism.
 - i. Off-site treatment of stormwater is allowable if:
 - i. It is not practicable to use on-site facilities, due to area limitations or other unique circumstances;
 - ii. The conveyance system from the site to the off-site treatment facility has the capacity to convey the amount of stormwater runoff required to be treated by Subsection 13.4(A)(1) and,
 - iii. The off-site treatment facility has the appropriate design and capacity to treat the anticipated stormwater runoff in accordance with the standards established in Subsection 13.4(A)(2).
 - j. Small scale stormwater management practices, non-structural techniques, and better site planning to mimic natural hydrologic runoff characteristics and minimize the impact of land development on water resources must be given preference. Only when it is necessary is the use of a structural BMP warranted.

- k. Bio-retention Basins, also known as Rain Gardens, should be utilized whenever possible. Partial exfiltration systems can be utilized as well. For sites which contain less than 1,000 square feet of impervious surface, alternatives to stormwater detention or retention facilities that utilize landscaped buffers or natural area as a means of attenuating rate of runoff, are encouraged. The use of on-site stormwater management techniques such as bio-retention basins and others, shall follow the City of Milton Bio-retention and Conveyance Systems Design Guidelines, incorporated herein by reference and attached hereto in Appendix B.



- l. Use of wetlands for stormwater discharge may be permitted as allowable by F.A.C. Ch. 62-25.
- m. Stormwater treatment facilities shall be designed per F.A.C. § 62-25.025 (1-5).
- n. The developer may be required to design stormwater management system to function in accordance with these regulations after all uphill property has been developed.
- o. All stormwater management facilities shall be designed and constructed to have a minimum 25-year life with replacement to be the responsibility of the owner of the facilities. Facilities that fail will be required to be redesigned or reengineered.
- p. In phased developments, the stormwater management system for each phase must be able to function independently.
- q. The use of natural drainage systems is required, to the maximum extent practicable.
- r. The alteration of natural drainage systems, such as dredging, clearing, widening, etc. shall be prohibited, unless no reasonable alternatives exist.
- s. Detention/retention areas whose banks have slopes steeper than 3:1 ratio and/or are more than 3 feet deep, shall be fenced and shall comply with the landscaping requirements of Article 12.
- t. Vegetated buffers of sufficient width to prevent erosion shall be retained or created along the banks of all detention/retention areas.
- u. Retention may be used for private development only with the city's approval.

-
- v. A maintenance plan shall be provided for all privately owned and maintained stormwater management systems. The maintenance plan must be approved by the city and acknowledged by the owner. The stormwater management system shall be maintained in perpetuity by the owner or their assigns or successors in accordance with the maintenance plan.
 - w. All city maintained ponds five feet and deeper shall have maintenance ramps designed at 6:1 slope. The maintenance ramp shall be located in close proximity to the maintenance access point.
 - i. There shall be a minimum ten-foot area between the lip of the pond and the pond fencing and/or site property line. The ten-foot buffer area shall have a slope no steeper than ten-foot horizontal to one-foot vertical (10:1). While the buffer area may be used in the pond maximum capacity and/or freeboard calculation, the buffer area shall not be used as a part of the one-inch retention.
 - x. All ponds shall be required to have a positive discharge which shall be in the form of a weir or other impervious flow control device that provides a course for overflowing stormwater to exit the pond without damage to the pond banks.
- (3) *Underground stormwater system standards.*
- a. Generally. Underground stormwater seepage systems may be permitted in all zoning districts upon city staff approval to accomplish stormwater retention and percolation requirements provided those systems are designed for the prevention of clogging by fine material and for ease of clean with conventional sewer cleaning equipment.
 - b. Design criteria.
 - i. Underground stormwater treatment systems shall be designed by a licensed professional engineer.
 - ii. Underground stormwater treatment systems shall be designed so as to accept a retention volume calculated for two inches of runoff from all contributing impervious areas.
 - iii. A system overflow outfall shall be required.
 - iv. The bottom of the stormwater treatment system shall be constructed a minimum of one foot above the estimated high groundwater elevation. The estimated high groundwater elevation and a modeled recovery analysis shall be performed by a licensed geotechnical engineer.
 - v. Filtration media shall consist of a gravel or river rock to be approved by city staff. A limestone based or crushed concrete media is not permitted.
 - vi. A pretreatment structure shall be incorporated to remove all debris and sedimentation from the stormwater runoff prior to entering the ex-filtration system.
 - vii. Proper inspection and maintenance access ports/manholes shall be installed on all structures and ex-filtration termination points.
 - viii. The design shall meet such site or project-specific additional criteria as the director of public works may require.
 - ix. The design shall not allow or permit the grade of the site to be elevated above two feet from the existing grade of the adjoining properties or adjoining right-of-ways.
 - c. Inspection and maintenance criteria.

-
- i. Upon initial construction completion, an "as-built" drawing confirming that the stormwater treatment system was constructed according to the city approved drawings shall be signed and sealed by the engineer of record and submitted to the city public works department.
 - ii. Inspection, maintenance, and testing procedures (including report forms) shall be provided by the engineer of record and submitted to the city for approval, and approved by the city, before a permit is issued.
 - iii. Monthly inspections shall be performed by responsible party and findings logged and/or recorded. Monthly inspection logs shall be submitted annually to the city public works department.
 - iv. Routine maintenance and cleaning operations shall be performed and logged and/or recorded. Maintenance and cleaning logs shall be submitted annually to the city public works department.
 - v. A volume test shall be performed on the underground stormwater treatment system and an engineer certified volume test report, satisfactory to the city, submitted every three years to the city public works department.
 - vi. As a means of ensuring the future maintenance, repair, or replacement of the underground stormwater treatment system, the owner of the property shall be required to enter into an agreement suitable for recording in the public records, which shall run with the land and bind future owners of the property, reflecting the owner's responsibility to perform future maintenance, repairs, or replacement, as deemed reasonably necessary by the city, and in addition the owner's responsibility to pay for such future maintenance, repairs, or replacement, as deemed reasonably necessary by the city, regardless of by whom the future maintenance, repairs, or replacement is performed. The city shall have the right, but not the obligation, to perform or have performed future maintenance, repairs, or replacement, as deemed reasonably necessary by the city, and the property owner shall be responsible for the costs of such future maintenance, repairs, or replacement, the recorded agreement referred to herein shall reflect this obligation of the property owner.

(4) *Conveyance systems.*

- a. Stormwater conveyance systems shall be designed to accommodate all critical duration storm events, up to and including, the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.
- b. All curb and gutters shall have a minimum slope of 0.30 percent.
- c. Conveyance pipes shall be sloped to achieve a minimal scouring velocity of two feet per second.
- d. Energy dissipaters, riprap, or other energy dissipating devices acceptable by the city shall be utilized at all discharge points into or out of the stormwater management facilities where velocities may create erosion problems.
- e. Gutter spread shall not exceed one-half of the driving lane width. Clarification: Gutter spread calculations shall be based on the five-year design storm.

(5) *Permits.* The following permits shall be obtained, prior to approval by the city of the stormwater management plan:

- a. A general permit for new or modified stormwater discharge facilities from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and/or Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWMD);
- b. A drainage connection permit from the state department of transportation for developments discharging into state owned rights-of-way; and

-
- c. An NPDES permit from the United States Environmental Protection Agency for developments of one (1) acres or more.
- B. Non-Conforming and Existing Development.** Developments existing or permitted prior to the effective date of this code and which are not in conformance with the provisions of these regulations may be continued, subject to the following conditions:
- (1) Developments, which are not exempt under Subsection 13.1, may not be expanded, altered, or redeveloped to the extent that impervious surface area is increased by more than 10 percent or 500 square feet, whichever is less.
 - (2) Developments, which are not exempt under Subsection 13.1, may not be expanded, altered, or redeveloped to the extent that an approved pervious surface area is increased by more than 25 percent or 1,000 square feet, whichever is less.
 - (3) The Performance and Design Standards identified in 13.4(A) above, for new development, shall apply to all construction and redevelopment projects where the construction value exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value of the improvements detailed on the most current tax assessment role. Building phases shall be combined to determine applicability of the 50 percent threshold criteria.
 - a. The stormwater management requirements, for the redevelopment, renovation, or additions to existing buildings, which exceed the limits of 13.4(B)(1) and 13.4(B)(2) above but are below the 50 percent threshold of identified in 13.4(B)(3), shall be the retention onsite of the first one-half inch of stormwater runoff from all impervious surfaces.
 - b. The stormwater retention requirements of this section shall be accomplished by utilizing surface, including bio-retention techniques and/or underground stormwater facilities.
 - c. These stormwater management requirements for the retrofit of existing development do not allow properties constructed in conformance with the requirements for the first inch of retention to revert to a lesser requirement.
 - (4) If a development is destroyed by any means, including fire, wind, and flood, to an extent of 50 percent or more of its assessed value, reconstruction shall be in conformance with the requirements of 13.4(A).
 - (5) If the use of a development, which is not exempt under Subsection 13.1, is discontinued for six consecutive months, any future nonexempt use must conform to the provisions of this section; provided the requirements do not make the development unusable. In such case, a waiver may be requested in accordance with Subsection 13.1.
 - (6) Non-Residential Retrofits and Incentives.
 - a. For those non-residential developments existing or permitted prior to the effective date of this code and which are not in conformance with the provisions of these regulations may undertake effective retrofitting of onsite existing stormwater facilities in order to improve surface runoff conditions.
 - b. Stormwater facility improvements demonstrating increased retention/detention and reduced runoff may apply for a stormwater fee credit which may result in a stormwater utility fee reduction for the life of the improvements.
 - i. Construction of any new stormwater facilities described above shall meet the performance and design standards of this Subsection 13.4(A).
 - c. Approved methods of stormwater retention and runoff reduction may include but are not limited to the installation of approved pervious pavements, green roofs, bio-retention basins, raingardens, planter boxes, cisterns, buffer areas, detention/retention pond installation and/or expansion, and increased open space.

-
- i. Reductions in impervious surface area, provided that the reductions do not create a violation of any other applicable component of these regulations, shall receive the greatest reductions in stormwater utility fees.
 - d. Reductions of runoff amounts or retention onsite of up to the first one-half inch of stormwater runoff shall result in up to a 50 percent reduction in the stormwater fee. Reductions of runoff amounts or retention onsite of amounts greater than the first one-half inch of stormwater runoff shall result in up to a 100 percent reduction in the stormwater fee.
 - e. It is the responsibility of the applicant for any stormwater fee reduction to demonstrate the effectiveness of the stormwater runoff improvements. The extent of stormwater runoff reduction and method used will determine the level of demonstrated effectiveness required.

C. Performance Standards for the Downtown Commercial Mixed-Use District.

- (1) In recognition of the existing developed density of properties within the central business district, special stormwater retention requirements are provided for the development or redevelopment of these properties as follows.
- (2) On properties within this district the stormwater retention requirement shall be either:
 - a. The provision of onsite stormwater detention or retention of, at minimum, the first one-half inch of stormwater runoff from all impervious surfaces in surface or subsurface facilities, if and only if it can be determined by a certified engineer that the first one inch of stormwater runoff retention cannot be accomplished without undue harm or hardship; or
 - b. The payment to the City of a fee, in lieu of stormwater management to be equal to the cost of providing stormwater detention facilities. These fees are to be earmarked and utilized by the city for construction and improvements to capital facilities of the offsite stormwater management system within the City drainage basin. Such cost estimates shall be certified by a registered engineer. The Board of Appeals shall act to resolve any conflicts or disputes regarding the appropriate fee in lieu of on-site stormwater management.
- (3) Development in the Historic District and/or the Community Redevelopment Areas may require additional approval.

13.5 INSPECTIONS

The following types of inspections shall be conducted by the city staff in order to ensure that stormwater management is accomplished in accordance with this section:

- A. **Initial inspection.** The purpose of the initial inspection is to verify the site-related information in the proposed stormwater management plan and to note any potential problems related to stormwater management or the control of erosion and sedimentation. The initial inspection shall be required prior to the approval of any stormwater management plan. The city manager or their designee, however, may waive the requirement for an initial inspection for a small residential development submitting a stormwater management plan pursuant to subsections 13.1 and 13.3.
- B. **Erosion control inspection.** The purpose of the erosion control inspection is to ensure that the proper erosion and sedimentation controls have been installed in accordance with subsection 13.2 and the developments approved stormwater management plan. The erosion control inspection is applicable to all developments, which are not exempt from implementing erosion and sedimentation controls, and should be scheduled prior to the development activity, but after the erosion and sedimentation controls have been installed. Additionally, inspections may be required after the development activity is completed in order to ensure that vegetation is being reestablished.

- C. **Final inspection.** The purpose of the final inspection is to ensure that the stormwater management system has been designed and constructed in accordance with the approved stormwater management plan. All developments required to submit a stormwater management plan shall be subject to a final inspection. Any significant inconsistencies between the stormwater management system and the approved stormwater management plan shall constitute a violation of these regulations and shall be subject to the enforcement provisions contained in Subsection 13.2(F).

13.6 PERVIOUS PAVEMENT SYSTEMS

A. **Approved Pervious Pavement System Guidelines.**

- (1) Approved permeable pavements are considered on-site stormwater management practices and should have the same or very similar effectiveness with regards to the reduction of the volume and rate of stormwater runoff if properly installed.
- (2) Installation shall be completed to system design specifications by trained and experienced producers and construction contractors.
 - a. Porous concrete, porous asphalt, and permeable pavers should all have similar underlying storage and support structures.
- (3) Installation of permeable pavement systems shall require diversion of runoff away from the installed surface until stabilization of the adjacent disturbed soils.

Table 13.6.1. Approved Pervious Pavements and Systems

Porous Asphalt	Bituminous Asphalt without the fines with additional additives and binders.
Porous Concrete	Concrete with reduced fines in the mix.
Permeable Paver Systems	Interlocking concrete, plastic and other units with openings typically filled with gravel
Reinforced Turf Systems	Interlocking concrete, plastic and other units with openings typically filled with soil or other growth medium for the development of turf grass.
Artificial, or Synthetic Turf Systems	A water permeable surface of synthetic fibers.
Other Systems	Gravel (Semi-impervious) shall be calculated using a 0.6 runoff coefficient Gravel is prohibited in all Zoning Districts except R-U and R-1AA Gravel in any other district may only be used as interspersed materials between pavers where pavers make up the majority of the paved surface.

B. **Considerations.**

- (1) *Advantages of Pervious Pavement.*
 - a. Can be used in place of traditional paved surfaces.
 - b. Can fit into spaces of almost any size and be integrated into many different site layouts.

-
- c. Can be used as an alternative to traditional hardscape surfaces.
 - d. Reduces ponding that can be associated with traditional hardscape surfaces.
 - e. Provides ancillary benefits such as better conditions for trees, reduced heat island effect, quieter vehicular traffic, and reduced vehicular glare compared to standard asphalt.
- (2) *Limitations of Pervious Pavement.*
- a. Requires special consideration if used for high traffic loading areas or on heavy industrial sites where vehicles or equipment may contribute heavy sediment or gross pollutant loads to porous surfaces.
 - b. Typically not suitable for steep slope applications.
 - c. Requires frequent maintenance with specialized equipment to maintain performance.
 - d. May degrade more rapidly if located in areas with frequent vehicular turning.
- (3) *Design Considerations for Pervious Pavement.*
- a. Design of paving sections must consider system stability based on anticipated structural loading.
 - b. For systems that accept runoff from adjacent impervious and pervious areas, pretreatment will help to prevent clogging of porous surfaces.
 - c. Porous pavement should not be used in areas where gasoline or other hazardous materials may be dispensed or handled.

C. Installation Guidelines.

- (1) The thickness of the pervious concrete or asphalt layer is dependent upon use, site, and design. Although manufacture specifications should always be followed with installation, the typical base for a pervious concrete, asphalt, or paver system shall generally consist of the following:
- a. Choke course—This permeable layer is typically 1—2 inches thick and provides a level bed for the pervious concrete. It consists of small-sized, open-graded aggregate.
 - b. Open-graded base reservoir—This aggregate layer is immediately beneath the choke layer. The base is typically 3—4 inches thick and consists of crushed stones typically $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. Besides storing water, this high infiltration rate layer provides a transition between the bedding and subbase layers.
 - c. Open-graded subbase reservoir—The stone sizes are larger than the base, typically $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch stone. Like the base layer, water is stored in the spaces among the stones. The subbase layer thickness depends on water storage requirements and traffic loads. A subbase layer may not be required in pedestrian or residential driveway applications.
 - d. Underdrain (optional)—In instances where pervious concrete is installed over low-infiltration rate soils, an underdrain facilitates water removal from the base and subbase. The underdrain is perforated pipe that ties into an outlet structure. Supplemental storage can be achieved by using a system of perforated pipes in the aggregate layers.
 - e. Geotextile (optional)—This can be used to separate the subbase from the subgrade and prevent the migration of soil into the aggregate subbase or base.
 - f. Subgrade—The layer of soil immediately beneath the aggregate base or subbase.

D. Maintenance Guidelines.

-
- (1) If an approved pervious pavement system is proposed for a project the area of coverage shall be considered based on the design specifications at a rate no greater than what is identified in Article 2.2(H).
 - (2) Sub-surface soil testing must demonstrate that the manufacture's specifications will be met to allow for percolations and other functions.
 - (3) Design.
 - a. Cleanouts, manholes, access panels and other access features must be provided to allow unobstructed and safe access for routine maintenance and inspection of inflow, outflow, underdrains, and storage systems.
 - b. Observation wells must be provided for storage systems that include stone storage and must meet the following requirements:
 - i. The observation well must be placed at the invert of the stone bed.
 - ii. An observation well must be located near the center of the stone bed system to monitor the level and duration of water stored within the system (drain down time).
 - iii. Adequate inspection and maintenance access to the observation well must be provided.
 - c. A manhole may be used in lieu of an observation well if the invert of the manhole is installed at or below the bottom of the system and the manhole is configured in such a way that stormwater can flow freely between the system and the manhole at the systems invert.
 - (4) Access features for underground storage systems.
 - a. Access features must be provided for all underground storage systems that are not stone storage beds.
 - b. A sufficient number of access points in the system must be provided to efficiently inspect and maintain the storage area.
 - c. For cast-in-place vault systems, access features must consist of manholes or grated access panels or doors. Grated access panels are preferred to maintain airflow.
 - d. For grid storage or other manufactured systems, follow the manufacturer's recommendations.
 - e. Ladder access is required for vaults greater than four feet in height.
 - f. Header pipes, at minimum 36-inch diameter, connected to manholes at each corner of the subsurface system must be provided. Alternatively, smaller header pipes may be used if cleanouts are provided on every second manifold pipe/header pipe junction, on alternating sides, of the system.

13.7 ILLICIT DISCHARGE AND CONNECTION

- A. **Purpose and intent.** The purpose of these regulations is to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the city through the regulation of non-stormwater discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. These regulations establish the methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) in order to comply with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process. The objectives of these regulations are:
- (1) To regulate the contribution of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) by stormwater discharges by any user;

-
- (2) To prohibit illicit connections and discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system; and
 - (3) To establish the legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with these regulations.
- B. **Applicability.** These regulations shall apply to all influents; liquid and solid, including water entering the storm drain system generated on any developed and undeveloped lands, unless explicitly exempted by an authorized enforcement agency.
- C. **Responsibility for administration.** The city shall provide qualified staff to administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of these regulations. The powers granted and duties imposed upon the authorized enforcement person or entities acting in the beneficial interest of or in the employ of the city shall be authorized by the city manager.
- D. **Ultimate responsibility.** The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to these regulations are minimum standards; therefore these regulations do not intend, nor imply that compliance by any person will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, nor unauthorized discharge of pollutants.
- E. **Discharge prohibitions.**
- (1) Prohibition of illegal discharges. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials including, but not limited to, pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than stormwater.
 - (2) The commencement, conduct or continuance of any illegal discharge to the storm drain system is prohibited, except as described as follows:
 - a. The following discharges are exempt from any discharge prohibitions established by these regulations:
 - 1) Water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, groundwater infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, noncommercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, swimming pools (if dechlorinated; typically less than one PPM chlorine), firefighting activities, and any other water source not containing pollutants.
 - 2) Discharges specified in writing by the authorized enforcement agency as being necessary to protect the public health and safety.
 - 3) Dye testing is an allowable discharge, but requires a verbal notification to the authorized enforcement agency at least 24 hours prior to the time of the test. Any dye used for testing shall be certified by the contractor to be environmentally safe and he shall provide the city with documentation verifying the environmental effects of the dye.
 - 4) The prohibition shall not apply to any non-stormwater discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the federal or state environmental protection agency; provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all permit requirements, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations and; provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system.
 - b. Prohibition of illicit connections.
 - 1) The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of illicit connections to the storm drain system is prohibited.

-
- 2) This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.
 - 3) A person is considered to be in violation of these regulations if the person connects a line conveying sewage to the MS4, or allows such a connection to continue.

F. Suspension of MS4 access.

- (1) *Suspension due to illicit discharges in emergency situations.* The city may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 discharge access to a person when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge that presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of persons, or to the MS4 or United States waters. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the authorized enforcement agency may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the MS4 or United States waters, or to minimize danger to persons.
- (2) *Suspension due to the detection of illicit discharge.* Any person discharging to the MS4 in violation of these regulations may have their MS4 access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illicit discharge. The authorized enforcement agency will notify a violator of the proposed termination of its MS4 access. The violator may petition the authorized enforcement agency for a reconsideration and hearing.
- (3) *Reinstating MS4 access deemed an offense.* A person commits an offense if the person reinstates MS4 access to the premises terminated pursuant to this section, without the prior approval of the authorized enforcement agency.

G. Industrial or construction activity discharges. Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity NPDES stormwater discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the city, prior to allowing discharges to the MS4.

H. Monitoring.

- (1) *Applicability.* This subsection applies to all facilities that have stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, including construction activity.
- (2) *Access to facilities.*
 - a. The city shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under these regulations as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with these regulations. If a discharger has security measures in force that require proper identification and clearance before entry onto its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access by city representatives.
 - b. Facility operators shall allow the city ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination and copying of records that must be kept under the conditions of an NPDES permit to discharge stormwater, and the performance of any additional duties as defined by state and federal law.
 - c. The city shall have the right to set up on any permitted facility such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the authorized enforcement agency to conduct monitoring and sampling of the facility's stormwater discharge.
 - d. The city has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the discharger at its own expense. All devices used to measure stormwater flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.

-
- e. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to the safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the operator at the city's written or oral request and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the operator.
 - f. Unreasonable delays in allowing the city access to a permitted facility is a violation of a stormwater discharge permit and of these regulations. A person who is the operator of a facility with a NPDES permit to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity commits an offense if the person denies the authorized enforcement agency reasonable access to the permitted facility for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by these regulations.
 - g. If the city has been refused access to any part of the premises from which stormwater is discharged, and he is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of these regulations, or that there is a need to inspect and sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with these regulations or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community, then the authorized enforcement agency may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.
- I. Requirement to prevent, control, and reduce stormwater pollutants by the use of best management practices.**
- (1) The city will adopt requirements identifying the best management practices (BMPs) for any activity, operation, or facility that may cause or contribute to the pollution or contamination of stormwater, the storm drain system, environmentally sensitive lands, and/or Waters of the United States.
 - (2) The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide, at their own expense, reasonable protection from the accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses through the use of these structural and nonstructural BMPs.
 - (3) Any person, partnership, or corporation responsible for a property or premises, which is, or may be, the source of an illicit discharge, may be required to implement, at said person's, partnership's, or corporation's expense, additional structural and nonstructural BMPs to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system. Upon conviction of any such violation, such person, partnership, or corporation shall be punished by a fine according to the category 3, Ordinance No. 1151-04 of the code enforcement for the city and shall be required to pay all costs of enforcement. In addition to any other penalty authorized by this section, any person, partnership, or corporation convicted of violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall be required to bear the expense of such restoration and are subject to all applicable enforcement requirements listed in Section 13.7(L)-(S) below.
 - (4) Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity, to the extent practicable, shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of this section. These BMPs shall be part of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPP) as necessary for compliance with the requirements of the NPDES permit.
- J. Watercourse protection.** Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property free of trash, debris, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

-
- K. **Notification of spills.** Notwithstanding other requirements of law, as soon as any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in illegal discharges or pollutants discharging into stormwater, the storm drain system, or United States waters, said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release. In the event of such a release of hazardous materials said person shall immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of nonhazardous materials, said person shall notify the authorized enforcement agency in person or by phone or facsimile no later than the next business day. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the city within three business days of the phone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.
- L. **Enforcement; notice of violation.**
- (1) Enforcement personnel shall be qualified stormwater management inspectors as defined by the state department of environmental protection and code enforcement officers.
 - (2) Requirements; contents. Whenever the city finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of these regulations, the city may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person. Such notice may require without limitation:
 - a. The performance of monitoring, analyses, and reporting;
 - b. The elimination of any illicit connections or discharges;
 - c. That violating discharges, practices, or operations shall cease and desist;
 - d. The abatement or remediation of stormwater pollution or contamination hazards and the restoration of any affected property;
 - e. Payment of a fine to cover the administrative and remediation costs no less than category 3 of Ordinance No. 1151-04; and
 - f. The implementation of source control or treatment BMPs.
 - (3) Abatement/restoration; deadline; costs charged to violator. If abatement of a violation and/or restoration of the affected property is required, the notice shall set forth a deadline within which such remediation or restoration must be completed. Said notice shall further advise that, should the violator fail to remediate or restore within the established deadline, the work will be done by a designated governmental agency or a contractor and the expense thereof shall be charged to the violator.
- M. **Appeal; notice; hearing.** Any person receiving a notice of violation may appeal the determination of the authorized enforcement agency to the code enforcement hearing officer. The notice of appeal must be received within 15 days from the date of the notice of violation. A hearing on the appeal before the appropriate authority or his designee shall take place within 15 days from the date of receipt of the notice of appeal. The decision of the hearing officer shall be final.
- N. **Enforcement post-appeal; city authority to enter property and cause abatement or restoration.** If the violation has not been corrected pursuant to the requirements set forth in the notice of violation, or, in the event of an appeal, within 15 days of the hearing officer's decision upholding the decision of the authorized enforcement agent, then city representatives shall enter upon the subject private property and are authorized to take any and all measures necessary to abate the violation and/or restore the property. It shall be unlawful for any person, owner, agent or person in possession of any premises to refuse to allow the government agency or designated contractor to enter upon the premises for the purpose of abatement or restoration.

O. **Abatement costs.**

- (1) *Lien.* Within 15 days after abatement of the violation, the property owner will be notified of the abatement costs, including administrative costs. The property owner may file a written protest objecting to the amount of the assessment within 15 days. If the amount due is not paid within a timely manner as determined by the decision of the municipal authority or by the expiration of the time in which to file an appeal, the charges shall become a special assessment against the property and shall constitute a lien on the property for the amount of the assessment.
- (2) *Installment payments; interest.* Any person violating any of the provisions of these regulations shall become liable to the city by reason of such violation. The liability shall be paid in no more than 12 equal payments. Interest at the rate of six percent per annum shall be assessed on the balance beginning on the first day following discovery of the violation.

P. **Injunctive relief.** It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any provision or fail to comply with any of the requirements of these regulations. If a person has violated or continues to violate the provisions of these regulations, the city may petition for a preliminary or permanent injunction restraining the person from activities which would create further violations or compelling the person to perform abatement or remediation of the violation.

Q. **Compensatory action in lieu of legal proceedings, fines, etc.** In lieu of enforcement proceedings, penalties, and remedies authorized by these regulations, the authorized enforcement agency may impose upon a violator alternative compensatory action, such as storm drain stenciling, attendance at compliance workshops, creek cleanup, etc.

R. **Violation deemed public nuisance.** In addition to the enforcement processes and penalties provided, any condition caused or permitted to exist in violation of any of the provisions of these regulations is a threat to the public health, safety, and welfare, and is declared and deemed a nuisance, and may be summarily abated or restored at the violator's expense, and a civil action to abate, enjoin, or otherwise compel the cessation of such nuisance may be taken.

S. **Remedies not exclusive.** The remedies listed in these regulations are not exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law and it is within the discretion of the authorized enforcement agency to seek cumulative remedies.

ARTICLE 14. OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING

14.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Existing Facilities.

- (1) The existing number of off-street vehicle, bicycle, and loading spaces may not be reduced below the minimum requirements of this Code. If the number of existing spaces is already less than the requirements of this Article, it may not be further reduced.
- (2) If a building permit was lawfully issued prior to the effective date of this Code, and if substantial construction has begun within 180 days of the issuance of a permit, the number of off-street vehicle, bicycle, and loading spaces is that required by building permit supersedes the requirements of this Code.

B. Change in Use. When the existing use of a structure or land is changed to a new use, parking and bicycle spaces must be provided as required for the new use, except as described below:

- (1) No additional vehicle and bicycle parking spaces are required if the change in use would result in an increase of spaces of less than 10%. This also applies to a simultaneous change in use of a group of uses on the same lot which together result in a need for an increase in vehicle and bicycle parking spaces of 10% or less. The 10% increase is calculated by dividing the number of additional spaces required by the number of spaces required before the increase.
- (2) A change in use is eligible for a parking exemption per Subsection 14.10.
- (3) A change in use is eligible for shared parking per Subsection 14.11.

C. Change in Intensity of Use. Whenever the intensity of a use is increased based on an increase in the number of dwelling units, floor area, seating capacity, or other unit of measurement used to calculate the required number of vehicle and bicycle parking spaces, additional spaces must be provided for that increase, except as described below:

- (1) Whenever there is an increase in the intensity of a use that creates a need for additional vehicle and bicycle parking spaces of 10% or more, the additional spaces are required. No additional vehicle and bicycle parking spaces are required if the increase in intensity would result in an increase of spaces of less than 10%. This also applies to a simultaneous increase in intensity of a group of uses on the same lot which together result in a need for an increase in vehicle and bicycle parking spaces of 10% or more. The 10% increase is calculated by dividing the number of additional spaces required by the number of spaces required before the increase.
- (2) An increase in the intensity of a use, which does not qualify for an exemption under item 1 above, is eligible for a parking exemption per Subsection 14.10.
- (3) An increase in the intensity of a use, which does not qualify for an exemption under item 1 above, is eligible for shared parking per Subsection 14.11.

D. Provision of Additional Spaces and Parking Maximums.

-
- (1) The establishment of additional off-street parking or loading facilities above 10% of the minimum required by this Code is prohibited in all commercial zoning districts except the D-CM and R-C1 subject to other restrictions, unless otherwise permitted by this code.
 - (2) Where shared parking facilities are established, including parking structures, the maximum number of spaces shall not exceed the sum of the number of spaces required for each individual use that is part of the shared parking calculation.
- E. **Prohibition on Use of Parking Facilities.** The sale, repair, or dismantling or servicing of any vehicles, equipment, materials, or supplies, or the display of goods in off-street parking areas is prohibited, unless otherwise permitted by this Code.
- F. **General Requirements.**
- (1) Where multiple uses with different parking requirements occupy the same structure or lot, the required vehicle and bicycle parking and loading spaces is the sum of the requirements for each use computed separately, unless otherwise permitted by this Code.
 - (2) Space allocated to any off-street loading space may not be used to satisfy the requirement for any off-street vehicle or bicycle parking space or access aisle or portion thereof. Conversely, the area allocated to any off-street vehicle or bicycle parking space may not be used to satisfy the replacement for any off-street loading space or portion thereof.
 - (3) A fraction of less than one-half is disregarded, and a fraction of one-half or more is counted as one parking or loading space.
 - (4) For uses where patrons or spectators occupy benches, pews or open floor areas used for service, each 48 linear inches of benches, pews, or permanent seating areas, or five square feet of open floor areas used for seating may be counted as one seat for the purpose of determining the required number of spaces.
 - (5) Except as otherwise provided in this Code, the minimum number of off-street vehicle and bicycle parking spaces to be provided for each use is listed in Table 14.2.1: Off-Street Vehicle and Bicycle Parking Requirements. Construction of all off-street parking must be completed prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
 - (6) Table 14.2.1 lists parking requirements for each use. In some cases, uses that are considered part of a generic use category are listed with specific vehicle parking requirements. These specific uses are listed only for the purposes of this section and do not indicate whether such uses are permitted or special uses within any district.
 - (7) Certain uses listed within Table 14.2.1 are required to provide bicycle parking spaces when located within all Residential districts, and within the R-C1, D-CM and SSC-RC Zoning districts. Required bicycle spaces should be designed as short-term spaces, which are areas where bicycles will be left for short stops, requiring a high degree of convenience.
 - (8) In situations where the City has previously provided bicycle parking within 250 linear feet, in any direction, provided there is pedestrian access, the use requiring bicycle spaces may provide, in lieu of the required bicycle spaces, other pedestrian friendly or open space amenities with approval from the planning department.
 - (9) Where bicycle parking space requirements indicate "Over 10,000 sf GFA" or other number threshold, this means that bicycle spaces are required only for structures over a certain gross floor area. In these cases, bicycle parking space requirements are calculated on the basis of the entire gross floor area.

- (10) Motorcycle and scooter parking may be substituted for up to five automobile spaces or 5% of the required parking spaces, whichever is less. For every four motorcycle parking spaces provided, the automobile parking requirement is reduced by one space.

14.2 REQUIRED NUMBER OFF-STREET VEHICLE AND BICYCLE PARKING SPACES

Any use not identified in Table 14.2.1, shall be required to meet the vehicle parking and bicycle space standards of a use, as determined by the Planning Department, to be similar in nature and which can reasonably be determined to require a comparable number of spaces. Uses which cannot be determined as parallel to any identified use contained in Table 14.2.1 shall be required to meet a standard as determined by the Planning Department through any reasonable and sound method in keeping with the intent of this Article.

- A. **Provision of Car- and Bike-Share Facilities.**
 - (1) Spaces within parking lots and structures may include designated parking spaces for car-share facilities. A car-share facility is a membership-based car-sharing service that provides automobile rental to members, billable by the hour or day, and is not considered a vehicle rental establishment.
 - (2) Spaces reserved for car-share facilities may count toward minimum parking requirements of this Code.
 - (3) Spaces within parking lots and structures may include designated areas for bike-share facilities. A bike-share facility provides bicycle rentals to the public and it is not considered a vehicle rental establishment. When a minimum of 20 bicycles are provided for rental, such bike-share facilities equate to 5% of the required vehicle spaces.
- B. **Provision of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations.** Spaces within parking lots and structures may include designated parking spaces for electric vehicle charging. Spaces reserved for electric vehicle charging count toward minimum parking requirements of this Code.
- C. **Multi-Tenant Retail/Shopping Center Parking Calculation.** Parking for multi-tenant retail centers is calculated as one space required per 500 square feet of gross floor area, rather than by the individual uses. In addition, multi-tenant retail centers over 20,000 square feet in gross floor area require one bicycle space per 2,500 square feet of gross floor area.
- D. **Required Off-Street Vehicle and Bicycle Parking.**

Table 14.2.1. Off-Street Vehicle and Bicycle Parking

USE	MINIMUM REQUIRED VEHICLE SPACES	REQUIRED TOTAL BICYCLE SPACES
Adult Use	1 per 300 sf GFA + 1 space per employee	
Amusement Facility—Indoor	1 per 250 sf GFA + 1 space for each two employees	Over 10,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Bowling Alley	3 per lane + 1 for each two employees	
Movie Theater	1 per 5 seats + 1 per two employees	Over 10,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Pool Hall	2 per table	
Amusement Facility—Outdoor	1 per 500 sf GFA + 1 per 500 sf of outdoor area	Over 10,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Animal Care Facility	1 per 300 sf GFA + 1 space per employee	

Created: 2021-10-13 14:48:20 [EST]

USE	MINIMUM REQUIRED VEHICLE SPACES	REQUIRED TOTAL BICYCLE SPACES
Art Gallery	1 per 500 sf GFA	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 1,500 sf GFA
Arts Studio	1 per 300 sf GFA	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 1,500 sf GFA
Bar, Tavern, Night Club	1 space for each two employees + 1 space per 200 sf GFA	
Bed and Breakfast	2 spaces + 1 per guestroom	
Body Modification Establishment (Studio)	1 per 300 sf GFA + 1 for each 2 employees	
Broadcasting Facility	1 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Car Wash	2 per car wash bay + 3 stacking spaces per bay	
Community Center	1 per 500 sf GFA + 1 space for each two employees	1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Contractor Office	1 per 300 sf GFA of office area	
Convention Center	1 per 200 sf GFA	1 per 5,000 sf GFA
Country Club	Cumulative - determined by sum of requirements for all uses within development (golf course, driving range, restaurant, etc.)	Cumulative - determined by sum of requirements for all uses within development (golf course, driving range, restaurant, etc.)
Cultural Facility	1 per 300 sf GFA	1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Day Care Center	1 per 1,000 sf GFA + 1 space per employee	
Dwelling - Above the Ground Floor (Mixed-Use)	1 per dwelling unit	1 per each 4 dwelling units + 1 per each use type in the development Dwelling—Multi-Family
(< 4 units)	2 per dwelling unit or 1 per bedroom, whichever is less; Condominium parking shall be at least 50% covered.	1 per 5 dwellings (calculated by entire development)
Dwelling—Townhouse	2 per dwelling unit	
Dwelling—Semi-Detached	2 per dwelling unit	
Dwelling—Single-Family	2 per dwelling unit	
Dwelling—Two-Family	2 per dwelling unit	
Educational Facility—Primary or Secondary	1 per 500 sf GFA or 2 per classroom, + 1 per office, whichever is greater	2 per classroom
Educational Facility—University or College	1 per employee, plus one space for each 5 students.	2 per 2,000 sf GFA

Created: 2021-10-13 14:48:20 [EST]

(Supp. No. 14)

USE	MINIMUM REQUIRED VEHICLE SPACES	REQUIRED TOTAL BICYCLE SPACES
Educational Facility—Vocational	1 per 200 sf GFA + 1 space for each two employees	Over 10,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Financial Institution/Bank	1 per 300 sf GFA + 3 stacking spaces per drive-through lane	1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Fraternity/Sorority	1 per 2 rooms	1 per 4 rooms
Funeral Home	1 per 150 sf GFA + 1 per each employee	
Gas Station	1 per pump (in addition to pump space) + 1 per 300 sf GFA of retail area + 2 per service bay of accessory motor vehicle service and repair + 3 stacking spaces for car wash bay	
Golf Course/Driving Range	2 per tee + cumulative requirements for other uses within development	
Government Office	1 per 400 sf GFA + 1 space for each two employees	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 1,500 sf GFA
Greenhouse/Nursery—Retail	1 space per employee + 1 per 500 sf of outdoor area	
Group Home	1 per 2 bedrooms	1 per 4 bedrooms
Halfway House	1 per 4 bedrooms	1 per 4 bedrooms
Healthcare Institution (Hospital and Other)	1.5 per room + 2 per each three employees	1 per 20 rooms
Heavy Retail, Rental and Service	1 per 300 sf GFA to include any outdoor retail and show room	
Hotel	1 space per room + 1 space for each two employees	
Industrial—(Light Manufacturing)	1 per 500 sf GFA + 1 per each two employees	
Live Performance Venue	1 per 300 sf GFA + additional based on capacity if indoor: 1 per each two occupants	
Lodge/Meeting Hall	1 per 300 sf GFA	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Manufactured Home Park	2 per home site	
Marina—Commercial	1 per 2 slips	
Medical/Dental Clinic and/or Office	4 spaces for each doctor engaged at the clinic or office, + 1 space for each two employees	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Micro-Brewery/Distillery/Winery	1 per two employees + 1 per 300 sf GFA	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA

Created: 2021-10-13 14:48:20 [EST]

(Supp. No. 14)

USE	MINIMUM REQUIRED VEHICLE SPACES	REQUIRED TOTAL BICYCLE SPACES
Office	1 per 300 sf GFA	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Personal Service Establishment	1 per 300 sf GFA	
Pharmacy	1 per two employees + 1 per 275 sf of GFA	
Place of Worship	1 per 4 seats within the main auditorium or nave	1 per 20 seats
Public Safety Facility	1 per 250 sf GFA	
Public Works Facility	1 per 500 sf GFA	
Reception Facility	1 per 250 sf GFA	
Research and Development	1 per 300 sf GFA	
Residential Care Facility -	To be calculated on the type of facility or combination of facilities provided below	Over 10,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
<i>Independent Living Facility</i>	1 per dwelling unit, plus 1 per two employees	
<i>Assisted Living Facility</i>	0.75 per dwelling unit, plus 1 per two employees	
<i>Nursing Home</i>	0.5 per patient room, plus 1 per two employees	
Restaurant -	1 per 200 sf GFA + 1 per each two employees	Over 4,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,000 sf GFA
<i>Fast Food</i>	1 per 100 sf GFA + 1 per each two employees (max: 1 per 75 sf GFA)	Over 4,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,000 sf GFA
<i>Take-Out Only</i>	4 spaces per 500 sf GFA of waiting area + 1 for each two employees	2 required
Retail Goods Establishment	1 per 300 sf GFA + 1 per each two employees	Over 5,000 sf GFA: 1 per 2,500 sf GFA
Salvage Yard	1 per 2,000 sf of lot area	
Self-Storage Facility	1 per 25 storage units	
Single Room Occupancy	1 per room	
Specialty Food Service	1 per 500 sf GFA + 1 for each two employees	
Storage Yard—Outdoor	1 per 2,000 sf of lot area	
Truck Repair	3 truck spaces per service bay + 2 vehicle spaces per service bay	
Truck Stop	1 truck space per 1,000 sf of lot area + 1 space (vehicle) per 200 sf GFA	

Created: 2021-10-13 14:48:20 [EST]

(Supp. No. 14)

USE	MINIMUM REQUIRED VEHICLE SPACES	REQUIRED TOTAL BICYCLE SPACES
Vehicle Dealership	1 per 500 sf GFA of indoor sales and display area + 4 per service bay	
Vehicle Operations Facility	1 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Vehicle Rental	1 per 500 sf GFA of indoor area (indoor vehicle storage excluded)	
Vehicle Repair/Service	3 per service bay	
Warehouse	1 per 20,000 sf GFA of warehouse space	
Wholesale Establishment	1 per 20,000 sf GFA of warehouse space	

(Ord. No. 1456-17 , § 1, 8-8-2017

14.3 ADDITIONAL OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS IN THE R-C1, SSC-RC, and D-CM ZONING DISTRICTS

A. General Standards.

- (1) At the time of erection or alteration of any commercial structure within the R-C1, SSC-RC, or D-CM there shall be provided one off-street parking space for each 300 square feet of net rentable tenant and/or occupant space.
- (2) Parking areas shall not be located in front of any maximum setback line with the exception of properties wholly located within the SSC-RC Zoning District. Such properties may have no more than 25% of parking spaces located in the front of any maximum setback line or building line.
- (3) An exemption from the requirement of off-street parking shall be available in the D-CM, for the purchase and renovation of an existing structure without available appurtenant off-street parking for any usage not inconsistent with the other requirements of these regulations and the Community Redevelopment Plans as determined by the Community Redevelopment Agency.
- (4) At the time of erection or alteration of any residential structure within the Residential-Commercial District, adequate off-street parking shall be provided as follows in Table 14.3.1.

Table 14.3.1 Residential Off-Street Parking Requirements

Type	Number of Units	Minimum Required Spaces Per Unit	Maximum Spaces Per Unit
Single Family	Detached	1.5	2.0
Duplex	2	1.5	2.0
Townhouse	~	1.5	2.0
Multi-Family/Condominium	1-4	1.5	2.0
	5 or more	1.0	1.5
Bed and Breakfast	~	1 per Bed Room	~
Resident Care Facility	~	.75 per room	1.5 per room

Created: 2021-10-13 14:48:20 [EST]

(Supp. No. 14)

(5) Surface parking may be located behind or to the side(s) of buildings not adjacent to public streets. Surface parking areas on the side may not exceed 25 percent of the total street frontage for that side.

- (6) All garages serving non-single family detached dwelling units shall be located at the rear or side of the primary structure.
- (7) All garages and covered parking shall be of the same building and roofing finish material as the primary structure.
- (8) If permitted, head in and/or parallel parking spaces may be counted toward the required parking (not to be construed as designated or reserved for the benefit of a specific person, entity, or use) if immediately adjacent to lease, rental, or owned property.
- (9) Developments which create new public streets or are located on existing public streets may be permitted to design the streets to allow head-in parking.
 - a. All head-in parking spaces and sidewalks must be entirely within the right-of-way. On-street parking spaces which are counted towards required spaces must be adjacent to the lot containing the use for which it is required, if insufficient right-of-way exists additional dedication or easements may be required.
 - b. The director of planning and development services in consultation with the director of public works may approve head in parking in place of parallel parking or vice versa.
- (10) Joint use parking facilities are encouraged. Joint use of required parking spaces may occur where two or more uses on the same site or on separate sites are able to share the same parking spaces because their parking demands occur at different times. Joint use of required parking spaces is allowed if the following documentation is submitted in writing to the city's development department as part of a site plan review:
 - a. The location and number of parking spaces that are being shared;
 - b. An analysis showing that the peak parking demands for the different uses occur at different times, and that the parking area will supply at least the minimum number of required spaces for each use during its respective peak parking times; and
 - c. A written agreement that guarantees access to the joint parking for all uses.
- (11) Surface parking lots which serve as joint use parking facilities shall not exceed the sum of the maximum spaces allowed for all individual uses sharing the facility.
- (12) Any enclosed parking structure shall be designed so that the only openings at street level are for auto or pedestrian circulation. The remaining street wall of the ground floor shall include façade treatments such as projections, recesses, niches, fenestration, or changes of materials or color.
- (13) All off-street parking areas or structures permitted for residential uses, except single family dwellings, shall be accessed through alleys or private access easements.
- (14) Mixed-Uses with a residential component may provide, upon approval from the Planning and Development Department, more than the maximum number of parking spaces if:
 - a. Additional spaces are provided as part of a joint use multilevel covered parking structure; or
 - b. Parking for a single use is contained in multi-level covered parking structures.

14.4 VEHICLE PARKING SPACE DESIGN

A. Permitted Vehicle Parking Locations.

(1) Residential Uses.

- a. All required off-street vehicle parking spaces for residential uses and the residential component of mixed-use developments must be located on the same lot.
- b. For single-family - detached and attached, two-family, and townhouse dwellings, required vehicle parking spaces are permitted in private driveways, but must not encroach onto the public right-of-way, this does not include permitted on-street parking.
 - i. On-street parking of cars and personal automobiles with no greater than two axles shall be permitted where there is sufficient room for through traffic including emergency vehicles, to travel without causing undue threat to safety and property or hindrance of flow and where there is no demarcation or striping of travel lanes, including bicycle lanes.
- c. Tandem vehicle parking is permitted for residential uses.
- d. For single-family - detached and attached and two-family dwellings where there is alley access, all vehicle parking areas must be accessed from the alley and all vehicle parking areas must be located in the rear yard.
- e. Multi-family Development parking areas shall not be located between any principal structure and any public right-of-way.

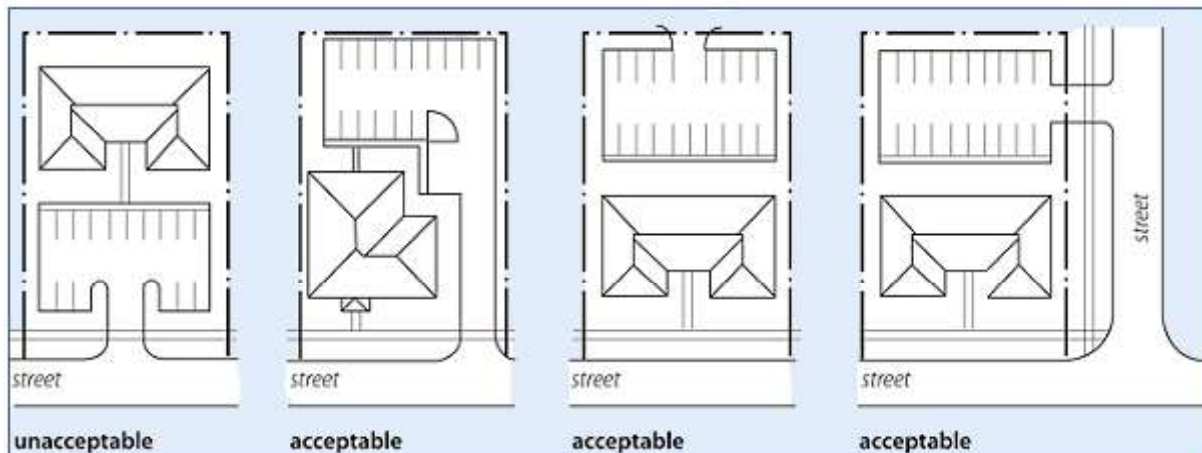


Figure 14.4.1. Multi-Family Parking

(2) Non-Residential Uses.

- a. Vehicle parking for a non-residential use may be located on the same lot or within 500 feet of the Structure(s) served.
 - i. The maximum 500 foot distance restriction does not apply to valet parking services. However, valet parking services must provide evidence of a lot reserved for vehicle parking.
 - ii. The maximum distance for off-site parking within the D-CM and R-C1 is 1,000 feet.

-
- b. In the D-CM and R-C1 Districts, some of the required parking may be fulfilled by available public parking areas within the District, when approved by the Planning and Development Department, including noncontiguous areas.
 - i. Availability of parking spaces shall be determined by a parking analysis of the proposed use, surrounding uses, and the distance to available public parking performed by the Developer.
 - 1) Available public parking spaces shall only satisfy a maximum of 20% of the required number of parking spaces.
 - ii. If it is determined that parking is not available, the parking standards of this Code shall apply.
 - B. **Vehicle Parking Spaces Dimensions.**
 - (1) Off-street vehicle parking space dimensions must meet the standards of Figure 14.4.2. All vehicle parking spaces must have a minimum vertical clearance of seven feet six inches.
 - (2) Motorcycle and scooter parking spaces must measure at least four feet in width by eight feet in length and must be identified or designated through the use of signs or pavement markings.
 - C. **Access Requirements for Off-Street Vehicle Parking Areas.**
 - (1) Each off-street vehicle space must open directly upon an aisle or driveway of adequate width to provide access to a vehicle parking space. All off-street parking facilities must provide access in a manner that least interferes with traffic movement. For all uses except single-family, two-family, and semi-detached dwellings, the parking area must be designed so that the driver of the vehicle proceeds forward into traffic rather than backs out.
 - (2) All required off-street parking facilities must have vehicular access from a street, alley, driveway, or cross-access connection.
 - (3) When a gated entrance is permitted as part of the access to an off-street parking area or a residential subdivision, such gate is required to open toward the interior of the lot.
 - D. **Accessible Vehicle Parking Requirements.** All parking lots must comply with the "ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities" regulations issued by federal agencies under the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) for the amount and design of accessible vehicle parking spaces required in parking lots and structures.
 - E. **Hydraulic Lifts.** All hydraulic lifts must be located within a parking structure.
 - F. **Striping.** Off-street parking areas of more than four spaces must be marked by painted lines maintained in clearly visible condition, curbs or other means to indicate individual spaces. Signs or markers should be used as necessary to ensure efficient and safe circulation within the lot. Vehicle parking spaces for handicapped persons must be identified with the appropriate sign and visible at all times of the year, regardless of plant growth or similar conditions.

Table 14.4.1. Parking Lot Dimensions

Parking Angle	Minimum Parking Stall Width (A)	Minimum Parking Stall Length (B)	Minimum Parking Aisle Width (C)
0°	9'	18'	12'/24'*
45°	9'	18'	12'
60°	9'	18'	16'
90°	9'	18'	24'*

*Two-way Traffic.

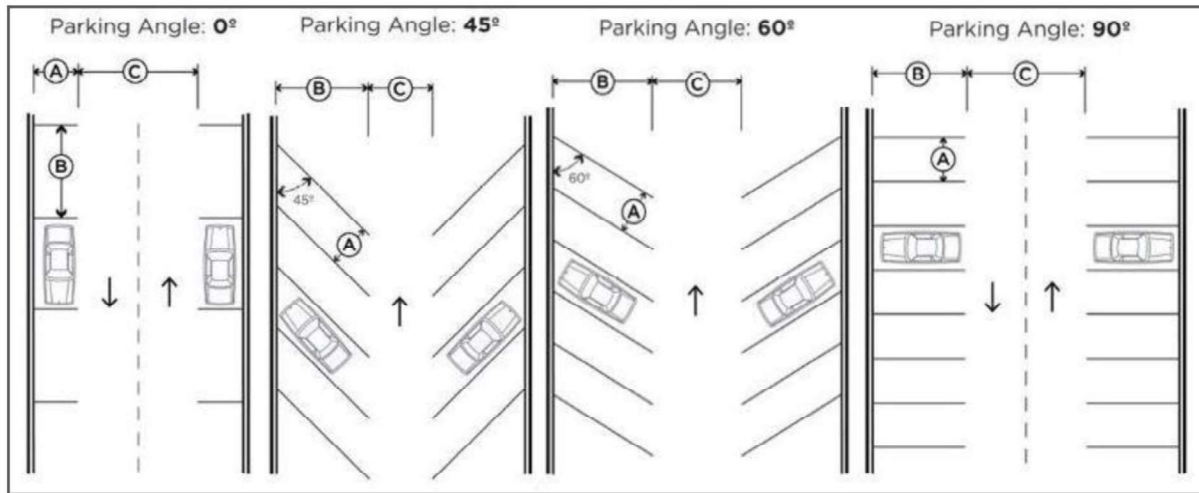


Figure 14.4.2. Parking Angle and Stall Width Diagram

G. Curbing and Wheel Stops.

- (1) Wheel stops or curbing are required when a parking space abuts pedestrian walkways, landscaped areas, fences, and walls.
- (2) Breaks or Curb-O-Let style trenchings shall be provided in curbing to allow for drainage into landscape areas that have been designed to treat stormwater as part of an approved Stormwater Management Plan.

H. Surfacing.

- (1) All surface parking lots must be paved with a durable all-weather material and/or an approved pervious pavement system. All uneven slabs must be resurfaced to provide a smooth surface. Pervious paving is encouraged and shall be allowed, subject to approval by the Planning and Development Department in all zoning districts.
 - a. Gravel or loose rock is prohibited in all Zoning Districts except R-U and R-1AA
- (2) All single-family - detached and attached, and two-family dwellings are encouraged to install driveways constructed of pervious paving.

- (3) All single-family - detached and attached, and two-family dwellings are permitted to construct driveways that consist of two concrete wheel strips, each of which is at least 18 inches wide and at least 20 feet long.

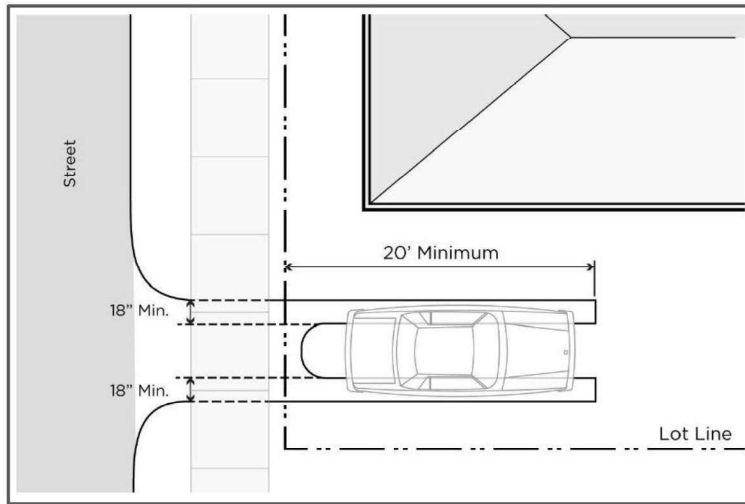


Figure 14.4.3. Wheel Strip Diagram

I. Drainage and Maintenance.

- (1) Off-street parking facilities must be drained to eliminate standing water and prevent damage to abutting property and/or public streets and alleys. All drainage must comply with the requirements Article 13, Stormwater Management.
- (2) Off-street parking areas must be maintained in a clean, orderly, and dust-free condition at the expense of the owner or lessee.

J. Lighting.

- (1) Parking lot lighting must comply with Subsection 9.2.
- (2) Adequate lighting must be provided if off-street parking spaces are used at night.
- (3) Pedestrian scale lighting shall be required as per Subsection 9.2.
- (4) All lighting must be arranged to eliminate glare on residential property or any other property or use as determined by the Planning Department, by location of light fixtures or use of fixtures designed to eliminate direct view of luminaires in fixtures from residential property.

K. Landscape and Screening. All parking lots must be landscaped and screened in accordance with Article 12.

L. Pedestrian Access within Parking Areas.

- (1) Pedestrian access from existing or developed sidewalks, at street fronts, to building entrances shall be provided in the safest possible manner to protect against vehicle pedestrian conflict.
 - a. Walkways and sidewalks should be out of drive aisles and segregated from vehicle traffic to the greatest extent possible.
 - b. Clearly delineated walkways and crosswalks of paving, brick paver, and bituminous brick pattern stamping, or painted striping should connect to landscaped areas and parking lot islands and to building entrances to provide safe passageway for pedestrians.

-
- (2) Curb cuts must be included on landscaped areas or islands where such crosswalks are located. ADA compliance is required.

14.5 BICYCLE PARKING SPACE DESIGN

A. Location.

- (1) The bicycle parking area must be convenient to building entrances and street access, but may not interfere with normal pedestrian and vehicle traffic.
 - a. Bicyclists and those confined to a wheelchair must not be required to travel over stairs to access parking.
- (2) Nothing in this Code prevents the provision of additional bicycle spaces in excess of that required in Table 14.2.1.
- (3) Short-term bicycle parking spaces must be located no more than 100 feet from the principal building entrance and at the same grade as the sidewalk or an accessible route.
 - a. The property owner may make arrangements with the Planning and Development Department and Public Works to place required bicycle parking spaces in the public right-of-way so long as a minimum of five feet of clearance is maintained in the pedestrian way and the bicycle spaces are located within 50 feet of the lot.
 - b. Required bicycle parking spaces may be located in the public right-of-way, with approval from the Planning and Development Department and Public Works, if one or more of the following conditions are met:
 - i. The use does not provide vehicle parking on-site.
 - ii. The addition of bicycle parking on the site would reduce the number of parking spaces below that required by this Code.
 - iii. Bicycle parking spaces in the right-of-way are shared by uses located on the same block-face. In such cases, the number of bicycle spaces required is cumulative of that required by all uses sharing such spaces.
- (4) Long-term bicycle parking spaces may and are encouraged to be located in a covered area that is easily accessible from the public-right-of-way and building entrances.
- (5) Required bicycle parking for residential uses may be provided in garages, and other resident-accessible, secure areas. Spaces within dwelling units or on balconies do not count toward satisfying bicycle parking requirements.

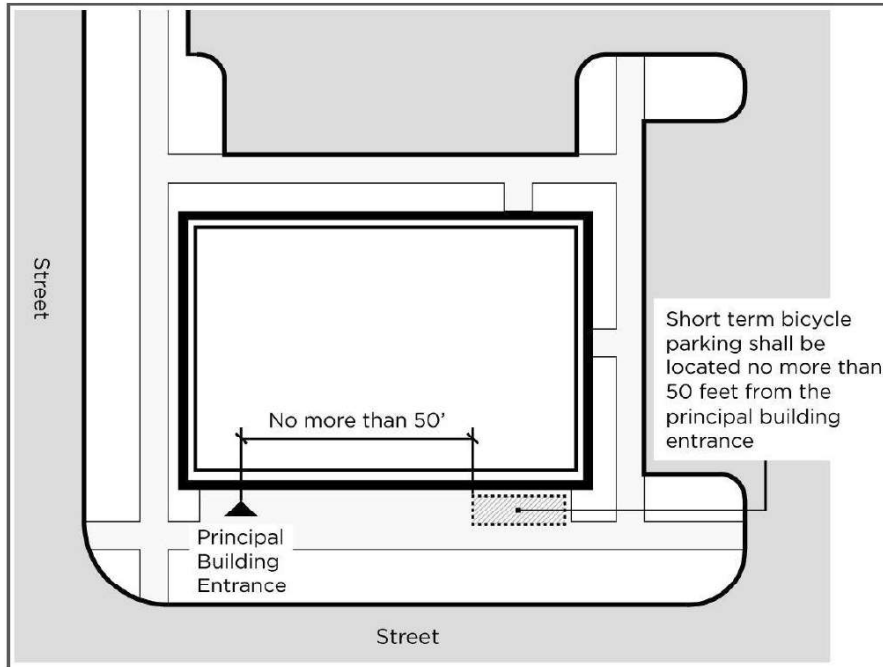


Figure 14.5.1. Short Term Bicycle Parking Location Diagram

B. Design.

- (1) Required bicycle spaces must provide each bike space within a row of bicycle parking a minimum of two feet in width by six feet in length, with a minimum vertical clearance of seven feet.
 - a. There must be an aisle at least five feet wide between each row of bicycle parking to allow room for bicycle maneuvering.
- (2) Long-term bicycle parking spaces may be located indoors or fully covered, such as by the use of an overhang or covered walkway, weatherproof outdoor bicycle lockers, or an indoor storage area.
 - a. Where bicycle parking is not located within a building or locker, the cover design must be of permanent construction, designed to protect bicycles from rainfall, and inclement weather, and with a minimum vertical clearance of seven feet.
 - b. All lockers and racks must be securely anchored to the ground or a structure to prevent the racks and lockers from being removed from the location or posing safety concerns.
- (3) If required bicycle parking facilities are not visible from the street or principal building entrance, signs must be posted indicating their location. Sign design and placement shall be approved by the Planning and Development Department.

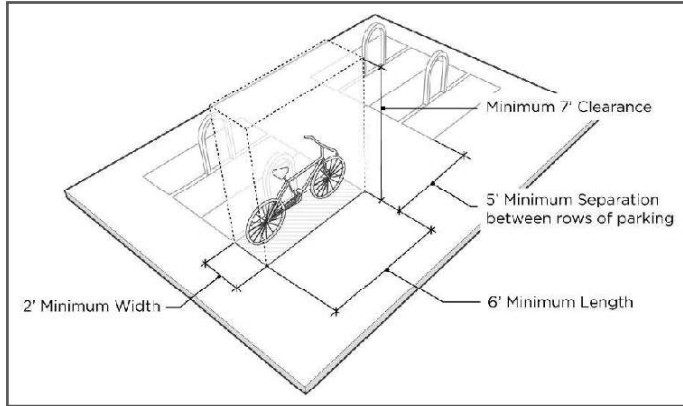


Figure 14.5.2. Bicycle Parking Design Diagram

14.6 REQUIRED OFF-STREET LOADING SPACES

A. Requirements.

- (1) Off-street loading spaces shall be provided for any use that distributes or receives materials or merchandise by trucks or other commercial vehicles in accordance with Table 14.6.1: Off-Street Loading Requirements.
 - a. In the case of multi-tenant developments, required loading spaces are calculated on the basis of each individual tenant.
- (2) No motor vehicle shall be allowed to extend onto a public street, right-of-way, sidewalk, or alley, while loading or unloading.
- (3) Off-street loading areas shall be located in the rear of buildings only.
- (4) Structures that are 50 years of age or older as of the effective date of this Code that do not currently have any loading areas may be exempt from off-street loading requirements.
- (5) If a use, required to provide loading space(s), increases the floor area by 30% or more, calculated cumulatively, from the effective date of this Code, off-street loading spaces shall be required in accordance with Table 14.6.2.
- (6) No structure shall be required to provide more than five loading spaces.

Table 14.6.1. Off-Street Loading Requirements

Use Type	Number of Spaces Required
Multi-Family Dwelling	
40,000 sf or more GFA	1 loading space
Commercial and Institutional Use	
20,000—50,000 sf GFA	1 loading space
50,001—100,000 sf GFA	2 loading spaces
100,001—200,000 sf GFA	3 loading spaces
Each additional 50,000 sf of floor area (This applies only for each additional full 50,000 sf over 200,000 sf)	1 additional loading space

Created: 2021-10-13 14:48:20 [EST]

(Supp. No. 14)

14.7 DESIGN OF OFF-STREET LOADING SPACES

- A. **Location.** All off-street loading spaces must be located on the same lot as the use served. No off-street loading spaces may project into a public right-of-way.
- B. **Dimensions.**
 - (1) All required off-street loading spaces must be a minimum of 12 feet in width, a minimum of 35 feet in length, exclusive of aisle and maneuvering space, and have a minimum vertical clearance of 15 feet.
 - (2) Structures that are 50 years of age or older and maintain loading spaces that do not comply with the dimensions of this section are deemed legally conforming in terms of loading space dimensions. If new loading spaces are constructed, such spaces may be designed to match the dimensions of existing spaces rather than the requirements of this section.
- C. **Surfacing.** All off-street loading spaces must be paved with a durable, all-weather material. An approved pervious pavement system shall be allowed provided it can withstand the excess weight, subject to approval by the Planning and Development Department.
- D. **Drainage and Maintenance.**
 - (1) Off-street loading facilities must be drained to eliminate standing water and prevent damage to abutting property and/or public streets and alleys. All drainage must comply with the Stormwater Requirements of this Code.
 - (2) Off-street loading areas must be maintained in a clean, orderly, and dust-free condition at the expense of the owner or lessee.
- E. **Access Control and Signs.** Each required off-street loading space must be designed with adequate means of vehicular access to a street or alley and in a manner that will minimize interference with traffic movement.
- F. **Lighting.** Loading facility lighting must meet the requirements of Subsection 9.2. Illumination of an off-street loading facility must be arranged so as to deflect the direct light away from adjacent properties and streets.
- G. **Landscape and Screening.** All loading facilities must be landscaped and screened in accordance with Article 12.

14.8 DRIVEWAY DESIGN

- A. **Driveway Design.**
 - (1) *Single-Family—Detached or Attached and Two-Family Dwelling Residential Driveways.*
 - a. A residential driveway that provides access to a detached or attached garage is limited to a maximum width of 30 feet and a minimum of 12 feet.
 - b. A residential driveway may be shared by adjacent lots. This shared driveway location is only allowed if agreed to by the owners of each lot, and the agreement is recorded as a shared driveway servitude or access easement on each plat of survey.
 - c. Driveways shall be paved with a durable all-weather material or approved pervious pavement.
 - i. Pervious pavement systems are encouraged and shall be allowed in all zoning districts.
 - d. Driveways shall be designed to limit runoff from the public right-of-way.

- i. Design slope from street grade to landing shall be at minimum 8% and maximum 12%, unless site factors require adjustment, at which time the Planning and Development Department and the Public Works Director shall make a determination as to an acceptable slope or other conditions of design.

(2) *Multi-Family Dwellings, Townhouse, and Non-Residential Driveways.*

- a. With the exception of loading berths, driveways are limited to a maximum width of 40 feet and a minimum of 24 feet for multi-family and townhouse developments and 48-foot width for non-residential.
- b. Driveways shall be paved with a durable all-weather material or approved pervious pavement.
- c. All uneven slabs must be resurfaced to provide a smooth surface.
- d. Approved pervious pavement systems are encouraged and shall be allowed, subject to approval by the Planning and Development Department in all zoning districts.
- e. Additional requirements as per Article 15 shall apply.
- f. Driveways shall be located as far from traffic signals and intersections as possible.

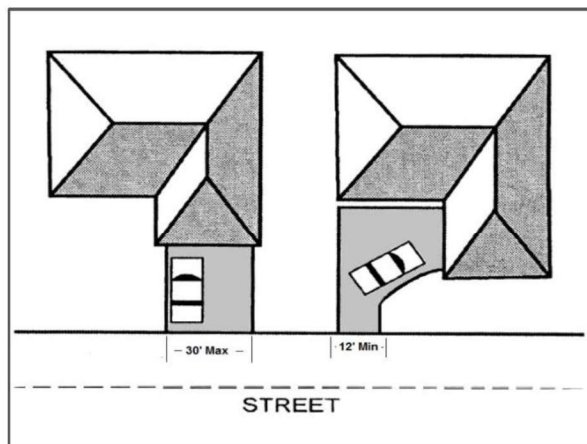


Figure 14.8.1. Residential Driveway Widths

14.9 VEHICLE PARKING AND STORAGE

A. General Requirements.

- (1) No recreational equipment, trailer, utility trailer, inoperative vehicle, untagged vehicle, or commercial/business vehicle shall be parked on a public right-of-way in the city.
 - a. Inoperative and/or untagged vehicles shall not be visible from the public right-of-way.
 - i. Inoperative and untagged vehicles shall be shielded from the public right-of-way by a fence, wall, and/or landscaping of sufficient height and at least a 50% opacity.
 - ii. To accumulate, park or store one or more inoperative vehicles, recreational vehicle, boat or trailer on public or private property in violation of this article, shall constitute a nuisance detrimental to the health, safety and welfare of inhabitants of the city (Milton Code of Ordinance, 26-32); the nuisance may be abated as provided in 14.12 and 26.32.

-
- (2) The regulations contained in this section shall not apply to any vehicle bearing a disabled person's sticker approved or certified by the state to indicate that the vehicle is operated by or used in any way by a person who has a disability under the definitions as provided by the state for the issuance of such stickers.
 - (3) A one car, vehicle repair permit may be issued by the Planning and Development Department, upon application demonstrating that the applicant is endeavoring, in good faith, to repair an inoperative vehicle but has been unable to complete the repairs within an initial 30-day period.
 - a. The repair permit shall grant the applicant an additional 30 days to maintain an inoperative vehicle in a manner prohibited in subsection 14.9(A)(1) above.

B. Commercial Vehicles.

- (1) No commercial vehicle may be parked outdoors on a lot in a residential district nor on residential lots within the R-C1 and SSC-RC districts, with the exception of vehicles engaged in loading or unloading or current work being done between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. This does not include standard size passenger motor vehicles including, but not limited to, vans, sports utility vehicles (SUVs), standard passenger size delivery vehicles, and pick-up trucks, which are permitted to be stored or parked outdoors overnight on lots in residential districts. This includes vehicles owned and used for commercial purposes by the occupant of a dwelling or guest, provided that the vehicle is stored or parked in a permitted parking area.
 - a. Permitted commercial vehicles may include the logo of the commercial business painted on or applied to the vehicle.
- (2) All other commercial vehicles including, but not limited to, semi-trucks, tractor-trailer units, with or without attached trailers, commercial trailers, buses, tow trucks, construction vehicles, delivery vehicles that exceed standard passenger vehicle size, such as limousines, or other large commercial vehicles are not permitted to be stored or parked outside on a lot in a residential district except in cases of service or delivery vehicles performing such functions of business during the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
- (3) For non-residential uses, commercial vehicles with the logo of the commercial business painted on or applied to the vehicle that are being operated and stored in the normal course of business, such as signs located on delivery trucks, promotional vehicles, moving vans, and rental trucks, are permitted to be stored on the lot in areas related to their specific use as vehicles, provided that the primary purpose of such vehicles is not for advertising or the display of signs.
 - a. All such vehicles must be in operable condition.
 - b. Signs placed or painted on parked vehicles where the only purpose is to advertise a product or service, or to direct the public to a business or activity located on or off the premises, are prohibited.
- (4) No overnight parking of semi-trucks, tractor trailers, buses or bus-type vehicles is allowed in any public parking lot.

C. Recreational Vehicles.

- (1) *General Requirements.*
 - a. No recreational vehicle, travel trailer, boat, except as provided in 14.9(A)(3) above, or any structure of a temporary or impermanent nature may be used as a residence except as approved by the Planning and Development Department as a permitted or special use in an appropriate zoning district.
 - b. All recreational equipment must be maintained in mobile condition.

-
- c. No recreational equipment may be parked or stored in such manner as to create a dangerous or unsafe condition on the lot where it is parked or stored. If the recreational equipment is parked or stored, whether loaded or not, so that it may tip or roll, it shall be considered dangerous and in an unsafe condition.
 - i. Repairing or maintaining a recreational vehicle or equipment, except those repairs necessitated by an emergency, shall not be permitted in any portion of a public right-of-way.
 - d. Recreational equipment may not be parked or stored on a parking lot for the principal purpose of displaying such equipment for sale, except on parking lots where the sale of vehicles and recreational equipment is a duly authorized permitted use (e.g., new and used car lot, recreational equipment sales lot).
 - e. Recreational equipment shall not be parked or stored on any vacant lot, except where such vacant lot adjoins a lot on which a principal structure under the same ownership is located and the lot shall be kept in good condition, free of weeds, trash, debris, and any other condition which would constitute a nuisance.
- (2) *Residential Requirements.*
- a. Recreational equipment may be stored in a residential district within a permanent fully enclosed structure such as a carport or garage.
 - b. Recreational Equipment may be stored within a front yard provided the following are met:
 - i. Recreational Equipment is stored within a residential driveway but not in any portion of a public right-of-way or within any designated pedestrian way.
 - ii. At no time shall a Recreational Equipment, or any portion of a Recreational Equipment be parked or stored within the Sight Triangles. See Figure 14.9.1.
 - iii. Recreational Equipment, if stored in the front yard, shall be stored perpendicular to the front building line.
 - iv. Recreational Equipment, at no time, shall be stored on an unimproved surface within the front yard.
 - v. A boat may not exceed 28 foot in length
 - vi. No more than one item of recreational equipment may be stored in the front yard.
 - c. Recreational equipment may be stored in the rear yard and/or side yard, provided the following are met:
 - i. A five (5) foot setback from the rear and side property lines is maintained when stored behind the front building line.
 - ii. No portion of Recreational Equipment shall extend forward of the front building line.
 - iii. Temporary storage tents for Recreational Equipment are prohibited.
 - d. Recreational equipment shall not be used for living, sleeping, temporary or for permanent housing purposes while parked or stored in a residential district.
 - i. No utilities shall be connected to recreational equipment, except electricity, on a temporary basis for maintenance and/or cleaning of the vehicle and/or equipment.
 - e. Recreational equipment shall not be parked or stored in required parking spaces of multiple-family developments.

f. Recreational equipment shall be properly licensed in accordance with all Florida laws.

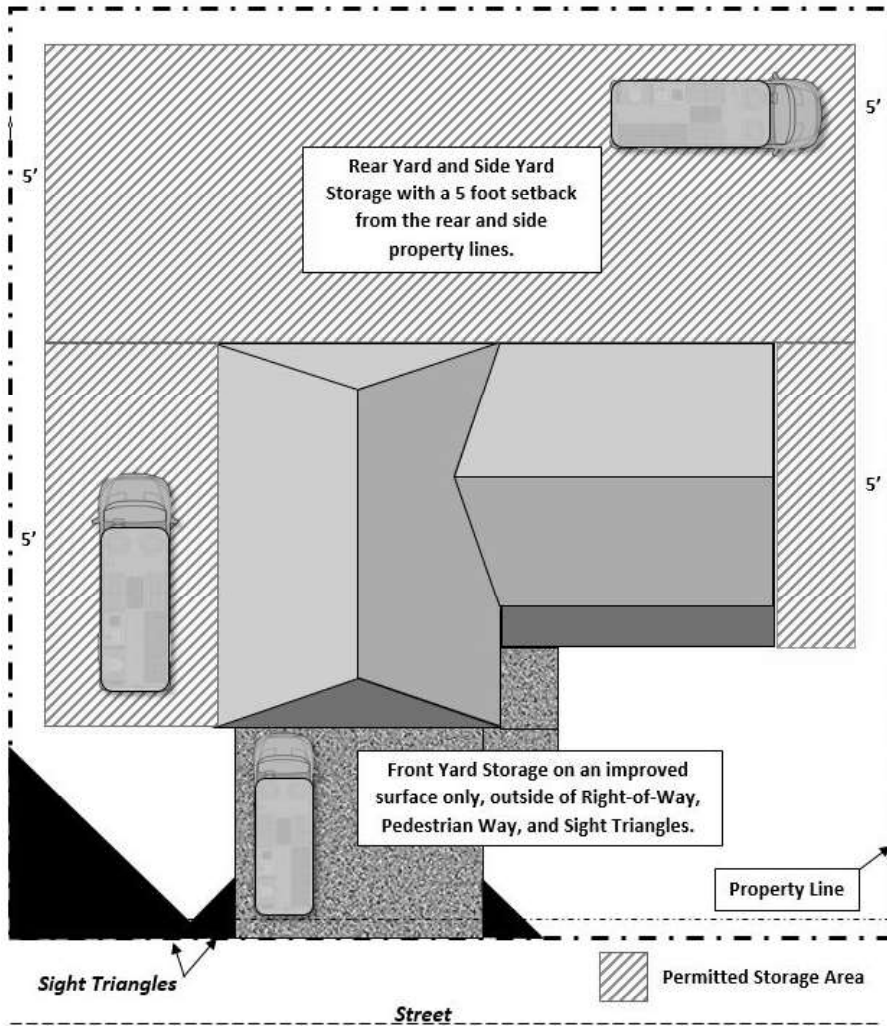


Figure 14.9.1. Approved Recreational Vehicle Storage Areas in Residential Districts

(Ord. No. 1465-17, § 1, 12-12-2017)

14.10 PARKING EXEMPTIONS

- A. **Applicability.** When a use is exempt from vehicle parking requirements by this Article, bicycle parking is exempted as well. If a use that is exempt from vehicle parking voluntarily provides parking, bicycle parking, as required by this Article, is not required.
- B. **Exemptions from Parking Requirements.**
 - (1) Development without an above ground residential component within the D-CM Zoning District may, based upon parking analysis, development type, and other conditions, be exempt from all off-street vehicle parking requirements.

- (2) Existing structures as of the effective date of this Code that currently do not provide any parking due to lack of sufficient space on the lot to accommodate parking are exempt from all off-street vehicle parking requirements regardless of any change in use.
 - a. Once the principal building is demolished, this exemption is no longer valid.
 - b. If the lot area is expanded (e.g., the adjoining lot is purchased), this exemption is no longer valid.

14.11 SHARED PARKING

A. Eligibility.

- (1) Mixed-use developments, multi-use office parks, and similar types of development, and property owners that establish cross access easements are all eligible for shared parking.
- (2) Multi-tenant retail centers are not eligible for shared parking based on individual uses within the multi-tenant structure as a whole, if cross access easements with adjacent uses are established, shared parking may be provided.
- (3) Off-street parking spaces for separate uses may be provided collectively if the aggregate number of spaces provided is not less than the sum of the spaces required in Table 10-3: Shared Parking Calculation.

B. Shared Parking Calculation. Table 14.11.1 is applied in the following manner:

- (1) The required number of spaces for each use is calculated according to Table 14.2.1.
- (2) The required number of spaces for each use is then applied to the percentages for each timeframe according to the appropriate land use category in Table 14.11.1 to determine the number of required spaces. This is done for each timeframe category.
- (3) The numbers are summed within each timeframe and the highest sum total in a timeframe is the required number of spaces. Refer to 14.11(B)(5) below.
- (4) Shared parking may be located off-site so long as it complies with the location requirements as set forth in this Article.
- (5) Sample Calculation: Multi-use Office Park.

Table 14.11.1. Shared Parking Calculation.1.

LAND USE	Weekday			Weekend		
	Mid—7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.—Mid.	Mid.—7:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.—Mid.
Residential	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%
Commercial	0%	100%	80%	0%	100%	60%
Restaurant	50%	70%	100%	45%	70%	100%
Hotel	100%	50%	90%	100%	65%	80%
Office	5%	100%	5%	0%	40%	10%
Manufacturing	5%	100%	5%	0%	60%	10%

Table 14.11.2. Required Parking Spaces for Individual Uses Based on Table 14.2.1

Use and Square Footage	Parking Requirement	Number of Spaces Needed
Office: 24,000 sf GFA	1 per 300 sf GFA	80 spaces
Hotel/Motel: (55 rooms, 9 employees)	1 per room + 1/2 employees	60 spaces
Restaurants: (75 seats, 10 employees)	1 per 5 seats + 1/2 employees	20 spaces
Retail Establishments: 7,800 sf GFA (8 employees)	1 per 300 sf GFA + 1/2 employees	30 spaces
TOTAL SPACES REQUIRED		190 spaces

- a. Using the shared parking calculation, these numbers are plugged into the table and using the percentages allotted to each land use for each time of day, are calculated as total spaces required per timeframe.

Table 14.11.3. Shared Parking Calculation.2.

Land Use	Required by Code	Mid.—7:00 a.m.		7:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.		6:00 p.m.—Mid.		Mid.—7:00 a.m.		7:00 a.m.—6:00 p.m.		6:00 p.m.—Mid.	
		%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Residential	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	75%	N/A
Commercial	30	0%	0	100%	30	80%	24	0%	0	100%	30	60%	18
Restaurant	20	50%	10	70%	14	100%	20	45%	9	70%	14	100%	20
Hotel	60	100%	60	50%	30	90%	54	100%	60	65%	39	80%	48
Office	80	5%	4	100%	80	5%	4	0%	0	40%	32	10%	8
TOTAL	190		74		154		102		69		115		94

- b. The shared parking provision allows this Multi-use Office Park to be constructed with 154 spaces (the highest number of spaces within the various timeframes - the 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. timeframe). This is because these timeframe calculations take into account the times of day the various uses utilize the most parking.

14.12 ILLEGALLY PARKED, INOPERATIVE AND ABANDONED VEHICLES, PROCEDURES FOR REMOVAL

- A. The provisions of this Section 14.12 shall authorize the towing and impounding of vehicles, within the City of Milton. This Section shall not impair the authority provided under any other applicable City Ordinance or Regulation, but rather shall be read to provide additional authority to authorized City employees, to have vehicles towed and impounded.
- B. Towing and Impounding Authorized. City of Milton Police Officers, Code Enforcement, City Manager, and their authorized designees shall be authorized to have a vehicle towed and impounded as authorized under any other applicable City Ordinance or Regulation, and also under the following conditions:
 - 1. Any trailer, recreational equipment, inoperative vehicle, untagged vehicle, or commercial/business vehicle which is parked in violation of any unified development code, ordinance or regulation, including

streets or rights-of-way, and, or declared to be a nuisance which is detrimental to the general welfare of the people of the city.

2. If a trailer, recreational equipment, inoperative vehicle, untagged vehicle, or commercial/business vehicle is parked in a street or right-of-way in violation of this article in violation of any unified development code, ordinance or regulation, the nuisance may be abated pursuant to Code Enforcement.
 3. A vehicle is illegally parked upon or is illegally trespassing upon property owned by the City of Milton, other than a roadway or public right-of-way.
 4. Any recreational equipment, vehicle, trailer, inoperative vehicle, untagged vehicle, or commercial/business vehicle is illegally parked on private property for which the City has a valid traffic enforcement agreement that permits towing without property owner notification or consent, or is illegally parked on private property and the property owner consents to the tow.
 5. Safety hazard. Any vehicles left at a public place within the city which constitutes an immediate danger to public safety may be immediately removed and impounded until lawfully claimed or disposed.
- C. Illegally parked, inoperative and abandoned vehicles, procedures for removal.
1. Whenever the code enforcement officer or city police officer shall ascertain that a vehicle, boat, or trailer is illegally parked or stored, or that articles of abandoned property are present on private property within the city limits in violation of any unified development code, nuisance ordinance, regulation, or other similar city ordinance or regulation, the code enforcement officer shall cause a notice to be placed upon such article in a form generally similar to the following:
 - i. "This property, to with (setting forth brief description) located at (setting forth brief description) is improperly stored and is in violation of (setting forth ordinance regulation violated) and must be removed within ten date from the date of such notice; otherwise it shall be presumed to be abandoned and will be removed and destroyed by the city. If the property is a motor vehicle or boat, the owner will be liable for the costs of removal and destruction."
 - ii. Dated this: (setting forth date of posing notice) Signed: (setting forth name, title, address and telephone number of enforcement officer)."
 - iii. Such notice shall not be less than eight inches by ten inches and shall be sufficiently weatherproofed to withstand normal exposure to the elements for ten days. In the event that the real property upon which the articles of abandoned property are located is zoned for residential use, the office will also send a copy of the notice by first class United States mail to the real property address.
 2. In a case where conditions which make it difficult or dangerous for any enforcement officer to post the article of abandoned property, the enforcement officer may provide by certified mail to the real property owner upon which the abandoned articles are located as shown by the most recent real estate tax record available to the city, and if the abandoned property is a motor vehicle or boar, shall make a reasonable effort to ascertain the owner's name and address and shall mail a copy of the notice to such owner.

If at the end of ten days after posting, and if required, mailing or acknowledgement of the receipt of a notice by certified mail, the owner or any person interested in the abandoned article described in such notice has not removed the article and complied with the ordinance or regulation cited in the notice, the enforcement officer may cause the article of abandoned property to be removed and destroyed.

(Ord. No. 1465-17 , § 1, 12-12-2017)