

CHAPTER 1 – GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE I. ADOPTION OF THE UNIFIED LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE

Section 1.1.1. Title and Authority

- A. This document is hereby known and cited as the City of North Port’s “Unified Land Development Code” and referred to herein as the “ULDC.” The City of North Port (the “City”) adopts these regulations in accordance with Florida Statutes Chapter 163 on Intergovernmental Programs, Florida Statutes Chapter 166 on General Municipal Powers, and the North Port Charter.
- B. The North Port City Commission hereby approves and adopts this ULDC, which shall take effect on October 28, 2024, per Ordinance No. 2024-13. Applications and inquiries initiated after the effective date shall conform to the adopted requirements, except as provided in [Section 1.1.8](#).

Section 1.1.2. Purpose and Intent

The general purpose of this ULDC is to establish procedures and standards for developing land and regulating use of land within the City’s corporate boundaries. This ULDC intends to promote public health, safety, and welfare, enforce and implement the City of North Port’s Comprehensive Plan, and facilitate orderly growth and development within the City.

Section 1.1.3. Relationship to the Comprehensive Plan

- A. This ULDC implements the City of North Port Comprehensive Plan.
- B. This ULDC also implements the requirements of the Florida Statutes by specifically incorporating land development regulations addressing the following provisions:
 - (1). Regulate the subdivision of land, including review procedures, design and development standards, provisions for adequate public facilities, mitigation of development impacts, land dedications, fees, and administrative requirements;
 - (2). Regulate the use of land and water for those land use categories included in the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Element and ensure the compatibility of adjacent uses and provide for open space.
 - (3). Implement performance standards for site design to encourage the development of sound and stable areas within the City boundaries;
 - (4). Coordinate land development in accordance with orderly physical patterns and general plans and policies adopted by the City Commission;
 - (5). Encourage recreational and commercial working waterfronts.
 - (6). Provide for protection of potable water wellfields.
 - (7). Regulate areas subject to seasonal and periodic flooding and provide for drainage and stormwater management.
 - (8). Ensure the protection of environmentally sensitive lands designated in the Comprehensive Plan.
 - (9). Ensure adequate and efficient supply of utilities, streets, and services to new land developments;
 - (10). Prevent traffic hazards and congestion that result from narrow or poorly aligned streets, excessive ingress, and egress points along major traffic arteries, and the provision of safe and convenient traffic circulation, both vehicular and pedestrian, in new land development;
 - (11). Provide safety from fire, panic, and other dangers, to promote health, safety, and the general welfare of the City, its citizens, and visitors;

- (12). Protect natural and scenic resources of the City, including surface waters and groundwater recharge areas;
- (13). Implement open space and park requirements, stormwater management, and utility requirements as legally permitted;
- (14). Regulate signage to provide for an attractive community and safe pedestrian and transportation conditions;
- (15). Provide that public facilities and services meet or exceed the standards established in the capital improvements element and are available when needed for the development, or that development orders and permits are conditioned on the availability of these public facilities and services necessary to serve the proposed development;
- (16). Ensure safe and convenient onsite traffic flow, considering needed vehicle parking.
- (17). Maintain the existing density of residential properties or recreational vehicle parks if the properties are intended for residential use and are located in the unincorporated areas that have sufficient infrastructure, as determined by a local governing authority, and are not located within a coastal high-hazard area; and
- (18). Incorporate preexisting development orders.

Section 1.1.4. Applicability, Exceptions, and Exemptions

- A. The City of North Port Development Services Department shall administer the regulations and requirements delineated in this ULDC. The City shall abide by the State retention law for all official development applications submitted to the City.
- B. Nothing in this ULDC authorizes development that is not consistent with the City’s adopted Comprehensive Plan. When conflict arises, the City’s adopted Comprehensive Plan shall govern.
- C. Exceptions. The provisions of this ULDC and any amendments thereto shall not affect the validity of any building permits or development orders lawfully issued prior to the effective date of this ULDC if:
 - (1). The development activity authorized by a building permit or development order commenced prior to the effective date of this ULDC or will commence after the effective date of this ULDC but within 1-year of issuance of the building permit or 2-years of issuance of a development order; and
 - (2). The development activity continues without interruption by non-activity for 180-days until the development is complete, except as extended according to the regulations herein or provided for in the Florida Statutes. If the building permit or development order expires, further development on said site shall conform to the requirements of this ULDC or amendment thereto.
- D. **Exemptions.** The provisions of this ULDC do not apply to bona fide agricultural uses as defined in Florida Statutes 193.461 nor to infrastructure only projects initiated by a governmental entity or public utility and temporary building and storage facilities for government and public utilities, provided such temporary facilities remain in place no longer than 5-years. The property owner shall bear the responsibility for ensuring that any exempt activities fully comply with all other applicable regulations and mandates set forth by local, state, and federal authorities.

Section 1.1.5. Terminology

- A. **Definitions.** Unless the context indicates a different meaning, the definitions provided in the Chapters, Articles, Sections, and Appendix as described below shall be used to interpret the provisions of this ULDC. Words whose meanings are self-evident as used in this Code are not defined here. Undefined terms that are commonly used may be defined using a dictionary. Words used in the present tense shall include the future; the singular includes the plural, and vice versa.

- (1). Definitions applicable to Flood Protection Regulations and Federal Emergency Management Agency requirements regarding flood zones are included in [Chapter 6, Article V](#). Should definitions listed in the Appendix conflict with those definitions included in Chapter 6, Article V. they shall not apply to the application or enforcement of Flood Protection Regulations.
 - (2). Definitions applicable to Sign regulations are included in Chapter 5, Article I. Should definitions listed in the Appendix conflict with those definitions included in Chapter 5, Article I. they shall not apply to the application or enforcement of Sign regulations.
 - (3). Definitions applicable to the remainder of this ULDC are listed in the [Appendix](#). Where Appendix definitions conflict with descriptions or provisions within [Chapter 4, Article VI., Fire Safety](#) the Fire Safety descriptions and provisions shall govern as applicable to fire safety site development standards only. Where a term is sufficiently described in a Chapter, Article, or Section of this ULDC, it shall not be duplicated in the Appendix, unless the application and enforcement associated with a term is differential for specific regulations described in (1), (2), and (3) above. When a term is not clearly defined, the common and approved usage of the word shall apply according to an ordinary dictionary or industry standard.
- B. The definitions in this ULDC may differ from the definitions used in the North Port City Code; the application of defined terms across regulations is not authorized.
- C. **The Unified Land Development Code Administrator.** "ULDC Administrator," is the Development Services Director or designee. Designee, for purposes of this ULDC may include a Deputy or Assistant Director, or the Planning and Zoning Manager.
- D. **"Shall" and "May."** Shall is an imperative command, indicating that specific actions are mandatory and not permissive. "Shall" contrasts with the word "may," which is generally used to indicate a permissive provision, ordinarily implying some degree of discretion.

Section 1.1.6. Interpretation and Severability

- A. **Conflicts.** The City shall interpret the Unified Land Development Code as minimum requirements. When provisions within this ULDC conflict, the provision imposing a more significant restriction shall govern, unless otherwise provided for herein.
- B. **Interpretation.** When questions of interpretation arise the ULDC Administrator shall interpret this ULDC. Anyone aggrieved by the interpretation may appeal the decision per the appeals process specified in [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.4.](#) of this ULDC.
- C. Whenever a provision or Section requires the City Manager, department director or designee, or employee to perform a function, delegating that function to qualified subordinates is authorized unless the terms of the provision or Section specify otherwise.
- D. **References.** When a provision of this ULDC refers to or incorporates another provision, ordinance, statute, rule, regulation, policy, official publication, or other authority, it refers to the most current version, incorporating any amendments thereto or redesignation thereof.
- E. **Computation of time.** When this ULDC denotes a specific amount of time for completion, use calendar days to calculate the timeline for a task. This calculation shall exclude the day of submittal and extend to the end of business on the last day. If the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday officially recognized by City Commission, the deadline shall extend to the next available weekday.
- F. **Severability.** Should a court of competent jurisdiction declare any provision of these land development regulations invalid, all other provisions shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 1.1.7. Vested Rights

- A. Pursuant to Florida Statutes Chapter 163, nothing in this ULDC shall limit or modify the rights of any person to complete an authorized development of regional impact according to Florida Statutes Chapter 380, nor shall any project issued final development order or permit continuing in good faith be limited or modified.
- B. Any person may request, in writing, a determination of vested rights from the City as to whether the person has a right to complete a project under these regulations or Florida Statutes Chapter 163, notwithstanding the imposition of concurrency requirements. The ULDC Administrator shall approve or disapprove a vested pursuant to Paragraph A.

Section 1.1.8. Transitional Rules

- A. **Existing unlawful uses, lots, and structures.** A structure, lot, or use not lawfully existing at the time of the adoption of this ULDC is lawful only if it conforms with all requirements of these regulations. All prior violations as of the effective date of this Ordinance shall remain violations and shall not qualify as legal nonconformities unless such use, lot, or structure becomes lawful by the adoption of this ULDC.
- B. **In-process prosecution.** Pending prosecution as of the effective date of this ULDC shall continue as defined under the prior ULDC unless the new ULDC makes the existing violation moot. Under that condition, prosecution ceases with each party responsible for its costs to date.
- C. **Conditions of previously approved development permits.** Land development permits and conditional uses with attached conditions shall remain in full force and effect on the land for which they were approved, regardless of ownership or occupant change, unless the adopted ULDC provisions create a situation where any or all conditions no longer apply as determined by the ULDC Administrator.
- D. **Pending building permits and development permits.** Unless an applicant requests otherwise in writing, the ULDC in place at application submission shall apply to all land development, unless otherwise authorized by an active development order.
- E. To the extent any property owner informs the City in writing that a particular amendment enacted herein imposes a more restrictive or burdensome regulation of development or more restrictive or burdensome procedures concerning review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit, or development order, that amendment shall be effective in accordance with Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida as they may be amended, expire (currently, June 30, 2027), or be repealed, and the regulations of development and procedures concerning the review, approval, or issuance of a site plan, development permit or development order effective on September 27, 2022, shall control.

Section 1.1.9. Nonconforming Land, Structures, and Uses

- A. This Section provides for the continuation, modification, or elimination of nonconforming uses and structures per the standards and conditions in this Article. To support the purpose of this ULDC, the provisions of this Article shall encourage the improvement or elimination of non-conformities. This Article also describes which non-conformities may continue.
- B. **Types and Standards.**
 - (1). **Nonconforming Lots of Record.** In any district, nonconforming lots of record, and lots of record reduced in size due to an eminent domain process, may be developed according to the regulations of the designated zoning district.
 - (2). **Nonconforming Structures.** Except as provided elsewhere in these regulations, a nonconforming structure may continue subject to the following:
 - a. A nonconforming structure shall not be altered or enlarged in a way that increases the extent of nonconformity.

- b. Destruction or damage of nonconforming structures:
 - 1. All Structures. When a nonconforming structure is damaged or destroyed to an extent exceeding 50% of its fair market value, the property owner may construct a new structure only in a manner that conforms to this ULDC or repair the structure without expanding the nonconformity. Repaired nonconforming structures shall conform to the Florida Building Code, Federal Emergency Management Agency, and all other applicable regulations.
 - 2. Residential Structures. Nonconforming residential structures, including accessory structures, may be reconstructed with if damaged or destroyed by a man-made or natural disaster subject to the period of discontinuance provisions in Paragraph (4). below. Reconstruction of the nonconforming structure may not increase the extent of the nonconformities existing prior to destruction. Damaged or destroyed nonconforming residential structures located along the Myakkahatchee Creek or other similar waterbodies or designated by FEMA as Coastal High-Hazard Area (CHHA) or Flood Zone "A," "AE," or "VE," or any combination thereof, may not be reconstructed unless the structure meets all local, state, and federal floodproofing requirements and ULDC standards.

(3). **Nonconforming Uses.** A nonconforming use shall not be enlarged or expanded.

- a. Modifications. Renovations, repairs, or changes to structures housing nonconforming uses may be permitted, subject to the following requirements:
 - 1. The total cost of the improvements is less than 50% of the fair market value of the structure and improvements; and
 - 2. The nonconforming use and associated site shall be brought into compliance to the maximum extent practicable as determined by this ULDC Administrator.
- b. Nonconforming Residential Uses. One-and-two-family residential uses legally existing prior to the adoption of this ULDC may continue on a property as a legal dwelling unit, even if the future land use designation or zoning designation has changed to one which no longer allows one-and-two-family development. In the event the use is discontinued due to a man-made or natural disaster, the residential use may be re-established on the property as an existing legal use subject to the discontinuance rules in subparagraph 4 below.

(4). **Discontinuance.** A property owner may not re-establish a nonconforming use after a period of discontinuance. The property's future land use shall conform with the provisions of these regulations.

- a. Nonresidential use after six (6) months of discontinuance. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- b. Residential use after 1-year of discontinuance.

Section 1.1.10. Violations, Remedies, and Penalties

- A. Anyone may file a complaint when a perceived violation of this ULDC occurs. The Development Services Department shall record the complaint per the requirements of the Florida Statutes, investigate, and proceed with the applicable corrective measures provided by this ULDC and the Code of the City of North Port.
- B. Should a property owner or applicant violate any provisions of this ULDC, the City may pursue any combination of the following remedies:
 - (1). Refer the violations to Code Enforcement for action.

- (2). Revoke, either permanently or temporarily, any permits, development orders, or any other development rights granted by the City.
- (3). Seek damages or injunctive relief against the violator in the Sarasota County Clerk, with all reasonable attorney's fees awarded to the prevailing party and paid by the losing party.

ARTICLE II. ZONING DISTRICTS AND OFFICIAL ZONING MAP

Section 1.2.1. Purpose and Intent

The purpose of zoning districts and the Official Zoning Map is to implement the Future Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. This Article establishes official zoning districts, map, and boundary regulations to aid in the understanding of this ULDC.

Section 1.2.2. Establishment of Zoning Districts

The City of North Port hereby subdivides all lands and waters within its corporate boundaries into the following districts:

Table 1.2.2.1. Zoning Districts

Zoning Symbol	Zoning District
AC-1	Activity Center 1
AC-2	Activity Center 2
AC-3	Activity Center 3
AC-4	Activity Center 4
AC-5	Activity Center 5
AC-6	Activity Center 6
AC-7	Activity Center 7
AC-8	Activity Center 8
AC-9	Activity Center 9
AC-10	Activity Center 10
C	Commercial
CT	Corridor, Transitional
COR	Corridor
EC	Environmental Conservation
GU	Government Use
I-1	Light Industrial
I-2	Heavy Industrial
MH	Manufactured Home Community
AG	Agriculture
R-1	Residential, Low
R-2	Residential, Medium
R-3	Residential, Multi-Family
V	Village

Section 1.2.3. The Official Zoning Map

This ULDC establishes and incorporates the Official Zoning Map into these regulations by reference. The Official Zoning Map shows the boundaries of all Zoning Districts as adopted by the City Commission.

- A. **Maintenance.** The Official Zoning Map shall be the official record of the zoning designation of land within the City. The City shall maintain the map electronically. The City is divided into districts, or zones, as provided by this Article. The Development Services Department shall maintain the electronic format of the map within the City's Geographic Information System (GIS) as the zoning layer.
- B. **Map Amendments.** As amended from time to time, the Official Zoning Map shall be kept on file and made available for public reference in the Office of the City Clerk and the Development Services Department. The ULDC Administrator shall ensure an accurate depiction of zoning district boundaries on the zoning map and will update the map within 30-days of any rezone approved by City Commission. The City Clerk shall preserve any records relating to its adoption and amendment.
- C. **Record Keeping.** Should the map or any portion thereof, including the digital metadata, become damaged, destroyed, or lost, the ULDC Administrator is authorized, to replace the map or damaged portion. The new map shall supersede the one replaced. The new map may correct drafting or other errors, but no replacement shall change the zoning status of a property.
- D. **Unauthorized Changes.** Except as provided herein, substantial changes affecting the zoning designation of a property are strictly prohibited.
- E. Should the zoning district of a parcel be declared invalid, a new zoning designation that is consistent with the parcel's Future Land Use classification will be assigned by City Commission adoption of a rezoning ordinance.

Section 1.2.4. Interpretation of District Boundaries

- A. Zoning district regulations apply to all areas included within the district's boundaries on the Official Zoning map. [Table 1.2.2.1](#) conveys the official zoning district symbols, which indicate the appropriate district regulations outlined [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC for all properties within the district boundaries depicted on the map.
- B. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of districts as shown on the Official Zoning Map, the following rules shall apply under the discretion and interpretation of this ULDC Administrator.
 - (1). District boundaries depicted on the Official Zoning Map as approximately following lot lines, public property lines, and other property boundaries as they exist on the ground. When such boundaries are adjacent to a dedicated street, roadway, alley, highway, or right-of-way, the boundaries shall follow the centerline of the street, roadway, highway, alley, or right-of-way. The district boundary shall remain at the centerline of a vacated right-of-way unless the division of ownership is not at the center of the street or right-of-way. In this case, the boundary shall follow the division of ownership.
 - (2). Boundaries shall follow the City limits as they exist on the ground when indicated as approximately following City limits on the map.
 - (3). Boundaries that follow center lines of streams, canals, lakes, or other bodies of water shall follow the feature as they exist on the ground. Boundaries indicated as entering a body of water shall be interpreted to extend in the direction in which they enter the body of water and intersect with other zoning boundaries or the limits of the City's jurisdiction.
 - (4). When a property is determined to lie in more than one zoning district:
 - a. If a property contains two (2) or more zoning designations, the district assigned to the majority of the property prevails.

- b. Without a majority of the property clearly lying in a particular zoning district, the property owner or applicant may submit for a zoning verification letter or provide a rationale for their zoning preference as part of a development application.
- C. **Cases not covered above.** In the circumstances not covered by Subsection B above, or where the property or street layout existing on the ground conflicts with that shown on the Official Zoning Map, the ULDC Administrator shall interpret the Official Zoning Map per the intent and purpose of these zoning regulations.
- D. **Prior Zoning Districts.** The City of North Port hereby reclassifies all existing zoning districts to the districts described in [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC.

ARTICLE III. CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT

Section 1.3.1. Purpose and Intent

- A. The City Commission declares that the concurrency requirements contained in Florida Statutes Chapter 163 are a public necessity and essential in protecting and enhancing the quality of life in the City of North Port.
- B. This Article's purpose is to ensure the availability and adequacy of public facilities at the adopted levels of service concurrent with the impacts of development.
- C. This Article intends to serve as the principal mechanism for managing growth consistent with the City of North Port's Comprehensive Plan and for monitoring the Comprehensive Plan's effectiveness and capital improvements' programming.

Section 1.3.2. Concurrency Coordinator and Annual Report

- A. This ULDC Administrator designates the Impact Fee Administrator as responsible for implementing this Section.
- B. The Impact Fee Administrator shall have the authority to require the City's departments or special districts for each public facility to provide concurrency evaluations consistent with this Section to ensure that approval of development orders will not result in reduced levels of service.
- C. The Impact Fee Administrator shall establish and maintain a concurrency monitoring system to oversee the status of public facilities and services to provide necessary data for the annual report.
- D. By October 1st of each year, the Impact Fee Administrator shall prepare a concurrency annual monitoring report and convey the annual report to City Commission.
 - (1). The annual report shall include a review of the current levels of service, indicating the capacity for all adopted levels of service standards incorporated in the plan.
 - (2). Nothing herein precludes the issuance and effectiveness of more frequent concurrency reports when updates or corrections are necessary. Corrected reports may include, but are not limited to, the following circumstances:
 - a. Errors are noted;
 - b. The impact of issued development orders, as monitored by the Impact Fee Administrator, indicates a degradation in the adopted level of service; or
 - c. Changes in the status of Capital Improvement Projects alter the underlying assumptions of the annual concurrency report.

Section 1.3.3. General Requirements

- A. All development applications submitted to the City, except one-and-two-family structures, are subject to concurrency review based on the City's adopted level of service standards.
- B. Public Facility Categories Subject to Concurrency Review.

Table 1.3.3.1. Concurrency Review and Reviewing Agency

Category	Agency
Potable Water	Utilities
Public Safety (Reserved)	Police and Fire
Public Schools	Sarasota County Schools

Category	Agency
Reuse Water	Utilities
Recreation and Open Space	Parks and Recreation
Sanitary Sewer	Utilities
Solid Waste	Public Works, Solid Waste
Stormwater ¹	Public Works, Infrastructure
Transportation	Public Works, Infrastructure

¹ Stormwater is only subject to concurrency review when multiple properties share the stormwater system. However, all stormwater systems shall comply with the design standards in [Chapter 4](#) and the [Technical Specifications included in the Appendix](#) of this ULDC.

Section 1.3.4. Level of Service Standards

The following are the minimum level of service (LOS) standards for public facilities and services required for all development within the City of North Port.

A. Potable water.

- (1). **Supply and treatment.** Water quality shall meet or exceed the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards. The minimum design flow, storage capacity, and pressure for potable water facilities are 250 gpd per ERC average daily flow, 5.5 mg, and sixty-five (65) psi, respectively.
 - a. **Residential.** 110 gallons per day per capita.
 - b. **Office.** 0.0009 Equivalent Residential Connections (ERC)/SF
 - c. **Commercial.** 0.0008 ERC/SF
 - d. **Restaurant.** 0.0027 ERC/SF
 - e. **Industrial.** 0.0020 ERC/SF.
 - f. **Medical Facilities.** 0.0020 ERC/SF
- (2). **Distribution.** The City shall discourage the use of individual wells. When central water is unavailable at a multi-family or nonresidential property, this ULDC Administrator or designee may provide written certification that connection is not economically feasible.
 - a. **Residential.** A minimum of 80% of houses within the urban infill area (UIA) shall be serviced by central water. Residential structure(s) are required to connect to the potable water system within 365-days of availability of potable water service to the property. Individual water wells may be permitted consistent with the regulations promulgated by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (DHRS) and administrated by Sarasota County when central water facilities are unavailable.
 - b. **Commercial.** New commercial uses within the City shall connect to the central potable water system upon the availability of service within 0.25-miles of the property. Commercial buildings supplied by a water well shall connect to the City's potable water system within 365-days of notification of availability.
 - c. **Industrial.** New industrial uses within the City shall connect to the central potable water system upon the availability of service within 0.25-miles of the property. Industrial buildings currently supplied by a water well shall connect to the City's potable water system within 365-days of notification of availability.

- B. **Public Safety.** *Reserved.*
- C. **Public schools.** The City of North Port shall coordinate with Sarasota County Schools to ensure sufficient school facilities. Sarasota County Schools evaluate formal school concurrency applications based on their adopted concurrency standards. All residential development, except as exempted below, is subject to a school concurrency review to determine potential capacity issues. The following development orders for residential development shall be exempt from the requirements of school concurrency:
- (1). Development orders for residential development including less than or equal to the number of residential units considered de minimis by law, or that creates an impact of less than one (1) student, whichever is greater;
 - (2). One-and two-family structures on an existing platted residential lot of record;
 - (3). Buildings or structures that have received a building permit as of the effective date of these regulations;
 - (4). Amendments to previously approved projects that do not increase the number of dwelling units or change the types of dwelling units;
 - (5). Age-restricted communities subject to the submittal of the School Board's policies of required documentation;
 - (6). Development of Regional Impact that has filed a complete application for a development order prior to May 1st, 2005, or a development order was issued prior to July 1st, 2005, unless the application was withdrawn, denied, expired, or amended to include additional dwelling units; and
 - (7). Projects with a vested rights letter for school concurrency or where the law or equitable estoppel would confer the project's units.
- D. **Reuse Water.** The current agreements established by the City with the existing reuse water customers indicate that the City of North Port has committed to providing up to a combined 1.88 mgd of reuse water supply to existing customers.
- E. **Recreation and Open Space.** The City adopts a level of service of 10 acres of recreation and open space area per 1,000 people, to be allocated among three (3) park classifications with the following minimum acreages:
- (1). One and one-half (1.5) acres of community park
 - (2). One and one-half (1.5) acres of open space
 - (3). Seven (7.0) acres of conservation
- F. **Sanitary Sewer.**
- (1). **Treatment/Disposal.** Water quality shall meet or exceed the EPA and DEP Standards as depicted in [Chapter 78 of the City Code](#).
 - (2). **Collection.** In all currently unplatted areas, the developer, by agreement with the city, must extend sewer collection with the appropriate force mains and provide or upgrade lift stations necessary to serve the area concurrent with the development. In addition, the developer will assure his commitment to pay capacity fees and confirm the available capacity of the City's Sanitary Sewer treatment plant prior to development. On-site pretreatment and treatment systems shall be allowed when the City requires additional treatment complementary to the City's central sewer system consistent with rules and regulations promulgated by State, Federal, and local agencies.
 - a. **Residential:** In all currently platted areas, the City may extend lines pursuant to the Capital Improvements Element and the utility master plans per the Comprehensive Plan. The developed

lots adjacent to the gravity sewer line shall connect to facilities within 365-days of notification of sewer availability.

- b. **Commercial:** All new commercial development within the City will be served by a central sanitary sewer, as determined by the City of North Port Staff.
- c. **Industrial:** All new industrial development within the City will be served by a central sanitary sewer, as determined by City of North Port staff. Each industry must also provide pretreatment of any industrial discharge per the Utility Department requirements.

G. Solid waste.

- (1). Residential: Garbage, recycling, and yard waste at a minimum, one (1) time per week. Bulk collection, as needed.
- (2). Commercial: As needed.

H. Stormwater.

Consistent with public health and safety, stormwater management facilities, shall be in place and available to serve new development no later than the issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.

I. Transportation.

- (1). Principal Arterial—LOS Standard "D"
- (2). Arterial—LOS Standard "D"
- (3). Collector—LOS Standard "D"
- (4). Local Road—LOS Standard "D"

Section 1.3.5. Determination of Transportation Concurrency

- A. A project's concurrency shall be determined by estimating the level of service of each roadway facility within the impact study area and comparing that estimated level of service with the City's adopted LOS. For intersections, the level of service for the p.m. peak-hour will be determined using the procedures for unsignalized and signalized intersections defined in the most recent up-date of the Highway Capacity Manual. For any intersections that are found to be at a level of service less than that established as acceptable by the City, including the project driveways, improvements that will allow the intersection to operate at an acceptable level of service must be identified and programmed in order for the proposed project to be granted concurrency approval.
- B. For each roadway link in the transportation impact study area, a directional p.m. peak-hour capacity analysis shall be performed, which shall be based on the peak fifteen (15) minute traffic counts. The peak-hour factor used shall also be provided. The traffic projected to be on each link by direction shall be compared to the applicable Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Service Volume to determine the directional link level of service.
- C. For all links where one (1) direction is projected to operate less than the acceptable level of service established by the City, improvements necessary to allow the link to operate at an acceptable level of service shall be identified and programmed for the project to be granted concurrency approval.

Section 1.3.6. Certificate of Concurrency

- A. **Generally.** The City review for concurrency as part of development permit applications that result in a Development Order, and as part of Development Agreements. Applicants may also request a preliminary concurrency review.

- B. **Preliminary Review.** Applicants may request a preliminary concurrency review with a voluntary Master Concept Plan Application, and the City may issue a conditional certificate of concurrency. Conditional certificates are not binding upon the City and are only valid until the Impact Fee Administrator publishes the next annual report.
- C. **Certificate of Concurrency.** The formal concurrency review compares the available and reserved capacity of the facility or service to the demand projected for the proposed development. The City may grant concurrency when the proposed demand does not exceed the existing capacity. The certificate of concurrency shall indicate the date of issuance and automatically expire simultaneously with either the expiration of the associated development order or the Certificate of Occupancy issued with the completion of construction. The Impact Fee Administrator may extend the concurrency certificate's expiration date upon written request.
- D. **Insufficient Capacity.** When capacity is not available for a proposed development, the following methods may alleviate the level of service deficiencies:
 - (1). A Comprehensive Plan amendment that modifies the adopted level of service standard for the affected facilities or services;
 - (2). An enforceable Development Agreement, pursuant to [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.8](#) of this ULDC, between the City and the applicant to provide the necessary improvements, which may include a Proportionate Fair-Share agreement;
 - (3). A reduction in the scale or impact of the proposed development; and
 - (4). Phasing of the proposed project.

Section 1.3.7. Proportionate Share

- A. **Generally.** The Proportionate Share Program applies to all developments in the City that impact a road segment in the City's Concurrency Management System and fails to achieve transportation concurrency. The Proportionate Share Program does not apply to developments considered de minimis or developments exempt from concurrency.
- B. **Requirements.** An applicant may choose to satisfy transportation concurrency requirements by making a proportionate share contribution via a Development Agreement according to the following:
 - (1). The City Manager or designee may allow an applicant to satisfy transportation concurrency through the Proportionate Share Program by contributing to an improvement included in the Five-Year Capital Improvements Program. Upon completion, the contribution should accommodate the additional traffic generated by the proposed development.
 - (2). When the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program does not include a recommended improvement, the following apply:
 - a. The City adopts, by resolution, a commitment to add the proposed improvements to the Five-Year Capital Improvement Program no later than the next regular update to qualify for consideration under this section.
 - b. The City Manager or designee shall review the proposal and determine the financial feasibility. "Financially feasible" means that additional developer contributions or other funding sources are anticipated, during a period not to exceed 10-years, to fully mitigate the specified impact(s) on the identified transportation facility or facilities.
 - c. When the funds in the adopted Capital Improvement Program are insufficient to fully fund a transportation improvement required by the Concurrency Management system, the City may levy a proportionate share payment for an alternative improvement. The alternative

improvement shall reduce the impact of the proposed development on the transportation system.

- C. **Application Process.** Upon notification of insufficient transportation capacity, an applicant may pursue a Proportionate Share agreement through a Development Agreement described in [Chapter 2, Article II, Section 2.2.8](#)
- D. **Determining Proportionate Share Obligation.**
- (1). As provided in the Florida Statutes, Proportionate Share mitigation for concurrency impacts may include, without limitation, separately or collectively, private funds, land contributions, construction contributions, or transportation improvements.
 - (2). The methodology used to calculate an applicant's proportionate share obligation is calculated per Florida Statutes 163.3180(5)(h)2.
- E. To determine Proportionate Share obligations, the City shall assess improvement costs based on the actual or anticipated costs of the improvement in the year that the construction will occur based on the Capital Improvements Program or another approved method of calculation.
- F. When the City accepts an improvement project proposed by the applicant, the City shall determine the value of the improvement based on an engineer's certified cost estimate provided by the applicant and approved by the City Manager or designee.
- G. If the City has accepted right-of-way dedication for the proportionate share payment, credit for the dedication of the non-site-related right-of-way shall be valued by market value established by an independent appraisal approved by the City and at no expense to the City. Said appraisal shall assume no approved development plan for the site.
- (1). The applicant shall supply a legal description and sketch of the land and a certificate of title or title search of the land to the City at no expense to the City.
 - (2). When the estimated value of the right-of-way dedication proposed by the applicant (based on a City-approved appraisal) is less than the City's estimated total share obligation for that development, the applicant must also pay the difference.
 - (3). When the estimated value of the right-of-way dedication proposed by the applicant (based on a City approved appraisal) is more than the City's estimated total share obligation for the development, the City will issue transportation or mobility impact fee credits for the difference.
- H. **Appropriation of Share Revenues**
- (1). The City shall deposit the proportionate share revenues in the appropriate project account for funding scheduled improvements in the City Capital Improvements Program (CIP) or as otherwise established in the proportionate share agreement. Proportionate share revenues may also be used as the 50% local match for funding under the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Transportation Regional Incentive Program (TRIP).
 - (2). If the City removes a scheduled facility improvement from the Capital Improvement Program, the levied proportionate share revenues may apply to alternative improvements within that same corridor or area. The alternative improvement shall still mitigate the impacts of the development project on the congested roadway(s) for the original proportionate share contribution.
 - (3). Where an applicant constructs a transportation facility that exceeds the applicant's proportionate share obligation, the City shall reimburse the applicant for the excess contribution using transportation or mobility impact fee credits. Where excess contributions exceed impact fee credits, the City may reimburse such funds in cash or through other methods acceptable to the applicant and City.

ARTICLE IV. – TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Section 1.4.1. Purpose and Intent

- A. The City Commission intends to encourage the conservation of environmentally sensitive privately owned land by authorizing the transfer of development rights to other properties where increased density is appropriate.
- B. This Article's purpose is to create a system of land management and development regulations to protect and preserve environmentally sensitive land and achieve the Comprehensive Plan's conservation goals and policies. It provides an alternative to on-site development of conservation district and environmentally sensitive land whereby property owners can secure a financial benefit from their property through off-site development without the expense and cumulative environmental degradation of on-site development.

Section 1.4.2. Legal Concept

Transfer of development rights (TDR) is a voluntary, market-driven growth management tool that permits higher intensity development in designated "receiving" zones in exchange for land or resource preservation in designated "sending" zones. Under TDR, a jurisdiction establishes baseline development rights for sending zones and identifies receiving zones. To exceed the maximum densities and intensities established based on zoning district per [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC, owners in the receiving districts must obtain unused development rights from owners in the sending zones.

Section 1.4.3. Sending and Receiving Zones

- A. **Sending Zone.** Sending Zones shall include all properties depicted on the adopted Future Land Use Map as Conservation or Official Zoning Map as Environmental Conservation, properties located in the FEMA 100-Year Floodplain, the Conservation Restricted Overlay Zone, Myakkahatchee River Protection Zone; as well as other environmentally sensitive areas, as defined in the Appendix.
- B. **Receiving Zone.** Receiving Zones shall include all properties zoned Village or Activity Center as depicted on the City's Official Zoning Map except Tracts B, C & D in Activity Center 3.

Section 1.4.4. Establishment and Calculation of Development Rights

- A. The following ratios establish development rights for sending zones. In no event shall a TDR result in a density exceeding 40 dwelling units per acre on a receiving zone property.
 - (1). Residential. One (1) development right is equivalent to the maximum number of dwelling units allowed by sending zone property's zoning district.
 - (2). Conservation. One (1) development right is equivalent to 2,500 square feet of property zoned Conservation on the Official Zoning Map.
 - (3). Nonresidential. One (1) development right is equivalent to one (1) unit of density allowed by the sending zone property's zoning district or the allowed floor area ratio as applicable.
- B. The developer must demonstrate that:
 - (1). The transferor is the owner of the development right; and
 - (2). The sending zone's development allocation has not been used to secure additional density in a previous TDR.

Section 1.4.5. Procedure for Transfer of Development Rights

- A. **Determination Letter.** The property owner or authorized representative shall submit a TDR Determination Letter Request to the Development Services Department. The request shall determine the number of transfer units created from a sending zone parcel or portion of a parcel. Each parcel requires a separate determination letter request.
- B. **Certificate.** Once the TDR Determination Letter is issued the applicant may seek the issuance of a TDR Certificate for all, or a portion of the TDRs identified in the Determination Letter.
 - (1). The applicant shall prepare a conservation easement to provide for protection, maintenance, and/or enhancement of the property consistent with Florida Statutes 704.06, and in a form acceptable to the City. Dedication of the conservation easement may be offered to the SWFWMD, other applicable state environmental regulatory agencies, and private, nonprofit ecological preservation societies until one party agrees to assume the easement and provide for perpetual maintenance. If the property is not dedicated the conservation easement document will provide for the property owner to be responsible for perpetual maintenance of the property pursuant to the conservation easement.
 - (2). The applicant submits the draft conservation easement to the Development Services Department for City review and approval.
 - (3). Upon approval of the conservation easement document by the Development Services Department and the City Attorney's office, the applicant records the conservation meeting and provides a recorded copy of the easement to the Development Services Department.
 - (4). On receipt of the recorded easement, the Development Services Department will issue the TDR Certificate.
- C. **Redemption.** Upon receiving the TDR Certificate, the owner may use, sell, trade, barter, negotiate or transfer the TDRs. Unless owned by the developer, the grantor must execute and record a deed of transfer before a developer may use the TDRs.
- D. **Tracking.** This ULDC Administrator or designee shall identify properties on which development rights have been severed via the City's land management system to ensure the properties remain undeveloped in perpetuity.

CHAPTER 2 – DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

ARTICLE I. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Section 2.1.1. Generally

Development approval is required prior to the development of land according to one or more of the processes outlined in [Chapter 2, Article II.](#), unless the project is exempt per [Chapter 1, Article I., Section 1.1.4.](#) of this ULDC.

Section 2.1.2. Fees

The City Commission may establish a schedule of fees to defray the costs of technical and administrative activities required under these land development regulations. An applicant for any development subject to these land development regulations shall bear the applicable costs in the adopted City fee schedule.

Section 2.1.3. City Commission Duties and Responsibilities

City Commission: For purposes of this ULDC, the City Commission shall have only the following duties and responsibilities:

- A. Appointing or confirming members of the Planning and Zoning Advisory Board and appointing the Zoning Hearing Officer.
- B. Approving, approving with conditions, or denying development application types pursuant to [Section 2.4.3.](#)
- C. Establishing a schedule of fees and charges as may be amended from time to time.
- D. Holding public hearings for development petition consideration as provided for herein.

Section 2.1.4. General Application Information

A. Pre-Application Conference.

Prior to filing for development approval, applicants are encouraged to schedule a pre-application meeting with Planning and Zoning staff or applicable Development Review Committee members to discuss the City's requirements for the proposed development. Pre-application meetings are informational and do not approve development rights.

- (1). Pre-application conferences are strongly encouraged for large-scale projects or projects requiring significant technical detail.
- (2). To provide for the most effective pre-application meeting, applications should be accompanied by the following:
 - a. General location, aerial, and zoning maps of the subject property and surrounding properties;
 - b. Boundary survey or scaled delineation of the parcel; and
 - c. A conceptual plan of the proposed development, including initial density and intensity calculations.
- (3). During the pre-application meeting, the ULDC Administrator may waive application requirements only if the requirements are unnecessary based on the proposed project's size, nature, complexity, or character of the property. The ULDC Administrator shall provide documentation and a brief explanation of why an application requirement is waived.

B. Formal Applications.

Applicants shall submit applications for development permits or approvals to the Development Services Department on the appropriate forms issued by the City with the supporting documentation, plans, or materials required by the ULDC or the application form(s).

C. **Concurrent Reviews.**

Applications may be submitted and reviewed concurrently at the applicant's risk. When multiple applications are submitted together, the applicant must secure basic entitlements before the City may approve subsequent applications. Application approval shall occur in the following order as applicable:

- (1). Annexations
- (2). Comprehensive Plan Amendments
- (3). Rezones
- (4). Master Concept Plan and Waivers
- (5). Preliminary Plats
- (6). Site Development & Infrastructure Plan

Approval of applications not specified above may occur in any order.

D. **Complete Applications.**

Application packages shall include all application components at the time of submission, including the applicable fee. Incomplete or piecemeal applications will not be accepted. When staff determines an application is incomplete or insufficient, the applicant shall provide a revised, complete application within 30-days of notification.

- (1). **Labeling and Assembly.** The applicant shall submit application packages with the files:
 - a. Digitally labeled as the required component per [Table 2.3.1.1.](#)
 - b. The digital file name shall start with a number indicating the order in which the files should be compiled, starting with "00," for example, "00 – Application"; and,
 - c. Assembled in the order in which the components appear in [Table 2.3.1.1.](#)
- (2). **Applicants.** Property owners, contract buyers, or agents acting on behalf of the property owner or contract buyer may be an applicant. In instances where the applicant is not the sole property owner, all property owners shall sign the applicable documents in the application.

E. **Process.**

The review process consists of the following steps, each of which needs to be complete and satisfactory before proceeding to the next.

- (1). **Completeness.** The completeness check generally occurs within 5-to-10-days of application submittals and ensures that all required materials are included in the application package.
- (2). **Sufficiency.** The sufficiency review determines whether the application materials are sufficient to send to City departments for development review. Sufficiency review must be complete 30-days after an application is deemed complete. When an application is deemed insufficient, the applicant has 30-days to remedy the insufficiency, or staff will deny the application and a new application will be required.
- (3). **Development Review.** Development Review Committee (DRC) members review applications in the development review process for compliance with the Comprehensive Plan and the ULDC. DRC review is not required for the following application types:
 - a. Appeals;
 - b. Certificate of Zoning Compliance;
 - c. Public Art;

- d. Minor Planning Applications;
- e. Vacations;
- f. Variances.

(4). **Time Frames.** Per the Florida Statutes, development applications decided administratively must achieve a final decision within 120-days. Application decisions made by a public hearing have a 180-day deadline for completion. The applicant and the City may agree to a reasonable request for an extension of time, particularly in cases of a force majeure or other extraordinary circumstances. When an application stalls for longer than 90-days and the applicant has not requested an application hold for additional time, staff may deny the application, and a new application may be required. Decision deadlines commence after the City deems an application sufficient.

a. **Reviewer Response Types.** Because DRC is comprised of multiple departments and applications often require more than one review for all or some of the DRC members, applications may move from one response type to another when the applicant changes the application materials in a resubmittal. DRC members select the response type that best represents their department's position on each application submittal.

1. **Approve.** The application is approved as submitted. Responding to an application submission with "approve" indicates that the application meets all applicable code requirements and that no revisions or modifications are required.
2. **Approve with Conditions.** The application meets the requirements, but standard conditions apply. Conditions may not include revisions to the application materials.
3. **Revisions Required.** Revisions required determination means that the application materials do not adequately address the requirements, and DRC needs additional information or revisions for review. The applicant shall resubmit the required materials per the timelines outlined in Florida Statutes 166.033, or the City will consider the application stalled unless the applicant negotiates additional time per [Section 2.1.4.J](#).
4. **Denial.** The application does not meet the applicable requirements and should not be approved as presented. When DRC members recommend denial of an application that requires public hearing, the DRC member shall provide written justification for the denial, which staff shall provide to the applicant and include in the public hearing documentation.

b. **Comments and Development Review Committee Meeting**

1. Upon receipt of responses from all DRC members, the Planning and Zoning Division provides compiled comments to the applicant and schedules a DRC meeting.
2. At the DRC meeting, the applicant will have an opportunity to ask questions about any comments or required revisions and discuss possible technical approaches toward resolving a project's noncompliance with the ULDC.
3. The applicant's attendance at the DRC meeting is encouraged but not required unless and until the project status is third submittal.

c. **Resubmittals.** Applicants shall resubmit when one or more DRC members request revisions. Resubmittals shall follow the timelines outlined in Florida Statutes 166.033. After two resubmittals, payment of a resubmittal fee per the City fee schedule is required for each subsequent resubmittal. Resubmittals shall include:

1. A letter response to DRC comments including each comment with a detailed responses including how the applicant revised the documents and/or plans and where those revisions may be found.

2. Plan changes and revisions shall be clouded to indicate plan revisions with the appropriate revision cloud and noted in the revision block on applicable plan sheets.
 3. Digital files for resubmittals shall follow the same naming system as the initial submittal, followed by "Revised" and the revision date in MMYYYY format; for example, "00 – Application Revised 122024."
- d. **Administrative Decisions.** When Planning and Zoning Division Staff is the decision-maker, administrative approval may be granted upon verification the application is compliant with the Comprehensive Plan and ULDC. When the ULDC Administrator is the decision-maker for an application the application may not be approved until all DRC members have indicated the application is approved or approved with conditions.
 - e. **Applications Requiring a Public Hearing.** When an application requires public hearings, Planning and Zoning Division staff shall schedule the application for public hearing when all reviewing departments no longer require resubmittals. Staff shall assemble the digital public hearing packets for the applicable agendas including appropriate supplementary materials.
 - f. **Decisions and Public Hearings.** [Table 2.2.2.1. Decisions Matrix](#) outlines application decision-makers and required public hearings.
 - g. **Final Plats.** Upon obtaining the City Commission's approval, the developer shall submit the mylar which has been approved to the City within 10-days of final approval. The City shall secure all required signatures within 30-days of receipt of the approved plat, and then the applicant shall record the plat in the Public Records of Sarasota County and provide the City with the Plat Book and Page(s).

F. Effective Date, Expiration, and Extension of Approvals.

- (1). Development permits or development orders (D.O.) shall take effect on the day the permit is approved or the D.O. issued.
- (2). Development Orders remain valid for 2-years from the date of approval unless building permits are approved, and construction has commenced. The ULDC Administrator may extend a Development Order up to two times for a period of 1-year provided that no regulations applicable to the development have been amended since approval.
- (3). Official Letters and Certificates remain valid for 1-year from the signature date. The ULDC Administrator may extend a Certificate of Zoning Compliance up to two times for a period of 1-year provided that no regulations applicable to the development have been amended since approval.
- (4). Resolutions, Ordinances, and other recorded documents remain valid in perpetuity, regardless of a change in ownership, until amended or abandoned.

G. Pre-Construction Meeting.

A mandatory pre-construction meeting shall be held prior to construction commencement for all Site Development and Infrastructure Plan projects.

- (1). **Scheduling a Pre-Construction Meeting.** The engineer of record for a development is to provide a written (or email) request to the Development Services Department, Planning and Zoning Division. The request is to include the following information:
 - a. A list of site development contractors and subcontractors with contact names and numbers, and identification of a primary and secondary emergency contact for the site;
 - b. A statement regarding required federal and/or state permits are required and issuance status. (Copies of all required permits shall be provided prior to construction commencement);

- c. Construction schedule and phasing schedule (if applicable) for the project overall and for each substantial site construction component (site clearing, roadway, stormwater, water, wastewater, etc.). The schedule should indicate estimated start date, duration of the project, and estimated completion date;
- d. Emergency Access Plan (EAP) depicting all access roads throughout the construction phases and the progression of fire hydrant activation and secondary water source location(s) and depicting primary and secondary access roads and entry points. (Construction shall not commence until the submitted plan is approved by the Fire Rescue District).
- e. Staff will schedule add the meeting to the agenda of the next available DRC meeting and advise of the meeting date and time.

- (2). **Pre-Construction Meeting Attendance.** The general contractor and major site work subcontractors (earthwork, utilities, paving, grading and drainage) are required to attend the pre-construction meeting. It is recommended, all utility companies (electric, gas, cable) have a representative attend the meeting. The developer is welcome but not required to attend the meeting. DRC representatives and other departmental staff that will be involved in the inspection process shall also attend.

H. Construction Completion Certification and Record Drawings

- (1) All Site Development and Infrastructure Plan projects are required to be certified complete per the approved plans. Upon completion of the project, the Engineer of Record shall provide the following to the City and request final site inspections (via Certificate of Zoning Compliance).
 - a. Construction Completion Certification. A signed and sealed letter certifying that construction was completed in accordance with the approved construction plans (including date of the approved plans) and specifying any minor deviations thereto.
 - b. Record Drawings. Record Drawings are the final drawing set, signed and sealed by the Engineer of Record. The Engineer of Record shall prepare, or have prepared, record drawing(s) based on as-built information provided by a Professional Surveyor registered in the State of Florida and information provided by the Engineer of Record's staff.
 - c. Applicable DRC staff will review the submitted documents and conduct final inspections of the site as necessary. Provided the site was built in compliance with the approved plans, approval will be granted, and the applicant will be notified.
- (2) **Release of Bond.** If the project included infrastructure to be dedicated to the City and the developer posted a bond, It is the developer's responsibility to request release of the bond in conjunction with the construction completion certification process above.
 - a. Upon completion of the construction completion certification process, the ULDC Administrator shall issue a letter stating that the infrastructure requirements for the development have been met and indicting the bond may be released.
 - b. The ULDC Administrator or designee shall retrieve the original bond from the City Finance Department and return it to the developer either by in person pickup or by certified mail. If the developer picks up the bond, the developer shall sign a receipt form verifying the receipt of the original bond.
 - c. A partial release of a bond may be granted after verification by the City the specified portion of the infrastructure that the bond or letter of credit covers has been completed. The City will not grant a partial release until another bond or letter of credit has been issued for the portion of the infrastructure that is not complete.

I. **Amendments.**

Applicants may amend a most recent application approval, except those listed below. Amendments require the appropriate fee per the City fee schedule. If a development approval has expired, a new application shall be required. The following application types cannot be amended:

- (1). Comprehensive Plan Amendments
- (2). Future Land Use Map Amendments
- (3). Rezones, Standard and Village
- (4). Vacations
- (5). Variance, Minor and Major
- (6). ULDC Amendments
- (7). Minor Planning Applications

J. **Application Holds.**

Application holds suspend application review for up to 180-days. The applicant may request up to two holds for each application at any time after an application is deemed sufficient. The cumulative suspension may not exceed 180-days. If the application has not progressed after the agreed-upon hold period, the application will expire. A new application will be required unless staff has provided written permission to extend the hold for a set amount of time.

K. **Application Withdrawal.**

An applicant may withdraw an application at any time by submitting a written request to the ULDC Administrator or providing testimony requesting withdrawal in a public hearing.

L. **Notice and Advertising Requirements.**

Notice of hearings will be provided when required by [Table 2.2.2.1](#), which outlines the applicable notice by application type.

- (1). **Neighborhood Meetings.** To increase community awareness and participation, applicants of certain application types are required to hold a neighborhood meeting to address community concerns related to the proposed development.
 - a. Neighborhood meetings are not required for the following application types:
 1. Annexation, Voluntary
 2. Appeal
 3. Certificate of Zoning Compliance
 4. Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment
 5. Conditional Uses
 6. Development Agreements
 7. Division of Land, Lot Split
 8. Division of Land, Lot Line Adjustment
 9. Master Concept Plan, Voluntary
 10. Preliminary Project Review
 11. Public Art
 12. Unified Land Development Code Text Amendment
 13. Vacation
 14. Variance, one-and-two-family
 15. Minor Planning Applications

b. One neighborhood meeting is required per project, except when a site plan is not presented at a neighborhood meeting for a Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Map Amendment or Rezone in which case a follow-up neighborhood meeting shall be held for the Master Concept plan or Subdivision, Preliminary Plat if applicable, or the Site Development and Infrastructure Plan.

c. **Meeting requirements.**

1. The meeting should be held after receiving the first round of comments from DRC and before the first public hearing, if applicable.
2. The ULDC Administrator must approve the time and location of the neighborhood meeting.
3. The applicant shall send mailed notices to all property owners within 1,200-foot radius from the property line (1,320-feet for rezone and special exception) of the subject property 15-days prior to the neighborhood meeting. The applicant shall use the names and addresses of property owners appearing on the latest tax rolls of Sarasota County. When a notification boundary extends into area controlled by a Homeowner Association (HOA), the division shall send a notice to the HOA board as well as the property owners within the notice boundary.
4. Posted notices are required for community meetings. The applicant shall post a sign on the land that is the subject of the application at least 15-days prior to the date of the community meeting and shall remain in place until the day after the meeting is held. The sign shall be at least 10-inches by 16-inches and contain (substantially) the following language: "A COMMUNITY MEETING CONCERNING THE (INSERT ITEM) ON/FOR THIS PROPERTY WILL BE HELD BY THE (APPLICANT NAME) ON (DATE) AT (LOCATION) AT (TIME). CALL (PHONE NUMBER) OR SEE (WEBSITE) FOR MORE INFORMATION." The posted notice shall be erected on the property proposed for development and be visible from the right-of-way.
5. The applicant shall prepare a report summarizing the meeting discussion, including documentation of mailed and posted notice as well as a list of attendees, and submit it to the City prior to public hearings or prior to approval if administrative approval applies.

(2). **Notice of Public Hearing Published Advertising.** The City shall place the advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation and published weekly unless the only newspaper in the city is published less than weekly.

a. **Annexation, Voluntary.** Pursuant to the requirements in Florida Statutes 171.044(2) and advanced notice shall be mailed to Sarasota County per 171.044(6).

b. **Development Agreements.** Pursuant to the requirements in Florida Statutes 163.3225.

c. **Resolutions (except Vacations).** At least 10-days prior to adoption, noticed once in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. The notice of proposed enactment shall state the date, time, and place of the meeting, the title or titles of proposed resolution, and the location within the municipality where the public may inspect such proposed resolution. The notice shall also advise interested parties to appear at the meeting or communicate in writing with the city regarding their opinion of the proposed ordinance.

d. **Resolution, Vacation.** By the applicant pursuant to 177.101(4) Florida Statutes.

e. **Printed publication for privately initiated Comprehensive Plan Amendments and Rezones:**

1. **Rezone, less than 10 acres.** At least 10-days prior to adoption, noticed once in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. The notice of proposed enactment shall state the date, time, and place of the meeting, the title or titles of proposed ordinances, and the location within the municipality where the public may inspect such proposed ordinances. The

notice shall also advise interested parties to appear at the meeting or communicate in writing with the city regarding their opinion of the proposed ordinance.

2. **ULDC Text Amendments, Comprehensive Plan Amendments, Rezones larger than 10 acres, and Future Land Use Map amendments larger than 10 acres.** If published in the print edition of a newspaper, the required advertisements shall be no less than two (2) columns wide by 10-inches long in a standard size or a tabloid-size newspaper, and the headline in the advertisement shall be in a type no smaller than 18-point. The advertisement shall not be placed in that portion of the newspaper where legal notices and classified advertisements appear. Except for amendments that change the actual list of permitted, conditional, or prohibited uses within a zoning category, the advertisement shall contain a geographic location map that indicates the area covered by the proposed ordinance. The map shall include major street names as a means of identification of the general area.

f. **Printed publication for City-initiated Comprehensive Plan Amendments and Rezones.**

1. **Rezone, less than 10 acres.** At least 10-days prior to adoption, noticed once in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. The notice of proposed enactment shall state the date, time, and place of the meeting; the title or titles of proposed ordinances; and the place or places within the municipality where such proposed ordinances may be inspected by the public. The notice shall also advise that interested parties may appear at the meeting and be heard with respect to the proposed ordinance. .
 2. **ULDC Text Amendments, Comprehensive Plan Amendments, Rezones larger than 10 acres, and Future Land Use Map amendments larger than 10 acres.** Ordinances that change the actual list of permitted, conditional, or prohibited uses within a zoning category shall follow the legal advertising requirements outlined in number e.2. above.
- (3). **Mailed Notice.** When required pursuant to [Table 2.2.2.1.](#), Planning and Zoning Division staff shall send mailed notices to all property owners within 1,200-foot radius from the property line (1,320 for rezone and special exception) of the subject property 15-days prior to the first public hearing. The division shall use the names and addresses of property owners appearing on the latest tax rolls of Sarasota County. When a notification boundary extends into area controlled by a Homeowner Association (HOA), the division shall also send a notice to the HOA board. Notwithstanding other provisions, failure to provide written notice to surrounding property owners shall not constitute a jurisdictional defect, provided the City has published the proper legal notice.
 - (4). **Continued Hearings.** When a hearing is continued at the public hearing to a date certain, the petition does not require re-advertisement and re-notification. All other continuances require re-notification and re-advertising per the requirements above.

M. **Application after Denial.**

An application denied by the Commission for cannot be resubmitted for at least 1-year after the date of denial unless the Commission provides direction on subsequent submittals at the time of denial.

N. **Reconsideration.**

The Commission may reconsider a petition pursuant to City Commission Policy 2021-03. When the Commission agrees to reconsider, petitions shall meet the following conditions:

- (1). No substantive changes may be made to the application. Changes to building locations, use types, or other substantive changes are modifications to the application. A modified application requires a new review process, including, but not limited to, a new review by the Planning and Zoning Advisory Board.
- (2). Staff's presentation, recommendation, and all supporting documentation may not change.

- (3). If the reconsideration request fails, the applicant may still appeal the denial within 30-days of the reconsideration date.

ARTICLE II. DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION TYPES

Section 2.2.1. Application Type Quick Reference

Table 2.2.1.1. Application Types

CATEGORY	DETAILS	SECTION
Annexation, Voluntary	Incorporate land into the City limits.	2.2.3
Appeal	Appeal a decision by staff, a board, or the City Commission.	2.2.4
Certificate of Zoning Compliance	Review one-and-two family development, residential accessory structures, signs, and land or underbrush clearing. The Certificate of Zoning Compliance (CZC) is also automatically issued when a Development Order for a Site Development and Infrastructure Plan is approved, which CZC houses the required inspections for compliance with the provisions of this ULDC.	2.2.5.
Comprehensive Plan Amendment	Changes to the Future Land Use Map or Comprehensive Plan Text.	2.2.6.
Conditional Uses	Approval of uses indicated as CU in Chapter 3 .	2.2.7.
Development Agreement	Formal agreements with the City relating to a specific project	2.2.8.
Division of Land	Adjusting, combining, splitting, and platting of land.	2.2.9.
Master Concept Plan	Conceptual design of a property for development, voluntary and mandatory .	2.2.10.
Preliminary Project Review	Courtesy review of a proposed project by DRC.	2.2.11.
Public Art	Public Art review.	2.2.12.
Rezone	Change the zoning designation on a property, standard and village	2.2.13.
Site Development and Infrastructure Plan	Site design and infrastructure for proposed development	2.2.14.
Special Exception	Approval of a use indicated as SE in Chapter 3 .	2.2.15.
ULDC Amendments	Change ULDC regulations	2.2.16.
Vacation	Remove or relocate a platted lot line, easement, or right-of-way	2.2.17.
Variance	Request to reduce required dimensional standards	2.2.18.
Waiver	Request City Commission waive a requirement of the ULDC	2.2.19.
Minor Planning Applications	Addressing, temporary use, zoning determination, zoning verification	2.2.20.

Section 2.2.2. Development Review Matrix

Table 2.2.2.1. lists the application types, decision-maker, number of hearings, noticing requirements, and appeal process for the various development approval processes. Abbreviations in the Decision Matrix represent the following:

Table 2.2.2.1. Decision Matrix

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
-	Not Applicable
✓	Required
AAB	Art Advisory Board
CC	City Commission
CC- Consent	City Commission via Consent Agenda
Court	Sarasota County Circuit Court
DO	Development Order
M	Mailed notification to surrounding landowners
N	Newspaper or published in print
PZAB	Planning and Zoning Advisory Board
Staff	Planning and Zoning Division Staff
ULDC	ULDC Administrator
ZHO	Zoning Hearing Officer

APPLICATION	APPROVAL DOCUMENT	DECISION MAKER	PUBLIC HEARINGS			NOTICE REQUIREMENTS		APPEALS ¹
			PZAB	CC	ZHO	N ²	M ²	
Annexation, Voluntary	Ordinance	CC	1	2	-	√ ³	-	Court
Appeal to Court	<i>Requirements Determined by the Sarasota County Circuit Court</i>							
Appeal to PZAB/City Commission QJ if site-specific	Resolution	CC	1	1	-	-	-	Court
Appeal to Zoning Hearing Officer QJ if site-specific	Order	ZHO	-	-	1	-	-	Court
Certificate of Zoning Compliance	Certificate	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
Comprehensive Plan Amendments, Large-Scale	Ordinance	CC	1	2 ⁴	-	√	-	Court
Comprehensive Plan Amendments, Small-Scale	Ordinance	CC	1	2 ⁴	-	√	-	Court
Conditional Uses	DO	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
Development Agreement	Ordinance	CC	-	2	-	√	-	Court
Division of Land								
Lot Line Adjustment	Recording Document	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
Lot Split	Recording Document	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
Subdivision, Final Plat	Resolution	CC-Consent	-	1	-	-	-	Court
Subdivision, Minor ^{QJ}	Resolution	CC	1	1	-	√	√	Court
Subdivision, Preliminary Plat ^{QJ}	Resolution	CC	1	1	-	√	√	Court
Master Concept Plan ^{QJ}	Resolution	CC ⁵	1	1	-	√	√ ⁶	Court
Preliminary Project Review	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Art ^{QJ} for CC								
Meeting Requirement	Letter	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
Not Meeting Requirements	Resolution	CC	-	1	-	√	-	Court
Rezone ^{QJ}	Ordinance	CC	1	2	-	√	√	Court
Site Development and Infrastructure Plan	DO	ULDC	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
Special Exceptions ^{QJ}	Resolution	CC	-	1	-	√	√	Court
Temporary Use	Certificate	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
ULDC Text Amendments	Ordinance	CC	1	2	-	√	-	Court
Vacations ^{QJ}	Resolution	CC-Consent	-	1	-	√ ⁷	-	Court
Variance, Major ^{QJ}	Order	ZHO	-	-	1	√	√	Court
Variance, Minor	Letter	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO

APPLICATION	APPROVAL DOCUMENT	DECISION MAKER	PUBLIC HEARINGS			NOTICE REQUIREMENTS		APPEALS ¹
			PZAB	CC	ZHO	N ²	M ²	
Waiver ^{QJ}	Resolution	CC	1	1	-	✓	✓	Court
Zoning Determination Letter	Letter	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO
Zoning Verification Letter	Letter ⁸	Staff	-	-	-	-	-	ZHO

QJ Quasi-judicial hearing applies.

1 The appeals column indicates the body that hears an appeal for each application type.

2 See [Section 2.1.4.L](#) for details on the published notice and mailed notice requirements.

3 No fewer than 10-days before a public hearing, the applicant is responsible for sending a certified letter to Sarasota County per Florida Statutes Section 171.044(6).

4 Large-Scale Comprehensive Plan Amendments must be transmitted and reviewed by the state between the first reading and adoption hearings. Both Small-Scale and Large-Scale Amendments must be transmitted to the state within 10-days of adoption.

5 Voluntary Master Concept Plans do not require public hearings. Applicants may request a review of Voluntary Master Concept Plans by DRC or City Commission. If an applicant requests review by City Commission, DRC will review the application, and PZAB shall provide a recommendation to City Commission who will make the final decision.

6 Voluntary Master Concept Plans do not require mailed notice. Required Master Concept Plans shall follow the standard mailed notice requirements.

7 The applicant is required to publish notice of intent per 177.101(4) Florida Statutes

8 Zoning Verifications may result in signed forms provided by a state agency instead of a letter.

Section 2.2.3. Annexation, Voluntary

- A. **Generally.** Changes in the City boundaries through voluntary annexation shall revise the City's official boundaries depicted on the City limits map. Annexations shall meet the requirements and follow the procedures of Florida Statutes Chapter 171.044. The City Commission shall decide Voluntary Annexations by non-emergency ordinance.
- B. **Decision Criteria.** Voluntary annexation is a legislative decision. City Commission may approve or deny an annexation based on consideration of the Comprehensive Plan, and other application components.
- C. **Noticing After Approval.** If the City Commission approves a Voluntary Annexation, the ULDC Administrator shall notify the following agencies and providers:
 - (1). Florida Department of State, Executive Office of the Governor and Florida Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research
 - (2). Sarasota County Administrator; and
 - (3). All applicable utility providers.

Section 2.2.4. Appeals

- A. **Generally.** Any person aggrieved by a decision may file an appeal.

- B. **Types.** The decision-makers described in the Subsections below are those indicated by the Appeals application type in [Table 2.2.1.1](#), and/or as indicated in the Appeal column for the various development application types in that table.
- (1). **Appeals to Staff or ULDC Administrator Decisions or Interpretations.** The Zoning Hearing Officer reviews appeals to decisions or interpretations made by staff or the ULDC Administrator regarding application of the provisions within this ULDC. The Planning & Zoning Advisory Board reviews appeals to decisions or interpretations made by the ULDC Administrator regarding the North Port Comprehensive Plan.
 - (2). **Appeals to Zoning Hearing Officer Decisions.** Zoning Hearing Officer decisions may be appealed to the Circuit Court of Sarasota County within 30-days of such decision.
- C. **Appeals to City Commission Decisions.** City Commission decisions may be appealed to the Circuit Court of Sarasota County within 30-days of such decision.
- D. **Filing of Appeals to Staff or ULDC Administrator Decisions or Interpretations.** Appeal applications shall include the following materials:
- (1). Complete application;
 - (2). Narrative describing a complete explanation of facts and the cause of the appeal;
 - (3). A copy of the interpretation or decision being appealed, including the original petition, ordinance, or resolution number assigned by the City; and
 - (4). ULDC reference related to the appeal.
- E. **Stay of Proceedings.** An appeal shall stay all proceedings in the matter appealed until the final disposition of the appeal. In instances where the appeal would impact another development decision with a statutory time limit, the City shall hold pending applications, which hold shall not be subject to the time limits specified in [Section 2.1.4.J](#).

Section 2.2.5. Certificate of Zoning Compliance

- A. **Generally.** Certificate of Zoning Compliance review is required for the following development proposals, which review must be approved prior to building permit application, if applicable:
- (1). One-and-two family development;
 - (2). Residential accessory structures or additions;
 - (3). Signs pursuant to the procedures and review timelines in Chapter 5 of this ULDC;
 - (4). Tree removal or underbrush clearing not associated with (1). or (2). above or a Site Development and Infrastructure Plan;
- B. **Decision Criteria:**
- (1). Site plan demonstrates compliance with all applicable requirements in [Chapter 3](#) and [4](#) of this ULDC and meets the technical specification in the Appendix, if applicable;
 - (2). Impacts to natural resources have been adequately addressed per [Chapter 6](#) of this ULDC.
 - (3). Signs meet the standards per Chapter 5 of this ULDC.

Section 2.2.6. Comprehensive Plan Amendments

- A. **Generally.** Amendments to the Comprehensive Plan are subject to the requirements of Chapter 163 Florida Statutes and the requirements in this Section. Comprehensive Plan Amendments may be Future Land Use Map (FLUM) or text amendments.
- B. **Types.** The Florida Statutes define the processes and requirements for comprehensive plan amendments.
- (1). Small-scale comprehensive plan amendments are FLUM amendments. The City shall default to the state's current definition and procedures for small-scale amendments.
 - (2). Large-scale text and map amendments that do not qualify as small-scale amendments per the Florida Statutes. Large-scale Comprehensive Plan Amendments require state review before adoption.
- C. **Privately Initiated Text Amendments, Process.** Privately initiated text amendments to the Comprehensive Plan require City Commission's consent to the proceed with a formal amendment. Private individuals or entities may propose an amendment to the Comprehensive Plan per the following:
- (1). The private individual or entity submits a written request and applicable fee to the ULDC Administrator outlining the requested change;
 - (2). The ULDC Administrator prepares an agenda item for Commission to consider the requested amendment at an advertised public hearing; and
 - (3). City Commission determines if there is willingness to consider hearing a formal application for the request. If Commission directs the ULDC Administrator to pursue the amendment, staff will prepare the proposed amendment according to the request.
 - (4). If the City Commission does not provide direction to pursue an amendment, applicants may pursue the Citizen Initiative process per [Article VII., Section 7.05 of the City Charter](#).
- D. **Decision Criteria.** In reviewing applications for proposed amendments to the decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the proposed Amendment is:
- (1). Consistent with the Florida Statutes 163.3184 or 163.3187 as applicable;
 - (2). Discourages the proliferation of sprawl pursuant to Florida Statutes 163.3177(6)(a) 9.a. and b.;
 - (3). Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
 - (4). Consistent with the Strategic Plan;
 - (5). Consistent with this ULDC;
 - (6). Forming an orderly and logical development pattern;
 - (7). Capable of being made compatible with existing and potential adjacent land uses;
 - (8). Justified by changing conditions on the site or in the City; and
 - (9). Served or will be served by adequate capacity for public facilities, infrastructure, and services.

Section 2.2.7. Conditional Uses

- A. **Generally.** Conditional Uses are uses that may be administratively approved through the Site Development and Infrastructure Plan process when the site plan reflects required criteria on site. The requirements assign reasonable limitations or special conditions to mitigate potential impacts of the use on surrounding properties. Applicants may not request waivers or variances to conditional use

requirements. If the Conditional Use criteria in [Chapter 3, Article VIII](#), is not met, a Special Exception will be required. If the criteria are met, the ULDC Administrator may approve or approve with conditions.

- B. **Decision Criteria.** The ULDC Administrator shall determine whether and the extent to which the application for a Conditional Use meets the following, in addition to the requirements in [Section 2.2.14](#) for Site Development & Infrastructure Plans:
- (1). The Use Tables in [Chapter 3](#) indicates the use as a Conditional Use in zoning district in which it's proposed; and
 - (2). The proposed site plan complies with the criteria from [Chapter 3, Article VIII](#), for the specified use.

Section 2.2.8. Development Agreements

- A. **Generally.** Under the Florida Statutes, the City has the authority to enter into a Development Agreement with any person with a legal or equitable interest in real property within the City limits detailing the agreed-upon obligations of both parties and specifying the standards and conditions that will govern the development. Changes to the development concept may necessitate amendments to the Development Agreement. The City and the applicant may enter into a Development Agreement when one or more of the following exist:
- (1). The proposed development does not meet concurrency standards;
 - (2). The applicant intends to construct a development in phases with substantial public improvements committed in a specific stage of construction;
 - (3). The location, topography, or other physical characteristics of the property necessitate public improvements beyond those ordinarily required of similar development; or
 - (4). The City provides incentives for development based on a specific plan.
- B. **Types.**
- (1). Development Agreements. These agreements may include requirements from any combination of City departments, including, but not limited to, utilities, fire, transportation, or others.
 - a. Interested parties may propose a Development Agreement at any time before the project completes the approval process. The applicant and the City Manager, ULDC Administrator and relevant departments, shall formulate the proposal.
 - b. Development Agreements shall follow the procedures in the Florida Statutes for adoption, amendment, or revocation.
 - c. The City shall adopt or amend Development Agreements by mutual consent of the parties to the agreement or by their successors in interest.
 - d. No more than 14-days after approval of a Development Agreement, the developer shall record the agreement in the public records of the County and provide documentation of recording to the City.
 - (2). Proportionate Fair-Share Agreements.
 - a. An applicant shall receive a City certificate of concurrency approval upon executing a proportionate fair-share agreement and satisfying other concurrency requirements. Should the applicant fail to apply for building permits within the timeframe allotted in the City concurrency certificate, the project's concurrency vesting shall expire, and the applicant shall be required to

reapply. Once the applicant makes a proportionate fair-share payment for a project and pays other impact fees, the City shall not issue refunds or reimbursements. All payments shall run with the land.

- b. The applicant shall pay the proportionate fair-share contribution and other impact fees prior to the effective date included in the agreement or application for a building permit.
- c. The applicant shall complete the improvements accepted as proportionate fair-share contributions within 3-years of the issuance of the first building permit for the project. A sufficient security instrument conforming to the subdivision construction security requirements to ensure the completion of all required improvements shall accompany the agreement.
- d. Dedication of necessary right-of-way for facility improvements pursuant to a proportionate fair-share agreement shall occur prior to the effective date of the proportionate fair-share agreement.
- e. Changes requested to a development project after issuance of a development order or building certificate of occupancy shall be subject to additional proportionate fair-share contributions to the extent the change would increase project costs or generate additional traffic requiring mitigation.
- f. The City may enter into proportionate fair-share agreements for specific corridor enhancements to facilitate collaboration among multiple applicants on improvements to a shared transportation facility.
- g. Applicants may withdraw from a proportionate fair-share agreement at any time prior to the execution of the agreement. The application fee and associated advertising costs to the City are nonrefundable.

C. **Required Elements.** Development Agreements and Proportionate Fair Share Agreements shall include the following:

- (1). The legal description of the land subject to the agreement and the names of its legal and equitable owners;
- (2). The duration of the agreement, which shall not exceed 10-years unless extended by mutual agreement;
- (3). The uses permitted on the land, including densities, intensities, and height;
- (4). A description of public facilities that will service the development, including:
 - a. Who shall provide such facilities;
 - b. The construction date of new facilities, if needed;
 - c. A construction schedule to ensure public facilities remain concurrent with the impacts of the development;
 - d. Descriptions of reservations or dedications of land for public purposes;
 - e. Descriptions of the development permits approved or required for land development;
 - f. A finding that the proposed development is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and ULDC;
 - g. Descriptions of any conditions, terms, restrictions, or other requirements determined to be necessary for the public health, safety, or welfare;

- h. Statements indicating that the failure of the agreement to address a particular permit, condition, term, or restriction shall not relieve the developer of the necessity of complying with the law governing said permitting requirements, conditions, term, or restriction; and
- i. Other items required by the Florida Statutes, the agreement, or other City ordinances.

Section 2.2.9. Division of Land

A. **Generally.** Land changes configuration over time, and the extent of the land division dictates the type of subdivision required. Decision-makers may approve, approve with conditions, or deny requests for land division. Final Plats cannot be conditioned.

B. **Types.**

(1). **Lot Split.** Lot splits shall meet the following requirements:

- a. Platted lots of record reverting to the original, platted lot configuration after combination, or other division of a platted lot subject to compliance with minimum lot sizes;
- b. Existing structures meet the minimum setback requirements when the split is complete;
- c. The lot split shall not create nonconforming building lots, structures, setbacks, or other noncompliance issues related to the ULDC; and
- d. No utilities or easements exist that conflict with the utilization of each lot individually.

(2). **Lot Line Adjustment.** Lot line adjustments are appropriate in the following scenarios:

- a. To reconfigure two or more lots of record or legally created lots, each of which currently meets all other sections of this ULDC; or
- b. To reconfigure two or more lots of record which are nonconforming to make them conforming lots of record.

(3). **Subdivision Plat.** Subdivision plats apply to all divisions of land that divides into three or more lots, parcels, tracts, tiers, blocks, sites, units, or any other division of land; and includes establishment of new streets and alleys, additions, and re-subdivisions (re-plat). Plats shall meet the subdivision requirements of Florida Statutes Chapter 177 and [Chapter 4, Article XII](#) of this ULDC.

a. **Preliminary Plat.** A tentative plat, including supporting data, indicating a proposed subdivision design, prepared by any combination of a civil engineer, land surveyor, landscape architect, architect, or land planner. The purpose of the Preliminary Plat is to review the proposed plat for compliance with applicable requirements and provide an opportunity for public input through the public hearing process.

b. **Final Plat.** Except as provided for a Minor Subdivision, a Final Plat is required following Preliminary Plat approval. A land surveyor shall prepare the plat per Chapter 177 of the Florida Statutes. The Final Plat must be substantially consistent with the approved Preliminary Plat. If there are substantial deviations between the Preliminary Plat and Final Plat, including but not limited to density, intensity, open space percentages, maximum impervious surface area, and/or significant alterations to the proposed location of developed areas and alignment or location of roadways, a revision to the Preliminary Plat must be submitted, reviewed, and considered at public hearings before the Final Plat progresses to the approval stage.

- c. **Minor Subdivision.** The City offers a Minor Subdivision process for simple plats, where all the proposed lots have frontage on an existing public right-of-way, and no additional infrastructure or common areas requiring property owner associations is required. Newly created lots under a minor subdivision may not be less than 43,560 square feet (1 acre) and may be served by well and septic. Subdivisions for lots smaller than 1-acre shall be processed via the Preliminary Plat and Final Plat process and must be served by public water and wastewater and provide common areas and infrastructure per this ULDC.
 - d. **Street Name Change.** A street name change shall be treated as a Final Plat Amendment unless the name change is only ceremonial. A ceremonial name change shall only add the revised name to the street signage without officially changing the street's name, so no final plat amendment would be required. Ceremonial name changes may be approved by a majority vote at a City Commission meeting via resolution.
- C. **Decision Criteria.** The decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the proposed division of land meets the required criteria per the division type.
- (1). Lot splits and lot line adjustments shall:
 - a. Meet the applicable zoning regulations minimum area and dimensional standards;
 - b. Have documented legal access to a public right-of-way;
 - (2). Preliminary Subdivision Plats shall:
 - a. Satisfy the criteria included [2.2.9.B.\(3\)a.](#) of this ULDC;
 - b. Be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
 - c. Be consistent with all applicable requirements in Chapter 1 through 6 of this ULDC; and
 - d. Address the applicable bylaws, covenants, deeds, articles of incorporation, dedications, and other legal documents regarding ongoing maintenance.
 - (3). Final Plats shall:
 - a. Be consistent with the approved Preliminary Subdivision Plat; and
 - b. Meet the requirements of Florida Statutes Chapter 177.
 - (4). Minor Subdivisions shall:
 - a. Satisfy the criteria included in [2.9.B.\(3\)c.](#) this ULDC;
 - b. Be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
 - c. Be consistent with applicable requirements in Chapter 1 through 6 of this ULDC; and
 - d. Meet the requirements of Florida Statutes Chapter 177.
- D. **Recording.** The applicant is responsible for recording all divisions of land in the Public Records of Sarasota County and providing the Development Services Department with the Official Record Book and Page and/or Plat Book and Page information of the recorded documents or plat.

Section 2.2.10. Master Concept Plans

- A. **Generally.** Master Concept Plans show the general use areas, open space, environmentally sensitive areas, access point locations, major internal road networks, general location of water and sewer mains, and other relevant information for illustrating the general layout and design of the property.

- (1). **Voluntary.** Applicants may request a conceptual plan review by DRC. Voluntary Master Concept Plan reviews do not convey land entitlements and are not binding. The purpose of voluntary Master Concept Plan reviews is to obtain feedback on the viability of a project.
 - (2). **Mandatory.** All projects requesting waivers, utilizing the horizontal mixed-use alternative, and Special Exceptions require Master Concept Plan approval by the City Commission. Village District rezones also require Master Concept Plans, which are reviewed concurrently with the rezone. These Master Concept Plans are a separate application and binding for the development unless the applicant amends the plan, and the Commission approves the amended plan.
- B. **Decision Criteria.** The decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the proposed Master Concept Plan, either voluntary or mandatory:
- (1). Is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
 - (2). Meets all applicable requirements in Chapters 1 through 6 of this ULDC; and
 - (3). If waivers to regulations have been requested, appropriate mitigation is provided to minimize negative impacts, if any.

Section 2.2.11. Preliminary Project Review

- A. **Generally.** Preliminary Project Review is an application process to obtain initial comments on potential projects from the Development Review Committee. This application type provides one review of each submission, requires a fee, and does not provide a final decision. Preliminary Project Review does not apply to conceptual conversations with one reviewing department.

Section 2.2.12. Public Art

- A. **Generally.** The City of North Port intends to promote the aesthetic enrichment of the community by supporting the private acquisition, installation, and maintenance of public art on private property accessible to the public for citizens' and visitors' appreciation and enjoyment and to encourage the preservation and protection of existing works of art.

B. **Decision Criteria.**

- (1). Staff. Public Art must meet the minimum requirements established in [Chapter 4, Article IV., Section 4.4.4.](#) of this ULDC.
- (2). City Commission. When Public Art does not meet all the requirements for public art specified in [Chapter 4, Article IV., Section 4.4.4.](#), the Art Advisory Board shall review the proposed art and provide a recommendation for the City Commission's decision. City Commission may approve, approve with conditions, or deny Public Art applications that do not meet the requirements. City Commission shall consider whether and the extent to which the public art:
 - a. Furthers the City's goal to promote a broad range of artistic styles and media, from traditional to contemporary works of art;
 - b. Is compatible with the architectural style of the development (i.e., color, construction materials, design, height, mass); and
 - c. Is not injurious to public health, safety, or welfare.

C. **Certification of a Public Art Installation.**

- (1). Before certification of construction completion approval, the applicant shall obtain the following:
 - a. A certificate indicating that the installation of the public art is complete; or
 - b. An approved deferral pursuant to this Section.

- (2). To obtain the certification of public art installation, the applicant must notify the City that the public art installation is complete;
- (3). If the installation is consistent with the approved public art application, then the City will issue a certification of public art installation.

D. Deferred Public Art Installation.

- (1). The applicant may request to defer the required public art installation for 1-year.
- (2). The City may approve a deferral subject to the applicant posting security (bond) in the amount of 115% of the value of the public art. The City of North Port's Finance Department will hold the security.
- (3). Upon public art installation certification, the City will release the bond.
- (4). Failure to install required public art before the deferral period has lapsed will result in forfeiture of the security, and code enforcement action for noncompliance with development order conditions.

Section 2.2.13. Rezones

A. **Generally.** The zoning map may require amendments initiated by the City or private individuals to support growth and development.

B. Types.

- (1). **Standard Rezone.** Standard rezones are rezones to any zoning district except the Village (V) designation. Standard rezones cannot be conditioned.
- (2). **Village District.** New Village district rezones require a companion Master Concept Plan. Amendments to existing approved Village District Pattern Plans (VDPP) may be approved administratively provided the amendment does not increase the density or intensity of the Village district or include waiver requests. The City shall process VDPP amendments proposing increased density or intensity as Master Concept Plans.

C. **Decision Criteria.** The decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the proposed rezone is:

- (1). Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
- (2). Creating an isolated district unrelated to adjacent and nearby districts or resulting in an orderly and logical development pattern.
- (3). Capable of being served by public facilities, including adequate roadway capacity;
- (4). Necessary due to changed or changing conditions;
- (5). Preventing the improvement or development of adjacent abutting property;
- (6). Granting a special privilege to an individual owner as contrasted with the public welfare;
- (7). Unusable under the current zoning designation; and
- (8). Properly mitigating a changing scale to ensure compatibility with adjacent neighborhoods.

Section 2.2.14. Site Development and Infrastructure Plans

A. **Generally.** Site Development and Infrastructure Plan applications involve review engineered plans of a proposed development. These plans typically include the following elements: density and intensity of development, building footprints and square footage, proposed uses, landscape areas, buffers, plazas, pedestrian and vehicular circulation, parking, site access, service areas, stormwater, and water and sewer utilities. Upon satisfaction of DRC comments, the ULDC Administrator may approve, approve with conditions, or deny Site Development and Infrastructure Plans.

- B. **Decision Criteria.** The decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the proposed development is:
- (1). Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
 - (2). Consistent with all applicable requirements in Chapter 1 through 6 and the Appendix of this ULDC.

Section 2.2.15. Special Exceptions

- A. **Generally.** Special Exception uses may not be appropriate for all properties due to aesthetics, noise, odor, or other potential negative impacts. The City does not allow Special Exception uses by right and may condition their approval to mitigate potential inconsistencies with the surrounding properties. Each Special Exception application is unique and reviewed based on the conditions presented. City Commission may approve, approve with conditions, or deny Special Exception requests.
- B. **Decision Criteria.** Decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the Special Exception request is consistent with and incorporates the following:
- (1). Is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
 - (2). Meets all applicable requirements of Chapters 1 through 6 of this ULDC;
 - (3). Incorporates appropriate mitigation for potential noise, dust, fumes, or other nuisances through site design, engineering, or other methods;

Section 2.2.16. Unified Land Development Code Text Amendments

- A. **Generally.** The Unified Land Development Code may require amendments from time to time to ensure it is consistent with the Florida Statutes and the interests of the City and its residents.
- B. **Privately Initiated Amendments.** As an alternative to the procedure provided in the City Charter, private individuals or entities may propose an amendment to the ULDC per the following:
- (1). The private individual or entity submits a written request and applicable fee to the ULDC Administrator outlining the requested change.
 - (2). The ULDC Administrator prepares an agenda item for consideration of the request at a regular City Commission Meeting.
 - (3). City Commission determines if there is willingness to consider hearing a formal application for the request.
 - (4). If Commission directs the ULDC Administrator to pursue the amendment, staff will prepare the proposed amendment according to the request.
 - (5). If the City Commission does not provide direction to pursue an amendment, applicants may pursue the Citizen Initiative process per [Article VII., Section 7.05 of the City Charter](#).
- C. **De Minimis Revisions.** De minimis revisions to the ULDC are permissible and do not require City Commission approval. The ULDC Administrator shall file a corrected copy of the ULDC with the City Clerk. The term "de minimis revisions" includes the following:
- (1). The renumbering or re-lettering of any of the sections or subsections of the Code;
 - (2). Correction of any typographical errors; and
 - (3). The change of departmental names and corresponding revision of text specifying standard land development processing procedures, provided that said modification does not affect the primary intent of the applicable regulations.
- D. **Decision Criteria.** Decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the text amendment is consistent with the following:

- (1). The Comprehensive Plan;
- (2). The Strategic Plan;
- (3). Florida Statutes;
- (4). Changing needs of the City based on updated data or current limitations in the ULDC; and
- (5). The City Commission shall also consider potential unintended consequences, including but not limited to creation of incompatible, nonconforming, or conflicting uses, structures, or standards; and the amendment's burden or benefit on property owners.

Section 2.2.17. Vacations

- A. **Generally.** The purpose and intent of this Section is to provide procedures for the City to vacate right-of-way, easements, and plats according to the authority granted under the Florida Statutes. A vacation may be requested for easements, platted lot lines, rights-of-way.
- B. **Decision Criteria.** City Commission shall determine whether and the extent to which the vacation:
 - (1). Involves land that is currently occupied by public facilities;
 - (2). Necessitates additional easements for future public facilities;
 - (3). Impairs or eliminates access to any lot of record;
 - (4). Adversely impacts the existing road network or substantially alters travel patterns;
- C. **Utility Letters of No Objection.** When an applicant requests a public utility easement vacation, the City shall contact the utility providers for a written response to the request.
- D. **Recording.** The applicant is responsible for recording documents approving vacations in Public Records of Sarasota County and providing the Development Services Department with the Official Record Book and Page and/or Plat Book and Page information of the recorded documents or plat.

Section 2.2.18. Variances

- A. **Generally.** The purpose of a variance is to ensure that no property, because of its unique conditions, shall be deprived of privileges commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same zone and vicinity. Decision-makers may approve, approve with conditions, or deny variances.
- B. **Types.** The City of North Port utilizes two types of variances:
 - (1). **Minor Variance.** Minor variances may be administratively approved but may not exceed the following thresholds:
 - a. Setback, lot width, and lot depth reduction of no more than 25%; including for the purpose of tree preservation;
 - b. Building height increased by no more than 5%;
 - c. Buffer reduction of no more than 10%;
 - d. Parking reduction of no more than 15%;
 - e. Dumpster enclosure swapped for roll-out cans in non-residential districts.
 - (2). **Major Variance.** Any variance application that does not meet the threshold for a minor variance will be considered a major variance. The Zoning Hearing Officer may approve a variance to height, setbacks, parking, and other site requirements. Applicants may not request a variance to use, density, or FAR.
- C. **Decision Criteria, Minor Variance.** Every variance request is unique. The City shall not consider the nonconforming site conditions of neighboring lands, buildings, or other structures in consideration of

variances. Decision makers for Minor Variances shall determine whether and the extent to which the variance request or property meets all the following criteria.

- (1). The property owner did not create the conditions requiring the variance;
- (2). Special conditions exist that are peculiar to the land, building, or other structures for which the variance is sought, and which do not generally apply to other lands, buildings, or structures in the same district;
- (3). Literal enforcement of the ULDC standards results in unnecessary hardship;
- (4). The request would not be injurious to neighboring properties or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare.

D. **Decision Criteria, Major Variance.** Every variance request is unique. The City shall not consider the nonconforming site conditions of neighboring lands, buildings, or other structures in consideration of variances. Decision-makers for Major Variances shall determine whether and the extent to which the variance request or property meets all the following criteria:

- (1). Special conditions exist that are peculiar to the land, building, or other structures for which the variance is sought, and which do not generally apply to other lands, buildings, or structures in the same district;
- (2). The applicant or property owner did not create the conditions requiring the variance;
- (3). Literal enforcement of the ULDC standards results in unnecessary hardship;
- (4). Strict application of the provisions of the ULDC would provide the applicant with no means for reasonable use of the land, buildings, or other structures;
- (5). The variance requested is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, building, or other structures;
- (6). The request would not be injurious to neighboring properties or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare;
- (7). The reasoning in the application justifies the variance request; and
- (8). The unique condition for which the applicant requested the variance is not so general or recurrent, necessitating an amendment to the ULDC.

Section 2.2.19. Waivers

A. **Generally.** In certain circumstances, a ULDC requirement may be overly burdensome, and a waiver from the requirement may be appropriate to accommodate the design of a particular development. (Master Concept Plan required). An applicant may request a waiver to any required dimensional or design standard in Chapter 3, 4, or 6 of this ULDC, provided density, intensity (FAR) and allowable uses, may not be waived.

B. **Decision Criteria.** Decision-makers shall determine whether and the extent to which the waiver request or project meets the following criteria:

- (1). Is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan;
- (2). The project will result in a structure or site design of superior quality;
- (3). The project addresses the impact of the waiver through alternative design or mitigation efforts;
- (4). The project or property is unique from others meeting the standards the applicant requested to waive;
- (5). Waiving the requirement is not injurious to the adjacent property or road network;

- (6). The waiver request does not impede access for service or emergency vehicles; and
- (7). The reasoning in the application justifies the waiver request.

Section 2.2.20. Minor Planning Applications

A. Generally.

Applications in this Section are reviewed and decided by Planning and Zoning Division staff under the direction of the ULDC Administrator.

B. Address Change.

Address change applications may alter the address number used to determine the location of a property to avoid addressing and emergency response errors. In rare instances, an address change may alter the street name. Address changes may not occur after development unless the address poses a safety concern. Existing and established address numbers may not change if they follow the numbering system outlined in the [Chapter 70, Article III., Sec. 70-56. of the City Code.](#)

C. Address Verification.

Address verification applications provide formal documentation on the assigned address of a property.

D. Zoning Determination Letter.

Zoning Determination letters provide an official interpretation of the ULDC and Comprehensive Plan based on a provided question. Applicants may request determination letters for questions on a specific property or, more generally, to request an interpretation of a particular ULDC regulation.

E. Zoning Verification.

Zoning Verification provides an official determination regarding the zoning of a specific property. Zoning Verifications are provided in the following forms:

- (1). An official letter addressing the requested information for the verification; or
- (2). Completion of a form provided by a state agency to verify zoning information for a state license or agency.

F. Temporary Use Permit.

The City may allow certain temporary uses per the limitations in [Chapter 3, Article X., Section 3.10.2.:](#)

- (1). An application for a temporary use permit shall be submitted to the Development Services Department at least 60-days in advance of initiating the use, accompanied by the temporary use permit fee specified in the City fee schedule. The fee shall be waived for all non-profit organizations submitting an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) non-profit certification (501 C-3) of the sponsoring organization.
- (2). The application shall include a narrative, site plans, and proof of safe construction and materials, including but not limited to the submittal of flame spread certificates for tents. All electric and special features such as cooking areas, fireworks, stage shows, and bonfires will be specified on the site plan, and inspected by the Building Department and the Fire Department. If building permits are required, applicable fees and inspections for review of building codes, electrical, and fire safety shall be payable at time of the building permit issuance.
- (3). **Decision Criteria.** When considering an application for temporary use, the decision-maker shall consider whether and the extent to which:
 - a. The nature of the proposed temporary use is consistent with the permissible uses in the zoning district in which it's proposed;

- b. The design, duration, and hours of operation of the temporary use minimizes the adverse effects on nearby properties, including visual and noise effects;
- c. The use complies with all relevant standards related to health, sanitation, and transportation;
- d. The temporary use complies with all other applicable provisions of this Code;
- e. A public safety detail is necessary.

ARTICLE III. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Section 2.3.1. Application Requirements

Table 2.3.1.1. Application Requirements depicts the application package requirements for each application type. [Section 2.3.2](#) contains the details on the requirements of each component. All applications shall include the required components unless waived by the ULDC Administrator.

Table 2.3.1.1. Application Requirements

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
-	Not Applicable
✓	Required
■	May be required based on site characteristics.
*	Encouraged

Submittal	Address Change/ Verification	Annexation	Appeals	Certificate of Zoning Compliance	Comprehensive Plan Amendment	Development Agreement	FLUM Amendments	Master Concept Plan	Public Art	Rezone, Standard	Rezone, Village	Site Development & Infrastructure	Special Exceptions	Street Name Change	Preliminary Project Review	Preliminary Plat & Minor Subdivision	Final Plat	Lot line adjustment, Lot Split	Temporary Use	ULDC Text Amendment	Vacation	Waiver	Zoning Verification or Determination	Variance
Digital Application Package	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Application fee	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Narrative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Analysis & Response to Decision Criteria	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓
3-Dimensional Rendering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	*	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area Map	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓
Bond prior to approval - if deemed applicable	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Building Elevations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	*	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	*

Submittal	Address Change/ Verification	Annexation	Appeals	Certificate of Zoning Compliance	Comprehensive Plan Amendment	Development Agreement	FLUM Amendments	Master Concept Plan	Public Art	Rezone, Standard	Rezone, Village	Site Development & Infrastructure	Special Exceptions	Street Name Change	Preliminary Project Review	Preliminary Plat & Minor Subdivision	Final Plat	Lot line adjustment, Lot Split	Temporary Use	ULDC Text Amendment	Vacation	Waiver	Zoning Verification or Determination	Variance
Concurrency Analysis	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comprehensive Plan Consistency Analysis	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	-
Construction Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cultural Resource Assessment Survey	-	-	-	■	-	*	■	-	*	■	■	■	-	*	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deed Restrictions/ Covenants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Density, Intensity, Impervious Surface Area Calcs	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drainage and Stormwater Calcs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	*	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earthmoving Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓ ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental Assessment	-	-	-	■	-	-	*	-	*	*	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final Plat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIS/CAD Digital Data	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-
Gopher Tortoise Survey	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurricane Evacuation Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscaping Plan	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	*	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	*	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
Legal Description (metes and bounds for Annex)	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓
Lighting Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-

Submittal	Address Change/ Verification	Annexation	Appeals	Certificate of Zoning Compliance	Comprehensive Plan Amendment	Development Agreement	FLUM Amendments	Master Concept Plan	Public Art	Rezone, Standard	Rezone, Village	Site Development & Infrastructure	Special Exceptions	Street Name Change	Preliminary Project Review	Preliminary Plat & Minor Subdivision	Final Plat	Lot line adjustment, Lot Split	Temporary Use	ULDC Text Amendment	Vacation	Waiver	Zoning Verification or Determination	Variance
Master Concept Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	*	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open Space/Park Calculations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	✓	-	*	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ownership Documentation	✓	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parking Calculations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-
Phasing Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	*	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plat Recording and Mylars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project Appraisal and Valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Improvement Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Record Drawings (at Construction Completion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schedule of Completion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Capacity Determination/ School Concurrency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Site Plan	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	✓	✓	-	✓
Street Names and Addressing Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subdivision Plan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Submittal	Address Change/ Verification	Annexation	Appeals	Certificate of Zoning Compliance	Comprehensive Plan Amendment	Development Agreement	FLUM Amendments	Master Concept Plan	Public Art	Rezone, Standard	Rezone, Village	Site Development & Infrastructure	Special Exceptions	Street Name Change	Preliminary Project Review	Preliminary Plat & Minor Subdivision	Final Plat	Lot line adjustment, Lot Split	Temporary Use	ULDC Text Amendment	Vacation	Waiver	Zoning Verification or Determination	Variance
Survey, Boundary	-	✓	-	■	-	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	-	*	✓	✓	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	✓
Survey, Topographic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	-	✓	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic Impact Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tree Survey/Tree Removal and Protection Plan	-	-	-	■	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓
Trip Generation Statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓	-	✓	-	-	✓	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicular and Pedestrian Circulation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	✓	✓	-	-	-	✓	-	-	■	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Section 2.3.2. Application Requirement Descriptions

- A. **Digital Application Package.** All development applications shall include a digital version of the application package that includes all application components, labeled as each component type, in individual files saved as a Portable Document Format (PDF). An applicant may provide the digital application package to Planning and Zoning via a single file link or another physical file-sharing medium such as a flash drive.
- B. **Application.** The completed form or forms and all accompanying documents, exhibits, and fees required of based on application type and application requirements per [Table 2.3.1.1](#).
- C. **Application fee.** Per the City fee schedule adopted by City Commission, which includes a fee for each application type.
- D. **Narrative.** A detailed explanation and summary of the project in plain language. Describe the project, its operations, background, requested waivers, and other pertinent information that may aid review. If the application is amending an approved project, a table identifying the proposed changes including, as applicable, the section number, topic, existing language, proposed language, and justification for the change.

- E. **Analysis and Response to Decision Criteria.** Most development application types listed in Article II include decision criteria that the decision-makers shall make findings on for their final decision. When marked as required, the application shall include a summary addressing each criterion with details illustrating how the project meets or exceeds the ULDC requirements.
- F. **3-Dimensional Rendering.** A scaled, 3-Dimensional depiction of the structure or art piece in the setting in which it will be located.
- G. **Area Map.** The area map shall be an aerial map legibly depicting the subject property, surrounding properties and their uses, and major roadways.
- H. **Bond.** Developers shall provide bonds to the City for proposed infrastructure improvements that will be dedicated to the City (right-of-way, water, wastewater). Bonds shall be submitted to the ULDC Administrator and held until the improvements are completed.
- I. **Building Elevations.** A flat, scaled drawing of all proposed structures' front, rear, and sides, including the height, form, details, treatments, textures, construction materials, and roof design. Elevation drawings shall also include a note indicating where the building height is measured.
- J. **Certificate of Concurrency Statement.** A written description of the anticipated demands on public facilities level of service for all categories addressed in [Chapter 1, Article III., Section 1.3.3.](#) of this ULDC.
- K. **Comprehensive Plan Consistency Analysis.** A written description of how the application is consistent with the goals, policies, and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan, supported by verifiable data. The Comprehensive Plan analysis may not be one statement of consistency. The applicant shall address how the project supports specific goals, objectives, and policies from the Comprehensive Plan.
- L. **Construction Plans.** Construction plans are maps or drawings depicting the proposed improvements' specific location and design specifications. Construction plans shall include the following:
- (1). Diagram illustrating the surface hydrology of the site. Description of potential impacts to ground and surface waters. Description of impacts on floodplains or riverine areas and mitigation measures;
 - (2). Earthmoving and stockpiling plans, if applicable, including: the amount of earth that will be moved onto the site or removed from the site. The estimated number of truckloads required, the hauling route(s), and maintenance of the traffic plan (if activity impacts the City's right-of-way). The hauling route should identify where the material will be deposited; a site plan that shows stockpiling locations; a Best Management Plan (BMP) identifies the appropriate erosion and sediment controls and stormwater best management practices to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and pollution. The BMP shall be provided for the excavation site and the excavated material recipient site.
 - (3). Lots and all proposed dividing lines;
 - (4). A plan showing the exact location and size of all water mains and services, fire lines and hydrants, sewer mains and services, treatment plants and pumping stations, together with plan and profile drawings showing the depth of utility lines and points where utility lines cross one another, or cross storm drain or water management facilities;
 - (5). A drawing at a scale no greater than one (1) inch equals 100-feet showing the location and details of all curbs and gutters, inlets, culverts, swales, ditches, water control structures, retention/detention areas, and other drainage or water management structures or facilities. Plan sets shall depict the following:
 - a. Sufficient elevations to adequately address the direction of flow of stormwater runoff from all portions of the site;
 - b. A copy of all drawings and calculations submitted to the Southwest Florida Water Management District;

- c. The plan shall address the soils classification of the site as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service Atlas, latest edition; and
 - d. The plan shall show the areas for the detention/retention of stormwater runoff and the extent of flooding resulting from the approved SWFWMD floodplain map; easements; and engineering cross-sections for all applicable improvements.
- M. **Covenants and Deed Restrictions.** The covenants used for maintenance and operation of the improvements as required by these regulations shall include, but may not be limited to, the following: private street and adjacent drainage; drainage and stormwater management; private utilities; and common area including open space or parks.
- N. **Cultural Resource Assessment Survey.** A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) prepared per [Chapter 6, Article II., Section 6.2.2.B.](#)
- O. **Density, Intensity, Impervious Surface Area Calculations.** The applicant shall include density and intensity calculations on the cover sheet of the plan set or the site plan in dwelling units per gross acre and Floor Area Ratio (FAR). The impervious surface area of the site shall also be shown.
- P. **Drainage and Stormwater Calculations/Paving Grading and Drainage Plans.** Drainage and stormwater calculations shall include the methodology and calculations for on-site drainage and stormwater systems and shall be signed and sealed by a Florida professional engineer. Stormwater plans shall depict the existing hydrological conditions of the site and of receiving water shall be described where appropriate, including the following:
- (1). The direction, flow rate, and volume of flow of surface water runoff under predevelopment conditions.
 - (2). The location of areas on the site where surface waters collect.
 - (3). A description of all watercourses, wetlands, and water bodies on or adjacent to the site.
 - (4). Groundwater levels, including seasonal fluctuations, using U.S. Soil Conservation Service (SCS) methodology or other appropriate means. (Give elevations based on National Geodetic Vertical Data (NGVD) wherever possible.)
 - (5). A map and description of the 100-year floodplain.
 - (6). Elevations in floodplains shall be NGVD.
 - (7). A soil percolation rate and an estimated wet season groundwater elevation and shall describe the methodology used, determining each, which shall be consistent with the application submittal.
 - (8). Dimensions used in stormwater computation shall be shown on plans.
 - (9). The channel, direction, flow rate and volume of surface water that will be conveyed from the site, with a comparison of predevelopment conditions.
 - (10). Detention and retention areas, including plans for discharge of contained water.
 - (11). A plan for the control of erosion and sedimentation which specifies the type and location of control measures, the stage of development at which they will be put into place or used, and provisions for the maintenance of them.
 - (12). Any other information which the engineer of record and the city engineer consider necessary for an evaluation of a proposed development.
- Q. **Earthmoving Plan for Special Exception (Commercial Earthmoving (Borrow Pit) and Excavation).** Per [Chapter 4, Article V., Section 4.5.4.](#) of this ULDC. For Site Development and Infrastructure Plans see earthmoving and stockpiling requirements under Construction Plans above.

- R. **Environmental Assessment.** An environmental professional shall complete an Environmental Assessment. The report must have been completed within 1-year of the application and shall include the following. An updated wildlife survey shall be provided if, at the time development or earthmoving is set to commence, the date on the wildlife survey is older than 1-year.
- (1). A wildlife survey conducted per the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) criteria indicating which protected or endangered wildlife species are present on site;
 - (2). A vegetative survey, including a site plan, which identifies dominant plant communities, dominant species and other unusual or unique features of the vegetation association.
 - (3). Location of wetland(s) and other surface waters and, when present, provide an approved Wetland Jurisdictional survey approved by the appropriate regulatory agency (SWFWMD/FDEP/USACOE).
- S. **Final Plat.** The plat shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Florida Statutes Chapter 177, Land Boundaries, Part I, Platting, as amended.
- T. **GIS/CAD Digital Data:** Project related spatial information as CAD (.dwg) or GIS (Shapefile or File Geodatabase), with a spatial reference using the projected coordinate system of 'NAD 1983 HARN StatePlane Florida West FIPS 0902 (US Feet)'. Data should include project label and date and should not include data from outside the project area.
- U. **Gopher Tortoise Survey.** A survey prepared according to the Gopher Tortoise Survey Handbook prepared by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, which survey must be updated, if necessary, within 90-days of construction commencement.
- V. **Hurricane Evacuation Plan.** A scaled map depicting the potential emergency evacuation route(s). The evacuation plan shall illustrate the evacuation route from the project location to Interstate 75.
- W. **Landscaping Plan.** A State of Florida licensed Landscape Architect or Engineer must sign and seal the landscape plan. The landscape plan shall include a sheet depicting the landscaping of the entire site and, when applicable, separate sheets illustrating all phases of the project. Landscape plans shall include the following:
- (1). Location of subject property lines and dimensions of the site, the zoning classification of the site, and the zoning classification of adjacent properties; a vicinity map should also be attached to or made a part of the plan;
 - (2). Location of the 25-year and 100-year floodplain, if applicable; any applicable Coastal Regulatory lines; the approximate location of significant drainage features; and the location and size of existing and proposed buildings, streets, utility easements, driveways, parking, sidewalks, and similar features;
 - (3). Location, height, and material of proposed screening, walls, and fencing (including berms to be delineated by one (1) foot contours and top of berm spot grades);
 - (4). Location(s) and dimension(s) of proposed landscape buffer areas and cross-section;
 - (5). One page depicting the location(s) of existing and proposed utility systems, the locations and species of proposed trees, and information on proposed root-control mechanisms;
 - (6). Complete plant schedule including common and scientific name, symbols with a legend, quantities, container size or tree caliper, container size or diameter at breast height (DBH) at installation, heights, spread, spacing, and irrigation method at installation. The location, size, and type of all protected trees as per Chapter 5 shall also be provided;
 - (7). Calculations as to the amount (in square feet) of all vehicle use and parking areas and the amount of square footage for all landscaped areas required and provided;
 - (8). Location(s), size, species, and protective barriers of existing vegetation to be preserved;

- (9). A narrative on how existing healthy trees proposed to be retained will be protected from damage during construction per the requirements of [Chapter 6, Article VII., Section 6.7.4.](#) of this ULDC;
 - (10). The size, height, location, and material of proposed planters, sculptures, and water features;
 - (11). A site plan drawn to scale no smaller than 1:10 and no greater than 1:60 showing, in addition to the above items, the location of roads, sidewalks, buildings, buffers, planters, drainage facilities, easements, property lines, fences, and environmental features such as conservation or wetland areas and historical resources;
 - (12). Location of visibility triangles on the site, including visibility triangles within parking areas and intersections of rights-of-way; and
 - (13). The irrigation plan, signed by a certified irrigation technician or Landscape Architect and indicate the following: the type of irrigation system proposed; and the irrigation application rates and controller duration times for each zone.
- X. **Legal Description.** The full description of a property's location, including subdivision, block, lot, and total acreage. The legal description shall be in metes and bounds when a project location is not platted. Annexation applications, according to Florida Statutes, must include the legal description of the property described in metes and bounds.
- Y. **Lighting Plan.** The registered lighting plan engineer or architect shall certify the lighting has been designed in substantial compliance with the City approved regulations. Lighting Plans shall include the following:
- (1). Proposed and existing buildings on the site, pedestrian and vehicular areas, other above-ground improvements, the horizontal location of all proposed and existing outdoor lighting fixtures, including pole and wall-mounted fixtures, mounting heights of each fixture, overall height of each pole above grade, location of externally illuminated signs and associated fixtures, and the location of all architectural and landscape lighting fixtures;
 - (2). The hours of operation for the facility;
 - (3). The initial horizontal illuminance values in footcandles for the area to be illuminated; other illuminance measurement types are unacceptable;
 - (4). These values must be calculated at grade and include contributions from all onsite fixtures. The plan must plot footcandles of illumination at ground level to the nearest tenth of a footcandle and at horizontal grid intervals of no more than 10-feet.
 - (5). The manufacturer's cut sheets (specifications) for each proposed fixture; and
 - (6). The plan must include a lighting fixture schedule that presents the following information:
 - (7). Lighting fixture plan identification symbol or abbreviation.
 - (8). Fixture type, including the manufacturer's product identification catalog number.
 - (9). Lamp type and wattage or LED luminaire wattage.
 - (10). Fixture mounting height.
- Z. **Master Concept Plan.** A generalized plan indicating tract boundaries and proposed land uses with details on density, intensity, and right-of-way alignment. Master concept plans should include the following:
- (1). Locations of proposed land uses;
 - (2). Calculations for Open Space, Density, Floor Area Ratio, Impervious Surface Ratio, and Trip Generation; and
 - (3). General locations of proposed entrances and rights-of-way; and

- (4). Method and general location of water and wastewater utilities.
- AA. **Open Space/Parks Calculations.** Proposed open space and parks areas shall be shown on the site plan. A list of the facilities to be constructed within each park shall be included.
- BB. **Ownership Documentation.**
- (1). Title Assurance or Current Deed, either a title certification by an attorney or a title insurance policy that matches the survey;
 - (2). Letter of Authorization, a notarized letter signed by all owners of the property authorizing the applicant to submit and be responsible for the application if the applicant is not the owner;
 - (3). Articles of Corporation/Organization, a set of formal documents filed with a government body to legally document the creation of a corporation. If Corporation or LLC is applicable, the City shall be aware of such business ties. Articles of incorporation must contain pertinent information such as the firm's name, street address, agent for service of process, and the amount and type of stock to be issued.
- CC. **Parking Calculations.** The plans need to indicate the total number of standard parking spaces, the total number of ADA-compliant parking spaces, the maximum number of spaces permitted for the project, and the ratio used to calculate the total number per the parking requirements in [Chapter 4, Article X., Section 4.10.3](#) of this ULDC. When an applicant uses alternative parking calculations to reduce the required parking spaces, the application shall indicate the type and number of alternative spaces and the ratio used for calculating alternative spaces.
- DD. **Phasing Plan.** The applicant shall submit a master phasing plan and narrative describing the stages numbered in sequence. The City shall issue separate development permits for phased projects, but each phase shall be considered in relation to the overall project. When infrastructure or other common area construction transcends the geographic borders of a phasing plan, the phasing narrative shall include details of the anticipated construction timeline.
- EE. **Project Appraisal and Valuation.** A document indicating the value of the public art expressed in total cost and cost per square foot of gross building area.
- FF. **Schedule of completion.** A document describing the anticipated completion schedule of the project.
- GG. **Subdivision Plan.** [Per Section 2.2.9.](#)
- HH. **Survey, Boundary.** The boundary survey shall be signed and sealed by a registered land surveyor in the State of Florida, indicating the location, setbacks, and sizes of all vertical improvements, infrastructure, easements, and platted lot lines on the site, and reflecting a title search performed within 6-months of application.
- II. **Survey, Topographic** The boundary survey also indicating the land contours. The contours should be 0.5-feet in NAVD88 vertical datum unless it is an outparcel on a master stormwater system previously designed in NGVD29. The vertical datum used must be noted on the survey.
- JJ. **Plat Recording and Mylars.** Upon obtaining the City Commission's approval, the developer shall submit the mylar which has been approved, to the City within 10-days of final approval. The City shall secure all required signatures within 30-days of receipt of the approved plat, and then the applicant shall record the plat in the Public Records of Sarasota County and provide the City with the Plat Book and Page(s).
- KK. **Public Improvements Plan.** A Public Improvements Plan identifies the infrastructure necessary to support the development of a Master Concept Plan in a Village (formerly known as a Village District Pattern Plan-VDPP), the proposed funding source, and the approximate timing for construction. The Public Improvements Plan shall include an analysis of the need for roadways, utilities, and schools and shall demonstrate how the Village addresses those including:

- (1). Detailed land use plan indicating the location of neighborhood centers and village center, including the proposed locations for transportation facilities (auto, transit, bike, pedestrian), primary community services, as applicable, (water and wastewater plants, stormwater and floodplain management, solid waste transfer stations, fire and police substations, government, buildings), neighborhood school(s), parks, greenbelt, public amenities, and any conservation areas; including data on the number of dwelling units by type, number of bedrooms and estimated sales price range, and nonresidential uses by type and square footage per use. The design performance standards that shall be utilized in the review and approval of all development plans processed for different land use categories in the Village.
- (2). Transportation plan. This plan shall include the location of all arterial and collector roadways, their right-of-way width, and cross-section. It shall also address the proposed location of transit routes and the way transit can be integrated into the regional transportation system. The location of all bikeways and pedestrian paths shall be provided, demonstrating the ability to access schools, commercial, and civic areas. The transportation plan shall be accompanied by an analysis report demonstrating the impact on transportation facilities, including the implications for hurricane evacuation clearance times, and documenting the timing and estimated cost for transportation improvements required by development.
- (3). Identification of anticipated impacts to native habitats. Native habitats not proposed for impact shall be preserved in a manner that protects or enhances any significant ecological functions. Emphasis shall be placed on conserving wetlands and upland habitats as linked ecological components within greenbelts. Land uses shall be distributed in a manner that minimizes the effect and impact on wetlands. The type, intensity or density, extent, distribution, and location of allowable land uses, and the types, values, functions, sizes, conditions, and locations of wetlands are land use factors that shall be considered when directing incompatible land uses away from wetlands during the preparation of the VDPP. When no reasonable alternatives to avoid wetland impacts exist, mitigation shall be considered as one of the means to compensate for the loss of wetland functions under State and Federal requirements.
- (4). Location and size of necessary water and wastewater systems. Include an analysis of demand, the location, and size of plants, major distribution, and collection systems.
- (5). Impact on schools; the applicant shall be required to coordinate with the School to meet school concurrency.
- (6). The methodology, data, and models for analyzing the stormwater and transportation impacts shall be approved by the City Manager or designee. The transportation analysis shall indicate how the project will achieve the goal of 40% internal capture upon the development and at buildout of the entire Village area.

LL. **School Capacity Determination/School Concurrency.** For projects including a residential component: For Preliminary Plats, a school capacity determination from Sarasota School Board to be submitted at time of application or before approval. For Site and Infrastructure Plans and Final Plat, proof of school concurrency shall be provided prior to issuance of a development order or recording the plat.

MM. **Site Plan.** A scaled site and drainage plan signed and sealed by a State of Florida licensed engineer. The site plan shall be depicted at an appropriate scale for review of the project, and should include the following:

- (1) Directions, notes, and abbreviations, as well as project data and a vicinity map.
- (2) Property lines and easements;

- (3) Existing and proposed conditions: Fence lines, utility and power lines, fire hydrants, water and sewer line locations and sizes, if applicable; surrounding streets and driveways with dimensions of driveways and curbs; proposed buildings and setbacks, as well as limits of construction.
 - (4) Additional information as may be required by the ULDC Administrator.
- NN. **Street Names and Addressing Plan.** An Addressing Plan delineating all lots and approved street names meeting the requirements of [Chapter 70, Article III., Sec. 70-56. of the City Code](#) and the National Emergency Number Association's (NENA) addressing guidelines. (Preliminary Plats only require street names).
- OO. **Traffic Impact Statement.** A study prepared by a licensed traffic engineer that assesses the impacts of a proposed development on the existing and future multi-modal transportation network. The study shall recommend mitigation measures for the anticipated impacts and analyze the adequacy of the development's planned access points. If the project impact would not affect more than 5% of the maximum volume at the adopted level of service of the affected transportation facilities as determined by the City, utilizing the most recent table of the generalized two (2) way peak-hour volumes in the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), Level of Service Handbook, a Traffic Impact Statement is not required. If a Traffic Impact Statement is required, it shall include the following:
- (1). Traffic circulation plan, internal and external; ingress and egress from adjacent roadways; show all modes of transportation, including pedestrian and bicycles.
 - (2). Roadway links to be evaluated. For each development permit application, the traffic impact study area shall be defined as all roadway links that will be impacted by the project's traffic equal to or greater than 5% of the roadway's capacity at LOS D as determined from Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT's) Generalized Service Volume Tables.
 - (3). Existing conditions. The applicant must report the existing directional p.m. peak-hour traffic volumes on all collectors and arterials within the study area. Turning movement volumes at the impacted intersections must also be reported. These volumes can be no older than the previous calendar year. The volumes are to be adjusted to reflect average annual conditions using current FDOT seasonal adjustment factors for Sarasota County or other adjustment factors approved by the City.
 - (4). The existing directional p.m. peak-hour levels of service for all collectors and arterials, as well as for all intersections in the impact study area. Levels of service for roadways shall be determined in accordance with the current FDOT Generalized Service Volume procedures. Intersection capacities shall be determined using computer software based on the most recent update of the Highway Capacity Manual.
 - (5). Projection of background traffic. Volumes of traffic on each facility being analyzed must be projected by the applicant for the year of completion of the project. This can be accomplished using one (1) of the following procedures:
 - a. Multiply existing volumes by an annual growth factor provided by the City.
 - b. Multiply existing volumes by an annual growth factor developed by the applicant and approved by the City. This growth factor must be based on data collected on three (3) roadways in the vicinity of the project over the last 3-years, when available.
 - c. Develop a computer model.
 - (6). Project traffic generation. Project traffic will be calculated by the applicant using the current Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Report. All land use codes, amounts of development and trip rates must be stated. If any adjustments or reductions are made, they must be clearly stated.

- (7). Reduction factors for the capture of trips between land uses of a mixed-use project and for passerby trips will be provided by the applicant and approved by the City.
- (8). Project traffic distribution. The applicant must develop a project traffic distribution using any of the following three (3) methods:
 - a. For projects generating 100 or fewer p.m. peak-hour trips, a distribution can be developed based upon similar projects.
 - b. For any project, a manual gravity model distribution can be developed. The travel-time method described in Chapter 3 of the ITE's Transportation and Land Development shall be used.
 - c. For any project, a computerized distribution model, such as Florida Standard Urban Transportation Model Structure (FSUTMS) or Quick Response System II (QRS II), can be developed.

PP. Tree Survey/Tree Removal and Protection Plan.

Tree Survey: A signed and sealed survey of the property boundary prepared by a Florida licensed land surveyor depicting the location of all heritage and protected trees onsite and detailing the existing trees by the botanical and common name, height, canopy spread, and DBH. Groups of trees (5-foot spacing or closer) may be designated as a "clump" of trees, with the predominant species, estimated number and average size listed. For heavily wooded (40% canopy) parcels or combined parcels for development of 100-acres or larger, the ULDC Administrator may approve an alternate tree survey methodology based on FLUCCS (Florida Land Use and Cover Classification System) maps and test plots as follows:

- (1). FLUCCS Map. Represents the FLUCCS Plant Communities on site and the locations of the Test Plots as they relate to the different FLUCCS categories.
- (2). Test Plots: Shows the surveyed protected trees on an aerial with the breakdown of the acreage and percentage of FLUCCS categories represented within each Test Plot.
- (3). Test Plot Delineation: Represents the areas on site that were identified to match the different Test Plots.

Tree Removal and Protection Plan. The tree survey overlaid on the site plan showing all proposed improvements (building, parking, etc.). Identify all trees proposed to be removed, preserved, or relocated. A spread sheet listing of trees to be removed (types and DBH) shall also be provided, along with tree mitigation calculations, conservation credits, and mitigation fees due. (Alternatively, a separate City provided mitigation form may be separately attached). The plan scale must be suitable for evaluation. Provided legibility can be assured, the tree survey and tree removal and protection plan may be combined.

QQ. Trip Generation. The total number of trips produced by specific land use or activity and calculated based on the latest edition of the ITE manual. Trip generation calculations shall be based on the most intensive possible use.

RR. Vehicular and Pedestrian Circulation.

- (1) Proposed vehicular ingress and egress to the development;
- (2) Proposed streets within the development;
- (3) Proposed location of sidewalks and bike paths;
- (4) The engineer of record shall include a maintenance of traffic plan specific to the location of the construction; and
- (5) Proposed right-of-way.

SS. **Additional Information.** Development applications contain many variables; some may require more information than others. The City may require additional data, maps, plans, surveys, statements, or general information to review a development application.

ARTICLE IV. DECISION MAKERS

Section 2.4.1. Planning and Zoning Division Staff

Planning and Zoning Division Staff, under the direction of the ULDC Administrator has the authority to administer and interpret the Unified Land Development Code. The Planning and Zoning Division manages the applications for development included in [Article II.](#) of this Chapter. Staff has the authority to make administrative decisions on certain development applications, as indicated in [Table 2.2.2.1.](#) when it's determined such development proposals meet the minimum requirements of the applicable regulations in this ULDC.

When Planning and Zoning Division staff is not authorized to approve development applications administratively, they prepare reports regarding the development's compliance with the Comprehensive Plan and ULDC and provide recommendations to Planning and Zoning Advisory Board, Zoning Hearing Officer, Art Advisory Board, and City Commission.

Section 2.4.2. ULDC Administrator

When [Table 2.2.2.1.](#) identifies the ULDC Administrator as the decision maker for an application, the application may not be approved until all DRC representatives have indicated the application is approved or approved with conditions.

2.4.2.1. Development Review Committee (DRC)

A. **Generally.** The Development Review Committee is hereby established to be composed of representatives from the following City departments:

- (1) Fire Rescue;
- (2) Natural Resources;
- (3) Parks and Recreation;
- (4) Planning and Zoning;
- (5) Police;
- (6) Public Works, Engineering, Infrastructure, Solid Waste and Stormwater;
- (7) Utilities
- (8) Other city personnel designated or assigned by the City Manager.

B. **Outside Agencies.** While not official representative of the DRC, the following outside agencies are engaged in the development review process. Planning and Zoning Division staff distributes development applications to the agencies for review and receives comments from them that are compiled with the DRC comments for distribution to the applicant.

- (1) Sarasota County Schools;
- (2) Health Department;
- (3) Electricity;
- (4) Gas provider;
- (5) Cable providers; and
- (6) Other entities as required by the ULDC Administrator or designee.

C. **DRC Duties and Responsibilities.**

- (1). Reviewing the following development application types and making recommendations based on technical compliance with the regulations within this ULDC, as well as concurrency evaluations.
 - a. Future Land Use Map Amendments
 - b. Master Concept Plan
 - c. Preliminary Project Review
 - d. Preliminary Subdivision Plat
 - e. Final Plat
 - f. Rezone, Standard and Village
 - g. Site Development and Infrastructure Plan
 - h. Waivers
 - (2). The development review committee shall meet at least monthly unless there are no review items for the agenda. An agenda shall be prepared and distributed to each member in advance of the meeting.
- D. **DRC Meetings Frequency and Notice.** DRC shall meet bi-monthly unless there are no review items on the agenda, which shall be prepared, distributed, and published on the City's website prior to each scheduled meeting.

Section 2.4.3. City Commission, Boards, and Officers

- A. **City Commission.** City Commission makes the final decision on all the applications indicated in [Table 2.2.2.1](#), where the decision maker is indicated as CC.
- B. **Planning and Zoning Advisory Board.** The Planning and Zoning Advisory Board (PZAB) is the City of North Port's Local Planning Agency required by the Florida Statutes, Chapter 163. PZAB is responsible for determining development applications' consistency with the Comprehensive Plan and providing recommendations to City Commission for the development petitions indicated in [Table 2.2.2.1](#), as requiring a PZAB public hearing.
- C. **Zoning Hearing Officer.** The Zoning Hearing Officer (ZHO) is responsible for hearing appeals for the applications indicated ZHO in the Appeals column of [Table 2.2.2.1](#), and making decisions on major variance requests.
- D. **Art Advisory Board.** The Art Advisory Board is responsible reviewing public art applications that do not meet the requirements of [Chapter 4, Article IV., Section 4.4.4](#), of this ULDC and providing a recommendation to City Commission who make the final decision on the application.

CHAPTER 3 – ZONING

ARTICLE I. – IN GENERAL

Section 3.1.1. Comprehensive Plan Consistency

- A. The City of North Port’s Comprehensive Plan, specifically the Future Land Use Element and Future Land Use Map Series, has established and defined land use classifications determining allowed and prohibited activities within each land use district. The City of North Port is divided into zoning districts for regulating and restricting the use of land and the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, relocation, and utilization of buildings and structures.
- B. Zoning districts implement the Comprehensive Plan’s vision of the City and shall be consistent with the Future Land Use classification as depicted in Table 3.1.1.1.

Table 3.1.1.1. Implementing Zoning Districts

FUTURE LAND USE	IMPLEMENTING ZONING
Residential	
Agricultural, Estates	Agriculture (AG) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Low-Density Residential	Residential, Low (R-1) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Medium-Density Residential	Residential, Medium (R-2) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
High-Density Residential	Residential, High (R-3) Manufactured Home Community (MH) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)

FUTURE LAND USE	IMPLEMENTING ZONING
Non-Residential	
Commercial	Commercial (C) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Industrial	Industrial, Light (I-1) Industrial, Heavy (I-2) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Conservation and Public/Institutional	
Conservation	Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Public/Institutional	Government Use (GU) Environmental Conservation (EC) Commercial (C) Industrial, Light (I-1)
Corridor	
Medium-Intensity Corridor	Commercial (C) Corridor, Transitional (CT) Residential, Medium (R-2) Residential, High (R-3) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)

FUTURE LAND USE	IMPLEMENTING ZONING
High-Intensity Corridor	Commercial (C) Corridor, Transitional (CT) Corridor (COR) Industrial, Light (I-1) Residential, High (R-3) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center	
Activity Center 1	Activity Center 1 (AC-1) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 2	Activity Center 2 (AC-2) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 3	Activity Center 3 (AC-3) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 4	Activity Center 4 (AC-4) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 5	Activity Center 5 (AC-5) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 6	Activity Center 6 (AC-6) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 7	Activity Center 7 (AC-7) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 7A	Activity Center 7A (AC-7A) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)

FUTURE LAND USE	IMPLEMENTING ZONING
Activity Center 7B	Activity Center 7B (AC-7B) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 8	Activity Center 8 (AC-8) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 9	Activity Center 9 (AC-9) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Activity Center 10	Activity Center 10 (AC-10) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)
Village	
Village	Village (V) Environmental Conservation (EC) Government Use (GU)

Section 3.1.2. Zoning District Descriptions

A. Residential Districts:

- (1). **Agriculture (AG)**, The Agriculture district supports very low-density residential uses and low-intensity agricultural uses.
- (2). **Residential, Low (R-1)**. The Residential, Low district supports traditional, detached single-family dwelling units.
- (3). **Residential, Medium (R-2)**. The Residential, Medium district supports one-and-two-family dwelling units. Development in this zoning district may include cluster housing, tiny homes, co-living or cohousing developments, townhomes, and other types of single- and two-family structures. Single-family dwelling units may be attached or detached.
- (4). **Residential, Multi-Family (R-3)**. The Residential, Multi-Family district supports high-density residential development emphasizing multi-family use. Development in this district may include quadplexes, townhomes, build-to-rent communities, low-and-mid-rise multi-family structures, and other types of dense residential structures.
- (5). **Manufactured Home Community (MH)**. The Manufactured Home Community district applies to areas of the city already developed as manufactured home communities. The City does not anticipate additional areas to be redesignated to this zoning district.

B. Non-residential Districts

- (1). **Commercial (C)**. The Commercial district supports all types of commercial and office uses.

- (2). **Industrial, Light (I-1).** The Industrial, Light district supports light manufacturing, processing, storage and warehousing, wholesaling and distribution, office, and commercial uses.
 - (3). **Industrial, Heavy (I-2).** The Industrial, Heavy district is intended to support all types of industrial uses, including heavy industrial and commercial uses.
- C. **Environmental Conservation and Government Use**
- (1). **Environmental Conservation (EC).** The Environmental Conservation district indicates properties with natural limitations to development due to environmental concerns. This zoning district protects environmentally sensitive lands.
 - (2). **Government Use (GU).** The Government Use district supports federal, state, or local governmental uses. Development in GU districts shall be completed by government agencies or private entities in partnership with a government agency.
- D. **Corridor Districts**
- (1). **Corridor, Transitional (CT).** The Corridor, Transitional district is generally located along arterial and collector roads. This district allows medium-density residential and medium-intensity non-residential uses in which non-residential uses may be developed separately or in combination with residential development subject to the Use Standards in [Section 3.2.3.C.](#)
 - (2). **Corridor (COR).** The Corridor district is generally located along arterial roads. This district allows high-density residential and high-intensity non-residential uses in which non-residential uses may be developed separately or in combination with residential development subject to the Use Standards in [Section 3.2.3.C.](#)
- E. **Activity Centers.**
- (1). **Activity Center 1 (AC-1).** Activity Center 1, located along US-41, is an established commercial corridor. The AC-1 district supports commercial, light industrial, office and retail use to provide employment and amenities to the adjacent residential neighborhoods.
 - (2). **Activity Center 2 (AC-2).** Activity Center 2, located in vicinity of S. Sumter Blvd. and W. Price Blvd. and includes portions of the Heron Creek Development of Regional Impact and the City Center. AC-2 supports civic, commercial, medical, mixed-use, office, residential and other uses in a pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use environment.
 - (3). **Activity Center 3 (AC-3).** Activity Center 3, located at the intersection of Interstate-75 and N. Sumter Blvd., is a major gateway to the City. AC-3 supports commercial, medical, destination recreational and residential uses.
 - (4). **Activity Center 4 (AC-4).** Activity Center 4, another major gateway to the City, located along Toledo Blade Blvd. and Interstate-75, Includes the Panacea and North Port Gardens Developments of Regional Impact and supports commercial, entertainment, industrial, medical, office, recreational, and residential uses.at a scale serving the city and region.
 - (5). **Activity Center 5 (AC-5).** Activity Center 5, located along N. and S. Toledo Blade Blvd, bisected by E. and W. Price Blvd., is the midway point of the City. AC-5 supports commercial, light industrial, and residential uses.
 - (6). **Activity Center 6 (AC-6).** Activity Center 6, located in the southeastern corner of the City along Yorkshire Blvd and Interstate 75, is intended to be an employment epicenter. AC-6 supports intense commercial, industrial, and residential uses. One-and-two-family residential is permissible in limited areas only as shown in the map exhibit below, and further described by subdivision, block, and lot.

City of North Port

Drafted AC-6 Permissible Residential Use Area



DraftZoning_20240401

Zoning District

AC-6 : Activity Center 6

Permissible Residential Use

392.27 acres

SCPA Property Record

Parcel Boundary

Property Affected

Parcel Boundary (810)

Streets

Primary Arterial

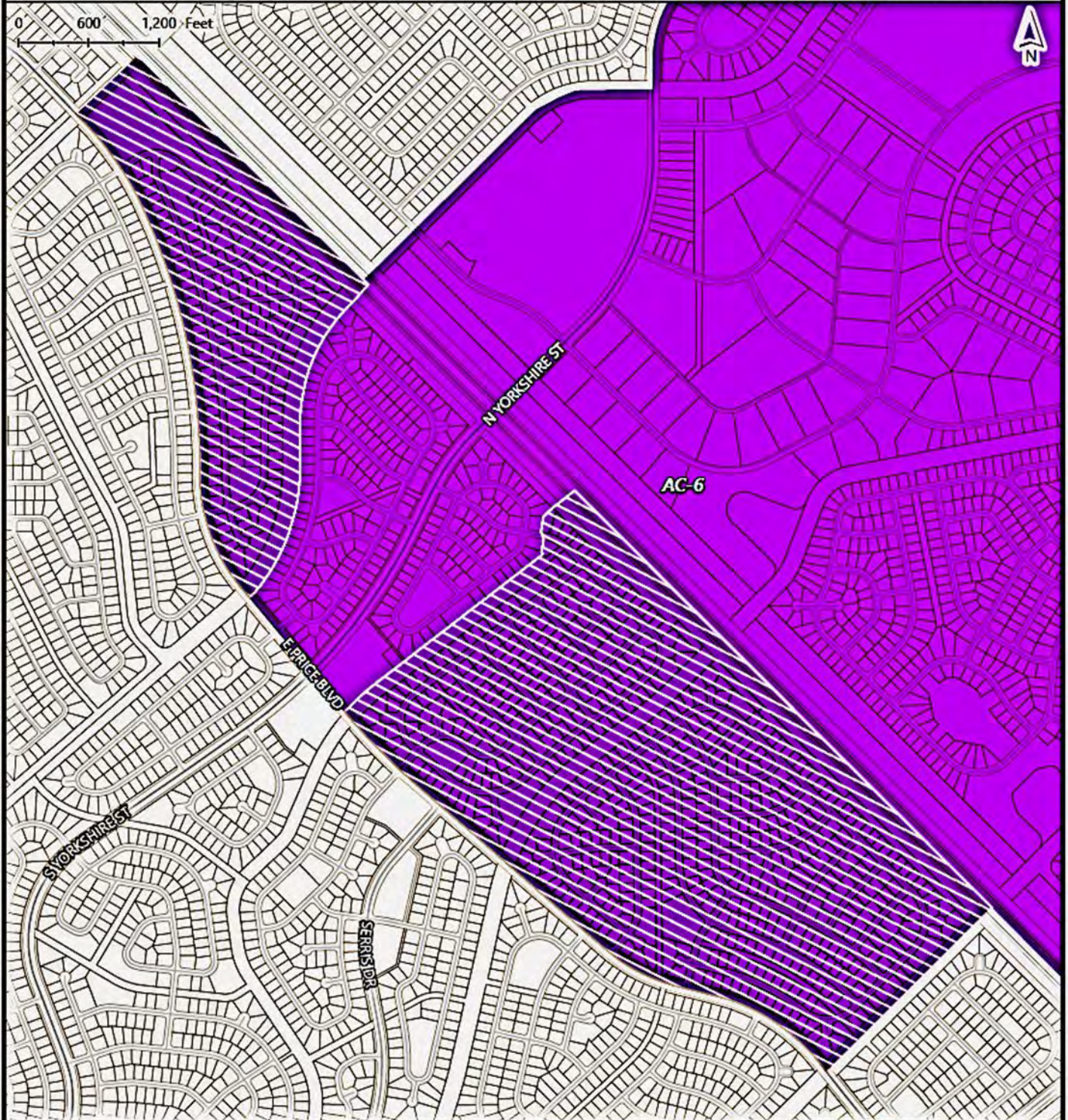
Arterial

Collector

Local

Prepared on 4/30/2024
by Planning & Zoning
Development Services

Disclaimer: This map is for reference purposes only and is not to be construed as a legal document. Any reliance on the information contained herein is at the user's risk. The City of North Port and its agents assume no responsibility for any use of the information contained herein or any loss resulting therefrom.



M:\Departments\Planning\GIS_Maintenance\GIS_Workspace\

BLOCKS	LOTS
2165	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61
2134	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
2133	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
2132	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19
2131	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
2130	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
2129	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
2128	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32
2127	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
2126	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
2125	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
2124	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35
2123	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
2122	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
2121	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
2120	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41
2111	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
2110	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
2109	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
2108	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
2107	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
2106	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
2105	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18
2104	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
2103	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
2102	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66
2098	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28

2083	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
2082	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
2081	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
2075	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17
2074	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50
2073	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
2072	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36
	TRACT GGG 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT NNN 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT JJJ LESS NWLY 580 FT & LESS SELY 1520 FT & LESS I-75 R/W IN OR 1114/1543 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT HHH 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT GG CONTAINING 0.72 AC M/L 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT CCC 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT T 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT HH 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT E 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	SELY 310 FT OF TRACT S LESS I-75 R/W IN OR 1114/1543 CONTAINING 0.39 C-AC M/L 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT JJ 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	NWLY 580 FT OF TRACT JJJ LESS I-75 R/W IN OR 1114/1543 CONTAINING 0.74 C-AC M/L 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT K 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT EEE 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT DDD 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT KKK 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT KKKK 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT G LESS NWLY 1231.8 FT & LESS I-75 R/W IN OR 1114/1543 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	SELY 1520 FT OF TRACT JJJ LESS I-75 R/W IN OR 1114/1543 CONTAINING 1.9 C-AC M/L 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE L&B 25 & 26-39-22
	TRACT LLLL 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	NWLY 1231.8 FT OF TRACT G LESS I-75 R/W IN OR 1114/1543 CONTAINING 1.5 C-AC M/L 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE

	TRACT FFF 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT U 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACT H 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE
	TRACTS A & B, 45TH ADD TO PORT CHARLOTTE, BEING SAME LANDS AS DESC IN ORI 2018110234 & 2018110237

- (7). **Activity Center 7 (AC-7).** These lands include the city-owned property on which Warm Mineral Spring Park exists. Uses include parks and recreation, culture, and supporting commercial enterprises.
 - (8). **Activity Center 7A (AC-7A).** These lands include property to the south and southwest of Warm Mineral Springs Park, bisected by Ortiz Blvd., portions of which abut the creek flowing from Warm Mineral Springs to the Myakka River. Uses include commercial, office and residential.
 - (9). **Activity Center 7B (7-B).** These lands include the city-owned property lying east of Warm Mineral Springs Park. Uses may include cultural and community facilities, commercial, hotel/resort, office and residential.
 - (10). **Activity Center 8 (AC-8).** Activity Center 8 is located along River Road adjacent to Wellen Park. AC-8 supports mixed-use development with commercial, institutional, office, and residential uses.
 - (11). **Activity Center 9 (AC-9).** Activity Center 9 is located in the vicinity of US-41 bounded by North Port Blvd. and S. Sumter Blvd. on the west and east, and between Greenwood Ave. and Appomattox Dr. on the south and north. AC-9 supports commercial, light industrial, medical, and residential uses to serve the surrounding neighborhoods.
 - (12). **Activity Center 10 (AC-10).** Activity Center 10 is located at the southeast corner of the City along the border with Charlotte County, near Interstate 75. AC-10 supports a variety of commercial and industrial uses, as well as limited residential uses.
- F. **Village Districts Village (V).** The Village district is a designation for master-planned communities. Existing Villages have an approved Village District Pattern Plan (VDPP) and Village District Pattern Book (VDPB) regulating development. Future Villages will be governed by a Master Concept Plan.

Section 3.1.3. Terminology and Abbreviations

- A. Density calculations apply to residential development and are expressed as units per acre. When a development subdivides a large parcel into multiple smaller parcels exclusively for residential development, the gross acreage of the large parcel is used to determine the allowable density.
 - B. Intensity is expressed as Floor Area Ratio (FAR). FAR is calculated by multiplying the permitted FAR by the gross area of the site, expressed in square feet, which yields the permitted size of a structure. Unless the density and intensity tables for a zoning district specifies density, where the development contains residential uses within the vertical mixing of uses or horizontal mixing of uses in a development, the dwelling units are dictated by FAR, instead of residential density.
- A. The City of North Port’s zoning districts are divided into three (3) categories: Standard, Activity Center, and Village. The following Zoning Districts are included in each category:

Table 3.1.3.1. Zoning Categories and Districts

CATEGORY	DISTRICTS
Standard	AG R-1 R-2 R-3 MH C CT COR I-1 I-2 EC GU
Activity Center 1	AC-1
Activity Center 2	AC-2
Activity Center 3	AC-3
Activity Center 4	AC-4
Activity Center 5	AC-5
Activity Center 6	AC-6
Activity Center 7	AC-7
Activity Center 7A	AC-7A
Activity Center 7B	AC-7B
Activity Center 8	AC-8
Activity Center 9	AC-9
Activity Center 10	AC-10
Village	V

B. This Chapter utilizes the following abbreviations throughout:

Table 3.1.3.2. Abbreviations

ABBREVIATION	USE CATEGORY
A	Accessory
CU	Conditional
L	Limited
P	Primary
SE	Special Exception
X	Prohibited
-	Not Applicable

ARTICLE II.—STANDARD DISTRICTS

Section 3.2.4. Standard Districts Density, Intensity, and Dimensional Standards

A. Generally. The purpose of this Section is to identify the appropriate density, intensity, and dimensional standards for development in each standard zoning district. Table 3.2.4.1. identifies allowable density and intensity. Table 3.2.4.2. identifies the dimensional standards.

Table 3.2.4.1. Density and Intensity

ZONING DISTRICT	MAXIMUM DENSITY (UNIT PER ACRE)	INTENSITY (FAR)
EC	-	0.15
AG	1:3	0.15
R-1	4:1 ¹	0.05
R-2	10:1	0.05
R-3	20:1	0.05
MH	15:1	0.05
C	-	1.0
CT		0.35
COR	-	0.50
I-1	-	1.0
I-2	-	1.0
GU	NA	NA

¹ The maximum density for General Development Corporation platted lots in the Port Charlotte Subdivision and subsequent Port Charlotte Subdivision Additions. is 4.3 units per gross acre. The maximum density of unplatted areas utilizing this designation is 4.0 units per gross acre.

Table 3.2.4.2. Dimensional Standards

Additional restrictions apply in the Conservation Restricted Overlay District, the Myakka River Protection Zone, and adjacent to wetlands per [Chapter 6, Article III](#), [Chapter 6, Article VI](#), and [Chapter 6, Article VIII](#) of this ULDC.

ZONING DISTRICT	MIN. LOT SIZE	MIN. LOT WIDTH (FT)	SETBACKS (FT) ¹				BUILDING HEIGHT (FT)	MAXIMUM IMPERVIOUS SURFACE RATIO (%) LOT	MAXIMUM IMPERVIOUS SURFACE RATIO (%) OVERALL ⁴
			FRONT	SIDE ²	REAR ²	WATERFRONT ³			
EC	None	None	50	50	100	35	35	10	10
AG	3 Acres	None	30	25	35	35	35	20	20
R-1 ⁵	7,500 SF	70	25	7.5	15	20	35	60	40
R-2	6,500 SF	65	20	6	15	20	35	70	40
R-3	5,000 SF	35	20	7.5	15	20	70	80	50
MH	4,000 SF	40	20	5	10	10	35	80	60
C	None	50	-	10	10	20	70	70	70
CT	None	50	-	10	10	20	50	70	70
COR	None	50	-	-	-	-	100	70	70
I-1	None	100	20	10	10	20	70	70	70
I-2	None	100	50	25	25	100	70	70	70
GU	None	None	20	10	10	10	70	-	-

¹ Residential accessory structures may be located in side or rear yards only. Minimum setbacks of 10-foot rear (20-foot waterfront) and 5-foot side apply to accessory structures 300 SF or smaller. Accessory structures larger than 300 SF, other than swimming pools, screen enclosures, tennis courts and other similar recreational facilities, shall maintain the same required setbacks as the primary structure. Non-residential accessory structures may be located in any yard and must meet the primary structure setbacks.

² If the width of a required landscape buffer per [Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.12](#), exceeds the minimum setback the buffer requirement establishes the minimum setback.

³ Waterfront setbacks do not apply to docks and accessory structures associated with activating the waterfront nor do they apply to platted drainage easements. See [Chapter 4, Article II., Section 4.2.7](#).

⁴ Overall ISR applies to a development as a whole when common area is provided. Open space requirements also apply per [Chapter 4, Article IX., Section 4.9.2](#). Overall maximum impervious surface area and open space requirements are not applicable for General Development Corporation (GDC) platted lots in the Port Charlotte Subdivision and subsequent Port Charlotte Subdivision Additions.

⁵ R-1 has a minimum dwelling unit size of 900 SF. The minimum size applies to all portions of the structure under air.

Section 3.2.3. Standard Districts Use Standards

- A. **Generally.** The purpose of this Section is to authorize the establishment, expansion, and continuation of land uses that are allowed as the primary uses on land in standard zoning districts. [Table 3.2.3.1](#) identifies permissible primary and accessory uses in each standard zoning district. In instances where a specific use is not listed, the ULDC Administrator shall utilize the regulations for the most similar use based on the

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) manual, their successors, or another accepted professional reference.

- B. **Non-Residential Uses in Corridor Districts.** Business activity and deliveries in CT and COR are prohibited between 10 pm and 5 am. No waivers shall be granted to alter hours of operation.
- C. **Residential Uses in Corridor Districts.** Developments proposed to incorporate residential uses in Corridor districts (CT and COR) shall contain a minimum of two (2) distinct primary uses according to [Table 3.2.3.1.](#)
 - (1). **Residential Uses.** Unless the City Commission approves a horizontal mixed-use alternative per paragraph a. below, residential uses in the Corridor districts shall be part of a project that is vertically integrated with non-residential uses. The residential use may not exceed 65% of the total FAR. When residential uses are included, the other uses shall be commercial, industrial, and/or office. Amenity areas provided for the enjoyment of residents or patrons shall not contribute to the non-residential percentage. A mixture of uses is not required in every structure when multiple buildings are proposed. Mixed-use buildings or commercial uses shall be oriented toward the front property line(s).
 - a. **Horizontal Mixed-Use Alternative.** Horizontal mixing of uses may be authorized when the residential and non-residential uses meet all the following standards:
 1. The proposed development shall have a binding concept plan approved by City Commission through the mandatory Master Concept Plan process described in [Chapter 2, Article II, Section 2.2.10.](#) of this ULDC;
 2. The residential uses include at least two distinct housing types. Single-family detached and two-family residential is prohibited;
 3. All residential use areas are within 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet from the non-residential uses;
 4. The residential and nonresidential uses are functionally integrated with:
 - i. Shared public space, parking, and amenity areas;
 - ii. Internal connecting pedestrian, bicycle, multi-use trails, and roadways; and
 - iii. Shared external access points.

Table 3.2.3.1. Use Table

Additional restrictions apply in the Conservation Restricted Overlay District, the Myakka River Protection Zone, and adjacent to wetlands per [Chapter 6, Article III.](#), [Chapter 6, Article VI.](#) and [Chapter 6, Article VIII.](#) of this ULDC.

RESIDENTIAL USES	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	GU	EC
Accessory Dwelling Unit	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	X
Assisted Living Facilities, and Group Homes, ≤ 6 beds	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Assisted Living Facilities, and Group Homes, > 6 beds	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	P	X
Assisted Living Facilities, 50+ Beds	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	P	X
Cluster Housing	X	X	P	P	P	X	P ³	X	X	X	P	X

RESIDENTIAL USES	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	GU	EC
Manufactured Homes	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Multi-Family	X	X	X	P	X	P ⁴	P	P	X	X	P	X
Single-Family Detached	P	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Single-Family Attached	X	X	P	P	P	X	P ³	SE	X	X	X	X

NONRESIDENTIAL USES	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	GU	EC
Adult Arcades	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Agriculture	P	A ¹	A ¹	A ¹	A ¹	X	X	X	P	X	P	X
Agriculture, Industrial	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X
Agritourism and Ecotourism	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE
Animal Boarding¹	SE	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	P	X
Animal Daycare	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Animal Hospitals & Veterinary Offices¹	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Animal Sanctuaries & Rescues¹	P	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	P	SE
Automobile Junkyards	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	X
Automobile Repair Shops, Major	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	SE	P	P	P	X
Automobile Repair Shops, Minor	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	P	P	X
Banks and Financial Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	X
Bar or Nightclub	X	X	X	X	X	P	SE	P	X	X	X	X
Bed and Breakfast	SE	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Borrow Pit, General or Minor	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Borrow Pit, Major or Conceptual	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Campground or Retreat	CU	X	X	X	X	SE	X	SE	X	X	X	SE
Car Wash¹	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	SE	P	X	P	X
Cemeteries	P ⁵	P ⁵	P ⁵	P ⁵	X	P ⁵	P ⁵	P ⁵	X	X	P	X
Community Gardens¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Conservation	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	P	P

NONRESIDENTIAL USES												
	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	GU	EC
Craft Brewery, Distillery, Winery	X	X	X	X	X	P	SE	P	P	P	X	X
Crematories	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	P	P	X
Daycare Facilities, All Ages⁶	P	X	X	SE	X	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Dealership, Automobile Sales, and Rental	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	SE	P	X	X	X
Dealership, Boats, and Recreational Vehicles Sales and Rentals	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	SE	SE	X	X	X
Earthmoving, incidental, Dredging, and Stockpiling, limited per Section 4.5.3.C.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Electric Vehicle Charging Station, Public¹	X	X	X	A	A	P	A	P	P	P	P	X
Equestrian Stables and Boarding	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE
Essential Services, Major	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Essential Services, Minor	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Farmer's Markets	SE	X	X	X	X	P	SE	X	X	X	P	SE
Food Truck Park¹	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Funeral Homes	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Game Reserves, Public or Private	SE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE
Golf Course	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Golf, Driving Range	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	P	X
Golf, Miniature	X	X	X	X	X	P	SE	P	X	X	P	X
Heavy Machinery Repair and Rental	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X
Heavy Machinery Sales	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	SE	P	X	X
Helipads^{1,2}	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	P	SE
Hospital	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	SE	SE	SE	P	X
Hotel	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	P	SE
Incinerators	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	P	P	X
Industrial, Heavy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Industrial, Light	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	SE	P	P	P	X

NONRESIDENTIAL USES												
	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	GU	EC
Laboratories, Research, Medical, Testing	X	X	X	X	X	SE	SE	SE	P	P	P	X
Laundromat/Dry Cleaning Store	X	X	X	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Medical and Dental Offices	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Mining	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mobile Food Vendor	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Model Homes¹	X	CU	CU	X	CU	SE	SE	X	X	X	X	X
Museums and Galleries	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Office, No Outdoor Storage	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Office, Outdoor Storage	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	P	X	X
Oil or Natural Gas Exploration or Production	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pain Management Clinics	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	SE	X	X	X	X
Parking, Offsite or Commercial¹	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Personal Services	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
Personal Storage Facilities¹	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Phosphate Mining	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Places of Assembly, Small Scale	CU	CU	CU	CU	X	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Places of Assembly, Large Scale	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	P	X
Radio and TV Stations	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	P	P	X
Recreation Facilities, Public or Private	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	SE
Recreation, Commercial	X	X	X	X	X	P	SE	P	X	X	P	X
Recreation, Passive	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P
Recreation, Pocket Park	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Refineries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Resort	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	X
Restaurant	CU	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Retail Sales and Services	X	X	X	A	X	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
RV Resort	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	X	X	X
Schools, Post-Secondary Institutions	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	P	P	X

NONRESIDENTIAL USES												
	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	GU	EC
Schools, Public or Private (Pre-K through 12)	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	X	X	P	X
Sexually Oriented Business	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	X	X
Shooting Range/Archery - Indoor	SE	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	P	X
Shooting Range/Archery - Outdoor	SE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	SE
Slaughterhouses	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	X
Social Services	SE	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	X	P	X
Solar Arrays	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	X
Solar Facility and Floatovoltaics	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X
Stadiums and Commercial Sports Complexes	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	SE	X	X	P	X
Tasting Room	CU	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X
Theatres, Auditoriums, and Performance Halls	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	P	X
Transportation Terminals	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	SE	P	P	P	X
Travel Center	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	X	X
Truck Stop	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Vehicle Fueling Station¹	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	SE	SE	P	P	X
Warehouse and Wholesale	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	X
Well Stimulation (any production using)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wireless Communication Tower, Camouflaged¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Wireless Communication Tower¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X

¹ The uses with this footnote have additional design requirements in [Article IX](#).

² Helipads associated with hospital uses and other emergency services are permissible accessory uses, exempt from the Special Exception requirements. Requirements of [Article IX](#), Specific Use Standards, apply.

³ Subject to the Use Standards in [Section 3.2.3.C](#).

⁴ Multi-Family development in the Commercial district shall be constructed as part of a vertical, mixed-use development. No residential uses may be located below the second floor of the structure.

⁵ Allowed as an accessory to a religious institution.

⁶Daycare facilities following the Florida Statutory requirements of Family Daycare Homes do not require a Special Exception.

ARTICLE III. – ACTIVITY CENTER DISTRICTS

Section 3.3.1. Activity Center Districts Density, Intensity, and Dimensional Standards

A. **Generally.** The purpose of this Section is to identify the appropriate density, intensity, and dimensional standards for development in each Activity Center zoning district. Table 3.3.1.1. identifies allowable density and intensity. Table 3.3.1.2. identifies the dimensional standards.

Table 3.3.1.1: Density and Intensity

ZONING DISTRICT	MAXIMUM DENSITY (UNIT PER ACRE)	INTENSITY (FAR)
AC-1	-	1.0
AC-2¹	-	1.0
AC-3	-	1.0
AC-4²	-	1.0
AC-5	-	1.0
AC-6	-	1.0
AC-7	-	0.15
AC-7A	5:1	0.20
AC-7B	6:1	0.30
AC-8	15:1	0.55
AC-9	4 du/ac ³	0.55
AC-10	-	1.0
¹ Marsh Creek/Heron Creek development standards are governed by Development of Regional Impact Development Order, not the standards provided above. ² Panacea/The Woodlands and North Port Gardens development standards are governed by Development of Regional Impact Development Orders, not the standards provided above. ³ Medium Density Residential development in the mixed-use development area of AC 9 allows 10 du/acre.		

Table 3.3.1.2: Dimensional Standards

Additional restrictions apply in the Conservation Restricted Overlay District, the Myakka River Protection Zone, and adjacent to wetlands per [Chapter 6, Article III, Chapter 6, Article VI.](#) and [Chapter 6, Article VIII.](#) of this ULDC.

ZONING DISTRICT	MINIMUM BUILDING FRONTAGE (%)	SETBACKS (FT) ¹				BUILDING HEIGHT (FT)	MAXIMUM IMPERVIOUS SURFACE RATIO (%) LOT	MAXIMUM IMPERVIOUS SURFACE RATIO (%) OVERALL ⁴
		MAX. FRONT ²	SIDE ²	REAR ²	WATERFRONT ³			
AC-1	50	25	10	10	10	100	70	70
AC-2⁵	65	15	10	20	10	100	70	70
AC-3	65	25	20	20	10	100	70	70
AC-4⁶	65	15	10	20	10	100	70	70
AC-5	65	15	10	20	10	100	70	70
AC-6	40	25	10	20	10	100	70	70
AC-7	-	-	25	-	50	40	30	30
AC-7A	50	15	10	10	20	40	70	30
AC-7B	-	-	25	40	10	40	70	30
AC-8	100	Per the West River Villages Development Master Plan DMP-22-093				70	70	70
AC-9	100	Per the Central Parc Planned Community Development Pattern Plan Exhibit C to Ordinance 2019-09				30 ⁷	70	70
AC-10	40	25	10	20	10	100	70	70

¹ Residential accessory structures may be located in side or rear yards only. Minimum setbacks of 10-foot rear (20-foot waterfront) and 5-foot side apply to accessory structures 300 SF or smaller. Accessory structures larger than 300 SF, other than swimming pools, screen enclosures, tennis courts and other similar recreational facilities, shall maintain the same required setbacks as the primary structure. Non-residential accessory structures may be located in any yard and must meet the primary structure setbacks.

² If the width of a required landscape buffer per [Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.12](#) exceeds the required setback the buffer requirement establishes the minimum setback. If a maximum or minimum setback conflicts with an easement, the setback may be adjusted to the minimum necessary to ensure the structure does not impact access to the easement.

³ Waterfront setbacks do not apply to docks and accessory structures associated with activating the waterfront nor do they apply to platted drainage easements. See [Chapter 4, Article II., Section 4.2.7.](#)

⁴ Overall ISR applies to a development as a whole when common area is provided. Open space requirements also apply per [Chapter 4, Article IX., Section 4.9.2.](#)

⁵ Marsh Creek/Heron Creek development standards are governed by the Heron Creek Pattern Book, not the standards provided herein.

⁶ Panacea/The Woodlands and North Port Gardens development standards are governed by Development of Regional Impact Development Orders, not the standards provided above.

⁷ Maximum building height for senior living facilities is 50-feet.

Section 3.3.2. Activity Center Districts Use Standards

- A. **Generally.** The purpose of this Section is to authorize the establishment, expansion, and continuation of land uses that are allowed as the primary uses on land in Activity Center zoning districts. [Table 3.3.2.1.](#) identifies permissible primary and accessory uses in each Activity Center district. In instances where a specific use is not listed, the ULDC Administrator shall utilize the regulations for the most similar use based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) manual, their successors, or another accepted professional reference.
- B. **Residential Uses in Activity Center Districts.**
- (1). Single-family attached shall be townhouses or a similar product.
 - (2). Unless the City Commission approves a horizontal mixed-use alternative per paragraph a. below, multi-family residential development in Activity Centers shall be part of a vertically mixed development with a minimum of two (2) distinct primary uses from [Table 3.3.2.1.](#), where residential development does not exceed 65% of the total FAR. When residential uses are included in mixed-use developments, the other uses shall be commercial, industrial, and/or office use. Amenity areas provided for the enjoyment of residents or patrons shall not contribute to the non-residential percentage. A mixture of uses is not required in every structure when multiple buildings are proposed. Mixed-use buildings or commercial uses shall be oriented toward the front property line(s).
 - a. **Horizontal Mixed-Use Alternative.** Horizontal mixing of uses may be authorized in an Activity Center when the residential and non-residential uses meet all the following standards:
 1. The proposed development shall have a binding concept plan approved by the City Commission through the Master Concept Plan process described in [Chapter 2, Article II, Section 2.2.10.](#) of this ULDC;
 2. The residential uses include at least two distinct housing types. Single-family detached and two-family residential are prohibited;
 3. All residential parcels are within 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet from the non-residential uses;
 4. The residential and non-residential uses are functionally integrated with:
 - i. Shared public space, parking, and amenity areas;
 - ii. Internally connected pedestrian, bicycle, multi-use trails, and roadways; and
 - iii. Shared external access points.

Table 3.3.2.1. Use Table

Additional restrictions apply in the Conservation Restricted Overlay District, the Myakka River Protection Zone, and adjacent to wetlands per [Chapter 6, Article III](#), [Chapter 6, Article VI](#), and [Chapter 6, Article VIII](#). of this ULDC.

Use	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7	AC-7A	AC-7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Adult Arcades	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Agriculture	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Agriculture, Industrial	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Agritourism and Ecotourism	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X
Animal Boarding¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	P	SE	P
Animal Daycare	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	SE	X	P	SE	P
Animal Hospitals & Veterinary Offices¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	P	SE	P
Animal Sanctuaries & Rescues¹	X	P	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Automobile Junkyards	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Automobile Repair Shops, Major	X	X	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Automobile Repair Shops, Minor	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Banks and Financial Institutions	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	P ³	P
Bar or Nightclub	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	SE	SE	SE	P
Bed and Breakfast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X
Borrow Pit, General or Minor	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Borrow Pit, Major or Conceptual	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	X	X	X	X	SE

Use	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7	AC-7A	AC-7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Campground or Retreat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Car Wash¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	SE	SE	P
Cemeteries	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴	P ⁴	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Gardens	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Conservation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Craft Brewery, Distillery, Winery	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	SE	SE	P	SE	P
Crematories	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	X	X	X	X	X	SE
Daycare Facilities, All Ages⁵	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P
Dealership, Automobile Sales and Rental	CU	CU	SE	CU	CU	X	X	X	X	SE	X	X
Dealership, Boats and Recreational Vehicles Sales and Rentals	CU	CU	SE	CU	CU	CU	X	X	X	SE	X	P
Earthmoving, incidental, Dredging, and Stockpiling, limited per Section 4.5.3.C.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Electric Vehicle Charging Station, Public¹	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Equestrian Stables and Boarding	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	X	X	X	X	X	X
Essential Services - Major	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	P	P	P
Essential Services - Minor	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Use	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7	AC-7A	AC-7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Farmer's Markets	X	P	X	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	X	X
Food Truck Park¹	P	X	P	SE	SE	P	X	P	X	X	X	P
Funeral Homes	P	P	SE	P	SE	X	X	X	X	P	X	X
Game Reserves, Public or Private	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Golf Course	SE	P	SE	SE	SE	X	X	X	X	SE	SE	X
Golf, Driving Range	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	P	SE	X
Golf, Miniature	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	P	SE	X
Heavy Machinery Repair and Rental	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	SE	X	P
Heavy Machinery Sales	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	SE	X	P
Helipads^{1,2}	SE	SE	SE	P	P	P	X	X	SE	SE	SE	P
Hospital	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	P	SE	X
Hotel	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	P	P	SE	X
Incinerators	SE	X	X	SE	SE	P	X	X	X	X	X	SE
Industrial, Heavy	X	X	X	SE	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Industrial, Light	P	X	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Laboratories, Research, Medical, Testing	SE	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	SE	SE	P
Laundromat/ Dry Cleaning Store	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	P	P	P
Medical and Dental Offices	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P
Mining	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Use	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7	AC-7A	AC-7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Mobile Food Vendor	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Model Homes ¹	SE	CU	SE	CU	SE	X	X	SE	SE	SE	CU	X
Museums and Galleries	P	P	SE	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P	X
Office, No Outdoor Storage	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Office, Outdoor Storage	P	P	SE	P	SE	P	X	X	X	P	P	P
Oil or Natural Gas Exploration or Production	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pain Management Clinics	SE	P	SE	P	P	SE	X	X	X	SE	SE	SE
Parking, Offsite or Commercial ¹	SE	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	SE	P
Personal Services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Personal Storage Facilities ¹	P	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Phosphate Mining	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Places of Assembly, Small Scale	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P	X
Places of Assembly, Large Scale	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	P	P	X
Radio and TV Stations	SE	SE	X	P	P	SE	X	P	X	SE	X	SE
Recreation Facilities, Public or Private	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Recreation, Commercial	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	X	X
Recreation, Passive	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Use	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7	AC-7A	AC-7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Recreation, Pocket Park	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Refineries	X	X	X	X	X	SE	X	X	X	X	X	SE
Residential, Accessory Dwelling Units	CU	CU	CU	CU	CU	L ⁶ , CU	X	CU	CU	CU	CU	X
Residential, Assisted Living Facilities, and Group Homes, ≤ 6 beds	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Residential, Assisted Living Facilities, and Group Homes, <6 beds	P	P	P	SE	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Residential, Assisted Living Facilities, 50+ Beds	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	P	P	X
Residential, Cluster Housing	SE	P	SE	P	P	L ⁶	X	P	P	P	P	X
Residential, Manufactured Homes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Residential, Multi-family	P	P	SE	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P
Residential, Single-Family Detached	X	P	X	P	X	L ⁶	X	X	X	X	P	X
Residential, Single-Family Attached	SE	P	SE	P	P	L ⁶	X	P	P	X	P	SE
Resort	P	P	SE	SE	P	X	X	SE	P	P	SE	X
Restaurant	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P ³	P
Retail Sales and Services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
RV Resort	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	SE	SE	SE	X
Schools, Post Secondary Institutions	P	P	P	P	P	SE	X	X	X	P	SE	SE

Use	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7	AC-7A	AC-7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Schools, Public or Private (Pre-K through 12)	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P
Sexually Oriented Business	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Shooting Range/Archery - Indoor	P	P	P	P	P	SE	X	P	SE	X	SE	SE
Shooting Range/Archery - Outdoor	X	X	X	SE	X	SE	X	X	SE	X	X	SE
Slaughterhouse	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Services	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solar Arrays and Floatovoltaics	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	X	A	P
Stadiums and Commercial Sports Complexes	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tasting Room	P	P	P	P	P	X	P	P	P	P	P	X
Theatres, Auditoriums, and Performance Halls	P	P	P	P	P	X	SE	SE	SE	P	SE	X
Transportation Terminals	P	P	P	P	X	P	X	P	P	SE	SE	P
Travel Center	X	X	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Truck Stop	X	X	P	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Vehicle Fueling Station¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	SE	SE	P
Warehouse and Wholesale	X	X	X	P	X	P	X	X	X	X	X	P
Well Stimulation (any production using)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Use	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7	AC-7A	AC-7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Wireless Communication Tower, Camouflaged¹	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	X	P	P	P
Wireless Communication Tower¹	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	X	X	X	SE	SE	SE

¹ The uses with this footnote have additional design requirements in [Article IX](#).

² Helipads associated with hospital uses and other emergency services are permissible accessory uses, exempt from the Special Exception requirements. Requirements of Article IX, Specific Use Standards, apply.

³ Restaurants, Banks, and Financial Institutions in AC-9 may not contain a drive-thru.

⁴ Allowed as an accessory to a religious facility.

⁵ Daycare facilities following the Florida Statutory requirements of Family Daycare Homes do not require a Special Exception.

⁶ One-and-two family development is limited to the locations specified in [Section 3.1.2.E.\(6\)](#).

ARTICLE VI. – VILLAGE DISTRICTS

Section 3.4.1. Village Districts Density, Intensity, and Dimensional Standards

- A. Generally. Existing Village Districts are regulated by the adopted Village District Pattern Plan and Village District Pattern Book. Future Village districts will be regulated by approved Master Concept Plans.
- B. Village Districts each have unique standards specific to the anticipated design and use. The Village District includes the following subdistricts:

(1). **Wellen Park:**

a. Village A:

Village A Village Center Village District Pattern Plan, as approved on December 10, 2007 (DCP-07-05); and

Gran Paradiso Village A Village District Pattern Plan as amended, as approved October 14, 2014 (VPA-14-010), and

Neighborhood 8 Village A District Pattern Plan as amended, as approved May 26, 2015 (VPA-15-039); and

Village A Village District Pattern Plan as amended, as approved on January 24, 2017 (Petition VPA-16-196).

- b. **Village B:** Village District Pattern Plan, as approved on May 26, 2015, with conditions (Petition No. VDC-14-161);

c. Village C:

Original Village C Village District Pattern Plan as approved, July 25, 2005, (DCP-05-030); and

Village C District Pattern Plan as amended, as approved June 12, 2006 (DCP-06-037); and

Village C District Pattern Plan (Islandwalk) as amended, as approved July 13, 2009 (VDF-09-014); and

Village C Island Walk Village District Pattern Plan, as amended, as approved on January 26, 2015 (Petition No. VPA-14-050).

d. Village D:

Village D Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages AKA Wellen Park), as amended; and

West Villages Town Center (Village D) Village District Pattern Plan, as approved September 26, 2017 (Petition No. VDC-15-159); and

West Villages Town Center (Village D) Village District Pattern Plan, as amended May 11, 2021, Ordinance No. 2021-18 (Petition No. VPA-20-239); and

Village D Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages AKA Wellen Park), as amended April 25, 2023, Ordinance No. 2023-04 (Petition No. VPA-22-180).

- e. **Village E:** Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages) July 23, 2019, Ordinance No. 2019-25 (Petition No. VDC-17-159), as amended August 6, 2024, Ordinance No. 2024-26 (Petition No. VPA-24-078).

- f. **Village F:** Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages), July 23, 2019, Ordinance No. 2019-19 (VDC-17-160); and

Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages) as amended; July 2, 2020, Ordinance No. 2020-14 (Petition No. VPA-20-009).

- g. **Village G:** Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages), July 23, 2019, Ordinance No. 2019-26 (VDC-17-161); and

Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages) as amended; July 2, 2020, Ordinance No. 2020-15 (Petition No. VPA-20-010).

h. Reserved for Village H.

- i. **Village I:** Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages AKA Wellen Park) April 26, 2022, Ordinance No. 2022-07 (Petition No. VDC-21-318).

- j. **Village J:** Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages); March 2, 2021, Ordinance No. 2021-14 (Petition No. VDC-20-152).

- k. **Village K:** Village District Pattern Plan (West Villages AKA Wellen Park); April 26, 2022, Ordinance No. 2022-08 (Petition No. VDC-21-319).

- (2). **Toledo Village:** Village District Pattern Plan; September 26, 2023, Ordinance No. 2023-19 (Petition No. VDC-22-212).

- (3). **Bobcat Village:** April 14, 1997 (Petition No. DCP 97-137).

C. Village districts are comprised of various neighborhoods. The neighborhood type determines the use allowances. [Table 3.4.1.2, Existing Neighborhood Standards](#), provides the density, intensity, use, setback, coverage, and height standards for each Neighborhood of each Village. Setback requirements indicated as having no standards are subject to the minimum separation requirements of the Florida Building and Fire Codes.

Table 3.4.1.1: Village District Abbreviations

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
-	No standards
SFD	Single-Family Detached
SFA	Single-Family Attached
SDPV	Semi-Detached Paired Villa
N	Neighborhood
NC	Neighborhood Center
TH	Townhouse
TH-FL	Townhouse Front-Loaded
TH-AL	Townhouse Alley-Loaded
MF	Multi-Family
MU	Mixed Use
MR	Mixed Use Residential
CH	Carriage House
ICMU	Institutional/Commercial/ Mixed Use

Table 3.4.1.2: Existing Neighborhood Standards

Additional restrictions apply in the Conservation Restricted Overlay District, the Myakka River Protection Zone, and adjacent to wetlands per [Chapter 6, Article III](#), [Chapter 6, Article VI](#), and [Chapter 6, Article VIII](#). of this ULDC.

VILLAGE	NEIGHBORHOOD	DENSITY (DU:ACRE)	INTENSITY (FAR)	NON-RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS (FT) (SEE TABLE 3.4.1.2. FOR RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS)			MAX. BUILDING HEIGHT (FT)
				FRONT	SIDE	REAR	
WELLEN PARK A ^{WA}	N 1	16:1	-	10	10	10	50
	N 2, 4, & 6	7:1	-	10	10	10	35
	N 3	5:1	-	10	10	10	35
	N 5 & 7	3:1	-	10	10	10	35
	NC	-	0.25	10	10	10	50
	N 8	4:1	0.15	10	10	10	42
	NC 8	-	0.25 ^{W-A1}	10	10	10	35
WELLEN PARK B ^{WB}	N 1	4:1	0.15	10	10	10	50
	N 2	4:1	0.15	10	10	10	50
	NC 1	-	0.25	10	10	10	30
	NC 2	-	0.25	10	10	10	30
	NC Combined	-	0.01	25	25	25	30
WELLEN PARK C ^{WC}	N 1	5:1	0.15	10	10	10	50
	N 2	5:1	0.15	10	10	10	50
	N 3	5:1	0.15	10	10	10	50
	N 4	10:1	0.25	10	10	10	60
	NC 1 - 3A	-	0 .25	10	10	10	30
	NC 3B - 4	-	0.25	10	10	10	60
WELLEN PARK D ^{WD}	MR	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	N	4:1	0.25	-	-	-	60
	MU	24:1	3.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
WELLEN PARK	MU	24:1	3.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	MU (Hospital)		3.0 ¹				150

VILLAGE	NEIGHBORHOOD	DENSITY (DU:ACRE)	INTENSITY (FAR)	NON-RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS (FT) (SEE TABLE 3.4.1.2. FOR RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS)			MAX. BUILDING HEIGHT (FT)
				FRONT	SIDE	REAR	
E	MR	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
WELLEN PARK F	N	6:1	0.25	-	-	-	72
	MU	24:1	3.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	MR	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
WELLEN PARK G	MU	24:1	3.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	MR	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	ICMU	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
WELLEN PARK H	<i>Reserved.</i>						
WELLEN PARK I	N	6:1	0.25	-	-	-	72
	MU	24:1	3.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	MR	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
WELLEN PARK J	N	6:1	0.25	-	-	-	72
	MU	24:1	3.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	MR	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
WELLEN PARK K	N	6:1	0.25	-	-	-	72
	MU	24:1	3.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
	MR	16:1	2.0 ¹	-	-	-	120
WELLEN PARK L	<i>Reserved.</i>						
TOLEDO	MIXED USE NEIGHBORHOOD/ VILLAGE CENTER #1	14:1	1.0	Per Florida Building Code and State Fire Code			60 RES. 75 NON- RES
	VILLAGE PARK/	14:1	1.0	Per Florida Building Code and State Fire Code			75

VILLAGE	NEIGHBORHOOD	DENSITY (DU:ACRE)	INTENSITY (FAR)	NON-RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS (FT) (SEE TABLE 3.4.1.2. FOR RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS)			MAX. BUILDING HEIGHT (FT)
				FRONT	SIDE	REAR	
	NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER/ VILLAGE CENTER #2						
	RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD	8:1	1.0	Per Florida Building Code and State Fire Code			60 RES. 75 NON-RES
BOBCAT TRAIL	N	4:1	-	40	0/20	20	35 SFD 50 SDPV 50 MF
	ICMU	-	0.50 IND. 0.20 COM.	40	0 INT. 20 CORNER	20	50 IND. 35 COM.

¹ The table reflects the maximum FAR for individual parcels in the Village; the overall FAR in each Village shall not exceed 1.0 which shall be demonstrated with the provision of a tracking chart for each non-residential or mixed-use project submitted for review.

^{WA} Wellen Park Village A

- Commercial structures in neighborhood centers shall not exceed 20,000 SF.
- Fences, walls, columns, decorative features, and utility facilities such as lift stations, storage tanks, ground mounted transformers and wells shall be exempt from any setback standard (except Type F side yard setbacks).
- Air conditioning equipment, pool pumps, and the like shall be permitted in side yard setbacks (except Type F).
- Setbacks for accessory structures such as pool cages and pool equipment shall be 5-feet from the rear property line.
- Rear setbacks may be reduced to 0-feet when the subject parcel is adjacent to an easement, open space tract or water body that is at least 30 feet in width.
- Utility structures allowed anywhere within the Village provided that such facilities incorporate adequate levels of buffers to protect enjoyment on adjacent uses.
- Multi-family shall not be excluded from Neighborhood 6.

^{WB} Wellen Park Village B

- Above ground utility structures shall be allowed anywhere within the Village provided that such facilities incorporate adequate levels of buffers to appropriately protect enjoyment on adjacent uses.
- Fences, walls, columns, decorative features, and utility facilities such as lift stations, storage tanks, ground mounted transformers and wells shall be exempt from any setback standards. A berm up

VILLAGE	NEIGHBORHOOD	DENSITY (DU:ACRE)	INTENSITY (FAR)	NON-RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS (FT) (SEE TABLE 3.4.1.2. FOR RESIDENTIAL SETBACKS)			MAX. BUILDING HEIGHT (FT)
				FRONT	SIDE	REAR	

to 8' in height may be constructed as part of a buffer. Up to 8' in height of wall or fence may be constructed with or without a berm as part of the landscape or buffering plans.

3. Floor to area ratio (FAR) standards shall be applied to individual parcels in which a non-residential use is proposed.
4. Setbacks may be reduced to 0-feet when the subject parcel is adjacent to an easement, open space tract or water body that is at least 30-feet in width.
5. Utility structures shall be located in easements or in rights-of-way as indicated in roadway cross-sections.

^{WC} Wellen Park Village C

1. Above ground utility structures shall be allowed anywhere within the Village provided that such facilities incorporate adequate levels of buffers to appropriately protect enjoyment on adjacent uses.
2. Fences, walls, columns, decorative features, and utility facilities such as lift stations, storage tanks, ground mounted transformers and wells shall be exempt from any setback standards.
3. For areas that may not be within a Neighborhood or Neighborhood Center, the intensity, height and setback standards for Neighborhood Center 4 shall govern.
4. Floor to area ratio (FAR) standards shall be applied to individual parcels in which a non-residential use is proposed.
5. Setbacks may be reduced to 0 feet when the subject parcel is adjacent to an easement, open space tract or water body that is at least 50 FT in width.
6. Utility structures shall be located in easements or in rows as indicated in roadway cross-sections.

^{WD} Wellen Park Village D

1. Above ground utility structures shall be allowed anywhere within the Village provided that such facilities incorporate adequate levels of buffers to appropriately protect enjoyment on adjacent uses.
2. Fences, walls, columns, entry monumentation, decorative features, and utility facilities such as lift stations, storage tanks, ground mounted transformers and wells shall be exempt from any setback standards. A berm up to 8' in height may be constructed as part of a buffer. Up to 8' in height of wall or fence may be constructed with or without a berm as part of the landscape or buffering plans.
3. Floor to area ratio (FAR) standards shall be calculated for the land areas identified on the Village District Plan (MURN, MU). With each Site & Development and/or Plat Application, a Tracking Chart will be provided to demonstrate compliance with the required Land Use Mix.
4. Setbacks may be reduced to 0 feet when the subject parcel is adjacent to public/private right-of-way, easement, open space tract or water body that is at least 30 FT in width. Air conditioning units, pool pumps and other mechanical equipment shall be permitted in side yard setbacks.
5. Residential density shall be calculated for the land areas identified on the Village District Plan (MURN, RN, MU). With each Site & Development and/or Plat Application, a Tracking Chart will be provided to demonstrate compliance with the overall maximum density of West Villages, and to ensure compliance with the required Land Use Mix.

D. Residential Standards – **Wellen Park.**

- (1). Maximum building height in Residential areas is determined by development type unless specified otherwise in [Table 3.4.1.2.](#) or the Village District Pattern Plan:
 - a. Single Family: 35-feet
 - b. Single-Family Attached, and Community Centers: 80-feet
 - c. Multi-Family: 120 feet
- (2). Front Setbacks are measured to the sidewalk.
- (3). Lot coverage in [Table 3.4.1.3.](#) is the percentage of the site under a fixed roof. The lot coverage calculation does not include pools, decks, driveways, patios, sidewalks, or other non-roofed structures.

Table 3.4.1.3 Village District Residential Development Standards

Additional restrictions apply in the Conservation Restricted Overlay District, the Myakka River Protection Zone, and adjacent to wetlands per [Chapter 6, Article III.](#) [Chapter 6, Article VI.](#) and [Chapter 6, Article VIII.](#) of this ULDC.

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ACC. STRUCT.	Accessory Structure
C	Corner
D	Deck
NB	Neighborhood
PO	Pool
S	Screen
SEP	Separation
ST	Stoop
* See Table 3.4.1.1 for dwelling unit type abbreviations.	

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
A NB 1-7	SFD A	9,600 (1)	80 (1)	120	20 (2)(4)	7 (2)(4)(7)(8)	10 (2)(3)(4)	5	50 (5)
	SFD B	8,400 (1)	70 (1)	120	20 (2)(4)	6 (2)(4)(7)(8)	10 (2)(3)(4)	5	50 (5)
	SFD C	7,800 (1)	65 (1)	120	20 (2)(4)	6 (2)(4)(7)(8)	10 (2)(3)(4)	5	50 (5)
	SFD D	6,240 (1)	45 (1)	120	20 (2)(4)	5 (2)(4)(7)(8)	10 (2)(3)(4)	5	50 (5)
	SFD E	6,300 (1)	45 (1)	140	20 (2)(4)	5 (2)(4)(7)(8)	10 (2)(3)(4)	5	50 (5)
	SFD F	4,900 (1)	35 (1)	140	20 (2)(4)	3 (2)(4)(6)(7)(8)	10 (2)(3)(4)	5	50 (5)

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
A NB 8	SFD G	9,600 (1)	80 (1)	120	20FLG 14SLG,RG O (4)	3 10C (4)(11)(13)	10 (4)	3 4D (rear) 5P (rear) (12)	55 (5)
	SFD H	8,400 (1)	70 (1)	120	20FLG 14SLG,RG O (4)	3 10C (4)(11)(13)	10 (4)	3 4D (rear) 5P (rear) (12)	55 (5)
	SFD I	7,800 (1)	65 (1)	120	20FLG 14SLG,RG O (4)	3 10C (4)(11)(13)	10 (4)	3 4D (rear) 5P (rear) (12)	55 (5)
B	SFD A	7,800 (1)	60 (1)	120	20FLG 14SLG,RG O (4)	3 min. 10SEP (4)(15)	10 (4)(14)	3	50 (5)
	SFD B	5,200 (1)	40 (1)	120	20FLG 14SLG,RG O (4)	3 min. 10SEP (4)(15)	10 (4)(14)	3	55 (5)
	SFA	4,160/ UNIT (1)	32 (1)	120	20FLG 14SLG,RG O (4)	5 0 10C (4)(11)(15)	10 (4)(14)	4 0 5P (9)(10)	55 (5)
	TH	2,160 (1)	18 (1)	120	15FLG 8SLG,RGO (4)	5 0 10C (4)(11)(15)	10 (4)(14)	4 0 5P (9)(10)	65 (5)
	CH	-	-	-	20FLG 14SLG (4)	PC	15 (4)(14)	-	-
C	SFD A	7,800 (1)	60 (1)	130	20 (FLG) 14(SLG) (4)	3L 6.5R 10C (4)(11)	10 (4)(16)	3	50 (5)
	SFD B	5,200 (1)	40 (1)	130	20 (FLG) 14(SLG) (4)	3L 6.5R 10C (4)(11)	10 (4)(16)	3	55 (5)
	SFA	4,160/ Unit (1)	32 (1)	130	20(FLG) 14(SLG) (4)	5 0 10C (4)(11)	10 (4)(16)	4 (9)(10)	55 (5)
	TH	2,160 (1)	18 (1)	120	15 8PO (4)	5 0 10C	10 (4)(16)	4 (9)(10)	65 (5)

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
C						(4)(11)			
	CH	-	-	-	20 14SLG (4)	SEP,PC (4)	15 (4)(16)	-	-
D	SFD A	4,800 (1)	60 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10SEP 10C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D/S	65 (5)
	SFD B	3,200 (1)	40 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10SEP 10C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D/S	65 (5)
	SDPV	1,750 (1)	25 (1)	70	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10SEP 0 10C (4)(11)(17)	10 (4)(14)	3 5P (side) (9)(10)	75 (5)
	TH-FL	1,170 (1)	18 (1)	65	20FLG 10PO/ST SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 0 10C (4)(11)(17)	10 (4)(14)	3 (9)(10)	80 (5)
	TH-AL	1,080 (1)	18 (1)	60	7 0PO/ST (4)	5 0 10C (4)(11)(17)	5 (4)(14)	4 5P (9)(10)	80 (5)
	MF	-	-	-	0 20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	PC (4)(11)(17)	15 (4)(14)	-	-
	MU	-	-	-	0 (4)	PC (4)(11)(17)	-	-	-
E	SFD A	4,800 (1)	60 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10 SEP 5C 3P 0 D/S (4)(17)(18)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D,S	65 (5)
	SFD B	2,400 (1)	30 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10 SEP 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D,S	65 (5)
	SFD PV	1,400/ Unit (1)	20 (1)	70	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10 SEP 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 (4)(14)	3 (side) 5P (side) 0 (rear) 3P (9)(10)	75 (5)

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
E	TH-FL	1,170/ Unit (1)	18 (1)	65	20 10PO/ST, SLG,RGO (4)	10 SEP 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 (4)(14)	3 (side) N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	TH-AL	1,080 (1)	18 (1)	60	7/0 PO/ST (4)	5 10C (4)(17)(18)	5 (4)(14)	4 (side) 5P N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	MF	-	-	-	0 20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	PC (4)(17)(18)	15 (4)(14)	-	-
	MU	-	-	-	0 (4)	PC (4)(17)(18)	-	-	-
F	SFD A	4,800 (1)	60 (1)	80	20FLG 10 SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	0 3P	65 (5)
	SFD B	2,400 (1)	30 (1)	80	20FLG 10 SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(17)(18)	10/5RGO (4)(14)	0 3P	65 (5)
	SFPV	1,400 (1)	20 (1)	70	20FLG 10 SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)(18)	10 (4)(14)	3 (side) 5P 0 (rear) 3P (9)(10)	75 (5)
	TH-FL	1,170/ unit (1)	18 (1)	65	20 10PO/ST, SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 5C 10SE (4)(11)(17)(18)	10 (4)(14)	3 N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	TH-AL	1,080/ unit (1)	18 (1)	60	7 0PO/ST (4)	5 10C (4)(11)(17)(18)	5 (4)(14)	4 5P N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	MF	-	-	-	0 20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	PC (4)(17)(18)	15 (4)(14)	N/A	-

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
	MU	-	-	-	O (4)	PC (4)(17)(18)		N/A	-
G	SFD A	4,800 (1)	60 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D,S	65 (5)
	SFD B	2,400 (1)	30 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D,S	65 (5)
	SDPV	1,400/ Unit (1)	20 (1)	70	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10 SEP 0 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 (4)(14)	3 5P (side) 3P (rear) 0D,S (rear) (9)(10)	75 (5)
	TH-FL	1,170 (1)	18 (1)	65	20 10 PO/ST SLG,RGO (4)	10 SEP 0 5C (4)(17)(18)	10 (4)(14)	3 (side) N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	TH-AL	1,080 (1)	18 (1)	60	7 0PS/ST (4)	5 0 10C (4)(17)(18)	5 (4)(14)	4 (side) 5P N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	MF	-	-	-	0 20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	PC (4)(17)(18)	15 (4)(14)	N/A	-
	MU	-	-	-	0 (4)	PC (4)(17)(18)	-	N/A	-
I	SFD A	4,800 (1)	60 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D,S	65 (5)
	SFD B	2,400 (1)	30 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	3P 0D,S	65 (5)

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
I	SDPV	1,400 (1)	20 (1)	70	20FLG 10SLG,RGO O (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(9)(10)(14)	3P 0D,S (9)(10)	75 (5)
	TH-FL	1,170 (1)	18 (1)	65	20FLG 10PO/ST, SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 0CW 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 (4)(9)(10)(14)	3P,S (9)(10)	80 (5)
	TH-AL	1,080 (1)	18 (1)	60	7 0PO/ST (4)	5SEP 10C (4)(11)(17)	5 (4)(9)(10)(14)	4 5P (side) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	MF	-	-	-	0 20FLG 10SLG,RGO (4)	PC (4)(11)(17)	15 (4)(14)	-	-
	MU	-	-	-	0 (4)	PC (4)(11)(17)	-	-	-
J	SFD A	4,800 (1)	60 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG, RGO (4)	10SEP 5RGO (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	0 3P	65 (5)
	SFD B	2,400 (1)	30 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	0D,S 3P	65 (5)
	SDPV	1,400 (1)	20 (1)	70	20FLG 10SLG,RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	0D,S 3P (9)(10)	75 (5)
	TH-FL	1,170 (1)	18 (1)	65	20FLG 10PO/ST, SLG, RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 (4)(14)	3 (side) N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	TH-AL	1,080 (1)	18 (1)	60	7 0PO/ST (4)	5 10C (4)(11)(17)	5 (4)(14)	4 (side) 5P (side) N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	MF	-	-	-	0 20FLG	PC (4)(11)(17)	15 (4)(14)	N/A	-

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
					10SLG, RGO (4)				
	MU	-	-	-	0 (4)	PC (4)(11)(17)	-	-	-
K	SFD A	4,800 (1)	60 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG,RG O (4)	8SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	0 3P	65 (5)
	SFD B	2,400 (1)	30 (1)	80	20FLG 10SLG, RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	0 3P	65 (5)
	SDPV	1,400 (1)	20 (1)	70	20FLG 10SLG, RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 5RGO (4)(14)	0 3P (9)(10)	75 (5)
	TH-FL	1,170 (1)	18 (1)	65	20FLG 10PO/ST, SLG, RGO (4)	10SEP 5C (4)(11)(17)	10 (4)(14)	0 3P N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	TH-AL	1,080 (1)	18 (1)	60	7 0PO/ST (4)	5 10C (4)(11)(17)	5 (4)(14)	4 5P (side) N/A (rear) (9)(10)	80 (5)
	MF	-	-	-	0 20FLG 10SLG, RGO (4)	PC (4)(11)(17)	15 (4)(14)	N/A	-
	MU	-	-	-	0 (4)	PC (4)(11)(17)	-	-	-
TOLEDO VILLAGE	SFD	2,700	34	90	20 (19)(20)	5 (19)(21)	10 (19)	5 (19)	-
	SDPV	1,800/ Unit	20	90	20 (19)(20)	0 5 (19)(21)	10 (19)	5 (19)	-
	TH	1,440/ Unit	16	90	20 (19)(20)	10 (19)(21)	10 (19)	5 (19)	-
	MF	-	-	-	20 (19)(20)	5 (19)(21)	10 (19)	5 (19)	-

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
BOBCAT TRAIL	SFD	7,200	60	-	20 25(80' W) (22)	5 7.5(80'W) (23)(24)	20 (25)	-	-
	SDPV	5,000	40	-	20 (22)	0 10 SEP (23)(24)	10 (25)	-	-
	MF	2,900	100	-	40 (22)	10 25C 20(water) (23)(24)	20 (25)	-	-
	ICMU	15,000	100	-	40 (22)	0 20C (23)(24)	20 (25)	-	20

Village Footnotes

Wellen Park Villages

- (1) Min. lot area and width for curvilinear lots may be less than required provided that all minimum setback requirements are met and the average lot width (front lot line and rear lot line) is equal to or greater than the minimum required.
- (2) Air conditioning equipment, above ground pool pumps, and the like shall be permitted in side yard setbacks EXCEPT Type F structures with side yard setbacks of 3 FT. Type F structures shall place air conditioning and pool equipment within the front or rear yard setbacks and shall be screened to maximum extent possible.
- (3) The rear yard setback may be reduced to 0 FT when the rear property line abuts an open space area with 10 FT maintenance easement in the open space, or a waterbody with a minimum waterbody width of 50FT.
- (4) Cornices, veneers, or other non-structural projections shall not count towards setbacks. They shall be treated similar to roof overhangs.
- (5) Lot Coverage is defined as percent of lot area under fixed roof. Lot Coverage does not include pools, driveways, decks, patios, sidewalks, etc.
- (6) Type F structures shall be designed with gutter and downspout systems to minimize stormwater runoff from roof into side setback areas.
- (7) All structure types shall maintain the minimum building separation as required by building code. When structures are within 10 FT of another structure, windows and/or openings shall be minimized for fire safety. All structures shall meet Building and Fire Code requirements.
- (8) Windows shall be placed on adjacent structures to minimize fire impacts (i.e. staggered window placement). Roof overhangs extending into 3 FT side setbacks on type F structures shall have a minimum 1-hour fire rating.
- (9) Screen enclosures for Townhouses and Single-Family Attached will have a 5 FT side setback without a privacy wall, or a 0 FT side setback with a min. 6' height privacy wall, provided that the screen is located atop the privacy wall.
- (10) Patios and pool decks for Townhouses and Single-Family Attached may have a 0 FT side setback provided they abut a shared privacy wall.
- (11) Corner setbacks do not apply when the side property line is adjacent to a platted open space tract of at least 5 FT in width.

VILLAGE	TYPE	MINIMUM LOT SIZE			SETBACKS (FT)				LOT COVER (%)
		SIZE ¹ (SF)	WIDTH (FT)	DEPTH (FT)	FRONT	SIDE	REAR	ACC. STRUCT.	
		<p>(12) The rear setback for accessory structure, pools, pool decks and screen enclosures may be reduced to 0 FT when the rear property line abuts an easement, water body or open space tract of at least 30 FT in width.</p> <p>(13) Side yard setbacks for Single Family Type G, Type H, and Type I, are 3 FT and shall have a combined separation of at least 10 FT.</p> <p>(14) The rear setback may be reduced to 0 FT when the rear property line abuts an easement, water body or open space tract of at least 30 FT in width.</p> <p>(15) AC units and mechanical equipment shall be allowed in side yard setbacks</p> <p>(16) The rear setback for pools, pool decks and screen enclosures may be reduced to 0 FT when the rear property line abuts an easement, water body or open space tract of at least 50 FT in width.</p> <p>(17) Air-conditioning units and mechanical equipment shall be allowed in side yard setbacks no closer than 1.5 FT from lot line.</p> <p>(18) A corner lot is a lot abutting two or more streets at their intersection. When a side property line is adjacent to a platted open space tract of at least 5 FT in width, a corner lot setback shall not be required.</p> <p>Toledo Village (Star Farms)</p> <p>(19) A minimum 10-foot distance will be maintained between residential lot/tract lines and the Pond Control Water Elevation Line. Utility facilities, fences, walls, entry monuments, signs and other decorative features shall not be subject to any setbacks.</p> <p>(20) For lots adjacent to more than one right-of-way, the front yard setback is to be provided for the yard containing the driveway to the dwelling unit. The secondary front yard not containing a driveway may have a principal structure setback of 5-feet. A 15-foot minimum front yard setback is permitted for units with side entry garages.</p> <p>(21) For all unit types, the side yard may be reduced to 0-feet (zero lot line alternative) as long as the total lot side yard setback (spacing) is provided and a minimum of 10-feet (separation) is provided between two principal buildings.</p> <p>Bobcat Village</p> <p>(22) The front setback for 60 and 70-foot wide lots is 20-feet and for 80-foot lots it is 25-feet.</p> <p>(23) The side setback for 60 and 70-foot wide lots is 5-feet and for 80-foot lots it is 7.5 feet. A zero foot setback can be used on one side if a 10-foot setback is provided on the opposite side and a there is a minimum of 10-feet between structures. In instances where there is a street-side yard, the minimum setback shall be 15-feet.</p> <p>(24) Side yard interior setback is 10-feet or ½ the building height whichever is greater. In instances where there is a street-side yard, the minimum setback shall be 25-feet.</p> <p>(25) The minimum rear setback to water (on-site lakes) shall be 20-feet.</p>							

Section 3.4.2. New Village Districts

A. New Village districts shall incorporate the following areas by the percentage of the total area proposed for a new Village district:

Table 3.4.2.1. Density and Intensity for New Village Districts

	TOWN CENTER	VILLAGE CENTER	NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER	RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS
Minimum Size	20%	10%	10%	-
Maximum Size	1000 Ac	50 Ac	-	60%
Minimum Density	4:1	3:1	-	-
Maximum FAR	1.0	0.40	0.25	0.05
Density Incentives	+24 DU/Acre TDR	+16 DU/Acre TDR	+24/Acre TDR	+24 DU/Acre TDR

- (1). **Town Center.** Town Centers serve as commercial, industrial, and office centers that provide various services and amenities to the surrounding residential uses. Town Centers shall contain a vertical mixing of uses.
 - a. Town Centers shall:
 1. Have access to a major interchange or intersection.
 2. Connect with the regional transit system when available.
 3. Provide connections between collector streets with pedestrian and bike path systems provided in individual Villages that connect to external bike and pedestrian systems.
 - b. Civic Uses. Civic uses, such as Fire/Police Stations and educational facilities, shall connect to the Town Center, where applicable. When developing a Town Center, close coordination with the School Board of Sarasota County is required to ensure conformity with school concurrency requirements.
- (2). **Village Center.** Village Centers are commercial centers of the community located at the intersections of collector streets.
 - a. The Village Center may be located on a collector road serving the village or at the intersection of two (2) collector roads. Collector roads shall not split the Village Center unless the road is designed to facilitate and encourage pedestrian access along and across the roadway.
 - b. The Village Center may be located on an arterial road provided that the center is not designed to be located on both sides of the arterial road.
 - c. The Village Center shall be designed to accommodate linkage with the regional transit system. The transit stops shall be located so that they are easily accessible to commercial uses and in accordance with Sarasota County Area Transit and the City approved design and development site.
 - d. The Village Center shall not be consolidated into a larger commercial complex serving more than one (1) Village, except in circumstances where it can be demonstrated that placing Village Centers proximate to each other will advance City goals for accessibility and reduced vehicle trips.
 - e. Village Centers should generally maintain a separation of approximately 1-mile from another Village Center and 0.50-miles from a Neighborhood Center.

- f. School sites, if required, shall not be included in the computation for maximum size of the Village Center.
- (3). **Neighborhood Center.** Neighborhood Centers contain amenity centers and neighborhood-scale commercial uses for the residential portion of the Village district:
 - a. Shall be located central to the neighborhood separated from major collector or arterial roads to facilitate multi-modal connectivity.
 - b. Residential dwellings above ground floor commercial uses are permitted.
- (4). **Residential Neighborhoods.** Residential areas of a Village District shall contain a combination of different housing types.
 - a. The development shall have a variety of housing types.
 - b. Attached dwellings are encouraged for the property surrounding the neighborhood center.
 - c. Neighborhoods shall contain civic space.
 - d. Neighborhoods shall be designed so all housing units are within approximately a 0.50-mile radius of the Neighborhood Center.
- (5). **Open Space.** All Village districts shall have a minimum of 30% open space.
- B. Villages shall be in the form of distinct neighborhoods served by a mixed-use village center.
 - (1). Each residential neighborhood shall contain a neighborhood center consisting of a civic space to accommodate a park, school or other similar neighborhood servicing civic activities.
 - (2). Groups of two (2) or more neighborhoods shall be served by a mixed-use village center containing two (2) or more of the following: housing, shops, workplaces, schools, parks, or civic facilities essential to the daily life of the Village residents.
- C. Village size shall be designed so that the neighborhood centers are generally within a 1-to-2-mile radius of the Village Center (shops, services, and other activities).
- D. Villages containing more than two (2) neighborhoods shall include diverse housing types to encourage persons from various economic levels and age groups to live within its boundaries. Transit stops shall be incorporated into the design of the Village Center.
- E. The Village shall contain an ample supply of open space such as in the form of squares, greens and parks whose frequent use is encouraged through access, placement, and design.
- F. Each Village shall have a well-defined edge, such as greenbelts or wildlife corridors permanently protected from development, or using urban design features, which distinctly define the edge of the village.
- G. Local and collector streets, bike lanes, sidewalks, and multi-use paths shall contribute to a fully connected route from individual neighborhoods to the Village Center and neighboring Villages. The transportation network design shall accommodate pedestrian, and bicycle uses with protected bike lanes and multi-use trail systems.
- H. The natural terrain, drainage patterns, and vegetation of preserved tracts of native habitats shall contain parks, open spaces, or greenbelts.
- I. Villages shall include hurricane-hardened civic spaces to serve as shelters in cases of emergency.

Section 3.4.3. Village District Use Standards

The following Section applies to new Village Districts. Village Districts existing prior to adoption of Ordinance 2024-13 shall maintain the permissible primary and accessory uses described in the applicable Village District Pattern Plan (VDPP) or Village District Pattern Book (VDPB). The use composition in each subdistrict shall follow

Table 3.4.3.1. The Village District Use Table, Table 3.4.3.2., describes the specific uses which may be permissible in each use category.

Table 3.4.3.1: Village Districts Composition Standards (%)

Use Category	TOWN CENTER		VILLAGE CENTER		NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER		RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX
Residential	15	30	25	40	15	30	-	95
Commercial Retail & Services	30	70	20	60	30	70	-	30
Industrial	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	-
Civic/Public/Institutional	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-
Parks and Open Space	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-

Table 3.4.3.2: Use Table

Additional restrictions apply in the Conservation Restricted Overlay District, the Myakka River Protection Zone, and adjacent to wetlands per [Chapter 6, Article III](#), [Chapter 6, Article VI](#), and [Chapter 6, Article VIII](#), of this ULDC.

USES	Residential	Commercial Retail & Services	Industrial	Civic/ Public /Institutional	Parks and Open Space
Adult Arcades	X	X	X	X	X
Agriculture	X	X	P	X	X
Agriculture, Industrial	X	X	P	P	X
Agritourism and Ecotourism	X	X	X	X	P
Animal Boarding ¹	X	P	P	P	X
Animal Daycare	X	P	P	P	X
Animal Hospitals & Veterinary Offices ¹	X	P	X	P	X
Animal Sanctuaries & Rescues ¹	X	X	X	P	P
Archaeological Research Facility	X	P	P	P	P
Automobile Junkyards	X	X	P	X	X
Automobile Repair Shop, Minor	X	P	P	P	X
Automobile Repair Shops, Major	X	P	P	P	X
Banks and Financial Institutions	X	P	P	X	X
Bar or Nightclub	X	P	X	X	X
Bed and Breakfast	SE	P	X	X	X
Borrow Pit, General or Minor	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Borrow Pit, Major or Conceptual	X	X	X	X	X
Campground or Retreat	X	X	X	X	X
Car Wash ¹	X	P	P	P	X
Cemeteries	X	X	X	P	X
Community Gardens ¹	P	P	X	P	P
Conservation	X	X	X	P	P
Craft Brewery, Distillery, Winery	X	P	P	X	X
Crematories	X	X	P	X	X

USES	Residential	Commercial Retail & Services	Industrial	Civic/ Public /Institutional	Parks and Open Space
Daycare Facilities, All Ages	P	P	P	P	X
Dealership, Automobile Sales and Rental	X	P	P	X	X
Dealership, Boats, and Recreational Vehicles Sales and Rentals	X	P	P	X	X
Earthmoving, incidental, Dredging, and Stockpiling, limited per Section 4.5.3.C.	P	P	P	P	P
Electric Vehicle Charging Station, Public ¹	A	A	A	A	A
Equestrian Stables and Boarding	X	X	X	X	X
Essential Services – Major	SE	SE	P	P	SE
Essential Services – Minor	P	P	P	P	P
Farmer’s Markets	X	P	X	P	X
Food Truck Park ¹	X	P	P	P	X
Funeral Homes	X	P	X	P	X
Game Reserves, Public or Private	X	X	X	X	X
Golf Course	X	X	X	P	P
Golf, Driving Range	X	P	X	P	P
Golf, Miniature	X	P	X	P	X
Heavy Machinery Repair and Rental	X	X	P	X	X
Heavy Machinery Sales	X	X	P	X	X
Helipads ^{1,2}	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Hospital	X	P	P	P	X
Hotel/Motel	X	P	P	P	X
Incinerators	X	X	P	X	X
Industrial, Heavy	X	X	P	X	X
Industrial, Light	X	P	P	X	X
Laboratories, Research, Medical, Testing	X	P	P	P	X
Laundromat/Dry Cleaning Store	X	P	P	X	X

USES	Residential	Commercial Retail & Services	Industrial	Civic/ Public /Institutional	Parks and Open Space
Medical and Dental Offices	X	P	X	X	X
Mining	X	X	X	X	X
Mobile Food Vendor	X	P	P	P	P
Model Homes	P	X	X	X	X
Museums and Galleries	X	P	X	P	P
Office, No Outdoor Storage	A	P	X	X	P
Office, Outdoor Storage	X	X	P	X	X
Oil or Natural Gas Exploration or Production	X	X	X	X	X
Pain Management Clinics	X	P	X	X	X
Parking, Offsite or Commercial ¹	X	P	P	P	X
Personal Services	X	P	P	X	X
Personal Storage Facilities ¹	X	P	P	X	X
Phosphate Mining	X	X	X	X	X
Places of Assembly, Small Scale	X	P	P	X	X
Places of Assembly, Large Scale	X	P	X	P	X
Radio and TV Stations	X	P	P	P	X
Recreation Facilities, Public or Private	P	P	X	X	P
Recreation, Commercial	X	P	P	P	X
Recreation, Passive	P	P	P	P	P
Recreation, Pocket Park	P	P	P	P	P
Refineries	X	X	P	X	X
Religious Institution	X	P	X	X	X
Residential, Accessory Dwelling Unit	A	A	A	A	X
Residential, Assisted Living Facilities, and Group Homes, ≤ 6 beds	P	P	X	X	X
Residential, Assisted Living Facilities, and Group Homes, > 6 beds	SE	P	X	X	X

USES	Residential	Commercial Retail & Services	Industrial	Civic/ Public /Institutional	Parks and Open Space
Residential, Assisted Living Facilities, 50+ Beds	X	P	X	X	X
Residential, Cluster Housing	P	X	X	X	X
Residential, Manufactured Homes	X	X	X	X	X
Residential, Multi-family	P	X	X	X	X
Residential, Single-family Detached	P	X	X	X	X
Residential, Single-Family Attached	P	X	X	X	X
Resort	X	P	X	X	X
Restaurant	X	P	P	X	X
Retail Sales and Services	X	P	P	X	X
RV Resort	X	P	X	X	X
Schools, Post-Secondary Institutions	P	P	X	P	X
Schools, Public or Private (Pre-K through 12)	P	P	X	P	X
Sexually Oriented Business	X	X	X	X	X
Shooting Range/Archery - Indoor	X	P	P	X	X
Shooting Range/Archery - Outdoor	X	X	P	X	P
Slaughterhouses	X	X	X	X	X
Social Services	X	X	X	P	X
Solar Arrays and Floatovoltaics	A	P	P	P	X
Stadiums and Commercial Sports Complexes	X	P	P	P	X
Tasting Room	X	P	X	X	X
Theatres, Auditoriums, and Performance Halls	X	P	X	P	X
Transportation Terminals	X	SE	P	P	X
Travel Center	X	P	SE	X	X
Truck Stop	X	X	P	X	X
Vehicle Fueling Station¹	X	P	P	P	X
Warehouse and Wholesale	X	X	P	X	X
Well Stimulation (any production using)	X	X	X	X	X

USES	Residential	Commercial Retail & Services	Industrial	Civic/ Public /Institutional	Parks and Open Space
Wireless Communication Tower, Camouflaged ¹	P	P	P	P	P
Wireless Communication Tower ¹	X	X	P	P	P

¹ The uses with this footnote have additional design requirements in [Article IX](#).

² Helipads associated with hospital uses and other emergency services are permissible accessory uses, exempt from the Special Exception requirements. Requirements of [Article IX](#), Specific Use Standards, apply.

ARTICLE V. – ALLOWABLE ENCROACHMENTS

Section 3.5.1. Allowable Encroachments

Certain appurtenances and architectural features have a minimal impact on adjacent properties but may need additional flexibility when designing a site. To accommodate these features, Table 3.5.1.1. outlines allowable encroachments into required setbacks. When a variance to a setback has been granted, no additional encroachment, beyond that set forth in this Section is allowed. Encroachments are not applicable zero lot line structures. Site improvements that do not meet the definition of a structure have no limitation to allowable encroachment.

Table 3.5.1.1.: Allowable Encroachments

Structure/Improvement	Encroachment Amount ¹ (FT)			
	Front	Side	Rear	Waterfront
Ancillary Mechanical Equipment, Residential	-	2	5	5
Awnings, Eaves, or Roof Overhangs	3	3	3	3
Balcony	-	2	5	5
Bay window	2	2	5	5
Chimney	4	2	4	4
Decks, at grade²	10	No closer than 2 feet to the property line.		To the property line
Fences	Fences may be constructed on the property line.			
Flagpoles	½ of Setback	-	May not be constructed in an Easement	
Garages, Side-Loading	10	-	-	-
Garages, Rear-Loading	-	-	10 ³	
Pergola⁴	5	-	10	10
Retaining Wall				
Screened Enclosure or Porch, Screened Roof	-	2	5	5
Shed, less than 200 SF	-	2	5	5
Stairs	4	½ of Setback	10	10
Steps, not exceeding 3 FT above grade	5	½ of Setback	5	5
Stoop (up to 3 FT by 6 FT in area)	Non-structural concrete as defined by the Florida Building Code is not required to meet setbacks.			
Walkway, 6 wide or less made of concrete, pavers, or other permanent material²	No closer than 2 FT to the property line unless connected to a sidewalk, dock, or other walkways.			

Structure/Improvement	Encroachment Amount ¹ (FT)			
	Front	Side	Rear	Waterfront
Walls	-	Walls may be constructed on the property line.		
¹ Encroachment amount is the maximum reduction to the required setback unless noted otherwise. ² Walkways, decks, and slabs may be constructed in an easement at the property owner's risk. If placed in the easement, the conditions included in Section 3.5.2 apply. ³ Rear-loaded garages may not be closer to the property line than 18 FT. ⁴ Only pergolas 100 SF or less and less than 8-feet in height qualify for reduced setbacks.				

Section 3.5.2. Occupation of Easement.

- A. Occupation of easement may be authorized via a Certificate of Zoning Compliance when objects do not appear to:
 - (1). Physically obstruct timely access to infrastructure facilities, i.e., canals, ditches, outfalls, and swales, for personnel to carry out needed maintenance;
 - (2). Impede the flow of storm water within the drainage systems, i.e., swales, and ditches, thereby reducing drainage performance; and
 - (3). Pose a hazard to vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
- B. Objects occupying the City's easements are placed at the risk of the resident.
 - (1). Any object found to be obstructing access to the easement shall be removed at the City's request.
 - (2). When possible, the City will give notification of the need to access to allow proper time for removal of the object or structure. The owner of the property shall solely bear the cost of the removal and replacement.
 - (3). If the City removes the object, the resident will be issued an invoice for the cost of the removal.
 - (4). If the City damages the object during maintenance, the cost of replacement is the sole responsibility of the owner or resident.

ARTICLE VI. – BONUSES AND INCENTIVES

Section 3.6.1. Generally

- A. **Purpose.** The City of North Port incentivizes specific development types to help make the city more sustainable, affordable, and functional. Density and intensity bonuses are incentives for development types in areas of the City where they are permissible primary uses. When a development type that is not a permissible primary use is proposed, bonuses and incentives for that development type do not apply. Density and intensity bonuses can be in addition to the bonus density from Transfer of Development Rights in [Chapter 1, Article IV.](#)
- B. **Table 3.6.1.1.** Bonuses and Incentives, summarizes the bonuses and incentives the City has created for the indicated development types. The individual Sections within this Article provide details on each of the development types that must be met to obtain the bonus. Unless noted otherwise, the density and intensity bonuses may stack. The developer is responsible for providing documentation proving satisfaction of the requirements for the bonus or incentive.
- (1). **FAR Bonuses.** The FAR bonus is added to the permitted FAR in the zoning district for non-residential and mixed-use projects.
 - (2). **Density Bonus (DU/Ac).** The density bonus is added to the permitted density in the zoning district for residential uses.
 - (3). **Height.** The height bonus shall not stack. The intention of providing additional height is to accommodate the additional FAR or density provided in the table. When more than one incentive with a height bonus is utilized, the largest height bonus shall apply.
 - (4). **Impervious Surface Ratio (ISR).** The impervious surface ratio bonus is added to the maximum allowable ISR per the zoning district regulation.
 - (5). **Buffer.** The buffer bonus is a percentage subtracted from the width of the required buffer per [Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.12.](#) of this ULDC.
 - (6). **Setbacks.** The setback bonus is a percentage subtracted from the required setbacks per the requirements of the zoning district. In instances where the setback is zero (0), the setback may not be reduced.

Table 3.6.1.1. Bonuses and Incentives

DEVELOPMENT TYPE	BONUS OR INCENTIVE					
	FAR	DU/Acre	Height (FT)	ISR	Buffer	Setbacks
Adaptive Play Areas and Equipment	0.15	2:1	-	+15%	-	-
Affordable Housing, 81- 120% AMI	0.50	5:1	10	-	-	-
Affordable Housing, 51-80% AMI	0.50	6:1	10	-	-	-
Affordable Housing, 31-50% AMI	1.0	8:1	10	-	-	-
Affordable Housing, 30% AMI and Below	1.0	10:1	20	-	-	-
Affordable Nonresidential	0.50	-	10	-	-	-
Age-Restricted Affordable Housing	1.0	8:1	10	-	-	-
Community Gardens	0.25	2:1	-	-	- 10%	-
Environmentally Friendly Site Design	-	-	Up to a 25% reduction to buffer or setbacks or a 15% increase in coverage or height			

DEVELOPMENT TYPE	BONUS OR INCENTIVE					
	FAR	DU/Acre	Height (FT)	ISR	Buffer	Setbacks
EV Charging Station, DC Fast Chargers	0.25	-	10	-	-	-
EV Charging Station, Standard <20 kW	0.15	1:1	10	-	-	-
EV DC Fast Charging Station Co-located with other uses	0.50	-	15	-	-	-
EV Charging Station, Covered	-	-	-	+ SF of Cover	-	-
Florida Native Landscaping Materials	-	-	-	+ 5%	- 5%	-
Hurricane Resistant Construction	0.50	2:1	-	-	-	-
Land Assembly, up to 18 pre-platted lots or 4-acres	1.0	4:1	10	-	-	-
Land Assembly, 19 or more lots or over 4-acres	1.5	4:1	20	-	-	-
Mixed Use, Vertical	1.0	-	15	-	-	-
Non-Residential Development in AC	1.0	-	15	-	-	-
Parking Garage in lieu of surface parking	0.50	-	15	-	-	-
Parking Garage, Vertical Mixed-Use	1.0	2:1	30	-	-	-
Parking Garage, Retail-Wrapped	0.75	-	15	-	-	-
Permeable/Pervious Pavers	-	-	-	% offset	-	-
Targeted Industry Chapter 58, City Code	1.5	-	25	+ 10%	-	-
Solar Panels/Alt Energy Production	0.15	-	10	-	-	-
Stormwater – 100-Year, 72-hour storm	0.25	-	15	-	-	-
Stormwater – 100-Year, 7-day storm	0.50	-	20	-	-	-
Stormwater – 500-Year	1.0	-	30	-	-	-

Section 3.6.2. Adaptive Play Areas and Equipment

- A. Adaptive play areas and equipment are playgrounds that meet ADA regulations and ensure that persons of all ages, with or without disabilities, have access to and can use playground or recreation equipment. Adaptive play areas and equipment may include, but are not limited to:
- (1). Playgrounds; and
 - (2). Recreation equipment such as accessible kayak launches.
- B. Adaptive play area facilities must be open and accessible to the public to receive the bonus.
- C. Accessible play areas shall include the appropriate ADA-compliant access points.

Section 3.6.3. Affordable Housing.

- A. **Generally.** The affordable housing density and FAR bonus applies in the AC-1, AC-2, AC-3, AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, AC-8, AC-9, AC-10, R-2, and R-3, zoning districts.

- B. **Percent Affordable.** A minimum of 35% of all units shall be offered at a defined level of affordability to receive the bonus.
- C. **Duration.** The affordable housing created to facilitate bonuses shall be maintained as an affordable unit for a minimum of 30-years. Affordability shall be included in a Land Use Restriction Agreement (LURA) with annual reporting to ensure affordability is maintained.
- D. **Density and Intensity.** When affordable housing is proposed as part of a mixed-use development, only the FAR bonus applies, unless the project meets the qualifications under the Live Local Act, in which case only the density bonus applies.
- E. **Access.** Affordable housing units in mixed-income developments shall be located throughout the development and have the same access and adornments as market-rate units.
- F. **Levels of Affordability.** The City recognizes the following income levels as affordable housing to support housing access for all:
 - (1). Affordable Housing, 81- 120% AMI
 - (2). Affordable Housing, 51-80% AMI
 - (3). Affordable Housing, 31-50% AMI
 - (4). Affordable Housing, 30% AMI and Below
- G. **Age-Restricted Affordable Housing.** Affordable Housing at any income level listed in Subsection F above may be age-restricted for a bonus.

Section 3.6.4. Affordable Nonresidential

- A. **Percent Affordable.** Affordable nonresidential development shall comprise a minimum of 50% of the proposed development to obtain the bonus.
- B. **Duration.** The affordable nonresidential spaces created with the bonus shall remain affordable for a minimum of 10-years.
- C. **Types.** Affordable nonresidential development may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - (1). Microunits, Nonresidential
 - (2). Co-working Space
 - (3). Pop-up Space
 - (4). Affordable Live-Work Units
 - (5). Nonresidential development created through a Community Land Trust or Co-operative
 - (6). Food Truck Parks

Section 3.6.5. Community Gardens

To obtain the development bonus, public or private community gardens shall be, (1) a minimum of one quarter (0.25) acre, compliant with [Section 3.9.6.](#), and (3) maintained as community space in perpetuity.

Section 3.6.6. Environmentally Friendly Site Design

- A. **New Development.** Buildings shall be placed to maintain natural wetlands, preserve heritage trees, and maximize energy efficiency. To obtain this bonus:
 - (1). Buildings shall be placed with the long axis of the structure running east to west;
 - (2). Clear glazing shall be minimized on the east and west facades to provide year-round temperature control by reducing the solar heat gain;

- (3). A minimum of 75% of the wetlands shall remain intact; and
 - (4). All healthy heritage trees shall be preserved.
- B. **Redevelopment.** Redevelopment of existing buildings or previously developed sites may also utilize this bonus when the design meets the following conditions:
- (1). The design does not propose additional impervious surfaces;
 - (2). Redevelopment meets all FEMA flood elevation standards;
 - (3). A minimum of 75% of the existing wetlands shall be preserved, enhanced, and/or restored; and
 - (4). All healthy heritage trees shall be preserved.

Section 3.6.7. EV Charging Stations

- A. **Generally.** To qualify for the bonus, the additional EV charging stations shall be open to the public.
- B. **Qualifying EV Chargers.** Bonuses and incentives are available for the following types of EV charging stations:
- (1). EV Charging, DC Fast Chargers, Level 3
 - (2). EV Charging, Level 2
 - (3). EV DC Fast Charging Station Co-located with other uses.
 - (4). EV Charging Station, Covered

Section 3.6.8. Florida Native Landscaping Materials

A minimum of 75% of the vegetative materials used for landscaping shall be Florida-native to receive the bonus. When developing a previously undeveloped parcel, existing, non-invasive vegetative materials may be preserved to help satisfy this requirement.

Section 3.6.9. Hurricane Resistant Construction

Hurricane Resistant construction shall include, but may not be limited to, the following (1) New or renovated existing structures hardened to withstand hurricanes, or (2) A battery backup system designed to collect and store energy for use in an emergency.

Section 3.6.10. Land Assembly

Land assembly bonuses shall be obtained by assembling contiguous pre-platted lots to provide for development alternative to single-family detached uses, as allowed by the zoning district assigned to the assembled parcels. When parcels are assembled, access to collector or arterial roads may be limited.

Section 3.6.11. Mixed Use, Vertical

Bonuses for vertical mixing of uses may be obtained when the mixing of uses is required or elective provided that residential uses shall be located on, or above, the second floor, and the mixture facilitates distinct and separate uses contained within one structure. The whole development may include vertical and horizontal mixed-use, but the bonus may only be obtained to be utilized toward the vertical mixed use building(s).

Section 3.6.12. Parking Garages.

- A. **Generally.** Parking garages may be public or private to receive the bonus.
- B. **Types.** Parking garage bonuses may be obtained through any combination of the following:
- (1). Parking Garage in lieu of surface parking
 - (2). Parking Garage, Vertical Mixed-Use

(3). Parking Garage, Retail-Wrapped

Section 3.6.13. Permeable or Pervious Pavers

Impervious surface areas may be offset with pervious pavers or other permeable surface materials. The property owner shall maintain all permeable surface materials to the installation standard to ensure the material remains pervious over time. The proposed permeable surface materials shall comply with all other applicable engineering standards for paved surfaces.

Section 3.6.14. Targeted Industry

Development which includes an industry indicated as a targeted industry in [Chapter 58 of the City Code](#) is eligible for a development bonus.

Section 3.6.15. Solar Panels/Alt Energy Production

The density or intensity bonus applies when the proposed development offsets its energy consumption by 50% or more through a renewable source.

Section 3.6.16. Stormwater

Site stormwater facilities that are engineered above and beyond the City's requirement. The bonus of available for projects designed to meet the 100-Year, 72-hour storm, 100-Year, 7-day storm, or 500-Year event.

ARTICLE VII. –ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

Section 3.7.1. Generally

A. Residential.

- (1). Accessory uses traditionally associated with residential uses such as swimming pools or storage sheds are allowed as accessory uses in agricultural and residential zoning districts in addition to the accessory structures and uses specified in this Article. These uses must be accessory to an established residential use, except as provided for in [Section 3.7.7.G](#).
- (2). Accessory structures shall maintain minimum setbacks per the applicable dimensional standards table for the zoning district in which they are located. Accessory structures shall be located behind the façade of the primary structure, unless otherwise provided for in this Article or in the applicable dimensional standards table.

B. Multi-Family, Non-Residential, and Mixed-Use.

- (1). All permissible uses may be allowable as an accessory use to a permissible primary use.
- (2). Accessory structures in non-residential districts shall follow the required primary structure dimensional standards for the applicable zoning district.

Section 3.7.2. Accessory Dwelling Units

A. **Purpose.** Accessory Dwelling Units (ADU) in residential districts allow property owners to establish separate living quarters to care for seniors, house their children, or obtain rental income. Additionally, ADUs increase the range of housing choices and the supply of accessible and affordable housing units within the community. ADUs in nonresidential development may take the form of a caretaker's unit and shall be included on the Site Development and Infrastructure Plan. Because ADUs are size-restricted and accessory-to another use, ADUs are exempt from residential density calculations.

B. Minimum parcel size.

- (1). One ADU may be permitted on a single lot or parcel in all standard zoning districts when the property has access to public water and sewer.
- (2). When public water and sewer are unavailable, ADUs may be permissible on a single lot or parcel, subject to the separation requirements for the well and septic systems. Property owners shall verify the separation requirements with the Health Department to determine the viability of an ADU when a parcel does not have access to public water and sewer.

C. Design.

- (1). ADUs shall comply with the dimensional standards of the zoning district for accessory structures and all habitable structure standards from the Florida Building Code, including the base flood elevation.
- (2). The architectural design, character, style, and appearance shall be consistent and compatible with the primary structure.
- (3). Existing, non-conforming accessory structures may be converted to a legal ADU, subject to the Florida Building Code standards for habitable structures, with the appropriate building permits and inspections. Conversion may not increase the non-conformity of the structure.
- (4). ADUs extending from existing structures may not comprise more than 50% of the total visible facade area parallel to the front property line.

D. **Dwelling Unit Size.** ADUs may not exceed 65% of the primary structure's livable area measured by square feet under air with a maximum size of 800 square feet.

E. **Utilities.**

- (1). ADUs may share existing utility and service infrastructure with the primary unit, subject to compliance with state and local standards.
- (2). In instances where an ADU has been developed without public water and sewer, the ADU shall convert to public water and sewer upon the availability of services.

F. **Parking.** ADUs require one additional parking space within the property lines. The parking space may be incorporated into the driveway or stand-alone.

G. **Common Ownership.** Unless the ADU independently meets all the requirements of the zoning district, the ADU and the property on which it shares a parcel shall be under common ownership.

Section 3.7.3. Accessory Agriculture in Residential Districts

A. **Purpose.** Non-industrial urban agriculture, through backyard farms, can support community health, improve the environment, control pests, and provide additional sources of income for residents. Fowl allowed in this Section shall be kept or raised for personal use, except youth projects such as 4-H or FFA activities. The raising and keeping of fowl or livestock shall be conducted in a manner to minimize any potential public nuisance.

B. **Permissible Activities.** Vegetable and fruit gardens are permitted in all zoning districts. The maximum allowed number of fowl for accessory agricultural uses is as follows:

TYPE	MAXIMUM NUMBER ALLOWED
Fowl	Four (4) Gallus Domesticus hens per 10,000 SF of land. No other types of fowl are allowed.

C. **Prohibited Activities:**

- (1). Commercial raising or keeping of fowl or livestock;
- (2). Keeping of roosters, crowing chickens, or any livestock not listed in the table above; and
- (3). Slaughtering of hens or other animals.

D. **Containment.** It shall be unlawful for any person to allow fowl to run at large upon the streets, alleys, or other public places of the City or upon the property of any other person. Stored feed shall be secured in rodentproof and raccoon-proof enclosed containers.

- (1). Chicken coops, and containment areas shall:
 - a. Reside in the rear half of the residential lot behind the primary structure;
 - b. Meet the setback requirements for an accessory structure in the zoning district;
 - c. Maintain clean and sanitary conditions, free of insects and rodents, offensive odors detectable at property boundaries, excessive noise, or any other potential nuisance;
 - d. Hens shall be contained within a covered chicken coop or fenced pen area;
 - e. A building permit is not required for movable or prefabricated coops that 12 square feet or less in size.
 - f. Moveable coops shall be removed or stored appropriately for all major storm events to prevent airborne debris.
- (2). Chickens shall be stored appropriately for all major storm events.

Section 3.7.4. Automated Teller Machines (ATM) and Other Vending Machines

- A. An ATM or other machine designed for walk-up use shall be located in the exterior wall, or built-in surround, of a building or a parking area and shall be designed to avoid:
 - (1). Obstructions to pedestrian movement along sidewalks, public use areas, or parking areas and building entrances; and
 - (2). Disruption to vehicular movement in front of buildings or through parking areas.
- B. If an ATM or other vending machine is designed for use by customers in their vehicles, it shall comply with the accessory use standards in [Section 3.7.6.](#)

Section 3.7.5. Detached Garages, Carports, Sheds, and Other Accessory Storage Structures

- A. **Purpose.** This Section applies to detached accessory storage structures. Storage areas attached to the primary structure shall conform to the setback and permitting requirements of the primary structure.
- B. **Permit Exemption.** Prefabricated sheds, 50 square feet or less, in one-and-two-family residential districts are exempt from building permits and the design requirements in this Section. Storage structures associated with other uses are not exempt from any development standards. The property owner is responsible for ensuring the shed is not placed in a required setback or easement. Sheds placed in easements are at owners' risk; should the city damage or destroy the structure while conducting construction or maintenance in the easement, repair or replacement is at the property owner's expense.
- C. **Standards.**
 - (1). Accessory storage structures may not be placed in a number or size that causes the maximum impervious surface area for the lot to be exceeded.
 - (2). The architectural design, character, style, and appearance of accessory storage structures exceeding 600 square feet, or visible from a public right-of-way shall be consistent and compatible with the primary structure.
 - (3). Driveways. On corner lots, driveways to the accessory structure shall face the addressing street. When the parcel is considered a through lot according to [Chapter 4, Article II., Section 4.2.6.](#) of this ULDC, the driveway may face the non-addressed street.
 - (4). Accessory storage structures shall be:
 - a. Designed to comply with the dimensional standards of the zoning district and construction standards from the Florida Building Code;
 - b. Subordinate in total area to the primary structure unless the structure is located on a property 1-acre or larger, in which case the impervious surface ratio shall dictate the size permitted;
 - c. Located behind the front façade of the primary structure; and
 - d. On the same parcel as the primary structure.

Section 3.7.6. Drive-Thru and Mobile Pick-Up Spaces

- A. **Purpose.** Drive-Thru and Mobile Pick-Up Spaces are integral accessory uses to many different businesses. The purpose of this Section is to ensure safe pedestrian and vehicular movement and maintain the aesthetic integrity of sites with these uses.
- B. **Drive Thru Facilities.** Drive thru facilities are prohibited on properties adjacent to residential properties zoned R-1 and R-2. Permitted ancillary drive-through facilities, including all improvements associated with the drive-through activity, such as entry and exit drives, stacking lanes, service windows, canopies, drive-up ATMs, and informational signage, shall be located and designed to meet the following standards:

- (1). Drive-through facilities shall be located at the rear or side of the primary building,
 - (2). Audible electronic devices such as loudspeakers, automobile service order devices, and similar instruments shall be located a minimum 100-feet or face away from the property lines of any adjacent residential zoning districts.
 - (3). Stacking Lanes.
 - a. Each drive-thru lane shall include stacking spaces per [Chapter 4, Article X., Section 4.10.6.](#) of this ULDC, to ensure queuing vehicles do not block driveways, access to parking areas, or pedestrian walkways.
 - b. Drive-thru lanes along pedestrian walkways shall be buffered with a minimum 24-inch-wide landscaped strip between the drive-thru lane and sidewalk with plantings and hedges not exceeding 36-inches in height.
- C. **Mobile Pick-Up Spaces.** Required parking spaces may not be utilized for mobile pick-up spaces Mobile Pick-Up or To-Go parking shall be located and designed to meet the following standards:
- (1). May be located on the front, side, or rear of the primary structure.
 - (2). Mobile pick-up spaces shall not be located directly adjacent to the property's primary access points or in a location that would impede normal traffic flow.
 - (3). Employees shall have direct access from the structure to the Mobile Pick-Up Spaces via a properly marked crosswalk or sidewalk.
- D. **Signage.** On-site signage and pavement markings shall be provided to mark pedestrian walkways and crossings and indicate the direction of vehicular travel and other conditions required to ensure safe vehicular and pedestrian movement.

Section 3.7.7. Fences, Hedges, and Walls

- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to regulate the location, height, and appearance of fences and walls to maintain visual harmony throughout the City and ensure safe visibility around fences and walls.
- B. **Permit.** Constructing a 6-foot high fence or shorter on one-and-two-family properties does not require a building permit or zoning review. Property owners are responsible for ensuring compliance with height, location, and construction requirements herein. Fences taller than 6-feet or walls of any height require a Certificate of Zoning Compliance and a building permit showing compliance with the Florida Building Code. Privacy hedges may be planted without a permit in any required yard or easement but must be maintained and ensure no obstruction to the visibility triangle.
- C. **Location.** A fence or wall may be constructed on the property line but shall not be located within a visibility triangle or impede the visibility of street traffic from vehicles or exiting driveways. All support structures shall be completely within the property lines of the constructing property. Fences or walls are not permitted in a public right-of-way.
- D. **Visibility Triangle.** No obstruction to vision is permitted at the intersection of a driveway and the street. The area must be clear of all visual obstructions to allow drivers adequate time to perceive a problem (e.g., vehicle, person, animal, or object), react to it, and safely stop to avoid a collision or injury. The length and shape of this area is affected by the speed of a vehicle, pavement conditions, curves in the road, slopes, and other factors. [Chapter 4, Article II., Section 4.2.8.](#) of this ULDC contains visibility triangle limitations.

- E. **Height.** Fence and wall height is measured from the average grade of the property.
- (1). Maximum heights:
 - a. Residential:
 1. Front Yard and Secondary Front Yard: 4 Feet
 2. Side, Rear, Waterfront: 8 Feet
 - b. Non-residential: 8 feet
 - (2). Fence posts and wall columns may extend above the maximum fence height by 1-foot, provided no part of a fence or wall post, or column shall have a height greater than 5-feet in the front yard of a residential district, or nine-feet elsewhere.
- F. **Materials and Appearance.** The finished side of the fence or wall shall face outward from the property constructing the fence or wall.
- (1). Fences and walls shall be constructed of the following materials:
 - a. Masonry or stone;
 - b. Ornamental iron or other decorative metal;
 - c. Painted wood, pressure-treated wood, or rot-resistant wood such as cedar, cypress, or teak;
 - d. Composite materials designed to appear as wood, metal, or masonry;
 - e. Vinyl Coated Chain link, in black or North Port City Center Green;
 - f. Vinyl fencing; and
 - g. Walls clad with substrate material intended to support living vegetation.
 - (2). Prohibited Materials. The following fence types or materials are prohibited.
 - a. Barbed and razor wire;
 - b. Fences or walls with any material or substance designed to inflict pain or injury on any person or animal, such as broken glass, spikes, nails, barbs, or similar material;
 - c. Fences constructed of chicken wire, corrugated metal, fabric materials, fiberboard, garage door panels, plywood, rolled plastic, sheet metal, debris, junk, or waste materials, unless such materials are recycled and reprocessed, for marketing to the public, as building materials designed to resemble new building materials (e.g., picket fencing made from recycled plastic and fiber);
 - d. Chain link fences except as permitted in Subsection (1)e. above; and
 - e. Above-ground fences that carry electrical current (below-ground electrical fences intended for the keeping of pets are not prohibited).
 - (3). Exemptions. Properties in the AG, EC district, or properties on which water/wastewater treatment plants or electric substations may utilize a split rail, barbed wire, razor, or electric fences. Barbed wire may only be installed on the top and inside of the fence but is included in the fence height calculation.
- G. **Fences on Vacant Property.** Non-opaque (see-through) fencing made of natural materials only (i.e., composite, wood, stone) up to 6-feet in height is allowed on vacant properties. The fence material, excluding its supporting posts must be no less than 50% opaque of any square foot of said fencing material. Gates and hardware (i.e., brackets, fasteners, nails) may be constructed of non-natural materials.

Section 3.7.8. Flagpoles

One flagpole may be installed on a property. The flagpole may not exceed the maximum building height of the zoning district.

Section 3.7.9. Home-Based Businesses

Home-based businesses are permissible accessory uses in all residential districts, provided such use is in compliance with 559.955, Florida Statutes.

Section 3.7.10. Mobile Food Vending

A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to provide details on where and how a Mobile Food Vendor may operate within the City of North Port to ensure the health, safety, and general welfare of residents and visitors. Ice cream trucks are not considered Mobile Food Vending.

B. **General Standards.**

- (1). A Mobile Food Vendor shall be:
 - a. Licensed by the state;
 - b. Parked with written permission from the property owner;
 - c. Limited to the hours between 7:00 am and 12:00 am (midnight), except in CT and COR districts in which business activity and deliveries are prohibited between 10 pm and 5 am.
 - d. Removed from any site during the hours when the vehicle is not operating and may not be stored, parked, or left overnight on any public street or sidewalk.
- (2). The Mobile Food Vendors may not provide seating areas for dining associated with food dispensing vehicles, including but not limited to tables, chairs, booths, bar stools, benches, and standup counters.
- (3). All food preparation, storage, and sales or distribution by a food dispensing vehicle operator shall comply with all applicable county, state, and federal health, and sanitary regulations. In accordance with such laws, the food dispensing vehicle shall return daily to a commissary for proper servicing.
- (4). One sandwich board, feather flag or banner shall be allowed.
- (5). Amplified music is prohibited.
- (6). The operator shall keep all areas within 10-feet of the food dispensing vehicle and any associated customer or dining area clean of grease, trash, paper, cups, cans, or other debris associated with the food truck.
 - a. Each operator is responsible for properly disposing of solid waste associated with food dispensing vehicle operation and any outdoor dining areas prior to leaving a location. City-maintained trash receptacles shall not be used for this purpose.
 - b. No waste or grease may be disposed in storm drains, into the sanitary sewer system, or onto sidewalks, streets, or other public spaces.
 - c. If evidence of the improper disposal of liquid waste or grease is discovered at any time, the food dispensing vehicle operator shall cease operation immediately. The owner of the food dispensing vehicle business and the property owner shall be liable for the violation.
 - d. A fire extinguisher must be located on-site when a Mobile Food Vendor uses a generator or open flame.

- e. Mobile Food Vendors shall maintain all applicable insurance policies required by local, state, and federal law and regulation.
- C. **Non-Residential and CT/COR Districts.** In addition to the general standards, the following additional standards apply:
- (1). No more than one (1) Mobile Food Vendors is permitted per parcel as an accessory use to a developed site. Food Truck Parks are exempt from this limitation.
 - (2). Mobile Food Vendors shall not be located closer than 100-feet from a lot occupied by a one-and-two-family dwelling unit. Separation is measured in a straight line from the location of the food truck to the nearest property boundary.
 - (3). Mobile Food Vendors shall be at least 5-feet from any fire hydrant, sidewalk, utility box, handicap ramp, and building entrance.
 - (4). Mobile Food Vendors shall not occupy parking spaces required to fulfill the minimum requirements of the primary use unless the hours of operation of the primary use do not coincide with those of the Mobile Food Vendor.
 - (5). Mobile Food Vendors may not encroach upon open space, landscaping, vehicular accessways, or pedestrian walkways and shall not obstruct or disturb existing buffers or required setbacks from buffers or streetscapes.
 - (6). Mobile Food Vendors shall be located at least 100-feet from the main entrance of any eating establishment or similar food service business, from any outdoor dining area, and any other food dispensing vehicle, as measured in a straight line.
 - (7). The owner of any private property upon which a violation of the regulations within this Subsection occurs shall be individually responsible and liable for the violation.
- D. **Residential.** In residential zone districts, a food dispensing vehicle shall be allowed only in conjunction with a neighborhood activity or function sanctioned by a homeowner's association.
- E. **City-Owned Property.** A mobile food vendor may operate on city-owned or public property.
- (1). In addition to the general standards above, the total operation shall be contained within the designated areas identified by the Parks and Recreation Department or City Manager in the following locations:
 - a. Dallas White Park, a maximum of four (4) designated spaces;
 - b. The Garden of the Five Senses, a maximum of four (4) designated spaces;
 - c. Highland Ridge Park, a maximum of one (1) designated space;
 - d. City Center Green, a maximum of six (6) designated spaces;
 - e. Blue Ridge Park, a maximum of two (2) designated spaces;
 - f. McKibben Park, a maximum of two (2) designated spaces; and
 - g. Atwater Park, a maximum of two (2) designated spaces near the splash pad, except during Little League games.
 - h. Warm Mineral Springs Park, a maximum of two (2) designated spaces.
 - (2). A mobile food vendor must maintain insurance and coverage in occurrence form when operating on city-owned property. The mobile food vendor must also have a current certificate of insurance on file with the city, naming the city as an additional insured with the following:

- a. Commercial general liability insurance. The policy must include a minimum limit of \$300,000.00 for each accident, \$600,000.00 for general aggregate, \$600,000.00 for products and completed ops, and \$100,000.00 damage to rented premises.
 - b. Commercial auto liability insurance. The policy must include a minimum limit of \$1,000,000.00 for each accident for property damage and bodily injury with contractual liability coverage.
 - c. Workers' compensation insurance. The policy must include a minimum limit of \$100,000.00 for each accident, \$100,000.00 for each employee, a \$500,000.00 policy limit for diseases; coverage must apply for all employees at the statutory limits provided by state and federal laws. Including proof of current workers' compensation coverage or workers' compensation exemption (notarized affidavit).
- F. **Construction areas.** A mobile food vendor may operate on private property with an active building permit as part of a nonresidential, mixed-use, or multi-family construction site. Such operation may also occur on a site undergoing master infrastructure construction within a one-and-two-family subdivision until the first certificate of occupancy is issued.

Section 3.7.11. Outdoor and Sidewalk Cafés

- A. The outdoor seating area shall not be located closer than 100-feet from an R-1 or R-2 zoning district.
- B. Hours of operation of the outdoor seating area shall be the same as those for the eating or drinking establishment.
- C. Food preparation shall occur only within the enclosed primary building containing the eating or drinking establishment.
- D. Outdoor or sidewalk cafés may not reduce a pedestrian walkway to less than 60-inches or impede general vehicular or pedestrian circulation to adjoining streets, alleys, or sidewalks.
- E. Outdoor cafés may not be located in a side or rear yard when abutting any residential zoning district.
- F. When seating is provided adjacent to a walkway or parking area, the seating area shall be:
 - (1). Attached to the primary structure on at least one (1) side of the seating area;
 - (2). Enclosed with a fence or wall of a design that is consistent with the primary structure;
 - (3). Buffered with a minimum 24-inch-wide landscaped strip between the walkway and the seating area.
- G. Smoke, odor, or other environmental nuisances must be confined to the lot upon which the outdoor café is located.
- H. Outdoor and sidewalk cafes shall not be located in a required buffer or landscape area.
- I. Live music or sound-producing devices (including, but not limited to, musical instruments, loudspeakers, and sound amplifiers) may be played in the outdoor seating area provided that all speakers face toward the building and the volume measured at the property line does not exceed the City's noise ordinance.

Section 3.7.12. Outdoor Display of Merchandise

- A. **Purpose.** Outdoor display is intended to regulate the display of merchandise on a site. An outdoor display may be models or general merchandise. This does not include dealerships for automobiles, recreational vehicles, manufactured homes, or other similar dealerships.
- B. Permanent outdoor display areas for models or oversized equipment shall meet the following:
 - (1). Merchandise displayed shall be limited to that sold or rented by the primary use on the lot.
 - (2). The display area shall be stabilized and finished.

- (3). No outdoor display may be located in a required buffer.
 - (4). The outdoor displays may not utilize required parking spaces or block loading zones, fire lanes, or other emergency access areas.
 - (5). The proposal shall be in accordance with the overall design and conditions of the development plan for the primary use.
 - (6). Models on display may be kept in place when the associated commercial enterprise is closed. General merchandise may only be on display during store hours.
 - (7). The outdoor display shall be clearly incidental to the primary use.
 - (8). The outdoor display shall be completely contained within the property lines.
 - (9). Outdoor display areas shall be located to maintain a clearance area in front of a primary building entrance for at least 10-feet directly, outward from the entrance width.
 - (10). An obstruction-free area at least 5-feet wide shall be maintained through the entire length of the display area, or between it and adjacent parking areas to allow pedestrians and handicapped persons with disabilities to travel between parking areas safely and conveniently, without being required to detour around the display area.
- C. Outdoor display of merchandise, such as sidewalk sales or portable displays, shall meet the following:
- (1). Maximum area: The area devoted to an outdoor display of merchandise shall not exceed a footprint of 32 square feet per business.
 - (2). Maximum height: the maximum height for any portion of an outdoor merchandise display is 6-feet.
 - (3). Dimensions: Outdoor merchandise display areas shall not extend more than 5-feet from the adjacent storefront.
 - (4). Displays may not obstruct ADA required access.
 - (5). Display: Merchandise shall be displayed on shelves or tables and arranged neatly.

Section 3.7.13. Outdoor Storage

- A. The outdoor storage area shall be in accordance with the overall design and conditions of the development plan for the primary use.
- B. All proposed outdoor storage shall be enclosed and screened by a wall, fence, or hedge that is not less than two-thirds the height of any equipment or fixtures used or any material stored.
- C. Outdoor storage areas shall be completely contained within the property lines.

Section 3.7.14. Solar Arrays

- A. The array may be located on the roof of a primary or accessory structure, the side of such structures, a pole, the ground, or a pond. Any ground-mounted solar array located in the front yard, or within view of a public right-of-way shall be designed as public art consistent with [Chapter 4, Article IV., Section 4.4.4.](#) of this ULDC.
- B. The facility shall not extend more than 15-feet above the roof line of the structure on which it is mounted.
- C. When an existing structure is within 5-feet of or exceeds the maximum building height, a solar energy collection facility may be located on its roof but shall not extend more than 5-feet above the roof surface.
- D. The property owner shall be responsible for negotiating with other property owners in the vicinity to establish any solar easement designed to protect solar access for the small-scale solar energy collection facility, and for recording any such solar easement in the Public Records of Sarasota County.

Section 3.7.15. Swimming Pools, Screened Enclosures, Courts, and Other Recreational Facilities

- A. **Purpose.** The following regulations apply to all swimming pools, tennis courts, shuffleboard courts, and other recreational facilities which are accessory to an established primary use.
- B. **Setbacks.** Accessory structures shall meet the accessory structure setback requirements of the applicable zoning district. Decks, pavers, or other non-structural surfaces at grade do not need to meet setback requirements. Setbacks are measured per the following:
 - (1). **Pools.** Setbacks are measured to the edge of the pool structure if unenclosed.
 - (2). **Screened Enclosures.** Setbacks are measured to the structure façade.
 - (3). **Other Structures.** Setbacks are measured from the surface of the structure.

ARTICLE VIII. – CONDITIONAL USES

Section 3.8.1. Generally

- A. Conditional uses provide reasonable limitations to specific uses to address, minimize, or eliminate the potential impacts of the use on surrounding properties to protect public health, safety, and welfare.
- B. The Conditional use requirements apply to the uses indicated as a conditional use in the Use Standards tables. When a use is permitted in some districts and a conditional use in others, the conditional use requirements are only required for projects in the zoning districts where the use is conditional.
- C. Conditional uses are approved administratively through the Site Development and Infrastructure Plan process.
- D. Failing to meet the conditional use requirements for a use allowed by conditional use approval will result in a required special exception approval.
- E. The Conditional use requirements are in addition to the zoning district standards, site development standards, and natural resources protection requirements specified in this ULDC.

Section 3.8.2. Campground or Retreat

- A. **Purpose.** Campgrounds or retreats located in the Agricultural district must mitigate all potential impacts to the adjacent single-family and farm uses.
- B. **Size.** Minimum size of 12 acres.
- C. **Additional setbacks.** Cabins or camping areas may not be within 50-feet of the property line.
- D. **Sanitary Facilities.** Permanent sanitary facilities shall be provided on site.
- E. **Fencing.** Fencing or walls are required along all side and rear property lines. The fencing shall match the architectural design of the main structure or blend with the environment.
- F. **Hours of Operation.** Outdoor activities may not occur prior to 7am or after 10pm.

Section 3.8.3. Dealerships, All Types

In the Activity Center districts, all dealerships shall keep the bulk of their inventory behind the primary structure, within a parking structure, or within another type of building meeting the design standards for non-residential structures. A single line of cars may be parked in front of the primary structure on an improved surface with associated landscaping.

Section 3.8.4. Model Homes. See [Section 3.9.10.](#)

Section 3.8.5. Places of Assembly

- A. **Roadway Access.** In the residential zoning districts and the CT and COR districts, a place of assembly shall have direct access to an arterial or collector street.
- B. **Modifications.** The ULDC Administrator shall have the authority to grant modifications to any of the standards listed in this Section or [Chapter 4](#) of this ULDC to eliminate a substantial burden on religious exercise as guaranteed by the federal Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act of 2000 (RLUIPA). In granting such a modification, the ULDC Administrator may require conditions consistent with RLUIPA that will substantially secure the objectives of the modified standard and that will mitigate any potential adverse effect on the environment or adjacent properties.

Section 3.8.6. Restaurant

- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to appropriate commercial uses accessory to agricultural uses. Restaurants in the AG district shall be accessory to an established agricultural use. The intent is to allow low-impact, commercial agricultural uses that do not interfere with the residential and agricultural nature of the AG district.
- B. **Minimum Size.** 6 acres
- C. **Days of operation.** Restaurants in the AG district are restricted to operating Friday to Sunday and holidays.
- D. **Hours of Operation.** Restaurants in the AG district may not accept patrons before 9:00am or after 10:00pm.

Section 3.8.7. Tasting Rooms

- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Section is to appropriate commercial uses accessory to agricultural uses. Tasting Rooms in the AG district shall be accessory to an agricultural use. The intent is to allow low-impact, commercial agricultural uses that do not interfere with the residential and agricultural nature of the AG district.
- B. **Hours of Operation.** Tasting Rooms in the AG district may not accept patrons before 10:00am or after 7:00pm.
- C. **Minimum Size.** 6 acres.

ARTICLE IX. – SPECIFIC USE STANDARDS

Section 3.9.1. Generally

- A. Specific use standards apply to some uses in Use Standards tables, regardless of zoning district, to address, minimize, or eliminate the potential negative impacts associated with the use on surrounding properties to protect public health, safety, and welfare.
- B. The Specific Use standards shall be incorporated into the Site Development and Infrastructure Plan.

Section 3.9.2. Animal Boarding

- A. **Purpose.** Facilities that board animals should have the opportunity to develop in a convenient location for the people in which they provide service; however, these facilities may produce noise or other negative externalities, which can be mitigated through design. The standards in this Section are also intended to support the safety and well-being of the animals cared for in these facilities.
- B. **Location.** Kennels for overnight boarding shall not be located outdoors.
- C. **Supervision.** Animals shall not be left outside unattended.
- D. **Screening & Design.** Outdoor play or observation areas shall be surrounded on a minimum of two sides by the primary structure to ensure the secured transfer of animals to the outdoor areas, minimize noise, and shield the outdoor areas from view.
 - (1). Outdoor areas adjacent to residential zoning districts shall be screened from view with a 100% opaque fence or wall.
 - (2). Shade structures and water access for hydration and cooling shall be included in all outdoor areas.
- E. **Hours of Operation.** Activities above and beyond standard boarding practices shall only occur between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. These activities may be, but are not limited to, training classes, special events, or outdoor group play times, where noise may be increased beyond the reasonable level of any other use within the zoning district.

Section 3.9.3. Animal Hospitals & Veterinary Offices

- A. **Purpose.** Animal Hospitals and Veterinary Offices often include services that may produce noise or other negative externalities to the adjacent properties. The standards in this Section are intended to mitigate these externalities as well as support the health and safety of the animals cared for at these facilities.
- B. **Location.** Kennels for overnight boarding shall not be located outdoors.
- C. **Supervision.** Animals shall not be left outside unattended.
- D. **Screening & Design.** Outdoor play or observation areas shall be surrounded on a minimum of two sides by the primary structure to ensure the secured transfer of animals to the outdoor areas, minimize noise, and shield the outdoor areas from view.
 - (1). Outdoor areas adjacent to residential zoning districts shall be screened from view with a 100% opaque fence or wall.
 - (2). Shade structures and water access for hydration and cooling shall be included in all outdoor areas.
- E. **Hours of Operation.** Activities above and beyond standard veterinary medical practices shall only occur between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. These activities may be, but are not limited to, training classes, special events, or outdoor group play times, where noise may be increased beyond the reasonable level of any other use within the zoning district.

Section 3.9.4. Animal Sanctuaries and Rescues

- A. **Purpose.** Animal sanctuaries and rescues often include a variety of services that may produce noise or other negative externalities to the adjacent properties. The standards in this Section are intended to mitigate these externalities as well as support the health and safety of the animals cared for at these facilities.
- B. **Location.** When the animals served by the sanctuary or rescue are small enough to be housed indoors, kennels for overnight boarding shall be located indoors. Where indoor boarding is not appropriate due to size or species of the rescue animal, outdoor shelter area and overnight boarding space shall not be located within 500-feet of an existing one-and-two family home. Outdoor animal sanctuaries and rescues should be weather- and climate-appropriate for the species being housed.
- C. **Screening & Design.**
 - (1). Outdoor areas adjacent to residential zoning districts shall be screened from view with a 100% opaque fence or wall.
 - (2). Shade structures and water access for hydration and cooling shall be included in all outdoor areas.
- D. **Hours of Operation.** Activities above and beyond standard practices where noise may be increased beyond the reasonable level of any other use within the zoning district shall only occur between the hours of 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Section 3.9.5. Car Wash

- A. **Purpose.** Car washes are important to residents and visitors for the maintenance and appearance of vehicles but produce numerous environmental concerns.
- B. **Mitigation from Residential.** The entrance or exit of any automatic car wash structure shall not face a residential zoning district or use unless there is:
 - (1). A 50-foot separation between the entrance/exit of the car wash structure and the residential zoning district or use; and
 - (2). An 8-foot tall, 100% masonry wall, at least twice the width of the entrance or exit with landscaping to deflect the noise away from the residential zoning district or use.
- C. **Accessory Use.** When a car wash is accessory to another permitted use:
 - (1). The car wash structure shall be constructed of materials consistent with that of the primary structure.
 - (2). The car wash shall be located to the side or rear of the primary structure.
- D. **Vehicle Stacking.** The site shall provide stacking space for the car wash per [Chapter 4, Article X., Section 4.10.6.](#) of this ULDC. Stacking spaces shall not interfere with parking spaces, traffic circulation, or pedestrian access to the site.
- E. **Bypass Lane.** A bypass lane shall be provided around drive-thru use, allowing cars to leave the drive-thru lane from the stacking area.
- F. **Hours of Operation.** When the car wash structure is within 60-feet of a residential property, it shall not operate before 8:00 am or after 8:00 pm.
- G. **Water Management.** All car washes, including self-serve and automatic, shall use reused water and shall utilize best management practices.

Section 3.9.6. Community Gardens

- A. **Purpose.** A community garden is a permissible primary use that allows the growing, harvesting and the incidental retail sale, of edible fruits or vegetables or other plant products intended for ingestion by

neighboring residents, friends, owners, and the permittees of the owner for their consumption and enjoyment and for the consumption and enjoyment of others. Community gardens help maintain food accessibility for the residents of North Port.

- B. **Setbacks and structures.** Structures, fences, walls, and other appurtenances shall comply with the setbacks of the underlying zoning district.
- C. **Property Maintenance.**
 - (1). Incidental retail sales shall not occur on the community garden site if it is in a residential zoning district;
 - (2). The property shall be maintained in an orderly and neat condition consistent with the City property maintenance standards.
 - (3). No trash or debris shall be stored or allowed to remain on the property outside of approved garbage containers.
 - (4). Tools and supplies shall be stored indoors or removed from the property daily.
 - (5). Vegetative material (e.g., compost), additional dirt for distribution and other bulk supplies shall be stored to the rear or center of the property, shall be kept in a neat and orderly fashion, and shall not create a visual blight or offensive odors.
 - (6). Large power tools (e.g., mowers, tillers) shall be stored at the rear of the property.
 - (7). The community garden shall be designed and maintained to prevent any chemical pesticide, fertilizer, or other garden waste from draining off the property. Pesticides and fertilizers may only be stored on the property in a locked building or shed and must comply with any other applicable requirements for hazardous materials.
- D. **Environmental.** The soil, fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, and water usage shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

Section 3.9.7. Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

- A. **Purpose.** Electric Vehicle Charging stations are essential transportation infrastructure that may or may not be open to the public.
- B. **Private.** Private EV charging stations are allowable accessory uses in all zoning districts without conditions. Private EV chargers may be permitted through the appropriate building permit.
- C. **Public.** Public EV charging stations are allowed accessory uses in R-3, MH, CT, V, and all AC districts, and allowed primary uses in C, COR, GU, I-1, and I-2. EV charging stations for use by patrons of the site, or the public are permissible accessory uses to non-residential uses in the Residential zoning districts. Public EV charging stations should be denoted on the Site Development and Infrastructure Plan and shall meet the following:
 - (1). **Accessibility.** One (1) EV charging space shall be dimensioned to accommodate persons with physical disabilities. The charging station parking space and its controls shall meet ADA standards for accessibility to persons with physical disabilities.
 - (2). **Signage.** EV charging station spaces shall be reserved for charging electric vehicles only. Such reserved spaces shall be posted with signage identifying the spaces as reserved only for charging electric vehicles, the amperage and voltage levels, cost of charging, any enforceable time limits, or tow-away provisions, and contact information for reporting non-operating equipment or other problems.

- (3). **Pedestrian Connections.** A safe pedestrian connection shall connect the EV charging area to internal and external pedestrian or multi-modal transportation routes via sidewalks and appropriately marked crosswalks.

Section 3.9.8. Food Truck Parks

- A. **Purpose.** Food truck parks provide an opportunity for up-and-coming restaurants to grow into brick-and-mortar establishments while offering a variety of cuisine options to the public. Because food truck parks may provide outdoor entertainment, pop-up markets, or other similar activities in addition to a selection of food trucks, they require additional siting standards.
- B. **Outdoor entertainment and pop-up markets.** Food truck parks may offer outdoor entertainment, markets, or other similar activities in conjunction with rotating food trucks when located a minimum of 100-feet from an R-1 or R-2 zoning district. All entertainment shall abide by the City's noise [Chapter 46, Article II., Division 2 of the City Code](#).
- C. **Design.** All permanent structures shall have a unified architectural theme and consistent finishes and colors, including facades not visible from the right-of-way. The food truck park shall include:
 - (1). Permanent sanitary facilities;
 - (2). ADA-accessible and stabilized pedestrian access to the food truck areas;
 - (3). Seating options; and
 - (4). Covered seating options for a minimum of 30% of the total seats.
- D. **Food truck rotation.** Food trucks should be rotated on a regular basis to provide variety for the patrons. In no event shall a food truck be modified to be temporarily or permanently anchored resembling a permanent structure nor remain onsite for more than 180-days.

Section 3.9.9. Helipads

- A. **Purpose.** In addition to the requirements contained in this Section, Helipads shall comply with all Federal Aviation Administration, Florida Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics, and all other applicable state and federal standards.
- B. **Separation.** All heliports shall be located a minimum of 300-feet from any residentially zoned property.
- C. **Expiration.** The Special Exception will expire if a proposed helipad fails to obtain, or is denied, the appropriate permit from the state within 1-year of the Special Exception approval date.
- D. **Design.** Specifications, design, and operation of helipads shall be conducted in accordance with the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) Heliport Design Guide and Florida Department of Transportation licensing requirements.
- E. **Inoperable Aircraft.** Helipads are not intended for the repair or restoration of helicopters. Inoperable aircraft shall be removed by the property owner.

Section 3.9.10. Model Homes

- A. **Purpose.** Model homes are intended to facilitate the sale of the model design, or products similar in design to the model and is not intended to allow the full scope of real estate activities. Model Homes are allowed as a permissible primary use in Village districts, subject to compliance with special district or homeowner association requirements for converting to a one-and-two-family use when the property is no longer used as a model. In other districts, model homes may be allowed as a Conditional Use, a Special Exception or may be prohibited. Where the Use Tables indicate a model home as CU or SE, the following standards, along with all the zoning and building requirements for a residence in the zoning district in which it is located apply:

- B. **Parking.** Three off-street vehicular parking spaces, including the garage, shall be provided on the model site or on an abutting property under common ownership.
- (1). **On-site parking.** A parking space may be provided in the garage if not converted to office space. A handicap parking space is required and shall count as one (1) of the three (3) required spaces.
 - (2). **Offsite parking.** Adjacent single-family lot(s) may be used for model home parking. A plan to provide parking on an adjacent parcel shall require a surety deposit payable to the City of North Port to convert the property back to a residential or other allowable use when the structure is converted or sold. The deposit shall cover the costs associated with the conversion of the parking lot. The deposit shall be based on no less than 110% of the estimated cost by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Florida which shall be signed and sealed by the engineer and found to be acceptable to the City. Funds shall be returned upon conversion of the site to a residential or other permitted use, the entire amount if the work is completed by the applicant, or the remaining funds if the City completes the work.
 - (3). A hedge row of at least 36-inches in height shall be planted and maintained around the vehicular parking area.
 - (4). Onsite or offsite parking shall be a paved or approved impervious surface with appropriate signs and markings, including handicap parking.
 - (5). Treatment of stormwater runoff will be required for the first inch of runoff from the paved area associated with the parking lot area only.
- C. **ADA Compliance.** Handicapped standards shall be met throughout the home, including access per the Florida Building Code and handrail and grab bar requirements.
- D. **Garage office.** For any garage being used as an office for a model home the applicant must submit the following:
- (1). Plan of garage-office facility, including false walls, temporary electrical, and plumbing.
 - (2). Plan showing how garage will be converted to meet the requirements of 4.4.1.H., if applicable.
 - (3). \$10,000.00 refundable surety to ensure the garage is converted back to the standards for R-1 home usage.
- E. **Time Limits.** Model home shall be allowed by Conditional Use or Special Exception per the Use Tables and may remain in use as a model for no more than 10-years.

Section 3.9.11. Offsite and Commercial Parking

- A. **Purpose.** Offsite and commercial parking applies to land developed primarily parking facilities, disconnected from another primary use.
- B. **Buffers.** A Type C landscape buffer is required around the entire site, regardless of adjacent zoning.
- C. **Enhanced Landscaping.** The parking area shall include the following to offset the heat-island effect:
- (1). Minimum landscape islands of 200 square feet;
 - (2). Landscape islands every ten (10) linear parking spaces; and
 - (3). One canopy tree, per [Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.4.](#) of this ULDC in each landscaped island.
- D. **Pedestrian Connections.** Parking areas shall connect to sidewalks and multi-use trails adjacent to the site.

Section 3.9.12. Personal Storage Facilities

- A. **Outdoor Storage.** Outdoor storage is prohibited unless it is dedicated to the storage of light passenger vehicles and trucks, medium duty vehicles, recreational vehicles, and/or boats. All outdoor storage areas shall be screened from view with an 8-foot tall 100% opaque fence or wall.
- B. **Enhanced Landscaping.** A landscaped area with a minimum width of 10-feet shall be provided around the perimeter of the site, unless a wider buffer is required by [Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.12.](#) of this ULDC. Perimeter landscaping shall consist of a minimum of three canopy trees per 100 feet, three accent trees per 100-feet, and 33 shrubs per 100-feet. Palms trees cannot be used to meet the minimum planting requirement of this Section. All shrubs shall be installed at a minimum height of 32-inches and be in a minimum 7-gallon container at the time of planting.
- C. **Design.** Building facades visible from a right-of-way shall comply with the following:
 - (1). No roll-up doors shall face a right-of-way.
 - (2). Any facade visible from the public right of way shall present the appearance of an office or retail commercial use by incorporating the below design features.
 - a. Blank walls shall occupy no more than 50% of a street-facing frontage and shall extend no more than 30-linear-feet without being interrupted by a window or entry.
 - b. 50% of the ground floor must consist of windows, stylized facades, or doors.
 - c. A minimum of 30% glazing on the front and rear and 15% on the sides.
 - d. Buildings that are more than 150-feet in length/width shall comply with the following for all building walls and frontage walls facing the street: No more than 60-feet of horizontal distance of wall shall extend without architectural relief that is a minimum of 30-feet wide and 3-feet deep.
- D. **Onsite operations.**
 - (1). Personal storage establishments shall be limited to use for personal storage only. The personal storage establishment may offer vehicles for sale or rent on the property provided that the personal storage establishment owns or leases the vehicles and places them in the rear of the establishment. No other commercial or industrial use shall be permitted.
 - (2). The personal storage establishment operator shall notify each tenant that the unit shall not be used for the maintenance or repair or the storage of animals, hazardous materials, and waste, or any other noxious or dangerous materials.

Section 3.9.13. Vehicle Fueling Stations

- A. **Setbacks.** Buildings, pump islands, and canopy structures shall meet the setback standards of the zoning district. Canopy setbacks are measured from the edge of the canopy.
- B. **Design.** All structures on site, including perimeter walls, canopy columns, and accessory structures, shall have a unified architectural theme and consistent finishes and colors, including facades not visible from the right-of-way.
- C. **Glazing.** Glass windows and doors shall constitute at 30% of the front elevation and 15% of the side elevations.
- D. **Storage.** Combustible materials in receptacles greater than 55 gallons shall be stored underground according to the applicable local, state, and federal standards. The accumulation and storage of waste petroleum products shall comply with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards.
- E. **Stormwater.** Stormwater runoff from the fueling and storage tank loading areas shall be directed to an oil/gas/water separator prior to entering the project's surface water treatment area.

Section 3.9.14. Wireless Communication Towers

- A. **Purpose.** Wireless Communication Towers are necessary infrastructure that may pose aesthetic and safety concerns.
- B. **Co-Location.** Wireless Communication Towers shall be co-located whenever possible. When co-location on an existing tower, building, or structure has been attempted and determined to be infeasible, the applicant shall provide the City documentation on the inability to co-locate, including:
 - (1). The results of a service study demonstrating that the proposed equipment cannot be accommodated on an existing or approved but unbuilt structure within 0.75-miles from the proposed location for one or more of the following reasons:
 - a. Structural limitation. The proposed equipment would exceed the structural capacity of the existing or approved structure, as documented by a licensed professional engineer, and the existing or approved structure cannot be reinforced, modified, or replaced to accommodate the planned or equivalent equipment at a reasonable cost.
 - b. Interference. The proposed equipment would cause interference or obstruction materially impacting the usability of other existing or planned equipment at the tower or building as documented by a qualified professional and the interference or obstruction cannot be prevented at a reasonable cost.
 - c. Insufficient height. Existing or approved towers and buildings within the search radius cannot accommodate the planned equipment at a height necessary to function reasonably as documented by a licensed, if applicable, professional.
 - d. Lack of space. Evidence from the applicant of the lack of space on existing towers or other structures within the search radius to accommodate the proposed facility, verified by a licensed professional.
 - e. Other factors. Other reasons that make it unfeasible to locate the planned equipment upon an existing or approved tower or building as documented by a qualified and licensed, if applicable, professional.
 - f. Technical consultants. The City shall have the right to retain independent technical consultants and experts that it deems necessary to properly evaluate applications for wireless telecommunications facilities or towers.
- C. **Fall Zone.** In the event of a catastrophic failure or collapse, towers shall be designed to collapse within an engineered fall zone lying wholly within the lot lines of the parcel containing the tower. Such fall zone shall be certified by a professional engineer, licensed in the State of Florida.
- D. **Tower Design for Co-Location.** A proposed tower shall be designed to allow for future rearrangement of antennas to provide space at varying elevations to accommodate future co-location.
- E. **Monopoles or Stealth.** Towers shall be monopole or stealth design.
- F. **Illumination.** Towers shall not be artificially lighted except as required by federal or state regulations.
- G. **Surface or Finish Color.** All towers shall be painted or have a non-contrasting finish that minimizes the visibility of the facility from public view, except where contrasting color is required by federal or state regulation. In addition, the exterior of support facilities shall be designed to be compatible with the architectural design prevailing among the structures in the surrounding developed area.
- H. **Signs.** The tower's main access gate shall have an affixed sign, not to exceed two (2) feet by three feet in size, which displays the owner's or permittee's name and an emergency telephone number.

- I. **Maximum Height.** The maximum height of towers shall be 100-feet if the tower is designed for one service provider, 120-feet if the tower is designed to accommodate two (2) service providers, or 140-feet if the tower is designed to accommodate three or more service providers.
- J. **Landscape Screening.** The accessory components to the tower shall be screened from view by an 8-foot high fence, hedges at a minimum height of 4-feet, and a minimum of eight (8) trees planted outside of the hedge buffer.

ARTICLE X. – SPECIAL EVENTS AND TEMPORARY USES

The purpose of this Article is to establish regulations and a permitting process for special events and temporary uses because of their potential to create traffic control, crowd control, public safety, sanitation and/or other public health, safety, and welfare issues of a nature sufficient to require review by the City.

Section 3.10.1. Special Events

- A. A special event is a planned short-term or promotional event held on City-owned property, including public right-of-way, for a period of two-weeks or less, which is not within the normal and ordinary use of that public premises or place or which by nature of the event, may have a greater impact on City services or resources than would have occurred had the event not taken place. City-owned property includes public parks, public facilities (e.g., park, meeting hall, shelter, street right-of-way, parking lot, etc.), and public right-of-way.
- B. Special events include athletic events, car shows, concerts, expos, gatherings, festivals, fairs, and parades, and other similar events as approved by the City Manager.
- C. Special events including fireworks sales and vehicle sales are prohibited; tent sales not associated with an arts/craft fair, festival or parade, or athletic events are also prohibited.
- D. An application for a special event permit shall be submitted to the Parks and Recreation Department at least 30-days in advance of the event start date, accompanied by all required supporting documentation.
- E. The application shall include a narrative, site plans, required insurance certificates and proof of safe construction and materials, including but not limited to the submittal of flame spread certificates for tents. All electric and special features such as cooking areas, fireworks, stage shows, and bonfires will be specified on the site plan, and inspected by the Building Department and Fire Rescue.
- F. If building permits are required, applicable fees and inspections for review of building codes, electrical, and fire safety shall be payable at time of the building permit issuance.
- G. If building permits are required, applicable fees and inspections for review of building codes, electrical, and fire safety shall be payable at time of the building permit issuance.
- H. For any events that require road and/or sidewalk closure, a temporary traffic plan shall be included and must be approved by the Public Works Department. All traffic control signage, barricades, etc. are at the expense of the organizer.
- I. The City Manager or designee may approve signage on city-owned property that is consistent with the size and scope of the event.
- J. The City Commission shall consider on a case-by-case basis special events for which the costs of City fees and or resources are subsidized through a specially funded account. For funding consideration, the event must be held in the City of North Port and meet the criteria for special events described herein and in the [Special Event Program Guidelines](#). A special event permit is not required at the time of application for assistance. However, an issued special event permit is required for the event and shall follow the guidelines for the special event permitting process. To be eligible for funding any North Port based entity or organization may apply to the program if the following apply:
 - (1). Event must be open to the public;
 - (2). Admission must be free to the public. Fees may be charged for participants, such as competitors or vendors;
 - (3). Event must demonstrate primary benefit to the community at large; and
 - (4). Event estimated attendance must be a minimum of 100 people to be eligible for the program;

Section 3.10.2. Temporary Use Permits

- A. A temporary use is defined as any structure or event held on private property that is of a non-permanent nature. An application for a temporary use permit shall be submitted to the Development Services Department per the requirements in [Chapter 2, Article II, Section 2.2.20.F.](#) of this ULDC. A temporary use permit may be authorized for up to 90-days from the date of issue.
- B. **Allowable Temporary Uses.** Uses similar in nature to the ones listed below, that are not prohibited herein, may be authorized when determined appropriate in the zoning district by the ULDC Administrator.
- (1) Temporary religious or revival activities in tents in districts permitting such activity.
 - (2) Commercial circuses, carnivals or fairs, festivals, flea markets, tournaments, concerts, battles of the bands, expos, pony rides, car shows, fireworks display, petting zoos, boat shows, and other similar activities.
 - (3) Seasonal sales such as pumpkins or Christmas trees.
 - (4) Tent sales only by merchants occupying the premises on which the sale is conducted and having a valid certificate of occupancy and occurring no longer than seven consecutive days once every three months.
 - (5) Automobile and boat sales.
- C. **Signage.** Any signs associated with a temporary use will be limited to Limited Duration or Temporary signs as applicable pursuant to Chapter 5 of this ULDC.
- D. **Exemptions.** The following temporary uses do not require a temporary use permit, provided they comply with the limitations listed and are not located in the City right-of-way or easement.
- (1) Garage or yard sales, for no more than three consecutive days, four times a year;
 - (2) Construction trailer on a property with an active building permit;
 - (3) Storage containers, as indicated below. The owner and operator of any site on which a storage container is placed shall be responsible for ensuring that the container is in good condition, free from evidence of deterioration, weathering, discoloration, rust, ripping, tearing or other holes or breaks. When not in use, containers shall be kept locked. Containers shall not be vertically stacked. The owner and operator of any site on which container is placed shall also be responsible that no hazardous substances are stored or kept within the container.
 - a. Short-Term Storage Containers (Portable Storage Units or PODs) shall be permitted as follows:
 1. In all districts.
 2. Duration: Once per year for a duration of no more than 30-days.
 3. Maximum Size: 8-feet wide, 16-feet long, 8-feet high.
 4. All short-term storage containers (portable storage units) shall be removed immediately upon the issuance of a hurricane warning by a recognized government agency.
 - b. Storage Containers on active construction sites shall be permitted as follows:
 1. In all districts.
 2. Duration: As needed with active building permits and active, ongoing construction.
 3. Number: One per homesite or small commercial project; maximum of three for subdivision projects.

4. Maximum Size: 10-feet wide, 25-feet long, 8.5-feet high, or 40-foot long if a combination office/storage container is utilized.

E. Prohibited Temporary Uses

- (1). Businesses operated in a temporary location in a motor vehicle, tent, or trailer or open air.
- (2). Fireworks sales or manufacturing.
- (3). Incinerators.

CHAPTER 4 – SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

ARTICLE I. – IN GENERAL

Section 4.1.1. Purpose

The City strives to cultivate an exceptional built environment through the enforcement of building and site design standards. Unless exempted by [Chapter 1, Article I, Section 1.1.4](#) of this ULDC, new development, and applicable modifications to existing development in all zoning districts shall incorporate the standards contained in this Chapter.

Section 4.1.2. Applicability

- A. No land or building shall be used or occupied, and no part of a building or structure shall be constructed, erected, altered, or moved unless it conforms to all the regulations specified for the zoning district in which it is or will be located.
- B. No development permit shall be issued unless the proposed building or structure conforms to the standards established in this ULDC.
- C. No part of a required yard or open space shall be included as part of a yard or other open space required for another building.

Section 4.1.3. Context-Sensitive Site Design

- A. Excepting one-and-two-family development on existing platted lots, development plans must demonstrate compliance with context-sensitive design principles. Proposed development plans must be organized into five components: wetlands and water bodies; open space, tree preservation, street systems, development lots and tracts. The plan design must respect the natural topography of the site and generally follow the four-step design process described below:
 - (1). Delineate open space areas as outlined below:
 - a. Create or add to a larger contiguous off-site network of interconnected open space, particularly existing habitats and opportunities and methods for preserving and restoring native habitats.
 - b. Create connected and integrated open space within the development to the maximum extent practicable based on the context-sensitive site design standards and priorities below:
 - 1. Protect listed species.
 - 2. Create and/or enhance connectivity.
 - 3. Protect native habitat.
 - 4. Restore native habitat.
 - (2). Define development areas in such a way as to preserve the function, purpose, and integrity of the natural features of the land, the on-site natural resources, and the environmental systems to the maximum extent practicable.
 - (3). Provide for a minimum preservation of 15 to 25% of onsite non-invasive trees.
 - (4). Align streets and trails to avoid or at least minimize adverse effects on designated open spaces. The streets and trails shall provide external and internal connectivity, and the street layout of subsequent phases shall be coordinated with the street system of previous phases.
 - (5). Lots, tracts, and building placement should be drawn as the final step in the design process.
- B. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

ARTICLE II. – RULES OF MEASUREMENT

Section 4.2.1. Building Height

- A. The building height is the vertical distance of a building measured from the finished grade of the site to:
 - (1). The highest point of the roof surface of a flat roof;
 - (2). The deck line of a mansard or Bermuda roof; or
 - (3). The mean height of the eaves or the ridge of gable, hip, and gambrel roofs.
- B. When FEMA, or the Florida Building Code, establishes a minimum floor elevation, the building height shall be measured from the minimum required floor elevations.
- C. The height measurement shall include structures located above the roof level of the building, such as penthouses or mechanical rooms.
- D. The height measurement shall not include spires, belfries, cupolas, antennas, water tanks, ventilators, chimneys, or other appurtenances required to be placed on the roof and not intended for human occupancy.

Section 4.2.2. Building Frontage

- A. Building frontage is the horizontal linear dimension of a building facade along a public or private road.
- B. When a zoning district includes a minimum frontage requirement, the development shall maintain the minimum frontage requirements with the facades of the primary structure, a full or partial wall, or some combination thereof to ensure a uniform frontage line along the right-of-way(s).
- C. Building frontage percentage is determined by dividing the length of the building façade by the lot width and then multiplying that by 100.

Section 4.2.3. Residential Density and Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

A. Residential Density

- (1). Density is the number of dwelling units permitted per gross acre of land. Density is calculated by dividing the gross acreage by the number of dwelling units the zoning district allows or requires per acre.
- (2). Density calculations are determined based on the proposed density of the site and should be presented in conjunction with the maximum allowable density of the property based on zoning district.
- (3). Density calculations that result in a fraction shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number.
- (4). When public rights-of-way is to be dedicated as part of a development proposal, the residential density shall be calculated using the gross land area, including the area of the proposed rights-of-way dedication.

B. Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

- (1). FAR measures the intensity of building development on a site. FAR is calculated by dividing the total building area by the gross land area.
- (2). All references to non-residential intensity shall refer to floor area ratio (FAR) and should be presented in conjunction with the maximum FAR of the property based on zoning district.
- (3). When public rights-of-way is to be dedicated as part of any development proposal, the floor area ratio shall be calculated using the gross land area, including the area of the proposed right-of-way dedication.

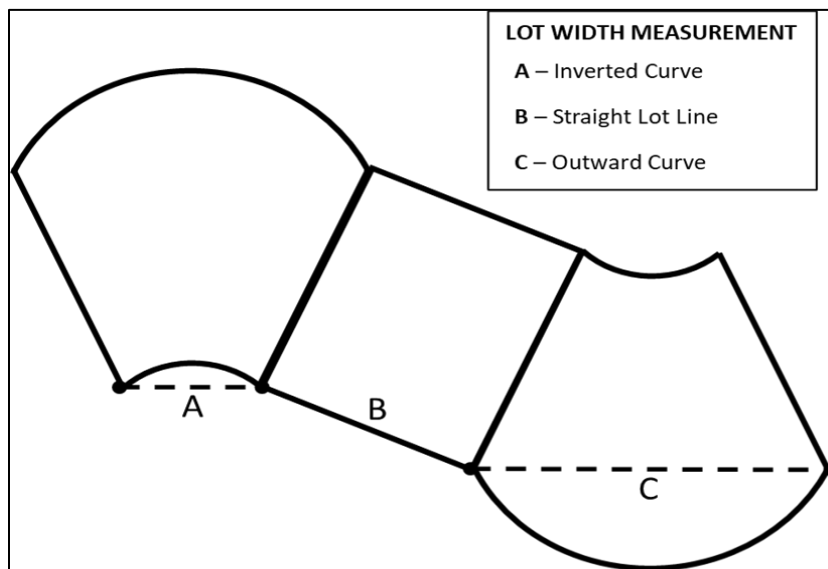
- C. **Mixed-Uses.** Unless otherwise provided for in [Chapter 3, Article I, Section 3.1.3.](#), development projects with a mixture of uses shall utilize FAR for both residential and non-residential uses. [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC details maximum percentages of residential development and specifies what uses are classified as non-residential for purposes of FAR calculation and use mix.

Section 4.2.4. Lot Lines

- A. **Front.** The property line separating the lot area from the street. In the case of an exterior lot, the primary front line is the shorter of any two (2) adjacent street lot lines, and all other front lot lines are secondary front lot lines.
- B. **Side.** Side lot lines connect the front and rear lot lines with the following exceptions:
- (1). **Double frontage lots.** The side lot lines connect the two front lot lines.
 - (2). **Multiple frontage lots.** The side lot lines are opposite and often parallel to the secondary front lot line.
- C. **Rear.** The rear property line is opposite and parallel to the primary front lot line.

Section 4.2.5. Lot Measurements

- A. **Generally.** [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC establishes the dimensional standards for all parcels of land within the City.
- B. **Lots.** An area of land established by a plat or otherwise permitted by law identified and referenced by a recorded plat, map, or deed. The word lot includes the words plot, parcel, and tract.
- C. **Minimum Lot Width.** The horizontal distance between the side lot lines. For this Section only, “side lot line” means a boundary line intersecting the front lot line. If a lot line is curved, the measurement shall be taken from a straight line connecting the points where the curved lot line intersects other lot lines per the diagram below.



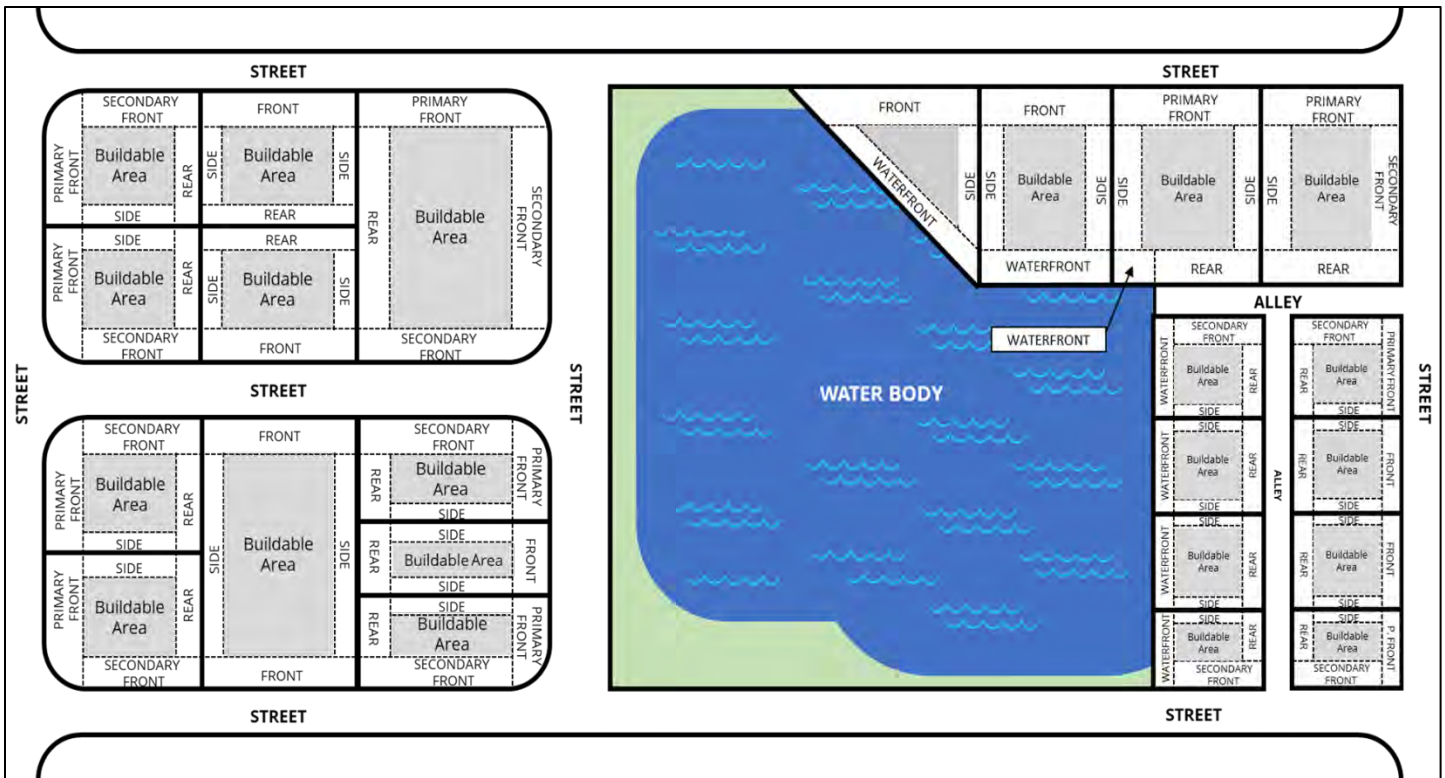
- D. **Minimum Lot Area.** Lot area is the total area of a lot between the boundary lines of the lot. The term “minimum lot area” means the minimum size of the lot required to establish a use or building type on the lot.
- E. **Impervious Surface Ratio.** The total area of a parcel covered by a structure or other improved surface impervious to water divided by the gross area of the parcel.

Section 4.2.6. Lot Types

- A. **Corner Lot.** A lot abutting the intersection of two (2) or more rights-of-way. Corner lots shall have front-yard setbacks along all property lines abutting a public or private street. The yard size is determined by the primary or secondary front yard location.
- B. **Multiple-Frontage Lot.** A lot having frontage on at least three (3) rights-of-way which do not intersect along the boundaries of that lot, as distinguished from a corner lot. Multiple frontage lots shall have front yard setbacks along all property lines abutting a right-of-way. The yard size is determined by the primary or secondary front yard location.
- C. **Flag Lot.** A lot that has access to a right-of-way via a narrow strip of land that leads to the main lot area. Flag lots are prohibited.
- D. **Interior Lot.** A lot where side lot lines do not abut a right-of-way.
- E. **Through Lot.** A lot, other than a corner lot, with frontage on two parallel, or approximately parallel, rights-of-way. Through lots shall have front yard setbacks along all property lines abutting a public or private street.

Section 4.2.7. Yards

- A. **Generally.** Yards determine the buildable area of a property. Every part of every yard between the property line and any setback line shall remain open and unobstructed from the ground to the sky except as permitted in [Chapter 3, Article V., Section 3.5.1.](#), Allowable Encroachments, or elsewhere in this ULDC.
 - (1). Required yards are adjacent to the lot lines and determined by the required setbacks of the zoning district and other applicable regulations of this ULDC.
 - (2). Yards may be front, side, rear, or waterfront.
 - (3). The yard and the lot line designation are the same. For example, the rear yard is adjacent to the rear lot line, or the side yard is adjacent to the side lot line.

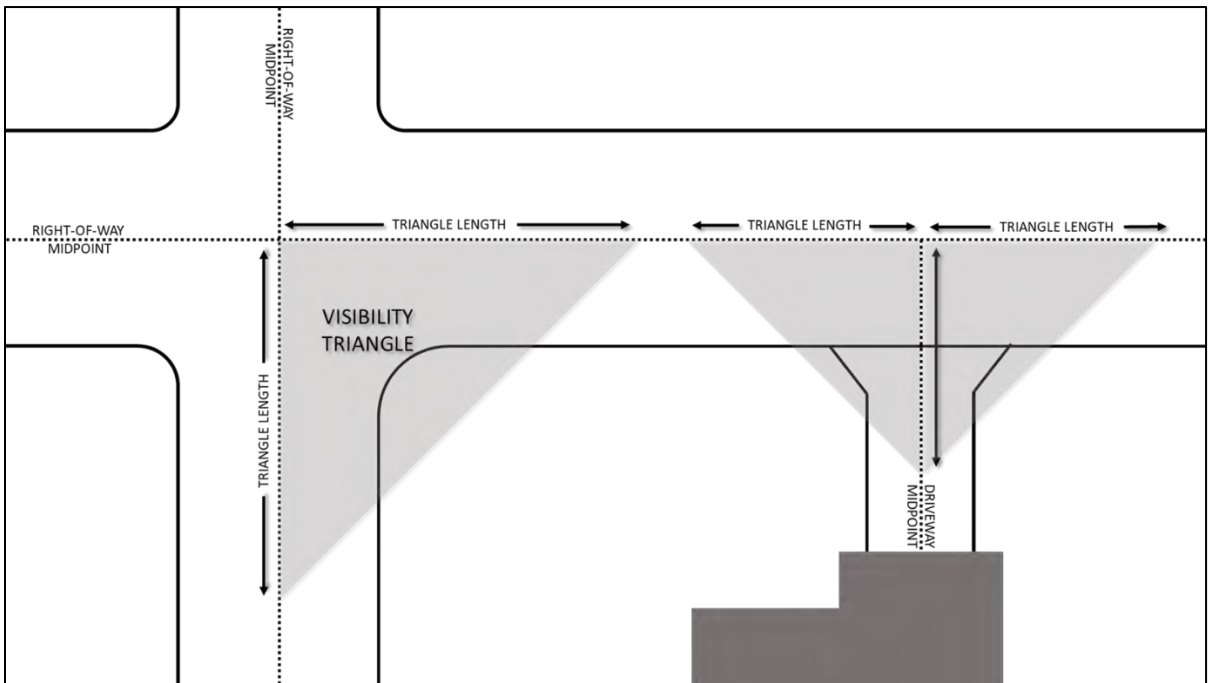


- B. **Front Yard.** The required front yard extends along the entire width of a front lot line to the façade of the primary structure. Properties with multiple frontages shall have one front yard designated as the primary front yard and the others as the secondary front yards to maintain setback consistency with the adjacent properties along the right-of-way.
- (1). **Primary Front Yard.** Primary front yards shall maintain the required front yard setback for the zoning district as defined in [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC. The primary front yard is the shortest property line along a right-of-way. When all property lines are the same length, the primary front yard is along the right-of-way where the property is addressed or the right-of-way the primary building entrance faces.
 - (2). **Secondary Front Yard.** Secondary front yards are all yards along rights-of-ways that are not the primary front yard. Secondary front yards shall maintain a front yard requirement of twice the side setback or 15- feet, whichever is greater, with the following exceptions:
 - a. Zoning districts without a required front setback shall not have a different standard for secondary front yards.
 - b. Zoning districts with a maximum setback shall follow the maximum setback allowed.
- C. **Rear Yard.** The rear yard is the yard that extends across a lot between the side yard lines opposite the front yard, except in the case of through or waterfront lots. When an alley is present, the rear yard is adjacent to the alley.
- D. **Side Yard.** The side yard is the yard that extends along the side of a lot between the rear line of the front yard and the rear lot line. The side yards of a through lot shall extend between the front yards.
- E. **Waterfront Yard.** Waterfront yards apply to all yards adjacent to water features. When only a portion of a yard is waterfront, the waterfront yard applies to the area adjacent to the water body. Waterfront property abuts the Myakka River, Myakkahatchee Creek, open water, bays, bayous, lakes over five acres in area, manmade canals, and similar navigable waterways. Properties abutting platted drainage easements

are not waterfront. A waterfront yard may be a front yard when a platted alley provides access to the property with a rear-loaded garage.

Section 4.2.8. Visibility Triangles

- A. **Generally.** Visibility triangles shall be designed and maintained to facilitate visibility for pedestrians, bicyclists, and drivers for safe ingress, egress, crossing, and turning maneuvers. Additional visibility requirements may be imposed by the Development Services Department where unusual topography or traffic patterns are needed to protect pedestrian or vehicular safety.



- B. **Measurement.** Visibility triangle lengths are measured from perpendicular lines starting where the midpoints of the rights-of-way or driveway and right-of-way meet and are connected by a third line creating a right triangle per the diagram above. Driveways shall maintain visibility triangles in both directions. The required triangle lengths are as follows:

Table 4.2.8.1. Visibility Triangle Length

ROAD TYPE	TRIANGLE LENGTH (FT)
Arterial street	200
Collector street	160
Local street	100
Driveway (on arterial)	50
Driveway (on collector)	35
Driveway (on local)	25

- C. **Vertical Visibility.** Clear lines of sight shall be maintained for the entire visibility triangle between 2.5-feet and 9-feet above the ground. Open fences, mailboxes, signs, and vegetation not exceeding a height of 4-feet may be permitted in the visibility triangle.

ARTICLE III.—BUFFERS AND LANDSCAPING

Section 4.3.1. Generally

- A. **Purpose and Intent.** The City of North Port intends to promote an attractive community and enhanced quality of live by establishing minimum landscaping installation and continued maintenance standards for development.
- B. **Applicability.** Development applications shall include landscape plans and, when applicable, tree survey and tree protection plan according to [Chapter 2, Article III., Section 2.3.2.](#) of this ULDC; applications for one-and-two-family structures shall include a landscape plan per the requirements of this Article and, when applicable, a tree survey and tree protection plan.
- (1). **Exemptions.**
- a. All one-and-two family with a certificate of occupancy issued before July 1, 2027;
 - b. One-and-two family on septic systems with a certificate of occupancy issued after June 30, 2027;
 - c. Expansion of existing one-and-two-family dwellings; and expansion of existing multi-family and non-residential development by 25% or less increase in gross floor area shall not be subject to the requirements of this Article.
- (2). **Suspension of Requirements.**
- a. **Temporary suspension.** Where the ULDC Administrator has suspended enforcement of all or part of these regulations due to natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, storms/high winds, hard freezes, fires, the waiver shall apply to a geographically defined area for a period not to exceed 90-days. Longer periods of suspension shall require City Commission approval.
 - b. **Conditioned Suspension.** While a temporary suspension is effective, the ULDC Administrator shall condition the suspension of planting in any development order issued during this period that will require installation of required landscaping to resume as soon as the temporary suspension concludes.
- C. **Landscape Maintenance.** The property owner or their successor shall:
- (1). Maintain all landscaping materials in healthy condition, as approved, in perpetuity; and
 - (2). Replace landscape materials that are damaged, disease-ridden, dead, or considered a hazard. From the date Code Enforcement issues a violation per this Section, a property owner has six (6) months to replace inadequate landscaping material.
- D. **Irrigation.** To ensure vegetation health and longevity, multi-family, non-residential, and properties containing a mixture of uses shall irrigate all required landscaping with permanent irrigation systems. Irrigation systems shall be operational prior to construction completion certification, and shall:
- (1). Include water efficient with WaterSense (as administered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency) labeled irrigation controllers to meet watering needs without overwatering;
 - (2). Not be visible to the public and shall utilize underground piping where possible;
 - (3). Minimize the application of water to impervious areas;
 - (4). Operate with an automatic irrigation controller or timer and a rain sensor.
 - (5). Include sprinkler heads and devices appropriate for the landscape material; and
 - (6). Utilize reclaimed water or onsite water collection systems, such as stormwater ponds, when available.

Section 4.3.2. Landscaping Material Standards

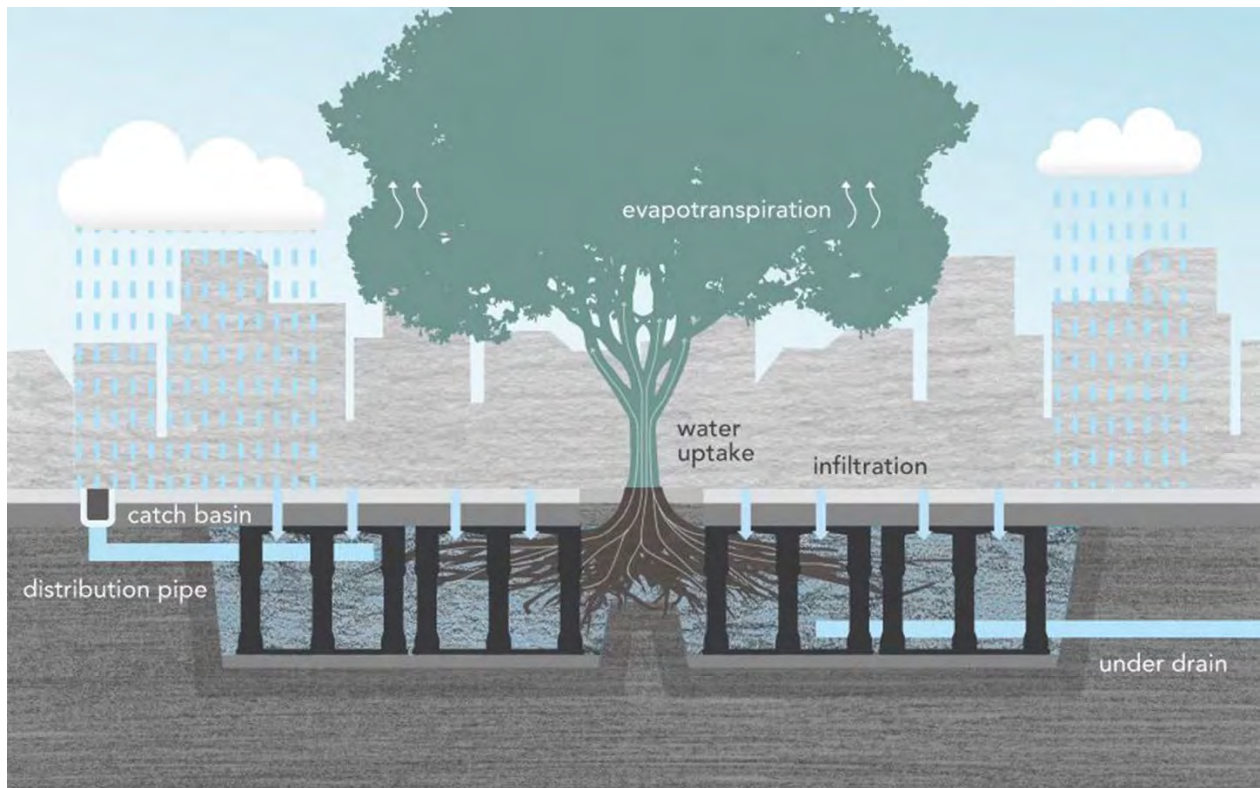
- A. **Generally.** Plant materials used to meet the requirements of this Section must meet the standards for Florida No. 1 or better, as set out in Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants, Parts I and II, Department of Agriculture, State of Florida (as amended). Root ball sizes on all transplanted plant materials must also meet state standards.
- B. **Trees.** All trees shall be rated Florida Grade No. 1 or better. Where spacing is designated, “on center” is implied. The ULDC administrator may alter the spacing requirements to allow the incorporation of existing trees into the landscape plan. The substitution ratio for the number of palms that may substitute for a canopy tree is included in [Table 4.3.4.3](#). Palms indicated as “may not be substituted” may not be used as a substitute for a canopy tree. No more than 50% of required shade trees may be substituted for palms in vehicular use areas. All palm trees shall be credited on a one for one basis towards understory tree planting requirements.

Table 4.3.2.1. Minimum Size Requirements for Trees at Time of Planting

TYPE	MINIMUM HEIGHT (FT)	DBH (IN)
Canopy Trees	10	2
Understory Trees	8	1.5
Palms	8 of Clear Trunk ¹	N/A
¹ For palms used as a substitute for canopy trees.		

- C. **Mulch.** Mulch material shall consist of shredded softwood or hardwood chips, oak leaves, brick chips, and other alternate materials as approved by the City on a case-by-case basis. Non-porous materials shall not be used as mulch. Mulch shall be placed to a minimum depth of 2-inches and a maximum depth of 4-inches. Each tree must have a ring of mulch no less than 24-inches beyond its trunk and no greater than its dripline in all directions.
 - (1). **Installation Standards.** The top level of the mulch shall not exceed the height of the immediately adjacent ground surface. Mulch shall not be placed directly against a plant stem or tree trunk. “Non-organic mulch,” defined for the purpose of this Section, shall include (but is not limited to) rubber, decorative gravel, or crushed stone and shall be allowed only in planting bed areas (e.g., in gardens or hedge areas) or directly adjacent to a building. Plant material installation and establishment shall follow the guidelines in the current edition of the ANSI A300 Planting Standards (American Standards Institute). Container stock shall require root ball remediation and shearing at the time of installation.
- D. **Native and Florida Friendly Plant Material.** A minimum of 50% of all required vegetation shall be Native to Florida or Florida Friendly, as identified in the Florida-Friendly Plant Database administered by the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences . Existing Florida-native plant material shall be given priority for preservation in development.
- E. **Vines.** Vines shall be a minimum of 30-inches in height immediately after planting and may be used with fences, screens, or walls to meet screening requirements.
- F. **Hedge Plants.**
 - (1). Hedge plants shall be a minimum of 24-inches in height when measured immediately after planting.
 - (2). Hedge plants shall be a minimum 3-gallon nursery specification.
 - (3). Required hedges rows shall be opaque, planted not more than 30-inches on center, and maintained to form a continuous, unbroken, solid visual screen at least 5-feet in height. Species shall be selected to provide for a 90% opacity within 1-year of planting.

- G. **Accent Plants.** All required accent plants shall be a minimum of 1-gallon nursery specification, unless otherwise noted in this Section, at the time of planting.
- H. **Groundcover and Lawn Grass.** Groundcover and lawn grass shall be installed in such a manner as to present a finished, neat appearance. Grass areas shall be consolidated to areas of a site which are frequented by pedestrian traffic, provide recreational uses, provide cover for drain basins, or provide soil erosion control.
- I. **Invasive Exotics.** Invasive exotic plant species as described in the most current Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Invasive Plant Lists, as amended, shall be removed from the site. The landscape plan shall include the proposed methods to eradicate and control invasive exotic plants. Sites shall be maintained to ensure no invasive exotic plants return to the site.
- J. **Root Barriers.** When a tree is within 10-feet of any street, sidewalk, driveway, underground utilities, or structure, trees shall have a root barrier installed.
 - (1). All root barrier(s) installation shall be linear. The applicant shall provide installation details and specifications with landscaping plans.
 - (2). Where root barriers are required for street trees, and the root barrier installation is not feasible, one of the following methods shall be utilized instead of root barrier installation:
 - a. Soil cell system to incorporate trees in areas with sidewalks to support large tree growth and provide on-site stormwater management.



- b. Mechanical compaction of the soil before paving and the use of thicker concrete with wire mesh reinforcement to prolong the life of the sidewalk whether tree roots are present or not.
- c. To the greatest extent possible, meander the sidewalk away from the tree to allow for the main structural root system to grow and prevent the upheaval of the sidewalk in the future.

Section 4.3.4. Master Tree List

- A. **Generally.** The tables in this Section include trees the City has recognized as appropriate tree and palm species within the City. Alternative tree species may be utilized with approval from the ULDC Administrator.

All trees and palms shall be North American Native or Florida Friendly. Trees with shallow or surface root structures shall not be used near paved areas.

- B. **Canopy Trees.** Major and intermediate shade trees with a mature height exceeding 50-feet.
- C. **Understory Trees.** Medium and small shade trees with a mature height of less than 50-feet.
- D. **Street Trees.** The trees included in this list provide shade without disrupting adjacent paved surfaces.

Abbreviation	Definition
NAN	North American Native
NNFF	Non-native, Florida Friendly
*	Trees susceptible to frost

Table 4.3.4.1. Canopy Trees

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN	American Elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	50-70	70-90	2A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	25-35	50-75	4A-10B	Deciduous
NNFF*	Black Olive	<i>Bucida buceras</i>	35-40	25-40	10B-11	Evergreen
NAN*	Black Tupelo	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	25-35	65-75	4B-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Bluejack Oak	<i>Quercus incana</i>	25-45	30-55	7B-9A	Deciduous
NNFF	Bluff Oak	<i>Quercus austrina</i>	35-50	40-60	8A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Catalpa	<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	35-45	35-70	4B-9A	Deciduous
NNFF	Chinese Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	35-45	40-65	5B-10A	Deciduous
NAN	Common Persimmon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>	20-35	40-60	4B-9B	Deciduous
NNFF*	Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	35-50	35-70	10A-11	Evergreen
NAN*	Florida Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahogoni</i>	35-50	50-80	10B-11	Semi-Evergreen
NNFF*	Floss Silk	<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	25-35	25-50	9B-11	Deciduous
NNFF*	Golden Poinciana	<i>Peltophorum pterocarpum</i>	25-35	25-50	10A-11	Semi-Evergreen
NNFF	Green Ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	30-70	50-100	4A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Florida Maple	<i>Acer barbatum</i>	20-35	50-60	6B-9B	Deciduous
NNFF*	Hong Kong Orchid	<i>Bauhinia x blakeana</i>	15-30	25-50	9B-11	Evergreen
NNFF*	Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	40-50	35-50	9B-11	Deciduous
NNFF	Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	15-25	40-50	4A-10A	Evergreen

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN	Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	60-100	50-75	7B-10B	Semi-Evergreen
NAN	Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>	25-35	50-75	6B-9A	Evergreen
NAN	Long Leaf Pine	<i>Pinus pilustras</i>	35-50	60-90	7A-10A	Evergreen
NNFF	Norfolk Island Pine	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	35-50	100-200	10A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Nuttall Oak	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	35-50	60-80	6B -8B	Deciduous
NAN	Paradise Tree	<i>Simarouba glauca</i>	25-30	30-50	9B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Pignut Hickory	<i>Carya glabra</i>	25-35	50-75	4B-9A	Deciduous
NAN	Pond Cypress	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>	20-40	50-75	5B-10A	Deciduous
NNFF	Red Bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	25-40	30-65	7A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Red Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	40-60	50-75	4A-10B	Deciduous
NAN	Red Mulberry	<i>Morus rubra</i>	35-45	40-70	5A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra</i>	25-35	40-50	4A-9B	Deciduous
NNFF*	Royal Poinciana	<i>Delonix regia</i>	50-70	25-50	10A-11	Semi-Evergreen
NAN	Sand Live Oak	<i>Quercus geminata</i>	45-60	35-50	8A-10A	Evergreen
NAN	Shumard Oak	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	35-60	75-90	5B-9B	Deciduous
NNFF	Silk Oak	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	25-35	60-100	9B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Slash Pine	<i>Pinus ellioti</i>	35-50	75-100	7A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Southern Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	35-50	60-80	6B-10A	Evergreen
NAN	Southern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperis virginiana</i>	25-35	25-50	7B-10A	Evergreen
NAN	Southern Red Oak	<i>Quercus falcata</i>	60-70	60-80	7A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Strangler Fig	<i>Ficus aurea</i>	30-50	40-60	9B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	50-60	50-70	5A-10B	Deciduous
NAN	Swamp Chesnut Oak	<i>Quercus michauxii</i>	40-60	50-60	4A-10A	Deciduous
NAN	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	35-50	50-70	5B-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>	70-80	70-90	4B-9A	Deciduous
NAN	Tulip Poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	40-80	80-100	4A-10B	Deciduous
NAN	Water Hickory	<i>Carya aquatica</i>	50-60	50-90	6B-9A	Deciduous
NAN	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	50-80	50-80	8A-9B	Deciduous

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN	Winged Elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	30-40	45-75	6A-9B	Deciduous

Table 4.3.4.2. Understory Trees

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN	American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	15-30	35-50	5B-9B	Evergreen
NNFF	Arborvitae	<i>Platyclusus orientalis</i>	15-20	15-20	6A-10A	Evergreen
NAN	Arizona Cypress	<i>Cupressus arizonica</i>	15-25	30-40	6A-9B	Evergreen
NAN*	Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	25-35	35-140	9B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Black Mangrove	<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	10-20	20-30	9A-11	Evergreen
NAN*	Black Mesquite	<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	20-25	15-25	8B-11	Semi-Evergreen
NAN	Buckthorn	<i>Sideroxylon spp.</i>	50-75	35-50	5B-9B	Evergreen
NAN	Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	6-8	6-20	4A-10A	Deciduous
NNFF*	Camellia	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	10-20	10-20	6A-9B	Evergreen
NAN	Carolina Ash	<i>Fraxinus caroliniana</i>	25-35	25-50	7B-10A	Deciduous
NNFF*	Cassia	<i>Senna spectabilis</i>	15-20	15-20	10B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Chapman Oak	<i>Quercus chapmanii</i>	25-35	20-40	8B-10B	Semi-Evergreen
NAN	Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	15-25	25-40	8A-10A	Evergreen
NAN	Chickasaw Plum	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i>	15-20	15-20	6A-9B	Deciduous
NNFF	Chinese Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus retusus</i>	10-12	15-30	5A-9B	Deciduous
NNFF	Chinese Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	8-25	8-25	7A-9B	Evergreen
NNFF*	Citrus	<i>Citrus spp.</i>	15-25	12-30	9A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstremia indica</i>	5-25	10-30	6B-10A	Deciduous
NAN	Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	15-25	25-40	7A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Devils Walking Stick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	6-10	10-25	5A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	East Palatka Holly	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	15-25	25-50	7A-9B	Evergreen
NAN	Fiddlewood	<i>Citharexylum spinosum</i>	8-15	15-25	9A-11B	Evergreen
NAN	Flatwoods Plum	<i>Prunus umbellata</i>	12-20	12-20	8A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Fringe Tree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	10-15	12-20	3A-9B	Deciduous

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN*	Geiger Tree	<i>Cordia sebestena</i>	15-25	15-25	10B-11	Evergreen
NNFF*	Golden Rain Tree	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	20-30	20-40	5A-9B	Deciduous
NNFF	Golden Trumpet Tree	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	25-35	25-35	10A-11	Deciduous
NAN*	Green Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	25-35	25-35	10B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	15-40	20-30	4A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Hercules' Club	<i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i>	10-20	15-30	7B-9B	Deciduous
NNFF	Japanese Blueberry	<i>Elaeocarpus decipens</i>	30-40	30-40	8A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Loblolly Bay	<i>Franklinia lasianthus</i>	15-25	25-50	7A-9B	Evergreen
NNFF	Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	25-35	15-25	8A-11	Evergreen
NNFF*	Mahoe	<i>Hibiscus elatus</i>	15-25	20-30	10A-11	Evergreen
NAN*	Marlberry	<i>Ardisia escallonioides</i>	5-15	15-20	7A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Myrtle Oak	<i>Quercus myrtifolia</i>	8-10	15-20	8B-10A	Evergreen
NAN*	Pigeon Plum	<i>Coccoloba diversifolia</i>	15-25	15-25	10B-11	Evergreen
NNFF*	Pink Trumpet	<i>Tabebuia heterophylla</i>	15-25	15-35	10A-11	Semi-Evergreen
NNFF	Podocarpus	<i>Podocarpus falcatus</i>	25-35	30-40	10A-11	Evergreen
NAN*	Pond Apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	15-25	15-25	10A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Red Bottlebrush	<i>Melaleuca citrinus</i>	15-25	15-25	9B-11	Evergreen
NNFF	Round Holly	<i>Ilex rotunda</i>	20-30	20-30	8A-10B	Evergreen
NAN	Sand Pine	<i>Pinus clausa</i>	15-25	25-50	7A-10A	Evergreen
NAN	Satinleaf	<i>Chrysophyllum oliviforme</i>	18-25	30-45	9B-11	Evergreen
NAN*	Sea Grape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	20-30	20-35	10A-11	Evergreen
NAN*	Silver Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus Erectus var. Sericeus</i>	25-35	25-35	10B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Simpson Stopper	<i>Myrcianthes fragrans</i>	15-25	15-25	9B-11	Evergreen
NAN	Swamp Bay	<i>Persea palustris</i>	20-30	20-30	8A-10B	Evergreen
NNFF	Sweet Bay Magnolia	<i>Magnoli virginiana</i>	15-30	15-40	5A-10A	Evergreen
NNFF*	Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	15-30	15-25	8B-10A	Evergreen
NNFF*	Taiwan Cherry	<i>Prunus campanulata</i>	15-25	12-20	3B-9B	Deciduous

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/ RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN	Wax Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	15-20	15-30	7A-10B	Evergreen
NAN*	White Geiger	<i>Cordia boissieri</i>	10-15	15-20	9A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Yaupon Holly	<i>Lix vomitoria</i>	10-15	15-20	7A-10A	Evergreen
NNFF*	Yellow Elder	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	8-15	10-20	9B-11	Evergreen

Table 4.3.4.3. Palms

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SUBSTITUTION RATIO
NNFF	Bismarck Palm	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	3:1
NAN	Cabbage Palm	<i>Sabal palmetto</i>	3:1
NNFF	Date Palm, Medjool	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	3:1
NNFF	Date Palm, Pygmy	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	May not be substituted.
NNFF	Date Palm, Silver	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	May not be substituted.
NNFF	Fan Palm, Ribbon	<i>Livistona decipiens</i>	May not be substituted.
NNFF	Foxtail palm	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	May not be substituted.
NAN*	Mule Palm	<i>Syagrus X fairchildiana</i>	3:1
NAN	Paurotis Palm	<i>Acoelorrhaphe wrightii</i>	May not be substituted.
NNFF	Pindo Palm	<i>Butia odorata</i>	May not be substituted.
NNFF	Royal Palm, Cuba	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	3:1
NAN	Royal Palm, Florida	<i>Roystonea elata</i>	3:1
NAN	Thatch Palm, Florida	<i>Thrinax radiata</i>	May not be substituted.
NNFF	Triangle Palm	<i>Neodypsis decaryi</i>	May not be substituted.
NNFF	Washington Palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	3:1
NNFF	Windmill Palm	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	May not be substituted.

Table 4.3.4.4. Street Trees

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/ RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN	American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	15-30	35-50	5B-9B	Evergreen
NAN	Bald Cypress	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	25-35	50-75	4A-10B	Deciduous
NNFF	Bismarck Palm	<i>Bismarckia nobilis</i>	12-16	30-60	10-11	-
NNFF	Bluff Oak	<i>Quercus austrina</i>	35-50	40-60	8A-9B	Deciduous
NAN	Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	15-25	15-25	9B-11	Evergreen

ORIGIN	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	SPREAD (FT)	HEIGHT (FT)	HARDINESS/RANGE	PERSISTENCE
NAN	Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstremia indica</i>	5-25	10-30	6B-10A	Deciduous
NAN	Dahoon Holly	<i>Ilex cassine</i>	15-25	25-40	7A-11	Evergreen
NNFF	Golden Trumpet Tree	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>	25-35	25-35	10A-11	Deciduous
NAN	Florida Maple	<i>Acer barbatum</i>	20-35	50-60	6B-9B	Deciduous
NNFF	Japanese Blueberry	<i>Elaeocarpus decipens</i>	30-40	30-40	8A-11	Evergreen
NAN	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	40-60	40-60	10B-11	Semi-Evergreen
NAN	Nuttall Oak	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	35-50	60-80	6B -8B	Deciduous
NAN	Winged Elm	<i>Ulmus alata</i>	30-40	45-75	6A-9B	Deciduous

Section 4.3.5. Prohibited Plant Species

Table 4.3.5.1. includes prohibited plant species in the City of North Port. The plant species included in this table shall not be planted within the City, nor shall any invasive exotic plant species in the most current Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Invasive Plant Lists, as amended.

Table 4.3.5.1. Prohibited Plant Species

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Air-Potato	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Arabian Jasmine	<i>Jasminum sambac</i>
Arrowhead Vine	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>
Asian Marshweed	<i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i>
Asian Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis multiflora</i>
Asparagus-Fern	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> (= <i>A. sprengeri</i> ; <i>A. densiflorus</i> misapplied)
Australian Almond	<i>Terminalia muelleri</i>
Australian Pine	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
Australian Pine	<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>
Bamboo Palm	<i>Chamaedorea seifrizii</i>
Bischofia	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>
Bowstring Hemp	<i>Sansevieria hyacinthoides</i>
Brazilian Jasmine	<i>Jasminum fluminense</i>
Brazilian Pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Burma Reed, Cane Grass	<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>
Caesar's Weed	<i>Urena lobata</i>
Calico Flower	<i>Aristolochia littoralis</i>
Carrotwood	<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>
Castor Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Cat's Claw Vine	<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>
Catclaw Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>
Chinaberry	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Chinese Brake Fern	<i>Pteris vittata</i>
Chinese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
Climbing Cassia, Christmas Cassia, Christmas Senna	<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> (= <i>Cassia coluteoides</i>)
Cogon Grass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (<i>I. brasiliensis</i> misapplied)
Coral Ardisia	<i>Ardisia crenata</i> (= <i>A. crenulata</i>)
Coral Vine	<i>Antigonon leptopus</i>
Day Jessamine	<i>Cestrum diurnum</i>
Devil-Tree	<i>Alstonia macrophylla</i>
Downy Rose-Myrtle	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>
Dwarf Papyrus	<i>Cyperus prolifer</i>
Earleaf Acacia	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>
Eurasian Water-Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
False Banyan, Council Tree	<i>Ficus altissima</i>
Flamegold Tree	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> ssp. <i>formosana</i> (= <i>K. formosana</i> ; <i>K. aniculata</i> misapplied)
Ganges Primrose	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
Gold Coast Jasmine	<i>Jasminum dichotomum</i>
Golden Bamboo	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Governor's Plum	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>
Green Hygro	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>
Guinea Grass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Inch Plant, Spironema	<i>Callisia fragrans</i>
Incised Halberd Fern	<i>Tectaria incisa</i>
Indian Rosewood, Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Jambolan, Java Plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
Jamiaca Nightshade	<i>Solanum jamaicense</i>
Japanese Clematis	<i>Clematis terniflora</i>
Japanese Climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> (= <i>P. lobata</i>)
Lantana, Shrub Verbena	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Lather Leaf	<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>
Laurel Fig	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> (<i>F. nitida</i> and <i>F. retusa</i> var. <i>nitida</i> misapplied)
Lead Tree	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>
Life Plant	<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i>
Limpo Grass	<i>Hemarthria altissima</i>
Melaleuca, Paper Bark	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
Mimosa, Silk Tree	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>
Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Napier Grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
Natal Grass	<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>
Nettle-Leaf Porterweed	<i>Stachytarpheta urticifolia</i> (= <i>S. cayennensis</i>)
Old World Climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium microphyllum</i>
Oyster Plant	<i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> (= <i>Rhoeo spathacea</i> , <i>Rhoeo discolor</i>)
Paper Mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>
Pará Grass	<i>Urochloa mutica</i> (= <i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)
Popcorn Tree, Chinese Tallow Tree	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (= <i>Triadeca sebifera</i>)
Pothos	<i>Epipremnum pinnatum</i> cv. <i>Aureum</i>
Puncture Vine, Burr-Nut	<i>Tribulus cistoides</i>
Purple Sesban, Rattlebox	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>
Red Sandalwood	<i>Adenanthera pavonina</i>
Rosary Pea	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>
Rose-Apple	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>
Rubber Vine	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>
Santa Maria (Names "Mast Wood," "Alexandrian Laurel" Used In Cultivation)	<i>Calophyllum antillanum</i> (= <i>C. calaba</i> ; <i>C. inophyllum</i> misapplied)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Sapodilla	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
Scaevola, Half-Flower, Beach Naupaka	<i>Scaevola taccada</i> (= <i>Scaevola sericea</i> , <i>S. frutescens</i>)
Sewer Vine, Onion Vine	<i>Paederia cruddasiana</i>
Shoebuttan Ardisia	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i> (= <i>A. humilis</i>)
Simple-Leaf Chaste Tree	<i>Vitex trifolia</i>
Sisal Hemp	<i>Agave sisalana</i>
Skunk Vine	<i>Paederia foetida</i>
Snowflake	<i>Nymphoides cristata</i>
Suckering Australian Pine	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>
Susumber, Turkey Berry	<i>Solanum torvum</i>
Sword Fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>
Thorny Eleagnus	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>
Torpedo Grass	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Tropical Almond	<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
Tung Oil Tree	<i>Aleurites fordii</i> (= <i>Vernicia fordii</i>)
Two-Flowered Passion Vine	<i>Passiflora biflora</i>
Two-Leaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum diphyllum</i>
Umbrella Plant	<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> (<i>C. alternifolius</i> misapplied)
Water-Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Waterlettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Waterspinach	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>
Wedelia	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (= <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>)
West Indian Marsh Grass	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>
Wetland Night Shade, Aquatic Soda Apple	<i>Solanum tampicense</i> (= <i>S. houstonii</i>)
Wild Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Winged Yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>
Woman's Tongue	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>
Wood-Rose	<i>Merremia tuberosa</i>
Wright's Nutrush	<i>Scleria lacustris</i>

Section 4.3.6. One-and-Two-Family Dwelling Landscaping

- A. **Generally.** Property owners shall maintain in perpetuity a minimum number of trees and shrubs on properties developed with one-and two-family structures.
- B. **Applicability.** The entirety of [Article III](#) applies to residential subdivision developments. However, individual one-and-two-family structures on pre-platted lots shall only be required to meet the landscaping standards of this Section and the previous Sections in this Article.
- C. **Shrubs.** A minimum of three (3) shrubs shall be planted or preserved for every 2,500 square feet of area lot area. Required shrubs shall be planted in the front yard.
- D. **Trees.** A minimum of two (2) canopy trees, or the equivalent combination of canopy and understory trees and palms, shall be planted or preserved for 7,500 square feet of lot area. At least one (1) canopy tree, or the equivalent number of understory trees and palms, shall be planted in the front yard. In no instance may understory trees and palms be substituted for all required canopy trees; at least one canopy tree shall be located on each parcel. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- E. **Lawns and Groundcover.** Turf, groundcover, shrubs, and landscape covering such as, but not limited to, mulch shall cover all ground not occupied by structures and paving or preserved ecological areas to provide ground stabilization and prevent washout. A minimum of 70% of the pervious surfaces on a residential property shall be greenspace. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision. Green space may consist of the following materials:
 - (1). **Lawns.** Grass areas shall be sodded with Florida-Friendly sod, except for parcels over one (1) acre in size. When residential parcels exceed one (1) acre in size, a minimum of 7,500 square feet of sod shall be provided, and the remaining area may be hydroseed or xeriscape. Sod installed must be viable, reasonably free of weeds, and capable of growth and development. Generally, sod strips shall align with tightly fitted, staggered joints without overlapping butts or sides. Hydroseed shall be well established to provide ground stabilization. If hydroseed fails to stabilize the ground in the permitted areas, sod will be required.
 - (2). **Vegetative Groundcover.** Vegetative groundcover may be utilized instead of or supplemental to grass lawns. Groundcover is generally defined as living plants designed to grow low to the ground, typically 1-foot or in less in height, and intended to stabilize soils and protect against erosion.
 - (3). **Synthetic Grass.** In limited areas, permeable, synthetic grass may be installed instead of or supplemental to vegetative grass; synthetic grass may not be used in yards visible from a right-of-way.
 - (4). **Other plant material.** Decorative shrubs, grasses, or edible plants may also be used as landscaping materials in any yard space.

Section 4.3.7. Foundation Landscaping

- A. **Generally.** Foundation plantings enhance the general aesthetics of development and help obscure potential undesirable elements of the foundation.
- B. **Size and Materials.** Foundation landscaping shall be at least 5-feet in width along the entire length of the building façade(s) visible from a right-of-way or other public area. The foundation landscaping shall consist

of shrubs and at least one (1) understory tree for every 20-feet in length. Trees may be clustered. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

Section 4.3.8. Parking Area Landscaping

- A. **Generally.** Landscaped areas shall be provided for vehicular use areas to provide visual and climatic relief from broad expanses of pavement and to channel and define logical areas for pedestrian and vehicular circulation.
- B. **Minimum Landscaped Area.** The landscape plan shall include a minimum of 10 square feet of parking area landscaping for every one (1) parking space and one (1) canopy tree per ten (10) parking spaces. Required buffers do not count towards this landscaping requirement.
- C. **Curbing.** Concrete curbing shall be provided within all parking areas. Wheel stops may be substituted for curbing where they abut required plantings or sidewalks.
- D. **Vehicle Encroachment.** Vehicles may not encroach into a required buffer or the required open space. The front of a vehicle may encroach upon any interior landscaped area or walkway when the area is at least 3½ feet in depth per immediately abutting parking space and protected by wheel stops or curbing. Two feet of such landscaped area or walkway may be part of the required depth of each abutting parking space.
- E. **Perimeter Landscaping.** The perimeter of all parking areas shall be landscaped. For the purposes of this Section, the width of vehicular ingress and egress lanes are excluded when determining the length of perimeter landscaping requirements.
 - (1). Parking areas visible from the right-of-way or another external public area shall include a 5-foot-wide landscaped strip around the parking area with a minimum of one (1) canopy tree per 35-linear feet or portion thereof. Trees within the perimeter landscape strip may be grouped, but the distance between trees or groups of trees shall not exceed 50-feet.
 - (2). A hedge, wall, or decorative fence at least 3-feet in height and 80% opaque shall be placed along the entire length of the perimeter landscaping area to prevent headlights from shining onto the street or other public areas. Parking areas abutting one-and-two-family structures shall include a minimum 4-foot-high solid masonry wall or opaque decorative fence to limit light pollution from headlights and screen the vehicle use area from the abutting property. The wall or fence shall span the entire length of the parking area that abuts a one-and-two-family use. Where this wall or fence requirement is applied to properties with existing mature shade trees, the wall or fence may be truncated and supplemented with trees and shrubs to achieve the required screening. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
 - (3). Perimeter landscaping for parking areas shall include at least one (1) pedestrian access point connecting to a public sidewalk and crosswalk for every 400-linear-feet of parking area frontage.
 - (4). The remaining area within the required perimeter landscaped strip shall be landscaped with accent plants, grass, ground cover, or other approved landscaping treatment.
- F. **Terminal and Interior Island Landscaping.** Each row of parking spaces shall end with terminal islands to separate parking from adjacent drive lanes. The terminal and interior islands shall meet the following criteria:
 - (1). Each island shall measure at least 10-feet in width by 18-feet in length per aisle of parking, measured from the inside of the curb;

- (2). No more than ten (10) parking spaces may be located between islands;
 - (3). All parking lot planting areas receiving trees shall have uncompacted coarse loam that is a minimum of 36-inches deep;
 - (4). A minimum of one (1) canopy tree required per terminal island; and
 - (5). The entire area of a terminal island shall be landscaped.
 - (6). This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- G. **Median Landscaping.** Parking areas shall include a minimum 10-foot-wide landscaped median in every other row of parking spaces. The landscaped medians shall provide the following:
- (1). Paved pedestrian pathway, following the applicable state and federal requirements and a minimum of 5-foot-wide, every 200-feet, with one (1) pedestrian walkway aligned with and perpendicular to the main entrance;
 - (2). One (1) canopy tree shall be required for each 35-linear feet of divider median;
 - (3). Landscaping materials to cover the portions of the median not covered by a pedestrian pathway; and
 - (4). Hedges in divider medians which separate parking areas from access drives to form a continuous hedge the full length of the divider median.
 - (5). This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

Section 4.3.9. Mechanical Equipment Landscaping

Mechanical equipment, visible from a public right-of-way or other public area, shall be landscaped with a continuous hedge. When the equipment is situated in a location unsuitable for vegetation due to lack of sun or insufficient size, a decorative fence or architectural screen, consistent with the design of the primary structure, may be used in place of the hedge. Landscaping shall be installed no less than 3-feet from the equipment to allow access, maintenance, and airflow.

Section 4.3.10. Fence and Wall Landscaping

- A. The exterior of any opaque fence, wall, or dumpster enclosure shall be landscaped with a minimum of one shrub for every 3-linear feet and one (1) under-story tree for every 25-linear feet.
- B. No blank wall or fence facade may exceed 16-linear feet. Blank facades shall be broken up with shrubs, vines, or other vegetative or architectural accents.

Section 4.3.11. Street Trees

- A. **Location.** Street trees shall be provided along the development site's street frontage and along private rights-of-way at intervals of not more than one (1) tree per 50-linear feet nor less than one (1) tree 100-linear feet, except where a tree planting will jeopardize the proper functioning of public utilities or would be placed too close to existing natural trees.
- B. **Installation timing.** Street trees shall be planted prior to the issuance of a construction completion certification.
- C. **Species.** Only tree species indicated as an appropriate street tree in [Table 4.3.4.4.](#) may be utilized as a street tree unless an alternative species is approved by the ULDC Administrator. Street trees must be drought-tolerant and have a medium to high wind tolerance.

Section 4.3.12. Buffers

- A. **Generally.** Buffers help mitigate potential incompatibilities between different land uses. New development is responsible for installing the appropriate buffer based on the zoning designation of the adjacent properties. No buildings, structures, principal, or accessory uses are allowed in the required landscape buffer areas.
- B. **Location.** Landscape buffers shall be placed abutting property line of the development site. When an easement disallows the installation of the buffer along the property line, the required buffer shall be placed as close to the property line as possible and adjacent to the easement.
- C. **Minimum Requirements.** Tables 4.3.12.1 and 4.3.12.2. provide the minimum buffer requirements. The minimum number of trees and shrubs is calculated per 100-linear feet. All landscaping materials shall meet or exceed the requirements described in [Section 4.3.1. through 4.3.4.](#)
- (1). **Berms.** Berms shall be graded to a smooth level to create a natural ground landscape. Berms shall be designed with a maximum slope of 3:1 plus a 2-foot minimum width at its crown, excluding the necessary base for a wall/foundation. The depth of the buffer yard may be reduced by 25% if:
 - a. The berm is landscaped so at least 75% of the raised area is planted with a combination of trees, shrubs, hedging, and ground cover, and the remainder of the berm is sodded; and
 - b. The berm is constructed in a curvilinear manner.
 - (2). **Walls and Fences.** Walls and fences shall be placed to maximize the landscaped area in the buffer unless the buffer includes a berm. When the abutting property has a wall or fence along the common property line, the developing property shall not include an additional fence or wall.
 - (3). **Landscape Material Placement.** When a buffer includes a wall or fence, it shall be placed so the required landscaping material is located on the outside of the wall or fence and in such a manner that adequate space for maintenance is provided.
- D. **Buffer Descriptions.**
- (1). **Type A Buffers.** An enhanced buffer that provides full separation between uses from the ground to over 8-feet in height. This buffer mitigates dust, noise, glare, aesthetics, and other potentially negative effects between properties.
 - (2). **Type B Buffers.** This buffer functions as an opaque screen from the ground to a height to over 8-feet in height to prevent visual contact between uses and create a defined separation. Type B buffers may utilize a wall or fence to provide visual screening between uses. When an 8-foot-tall fence is used instead of a 6-foot wall, a hedge shall be included in lieu of the shrub requirement.
 - (3). **Type C Buffers.** This buffer functions as a semi-opaque screen from the ground a height of 6-feet.
 - (4). **Type D Buffers.** This buffer functions as a visual obstruction and creates the impression of spatial separation without eliminating visual contact between uses. Type D buffers may include a decorative fence with a minimum height of 4-feet.
 - (5). **Type E Buffers.** This buffer functions as a basic edge demarcating individual properties with slight visual obstructions. Type E buffers may include a decorative fence with a minimum height 4-feet.

Table 4.3.12.1. Landscape Buffer Types

BUFFER TYPES	A	B	C	D	E
Names	Enhanced	Opaque	Semi-Opaque	Aesthetic	Basic
Minimum Width (FT)	50	35	20	15	10
Minimum Number of Canopy Trees	8	5	5	3	3
Minimum Number of Understory Trees	4	2	2	2	2
Minimum Shrubs	-	100	80	80	50
Hedge	Continuous	Continuous	-	-	-
Minimum Fence (FT)	-	8	6	0/4	0/4
Minimum Wall (FT)	6	6	-	-	-
Minimum Berm (FT)	5	3	-	-	-

E. **Buffer Matrix.** Table 4.3.12.2. defines the minimum required buffer type when a zoning district abuts a different zoning district, and along rights-of-ways. Nothing in this Section shall preclude an applicant from installing a buffer type exceeding the minimum standards.

- (1). The buffer requirement in the “AC” district below applies to all Activity Center zoning districts.
- (2). The buffer requirements in the “ROW” column below apply to public and private road rights-of-way which are classified as collector road or higher. When a new development is located on a road which does not have a collector road or higher classification, the buffer requirement shall be determined by the zoning district of the properties across the street.
- (3). Where parking lot landscaping requirements overlap with these buffer requirements, they shall be counted toward the perimeter buffer requirements.

Table 4.3.12.2. Buffer Matrix

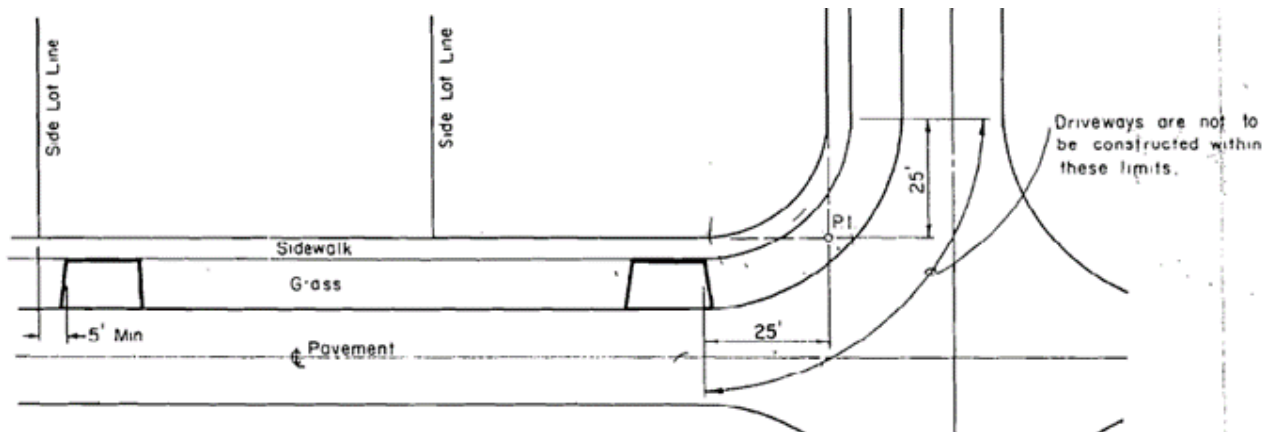
NEW	EXISTING														
	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	EC	C	GU	I-1	I-2	CT	COR	AC	V	ROW
AG	-	E	D	D	D	E	C	C	C	B	C	B	B	B	E
R-1	E	-	E	D	C	E	C	C	C	B	C	C	C	C	-
R-2	C	D	-	D	D	D	C	D	C	B	C	C	C	C	-
R-3	B	B	C	E	C	B	E	D	D	C	D	E	D	D	D
MH	C	C	C	C	E	C	B	C	C	B	C	C	B	B	C
EC	E	E	D	C	C	-	C	D	C	B	C	B	B	B	E
C	B	B	C	D	C	B	E	D	D	C	C	D	D	C	D
GU	C	C	C	D	D	D	E	E	D	C	C	D	D	D	E
I-1	B	B	B	B	B	A	C	C	E	C	B	C	C	C	D
I-2	A	A	A	B	B	A	B	B	D	E	B	B	B	B	C

NEW	EXISTING														
	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	EC	C	GU	I-1	I-2	CT	COR	AC	V	ROW
CT	C	D	D	D	D	C	D	D	C	B	-	D	D	D	E
COR	A	A	B	D	B	B	D	D	C	C	D	-	D	D	-
AC	A	A	B	C	B	B	D	D	D	D	B	C	E	C	-
V	A	B	B	C	B	B	C	D	C	C	B	C	C	E	B

ARTICLE IV. – DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Section 4.4.1. One-and-Two-Family Development

- A. **Applicability.** In addition to other applicable provisions of the ULDC, one-and-two family development are subject to the requirements of this Section.
- B. **One Residence per Parcel.** One (1) primary single-family residence may be constructed per parcel in the AG and R-1 zoning districts; this does not include accessory dwelling units. A parcel may be one (1) or many platted lots combined for tax purposes or unified by title.
- C. **Water and Sewer.** New one-and-two-family development shall connect to city water and sewer where available. When water and sewer are not available, well and septic may be utilized with a permit from the applicable state agency. The applicable state agency may have minimum separation requirements that cannot be met on a single, platted property. When City water or wastewater is not available on a property, the property owner should always verify the requirements with the applicable state agency to ensure a proposed development will fit on a specific property.
- D. **Culverts.** Culverts shall be permitted, designed, constructed, and inspected per the requirements specified in Section A.1.1. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.
- E. **Driveway.** All one-and-two-family development shall be connected to a right-of-way by a driveway of concrete, brick paver, or other material approved by the Public Works Department. Driveway aprons in the City right-of-way shall be constructed of impervious material, such as concrete, asphalt, or brick pavers. Driveways shall be designed as follows:
- (1). **Front-loaded garage.** When one-and-two-family residences have a front-loading garage, the driveway shall measure a minimum length of 18-feet between the garage and the property line and minimum width of 10-feet measured at the front property line.
 - (2). **Side-loaded garage.** When one-and-two-family residences have a side-loaded garage, the driveway shall extend to a minimum width 30-feet in front of the garage to allow for proper vehicular parking movement. The driveway may narrow to 10-feet at the property line.
 - (3). **Properties on Major Roads.** One-and-two-family development located on a right-of-way classified as a collector road or higher shall install a circular or hammerhead driveway to eliminate the need to back into the roadway. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
 - (4). **To Detached Garages or ADUs.** Gravel or another alternative material may be utilized within the property lines for driveway extensions.
 - (5). **Location and Separation.**
 - a. Access driveways shall be designed to intersect at right angles to the street.
 - b. Driveways in AG zoning districts shall have a vertical clearance of 15-feet and a minimum unobstructed width of 12-feet unless alternative access points exist for safe emergency vehicle access to the property.
 - c. Where feasible, a driveway should align with an existing driveway on the other side of the road. Major driveways on opposite sides of the road should be offset no less than 150-feet measured along the roadway center line of Driveway No. 1 to the center line of Driveway No. 2.
 - d. Driveways shall be no closer than 25-feet to any intersection as measured from the point of intersection of the property lines as indicated in the diagram below.



(6). **Driveway Technical Specifications.**

- a. Within the right-of-way, asphalt driveways shall have a minimum of 6-inch shell base, (Min LBR 100, 98% compaction by AASHTO T-180), stable subgrade, and 1-inch type S-3 or SP 9.5 asphalt concrete surface.
- b. Concrete driveways shall have a 6-inch × 6-inch #10 mesh with a minimum thickness of 4-inch 2500 psi concrete over a stable subgrade.

(7). **Site and Drainage Plan Requirements.** The site and drainage plan shall include, at a minimum, the following existing conditions:

- a. Property lines and dimensions, and adjacent edge of roadway.
- b. Front yard roadside drainage swale location; side and/or rear yard outfall ditch, R-ditch, or canal location; easement and right-of-way limits; and street name and legal description (lot, block, and addition).
- c. Location and invert grades of any drainage features (pipes, headwalls, etc.) within the confines of the property line extension to the road center line.
- d. All proposed improvements, structures, and driveway locations; septic system location, if applicable; and well location, if applicable.
- e. At least ten (10) existing grades referenced to either NGVD29 or NAVD88 set at the street center line along the extension of a side property line. The benchmark location shall appear on the site plan. The existing grades shall be those at the four (4) property corners and those along the side property lines opposite the extension of the proposed structure corner.
- f. The proposed drainage design shall include, at a minimum, the following proposed conditions; Elevations referenced to the same datum as the existing grades, depicting the proposed levels at points set forth above as well as a proposed first-floor grade for the structure.
- g. Stormwater runoff must drain from the rear lot line to the front drainage swale, except when the property is bound by a City-maintained drainage right-of-way. If the property is bound by a City-maintained drainage right-of-way, runoff will be allowed into those facilities.
- h. Arrows shall be used to depict the positive drainage of stormwater runoff from the rear to the front of the property. Arrows will show half the drainage to the rear and half to the front when the rear of the lot borders on a canal or other drainage feature.
- i. Shall have sufficient information to show no adverse effect of stormwater runoff from the proposed development of the lot onto adjacent properties. Positive drainage shall be demonstrated without causing adverse effects on-site or off-site.

- j. Location of silt screens and permanent and/or temporary piping, and the type of culvert pipe material.
- k. Slopes shall not exceed three to one (3:1) (horizontal to vertical).
- l. Where an adjoining property has a structure at a lower elevation than the proposed structure and the existing slope on the adjoining property is flat or sloping upward to the proposed structure, a swale shall be provided entirely on the subject property to ensure that positive drainage occurs across the proposed property without interference to drainage or cause flooding of the adjoining properties.
- m. Placement of retaining walls within the 6-foot side drainage easement will not be allowed, except as approved by the City.

(8). **Additional Drainage Plan Requirements.** Site and drainage plans shall be reviewed for compliance with drainage requirements. If after review and site visit it is determined that there is or will be adverse effects to adjacent lots, a resubmittal will be required as noted below:

- a. A topographic and boundary survey with topographic elevations on the proposed lot based on a NGVD29 or NAVD88 vertical datum signed and sealed by a Florida licensed surveyor and shall be conducted within 1-year of the application. Assumed elevations are not allowed. This requirement does not apply to General Development single-family platted lots or lots that are verified as not being in the floodplain prior to April 2010, pursuant to the approved official FEMA maps.
- b. Survey must include the proposed finished floor of the proposed structure, the elevations of the adjacent lots, and the finished floor elevation of any existing structures located on the subject parcel or adjacent lots when needed to show no adverse effects of stormwater flows to those lots.
- c. A new site and drainage plan shall be prepared and be signed, sealed, and dated by a Florida licensed professional engineer. The date of the drainage plan shall not exceed twelve (12) months from the date of submittal to the City. Proposed drainage plan for development of the lot shall include the following:
 - d. Finished floor elevations above latest FEMA base flood elevation maps (BFE).
 - e. Sufficient survey points and data shall be shown on site plan to demonstrate positive drainage on new lot and no adverse effects to adjoining developed or undeveloped lots. Positive drainage shall be demonstrated without causing adverse effect on-site or off-site. The proposed development of the lot shall not cause flooding of any adjacent properties.
 - f. A minimum of three (3) cross sections shall be included to span the entire lot and cover all sides of the lot. The cross sections shall extend sufficiently off-site to show how off-site runoff is diverted.
 - g. Shall show proposed side swales and backyard swales cross section on the drainage plan. The swales shall be sized with sufficient capacity to convey flow during a 10- year frequency 24-hour duration design storm event.

F. **Trash and Recycling Receptacles.** New one-and-two-family residences shall include a designated place to store trash and recycling receptacles, which shall be:

- (1). Located on a concrete pad measuring a minimum of 36-feet deep and 5-feet wide; and
- (2). Shielded from view from the right-of-way with a fence, wall, or vegetation.

- (3). This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- G. **Mechanical Equipment and Fuel Storage Tanks.** Ancillary mechanical equipment and storage tanks for propane, natural gas, or other material shall be located on the side or rear of the primary structure and shielded from view from the right-of-way with a fence, wall, or vegetation. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- H. **Garage.** Single-family development in the R-1 zoning district shall include a garage with minimum interior dimensions of 14-feet by 20-feet of unobstructed space.
- (1). Carports are prohibited as the sole vehicular storage area in the R-1 district. Carports may be permitted for single-family development in the other zoning districts when an enclosed storage area with a minimum size of 100 square feet is provided.
 - (2). No garage or storage area shall be used as living quarters unless another garage is constructed prior to conversion.
 - (3). An operable garage door capable of providing access to the garage by a motor vehicle is required.
 - (4). This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

Section 4.4.2. Transitional Design Elements and Compatibility

- A. Applicability. This Section is applicable to new development or redevelopment to a more intense use on properties rezoned by Ordinance No. 2024-13.
- B. **Transitional Design Elements.** To mitigate potential impacts on existing single-family homes, development applicable to this Section shall include the following transitional design elements:
- (1). The side setback shall be half the building height or the applicable setback in the zoning district, whichever is greater;
 - (2). Buildings that are more than twice the height of existing homes on an abutting property shall incorporate one (1) or more transitional height elements to transition the height of the new building to the height of the closest existing building. New development shall include the transitional height element at the approximate cornice or roof line of the nearest existing building. Where there is no extant building on adjacent property, the requirements of this subsection will not apply. Transitional height elements may include:
 - a. Cornices or other decorative elements that run the length and width of the building and project a minimum of 6-inches from the wall;
 - b. Upper story setbacks and offsets at the approximate cornice or roof line of the nearest existing building as provided above; and
 - c. Variations in roof planes;
 - d. Structures over 40-feet in height shall be stepped back a minimum of 10-feet on all facades facing a public right of way or abutting a residential district.
 - (3). Development applicable to this Section shall provide an enhanced buffer; the required buffer shall be increased to the next level included in [Table 4.3.12.2., Buffer Matrix](#). For example, if the required buffer is an "E" type buffer, a "D" type buffer would be required instead. In instances where an "A" type buffer is required, an additional 10-feet shall be added to the required buffer size.

Section 4.4.3. Activity Centers

- A. **Generally.** These regulations apply to all properties in Activity Center zoning districts (AC-1 through AC-10), except for one-and-two-family if developed on properties allowed in AC-6 per [Chapter 3, Article I, Section 3.1.2.E](#). This Section seeks to ensure that properties within an Activity Center have architectural interest and pedestrian-oriented design. The requirements below are in addition to the design standards in [Section 4.4.5](#).
- B. **Activity Center 9,** Central Parc will continue to be governed by the design standards incorporated in Ordinance No. 2019-09.
- C. **Blueway Connections.** The City's canals provide a natural barrier between land uses and provide opportunities for connectivity, recreation, and public space. Activity Centers located along waterways shall incorporate a common area along the length of the adjacent waterway, including pedestrian amenities such as gardens, seating, and walkways that connect the blue ways to the Activity Center's sidewalk system. These Blueway Commons areas shall be available to the public.
- D. **Building Step-Back.** Structures over 40-feet in height shall be stepped back a minimum of 10-feet on all facades facing a public right of way or abutting an R-1, R-2, or CT district. This regulation as it applies to R-1 and R-2 districts, will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- E. **Community Amenities.** Development in the Activity Centers shall include the following elements for the public benefit. North Port City Center Green (Pantone 567C) is preferred for right-of-way furniture and accents, but not required.
- (1). **Benches.** Benches shall be placed at least every 0.50-miles or 2,640-feet along all roadways.
 - (2). **Bicycle Racks.** Bicycle racks, able to accommodate at least two (2) bicycles, shall be placed with every bench.
 - (3). **Landscaped Planters.** Planters with a minimum height of 2-feet shall be placed along sidewalks and entryways at a ratio of two (2) planters for every 50-feet of building frontage. Planters shall be landscaped and irrigated in perpetuity to complement the rest of the landscaping on site.
 - (4). **Public Art.** Public Art shall be provided per [Section 4.4.4](#).
- F. **Crosswalks.** Brick pavers or stamped concrete shall be installed at all intersections, pedestrian crossings, and turn lanes on any arterial or collector roadway.
- G. **Entrances.** Main entrances shall face the public right-of-way to facilitate pedestrian-oriented design. Secondary entrances may be included in the building design to provide an entrance adjacent to parking or other common areas. All entrances shall be architecturally emphasized and covered with a minimum coverage depth of 10-feet and a width of 25-feet. Main entrances shall provide continuous coverage to weather and sun between adjacent entrances to allow patrons to safely walk from one entrance to another under cover whenever possible. Corner lots with frontage on one (1) or more public rights-of-way shall provide at least one (1) entrance per right-of-way with a maximum of two entrances per street. Entrances may be placed at an angle facing the intersection of the two rights-of-way to achieve compliance with this standard.
- H. **Glazing.** Activity Centers have additional glazing requirements, particularly on the first floor, to facilitate pedestrian-oriented design.
- (1). At least 50% of street-level façades of non-residential development shall provide the appearance of glazing or windows. A minimum of 50% of the street-level glazing shall be transparent. The bottom

of windows shall begin no higher than two feet above grade level, and the top of all windows and doors shall be no lower than eight feet above grade level. Taller windows are encouraged.

- (2). Facades above street level shall incorporate a minimum of 30% glazing.
 - (3). This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- I. **Utilities.** All utility infrastructure shall be underground; appurtenances and associated equipment, including, but not limited to surface-mounted transformers, pedestal-mounted terminal boxes, meter cabinets, telephone cable closures, and connection boxes may be located above ground.
- J. **Enhanced Design Elements.** Development in the Activity Centers shall be pedestrian-oriented to maximize environmental, economic, physical, and social health by incorporating the following elements:
- (1). **Build-to line.** Primary structures in the Activity Centers shall be a maximum of 15-feet from the front property line on internal spine roads and perimeter streets to maintain a consistent building façade. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
 - (2). **Minimum Frontage.** All development shall provide a minimum of 65% building frontage along the right-of-way. Walls of any height with architectural details consistent with the primary structure may be used to satisfy the frontage requirement. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
 - (3). **Parking.** Off-street parking spaces shall be located behind the front façade of the building.
 - (4). **Multi-modal transportation.** The streetscape design shall incorporate a multi-modal transportation model with sidewalks, protected bike lanes, and transit stops.

Section 4.4.4. Public Art

- A. **Generally.** The City of North Port intends to promote the aesthetic enrichment of the community by supporting the private acquisition, installation, and maintenance of public art on private property accessible to the public for citizens' and visitors' appreciation and enjoyment and to encourage the preservation and protection of existing works of art.
- B. **Applicability and Exemptions.**
- (1). Public art is required for commercial, multi-family, and mixed-use development in Activity Centers as follows:
 - a. New construction with a combined site and building construction value exceeding \$250,000.00; and
 - b. Existing development subject to repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or improvement, having a construction value exceeding 50% of the structure's fair market value calculated prior to commencement of construction.
 - (2). The following development types are exempt from public art requirements:
 - a. One- and two-family residential subdivisions.
 - b. Affordable housing wherein at least 20% of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 80% of the Sarasota County Area Median Income (AMI), or where at 50% of the dwelling units are affordable to families having incomes less than 120% of the Sarasota County average mean income.

- c. Sarasota County public facilities that incorporate public art pursuant to Sarasota County's public art program.
- d. Public facilities where funding sources prohibit art expenditures or other applicable regulations that discourage or prohibit public art.

C. Minimum Requirements.

- (1). Public art has a proportionate value of \$0.25 per square foot of gross building area, not to exceed \$150,000.00;
- (2). Public art must comply with the definition of public art in the Unified Land Development Code; and
- (3). Public art must adhere to the following themes:
 - (4). Animal or plant species native to Florida;
 - (5). Culturally, socially, or historically significant to the City of North Port, the region, or its persons; or
 - (6). Related to the architectural style of the Activity Center where the art is located.
- (7). Installation. Public art must be:
 - (8). Positioned on the development site outside a structure or building as a pedestrian amenity;
 - (9). Visible at all times from a public right-of-way, sidewalk, walkway, open space, or from privately owned publicly accessible open space; and
- (10). Located a minimum of 50-feet from freestanding signs. If site constraints prevent the placement of public art 50-feet from freestanding signs, the ULDC Administrator, or designee, may approve an exception, provided no visibility conflicts exist.

D. Additional Public Art. Additional public art is allowed on a development parcel, provided public art is not placed within an easement or visibility triangle.

E. Maintenance and Repair. To ensure public art maintains its integrity, the property owner must perform maintenance and repair as necessary. Failure to maintain public art constitutes a public nuisance.

F. Removal, Replacement, or Relocation.

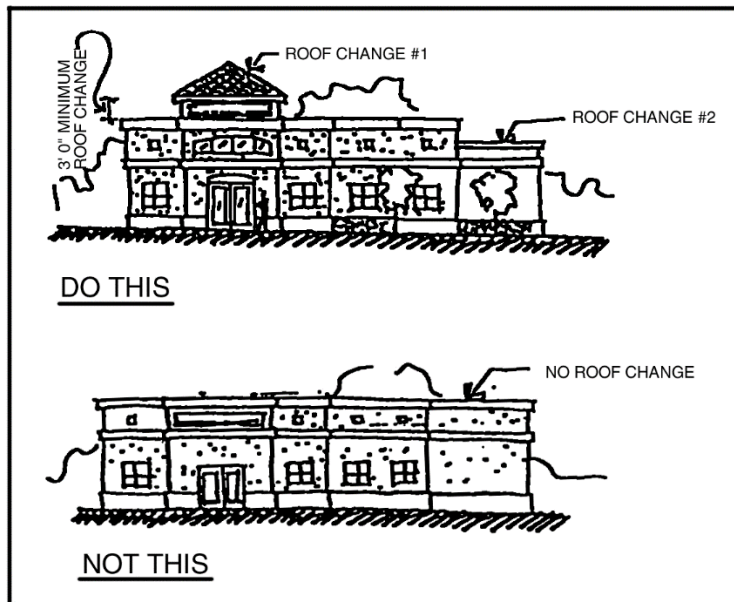
- (1). Removal of required public art is prohibited.
- (2). Replacement or relocation of public art requires application, review, and approval consistent with this Chapter's general requirements and procedures.
- (3). Relocated art must be positioned on the same property initially subject to public art regulations.

G. Public Art Fund. The public art fund established by Ordinance No. 2010-14 is reserved solely for the acquisition, transportation, installation, maintenance, and promotion of works of art displayed in the City. The City Commission must approve all expenditures from the fund after considering the Art Advisory Board recommendations. Any works of art purchased with such funds will remain the sole property of the City. The City must hold public art funds in an interest-bearing account separate from general revenue and deposit all accrued interest into the public art fund. The City must pay insurance costs from the City's general fund for public art located on public property.

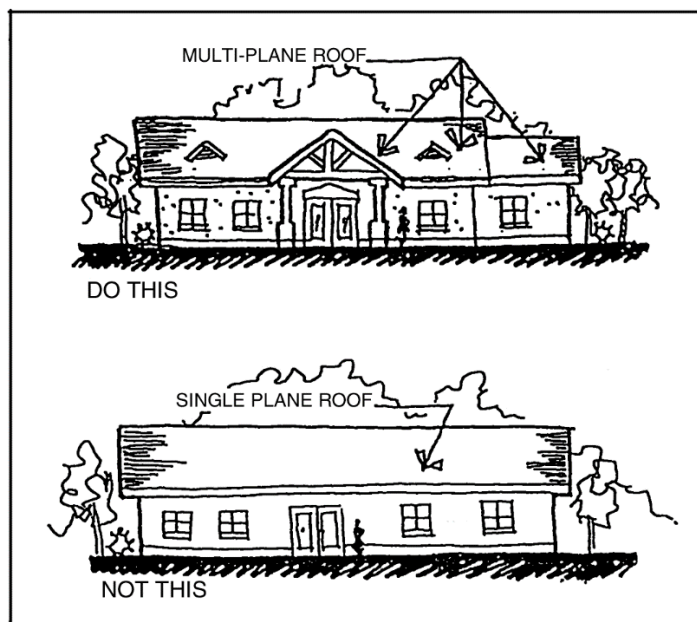
Section 4.4.5. Multi-Family, Non-Residential, and Mixed-Use Development

A. Generally. The appearance of multi-family, non-residential, and mixed-use development affects the aesthetic quality of the City. Development with minimal architectural features detracts from the City's image and character.

- B. **Applicability.** These regulations apply to all development except one-and two-family-residential, including development on properties with Activity Center zoning (AC-1 through AC-10). Where [Section 4.4.3](#), includes stricter requirements for Activity Centers, those standards will apply.
- C. **Building Height.** New buildings that are more than twice the height of any existing building within 300-feet shall be designed to provide a transition between buildings of lower height.
- D. **Corner Lots.** In addition to other requirements, corner lots at an intersection of two or more arterial or collector roads must be designed with additional architectural embellishments, such as corner towers, or other such design features, to emphasize their location as gateways and transition points within the community.
- E. **Dumpster and Compactor Enclosures.** Except where noted below, all sites with uses other than one-and-two-family attached, shall provide commercial trash receptacles in accordance with the regulations in this Section, in addition to the specifications in Section A.1.4. of the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.
- (1). **Screening.** Per the specification in Section A.1.4 of the [Appendix](#), all commercial trash receptacles shall be enclosed from view on at least three with an opaque swinging or sliding door concealing it from view. On the three sides that do not contain the gate, and landscaping per [Section 4.3.10.A](#).
 - (2). **Location.** Dumpster enclosures shall be located on the side or rear of the property with a minimum setback of 10-feet.
 - a. Commercial trash receptacles shall not be located on unimproved sites.
 - b. Compliance with technical standards in [Appendix](#), Section A.1.4. is required.
 - (3). **Maintenance.** All solid waste or other refuse, including recycling materials stored in commercial trash receptacles, shall be concealed by a lid attached that shall remain in the closed position unless materials are being placed into the receptacle or the receptacle is being serviced. No material shall be permitted to overflow the receptacle. All gates shall remain closed unless the receptacle is being serviced.
- F. **Entrance Features.** Public entrances shall be emphasized with architectural features and detailing that create a frame and definition. When a development is located on an arterial or collector street, the entrance shall be oriented toward the arterial or collector street.
- G. **Equipment Shielding.** Mechanical equipment shall be located on the roof and shielded from view on all sides, including the top, to ensure it is not visible from all rights-of-way, sidewalks, navigable waterways, and adjacent structures. In instances where equipment cannot be located on the roof, the equipment shall be shielded from view from the public by a 100% opaque wall or fence and landscaping.
- H. **Glazing.** Primary building facades and all facades facing a public right-of-way, alley, or navigable waterway shall have the appearance of a minimum of 30% glazing. Other facades shall have the appearance of a minimum of 15%.
- I. **Roof Treatment.** Variations in roof lines must be used, to add interest to, and reduce the massing of buildings. Roof features and materials must be in scale with the building's mass and complement the character of adjoining and/or adjacent buildings and neighborhoods. The following standards identify appropriate roof treatments and features.
- (1). **Roof edge and parapet treatment.** The roof edge and/or parapet must have a vertical change from the dominant roof condition, in two locations. At least one (1) such change must be located on a façade facing a public right-of-way.



- (2). Roofs must be designed to include at least two of the following requirements:
- Three or more roof slope planes per primary façade
 - Sloping roofs, which do not exceed the average height of the supporting walls, must have an average slope equal to or greater than 4V:12H but not greater than 12V:12H;
 - Additional vertical roof changes with a minimum change in elevation of 2-feet (flat roofs must have a minimum of two changes); or
 - Three-dimensional cornice treatment which must be a minimum of 10-inches in height with a minimum of three reliefs.



- (3). Prohibited roof types and materials. The following roof types are prohibited:
- Roofs utilizing less than or equal to a 2V:12H pitch unless utilizing full parapet coverage or mansard; and

- b. Mansard roofs except roofs with a minimum vertical distance of 8-feet and an angle between 45% and 70% from horizontal.
- J. **Wall Façades.** All primary facades of a building must be designed with consistent architectural style, detail, and trim features.
- (1). Buildings shall provide a minimum of three of the following building design treatments integrated with the massing and style of the buildings. All architectural details shall be of consistent and compatible colors, shapes, materials, and design.
 - a. Awnings or attached canopies;
 - b. Overhangs;
 - c. Porticos;
 - d. Arcades, a minimum of eight feet wide;
 - e. Peaked roof forms;
 - f. Windows;
 - g. Clock or bell towers; or
 - h. Any other treatment that the ULDC Administrator finds meets the intent of this Section.
 - (2). The design elements in the following standards must be integral parts of the building's exterior facade and must be integrated into the overall architectural style. These elements may not consist solely of applied graphics or paint.
 - a. **Blank walls.** Building walls and facades must avoid large blank wall areas by including at least three of the design elements listed below in a repeating pattern. At least one (1) of the design elements must repeat horizontally.
 - 1. Texture change;
 - 2. Material change;
 - 3. Architectural features such as bandings, bays, reveals, offsets, or projecting ribs.
 - 4. Building setbacks or projections; or,
 - 5. Pattern change.
 - b. **Materials.** Exterior building materials contribute significantly to the visual impact of a building on the community. They must be well-designed and integrated into a comprehensive design style for the project. The following exterior building materials cannot be used on more than 50% of the building facade area:
 - 1. Corrugated or reflective metal panels;
 - 2. Tile (prohibition does not apply to roofs);
 - 3. Smooth, scored, or rib-faced concrete block;
 - 4. Any translucent material, other than glass; or
 - 5. Any combination of the above.
 - c. Building trim and accent areas, consistent with the overall building, are limited to 10% of the affected wall area, with a maximum trim width of 24-inches.

- K. **Stormwater Areas with Fountains.** Retention ponds exceeding one (1) acre (43,560 square feet) in size shall be designed as an amenity that includes a fountain or a waterfall with night lighting and a stabilized perimeter walking path with benches, and bollard lighting.

ARTICLE V. – EARTHMOVING, DREDGING, AND STOCKPILING

Section 4.5.1. Generally

It is the intent of this regulation to preserve, protect, and improve the public health, safety, comfort, good order, appearance, and general welfare, and to conserve and to protect the natural resources within the City of North Port while promoting opportunities for responsible development including associated earthmoving activities.

Section 4.5.2. Prohibited Activities

- A. Oil or natural gas exploration or production.
- B. Any production that utilizes well stimulation.
- C. Phosphate mining and any other mining.

Section 4.5.3. Earthmoving, Incidental (Site Development and Infrastructure Plan Related)

A. Earthmoving.

The size, shape and orientation of earthmoving associated activities shall be designed in accordance with [Section 4.1.3.](#)

B. Required Submittals.

As described under Construction Plan application requirements description n [Chapter 2, Article III., Section 2.3.2.](#) of this ULDC.

C. Limitations.

Hauling of excavated material in excess of 1,000 cubic yards is only permissible with a special exception in the districts specified per the Use Standards tables in [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC. (See Borrow Pit, Minor, General, and Major and Conceptual).

D. Land Clearing Debris.

- (1). No land clearing debris shall be allowed to be placed or stored within 25-feet of the front, side, and rear property lines of the site under the following conditions:
 - a. The debris is piled together in one (1) single mass in only one (1) location on the site.
 - b. The pile of debris shall not exceed 6-feet in height.
 - c. The pile of debris shall be completely enclosed on all four (4) sides by a solid, non-opaque 6-foot high fence and shall include a gate for Fire Department access.
 - d. No burning of debris shall occur unless a valid permit has been secured from State, County and/or local jurisdictions where appropriate.
- (2). For all land clearing debris that won't be stored on the site under the conditions set forth above, said debris shall be removed completely from the site within 30-days of having been cleared.
- (3). Trees that are felled in the process of land clearing, may be mulched, and spread over the site, but shall not be buried in bulk. The mulched material may not be used to build a permanent berm.
- (4). Land clearing debris in any form may not be used for a business operation from the project site.

E. Stormwater Management System

A stormwater management system shall be provided for the adequate control of stormwater runoff and water quality treatment that originates within the earthmoving and stockpiling development parcel that flows onto or across the property from adjacent lands.

- (1). The characteristics of stormwater runoff shall approximate the rate, volume, quality, and timing of stormwater runoff that occurred under the site's natural unimproved or existing state, except that the first inch of stormwater runoff shall be treated in a retention/detention system or according to best management practices.
- (2). To the maximum extent practicable, natural systems shall be used to accommodate stormwater.
- (3). No surface water may be channeled or directed into a sanitary sewer.
- (4). The banks of retention and detention areas shall be sloped at a ratio of no greater than four (4) to one (1) in order to accommodate vegetation as shown on the closure plan.
- (5). Dredging, filling, clearing of vegetation, deepening, widening, straightening, stabilizing, or otherwise altering natural surface waters shall be prohibited unless the activity is in compliance with applicable regulations in [Chapter 6](#) of this ULDC.
- (6). Natural surface waters shall not be used as sediment traps during or after earthmoving.

F. Lakes and Ponds.

Ponds shall be constructed to meet the specifications in Section A.1.3. of the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.

G. Stockpiling.

Temporary storage of materials for future use in a construction project located on the same property is permissible in compliance with the following:

- (1). Stockpiles placement shall minimize nuisance to the public, with consideration given to storm water drainage routing, dust control, safety, and aesthetic appearance.
- (2). Stockpile material shall consist of clean earth fill (Type A), free of construction debris, vegetation, and other deleterious materials not suitable for fills.
- (3). BMPs must be in place around all stockpiles to prevent silt runoff and erosion control.
- (4). Maximum side slope for stockpiles four feet tall or less 1.5 (horizontal): 1 (vertical) and for stockpiles higher than 4 feet 2(horizontal):1 (vertical).

Section 4.5.4. Commercial Earthmoving (Borrow Pit) and Excavation

A. Generally

Except as provided in the Use Standards tables in [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC, commercial earthmoving, such as borrow pits or excavation, is only allowed after the approval of a special exception.

B. Applications

In addition to the Special Exception application requirements per [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.15.](#) of this ULDC, an applicant for an earthmoving approval shall submit the information required in Paragraph C. below based on the type of earthwork proposed as follows:

Type	Volume (yd ³) Type A Fill	Volume (yd ³) Type B-C Fill
General	1001—2,500	N/A
Minor	2,501—50,000	1 to 50,000

Type	Volume (yd ³) Type A Fill	Volume (yd ³) Type B-C Fill
Major ¹	>50,000	>50,000

¹Conceptual. A person may, as an option, apply for a Conceptual approval for excavations involving more than 50,000 cubic yards of Type A Fill, or more than 50,000 cubic yards of Type B or C Fill.

C. Application Submittal Requirements

(1). All Types:

- a. Legal description and property identification number (PIN) of the site to be permitted;
- b. Street address of the site, if any, and a vicinity map showing location of the site in relation to nearby roadways;
- c. Authorization for entry upon any portion of the site by County agents or employees for purposes of inspection for compliance with, and enforcement of, the provisions of this Article;
- d. Area of proposed Earthmoving in acres or square feet;
- e. Volume of Earthmoving in cubic yards;
- f. Proposed source and type of material for fill;
- g. Reason for Earthmoving;
- h. For Excavation projects greater than one (1) acre in size, a Littoral Zone plan, showing the proposed location(s) of the Littoral Zone(s) and a typical cross section, as well as demonstrating compliance with the applicable provisions of this Article;
- i. If wetland impacts are proposed, a wetland mitigation, monitoring, and maintenance plan prepared by a professional environmental consultant;
- j. If wetlands are onsite, a hydroperiod maintenance plan;
- k. If native habitats exist onsite, a Resource Management Plan prepared by a professional environmental consultant but containing the following:
 1. An identification of prohibited activities, including, but not limited to, Filling, Excavating, Alteration, trimming and/or removing of native vegetation within the preservation and conservation areas, as appropriate;
 2. An identification and description of Best Management Practices and proposed management activities to be conducted to maintain the habitats in their existing, enhanced, or restored condition, including measures to remove or eradicate and maintain exotic, nuisance, and invasive vegetation; prescriptive burns, roller-chopping, etc.;
 3. The time frames and intervals for implementation of the Resource Management Plan activities.
- l. A site plan clearly showing the boundaries of the property, map scale and north arrow, and the following information:

1. A site boundary and topographical survey clearly showing existing and proposed elevations, existing site features, easements, and rights-of-way;
 2. Proposed location(s) for Excavation and/or disposition of material;
 3. Proposed slopes, setbacks, method of dewatering and on-site retention for Excavation projects;
 4. Location and accurate boundaries of Wetlands, associated buffers and other native habitats;
 5. Septic tanks and drain fields within 100 feet of the edge of any Excavation or Wetland;
 6. Proposed method(s) to control erosion, including stabilization of excavated side slopes, Filled and Stockpiled areas;
 7. On-site and adjacent off-site stormwater flow patterns for existing and proposed conditions;
- m. For proposed fills or Stockpiles within 100-year floodplains only, a compensation plan prepared by a Florida Registered Engineer to demonstrate no net encroachment into the floodplain;
 - n. For projects that occur in areas with known historic resources or in areas with a moderate to high probability for the presence of historic resources, Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) per [Chapter 6, Article II., Section 6.2.2.](#) of this ULDC;
 - o. For all projects involving excavation, the location of all underground utilities in the vicinity of the proposed Excavation.

(2). Minor and Major Earthmoving applications, require the following additional submittals:

- a. A site plan (scale: 1-inch equals 200-feet or less). For earthmoving projects greater than 10,000 cubic yards the site plan shall be prepared, signed, and sealed by a Florida Registered Engineer.
- b. Identification of a designated Haul Route, if applicable;
- c. Evidence of existing road conditions along a designated Haul Route, if applicable, including photographs or videotape;
- d. Destination(s) of material to be transported for all fill removal (haul) applications;
- e. Test borings (to a minimum depth of 20 feet) showing the seasonal high-water table and type of materials to the depth of any proposed excavation;
- f. All water wells within 500-feet of the edge of any proposed excavation;
- g. Area of groundwater drawdown (for excavations where dewatering may occur within 200-feet of a wetland for a period greater than 30-days);
- h. A preliminary Closure Plan and Reclamation cost breakdown certified by a Florida Registered Engineer; and

(3). Conceptual Earthmoving applications require the following additional submittals:

- a. A Master Plan;
- b. Volume of excavation, stockpile, and/or fill in cubic yards;

D. Requirements for Excavations.

- (1). Borrow pits, artificial lakes and other excavations below the normal groundwater level designed to be left open upon completion shall be sufficiently graded to avoid flooding or erosion on any off-site property or public roads, and shall not be excavated within the following minimum setback areas (measured at top of bank of excavation):

- a. Excavations less than 10,000 cubic yards, 50-feet.
 - b. Excavations in excess of 10,000 cubic yards but less than 100,000 cubic yards in volume, 100-feet.
 - c. Excavations in excess of 100,000 cubic yards of volume, 200-feet
 - d. Within 200 feet of a Wetland where dewatering of an excavation in excess of 10,000 cubic yards will occur for a period greater than 30-days.
- (2). Structural and vegetative buffers may be required as necessary to prevent adverse visual, noise, vibration, dust, and safety impacts between potentially incompatible land uses.
 - a. Existing vegetation (excluding nuisance or exotic plant species) must remain in required setback areas, to the extent possible.
 - b. If existing vegetation is not sufficient to provide an adequate visual buffer, supplemental planting, berms, or berms with supplemental planting may be required.
 - (3). All Excavated areas shall have side slopes no steeper than one-foot vertical drop for each four feet of horizontal distance to a minimum depth of two feet below normal water level (NWL). Below this depth, the side slopes shall be no steeper than one-foot vertical drop for each two feet of horizontal distance. All excavated ditches and swales along roadways shall have side slopes no steeper than one-foot vertical drop for each four feet of horizontal distance. The back slopes of these ditches and swales shall be no steeper than one-foot vertical drop for each three feet of horizontal distance. These standards are intended to be minimal sloping requirements, providing for maximum permissible steepness of the side slopes. The Applicant may opt to create more gradual side slopes for safety purposes.
 - (4). The depth of an excavation shall not exceed 20 feet and shall not penetrate any rock strata or other aquiclude.
 - (5). All ongoing excavations shall be maintained by securing the property (e.g., fencing).
 - (6). During and upon completion of excavation and prior to expiration of the earthmoving authorization, sediment shall be stabilized, and erosion controlled. Sediment shall not be allowed to encroach into wetlands, watercourses, or adjacent properties.
 - (7). Receiving waters shall not exceed a turbidity level of 29 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU's) above natural background.
 - (8). If evidence of the existence of historic resources is discovered during earthmoving activities (e.g., shell middens, aboriginal or historic pottery), all work shall cease in the area of effect and the permittee or shall contact the ULDC Administrator per [Chapter 6, Article II., Section 6.2.5.](#) of this ULDC. If any human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are discovered, all work in the area shall cease and the permittee North Port Police Department, the Sarasota County Coroner and the ULDC Administrator within two working days.
 - (9). There shall be no unconfined emissions of particulate matter arising from earthmoving activities, beyond the boundary lines of the property for which an earthmoving permit has been issued, including any designated haul route.
 - (10). Upon completion of the excavation or prior to expiration of the operation the excavation shall be left in a free-form configuration. Square or rectangular designs are not permissible. The banks shall be grassed to prevent erosion. Spoil piles or stockpiling of material shall be removed from or spread

upon the site. All site cleanup and stabilization activities shall be completed prior to the expiration of the authorization.

E. Stockpiling

Stockpiling. Stockpiling of Types B, C and D Fills generated on-site shall not last longer than 180-days. Additionally, Stockpiling shall also meet the following requirements:

- (1). Only Stockpiling of Type A Fill on the site of its origination is allowed without first obtaining authorization in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
- (2). On-site recycle facilities may stockpile Type B, C, or recyclable Type D Fill.
- (3). Stockpiles of Types A, B or C Fill shall be stabilized (e.g., grassed) and secured (e.g., fencing).
- (4). Burying and Filling. No burying or Filling of Type B, C, or D Fills, including yard trash, shall occur except in a Landfill or Type D landfill.

F. Roadway Impacts and Mitigation

Hauling operations shall not generate dust or noise at levels that create, in the sole determination of the City, a nuisance to adjacent property owners along unpaved roads. Permits for new or existing excavations shall not be issued to haul 10,000 cubic yards or more of material on unpaved roads adjacent developed residential areas. The permittee is responsible for mitigation of impacts on the haul route arising from activities authorized under a development order. Required mitigation measures shall be determined by the City on a case-by-case basis, and may include any or all the following:

- (1). Cleanup of materials over spills;
- (2). Shoulder grading;
- (3). Pavement patching;
- (4). Pavement reconstruction;
- (5). Pavement maintenance, including resurfacing;
- (6). Traffic safety improvements such as signage, striping, barrier rails, turn and/or acceleration lanes with tapers, all meeting AASHTO standards; and
- (7). Watering and other dust control measures.

G. Bonds and Financial Assurances

Upon approval and before commencement of construction, performance and reclamation bonds shall be provided by the owner or designated assignee of property upon which earthmoving is proposed. Bonds, in a form acceptable and payable to the City, shall be required as hereinafter described, to ensure compliance with all the terms and conditions of the permit and that all site stabilization and other actions required by this Article and within any approved closure plan meeting the requirements of this Section are performed during and upon completion of the permitted activities. Bonds, or portions thereof, shall remain in effect until the project or closure of an earthmoving operation is successfully completed in accordance with the requirements herein. Partial release or reduction of a reclamation bond can be requested upon City acceptance of completed reclamation measure(s). The portion of the bond held for any mitigation or Littoral Zone project shall be returned to the permittee only when deemed by the ULDC Administrator. The portion of the bond set aside to guarantee success of any mitigation area or littoral zone shall extend beyond permit expiration, until such time as the area is deemed successful.

- (1). For a General Earthmoving authorization, a minimum performance bond of \$1,000.00 per 1,000 cubic yards is required.
- (2). For a Minor Earthmoving authorization, a minimum performance bond of \$2,000.00 per 1,000 cubic yard is required.
- (3). For a Major Earthmoving authorization, a reclamation bond shall be required.
 - a. The bond shall total 120% of the amount necessary to complete each component of reclamation specified within an approved closure plan meeting the requirements of this Article as certified by an engineer registered in the State of Florida. The total bond shall be itemized according to the respective reclamation measure, including any earthmoving associated with up-front mitigation.
 - b. For a Major Earthmoving authorization, a roadway performance bond shall be required whenever more than 50,000 cubic yards of Type A Fill is removed from the site or hauling more than 50,000 cubic yards of Type B or C Fill using a designated Haul Route. A bond in the amount of \$72,000.00 per mile along the haul route is required. This amount may be applied as determined necessary by the City to affect repair of any damage to the haul route arising, in the sole determination of the city, from hauling activities performed under the authorization.

H. **Annual Monitoring Reports**

Major and Conceptual Earthmoving authorizations shall submit an annual report, due on the annual anniversary of development order issuance to include the following:

- (1). The limits of the earthmoving activities, the current active earthmoving areas, and the proposed limits for the coming year shown, including the distances between required preserved native habitats and current and proposed excavation limits;
- (2). Estimates of in-place earthmoving volumes during each of the previous years and an estimate for the coming year;
- (3). A report with sufficient detail to demonstrate compliance with applicable regulations and conditions;
- (4). Any other information requested by the ULDC Administrator to assist in their review of specific compliance concerns.

ARTICLE VI. – FIRE SAFETY

Section 4.6.1. Generally

This Article and the regulations contained in [Chapter 26 of the City Code](#) establish the fire and life safety standards for the City's built environment.

Section 4.6.2. Fire Hydrants

- A. **Locations.** Fire Hydrants shall be located according to the following:
- (1). Fire hydrants in non-residential, mixed-use, and multi-family (three (3) or more attached units) subdivisions and developments shall be spaced no greater than 400-feet apart, as measured by hose lay along the street.
 - a. Isolation valves shall be installed in non-residential, mixed-use, and multi-family subdivisions pursuant to City of North Port Utilities Standards for water and wastewater systems.
 - (2). Fire hydrants in single-family or single-family attached (not more than two (2) units) residential subdivisions and developments shall be spaced no more than 800-feet apart, as measured by hose lay along the street.
 - a. In single-family residential subdivisions and developments, isolation valves shall be installed at intervals so that no break or repair shall necessitate shutting down a length of pipe greater than 800-feet.
 - (3). All efforts shall be made to locate fire hydrants at intersections.
- B. **Public Hydrants.** The developer shall bear the cost of fire hydrant installation. After installation, inspection, and testing, fire hydrants shall be dedicated to the City of North Port Utilities Department for maintenance.
- C. **Private Hydrants.** Privately owned fire hydrants shall be installed only with the approval of the Fire Rescue District and North Port Utilities Department.
- (1). Hydrants shall be installed per NFPA 14 and North Port Utilities Department specifications. Maintenance shall be conducted on an annual basis and include painting. Per NFPA 25, the owner, association, or representative shall forward the maintenance, inspection, and testing certification to the City of North Port Fire Rescue District.
- D. **Hydrant Clearance.** The minimum clearance around all fire hydrants shall be 7.5-feet on each side, 7.5-feet in front, and 4-feet in the rear.
- (1). There shall be a minimum 18-inches of clear height from the finished grade to the center of the pumper nozzle nut.
- E. **Traffic Markers.** The developer shall affix blue traffic markers per the standards of the most current Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Standard Plans for Typical Placement of Raised Pavement Markers for all new fire hydrants.
- F. **Dry hydrants.** Where required by the Fire Rescue District, subdivisions and commercial development projects without a central water system shall conform to the following standards:
- (1). Dry hydrant drafting point assemblies shall be provided when bodies of water are available. Dry hydrant placement shall be with the approval of the Fire Chief or designee and shall be designed by a Florida registered engineer in accordance with NFPA 1231, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting.

(2). The Engineer shall certify the water availability.

Section 4.6.3. Water Supply

A. **Distribution system capabilities.** The distribution systems shall be capable of delivering fire flows listed in the table below, in residential areas consisting of one- and two-dwelling units not exceeding two (2) stories in height:

DISTANCE BETWEEN BUILDINGS (FEET)	NEEDED FIRE FLOWS (GALLONS PER MINUTE)
OVER 100	500
31—100	750
11—30	1,000
10 OR LESS	1,500

- (1). The procedure determining fire flow requirements for Non-residential, Mixed-Use, and Multi-Family shall be in accordance with The Florida Fire Prevention Code. Delivery capability shall be a minimum standard required, in addition to domestic requirements, at a residual pressure of not less than twenty (20) pounds per square inch.
- (2). The water mains should be interconnected with a maximum distance between intersecting mains 1,760-feet. The City Utility Director may require larger diameter mains for long lines that are not connected to other mains at intervals close enough for proper mutual support.
- (3). Sufficient storage or emergency pumping facilities shall be provided to such an extent that the minimum fire flows will be maintained. On curbed streets, the curb shall be appropriately marked to indicate the point where the water line crosses to each abutting lot. Valves shall be installed at intervals so that no break or repair shall necessitate shutting down a length of pipe greater 400-feet, as measured along the street in for Non-residential, Mixed-Use, and Multi-Family subdivisions, or greater than 800-feet in single-family residential subdivisions.

B. Subdivisions, Non-residential, Mixed-Use, and Multi-Family development without a central water system shall also conform to the following additional regulations:

- (1). Said developments shall have a fire-protection system designed by a Florida licensed engineer in accordance with NFPA 1231, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting.
- (2). Water for fire protection shall be made available on the fire ground at a rate not less than the required fire flow.
- (3). When bodies of surface water are available, drafting points consisting of a dry hydrant assembly with 8-inch pipe and Fire Department connections shall be provided. A Florida licensed professional engineer shall certify the water availability to withstand the 50-year drought.
- (4). Drafting points shall be spaced at approximately the same intervals of length as required for fire hydrant spacing and shall be approved by the "Authority Having Jurisdiction" (AHJ).

Section 4.6.4. Fire Rescue Access During Construction

A. Primary Access Roads.

- (1). The primary access road shall generally extend to within 100-feet of the construction areas and, as such construction progresses, shall extend to provide consistent emergency access. The entry roadways shall be a minimum of 20-feet wide, stabilized base compacted to 90% density with a Limerock Bearing Ratio (LBR) of 80. The access road shall support the imposed loads of fire apparatus with a minimum weight of 40 tons.
- (2). The fire hydrant system shall meet the minimum spacing and distancing requirements outlined in [Section 4.6.2.](#) and be fully activated within 400-feet of the construction area, measured along the road (800-feet in single-family home developments), prior to combustibles arriving on site. As construction progresses, the fire hydrant system shall be extended to provide a consistent water supply for fire suppression.

B. Secondary Access Roads. Secondary and other access roadways shall be maintained throughout construction for access to the property. The secondary access roadways shall be constructed to the same criteria as the primary access and shall support the imposed load of a fire apparatus of at least 40 tons.

- (1). The entry point shall be designated by a sign with 6-inch letters: "FIRE RESCUE ACCESS POINT."
- (2). The sign must be reflective, weather resistant, and suitable for the environment and measure 12-inches by 18-inches with a white background and red letters. The Sign shall be visible from the nearest major road to the project.
- (3). If the roadway is longer than 100-feet, red survey stakes shall be used to delineate the roadway. Stakes shall be reflective, weather resistant, and suitable for the environment, with a minimum offset of 30-feet on both sides of the roadway.
- (4). If required by the AHJ at the secondary access road, a water source shall be provided within 400-feet of construction (measured by hose lay) to provide a consistent water supply for fire suppression.
- (5). The water supply shall be approved by the AHJ.
- (6). On all access drives (paved or unpaved), all construction traffic shall park on one (1) side of the street to maintain a minimum 12- foot-wide clearance for emergency vehicles.

C. Design. With the approval of the AHJ, access roads of stabilized base covered with turf or decorative pavers designed by a professional engineer, clearly delineated with approved signage, may be permitted.

Section 4.6.5. Roadways, Parking Lots, and Driveways

A. Access Points. New subdivisions and developments shall have a minimum of two (2) fully functional access drives, remotely located from one another, as determined by the AHJ. Where feasible, the access drives shall not be accessed from the same roadway. Residential subdivisions and developments with fewer than 100 dwelling units shall provide one (1) fully functional access drive and one (1) emergency access drive into the community. The single access drive shall meet the requirements in [Section 4.6.4.A.](#) Fire Rescue Access During Construction, Primary Access Road. The emergency access drive shall meet the requirements in [Section 4.6.4.B.](#) Fire Rescue Access During Construction, Secondary Access Road. The AHJ shall have the authority to require additional measures when necessary to ensure public safety.

- (1). A minimum vertical clearance of 13-feet, 6-inches is required.

- (2). Roadway, parking lot and driveway turning radii shall be designed to standards included in Section A.1.2. in the [Appendix](#) and in [Chapter 4, Article X.](#) of this ULDC, and all other applicable regulatory documents as amended.
 - (3). The Engineer of Record shall submit drawings clearly indicating vehicle stacking and turning radii of all roads, entrances, cul-de-sacs, and parking lots.
- B. **Dead-End Roads.** Dead-end roads shall provide appropriate turning space for fire apparatus per the requirements in this Section.
- (1). Dead-end fire department access roads longer than 150-feet shall provide appropriate turning space for fire apparatuses. Acceptable turnarounds include cul-de-sac, T-turn, or Y-turn.
 - a. The paved surface of a cul-de-sac turnaround shall have a centerline radius of no less than 50-feet.
 - b. The paved surface of a T or Y turn shall have a depth of no less than 40-feet.
 - (2). Dead-end roads shall not exceed 1,200-feet and shall provide appropriate turning space for fire apparatus. Acceptable turnarounds include cul-de-sac, T-turn, or Y-turn.
 - a. The paved surface of a cul-de-sac turnaround shall have a centerline radius of no less than 50-feet.
 - b. The paved surface of a T or Y turn shall have a depth of no less than 40-feet.

Section 4.6.6. Fire Lanes and Fire Department Accessibility to Buildings

- A. **Fire Lanes.** Fire lanes shall be provided for all non-residential, mixed-use, and multi-family development per the requirements in this Section.
- (1). Required fire lanes shall be provided with the inner edge of the roadway no closer than 10-feet and no farther than 30-feet from the building. Fire lanes shall extend a minimum of 30-feet on each side of a public entrance or unit of a building.
 - a. Fire lanes shall have a surface designed to accommodate fire apparatus with a minimum weight of 40 tons.
 - b. Buildings having ramps or other elevated roadways shall have posted weight limit signs.
 - (2). All fire lanes shall have a minimum width of 12-feet.
 - a. All fire lanes shall be completely outlined with yellow traffic paint by a stripe of 8-inches minimum width and diagonal striping a minimum of 4-inches wide, at least 4-feet on center, to the curb line.
 - b. The curb, or the line of the curb, shall be painted yellow for the entire length of the fire lane. Within the stripes shall be the words "FIRE LANE - NO PARKING" in block letters of no less than 12-inches in height with a minimum 3-inch stroke, directly in front of the entry/exit doors.
 - c. All pavement lettering shall be 90-mil thick thermoplastic.
 - (3). Fire lanes shall also be marked with freestanding signs with the wording: "NO PARKING - FIRE LANE - BY ORDER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT."
 - a. Signs shall be reflective, weather resistant, and suitable for the environment and be 12-inches by 18-inches with red letters on a white background and shall be a maximum of 7-feet in height from the roadway to the bottom of the sign.

- b. The signs shall be within sight of the traffic flow, shall be readable from both directions and shall be a maximum of 50-feet apart.
- (4). Areas around FDC's shall be considered fire lanes.
- a. This area shall have a minimum width of 15-feet (7.5-feet on each side of the FDC) and shall be completely outlined with yellow traffic paint by a stripe of 8-inches minimum width with diagonal striping a minimum of (4-inches wide and at least four 4-feet on center, to the curb line.
 - b. The curb, or the line of the curb, shall be painted yellow for the entire length of the FDC fire lane. Within the stripes shall be the words "FDC - NO PARKING" in block letters of no less than 12-inches in height with a minimum 3-inch stroke.
 - c. All pavement lettering shall be 90-mil thermoplastic.
 - d. All FDC's shall have a sign posted 18-to-24-inches above the appliance and not more than 4-feet directly behind the FDC. The sign shall be reflective, weather resistant, and suitable for the environment and have the letters "FDC" in 6-inch red letter on a white background.

B. Building Access.

- (1). In buildings up to two (2) stories, at least one (1) elevation (side) of each building shall be accessible to the fire department.
- (2). In buildings two (2) stories to four (4) stories, up to a maximum height of 50-feet, at least two (2) elevations (sides) of each building shall be accessible to the fire department.
- (3). In buildings greater than four (4) stories or over 50-feet in height, at least three (3) elevations (sides) of each building shall be accessible to the fire department.

ARTICLE VII.—LIGHTING

Section 4.7.1. Generally.

- A. **Purpose.** Lighting is essential to building design and site safety and navigation. This Article ensures all exterior lighting is designed, installed, and maintained to provide safe, convenient, and efficient lighting to city residents and visitors while decreasing the impacts of ambient lighting on the natural sky by establishing maximum intensities of lighting and controlling glare from lighting fixtures. The City strives for Dark Skies per the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.
- B. **Applicability.** The provisions of this Section shall govern outdoor lighting (or "exterior lighting") for all development and redevelopment in the City. Lighting shall be designed in a consistent and coordinated manner for the entire project. Lighting shall accent key architectural elements or emphasize landscape features and shall be designed and installed to avoid creating hot spots, glare, or nuisance.
- C. **Exemptions.** The following development types are exempt from the City's lighting requirements:
- (1). Single-family detached and attached units;
 - (2). Lighting for bridges, flags, and public buildings;
 - (3). Landscape and decorative lights with lamps of sixty (60) watts or less, or the functional equivalent of sixty (60) watts or less;
 - (4). Temporary holiday or event lighting;
 - (5). Lighting required by federal, state, or local laws and regulations;
 - (6). Work in the public right-of-way; and
- D. **Lighting and Photometric Plans.** Lighting and photometric plans shall be required during the review of any Site Development and Infrastructure Plan to determine consistency with these regulations. Unless otherwise exempt, it is a violation of this Section to install or operate outdoor lighting without first obtaining lighting plan approval and subsequent permits.

Section 4.7.2. Outdoor Lighting Standards

- A. **Footcandles.** Illumination levels may not exceed 0.5 footcandles at the property line where the neighboring property is a residential use or is zoned for residential use. Illumination levels may not exceed 1.0 footcandles at the property line for all other uses. Fixtures shall be installed with shields and reflectors to avoid glare and light spilling onto neighboring properties.
- B. **Light Fixtures.** All outdoor lighting fixtures shall be installed in such a manner that the source of each individual light is shielded, positioned, and maintained so as not to be visible off the premises and conform to the following regulations:
- (1). All fixtures, including security lighting, must be cutoff fixtures.
 - (2). All fixtures must be incorporated into the building or site as an integrated design element with common or complementary style, material, and color.
 - (3). Fixtures may not be tilted towards adjacent properties.
 - (4). Sag lenses, convex lenses, and drop lenses are prohibited.
 - (5). Floodlighting is prohibited except for non-retail industrial uses where the floodlight is internal to the site and cannot be seen from adjacent public rights-of-way and neighboring residential uses or zoning districts.

- (6). Fixtures that decoratively light a building or wall may not light above the parapet of the building or the top of the wall and may not produce glare or spill light.
- C. **Time Controls and Motion Detectors.** Lighting on non-residential sites must include time controls. The time controls must dim all outdoor lights by at least 50% of normal illumination levels within 1-hour of the close of business on the site. The lights must remain dimmed until the business re-opens in the morning, or the automatic light sensors switch the light off in the morning. Where a site includes more than one (1) business, the time controls must dim the lights associated with each discrete place of business within the hour of the respective business closing to the public, but common area lighting may remain fully lit until the last onsite business closes. This requirement does not apply to businesses that operate 24-hours a day. Dimmed lights may return to full luminance for no more than 30 seconds if triggered by a motion detector. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- D. **Light Sensors.** All outdoor lighting must include light sensors that automatically turn lights off when daylight exceeds 85% of the ground-level luminance of the fixture. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- E. **Height.** Light fixtures may not exceed 30-feet in height when located within a parking lot and may not exceed 15-feet on the exterior of the parking area or anywhere else. Height shall be measured from the finished grade to the top of the fixture. Industrial uses at least 500-feet from a residential use or residential zoning district, measured between property lines, may include fixtures up to 50-feet in height to illuminate roads or berths used by trucks. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
- F. **Design.**
- (1). **Parking lots.** Parking lot lighting must be coordinated with the parking lot's landscaping to avoid conflict in layout. Parking lot lighting must conform to the following regulations:
- a. Lamps must be metal halide, compact fluorescent, LED, or a source that produces a CRI of 65 or greater. Wattage may not exceed 400-watts per bulb unless necessary to illuminate roads or berths used by trucks at industrial uses not within 500-feet of a residential use or residential zoning district (measured between property lines).
 - b. Illumination levels outside the radius of all light poles must range between 0.6 and 3.6 footcandles. For purposes of this part, the radius of a light pole equals the height of the pole or 20-feet, whichever is greater. Each light pole's radius must be shown on its respective outdoor lighting plan. Areas of a parking lot adjacent to a building canopy, porte-cochere, or other illuminated building overhangs may exceed 3.6 footcandles if the luminance otherwise complies with this Article.
 - c. Light poles must be spaced apart from each other at least 2.5 times the height of the pole.
 - d. Decorative acorn-type fixtures may not exceed 18-feet in height and may not exceed 250 watts per bulb. Acorn-type fixtures must have a textured, clear lens and globe, frosted phosphor-coated bulbs, and an internal louvered optical system or refractor-type glass globes that meet the cutoff standards of this part. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

- (1). **Roadways.** Street lighting, sidewalk, pedestrian ways, and bicycle lane illumination levels will be subject to the [Florida Green Book Standards](#).
- (2). **Walkways, bikeways, and trails.** Walkways, bikeways, and trail lighting must conform to the following regulations:
 - a. Fixtures must be decorative in appearance, style, and finish.
 - b. Lamps must be metal halide, compact fluorescent, LED, or a source that produces a CRI 65 or greater. Wattage may not exceed 100-watts per bulb.
 - c. Illumination levels outside the radius of all light poles must range between 0.2 and 2.5 footcandles. Nature trails, walkways, and bikeways may be exempted from this minimum illumination level by the ULDC Administrator that the natural environmental objectives and purposes of the trail, walkway, or bikeway would be unreasonably compromised by this minimum lighting requirement and that the location and environmental design of the trail, walkway, or bikeway reasonably provide natural surveillance and otherwise protects public safety.
- (3). **Canopied areas for vehicles.** Light fixtures in canopied areas for vehicular use, such as drive-through facilities at banks and restaurants, gas stations, porte-cochere, and building canopies and awnings within vehicle use areas, must be recessed or cutoff fixtures. Light fixtures in canopied areas for vehicles shall conform to the following regulations:
 - a. Lamps must be metal halide, compact fluorescent, LED, or a source that produces a CRI of 65 or greater. Wattage may not exceed 250-watts per bulb.
 - b. Illumination at ground level under canopies may not exceed twenty (20) footcandles.
 - c. Canopy fascia's may not be internally lit.
 - d. Luminaires in canopies may not rely on surrounding structures, including the canopy edge, for required shielding.
- (4). **Outdoor automobile dealerships.** Illumination at the ground level of outdoor display areas for products such as automobiles, recreational vehicles, motorcycles, and boats, may not exceed 40 footcandles for display rows adjacent to external rights-of-way and may not exceed 24 footcandles for all other areas. Illumination at the ground level of all other outdoor areas of the dealership may not exceed ten (10) footcandles.
- (5). **Fire Lanes and Driveways.** Illumination at the ground level of fire lanes and driveways may exceed the applicable maximum value provided by this part if the ULDC Administrator finds that strict compliance with the maximum value would create an unreasonable safety hazard, but in no event may the illumination level 5-footcandles unless the applicable maximum value is greater.
- (6). **Awnings.** Back- and rear-lit awnings are prohibited. Awnings may be lit from above or from the front by fixtures that meet the cutoff requirements. Shielding on awning light fixtures may be tilted above the horizontal to effectively illuminate awnings and awning signs from the front or from an angle, but the fixtures must prevent spill light.
- (7). **Parking Garages.** Interior fixtures must be shielded to prevent light from spilling from the garage. Light fixtures on the top deck of a parking garage may not exceed 25-feet in height and must be shielded to prevent light spilling from the boundary of the garage deck.

ARTICLE VIII. – MARINE IMPROVEMENTS

Section 4.8.1. Generally

- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this Article is to ensure that the erection of water-dependent structures do not adversely affect navigation, natural resources, or the public's health, safety, and welfare by establishing regulations while allowing the local area waterways to be utilized recreationally for this purpose. The City shall not be held liable for any damages that may occur to vessels or persons within the waterways in the City of North Port due to water level alterations.
- B. **Exemptions.** The following maintenance work is exempted from permitting requirements of this Chapter, provided that the structures to be maintained were constructed in accordance with a permit issued by the City. Any design change or alternate use of construction material on the structures to be maintained may cause the project to be non-exempt.
- (1). Re-decking or resurfacing of docks, piers, and other similar structures within the existing structure's limits and dimensions using materials not impregnated with arsenic.
 - (2). Replacing or repairing handrails, guardrails, and benches.
 - (3). Replacing existing hardware and fasteners on dock decking, framing, and boat lifts.
 - (4). The replacement of riprap at the toe of an existing seawall provided that no native aquatic vegetation is removed or impacted.
 - (5). Maintenance of navigation signage.
 - (6). Projects by the City, State, or Federal governmental agencies performed as part of their normal official duties for the general public.
 - (7). Sealing of cracks in a seawall or bulkhead cap or face.
 - (8). Repair or sealing of the pilasters of an existing seawall or bulkhead.
- C. **Prohibited Uses.** It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, place, install, maintain, permit, allow, suffer, or cause the construction, placement, installation, maintenance, or existence of any fixed structure in, on, over, or upon any of the jurisdictional waters which does not have a water-dependent use.
- (1). Fixed structures that do not have a water-dependent use include, but are not limited to:
 - a. Residences,
 - b. Offices,
 - c. Hotels,
 - d. Motels,
 - e. Restaurants,
 - f. Lounges,
 - g. Retail or wholesale stores,
 - h. Clubhouses,
 - i. Helicopter pads,
 - j. Meeting facilities,
 - k. Commercial signs,

- l. Transmitting or receiving antennas, and
- m. Towers or storage or parking facilities.

Section 4.8.2. Permits

A. General Permits.

- (1). All requests for docks and seawalls shall secure a Certificate of Zoning Compliance and building permit.
- (2). All requests for a permit submitted in writing to the City of North Port and shall include an overall site plan of the area, including dimensions. The written application shall include but not be limited to the following information:
 - a. A completed application form.
 - b. Signed and sealed site plan and construction drawings demonstrating compliance with all applicable requirements and specifications in this Article, including water depths referenced to mean low water (MLW) or mean high water (MHW), as appropriate.
 - c. Copies of all State and/or Federal agency permits and/or notices of exemption.
- (3). The following maintenance activities shall require a permit:
 - a. Repairs to bridges, walkways, and utility crossings where the structure spans the waterway.
 - b. Repair and/or replacement of the tieback systems on an existing seawall or bulkhead, provided that the contractor submits an engineering plan that the City determines meets acceptable standards for professional engineering design.
 - c. Repairs to the cap of an existing seawall.
 - d. Roadway, stormwater management, and bridge maintenance activities which are performed or authorized by the City to correct safety deficiencies or are undertaken to maintain the continuity of existing use for an established road, road right-of-way, or stormwater management structure to the bridge.

Section 4.8.3. Requirements

- A. Permits shall not be issued for private, single-family residential docks, including piers, access ramps, terminal platforms, boat hoists, stairways, walkways, and mooring pilings, unless and until the following additional specific criteria have been met:
- B. **Single-family docks.**
 - (1). No more than one (1) dock may be permitted per single-family property and shall not be used for the mooring of more than two (2) vessels.
 - (2). A dock and mooring structures may extend a maximum of 1/3 of the width of the platted waterway.
 - (3). All dock or pier structures must be set back a minimum of 5-feet from the side lot lines.
 - (4). The dock must have a narrow access ramp no more than 6-feet wide which leads to a wider main or terminal platform.
 - (5). The terminal platform must not exceed 250 square feet in area.

- (6). Mooring piling shall project above the surface of the water or land 4-feet or higher as may be necessary for use and application.
 - (7). Docks along seawalls in canals, called marginal docks, shall be of minimal size not to exceed a total of 250 square feet and shall be built directly against the seawall, provided the littoral zone is not preempted.
- C. **Multi-family docks.**
- (1). The main access ramp shall be no more than 6-feet wide.
 - (2). Crosswalks shall be no more than 6-feet wide.
 - (3). The terminal platform shall be no more than 8-feet wide.
 - (4). Finger piers may be no more than 5-feet wide and 25-feet long.
 - (5). Mooring pilings will be required when they can be used in lieu of additional structure size.
 - (6). All dock or pier structures must be set back a minimum of 15-feet from the nearest property line.
- D. **Commercial docks and piers.**
- (1). The terminal platform, together with any catwalks or finger extensions, shall not exceed 250 square feet, nor 8-feet in width. In areas of an aquatic preserve, the size of the terminal platform shall not exceed 160 square feet.
 - (2). Boathouses and vessel lifting devices shall be considered a part of a Dock structure for the purposes of calculating maximum square footage. Boathouses shall not exceed a maximum size of 250 square feet, including the terminal platform area. Maximum roof overhang shall be 3-feet from the support pilings. Boathouses and vessel lifting devices must have open sides and shall not exceed 15-feet in height as measured from mean high water.
 - (3). Boathouses must have a pitched roof of not less than 4-feet horizontal to 1-foot vertical slope.
- E. **Boat ramps.** Bulkheads shall in no case exceed 5-feet waterward of the MHW. Tie-up piers shall not exceed the length of the boat ramp and a width of 6-feet and may have a single catwalk or "L" not to exceed 20-feet in length and 4-feet in width.
- F. **Seawalls, Bulkheads, and Retaining Walls.**
- (1). Riprap stacked at a minimum of two horizontal: one vertical (2H:1V) slope, at least to the height of mean high water (MHW), or 4-feet above bottom, whichever is less; or
 - (2). A minimum 3-feet wide littoral zone planted and maintained with native non-invasive aquatic vegetation at the appropriate elevations.
 - (3). No new seawalls or replacement of existing seawalls are permissible along the designated Class I portion of the Myakkahatchee Creek, including the Myakkahatchee Bypass Canal.
 - (4). The height of a seawall measured from the top of the cap shall be a minimum of 4-feet above mean low water (MLW).
 - (5). No rubbish, old chunks of concrete or anything but sand and shell shall be dumped along the seawall or in the channel.

Section 4.8.4. Specifications.

Docks and pilings shall conform to the following which will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

- A. No dock shall be built to extend above the top of the seawall cap, if a seawall exists
- B. The closets part of any boat lift or davit shall be at least 5-feet from the side property line.
- C. Pilings. Wooden piling shall be of pressure-treated creosote or comparable process and shall measure a minimum of 8-inches in diameter at the butt end. Concrete or metal pilings of comparable size and/or strength may be used. Any piling used to support a dock must be sunk at least to the depth of hard sand or to the point of refusal so that the piling could remain upright unsupported by props. Such pilings shall be placed no more than 8-feet apart except when 4-inch-wide stringers are used, then the pilings may be up to 10-feet apart.
- D. Stringers.
 - (1). Supporting timbers shall be of treated lumber no less than 2-inches thick and 6-inches wide, nominal measurement. Galvanized or stainless steel lag screws of no less than 1.5-inch in diameter shall be used to secure a stringer to the seawall cap. Such screws shall be screwed into anchors imbedded not less than 2-inches into the seawall cap. These supporting screws shall be placed at intervals not more than 5-feet apart.
 - (2). Stringers where secured to pilings shall be secured by:
 - a. Galvanized nails of not less than twenty (20) penny; or
 - b. Galvanized lag screws of not less than three-eighths-inch in diameter and imbedded not less than three (3) inches into the piling; or
 - c. Galvanized or stainless steel through bolts of not less than three-eighths-inch in diameter secured with washer and nut.
- E. Decking. Wooden decking shall be of treated lumber not less than 2-inches thick and 6-inches wide and shall be secured to stringers with galvanized nails of not less than ten (10) penny or the equivalent galvanized lag screws. Concrete slab decks shall be not less than 4-inches thick and reinforced with a grid of 8-inch squares of steel rods not less than 0.50-inch in diameter. The slab shall be placed, poured, and finished in keeping with good engineering practices. The decking and walking surfaces shall be designed and constructed to ensure a maximum of light penetration through the dock. Maximum plank width shall be 8-inches with a minimum of 0.50-inch spacing required between decking planks.
- F. Plans for marine elevators, boat lifts and davits shall show the following:
 - (1). The design of the foundation. If general specifications as issued by the contractor are used to portray the information required for a permit, the design of the foundation shall bear the seal of a professional engineer.
 - (2). The lift capacity of the marine elevator, boat lift or davits and the dead weight of the vessel for which it is to be used.

Section 4.8.5. Nonliability of City for Construction or Maintenance.

It is understood that the specifications set forth in this Article are minimum guideline specifications and that due to the uncertainties and special conditions inherent in the construction of seawalls, docks, boat lifts and

davits the ultimate responsibility for the proper design thereof rests with the state-licensed engineer who shall sign and seal the design prints submitted for building permits. The ultimate proper construction on such approved engineer's design shall rest with the contractor employing proper construction procedures and techniques in erecting such seawall, dock, boat lift or davits, and the ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of such seawall, dock, boat lift or davits as a safe structure shall thereafter rest with the owner thereof, it thus being the express intent of the city that the property owner, the designing engineer and the contractor, individually or collectively, will be held accountable for any degree of functional or structural failure and that the minimum specifications referred to above are promulgated by the city as a purely governmental function mandated by the Florida Building Code for which the city assumes no obligation or responsibility; nor does the city, by the issuing of a construction permit, inspecting or failure to inspect such construction, or any other act, assume any obligation or responsibility to anyone for the structural or functional adequacy of a seawall, dock, boat lift or davits which, by their very nature, are subject to special and varying conditions which warrant special design, construction and maintenance procedures and techniques. Accordingly, in issuing any such permit, the city does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy or reliability of the information shown by the construction plans or with their conformity to either the minimum specifications set forth above or with any ascertainable approved minimum governmental standard.

ARTICLE IX. – OPEN SPACE

Section 4.9.1. Generally

- A. **Purpose.** Open Space provides natural areas in all development in perpetuity.
- B. **Applicability.** Except as exempted in accordance with subsection (C) below:
 - (1). **New Development.** All new development shall comply with the standards in this section.
 - (2). **Existing Development.** Any expansion or alteration of development existing prior the adoption of these regulation shall comply with the standards of this Section to the maximum extent practicable if the expansion increases the building's floor area by 50% or more or the alteration involves 50% or more of the building's floor area (including interior alterations), as measured over any 5-year period.
- C. **Exemptions.** The following development is exempt from the standards in this section:
 - (1). One-and-two-family dwellings on individual platted lots;
 - (2). Utility facility uses;
 - (3). Minor Subdivisions.

Section 4.9.2. Open Space Requirements

Development subject to the standards in this Article shall provide the minimum amounts of open space identified in Table 4.9.2.1. Open Space Requirements.

Table 4.9.2.1. Open Space Requirements

Use Type	Open Space Requirement (%)
Residential	35
Commercial	20
Industrial	15
Mixed-Use	20

Section 4.9.3. Areas that Qualify as Open Space

- A. Table 4.9.3.1 contains information on the areas which count toward the City’s open space requirements.

Table 4.9.3.1. Areas Qualifying as Open Space

AREA TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENTS
Natural Features	Lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, wetlands, other riparian areas, flood hazard areas, natural vegetation, and wildlife habitat areas that are useable by the public for passive recreation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserving any existing natural features and flood hazard areas shall be the highest priority for locating open space set-asides. • Maintenance is limited to the minimum removal and avoidance of hazards, nuisances, and unhealthy conditions.
Passive Recreation	Formally planned and regularly maintained open areas that provide	Formal plantings and gardens shall have at least one (1) direct access to a building,

AREA TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENTS
	passive recreation opportunities, including arranged plantings, gardens, community gardens, green roofs, gazebos, and similar structures.	street, bikeway, or walkway accessible to the development's occupants and users.
Landscape Areas	All areas which are occupied by required landscape areas or vegetative screening, except landscaped areas within parking lots.	See Chapter 4, Article III. of this ULDC
Protection Areas	All areas occupied by tree protection areas, water quality buffers, or other natural protection areas.	See Chapter 6 of this ULDC
Stormwater Management Areas	All the land area occupied by stormwater management facilities (including retention and detention ponds and other bioretention devices), when such features are treated as an open space site amenity.	To qualify, stormwater management facilities shall support passive recreation uses by providing access, pedestrian elements such as paths and benches, gentle slopes (less than 4:1), and vegetative landscaping.
Pedestrian Paths or Trails	Public paths or trails available for passive recreational activities such as walking, running, or biking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Such facilities shall include at least one (1) improved access from a public street, sidewalk, or trail that includes signage designating the access point and adequate path and right-of-way width to accommodate the use and maintenance of the facilities. • The path shall be pervious.
Squares and Plazas	Flat, open areas immediately in front of a building or framed by buildings or streets that provide gathering places, opportunities for outdoor dining, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A square or plaza shall be at least 200 SF but no more than one (1) acre in area. • A square or plaza shall have at least one (1) direct access to a principal building, street, bikeway, or walkway accessible to the public or the development's occupants and users. • Surrounding principal buildings shall have entrances oriented toward the square or plaza. • Squares and Plazas shall incorporate a minimum of 25% greenspace in planters or planting beds.
Active Recreation	Leisure activities, usually performed with others, which often require	The recreation facility shall have at least one (1) direct access to a building, street,

AREA TYPE	DESCRIPTION	REQUIREMENTS
	equipment and take place at prescribed places, sites, or fields; including, but not limited to, swimming, tennis, and other court games, baseball and other field sports, golf, and playground activities.	bikeway, or walkway accessible to the development's occupants and/or public users.

B. Areas that do not qualify as Open Space.

- (1). Private yards not subject to an open space or conservation easement;
- (2). Street rights-of-way or private access easements, including sidewalks located within those rights-of-way or easements;
- (3). Open parking areas and driveways;
- (4). Land covered by structures;
- (5). Designated outdoor storage areas;
- (6). Stormwater ponds not located and designed as a site amenity (i.e., fenced ponds not accessible to the public);
- (7). Parking Islands or other interior parking landscaping.

Section 4.9.4. Ownership, Maintenance, and Management

A. **Management and Maintenance.** Open space shall be managed and maintained as permanent open space through one (1) or more of the following options:

- (1). Conveyance of open space set-aside areas to a property owners' or homeowners' association that holds the land in common ownership and will be responsible for managing and maintaining the land for its intended open space purposes in perpetuity;
- (2). Conveyance of open space set-aside areas to a third-party beneficiary such as the county, state agency or environmental or conservancy organization that capable of, and willing to accept responsibility for managing and maintaining the land for its intended open space purposes, in perpetuity; or
- (3). Establishment of easements on those parts of individually owned lots, including open space set-aside areas that require the areas to be managed consistent with the land's intended open space purposes and prohibit any inconsistent future development, including construction of impervious surface areas, in perpetuity.

B. **Deed Restrictions, Covenants, or Other Legal Instruments.** Options involving private ownership of open space areas shall include deed restrictions, covenants, or other legal instruments that ensure continued use of the land for its intended open space purposes in perpetuity and provide for the continued and effective management, operation, and maintenance of the land and facilities. Such legal documents shall be recorded in the Public Records of Sarasota County, where appropriate.

C. **Responsibility for Managing and Maintaining.** Responsibility for managing and maintaining open space set-asides rests with the owner of the land of the open space set-asides. Failure to maintain open space per this Section and the development approval or permit shall be a violation of this ULDC.

ARTICLE X. – PARKING AND LOADING

Section 4.10.1. Generally

- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of these regulations is to:
- (1). Support various transportation modes used throughout the City;
 - (2). Provide enough on-site parking to accommodate the majority of traffic generated by the potential uses, which may be in any one (1) location over time;
 - (3). Allow flexibility in addressing vehicle parking, loading, and access to address changes in demand over time;
 - (4). Present a menu of options to solve parking issues instead of prescribing minimum space requirements;
 - (5). Maintain and enhance a safe and efficient transportation system that supports the City's environmental, transportation, and economic goals; and
 - (6). Ensure that off-street parking, loading, and access demands associated with new development will be met without adversely affecting nearby land uses and surrounding neighborhoods.
- B. **Applicability.** The following standards apply to all off-street vehicular serving three (3) or more vehicles, except for parking areas serving one-and-two-family structures on a single parcel or land.
- (1). Parking lots required by this Section shall be used solely for parking registered motorized vehicles in operating condition. Required parking spaces and loading berths shall not be used for the display of goods for sale (except as otherwise allowed under this ULDC) or for the sale, lease, storage, dismantling, or service of any vehicles, boats, motor homes, campers, manufactured homes, building materials, equipment, or supplies.
 - (2). Development applications subject to review for compliance with the standards of this Section which shall include a parking and loading plan. The plan shall accurately designate the number and location of required vehicular parking spaces, delivery/pick-up/rideshare spaces, access aisles, driveways, bicycle parking spaces, and loading facilities, as applicable. The plan shall also illustrate how the vehicular and bicycle parking and loading facilities relate to the uses or structures they are designed to serve, including how they coordinate with the vehicular, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit circulation systems within and adjacent to the development. The plan shall also demonstrate any alternatives to the off-street parking requirements in [Table 4.10.3.1. Required Vehicular Parking](#) by providing the information required by Section [4.10.3.B.](#)
 - (3). Section [4.10.3.B.](#) also applies to changes of use within an existing building, even when a new Site Development and Infrastructure Plan is not required. Where an applicant proposes to change the use of a building to a new use that has increased parking standards, but the site cannot reasonably accommodate the additional parking required by the new use, the ULDC Administrator may approve an alternative parking plan when a parking study is provided.
- C. **Surfacing.** Except as provided below, all parking lots and loading areas shall be surfaced with asphalt, concrete, brick, stone, pavers, or an equivalent hard, dustless, and bonded surface material. Use of surfacing that includes recycled materials, such as glass, rubber, used asphalt, brick, block, and concrete, is encouraged. All surfaces shall be maintained in a smooth, well-graded, clean, orderly, and dust-free condition.

- (1). The use of pervious or semi-pervious parking lot surfacing materials, including but not limited to pervious asphalt and concrete, open joint pavers, and reinforced grass/gravel/shell grids, is encouraged and may be approved for parking lots and loading areas, provided such surfacing is subject to an on-going maintenance program, such as sweeping or annual vacuuming. Any pervious or semi-pervious surfacing used for aisles within or driveways to parking and loading areas shall be certified to accommodate anticipated traffic loading stresses and maintenance impacts.
- D. All parking areas shall be engineered according to the standards set by the City's Public Works Department.
- E. All parking lots and loading areas shall be completed prior to the construction completion approval for the development they serve. In the case of phased development, parking lots and loading areas are only required to be provided for the phase being developed.

Section 4.10.2. Dimensional Standards

- A. **Standard Parking Spaces.** Parking spaces shall be a minimum of 10-feet wide and 20-feet long.
- B. **Compact or Low-Speed Vehicle Spaces.** Parking spaces for compact cars or specified for low-speed vehicles may be a minimum of 8-feet wide and 16-feet long. These spaces shall be clearly marked and clustered together.
- C. **Parallel Parking Spaces.** Parallel parking spaces shall be a minimum of 22-feet wide, along the curb, and 9- feet long.
- D. **Minimum Aisle Width.** Minimum aisle width shall be according to Table 4.10.2.1. Minimum Aisle Widths.

Table 4.10.2.1. Minimum Aisle Width

PARKING ANGLE	REQUIRED AISLE WIDTH (FT)	
	ONE- WAY	TWO- WAY
Parallel	12	24
30°	12	24
45°	12	24
60°	18	24
90°	22	24

Section 4.10.3. Off-Street Vehicular Parking Requirements

- A. **Generally.** Off-street parking facilities shall be located on the same parcel as the use it serves, except where the parking facility is the primary use of the parcel. [Table 4.10.3.1.](#) contains the required parking by use.
- B. Parking areas may not exceed 120% of the required parking spaces. When more than the required spaces are proposed, the development shall incorporate green initiatives to break up the heat island created by the parking lot, such as green roofs, solar-covered spaces, covered EV parking, or other environmental initiatives approved by the ULDC Administrator. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
 - (1). **Unlisted Uses.** An applicant planning to develop a principal use that is unlisted in [Table 4.10.3.1.](#) Required Vehicular Parking shall propose the amount of required vehicular parking by one (1) of the three methods below. On receiving an application, the ULDC Administrator shall determine the

amount of required vehicular parking using the applicant's methodology or the other methods listed and may require that the applicant prepare a study as described in Subsection c. below:

- a. Apply the minimum off-street parking space standard for the listed use that the ULDC Administrator deems most similar to the proposed use the ULDC Administrator based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) manual, their successors, or another accepted professional reference.
- b. Establish the minimum off-street parking space standard by reference to standard parking resources published by the Institute for Transportation Engineers (ITE), Urban Land Institute (ULI), National Parking Association, or the American Planning Association (APA); or
- c. Conduct a parking demand study to demonstrate the appropriate minimum off-street parking space standard. The study shall estimate parking demand based on the recommendations of the ITE, ULI, or another acceptable source of parking demand data. This demand study shall include relevant data collected from uses or combinations of uses that are the same or comparable to the proposed use in terms of density, scale, bulk, area, type of activity, and location.

- C. **Accessible Parking.** Development required to provide off-street vehicular parking spaces shall ensure that a portion of the total number of required off-street parking spaces is specifically designated, located, and reserved for use by persons with physical disabilities, in accordance with the standards in Florida Statutes, the Florida Building Code, and the federal Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.

Table 4.10.3.1. Required Vehicular Parking

Use	REQUIREMENT
<i>Residential</i>	
Accessory Dwelling Unit	1 per DU
Assisted Living Facilities	1 per 4 beds and 1 per 500 SF of office
Cluster Housing	2 per DU + 0.5 per DU for visitors
Group Homes	1 per 3 bedrooms
Manufactured Homes	2 per DU + 0.5 per DU for visitors ¹
Multi-Family	1 per DU + 0.10 for visitors
Single-Family	2 per DU
Single-Family Attached	2 per DU + 0.5 per DU for visitors ¹
<i>Non-Residential</i>	
Alcoholic Beverage Retail Sales	3 per 1,000 SF
Animal Kennel	4 per 1,000 SF
Arboretum/Botanical Garden	1 per acre + 1 per employee
Arena, Stadium, or Amphitheater	1 per 3 seats ²
Arts, Performing Arts, And Craft Studios	3 per 1,000 SF
Automobile Repair And Service Garages	4 per 1,000 SF

Use	REQUIREMENT
Automobile Service Station	3.5 per 1,000 SF
Aviary/Bird Sanctuary	1 per acre + 1 per employee
Bank Or Financial Institution	2.5 per 1,000 SF
Bars, Taverns, And Nightclubs	8 per 1,000 sf seating area
Beauty Salon, Barber Shop, Nail Salon	2.5 per 1,000 SF
Bus Or Rail Terminal, Private	2 per 1,000 sf office facilities + 2.5 per 1,000 SF passenger waiting area
Call Center	4 per 1,000 SF
Cemetery	1 per acre, up to 10 total
Child Care Center	1 per 10 children + 1 per Employee
Clinic And Laboratory	4 per 1,000 SF
Community Center/Civic Club	4 per 1,000 SF
Community Garden	Minimum of 3 Spaces
Community Service Facility	4 per 1,000 SF
Computer Hardware Service	3 per 1,000 SF
Conference or Training Center	4 per 1,000 sf rentable space + 2 per 1,000 SF office or administrative space
Consumer Goods Establishment (10,000 SF or Less)	4 per 1,000 SF
Consumer Goods Establishment (More Than 10,000 SF)	3.75 per 1,000 SF
Contractors' Office	3 per 1,000 SF
Crematory	1 per employee
Cultural Facility	3 per 1,000 SF
Drugstore/Pharmacy	4 per 1,000 SF
Educational, Scientific, Or Industrial Research Or Development	2 per 1,000 SF
Employment Agency	4 per 1,000 SF
Funeral Home	1 per 150 sf assembly area
General Business Office	3 per 1,000 SF
Government Building	3 per 1,000 SF
Grocery Store And Food Market	4 per 1,000 SF

Use	REQUIREMENT
Hospital	1 per 4 beds + 1 per doctor + 1 per 4 other employees
Hotel Or Motel	1 per guest room + 1 per 2 employees + 5 per 1,000 sf of restaurant space or meeting/ banquet area
Interior Decorating Shop	2.5 per 1,000 SF
Laundry Or Dry-Cleaning Establishment	2 per 1,000 SF
Laundry, Self-Service	2.5 per 1,000 SF
Lawn Care, Pool, Or Pest Control Service	2.5 per 1,000 SF
Limited Service Eating And Drinking Establishments	1 per 4 seats ²
Manufacturing, Assembly Or Fabrication, Light	2 per 1,000 SF
Massage Therapy Establishment	3 per 1,000 SF
Microbrewery Or Micro-Distillery	10 per 1,000 sf seating area
Mobility Services	3 per 1,000 sf office space
Moving And Storage Facility	2 per 1,000 sf office
Newspaper/Periodical Publishing Establishment	3 per 1,000 SF
Nursing Home	2 per 1,000 SF
Outpatient Care Facility (Including Urgent Care)	3 per 1,000 SF
Pain Management Clinic	3 per 1,000 SF
Park, Community	2 per acre, Minimum of 5
Park, Neighborhood	1 per acre, Minimum of 3
Park-And-Ride Lot	No minimum
Parking Facility, Private	No minimum
Parking Facility, Public	No minimum
Personal Or Household Goods Repair Shop	2.5 per 1,000 SF
Personal Training Studio	3 per 1,000 SF
Personal Vehicle Rentals	3 per 1,000 SF
Personal Vehicle Sales	3 per 1,000 SF
Post Office	1 per 2 employees, + 1 per office vehicle + 4 per service window
Print Shops, Job Printing, Bindery, Silk Screening	2.5 per 1,000 SF
Professional Office	3 per 1,000 SF

Use	REQUIREMENT
Recreation Facility, Indoor	6 per 1,000 SF
Recreation Facility, Outdoor	5 per 1,000 SF activity area
Religious Facility	1 per 4 seats ² in auditorium or chapel
Restaurant, Sit-Down	1 per 4 seats ²
Restaurant, Take-Out/Delivery Only	5 per 1,000 SF
School, Higher Education (College Or University)	1 per 2 faculty/FTE + 2 per 1,000 SF classroom and research space
School, Private Secondary (9-12)	1 per 3 students (design capacity)
School, Private Secondary (K—8)	1 per 8 students (design capacity)
School, Vocational Or Trade	1 per 2 students, plus 1 per employee
Shopping Center	4 per 1,000 SF
Short-Term Rental Unit	1 per 2 guests
Solar Energy Collection Facility, Large-Scale	2 per 1,000 SF office facilities
Television And Radio Station	3 per 1,000 SF
Theater	1 per 4 seats ²
Transportation Terminal And Station	2 per 1,000 SF office facilities + 2.5 per 1,000 SF passenger waiting area
Travel Agency	3 per 1,000 SF
Utility Facility, Major	2 per 1,000 SF office facilities
Utility Facility, Minor	Minimum of 1 space
Vehicle Sale, Rental, Service, And Repair	One (1) space per 400 SF of gross floor area plus one (1) space per service bay
Veterinary Hospital Or Clinic	3 per 1,000 SF
Warehouse, Distribution	2 per 1,000 SF office
Warehouse, Storage	2 per 1,000 SF up to 5 spaces + 0.3 per 1,000 SF thereafter
Wireless Communication Facility/Tower	Minimum of 1 space
¹ Visitor Parking Is Only Applicable When Developed As A Community.	
² When Seating Is Fixed, The Number Of Seats Is Based On The Actual Number Of Seats Within The Use. When Seating Is Not Fixed, The Number Of Seats Is Based On The Maximum Occupant Load Per Fire Code.	

D. Location and Arrangement.

- (1). Parking areas in nonresidential, and AC, CT, and COR zoning districts shall provide vehicular, pedestrian, and cyclist connections to the adjacent properties.
- (2). Except for off-street vehicular parking serving one-and-two-family dwellings, parking lots shall be arranged so an automobile may be parked or un-parked without moving another automobile.
- (3). Parking lots, aisles, pedestrian walks, landscaping, and open space shall be integral parts of an overall development plan and properly related to existing and proposed buildings.
- (4). Buildings, parking and loading areas, landscaping, and open spaces shall be designed so that pedestrians moving from parking areas to buildings and between buildings are minimally exposed to vehicular traffic.
- (5). No parking space shall be located to block access by emergency vehicles.
- (6). Off-street loading areas shall be arranged so no loading berth extends into the required aisle of a parking lot or pedestrian walkway or over a water meter.
- (7). Except for off-street vehicular parking areas serving one-and-two-family dwellings on local roads all parking lots and loading areas shall be arranged so that no vehicle is required or encouraged to back out from such areas directly onto a street.

E. Large Parking Lots. Parking lots containing more than 100 spaces shall contain the following elements to separate the parking lot visually and functionally into smaller lots using landscaping, medians, pedestrian paths, and other design elements. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

- (1). **Primary Drive Aisle.** The primary drive aisle shall be designed to appear as an extension of the public street network, with sidewalks and landscaping extending from the public right-of-way along the full length of the primary façades of structures served by the drive, incorporating the following:
 - a. Have a minimum cross-section width between curbs to serve two (2) travel lanes;
 - b. Include a sidewalk or curb-delineated pedestrian passageway along the front façade of a building when the drive aisle is aligned parallel to that building façade; and
 - c. Provide street trees along both sides of the primary drive aisle with a maximum spacing of 50-feet on center. Small-maturing trees may be used adjacent to the building façade within 40-feet of building entrances.
- (2). **Pedestrian Pathway.** Pedestrian pathways shall be incorporated into the parking lot design at a minimum of every other parking row or 200-feet. Pedestrian pathways shall:
 - a. Provide landscaping complimentary to the overall site landscaping;
 - b. Align with and be perpendicular to the primary entrance into the building served by the parking lot;
 - c. Be paved with asphalt, cement, or other comparable material;
 - d. Incorporate a contrasting color or material when crossing drive aisles;
 - e. Follow applicable state and federal requirements while at a minimum are at least 5-foot wide when located within planting strips and 10-foot wide when crossing drive aisles;

- f. Connect to all existing or planned adjacent transit and pedestrian facilities; and
 - g. Provide safe and efficient pedestrian access to the use they serve.
- F. **Shared Parking.** When a development contains more than one (1) use type, the parking requirement shall be the sum of the required parking for each use, unless shopping center parking requirements apply. The ULDC Administrator may reduce the required parking spaces by up to 20% when the businesses' hours of operation are not the same or a parking study determines the reduction will adequately support the parking need.
- G. **Reductions.** The ULDC Administrator may reduce vehicular parking requirements in the following scenarios to support non-vehicular travel. A parking study is required when parking is reduced by more than 30% to prove the reasonableness of the reduction.
- (1). **Alternative Maximum.** When the industry standard parking resources published by the Institute for Transportation Engineers (ITE), Urban Land Institute (ULI), National Parking Association, or the American Planning Association (APA) for required parking is less than the City's parking requirement, the ULDC administrator may allow a reduction to the industry standard.
 - (2). **Neighborhood Development.** When development is within 1,000-feet of a residential use with a density of ten (10) or more units an acre and connected via a multi-use trail or sidewalk, the ULDC Administrator may reduce the required parking by 20%.
 - (3). **Bicycle and PEV storage.** In areas of the City connected to pedestrian and multi-use trails, developments may include bicycle, scooter, or personal electric vehicle (PEV) storage as an alternative to standard parking spaces. The parking requirement may be reduced at a ratio of 1-traditional parking space per 6-alternative transportation storage areas for a maximum reduction of 15%. The alternative transportation storage area may be additional bicycle storage, skateboard, or scooter storage, PEV lockers, or another alternative approved by the ULDC Administrator.
 - (4). **Golf Carts and Other Low-Speed Vehicles.** In areas of the City that allow golf cart use on the street, golf cart parking may be included to reduce the required number of parking spaces. The parking minimum may be reduced by one-traditional space for every 2-golf cart spaces for a maximum reduction 10%.

Section 4.10.4. On-Street Parking

- A. **Generally.** On-street parking may be created when the requirements of this Section are met through Site Development and Infrastructure Plan approval.
- B. On-street parking is prohibited on arterial roadways.
- C. On-street parking spaces within 1000-feet of a business applies to minimum parking requirements.
- D. The following conditions shall apply to on-street parking:
 - (1). New on-street parking may be located entirely within the right-of-way provided the width can accommodate the spaces and there is no capital improvement plan for road widening that would preclude the placement of the on-street parking; or partially within the property lines of the site if the spaces extend into the right-of-way.
 - (2). On-street parking shall be parallel to the roadway or sixty (60) degree angled parking.
 - (3). On-street parking may not interfere with pedestrian walkways.
 - (4). On-street parking shall be open to the public.

- E. No space along the service drive shall be used to satisfy the accessible parking requirements.
- F. Businesses located along US 41 (Tamiami Trail) service drive, may utilize parallel on-street parking in front of the business to satisfy required parking. The parking spaces that will be credited to a business must be directly in front of the business. All parking spaces to be credited shall be at least 50%) within the property lines of the business if they were extended across the roadway. These parking spaces may not be prohibitive to the general public but may be counted to satisfy the business parking requirements.

Section 4.10.5. Bicycle Parking

- A. **Generally.** New development and expansion or expansion of existing development by more 25% of the total floor area shall provide bicycle parking spaces per Table 4.10.5.1. One-and-two-family structures and subdivisions without an amenity center are exempt. Bicycle parking areas shall be maintained free of inoperable bicycles (such as bicycles with flat tires or missing parts) and debris. Bicycle parking racks shall be maintained in good repair, securely anchored, and rust-free. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

Table 4.10.5.1. – Required Bicycle Parking

SIZE OF DEVELOPMENT (SF)	NUMBER OF BICYCLE SPACES
0 - 50,000	5
50,001- 200,000	10
200,001 or Larger	15
Multi-Family Uses	1 space/10 units

- B. **Surfacing.** A bicycle parking space shall be located on a paved or similar hard, all-weather surface, having a slope not greater than 3%.
- C. **Lighting.** Lighting shall be provided for bicycle parking spaces that are accessible to the public or bicyclists after dark.
- D. **Dimensional Standards.** Bicycle storage areas shall be accessible without requiring moving another parked bicycle. The minimum dimensional requirements for a bicycle parking space are:
 - (1). 6-feet long by 2-feet wide for bicycle racks located on the ground; and
 - (2). 4-feet long by 2-feet wide by 8-feet high for vertical bicycle storage.
- E. **Location.** Bicycle parking is encouraged to be visible from the main entrance of the building it serves; however, directional signage shall be provided where a bicycle parking space is not visible from the main entrance to the building for which the bicycle parking space is required.

Section 4.10.6. Vehicle Stacking

- A. **Generally.** Development shall provide stacking space for vehicles to ensure vehicular circulation does not interfere with the surrounding transportation network, impede movement into or out of parking spaces, or disrupt pedestrian or cyclist movement safety.
- B. **Dimensions.** Stacking spaces shall measure 10-feet wide and 20-feet long.
- C. **Requirements.** All stacking spaces shall be:

- (1). Contiguous; and
- (2). Separated from access aisles and other vehicular surface areas by raised medians a minimum of 24-inches wide.

D. **Drive-Through or Similar Facilities.** Uses with drive-through facilities and other auto-oriented uses where vehicles queue up to access a service facility shall provide at least the minimum number of stacking spaces established in Table 4.10.6.1. Minimum Stacking Spaces for Drive-Through and Similar Facilities.

Table 4.10.6.1. Minimum Stacking Spaces for Drive-Through and Similar Facilities

ACTIVITY	MINIMUM # OF STACKING SPACES	MEASURED FROM
Automobile repair and service garages, car washes and auto detailing, automatic	4 per Bay	Bay Entrance
Automobile repair and service garages, car washes, fueling stations, and auto detailing, self-service	2 per Bay	Bay Entrance
Automobile repair and service garages, specifically with oil change/lubrication shop	3 per Bay	Bay Entrance
Bank, retail, or bank, finance, and office with a drive-through facility	4 per Lane	Teller window or teller machine
Childcare Centers	1 per 2 children	Pick-up Entrance
Gated Entrances and Parking Garages	3	Gate ¹
Drop-off center	3 per Bay	Bay Entrance
Restaurant or Café with Drive-through	4 per Order Station	Order Box to Start of Queue
	4	Order Box & Pick-Up
School, Private, Vocational or Trade	As determined necessary by the ULDC Administrator following consultation with school administration and review of stacking spaces provided at comparable facilities	
Other	Uses not listed are determined by the ULDC Administrator based on standards for comparable uses or based on a parking demand study.	

¹ Gated entrance driveways and parking garages shall accommodate pre-entry vehicular stacking of a minimum of three (3) cars, provide a turn-around area, and be designed so that emergency vehicles do not have to leave the travel-way to negotiate any roads, turns, or gates.

Section 4.10.7. Loading Areas

A. **Generally.** Development with the routine delivery, shipping, or collection of goods, supplies, or equipment shall provide enough off-street loading berths to accommodate these functions in a safe and convenient manner per Table 4.10.7.1. When a proposed use is not listed in the table, the most similar use’s requirement shall apply, as determined by the ULDC Administrator. Commercial vehicles shall not be loaded or unloaded on public streets.

Table 4.10.7.1. Loading Area Requirements

USE	FLOOR AREA OR DWELLING UNITS	MINIMUM NUMBER OF LOADING BERTHS
<i>Residential, Public, Civic & Institutional, and Commercial Uses</i>		
Household Living uses (Dwelling, multi-family only)	At least 100 dwelling units, up to 300 dwelling units	1
	Each additional 200 dwelling units or fraction thereof	add 1
Group Living uses (Assisted care community only)	At least 100 rooms, up to 300 rooms	1
	Each additional 200 rooms or fraction thereof	Add 1
Personal Services use	At least 10,000 SF, up to 30,000 SF	1
	Each additional 30,000 SF or fraction thereof	add 1
Retail Sales use or Eating, Drinking, and Entertainment Use (Restaurant, sit-down, and Microbrewery and micro distillery only)	At least 10,000 SF up to 25,000 SF	1
	At least 25,000 SF, up to 40,000 SF	2
	At least 40,000 SF, up to 100,000 SF	3
	At least 100,000 SF, up to 250,000 SF	4
	Each additional 250,000 SF or fraction thereof	add 1
Recreation and Tourism Use (Arena, stadium or amphitheater, Hotel or motel, Theater only)	At least 10,000 SF up to 40,000 SF	1
	Each additional 50,000 SF or fraction thereof	add 1
All other Commercial Uses	At least 2,000 SF up to 10,000 SF	1
	Each additional 50,000 SF or fraction thereof	add 1

USE	FLOOR AREA OR DWELLING UNITS	MINIMUM NUMBER OF LOADING BERTHS
<i>Light Industrial, Research and Development, and Warehousing</i>		
Warehouse and Freight Movement uses	At least 500 SF but less than 5,000 SF	1
	Each additional 30,000 SF or fraction thereof	add 1
Industrial Services uses, and Manufacturing and Production uses	At least 2,000 SF but less than 25,000 SF	1
	At least 25,000 SF but less than 40,000 SF	2
	At least 40,000 SF but less than 100,000 SF	3
	At least 100,000 SF but less than 160,000 SF	4
	At least 160,000 SF but less than 240,000 SF	5
	At least 240,000 SF but less than 320,000 SF	6
	At least 320,000 SF but less than 400,000 SF	7
Each 90,000 SF above 400,000	add 1	

- B. **Shared Loading Areas.** Two (2) more uses or buildings may make joint use of off-street loading facilities, provided that the total amount of loading facilities are equal in size and capacity to the combined requirements of all buildings or uses.
- C. **Dimensions.** Each loading berth shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the types of vehicles likely to use the loading area.
- (1). The minimum loading berth size that presumably satisfies loading berth needs is at least 12-feet wide and 45-feet long in general industrial, distribution, or warehousing uses. A berth as short as 33-feet may be allowed for all other uses. The ULDC Administrator may require a larger loading berth or allow a smaller loading berth to determine that the characteristics of the development warrant such increase or reduction and the general standard are met.
 - (2). Each loading berth shall have at least 15-feet of overhead clearance.
 - (3). The off-street loading berth shall be arranged so that vehicles shall maneuver for loading and unloading entirely within the site's property lines.

D. **Location.** Loading berths shall be:

- (1). Provided for each building for residential uses and each unit for non-residential uses;
- (2). Located to the side or rear of the structure or use they serve;
- (3). Adjacent to the structure's loading doors, in an area that promotes practical use, accessible from the interior of the building it serves;
- (4). Directly accessible from a street or alley without crossing or entering any other required off-street loading space; and
- (5). Located and designed so vehicles can maneuver safely and conveniently to them from a public street and complete loading without obstructing or interfering with any public right-of-way or any parking space or parking lot aisle.

ARTICLE XI. – STORMWATER

Section 4.11.1. Generally.

- A. **Purpose.** It shall be unlawful to engage in any development activity prior to obtaining approval of a stormwater plan by the City's Public Works Department in accordance with the provisions of this Article, Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), and all other applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
- B. **Stormwater Management.** The design for the stormwater management facilities shall be consistent with the requirements of SWFWMD, this Article and the technical standards in Section A.1.3. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.
- C. **Applicability and Exemptions.** This Article shall apply to all development not exempted by below or per the Florida Statutes.
- (1). One-and-two-family structures on an individual site used for housing.
 - (2). Minor Subdivisions;
 - (3). Model home used for model home or single-family housing.
 - (4). Storage buildings, sheds, swimming pools, and other accessory structures constructed on (1) above.
 - (5). Any proposal for a development activity causing an insignificant impact upon the stormwater facility, as determined by the Public Works Director.

ARTICLE XII. – SUBDIVISION STANDARDS

Section 4.12.1. Generally

- A. The purpose and intent of this Article is to establish the procedures for review and approval of proposed subdivisions and plats within the City of North Port in accordance with Florida Statutes and the ULDC.
- B. **Applicability.** This Section shall apply to any subdivision or re-subdivision of land in the City.
- (1). No subdivision shall be platted or recorded, no lot shall be sold, and no building or development permit be issued unless the subdivision meets all applicable laws of the state, this ULDC, and has been approved by the City in accordance with the requirements [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.9.](#) for Preliminary Plat and Final Plat.
 - (2). This Section shall not apply to any land forming part of a subdivision created and recorded prior to the effective date of the ordinance from which this Article is derived, but it shall apply to any re-subdividing (replats) of previously approved subdivisions and all new subdivisions.
 - (3). It is not intended by the provisions of these regulations to repeal, abrogate, annul, or in any way impair or interfere with private restrictions placed upon property by deed, covenant, or private agreement, except that where this Article imposes higher standards than imposed by such deeds, covenants, or private agreements, then the provisions of this Article shall apply. The City shall not be responsible for the enforcement of such deeds, covenants, or agreements.
- C. **Exemptions.** Minor Subdivisions as described in [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.9.](#), are exempt from the requirements of this section.
- D. **Division of Land.** All division of land in the City shall occur only as a new subdivision plat, a subdivision amendment (replat), or a lot split. [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.9.](#) details the requirements for a lot split. No lot split shall be recognized by the City, and no building permit shall be issued unless the lot split has been approved by the City and recorded in the Public Records of Sarasota County.
- (1). Unless otherwise exempt from this Section or approved as a lot split, all subdivision of land is subject to a two-step review process consisting of:
 - a. Subdivision, Preliminary Plat approval;
 - b. Subdivision, Final Plat approval
 - (2). Applicants must receive Preliminary Plats approval prior to Subdivision, Final Plat review or approval.

Section 4.12.2. Addressing and Street Names

- A. **Name Approval.** At the time of application for Subdivision, Preliminary Plat, an applicant shall submit a plat that includes any proposed street name(s) of all proposed streets and ten (10) alternate street names approved by Sarasota County.
- (1). Street names shall comply with the following.
 - a. Street name suffixes shall comply with [Chapter 70, Article III., Sec. 70-56. of the City Code.](#)
 - b. Where streets of a proposed plat are continuations of existing streets or streets designated on a previously recorded plat within the City limits of North Port, the street names on the proposed plat shall be consistent therewith.
 - c. Unless a street of a proposed plat is a continuation of an existing street or a street designated on a previously recorded plat within the City limits of North Port, street names as shown on the

proposed subdivision plan shall not duplicate the name of any existing street or street designated on a previously recorded plat within Sarasota County.

- (2). Changes required for approval.
 - a. When Sarasota County does not approve enough street names to complete the naming of all streets in any proposed project, the applicant shall submit ten (10) additional street names for approval.
 - b. If any of the street name(s) placed on a subdivision construction plan at the time of submission are not accepted by the County, the applicant may choose from any of the approved street name(s), and the Subdivision, Preliminary Plat shall be corrected prior to being placed on the Commission agenda for final decision.
- B. **Renaming.** If a plat has been recorded with the approved street names, any change to the street names shall be changed by an amendment to the plat and the applicant shall submit in accordance with the Final Plat application requirements in [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.9.](#) and Street Naming requirements of this Section.
- C. **Numbering.** All buildings shall have address numbers posted on the building, and parcel signage shall be visible to incoming emergency responders per [Chapter 70, Article III., Sec. 70-56. of the City Code.](#)
- D. **Addressing.** Street numbering shall be pursuant to the North Port Street Grid as adopted by Ordinance No. 06-61 as amended. Any subdivision that needs numbering should contact the Development Services Department to request the creation of a subdivision address plan and pay a fee pursuant to the City Commission adopted fee schedule as may be amended from time to time.

Section 4.12.3. Easements

- A. **Generally.** Easements shall be provided for utility and drainage areas per the requirements of this Section, the ULDC, and other applicable regulating documents as amended.
- B. **Utility Easements.** All utility lines shall be installed in street rights-of-way. Within the accessways of new streets, a 10-foot utilities easement on each side of the right-of-way shall be provided. Utility and closed drainage easements centered on rear lot lines shall be provided where deemed necessary and shall be a total of at least 16-feet in width. Those centered on side lot lines shall be at 10-feet in width, if the width is adequate for the intended purpose. Additional widths may be required for closed drainage easements.
- C. **Drainage Easements.** Where a proposed subdivision is traversed by or abuts a watercourse, drainage way, canal, lake, pond, or stream or where such facility is proposed as part of the plan, a drainage easement (or right-of-way) shall be provided which shall conform substantially with the limits of such watercourse, drainage way, canal, or stream. The easement (or right-of-way) shall include on one (1) side a 25-foot width for maintenance purposes unless a lesser dimension is approved by the City's Public Works Director. No improvements may be constructed in the easement or right-of-way, and adequate vehicle access shall be provided.

Section 4.12.4. Lots and Blocks

- A. **Required lot area.** The size, width, depth, shape, and orientation of all lots shall be appropriate for the location of the subdivision; provided, however, that no lot shall have an area or frontage less than that required under the zoning regulations in [Chapter 3](#) of this ULDC.
- B. **Corner lots.** In residential subdivisions, corner lots shall be at least 15% wider than the minimum required for the zoning district. However, where the minimum width established in the zoning regulations exceeds

100-feet, no additional width shall be required. Mid-block lots adjacent to a pedestrian crosswalk shall not be considered corner lots.

- C. **Double frontage lots.** To ensure adequate buffers and uniform streetscapes along roadways double-frontage lots are not permitted. Parcels between a road right-of-way and a platted alley shall not be considered double frontage lots.
- D. **Block lengths.** Block lengths shall not exceed 1,800-feet in any development except under the following conditions:
 - (1) The subdivision is zoned Agriculture (AG).
 - (2) The blocks border major collector roadways.
 - (3) The blocks border the water.
- E. **Pedestrian crosswalks.** Pedestrian crosswalks complying with City standards and FDOT’s Greenbook shall be required at all intersections or crossing areas. When the roadway speed limit is 40-miles per hour or higher a midpoint refuge area 4-foot wide shall be provided.
- F. **Access.**
 - (1) The development shall be so designed that remnants and landlocked areas shall not be created unless established as a common area.
 - (2) Subdivisions shall connect to a City, County, or State road.
 - (3) All new subdivision lots shall abut and have access to a public or private street designed and constructed in accordance with these regulations; provided, however, that access to all residential lots from abutting arterial or collector streets shall be prohibited.
 - (4) New subdivisions shall have two (2) fully functional access streets consistent with the Fire Safety standards in [Section 4.6.5.](#)
 - (5) Pedestrian and vehicular access shall be provided to adjacent neighborhoods.

Section 4.12.5. Orientation to Natural Features

The size, shape, and orientation of a lot and the orientation of buildings shall be designed to provide development logically related to trees, topography, solar orientation, natural features, streets, and adjacent land uses. All development shall be designed to maximize the preservation of natural features, trees, tree masses, unusual rock formations, watercourses, and sites that have historical significance, scenic views, or similar assets.

Section 4.12.6. Monuments

Monuments and control points shall be placed according to the Florida Statutes Chapter 177.

Section 4.12.7. Park Space

- A. **Generally.** The City requires that all new residential subdivisions incorporate into their Master Concept Plan and/or Preliminary Plat and Final Plat. Park space provided applies toward the minimum open space requirements per [Section 4.9.2.](#)
- B. **Minimum Area Required.**

Number of Residential Lots	Minimum Park Area (AC)
< 25 lots	One quarter (1/4) acre
25—49 lots	One half (1/2) acre

Number of Residential Lots	Minimum Park Area (AC)
50—99 lots	One (1) acre
100 subdivision lots or greater	One and one-half (1.5) acres An additional minimum one-half acre is required for each additional 100 lots over the base level of 100 lots.

- C. **Park Space Configuration.** Required park space shall be designed consistent with the following park types and should be provided in number and scale consistent with the gross acreage of the subdivision.

Park Type	Min. Size (AC)	Max. Size (AC)	Description
Cultural Resource Area	-	-	Special archaeological or historic resource areas set aside for preservation. Amenities may include gardens, cultural centers, arts centers, and picnic areas.
Community Park	25	50	Used for informal and formal active recreation and passive recreation. Generally designed to serve multiple neighborhoods over an area of 0.50-mile to 3-mile distance. Amenities may include baseball and/or softball fields, basketball, volleyball, and/or tennis courts, football/soccer fields, multi-purpose fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums, playgrounds, picnic areas, trails, dog parks, skate parks, and special events.
Green	2	5	Area of formal or informal landscape used for unstructured recreation generally serving an area up to 0.25-mile radius and may be located internal to a neighborhood. Amenities may include open lawns, multi-purpose fields, and seating areas.
Greenway	-	-	Bicycle trails, walking/jogging trails, hiking trails, and associated picnic areas, tot lots, nature areas, or boat launches
Natural Resource Area	-	-	Lands set aside for preservation of significant natural resources/environmentally sensitive land. Amenities may include nature areas, canoe/kayak launches, picnic areas, fishing piers, bicycling, jogging, and hiking trails.
Neighborhood Park	5	10	Area for informal active and passive recreation generally serving an area of 0.25-mile to 0.50-mile distance. Amenities may include basketball or

Park Type	Min. Size (AC)	Max. Size (AC)	Description
			tennis courts, picnic areas, multi-purpose fields, playgrounds, nature areas, and canoe/kayak launches.
Mini Park/Playground	0.05	1	Small scale recreational area to serve an isolated area. Amenities may include playgrounds, picnic areas, canoe/kayak launches, and community gardens.
Plazas or Squares	0.5	3	Formal landscape and hardscape area used for civic purposes and public gathering, which may include supporting temporary commercial activities, usually located at the intersection of important streets. Amenities and activities may include cultural/arts centers, fountains, seating areas, special events, craft fairs and farmers markets.
Regional Park	50	-	Broad purpose park that serves people at a city-wide or larger scale and may be either natural-resource based or programmed recreation located on or in close proximity to arterial/collector roads. Amenities may include Baseball and/or softball fields, basketball, volleyball, and/or tennis courts, football/soccer fields, multi-purpose fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums, playgrounds, picnic areas, trails, dog parks, skate parks, and special events facilities.
Special Use Facility	-	-	Includes a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a single-purpose use. This type includes dog parks, BMX facilities, skate parks, aquatic centers, and similar uses.
Sports Complex	25	80	Heavily programmed athletic fields and associated facilities strategically located community-wide and located on or in close proximity to arterial/collector roads. Amenities may include baseball and/or softball fields, basketball, volleyball, and/or tennis courts, football/soccer fields, golf, racquetball/handball courts, skate parks, and gymnasiums.

- D. **Platting and Dedication of Park Space.** Areas identified as parks in a Master Concept Plan and/or Preliminary Plat, shall be platted as tracts on the Final Plat. Parks shall be preserved and maintained in

perpetuity by the homeowner association; covenants and restrictions specifying the manner and methods through which the parks will be maintained are required.

Section 4.12.8. Public Amenities

- A. **Community Amenities.** New subdivisions shall include the following elements for the public benefit:
- (1). **Benches.** Benches shall be placed at least 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet along all sidewalks or multi-use trails.
 - (2). **Bicycle Racks.** Bicycle racks, able to accommodate at least two (2) bicycles, shall be placed with every bench.
 - (3). **Bus Stops.**
 - a. The location of public school bus stops shall be placed as specified by the Sarasota County School Board.
 - b. The location of public transportation stops shall be placed as specified by the Sarasota County Area Transit and the City of North Port.

Section 4.12.9. Roads and Sidewalks

Subdivisions shall have roads and sidewalks that meet or exceed the standards included in the Section A.1.2. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.

Section 4.12.10. Stormwater Management

A complete stormwater management system shall be provided for the adequate control of stormwater runoff and water quality treatment that originates within the development or that flows onto or across the development from adjacent lands. Said stormwater management system shall be designed in accordance with the standards in [Article XI](#), and the technical standards in Section A.1.3. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.

Section 4.12.12. Utilities

New subdivisions shall have buried utilities per the requirements of [Article XIV](#).

ARTICLE XIII. – TRANSPORTATION

Section 4.13.1. Generally

- A. Roadways, sidewalks, bridges, transit stops, and all other transportation elements shall conform with the technical standards in Sections A.1.2. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC

Section 4.13.2. Sidewalks

A. Generally.

- (1). Sidewalks shall meet the ADA Standards for Accessible Design and all other applicable state and local laws to ensure accessibility.
- (2). Sidewalks shall safely connect directly to the main entrance of a building through a combination of sidewalks and crosswalks.

- B. **Sidewalk standards.** Sidewalks shall be installed in accordance with Section 522 of Florida Department of Transportation in addition to the technical standards in Section A.1.2. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.

Section 4.13.3. Bike Lanes and Multi-Modal Trails

- A. **Bike Lanes.** Bike lanes shall be provided in accordance with Section A.1.2. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.
- B. **Multi-Modal Trails.** Multi-modal trails shall be required in all non-residential subdivisions, in new residential subdivisions of more than ten (10) lots, and along all waterways to provide aesthetic quality and pedestrian amenities.

ARTICLE XIV. – UTILITIES

Section 4.14.1. Generally

- A. To facilitate city-wide access to central utilities, including, but not limited to, potable water, sewer, and reuse systems, development in the City of North Port shall connect to a central utility provider when available within 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet.
- B. **Exemptions.** When the City has system availability at any site, the site shall connect to the central utilities. The following development types are exempt from the requirements of this Section at the time of permitting:
- (1). One-and-two-family residential structures;
 - (2). Minor Subdivisions.
- C. **Development Agreements.** Developers may be required to enter into a comprehensive Development Agreement with the City per the requirements of [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.8.](#) of this ULDC, to plan for the utility capacities and other city services needed for a proposed development.
- D. **Maintenance and Operation.** Where the developer provides a central water and/or sewage system, the treatment plant(s), lines, and all other appurtenances shall be maintained and operated through a covenant that runs with the land in the form of, but not limited to, deed restrictions, a homeowners' or condominium association or such other legal mechanisms as will assure the beneficiaries of the service that the plant will be continually operated and maintained. Such operation and maintenance shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Regulations. Regardless of the method chosen to provide for the continual maintenance and operation of the plant, the beneficiaries of the service shall be provided with a legal right to enforce the assurance that the plant shall be continually operated and maintained.
- E. **Location and Installation Standards.**
- (1). All treatment facilities shall be located and constructed to minimize the effect and impact on public health, welfare, safety, noise, odor, and nuisance of the facilities.
 - (2). All aboveground or partially aboveground facilities (active or passive) shall be set back at least 100-feet from any perimeter property line.
 - (3). Below-ground disposal facilities (drain fields, injection wells, etc. shall be no closer than 50-feet to the nearest residential lot.
 - (4). The location of all facilities shall be in accordance with the applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.
- F. **Inspection of water and sewage systems.**
- (1). The City shall periodically inspect all construction of water and sewage systems, including systems not to be dedicated to the public.
 - (2). The City shall immediately notify the developer and his engineer in writing to remedy any failure of work or material.
 - (3). The City may suspend work that is not in conformity with approved plans and specifications and shall require inspections and corrections as necessary.

Section 4.14.2. Potable Water Systems

- A. **Generally.** All development shall connect to a central potable water system upon availability.
- B. **City Potable Water Connection.** When the City's potable water system is within 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet from a point on the perimeter of the development closest to the source of service and measured along an accessible right-of-way or easement, the development shall connect with the City's central potable water system.
- C. **Existing Potable Water Connection.** In the absence of a City water system, a central water system shall be provided in all new developments, and connection shall be required with any other existing central water system that is available within 0.25-miles from a point on the perimeter of the subdivision closest to the source of the service and measured along an accessible right-of-way or easement, provided that:
 - (1). The system has sufficient capacity to allow such a connection.
 - (2). Any rules or regulations that govern said system can be amended to accommodate such a connection.
- D. **New Potable Water System.** In the absence of a City or other existing central water system, the developer shall provide a central water system. Where the developer provides a central water system utilizing a temporary water treatment plant, the completed plant, lines, and all other appurtenances shall be deeded at no cost to the City to be operated and maintained by the City unless the City Commission waives such dedication.
- E. **Engineering and Design.** Central water systems shall:
 - (1). Provide water meeting quality standards as described in Florida Statutes, Florida Administrative Code, and prescribed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
 - (2). Be designed by a Florida registered engineer in accordance with State and Federal standards, including satisfaction of the domestic requirements established by the appropriate State agency, the City of North Port Utility Design Standards, and the fire protection requirements established by the American Insurance Association (National Board of Fire Underwriters).
- F. **Individual potable water systems.** Individual potable water systems may be permitted for one-and-two-family structures on pre-platted lots or Minor Subdivisions. All individual potable water systems shall comply with the permitting requirements of the applicable state agency.

Section 4.14.3. Wastewater Systems

- A. **Generally.** All development shall connect to a central wastewater system upon availability.
- B. **City Wastewater Connection.** When the City's wastewater system is within 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet from a point on the perimeter of the development closest to the source of service and measured along an accessible right-of-way or easement, the development shall connect with the City's central wastewater system.
- C. **Existing Wastewater System Connection.** In the absence of a City central wastewater system, the connection shall be required with any other existing central wastewater system that is available within 0.25- miles or 1,320-feet from a point on the property line closest to the source of service and measured along an accessible right-of-way or easement, provided that:

- (1). The system has sufficient capacity to allow such a connection.
 - (2). Any rules or regulations that govern said system can be amended to accommodate such a connection.
- D. **New Central Wastewater System.** If a City or other central sewer system does not exist, the developer shall provide a central system. The completed plant, lines and all other appurtenances shall be deeded at no cost to the City to be operated and maintained by the City unless the City Commission waives dedication.
- E. **Engineering.** A Florida registered engineer shall design the central wastewater systems in accordance with these regulations, the requirements of any applicable State agencies, and the following minimum design standards:
- (1). Central wastewater systems shall be designed, constructed, and maintained in such a manner as not to adversely affect the water quality of any existing stream, lake, or underground aquifer.
 - (2). Central wastewater systems shall be designed to be compatible with the City central wastewater system or other existing surrounding central wastewater systems if different than the City and approved.
 - (3). On curbed streets, the curbs shall be marked to indicate the point where the sewer line crosses to each abutting lot.
- F. **Individual Wastewater Systems.** Individual sanitary wastewater systems with a treatment capacity of less than 2,000 gallons per day may be permitted when the development is exempt from the central wastewater system requirement. Such an individual system shall fulfill the permitting requirements of the applicable state agency and shall be maintained in accordance with the law.

Section 4.14.4. Reuse Water Systems

- A. **Generally.** All development shall connect to a central reuse water system upon availability.
- B. **Subdivisions.** A reuse water system shall be provided in all new subdivisions for irrigation. The order of supply sources of water for irrigation purposes shall be reuse water, stormwater, then well water. New subdivisions shall connect to the City's reuse water system when the City system is within 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet from a point on the perimeter of the subdivision closest to the source of service and measured along an accessible right-of-way or easement. When the City's system is not within the required connection distance, dry lines shall be provided to facilitate connection when the system becomes available.
- C. **Other Development.** Non-residential, mixed-use, and multi-family development shall connect to the City's reuse water systems when the system is within 0.25-miles or 1,320-feet from a point on the property line closest to the source of service and measured along an accessible right-of-way or easement. When the City's system is not within the required connection distance, dry lines shall be provided to facilitate connection when the system becomes available.
- D. In the absence of a City reuse water system, a central irrigation water system shall be provided in all new subdivisions. The system shall be designed and built to meet reuse standards. The design shall include a temporary water source such as wells or other available water sources as approved by the regulatory agency having authority and the City. The design shall include a connection point to the future City reuse system at the perimeter of the development at a location agreed to by the Utility Director or designee. The connection point shall include a utility easement area for a meter assembly and booster pumps.

- E. **Engineering and Design.** Reuse water systems shall be designed and constructed to meet quality standards as described in Florida Statutes, Florida Administrative Code, and as prescribed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (1). Reuse water systems shall be designed by a Florida licensed engineer in accordance with these regulations, the requirements of applicable State agencies, and the following minimum design standards:
- a. Central reuse water systems shall be designed and constructed in accordance with State and Federal standards, including satisfaction of the domestic requirements established by the appropriate State and local agencies and the North Port Utility Design Standards.
 - b. Reuse distribution system capabilities.
 - 1. The reuse distribution system shall be capable of delivering adequate pressure and volume of flow to meet the irrigation needs of half the residents in the project area in the restricted time frames mandated by the Southwest Florida Water Management District and/or the City of North Port.
 - 2. Other reuse application areas, such as golf courses, may require up to 500,000 gallons a day in less than an 8-hour period.
 - c. The reuse water mains should be interconnected whenever possible. The City Utility Engineer may require larger diameter mains for long lines that are not connected to other mains at intervals close enough for proper mutual support.
 - d. Valves shall be installed at intervals so that no break or repair shall necessitate shutting down a length of pipe greater than 800-feet, as measured along the street in residential, commercial, and industrial subdivisions.
- F. **Water Features.** Water supply sources for decorative fountains or water features shall be reuse water or stormwater. The developer or property owner shall install and maintain timers on water features or fountains to limit the run time and reduce water loss through evaporation. Timers shall function according to any mandates or restrictions by the City of North Port or the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD).

Section 4.14.5. Other Utilities

Utility lines of all kinds, including but not limited to electric power and light, telephone, cable television, water, sewer, and gas, shall be constructed and installed beneath the surface of the ground. It shall be the developer's responsibility to make the necessary arrangements with each utility in accordance with the utilities' established policies. The underground installation of incidental appurtenances, such as transformer boxes, pedestal-mounted terminal boxes for electricity, or similar service hardware necessary for the provision of electric and communication utilities, shall not be required. Below-ground installation shall not be required for bulk electric power supply lines and major communication feeder lines.

CHAPTER 5 – SIGNS

ARTICLE I. – ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

Section 5.1.1. In General

A. Intent.

To preserve and promote the City as a desirable community in which to live, visit, work, play, and do business, a pleasing, visually attractive, and safe environment is of foremost importance. The regulation of signs within the City is a highly contributive means to achieve this desired end. The regulation of signs within the City is necessary and of the public interest. These regulations have been prepared to enhance the City's visual environment and promote its continued well-being. This Section creates the legal framework for sign regulation that is intended to:

- (1). Encourage the effective use of signs as a means of communication in the City;
- (2). Provide adequate business identification, advertising, and communication;
- (3). Provide for the safety and welfare of the public;
- (4). Ensure all modes of pedestrian safety and traffic safety;
- (5). Maintain and enhance the scenic beauty of the aesthetic environment and the City's ability to attract sources of economic development and growth;
- (6). Maintain the residential character of neighborhoods in residential land use districts;
- (7). Encourage and allow signs that are appropriate to the zoning district in which they are located and consistent with the land uses, activities, and functions to which they pertain;
- (8). Protect property values by precluding, to the maximum extent possible, signs that create a nuisance to the occupancy or use of other properties as a result of their size, height, illumination, brightness, or movement;
- (9). Establish dimensional limits and placement criteria for signs that are legible and proportional to the size of the parcel and structure on which the sign is to be placed, or to which it pertains;
- (10). Preclude signs from conflicting with the principal use of the parcel and adjoining parcels;
- (11). Permit, regulate and encourage the use of signs with a scale, graphic character, and type of lighting compatible with buildings and uses in the area, so as to support and complement the goals, objectives and policies set forth in the City's Comprehensive Plan;
- (12). Be a permissive code. Any sign not specifically permitted or otherwise provided for is not permitted.

B. Purpose.

It is the purpose of this Chapter to promote public health, safety, and general welfare through reasonable, consistent, and non-discriminatory sign standards. The sign regulations are designed to serve substantial and compelling governmental interests, including traffic safety and warning signs of threats to bodily injury or death. This Chapter is not intended to apply to objects that are not traditionally considered signs for the purpose of government regulation. Further, it continues to be the purpose of this Chapter to promote optimum conditions for serving sign owners' needs and respecting their rights to identification while balancing the aesthetic and safety interests of the community.

- (1). Florida Constitution. Article II, Section 7 of the Florida Constitution provides that "[i]t shall be the policy of the state to conserve and protect its natural resources and scenic beauty. . . ." A beautiful

environment preserves and enhances the desirability of the City as a place to live and to do business. Implementing the Florida Constitution is a compelling governmental interest.

- (2). Florida Statutes. Florida law require cities to adopt comprehensive plans and implement them through land development regulations (also known as zoning regulations) and approval of development orders that are consistent with the comprehensive plan. See Part II of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes. Florida law specifically requires that the City adopt sign regulations. See Section 163.3202(2)(f), Florida Statutes. Complying with state law is a compelling governmental interest.
- (3). City Comprehensive Plan. The City is a diverse community with a wide range of land uses. Some areas are suburban in character, while the western edges of the City have been developed with a more urban character and contain regionally significant commercial and institutional uses. Several goals, objectives and policies of the City's comprehensive plan require the City to maintain its scenic beauty and traffic safety through its land development regulations and actions. The Future Land Use and Transportation Elements of the City's Comprehensive Plan calls for sign regulation and prioritizes aesthetics and traffic safety as follows:
 - a. Future Land Use Goal 1 – Implement a land use and development framework that will: Promote diversified economic development; Discourage the expansion of low-density, single-use development; Recognize the value of natural resources; and Respect private property rights.
 - b. Future Land Use Policy Objective 1.8 – Adopt and enforce land development regulations to implement this Comprehensive Plan that are consistent with Section 163.3202.
 - c. Future Land Use Policy 1.8.1 – Enforce creative, innovative land development regulations which contain specific provisions to implement the adopted Comprehensive Plan. Improvements to the land development regulation process shall focus on efficiency and effectiveness through a streamlining of procedures. "Land development regulations shall, at a minimum: . . .
 - vii. Ensure safe and convenient onsite traffic flow and vehicle parking needs.
 - viii. Regulate signage to provide for an attractive community and safe pedestrian and transportation conditions. . . .
 - x. Ensure safe and convenient onsite traffic flow, considering needed vehicle parking."
 - d. Transportation Goal 1 – Develop an effective multi-modal transportation system which optimizes safety, convenience, cost, and pollution reduction practices by establishing internal and external transportation linkages between residential neighborhoods and activity centers.
 - e. Transportation Objective 2 – Continue to improve safety conditions on the City's existing roadway system by adopting land development regulations to limit the proliferation of signage that may distract the attention of motorists, obstruct the vision of motorists, pedestrians and bicyclists, and otherwise interfere with traffic safety, and through completion of the transportation improvements identified in the Capital Improvements Element.

Implementing the City Comprehensive Plan is a compelling governmental interest.

- (4). Caselaw. In accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's cases on sign regulation, the regulations in this Chapter are not intended to regulate or censor speech based on its content or viewpoint, but rather to regulate the secondary effects of speech that may adversely affect the City's substantial and compelling governmental interests in preserving scenic beauty and community aesthetics, and in vehicular and pedestrian safety in conformance with the First Amendment. These cases and their holdings include, but are not limited to:

- a. *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*, 576 U.S. 576, U.S. 155, 135 S. Ct. 2218, 192 L. Ed. 2d 236 (2015) on the topic on noncommercial temporary signs;
- b. *Metromedia, Inc. v. City of San Diego*, 453 U.S. 490 (1981) on the topic of commercial signs and off-premise signs;
- c. *City of Ladue v. Gilleo*, 512 U.S. 43 (1994) on the topic of political protest signs in residential areas;
- d. *Linmark Assocs., Inc. v. Township of Willingboro*, 431 U.S. 85 (1977) on the topic of real estate signs in residential areas;
- e. *Burson v. Freeman*, 504 U.S. 191 (1992) on the topic of election signs near polling places;
- f. *Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp. v. Public Service Commission*, 447 U.S. 557 (1980) on the topic of commercial speech; and
- g. *City Council v. Taxpayers for Vincent*, 466 U.S. 789 (1984) on the topic of signs on public property.
- h. *City of Austin, Texas v. Reagan Nat'l Advert. of Austin, LLC*, 142 S. Ct. 1464 (2022) on the topic of off-premises sign regulation.
- i. *Shurtleff v. City of Boston, Massachusetts*, 142 S. Ct. 1583, 1584 (2022) on the topic of commercial flags and government speech.

(5). Impact of sign clutter. Excessive signage and sign clutter impair the legibility of the environment, and undermines the effectiveness of governmental signs, traffic control devices and other required signs (such as address, directional, directory, and identification signs) that are essential to identifying locations for the delivery of emergency services and other compelling governmental purposes. The intent of these sign regulations is to enhance the visual environment of the City, ensure that City residents, visitors and emergency responders can safely navigate through the City to their intended destinations, and promote the continued well-being of the City. It is therefore the purpose of this Chapter to promote aesthetics and the public health, safety, and general welfare, and assure the adequate provision of light and air within the City through reasonable, consistent and nondiscriminatory standards for the posting, displaying, erection, use, and maintenance of signs and sign structures that are no more restrictive than necessary to achieve these governmental interests.

C. **General Requirements.**

Signage shall advertise only those products or services offered or carried on at the premises where the sign is located, except as specifically provided for herein. The use of signs visible from public rights-of-way shall be permitted, provided required permits are obtained and provided the signs are:

- (1). Compatible with their surroundings, of proper design and consistent with all applicable comprehensive plan and ULDC requirements;
- (2). Designed to meet the sign user's needs while at the same time promoting the quality environment desired by the general public;
- (3). Designed, constructed, installed, and maintained in such a manner that they do not endanger public safety or traffic safety;
- (4). Legible, readable, and visible in the circumstances in which they are used;
- (5). Respectful of the reasonable rights of other advertisers whose messages are displayed;
- (6). Constructed without the following characteristics and/or functions:

- a. Pose a danger or interfere with the peace, health, safety, or welfare of the public.
- b. Cause an obstruction to free use of public streets or sidewalks.
- c. Obstruct windows used for fire egress or fire escapes.
- d. Designed or located in any manner or any color combination so as to be confused with any authorized traffic signal, sign, or device.

D. Applicability.

- (1). Any non-government sign moved, constructed, installed, or altered shall conform to the provisions and conditions of this Chapter. Government signs, as defined herein, shall not be subject to these regulations. The provisions in the Chapter are intended to complement, not supersede all other regulations and requirements applicable to signs, including Building and Electrical Codes, adopted by the City. Where there may be any inconsistency between this Chapter and any other regulation or requirement, the more restrictive provision shall apply.
- (2). To the extent any property owner informs the City in writing that a particular amendment enacted herein imposes a more restrictive or burdensome regulation of signage, that amendment shall be effective in accordance with SB 250/HB 1C adopted and codified in Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349 Laws of Florida, as may be amended, expired, or repealed and the sign regulations effective on September 27, 2022, shall control.

E. Severability.

- (1). The sections, paragraphs, sentences, clauses and phrases of this Chapter are severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this Article shall be declared unconstitutional or void or unenforceable by the valid judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, such unconstitutionality or invalidity shall not affect any of the remaining phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and sections of this Chapter.
- (2). This subsection shall not be interpreted to limit the effect of subsection (1). above, or any other applicable severability provision in this ULDC or any adopting ordinance. The city commission specifically intends that severability shall be applied to sign regulations even if the result would be to allow less speech in the city, whether by subjecting currently exempt signs to permitting or by some other means.
- (3). This subsection shall not be interpreted to limit the effect of subsections (1). or (2). above, or any other applicable severability provision in this ULDC or any adopting ordinance. The city commission specifically intends that severability shall be applied to prohibited signs so that each of the prohibited sign types listed in [Section 5.1.8.](#) shall continue to be prohibited irrespective of whether another or any sign prohibition is declared unconstitutional or invalid.
- (4). This subsection shall not be interpreted to limit the effect of subsections (1)., (2)., or (3). above, or any other applicable severability provision in this ULDC or any adopting ordinance. The city commission specifically intends that severability shall be applied to [Section 5.1.8.](#) of the sign regulations so that if all or any of such provisions are declared unconstitutional or invalid by the final and valid judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, the city commission intends that such declaration shall not affect any other prohibition on off-premises signs in the aforesaid sections.

Section 5.1.2. Sign Content

A. Substitution of Non-Commercial Speech.

It is not the intent of this Chapter to afford greater protection to commercial speech than to noncommercial speech. Any sign, display or device allowed under this Chapter may contain, in lieu of any other copy, any otherwise lawful noncommercial message that complies with all other requirements of this Chapter. The noncommercial message may occupy the entire sign area or any portion thereof and may substitute for or be combined with the commercial message. The sign message may be changed from commercial to noncommercial, or from one noncommercial message to another, as frequently as desired by the sign's owner, provided that the sign is not prohibited, and the sign continues to comply with the sign standards and other applicable requirements in this Chapter.

B. Content Neutrality as to Sign Message.

Regardless of any provision in this Chapter to the contrary, no sign shall be subject to any limitation based upon the content of the message contained on such sign or displayed on such sign structure.

Section 5.1.3. Definitions

Abandoned Sign: A sign which has not identified or advertised a current business, service, owner, product, or activity for a period of at least 180 days.

Address Sign: A sign that designates the street number and/or street name for identification purposes, as designated by the United States Postal Service.

Animated Sign: A sign depicting action, motion, or light or color changes through electrical or mechanical means.

Awning: A cloth, plastic, or other nonstructural covering that projects from a wall for the purpose of shielding a doorway or window. An awning is either permanently attached to a building or can be raised or retracted to a position against the building when not in use.

Awning Sign: Any sign painted on, or applied to, an awning.

Balloon Sign: A lighter-than-air, gas-filled balloon, tethered in a fixed location, which may or may not contain an advertisement message on its surface or attached to the balloon in any manner.

Banner: Any cloth, bunting, plastic, paper, or similar non-rigid material attached to any structure, staff, pole, rope, wire, or framing which is anchored on two or more edges or at all four corners. Banners are temporary in nature and do not include flags.

Beacon Lighting: Any source of electric light, whether portable or fixed, the primary purpose of which is to cast a concentrated beam of light generally skyward as a means of attracting attention to its location rather than to illuminate any particular sign, structure, or other object.

Billboard: See Off-premises sign.

Building Frontage: The maximum linear width of a building measured in a single straight line parallel, or essentially parallel, with the abutting public street or parking lot.

Canopy: A structure other than an awning made of fabric, metal, or other material that is supported by columns or posts affixed to the ground and may also be connected to a building.

Canopy Sign: Any sign that is part of, or attached to, a canopy.

Changeable Copy Sign: A sign or portion thereof on which the copy or symbols change either automatically through electrical or electronic means, or manually through placement of letters or symbols on a panel mounted in or on a track system. The two types of changeable-copy signs are manual changeable copy signs and electronic changeable copy signs, which include: message center signs, digital displays, and Tri-Vision Boards.

Changeable Copy Sign, Electronic: Message center signs, digital displays, and Tri-Vision Boards

Changeable Copy Sign, Manual: A sign or portion thereof on which the copy or symbols are changed manually through placement or drawing of letters or symbols on a sign face.

Channel Letter Sign: A sign consisting of fabricated or formed three-dimensional letters, individually applied to a wall, which may accommodate a light source.

Clearance: The distance above the walkway, or other surface if specified, to the bottom edge of a sign.

Digital Display: The portion of a sign message made up of internally illuminated components capable of changing the message periodically. Digital displays may include but are not limited to LCD, LED, or plasma displays.

Directional Sign: Signs designed to provide direction to pedestrian and vehicular traffic into and out of, or within a site.

Feather or Teardrop Flag: Advertising banner that is used by businesses, event organizers, and many others to promote their business, brand, or event. The name "feather flag" comes from the shape of the flag that is like a bird's feather. Teardrop banners are roughly shaped like large drops of water, hence their name.

Fence Sign: A sign attached to a fence. When attached to recreational fences around activity fields, playgrounds, or playing fields (such as football fields, baseball diamonds, etc.) the signs shall be:

1. Only visible from inside the park, or
2. If visible from outside the park, face the inside of the park;

Festoon Lighting: A type of illumination comprised of either: (a) a group of incandescent light bulbs hung or strung overhead or on a building or other structure, or (b) light bulbs not shaded or hooded or otherwise screened to prevent direct rays of light from shining on adjacent properties or rights-of-way.

Flashing Sign: A sign whose artificial illumination is not kept constant in intensity at all times when in use and which exhibits changes in light, color, direction, or animation. This definition does not include electronic message centers signs or digital displays that meet the requirements set forth herein.

Freestanding Sign: A sign supported by structures or supports that are placed on, or anchored in, the ground; and that is independent and detached from any building or other structure. The following are subtypes of freestanding signs:

1. **Ground Sign:** A sign permanently affixed to the ground at its base, supported entirely by a base structure 2/3 the width of the sign face, and not mounted on a pole or attached to any part of a building. (Also known as monument sign).

2. Pole or Pylon Sign: A freestanding sign that is permanently supported in a fixed location by a structure of one or more poles, posts, uprights, or braces from the ground and not supported by a building or a base structure.

Gas Station Canopy: A freestanding, open-air structure constructed for the purpose of shielding service station islands from the elements.

Gas Station Canopy Sign: Any sign that is part of, or attached to, the vertical sides of the gas station canopy roof structure. For the purposes of this ordinance, gas station canopy signs shall be considered wall signs.

Government Sign: A sign used by a local, state, or federal government or agencies thereof or by any public utility company for the purpose of giving notice of matters of public safety or of addressing governmental concerns or objectives. Government signs include signs such as signs displaying official highway route number signs, street name signs, directional signs and other traffic signs erected and maintained on public highways and roads in the interest of public safety or for the regulation of traffic. A memorial plaque placed in the public right-of-way by the City in remembrance of persons or events, which is not used for a commercial message, is also considered a government sign.

Ground Sign: See "Freestanding Sign."

Illuminated Sign: A sign with electrical equipment installed for illumination, either internally illuminated through its sign face by a light source contained inside the sign or externally illuminated by a light source aimed at its surface.

Illumination: A source of any artificial or reflected light, either directly from a source of light incorporated in, or indirectly from an artificial source.

Illumination, External: Artificial light, located away from the sign, which lights the sign, the source of which may or may not be visible to persons viewing the sign from any street, sidewalk, or adjacent property.

Illumination, Halo: A sign using a 3-dimensional message, logo, etc., which is lit in such a way as to produce a halo effect. (Also known as back-lit illumination)

Illumination, Internal: A light source that is concealed or contained within the sign and becomes visible in darkness through a translucent surface. Message center signs, digital displays, and signs incorporating neon lighting shall not be considered internal illumination for the purposes of this Chapter.

Incidental Sign: A sign that displays general site information, instructions, directives, or restrictions that are primarily oriented to pedestrians and motor vehicle operators who have entered a property from a public street.

Incidental Window Sign: Signs displayed in the window displaying information such as the business' hours of operation, credit institutions accepted, commercial and civic affiliations, and similar information. These signs are informational only and do not contain a commercial message.

Inflatable Sign: A sign that is an air-inflated object, which may be of various shapes, made of flexible fabric, resting on the ground or structure, and equipped with a portable blower motor that provides a constant flow of air into the device.

Interactive Sign: An electronic or animated sign that reacts to the behavior or electronic signals of motor vehicle drivers.

Legible: Capable of being correctly read as text or accurately identified or understood as a symbol or illustration without visual aids or enhancements, by a person of normal visual acuity.

Limited Duration Sign: An informational display, banner, or other advertising device constructed of cloth, vinyl, canvas, fabric, corrugated plastic, polystyrene, or other temporary material with or without a structural frame; a non-permanent sign that is displayed on private property up to 180 days. Once displayed for more than 180 days, limited duration signs are considered permanent signs and must comply with permanent sign regulations herein.

Marquee: A permanent structure, other than a roof or canopy, attached to, supported by, and projecting from a building and providing protection from the elements.

Marquee Sign: Any sign attached to a marquee for the purpose of identifying a use or product. If attached to a theater, performing arts center, cinema, or other similar use, it may also advertise films or productions.

Mechanical Movement Sign: A sign having parts that physically move rather than merely appear to move as might be found in a digital display. The physical movement may be activated electronically or by another means but shall not include wind-activated movement such as used for banners or flags. Mechanical movement signs do not include electronic changeable copy signs.

Menu Sign: A permanent sign for displaying the bill of fare available at a restaurant, or displaying the goods or services available at other uses.

Message Center Sign: A type of illuminated, changeable copy sign that consists of electronically changing alphanumeric text often used for gas price display signs and athletic scoreboards.

Message Sequencing: The spreading of one message across more than one sign structure.

Model Home Sign: A sign used to advertise a model residential unit located on the same parcel as the model.

Multi-Tenant Sign: A freestanding sign used to identify or advertise businesses that occupy a shopping center or complex with multiple tenants.

Neon Sign: A sign illuminated by a neon tube, or other visible light-emitting gas tube, that is bent to form letters, symbols, or other graphics.

Nonconforming Sign: A sign that was legally erected and maintained at the effective date of this Chapter, or amendment thereto, that does not currently comply with sign regulations of the district in which it is located.

Off-Premises Sign: Also referred to as a Billboard. An outdoor sign whose commercial message directs attention to a specific business, product, service, event or activity, or other commercial activity, or contains a commercial message about something that is not sold, produced, manufactured, furnished, or conducted on the premises upon which the sign is located. (Includes third-party signs, billboards, and outdoor advertising)

On-Premises Sign: A sign whose message and design relate to an individual business, profession, product, service, event, point of view, or other commercial or non-commercial activity sold, offered, or conducted on the same property where the sign is located.

Pennant: a triangular or irregular piece of fabric or other material, commonly attached in strings or strands, or supported on small poles intended to flap in the wind.

Permanent Sign: A sign attached or affixed to a building, window, or structure, or to the ground in a manner that enables the sign to resist environmental loads, such as wind, and that precludes ready removal or movement of the sign and whose intended use appears to be indefinite. Temporary signs that are not removed within 30 days and limited duration signs not removed within 180 days are deemed permanent signs.

Personal Expression Sign: An on-premises sign that expresses an opinion, interest, position, or other non-commercial message.

Pole Sign: See Freestanding Sign."

Portable Sign: A sign designed to be transported or moved and not permanently attached to the ground, a building, or other structure.

Property Identification Sign: An on-premises sign that identifies the name of the building, property, or occupant.

Project Identification Sign: A sign placed on the perimeter of a recorded subdivision, planned development, shopping center, business office park, industrial park, or mixed-use complex at a major street or driveway entrance to identify the name of the project.

Pylon Sign: See "Freestanding Sign."

Sandwich Board Sign: A type of freestanding sign consisting of two faces connected and hinged at the top and whose message is targeted to pedestrians. (Also known as A-frame sign).

Private Drive Sign: A sign indicating a street or drive which is not publicly owned and maintained and used only for access by the occupants of the development and their guests.

Projecting Sign: A building-mounted, double-sided sign with the two faces generally perpendicular to the building wall, not to include signs located on a canopy, awning, or marquee. (Also known as blade sign).

Reflective Sign: A sign containing any material or device which has the effect of intensifying reflected light.

Revolving Sign: A sign which revolves, often in a circular motion; rather than remaining stationary on its supporting structure.

Rotating Sign: Any sign or advertising device that rotates or gives the appearance or optical effect of rotating.

Roof Sign: A building-mounted sign erected upon, against, or over the roof of a building or on top of a gas station canopy.

Security Sign: An on-premises sign regulating the use of the premises, such as a "no trespassing," "no hunting," or "no soliciting" sign. (Also known as warning sign).

Sign: Any device, structure, fixture, painting, emblem, or visual that uses words, graphics, colors, illumination, symbols, numbers, or letters for the purpose of communicating a message which is visible from any street, property (other than the property on which the sign is located), or water body. Sign includes the sign faces as well as any sign supporting structure.

Sign Supporting Structure: Poles, posts, walls, frames, brackets, or other supports holding a sign in place.

Snipe Sign: (1) A sign tacked, nailed, posted, pasted, glued, or otherwise attached to trees, poles, stakes, fences, public benches, streetlights; (2) signs or other objects placed on any public property or in the public right-of-way or on any private property without the permission of the property owner.

Streamers: A display made of lightweight, flexible materials, consisting of multiple long, narrow, wavy strips hung individually or in a series, with or without a logo or message printed or painted on them, and typically designed to move in the wind.

Street Frontage: The side or sides of a lot abutting a public street or right-of-way.

Street Pole Banner: A banner suspended above a public sidewalk and attached to a single street pole. These signs shall only be placed by a government entity, or special district having ownership and control of the public or private right-of-way. Street pole banners shall not contain any commercial advertising.

Temporary Sign: An informational display, banner, or other advertising device for non-residential use constructed of cloth, vinyl, canvas, fabric, corrugated plastic, polystyrene, or other temporary material with or without a structural frame; a non-permanent sign that is located on private property displayed for no more than 30 consecutive days unless otherwise specified in the regulations for temporary signs. If displayed for more than 30 days, temporary signs are considered permanent signs and must comply with permanent sign regulations herein.

Tri-Vision Boards: An outdoor unit with a revolving slatted face that allows three different copy messages to be displayed at intermittent intervals.

Wall Sign: A building-mounted sign that is either attached to, displayed on, or painted on an exterior wall in a manner parallel with the wall surface. A sign installed on a false or mansard roof is also considered a wall sign. (Also known as: fascia sign, parallel wall sign, or band sign)

Window Sign: Any sign that is applied, painted, or affixed to a window, or placed inside a window, within three (3) feet of the glass, facing the outside of the building, and easily seen from the outside. Customary displays of merchandise or objects and material without lettering behind a store window are not considered signs.

Vehicle Sign: A signed vehicle used by a proprietor or employee of the business for commuting between the business location and home or is used in the usual course or operation of a business. Factors to be considered in determining whether a vehicle is used in the usual course or operation of a business shall include whether the vehicle is operable, whether the vehicle has a current registration, the role the vehicle plays in the business, and the frequency with which the vehicle is used in the course or the operation of the business;

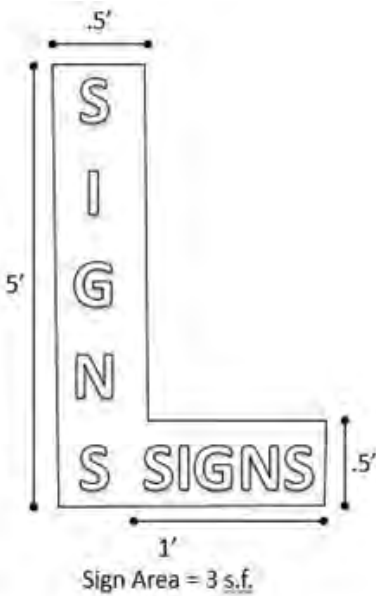
1. Any sign that is attached to or painted on a vehicle or trailer, parked to be visible from and to clearly provide advertising visible from the public right-of-way or parked on public property to clearly provide a message close to the public right-of-way;
2. any sign bearing a commercial message that is attached to or painted on a vehicle or trailer which is routinely parked or otherwise located on a site or sites other than that at which the firm, product, or services advertised on such sign is offered shall be presumed to be a vehicle sign;

3. any sign that is composed of fabric, paper, or other lightweight material, or wood (unless the wood is an integral part of the vehicle itself), or that is physically supported by a motor vehicle, but not applied directly to the surface of the motor vehicle, or that is attached to the vehicle in such a manner as to constitute a safety hazard if the vehicle were to be driven with the sign in place, such as signs located so as to impair the vision of the driver of the vehicle or insecurely mounted so as to present a danger of falling off the vehicles while it is being driven, shall be presumed to be a vehicle sign.

Section 5.1.4. Rules of Measurement

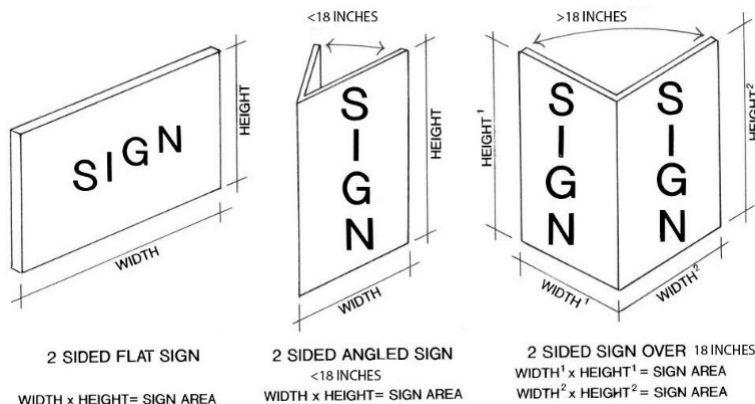
A. Sign Area

The area of a sign shall be measured from the outside edges of the sign or the sign frame, whichever is greater, excluding the area of the supporting structures, provided that the supporting structures are not used for advertising purposes and are of an area equal to or less than the permitted sign area. Supporting framework and bracing, which are incidental to the display itself, shall not be included in the computation of the area unless, by the nature of their design, they form a continuation of the sign.



B. Multi-faced Sign Area

The area of a multi-faced sign shall be computed on one face in the same manner as the sign area of an individual sign, provided that the faces of a 2-sided flat sign are not separated by more than 24 inches, and the faces of a 2-sided angled sign are not separated at any point by more than 18 inches. If the faces



of a multi-faced sign are separated at any point by more dimensions exceeding those described above, each face constitutes a separate sign.

C. Channel Letter Sign Area

Where individual characters are used without a supporting panel (channel letters), the overall dimensions from the beginning of the first character to the end of the last character in the longest line and from the top of the uppermost character to the bottom of the lowermost character shall be regarded as the extreme dimensions in calculating the overall sign area of the sign.



D. Height

The vertical height of a freestanding sign shall be computed from the established mean grade of the development site to the highest component of the sign or supporting framework, whichever is higher. The maximum vertical height of a building-mounted sign shall not exceed the structure's roof line.

E. Setbacks

The distance of a sign from a property line, right-of-way, or another point shall be computed by measuring a perpendicular line from the foremost part of the sign to the ground and then measuring from that point to the nearest point of the property line, right-of-way, etc.

Section 5.1.5. Approval Required.

A. Building Permit

Prior to erecting, displaying, or replacing any permanent sign structure, the property owner shall obtain a permit from the city building department, in accordance with the applicable requirements of the Florida Building Code. No sign shall be approved for use unless it has been inspected and found to be in compliance with all the requirements of this Article and applicable codes, including the latest edition of the Florida Building Code.

B. Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance

(1). Required. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person to erect, construct, enlarge, post, paint, alter, maintain, move, or convert any sign in the city, or cause the same to be done, without first obtaining a sign permit for each such sign from the department as required by the ULDC. The Development Services Department shall approve or deny the Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance based on whether it complies with the requirements of this Chapter. These directives shall not be construed to require any permit for the repainting, cleaning and other normal maintenance or repair of a sign structure for which a permit has previously been issued, so long as the sign or sign structure is not modified in any way.

(2). Application procedure. Before any Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance is issued, a written application, in the form provided by the city, shall be filed, together with such drawings and

specifications as may be necessary to fully advise the city with the location, construction, materials, manner of illuminating, method of securing or fastening, the number of signs applied for, the consent of the property owner, and the wording of the sign. The application shall include a copy of a business tax receipt for the applicable business. Upon the submission of an application, the city shall have ten (10) days to determine whether it is complete. If the city finds that the application is not complete, the city shall provide the applicant with written notice of the deficiencies within the ten-day period. Upon resubmission of the application, the city shall have five additional days to determine whether the applicant's revisions are sufficient to complete the application. If they are not, the city will again inform the applicant of any remaining deficiencies in writing. This process shall continue until the applicant has submitted a complete application or demands that the application be reviewed "as is."

- (3). Application review. The department shall approve or deny the Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance based on whether it complies with the requirements of this Chapter within thirty (30) days after receipt of the complete application. If the Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance is denied, the department shall prepare a written notice of its decision, describing the applicant's appeal rights, and provide send it by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the applicant.
- (4). Appeal or waiver. The applicant may file a written notice of appeal to the Zoning Hearing Officer within thirty (30) days after the date of receipt of the city's written notice. The Zoning Hearing Officer shall hold a public hearing at the next available Zoning Appeals Hearing that is at least twenty-five (25) days after the date of receiving the written notice of appeal, at which the Zoning Hearing Officer shall determine whether the application satisfies all ULDC requirements. If the Zoning Hearing Officer does not approve the application, then the applicant may seek relief in the Circuit Court for Sarasota County, as provided by law. Alternatively, upon denial, the applicant may apply for a sign variance pursuant to Article IV of this Chapter.
- (5). Exceptions to Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance. Limited duration signs and temporary signs are exempt from the sign certificate of zoning compliance requirements of this Chapter provided that they meet all applicable requirements contained in [Section 5.3.1](#). The following are also exempt from the building permit requirement.
 - a. Building mounted signs less than or equal to 32 square feet with less than 1-1/2-inch projection; Signs comprised of foam or vinyl letters, or signs painted on walls or awnings (provided awnings require a separate permit and engineered drawings for the awning itself);
 - b. Signs painted on walls;
 - c. Sign panel changes for existing, previously permitted or legally existing signs (face change).
 - d. Cleaning, painting, or comparable general maintenance or repair of a sign that does not alter any regulated feature of such sign; and
- (6). Violations.
 - a. Failure to obtain a sign certificate of zoning compliance.
 - b. Performing work other than that which is described in the sign certificate of zoning compliance, including failure to maintain proper setbacks and failure to conform to the provisions of this or other chapters of the ULDC or City Code.
 - c. Failure to keep sign in proper repair.

- (7). After the fact Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance.
 - a. For any sign altered, erected, displayed, or replaced prior to obtaining the required approvals, the specified fees shall be doubled. Payment of said double fee shall not relieve any person from complying with the ULDC or City Code.
- (8). Penalty and enforcement
 - a. In addition to double fees as described above for after the fact permitting, any action deemed a violation of this Chapter is enforceable by the code enforcement process according to the City Code.
- (9). Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance Fees
 - a. Fee schedule for sign certificate of zoning compliance shall be adopted by the city commission.

Section 5.1.6. Maintenance Required

It is unlawful for any owner of record, lessor, lessee, manager, or other person having lawful possession or control over a building, structure, or parcel of land to fail to maintain any signs on the building, structure, or parcel in compliance with this Chapter. Failure to maintain a sign constitutes a violation of this Chapter and shall be subject to enforcement under the enforcement provisions of Chapter 2, Article IX of the City Code. All signs shall be maintained in good repair and safe condition. Maintenance of a sign shall include periodic cleaning, replacement of flickering, burned out, or broken light bulbs or fixtures, repair or replacement of any faded, peeled, cracked, or otherwise damaged or broken parts of a sign, and any other activity necessary to restore the sign so that it continues to comply with the requirements and contents of the sign certificate of zoning compliance issued for its installation if required and the provisions of this Chapter.

Section 5.1.7. Removal Required

- A. Every person maintaining a sign must, upon vacating the premises where a sign is maintained, remove, or cause to be removed the sign within one hundred and eighty (180) days from the date of vacating the premises. When the ULDC Administrator determines that the sign has not been removed within the required period, the ULDC Administrator shall remedy and enforce said violation in accordance with the enforcement provisions of this Chapter.
- B. Any vacant or unused sign support structures, angle irons, sign poles, or other remnants of old signs which are currently not in use or are not proposed for immediate reuse by a sign permit application for a permitted sign, shall be removed.
- C. The ULDC Administrator shall have the authority to require the repair, maintenance, or removal of any sign or sign structure which has become dilapidated or represents a hazard to the safety, health, or welfare of the public, at the cost of the property owner.
- D. Any sign posted in violation of this Chapter on public property or on public rights-of-way shall be subject to summary removal by the City.
- E. Any person responsible for any sign posting made in violation of this Chapter shall be liable to the City for the costs incurred by the City in removal thereof and, in event of failure to pay, for billing and collection charges, including interest and reasonable attorneys' fees.

Section 5.1.8. Prohibited Signs

In addition to signs identified as prohibited in particular districts in tables incorporated in Article II, the following signs are prohibited throughout the city:

- A. Signs erected, installed, or located in the public right-of-way or projecting over the public right-of-way.

- B. Message sequencing signs and Interactive signs.
- C. Signs or sign support structures that obstruct means of egress, including any fire escape, any window, any door opening, any stairway, any opening, any exit, any walkway, any utility access, or Fire Department connection.
- D. Signs that interfere with any opening required for ventilation.
- E. Off-Premises signs.
- F. Abandoned signs.
- G. Animated signs, Mechanical Movement signs, Revolving signs, Rotating signs.
- H. Balloon signs and Inflatable signs.
- I. Beacon Lighting and Festoon Lighting.
- J. Flashing signs and Reflective signs.
- K. Neon signs.
- L. Pennant signs and Streamers.
- M. Roof signs.
- N. Snipe signs.
- O. Tri-Vision Boards.
- P. Vehicle signs.

Section 5.1.9. Nonconforming Signs

- A. Non-conforming sign compliance; Amortization. All signs lawfully erected prior to the Effective Date of this Chapter that do not comply with the requirements of this Chapter shall be considered non-conforming signs. Non-conforming signs shall not be altered, replaced, or repaired if such alteration, replacement, or repair would constitute more than fifty percent (50%) of the replacement value of the non-conforming sign.
- B. Effect of annexation on sign compliance. Any sign that was lawfully erected on property that was located outside of the jurisdiction of the city at the time the sign was erected but which was annexed into the city prior to Effective Date of this Chapter and that does not comply with the requirements of this Chapter shall be considered a non-conforming sign, and subject to removal as provided above in subsection A.
- C. Restrictions on permitting certain non-conforming signs. Certificates of zoning compliance and sign permits will not be issued for the alteration, replacement, or repair of a non-conforming sign if such alteration, replacement, or repair constitutes more than fifty percent (50%) of the replacement value of the existing non-conforming sign. Changing the information on the face of an existing non-conforming sign shall not be deemed an action increasing the degree or extent of the non-conformity to constitute a violation of this Chapter. Any other alteration to an existing non-conforming sign will be required to conform to this Chapter.
- D. Exceptions. A sign which is erected, located, or installed prior to the adoption of this Chapter, and which was approved by a dimensional variance from the Board of Zoning Adjustment and Appeals or Zoning Magistrate, shall retain such variance approval. Any sign which has been approved by such a dimensional variance and is then changed to conform to this Chapter shall forfeit the sign variance or deviation.

- E. Off-premise signs/Billboards. No additional billboards are permitted within the city. Existing billboards, as described in [Section 5.3.2.B.](#), shall be exempt from non-conforming provisions of this section.

ARTICLE II – SIGN TYPES

Section 5.2.1. Sign Types by Zoning District

- A. **Generally.** The purpose of this Section is to identify the allowable primary and accessory signs and prohibited sign types based on property use. Sign standards and other limitations are in [Section 5.3.1.](#) and [5.3.2.](#), and additional prohibited signs are identified in [Section 5.1.8.](#) Tables [5.2.1.2.](#), [5.2.1.3.](#) and [5.2.1.4.](#) are provided for convenient reference. In the event of a conflict between these Tables and the rest of the Chapter, the rest of the Chapter shall govern.
- B. **Terminology.** This Chapter utilizes the following abbreviations throughout:

Table 5.2.1.1. Abbreviations

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
A	Accessory to Legally Improved Site
P	Primary (Allowed on Improved or Vacant Site)
X	Prohibited
-	Not Applicable

Table 5.2.1.2. Sign Types – Standard Zoning Districts

SIGN TYPE	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	EC
Abandoned Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Address Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Animated Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Awning Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Balloon Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Banner	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Beacon Lighting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canopy Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Changeable Copy Sign, Manual	A	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	A
Channel Letter Sign (see wall sign)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digital Display	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	A	A	A	X
Directional Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Externally Illuminated Sign	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Feather or Teardrop Flag	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	X
Fence Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

SIGN TYPE	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	EC
Festoon Lighting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flashing Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gas Station Canopy (see wall sign)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Halo Illuminated Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Incidental Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Incidental Window Sign	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	X
Inflatable Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interactive Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Internally Illuminated Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Limited Duration Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Marquee Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mechanical Movement Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Menu Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Message Center Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	X	A	A	A	X
Multi-Tenant Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Neon Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Off-Premises Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Personal Expression Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pole or Pylon Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portable Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private Drive Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Project Identification Sign	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Projecting Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Property Identification Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reflective Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Revolving Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roof Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rotating Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sandwich Board Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X

SIGN TYPE	AG	R-1	R-2	R-3	MH	C	CT	COR	I-1	I-2	EC
Security Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Snipe Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Streamers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Street Pole Banner	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	A
Temporary Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Tri-Vision Board	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wall Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X
Window Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A	X

Table 5.2.1.3. Sign Types – Activity Center Zoning Districts

SIGN TYPE	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7, 7A & 7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Abandoned Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Address Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Animated Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Awning Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Balloon Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Banner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Beacon Lighting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canopy Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Changeable Copy Sign, Manual	A	A	A	A	A	A	X	A	A	A
Channel Letter Sign (see wall sign)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digital Display	A	A	A	A	A	A	X	A	A	A
Directional Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

SIGN TYPE	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7, 7A & 7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Externally Illuminated Sign	X	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Feather or Teardrop Flag	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fence Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Festoon Lighting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Flashing Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gas Station Canopy (see wall sign)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Halo Illuminated Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Incidental Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Incidental Window Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Inflatable Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Interactive Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Internally Illuminated Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	X	A	A	A
Limited Duration Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Marquee Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	X	A	A	A
Mechanical Movement Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Menu Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Message Center Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	X	X	A
Multi-Tenant Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

SIGN TYPE	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7, 7A & 7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Neon Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Off-Premises Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Personal Expression Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Pole or Pylon Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portable Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Private Drive Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Project Identification Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Projecting Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A
Property Identification Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reflective Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Revolving Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Roof Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rotating Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sandwich Board Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A
Security Sign	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Snipe Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Streamers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Street Pole Banner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Temporary Sign	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Tri-Vision Board	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle Sign	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SIGN TYPE	AC-1	AC-2	AC-3	AC-4	AC-5	AC-6	AC-7, 7A & 7B	AC-8	AC-9	AC-10
Wall Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A
Window Sign	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	A	A	A

Table 5.2.1.4. Sign Types – Village Zoning Districts

Except as provided for in Village District Pattern Plans or other controlling special district or association documents, if applicable, the following are the allowable primary and accessory signs and prohibited sign types in Village zoning districts. Should special district or association provisions contain more restrictions, enforcement responsibility lies with the special district or association.

SIGN TYPE	Residential	Commercial & Retail Services	Industrial	Municipal	Parks and Open Space
Abandoned Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Address Sign	A	A	A	A	A
Animated Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Awning Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Balloon Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Banner	X	A	X	X	X
Beacon Lighting	X	X	X	X	X
Canopy Sign	X	A	A	A	A
Changeable Copy Sign, Manual	X	A	A	A	A
Channel Letter Sign (see wall sign)	-	-	-	-	-
Digital Display	X	A	X	A	X
Directional Sign	P	P	P	P	P
Externally Illuminated Sign	P	P	P	P	P
Feather or Teardrop Flag	X	X	X	X	X
Fence Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Festoon Lighting	X	X	X	X	X
Flashing Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Gas Station Canopy (see wall sign)	-	-	-	-	-
Ground Sign	A	A	A	A	A
Halo Illuminated Sign	X	A	A	A	X

SIGN TYPE	Residential	Commercial & Retail Services	Industrial	Municipal	Parks and Open Space
Incidental Sign	A	A	A	A	P
Incidental Window Sign	X	A	A	A	X
Inflatable Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Interactive Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Internally Illuminated Sign	X	A	A	A	A
Limited Duration Sign	P	P	P	P	P
Marquee Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Mechanical Movement Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Menu Sign	X	A	X	X	X
Message Center Sign	X	A	X	X	A
Multi-Tenant Sign	X	A	A	A	X
Neon Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Off-Premises Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Pennant	X	X	X	X	X
Personal Expression Sign	P	P	P	P	P
Pole or Pylon Sign	X	P Wellen Park Only	X	X	X
Portable Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Private Drive Sign	P	P	P	P	P
Project Identification Sign	A	A	A	A	A
Projecting Sign	X	A	A	X	A
Property Identification Sign	A	A	A	A	A
Reflective Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Revolving Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Roof Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Rotating Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Sandwich Board Sign	X	A	X	X	X
Security Sign	P	P	P	P	P

SIGN TYPE	Residential	Commercial & Retail Services	Industrial	Public	Parks and Open Space
Snipe Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Streamers	X	X	X	X	X
Street Pole Banner	X	P	P	P	P
Temporary Sign	A	A	A	A	A
Tri-Vision Board	X	X	X	X	X
Vehicle Sign	X	X	X	X	X
Wall Sign	A	A	A	A	A
Window Sign	X	A	A	A	A

ARTICLE III. – SIGN STANDARDS

Section 5.3.1. Limited Duration Signs and Temporary Signs

A. General Standards

(1). All signs allowed under this Section shall:

- a. Be properly secured to avoid the potential of the sign to become a projectile, and to prevent waiving or flapping.
- b. Be placed on private property and must maintain a minimum five-foot (5 FT) setback to any property line.
- c. Not exceed a height of four feet (4 FT) in residential districts and eight feet (8 FT) in commercial, corridor and other districts.

(2). The owner of any sign under this section, for which any activity associated with such sign has been discontinued for a period of fourteen (14) days, shall remove the sign and all associated background and/or supporting structures.

B. Limited Duration Signs

(1). Personal expression signs:

- a. Residential districts: A single non-illuminated sign not exceeding 12 square feet.
- b. Commercial, mixed use and other districts: A single non-illuminated sign not exceeding 32 square feet.

(2). Additional signage may be displayed under the following conditions:

- a. On properties with an active listing for sale or lease:
 1. Residential districts: Signage not exceeding 12 square feet.
 2. Commercial, mixed use and other districts: Sign not exceeding 32 square feet.
- b. On properties with an approved subdivision plat with active listings for sale or lease: A single non-illuminated sign not exceeding 64 square feet. Subdivisions with more than one ingress/egress may have one sign per street entrance.
- c. On properties with an active building permit:
 1. Residential districts: Signage not exceeding 12 square feet.
 2. Commercial, mixed use and other districts: Signage not exceeding 32 square feet.
- d. Additional personal expression signs during the period between election qualifying and its subsequent election:
 1. Residential districts: Signage not exceeding 16 square feet.
 2. Commercial, mixed use and other districts: Signage not exceeding 32 square feet.

C. Temporary Signs

Non-residential uses in all non-residential, activity center, corridor, or village districts, or on property with an approved special exception for a non-residential use, or on any property in a residential land use district where an existing legally conforming or non-conforming non-residential use exists, or in environmental conservation districts where a nature/ecology/park facility exists, may display temporary signs as follows:

- (1). One building mounted non-illuminated banner per building frontage not exceeding 24 square feet..
- (2). Feather signs or teardrop flags: One per 50 linear feet of street frontage not to exceed 3.5-feet wide and 15-feet high, with a maximum of ten (10) per property. A minimum of 50-feet must be maintained between signs.

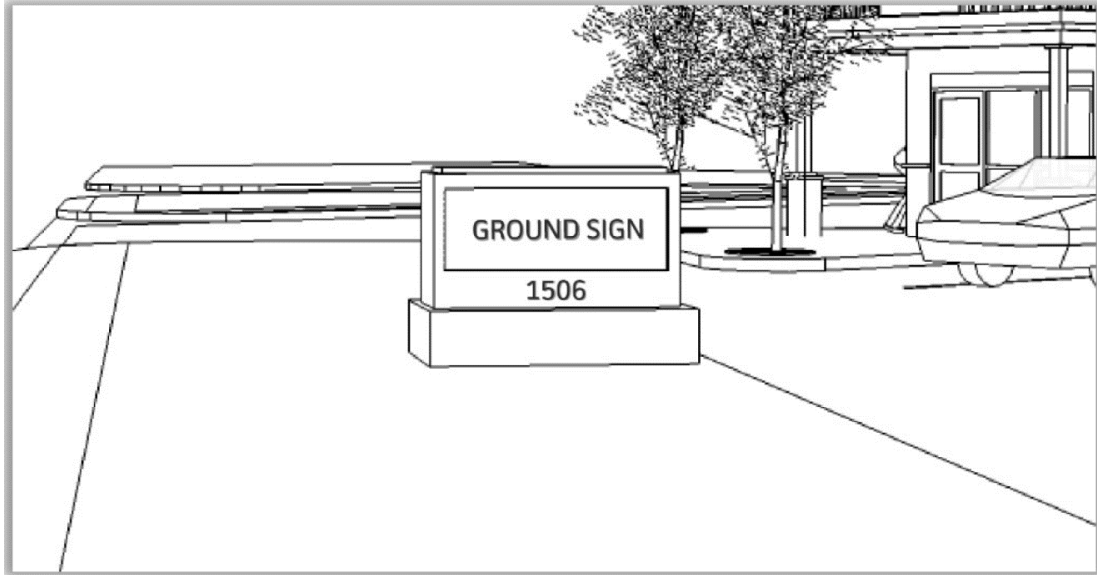
Section 5.3.2. Permanent Signs

A. General Standards

(1). Freestanding Signs.

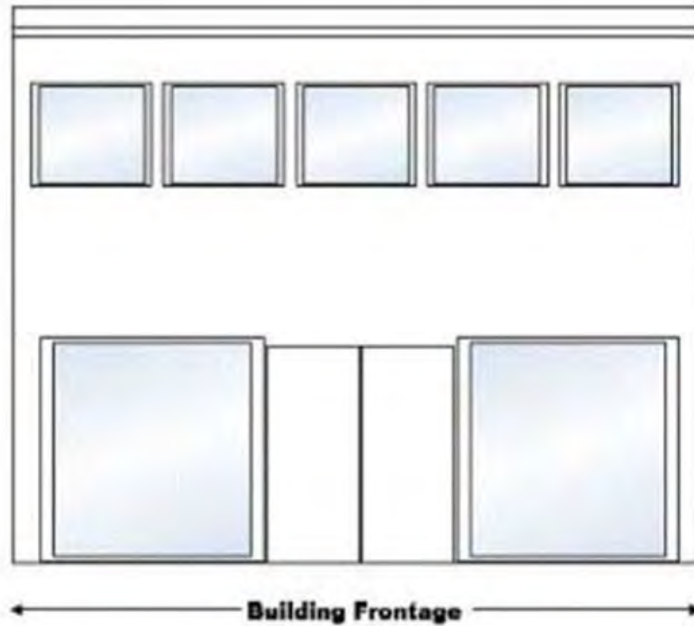
- a. No site shall have more than two (2) freestanding signs.
- b. The allowable freestanding sign area (in square feet), the maximum number of freestanding signs, and the maximum height of freestanding signs erected, located, or placed shall be consistent with Tables 5.3.1.1., 5.3.1.3., or 5.3.1.4. as applicable.
- c. Address. All freestanding signs facing the primary street by which the site is addressed: Contain the street address number (the address will not count towards the sign area) of the property, which must be displayed in a contrasting color with address numbers at a minimum height of 6-inches and maximum 12- inches.
- d. Distance between freestanding signs. A minimum distance of 25-feet shall be maintained between freestanding signs regardless of whether such signs are on one site or whether they are located on adjacent sites.
- e. Setbacks: Freestanding signs on arterial and collector roads shall maintain a 10-foot setback; on local roads a 7.5-foot setback shall be maintained.
- f. Freestanding signs shall be designed as follows:
 1. Signs shall be in an enclosed base possessing a minimum width of two-thirds (2/3) the width of the sign.
 2. Base shall be designed to be compatible with the architecture of the building or other site features.
 3. A minimum depth of 36-inches of landscaping shall be incorporated around the base to include low growing shrubs and ground cover and/or flowering annual to promote color.

4. When two freestanding signs are permitted, signs must be similar in design, color, and materials.



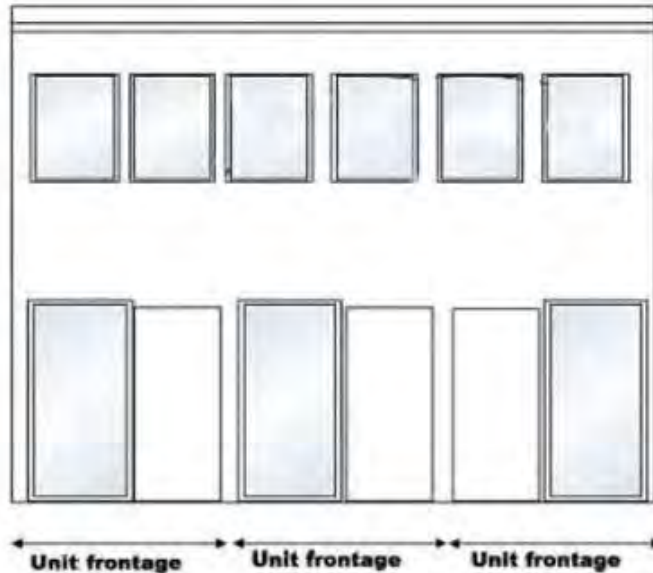
(2). **Wall Signs.**

- a. Except as otherwise provided in this Chapter, the number of wall signs shall not be limited so long as the cumulative total sign area (in square feet) of all such signs, except exempt signs, does not exceed the building sign allowance for the property. The allowable building sign area (in square feet) of all signs, except exempt signs, that are erected or installed, shall be computed as follows:
 1. If a building contains more than one floor or story, the dimension of the primary side of the building shall be determined by measuring (in linear feet) the overall width of the first floor or story of the building on the side that faces the front lot line and the sign allowance for each business establishment or other entity occupying each story of the building shall be shared by such businesses or other entities as determined by the property owner based on the frontage of the building.



Structural Building Frontage Single Unit

2. If a building contains more than one business establishment or other entity, but the exterior of the building has not been subdivided into units, the sign allowance for each business establishment or other entity occupying the building shall be shared by such business establishments or other entities as determined by the property owner based on the frontage of the building.
3. If all or part of the exterior of a building has been subdivided into two (2) or more fully enclosed units capable of containing one (1) or more business establishments or other entities (such as a multiple unit shopping center), the front dimension of each such unit shall be considered the building frontage of the unit and the sign allowance for each business establishment or other entity occupying such unit shall be shared among the business establishments or other entities occupying such unit in the manner prescribed by the property owner. Any remaining part of the exterior of the building which has not been subdivided into fully enclosed units shall be treated the same as a building which has not been subdivided into units.



Structural Building Frontage Multiple Unit Building

4. If a single business establishment or other entity occupies more than one (1) consecutive fully enclosed unit, the building frontage of such business or other entity shall be the total linear dimension of building frontage of all such units combined.

(3). **Illumination.**

Freestanding and building signs may be illuminated in compliance with the following:

- a. Internally illuminated signs shall be constructed with either: an opaque background and translucent letters and symbols; or, a translucent darker colored background with a lighter contrasting color for the letters and symbols. No internal lighting shall include exposed incandescent or fluorescent bulbs.
- b. Externally illuminated signs that have a height of eight feet (8 FT) or less may be illuminated from the top of the sign or from the ground. The lighting of all other signs must be from the top of the sign and directed downward. Indirect light sources must be shielded from the view of persons viewing the sign and be further shielded and directed so that the light shines only on the sign and that illumination beyond the sign content is minimized.

B. Billboards

- (1). **Generally.** The City supports the continuance of the existing Billboards along the Interstate-75 corridor for advertisement and economic development.
- (2). **Location.** Fifteen (15) Billboards exist along Interstate 75 and are governed by approvals from the Florida Department of Transportation. They are not subject to the nonconforming provisions of [Section 5.1.9.](#)

C. Residential Signs

- (1). **Allowable Signage. Table 5.3.1.1.**

Where only one (1) sign is permitted per Table 5.3.1.1., the sign may be either a wall sign or a freestanding sign.

Table 5.3.1.1. Allowable Residential Signs

Use Type	Sign Type	Maximum Standards	
Single Family	Wall or Freestanding	Maximum Number	1
		Maximum Area	4-square feet
		Freestanding Sign Height	3-feet
Multi-Family 2—6 Units	Wall or Freestanding	Maximum Number	1 per Street Frontage not to exceed 2
		Maximum Area	16 square feet
		Freestanding Sign Height	6-feet
Multi-Family Greater Than 7	Wall or Freestanding	Maximum Number	1 per Street Frontage not to exceed 2
		Maximum Area	24 square feet
		Freestanding Sign Height	6-feet
Project Identification Signs ⁽¹⁾	Wall or Freestanding	Maximum Number	See footnote
		Maximum Area	32 square feet
		Freestanding Sign Height	8-feet
		Width	6-feet

(1) Boulevard entrances. At residential subdivision or residential development private right-of-way entrances which contain a median strip separating the entrance and exit lanes, either one freestanding sign may be in the median strip of the entrance or two single-faced signs equal in size may be located on each side of the entrance. Non-boulevard entrances. At residential subdivision or residential development private right-of-way entrances which do not contain a median strip separating the entrance and exit lanes, either one double-faced sign facing perpendicular to the street, or two single-faced signs equal in size and located on each side of the entrance may be erected or located. Except when allowed in the private right-of-way entrance median strip, development identification signs on private or

commonly owned property shall be set back a minimum of 15 feet from the edge of the entranceway pavement. A project identification sign may incorporate or be incorporated into landscaping, or into accessory entrance structural features including fountains or walls. Project identification signs may be illuminated only by means of exterior lights which are shielded so that light does not interfere with vehicular or pedestrian traffic.

D. Non-residential Signs

(1) Wall Signs

a. Allowable Signage. Table 5.3.1.2.

The allowable signage to be mounted on a building shall be based on the building frontage of a business or other entity as follows:

Table 5.3.1.2 Allowable Non-Residential Wall Signs

Linear Feet of Structural Frontage	Square Feet/Linear Feet of Structural Frontage	Maximum Area
≤100 Linear Feet	2 Square Feet	100 Square Feet
>100 Linear Feet to ≤300 Linear Feet	1 Square Foot	200 Square Feet
>300 Linear Feet	.75 Square Feet	300 Square Feet
In the event a building is located on a lot that does not abut a public street, the frontage shall be measured along the publicly dedicated parking lot or platted alley that the lot fronts		

b. In addition to the sign area otherwise allowed in this section, business establishments or other entities which meet the following criteria shall be allowed additional sign area for building-mounted signs as follows:

1. Businesses or other entities fronting on more than one (1) platted street shall be permitted an additional sign area allowance of 1.5 square foot per linear foot of building frontage on such additional street up to a maximum of 50 square feet per street. Such additional sign area allowance for a second street shall be added to the building-mounted sign area allowance resulting from the building frontage calculation. If a business or other entity fronts on three (3) streets, then the additional sign allowance resulting from frontage on the third street shall be used on the building face abutting the third street. If a business or other entity fronts on four (4) streets, then the additional sign allowance resulting from frontage on the fourth street shall be used on the building face abutting the fourth street. For purposes of this Chapter, when a business or other entity fronts three (3) or four (4)

streets, the side(s) of the business establishment or other entity shall be deemed to be fronting on the second and, if applicable, the fourth streets and the rear of the business establishment or other entity shall be deemed to front on the third street.

2. Businesses or other entities whose side or rear building frontages abut a public alley, public parking area, or mall parking area shall be permitted an additional allowance of 1.5 square foot per linear foot of such side or rear building frontage up to a maximum of 50 square feet. Such additional allowance shall only be used on the side or rear of the building which actually abuts the public alley, public parking area, or mall parking area.

(2) **Freestanding Signs**

a. **Allowable Signage, Individual Sites Table 5.3.1.3**

For all individual non-residential use sites, the maximum number of freestanding sign(s), maximum freestanding sign area, and height limitations shall apply:

Table 5.3.1.3. Allowable Signage, Individual Sites

Freestanding Signs On Sites Containing Individual Businesses or Entities	
Sign square footage calculations are based on street frontage (linear feet):	Maximum Standards
100 feet or less	30 square feet
101-200 feet	40 square feet
201-300 feet	52 square feet
301+ feet	65 square feet
Height (feet):	15; 25 if speed limit is 45 MPH or greater
Maximum Number:	
Site with less than 500 linear feet abutting a single street	1
Site with 500 or more linear feet abutting a single street	2

(3) **Allowable Signage. Multiple Business or Entity Sites. Table 5.3.1.4.**

- a. When only one (1) freestanding sign is permitted, the sign shall provide architectural design features, including colors or materials consistent with those used in the design of the building the sign is accessory to. These features shall apply to the sign frame and supporting materials, not to the sign panel or panels that provide the actual advertising area.

- b. Although the distribution of freestanding signage among the tenants or occupants of a multiple business or entity site shall be the responsibility of the real property site owner, the following limitations concerning maximum number, sign area, and height of freestanding signs shall apply to all multiple business or entity sites containing non-residential uses:

Table 5.3.1.4. Allowable Signage, Multiple Business or Entities

Freestanding Signs On Sites Containing Multiple Businesses or Entities	
Sign square footage calculations are based on street frontage (linear feet):	Maximum Standards
100 feet or less	50 square feet
101—200 feet	64 square feet
201—300 feet	80 square feet
301+ feet	100 square feet
Height (feet):	15; 25 if speed limit is 45 MPH or greater
Maximum Number:	
Site with less than 500 linear feet abutting a single street	1
Site with 500 or more linear feet abutting a single street	2
1. When more than one freestanding sign is permitted on the same site, signs must be spaced a minimum of 300 feet apart.	
2. In the event the depth of the property is at least three times the length of the street frontage (linear feet), an additional 25% of sign area is allowed.	

(4) **Miscellaneous Signs**

a. **Changeable Copy**

1. Freestanding signs may have up to sixty percent (60%) of sign area as changeable copy or digital display. Digital signs may not change the display within a time period of less than six (6) seconds.

- b. **Directional Signs.** Directional signs shall be a maximum of 12 square feet and 4-feet high.
- c. **Menu Sign.** One (1) preview and one (1) primary menu sign shall be permitted per drive-through.
 - 1. Primary menu sign shall be a maximum of 32 square feet.
 - 2. The height of a menu sign shall not exceed 8-feet above ground level.
 - 3. The size of the menu sign shall not be subtracted from the permitted wall sign area, nor freestanding sign area or maximum number.
 - 4. No more than one (1) preview menu sign per drive-through lane shall be permitted.
 - 5. The preview menu sign shall not exceed 16 square feet in area.
- d. **Model home sign.** One (1) sign, not exceeding 24 square feet in area, advertising a model residential unit located on the same parcel as the model and located a minimum of ten (10) feet from any adjoining property lines.

(5). **Projecting Signs.**

One projecting sign is permissible for occupants that have a minimum of 20-feet of occupied building frontage provided that:

- a. Projecting signs shall not exceed 6 square feet and shall have a minimum clearance of 8-feet from the ground to the bottom of the sign. A projecting sign may be a minimum of 6 feet from the ground when it is located above a landscaped area or other area that does not permit pedestrian traffic beneath said sign;
- b. The projecting sign shall be placed on the building so that said signs are intended to be viewed by the pedestrians on the abutting street or pedestrian way.
- c. The projecting sign shall not extend more than four-feet from the wall of the building on which it is erected and shall not extend above the roofline or the parapet of the wall of the building on which it is erected.

(6). **Sandwich Board Signs.**

One sandwich board sign permissible for retail and restaurant uses provided that:

- a. Sandwich board signs shall not exceed 8 square feet and must be placed along the occupant's building frontage, no further than 4-feet from the business entrance.
- b. A 60-inch wide path for ingress and egress shall remain unobstructed and accessible for pedestrian traffic.

E. **Wellen Park (f.k.a. West Villages)**

- (1). **Intent.** The intent of this Section is to enumerate the base allowances and dimensional standards for signage in Wellen Park. Additional design standards may be applicable per the Village District Pattern Plan for each village as enforced by the special district. Where Village districts regulations conflict with ULDC provisions contained elsewhere in this Chapter, the regulation in this Section and the Village District Pattern Book and Plans prevail. Where the Village districts regulations do not specifically address a particular regulatory area, the applicable ULDC sign regulations shall prevail.

- a. **Village A:** Signage pursuant to ULDC regulations.

- b. **Village B:** Signage pursuant to ULDC regulations.
- c. **Village C:** Signage pursuant to ULDC regulations.
- d. **Village D:** Sign types and associated permitted square footage of sign face are permitted for each lot, parcel or building, and each lot, parcel or building shall be entitled to erect each sign type.

1. **Freestanding/Pylon Signs.**

- i. Maximum number of Freestanding/Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 1: One (1) Sign
 - ii. Maximum number of Freestanding/Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 2: Three (3) Signs
 - iii. Maximum number of Freestanding/Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 3: Three (3) Signs
 - iv. Maximum number of Freestanding/Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 4: Three (3) Signs
 - v. Maximum Height of Freestanding/Pylon Signs: 25-feet (US 41); 18-feet (West Villages Parkway)
2. **Sign Area.** Freestanding/Pylon signs: Shall be permitted a maximum of 75 square feet for a building up to one 150-feet in length. For buildings over 150 linear feet, the sign area shall be 0.50 square feet of sign area per linear foot of building frontage. Maximum sign area for freestanding/Pylon signs shall be one 120 square feet.
3. **Monument Signs.** Monument signs in Mixed Use Areas: One (1) monument sign maximum height of 10-feet per outparcel. Monument signs shall be permitted a maximum of 100 square feet per sign face.
4. **Gateway Monument Sign.** Gateway Monument signs may include major tenant names for the project.
- i. Maximum Height of Freestanding/Pylon Signs: 25-feet (US 41); 18-feet (West Villages Parkway)
 - ii. Sign Area: Gateway Monument signs shall be permitted a maximum of 120 square feet per sign face.
5. **Wall Signs.** Any structure containing one (1) or more nonresidential occupants shall be allowed to display wall signs as follows: Maximum of four (4) wall signs for that portion of the building that is leased/owned by a tenant/occupant, which is visible and/or accessible to the public. Maximum cumulative sign area shall be calculated as follows: 10% of the surface area of the exterior wall included in an occupant's individually leased or owned premises, up to a maximum sign area of 100 square feet.

e. **Village E:**

1. **Pylon Signs.**

- i. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 1: One (1) Sign
- ii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 2: One (1) Sign
- iii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 3: Two (2) Signs
- iv. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 4: One (1) Sign
- v. Maximum Height of Pylon Signs: 25- feet (Tamiami Trail and River Road)
- vi. Shall be permitted a maximum of 75 square feet for a building up to one 150-feet in length. For buildings over 150 linear feet, the sign area shall be 0.50 square feet of sign area per linear foot of building frontage. Maximum sign area for freestanding/Pylon signs shall be one 120 square feet.

2. **Monument Signs.** Monument signs in Mixed Use Areas: One (1) monument sign (maximum height of 10-feet) per outparcel. Monument signs shall be permitted a maximum of 100 square feet per sign face. Changeable copy/electronic signs:
3. **Changeable copy/electronic signs.** The changeable copy portion of the sign shall be included in total sign area calculations and the electronic portion shall not measure greater 60 % of the permitted sign area.
4. **Gateway Monument Signs.** Gateway Monument signs may include major tenant names for the project.
 - i. Maximum Height of Gateway Monument Signs: 25-feet (Tamiami Trail and River Road)
 - ii. Sign Area: Gateway Monument Signs shall be permitted a maximum of 120 square feet per sign face.
5. **Project Identity/Monument/Community Entrance Signs.** A sign constructed on the ground with a continuous footing or foundation with the base at grade. This may be for residential or non-residential development. Monument/Community Entrance signs may include tenant or development name, depending on location.
 - i. Area: Maximum of 100 square feet per sign face.
 - ii. Location: One (1) monument sign (maximum height of 10-feet) per outparcel in Mixed-Use Areas.
 - iii. Entry features for residential development shall be allowed on both sides of community entrances or as monumentation within a central island. Final locations shall be approved by the WVRC.
6. **Peripheral Parcel Identity Monument Sign.** Monument signs shall be permitted. These monument signs may be internally or externally illuminated, as approved by the WVRC.
7. **Wayfinding.** Wayfinding signs shall be consistent with the overall development theme. These signs shall be a maximum of 20 square feet in copy/graphic area and a maximum of 10-feet in height.
8. **Directional Signs.** Directional signs, symbols, or devices relating to traffic, parking, public services, facilities, or warnings on private property include, but are not limited to, messages such as “entrance”, “exit”, “slow”, “no trespassing”, “restrooms”, and “telephones”. These signs shall be a maximum of 12 square feet in copy/graphic area and a maximum of 4-feet in height.
9. **Light Pole Banners.** Light pole banners may be installed in parking lot areas, along entrances to, and roadways within Mixed- Use and Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhoods. These banners shall be exempt from regulation of quantity, location, and design.

f. **Village F:**

Sign types and associated permitted square footage of sign face are permitted for each lot, parcel, or building, and each lot, parcel, or building shall be entitled to erect each sign type.

1. **Pylon Signs.**

- i. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhood 1: One (1) Sign
- ii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhood 2: Two (2) Signs

- iii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhood 3: One (1) Sign
 - iv. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed-Use Area 1: Two (2) Signs
 - v. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed-Use Area 2: Two (2) Signs
 - vi. Maximum Height of Pylon Signs: 18-feet
2. Shall be permitted a maximum of 75 square feet for a building up to one 150-feet in length. For buildings over 150 linear feet, the sign area shall be 0.50 square feet of sign area per linear foot of building frontage. Maximum sign area for freestanding/Pylon signs shall be one 120 square feet.
 3. **Monument Signs.** Monument signs in Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhoods and Mixed-Use Areas: One (1) monument sign (maximum height of 10-feet) per outparcel. Monument signs shall be permitted a maximum of 100 square feet per sign face.
 4. **Changeable copy/electronic signs.** The changeable copy portion of the sign shall be included in total sign area calculations and the electronic portion shall measure up to 60% of the permitted sign area, or as permitted by the ULDC, whichever is greater.
 5. **Wall Signs.** Any structure containing one (1) or more nonresidential occupants shall be allowed to display a maximum of four (4) wall signs for that portion of the building that is leased/owned by a tenant/ occupant, which is visible and/or accessible to the public. Maximum cumulative sign area shall be 10% of the surface area of the exterior wall included in an occupant's individually leased or owned premises, up to a maximum sign area of 100 square feet.
 6. **Project Identity/Monument/Community Entrance Signs.** A sign constructed on the ground with a continuous footing or foundation with the base at grade. This may be for residential or non-residential development.
 - i. Monument/Community Entrance signs may include tenant or development name, depending on location.
 - ii. Area: Maximum of 100 square feet per sign face.
 - iii. Location: One (1) monument sign (maximum height of 10-feet per outparcel in Mixed-Use Areas.
 - iv. Entry features for residential development shall be allowed on both sides of community entrances or as monumentation within a central island. Final locations shall be approved by the WVRC.
 7. **Peripheral Parcel Identity Monument Sign.** Monument signs shall be permitted. These monument signs may be internally or externally illuminated, as approved by the WVRC.
 8. **Wayfinding.** Wayfinding signs shall be consistent with the overall development theme. These signs shall be a maximum of 20 square feet in copy/graphic area and a maximum of 10-feet in height.
 9. **Directional Signs.** Directional signs, symbols, or devices relating to traffic, parking, public services, facilities, or warnings on private property include, but are not limited to, "entrance", "exit", "slow", "no trespassing", "restrooms", and "telephones". These signs shall be a maximum of 12 square feet in copy/graphic area and a maximum of 4-feet in height.

10. **Light Pole Banners.** Light pole banners may be installed in parking lot areas, along entrances to, and roadways within Mixed- Use and Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhoods. These banners shall be exempt from regulation of quantity, location, and design.

g. **Village G:**

1. **Pylon Signs.**

- i. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Institutional/Commercial/ Mixed-Use: One (1) Sign
- ii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed-Use Area 2: Two (2) Signs
- iii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhood Area 2: One (1) Sign
- iv. Maximum Height of Pylon Signs: 18-feet (West Villages Parkway & Manasota Beach Road) 25-feet (River Road)
- v. Sign Area: Pylon signs shall be permitted a maximum of 75 square feet for a building up to 150-feet in length. For buildings over 150 linear feet, the sign area shall be 0.50 square feet of sign area per linear foot of building frontage. Maximum sign area for freestanding/Pylon signs shall be 120 square feet.

2. **Monument Signs.** Monument signs in MURN: One (1) monument sign (maximum height of 10-feet) per outparcel. Monument signs shall be permitted a maximum of 100 square feet per sign face.

3. **Gateway Monument Sign.** Gateway Monument signs may include major tenant names for the project.

Maximum Height of Gateway Monument Signs: Twenty-five feet (25 FT) (Tamiami Trail and River Road)

Sign Area: Gateway Monument Signs shall be permitted a maximum of 120 square feet per sign face.

4. **Changeable Copy/Electronic Signs.** The changeable copy portion of monument signs shall be included in total sign area calculations and the electronic portion shall measure up to 60% of the permitted sign area, or as permitted by the ULDC, whichever is greater.

5. **Wall Signs:** Any structure containing one (1) or more non-residential occupants shall be allowed to display wall signs as follows: Maximum of four (4) wall signs for that portion of the building that is leased/owned by a tenant/occupant, which is visible and/or accessible to the public. Maximum cumulative sign area shall be calculated as follows: 10% of the surface area of the exterior wall included in an occupant's individually leased or owned premises, up to a maximum sign area of 200 square feet.

6. **Project Identity/Monument/Community Entrance Signs.** A sign constructed on the ground with a continuous footing or foundation with the base at grade. This may be for residential or non-residential development.

- i. Monument/Community Entrance signs may include tenant or development name, depending on location.
- ii. **Area:** Maximum of 100 square feet per sign face.
- iii. **Location:** 1 monument sign (10-feet) per outparcel in Mixed-Use Areas.

- iv. Entry features for residential development shall be allowed on both sides of community entrances or as monumentation within a central island. Final locations shall be approved by the WVRC.
- 7. **Peripheral Parcel Identity Monument Signs.** Monument signs shall be permitted. These monument signs may be internally or externally illuminated, as approved by the WVRC.
- 8. **Wayfinding.** Wayfinding signs shall be consistent with the overall development theme. These signs shall be a maximum of 20 feet in copy/graphic area, and a maximum of 10-feet in height.
- 9. **Directional Signs.** Directional signs, symbols or devices relating to traffic, parking, public services, facilities, or warnings on private property include, but are not limited to, messages such as “entrance”, “exit”, “slow”, “no trespassing”, “restrooms”, and “telephones”. These signs shall be a maximum of 12 square feet in copy/graphic area and a maximum of 4-feet in height.
- 10. **Light Pole Banners.** Light pole banners may be installed in parking lot areas, along entrances to and roadways within Mixed- Use and Mixed-Use Residential Neighborhoods. These banners shall be exempt from regulation of quantity, location, and design.
- h. **Village H:** Signage pursuant to ULDC regulations.
- i. **Village I:**
 - 1. **Pylon Signs:** A free-standing sign permanently affixed to the ground by a support of at least thirty percent (30%) of the sign itself.
 - i. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 1: Two (2) Signs
 - ii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 2: Two (2) Signs
 - iii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 3: Two (2) Signs
 - iv. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 4: Two (2) Signs
 - v. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 1: Two (2) Signs
 - vi. Maximum Height of Pylon Signs: Eighteen feet (18 FT)
 - vii. Sign Area: Pylon signs shall be permitted a maximum of seventy-five square feet (75 SF) for a building up to one hundred fifty feet (150 FT) in length. For buildings over one hundred fifty (150) linear feet, the sign area shall be 0.50 square feet of sign area per linear foot of building frontage. Maximum sign area for Pylon signs shall be one hundred twenty square feet (120 SF).
 - 2. **Monument Signs:** A sign constructed on the ground with a continuous footing or foundation with the base at grade. Monument signs in Mixed Use Residential Neighborhoods and Mixed Use areas: One (1) monument sign (maximum height of 10-feet) per outparcel. A sign panel may be permitted on each side; 120 square feet of sign area per sign face is permitted.
 - 3. **Changeable copy/electronic signs:** A sign that utilizes computer-generated messages or some other electronic means of changing copy. Shall be permitted as part of a pylon and/or monument sign, as determined by the WVRC. The changeable copy portion of the electronic portion shall not measure greater than 60% of the permitted sign area. Signage shall be reviewed and approved by the WVRC.
- j. **Village J:** Signage pursuant to ULDC regulations.
- k. **Village K:** Sign types and associated permitted square footage of sign face are permitted for each lot, parcel, or building, and each lot, parcel, or building shall be entitled to erect each sign type.

1. **Pylon Signs:** A free-standing sign permanently affixed to the ground by a support of at least 30% of the sign itself.
 - i. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 1: Two (2) Signs
 - ii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 2: Two (2) Signs
 - iii. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 3: Two (2) Signs
 - iv. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Residential Neighborhood 4: Four (4) Signs
 - v. Maximum number of Pylon Signs in Mixed Use Area 1: Two (2) Signs
 - vi. Maximum Height of Pylon Signs: Eighteen feet (18 FT)
 - vii. Sign Area: Pylon signs shall be permitted a maximum of seventy-five square feet (75 SF) for a building up to one hundred fifty feet (150 FT) in length. For buildings over one hundred fifty (150) linear feet, the sign area shall be 0.50 square feet of sign area per linear foot of building frontage. Maximum sign area for Pylon signs shall be one hundred twenty square feet (120 SF).
2. **Monument Signs:** A sign constructed on the ground with a continuous footing or foundation with the base at grade. Monument signs in Mixed Use Residential Neighborhoods and Mixed Use areas: One (1) monument sign (maximum height of 10-feet) per outparcel. A sign panel may be permitted on each side. One hundred 120 square feet of sign area per sign face is permitted .
3. **Changeable copy/electronic signs:** A sign that utilizes computer-generated messages or some other electronic means of changing copy shall be permitted as part of a pylon and/or monument sign. The changeable copy portion of the electronic portion shall not measure greater than 60% of the permitted sign area. Signage shall be reviewed and approved by the WVRC.
4. **Wall Signs:** Any structure containing one (1) or more nonresidential occupants shall be allowed to display a maximum of four (4) wall signs for that portion of the building that is leased/owned by a tenant/ occupant, which is visible and/or accessible to the public. Maximum cumulative sign area shall be 10% of the surface area of the exterior wall included in an occupant's individually leased or owned premises, up to a maximum sign area of 100 square feet.
5. **Community Entry Sign:** A sign constructed on the ground with a continuous footing or foundation with the base at grade that identifies the project. Community Entry Signs shall be limited to the sizes and locations permitted in the ULDC and as approved by the WVRC.
6. **Peripheral Parcel Identity Monument Sign:** A sign constructed on the ground with a continuous footing or foundation with the base at grade that identifies a peripheral parcel (understood to include outparcels and parcels along the edge/periphery of the Village). Monument signs shall be permitted a maximum of 120 square feet per sign face. These monument signs may be internally or externally illuminated.
7. **Wayfinding:** Wayfinding signs shall be a maximum of 20 square feet in copy/graphic area and a maximum of 10-feet in height.
8. **Directional Signs:** Directional signs, symbols, or devices relating to traffic, parking, public services, facilities, or warnings on private property include, but are not limited to, "entrance", "exit", "slow", "no trespassing", "restrooms", and "telephones". z These signs shall be a maximum of 12 square feet in copy/graphic area and a maximum of 4-feet in height.

9. **Light Pole Banners.** Light pole banners shall be a maximum of 18-inches by 30-inches and installed in parking lot areas, along entrances to, and roadways within Mixed Use and Mixed Use Residential Neighborhoods. These banners shall be exempt from regulation of quantity, location, and design.

ARTICLE IV. – VARIANCES

Section 5.4.1 Minor Variance

A. Minor Variances.

- (1). Allow a 20% increase in allowable sign area;
- (2). Allow a 10% increase in allowable sign height;
- (3). Allow up to a 5-foot decrease in minimum distance between freestanding signs; or
- (4). Allow a 10% decrease in minimum setback.
 - a. Requests for minor variances shall be initiated by the applicant in the application for a Sign Certificate of Zoning Compliance and shall be accompanied by documentation including sample detail drawings, schematic architectural drawings, site plans, elevations, and perspectives which shall graphically demonstrate the proposed deviation(s). The ULDC Administrator may grant a minor variance provided that such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and in harmony with the general intent and purpose of this Chapter if one or both of the following criteria are satisfied:
 1. Conditions exist that are not the result of the applicant, and which are such that a literal enforcement of the regulations involved would result in unnecessary or undue hardship; or
 2. There is something unique about the building or site configuration that would cause the signage permitted by this Chapter to be ineffective in identifying a use or structure that would otherwise be entitled to a sign.
 - b. Subject to the standards and criteria stated above, the ULDC Administrator shall approve only the minimum waiver from the provisions of this Chapter necessary to avoid the undue hardship or to cause the signage for the site to be effective in identifying the use or structure on the site. However, no waiver shall be approved that would have the effect of allowing a type or category of sign that would otherwise be prohibited by this Chapter.
 - c. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the ULDC Administrator concerning a minor variance denial may appeal the decision pursuant to Section 2.2.4. or apply for a major variance or waiver.

Section 5.4.2 Major Variance

Any sign variance application that does not meet the threshold for a minor variance will be considered a major variance pursuant to Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.18.(B)(2), which shall be considered by the Zoning Hearing Officer. Applicants may not request a variance to allow a sign prohibited by these regulations.”

CHAPTER 6 –NATURAL RESOURCES

ARTICLE I. – IN GENERAL

Section 6.1.1. Purpose

Through the enforcement of regulations in this Chapter, and the Context-Sensitive Site design requirements per [Chapter 4, Article I., Section 4.1.3.](#) of this ULDC, these regulations aim to balance conservation and urban development by allowing for appropriate growth while safeguarding cultural resources and environmentally sensitive land, species, and habitats.

Section 6.1.2. Applicability

- A. Except as provided in [Section 6.2.6.](#), the provisions of this Chapter apply to all development in the City when potential archeological or historic resources, environmentally sensitive lands, habitats, and/or species that are Federally designated as Endangered, Threatened, Threatened due to Similarity of Appearance, Federal Non-Essential Experimental Population, State-designated Threatened, or State Species of Special Concern exist. These regulations are applicable to all forms of residential and non-residential development, including, but not limited to, clearing and underbrush removal, construction of one-and-two family homes, multiple-unit residential dwellings, non-residential structures, and properties containing a mixture of uses. The regulations also apply to all associated improvements of road and utility infrastructure that may be needed to service this development, as well as land management activities on properties subject to habitat management plans or environmental conservation easements.
- B. Review for compliance with this Chapter is required for the following application types and any amendments thereto:
 - (1). Certificate of Zoning Compliance
 - (2). Future Land Use Map Amendments
 - (3). Master Concept Plan
 - (4). Preliminary Project Review
 - (5). Preliminary Subdivision Plat
 - (6). Rezone, Standard and Village
 - (7). Site Development and Infrastructure Plan (with and without Waivers)

Section 6.1.3. Environmental Protection Fund

Administrative costs, fees, and penalties collected as part of the enforcement of this Chapter shall be placed in the Environmental Protection Fund. This fund may be used to support the operations of the Natural Resources Division of the Development Services Department and for the following purposes:

- A. Acquisition and ongoing maintenance of environmentally sensitive land;
- B. Acquisition of land for sustainability projects;
- C. Planting trees in public places and maintaining trees to protect health and safety on public lands in the City.
- D. Tree education, planting, and conservation programs.

ARTICLE II.— ARCHEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL PRESERVATION REGULATIONS

Section 6.2.1. Generally

- A. The purpose of this Article is to protect the significant archaeological and historic resources of the City of North Port to the maximum extent practicable, by providing standards for the protection of these resources.
- B. The ULDC Administrator shall maintain a recorded copy of the Florida Master Site File form for all archaeological or historic resources in unincorporated Sarasota County and the City of North Port. Additionally, the ULDC Administrator shall maintain a series of United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps upon which archaeological or historic resources recorded on the Florida Master Site File are shown, and a series of soil survey map sheets upon which archaeological sensitivity zones are shown.

Section 6.2.2. Determination of Archeological Significance

- A. Potentially significant archeological sites include:
 - (1). Sites identified in the Comprehensive Plan;
 - (2). Sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places or meeting the criteria for listing;
 - (3). Properties for which a Florida Master Site File exists;
 - (4). Properties listed by State of Florida Division of Historic Resources
 - (5). Any property within 15-meters (49.2-feet) of a property on which archeological field work has resulted in the discovery of artifacts, including but not limited to fragmentary stone tools, shell tools, aboriginal or historic pottery, historic glass, historic bottles, bone tools, historic building foundations, shell mounds, shell middens, sand mounds, human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts.
- B. For the review of each application type specified in [Section 6.1.2.B.](#), the ULDC Administrator shall require a Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey (CRAS) prepared by a professional meeting the [Professional Qualification Standards](#) established by the National Park Service (previously published Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 61).
 - (1). The research design for a site assessment survey shall be reviewed and approved by the ULDC Administrator before the survey commences.
 - (2). The survey shall be designed to locate all historic resources and assess their significance. At a minimum, site assessment surveys must contain the following sections:
 - a. Project scope;
 - b. Archival research;
 - c. Research design;
 - d. Fieldwork;
 - e. Analysis;
 - f. Conclusions;
 - g. Florida Master Site File forms.
- C. Upon the ULDC Administrator's determination that a proposed development site has no archaeological significance the project may proceed subject to compliance with all other applicable provisions of this

ULDC. If the ULDC Administrator’s review of a CRAS results in a determination that the proposed development site is archaeologically significant, the provisions of Section 6.2.3. through 6.2.5. apply.

Section 6.2.3. Archeologically Significant Sites

If the ULDC Administrator determines in review of a CRAS that a proposed development site contains or potentially contains significant archaeological resources, the site will be rated as follows. Protection regulations in Section 6.2.5. shall apply based on the site’s rating.

- A. Level 1: The site meets the criterion for listing on the National Register or is already listed;
- B. Level 2: The CRAS indicates that the site has potential significance and recommends additional investigation and/or monitoring during construction.

Section 6.2.4. Transfer of Development Rights

Due to the cultural sensitivity of the archeological sites, properties determined to be archeologically significant qualify as Sending Zones for purposes of Transfer of Development Rights as provided for in [Chapter 1, Article IV](#), of this ULDC.

Section 6.2.5. Archeological Protection Regulations

Archeological site protection regulations involve a tiered approach including Avoidance of Adverse Effects, Minimization of Adverse Effects, and Mitigation.

- A. **Avoidance of Adverse Effects.** The ULDC Administrator’s initial recommendation for both Level 1 and Level 2 sites shall be Avoidance of Adverse Effects.

Table 6.2.5.1. Avoidance of Adverse Effects

Site Rating	Tier 1	Tier 2
Level 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listing on the National Register (if not already listed on the National Register); • Authorization of Transfer of Development Rights • Establishment of a conservation easement over the entire site; • Dedication of the site to the State of Florida or The Florida Anthropological Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design (or redesign) the site development to avoid the Area of Potential Effect (APE); • Establishment of a conservation easement over the APE
Level 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization of Transfer of Development Rights • Establishment of a conservation easement over the entire site; • If possible, dedication of the site to the State of Florida or The Florida Anthropological Society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design (or redesign) the site development to avoid the Area of Potential Effect (APE); • Establishment of a conservation easement over the APE

- B. **Minimization of Adverse Effects, Site Management Plan, and Mitigation.** If a property owner is unwilling to participate in an Avoidance of Adverse Effects Tier I approach, or if the ULDC Administrator determines a Tier II approach would result in conditions listed in (1) or (2) below, a Site Management Plan must be executed, taking into account the significance and condition of the resource on the property.

- (1). The ULDC Administrator determines that a primary structure and common residential accessory structures of a scale consistent with other one-and-two-family development in the City may not be developed in conjunction with the preservation of the resource.

(2). The ULDC Administrator determines that, for all other development types, the site may not be redesigned at the same level of intensity in conjunction with the preservation of the resource due to flood zones, soils or topography of the site, access management constraints, or height restrictions.

C. The Site Management Plan shall be prepared by a professional who meets the [Professional Qualification Standards](#) established by the National Park Service, and shall be reviewed and approved prior to commencement of any site development. Site Management Plans shall include the following:

Table 6.2.5.2. Site Management Plan

Section	Minimum Requirements
Minimization of Adverse Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify site development area and Area of Potential Effect (APE); • Explain site design and efforts to Minimize Adverse Effects; • Justify resulting APE.
Site Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specify construction management measures to minimize Adverse Effects and mitigate for Unavoidable Effects; • Describe how these measures will accomplish minimization and mitigation.
Monitoring Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate inspection schedule, including frequency of site visits by a professional meeting the Professional Qualification Standards of the National Park Service; • Detailed action plan to be initiated if previously unidentified resources are discovered; • Establish communication and record plan, and frequency of notification to ULDC Administrator.
Data Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish data recovery plan and record retention plan for literature studies, informant interviews, field survey, test excavation and artifact analysis.
Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe research design or methodology; • Identify measures to assure preservation of significant elements of the resources disturbed; • Provide for agreement of voluntary transfer of artifacts to a public or nonprofit agency for curation purposes, or other preservation plan. • Provide for final report submission to ULDC Administrator regarding salvage, excavation, or documentary measures are employed to mitigate the project.
Completion Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify obligations of the property owner and the ULDC Administrator as to project close-out and issuance of certificate of completion.

Section 6.2.6. Determination of Historical Significance, Building or Structure

- A. Significant historical buildings or structures include City-owned:
 - (1). Buildings or structures identified in the Comprehensive Plan;
 - (2). Buildings or structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places or meeting the criteria for listing;
 - (3). Properties for which a Florida Master Site File exists;

Section 6.2.7. Historic Building or Structure Alteration, Demolition or Rehabilitation or Repair

- A. When alteration, rehabilitation, or repair of a significant historical building or structure is proposed, the City of North Port, when financially feasible, will ensure construction is consistent with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings.
- B. When demolition is proposed, the ULDC Administrator will review the proposal and provide a recommendation to the City Commission in consideration of the following:
 - (1). The importance of the building, structure, or object to the ambience of the community or neighborhood;
 - (2). The challenge or the impossibility of reproducing such a building, structure, or object because of its design, texture, material, detail, or unique location;
 - (3). Whether the building, structure, or object is one of the last remaining examples in the state, county, or region;
 - (4). The existence of definite plans for the property's reuse if the proposed demolition is carried out, and the effects of those plans on the character of the surrounding area;
 - (5). The difficulty or the impossibility of saving the building or structure from collapse;
 - (6). Whether the building or structure can yield reasonable economic return on its value;
 - (7). Whether it would be undue economic hardship to deny the right to demolish the building or structure.
 - (8). Recommended measures for data recovery, the documentation of the architectural fabric and other pertinent historical research for any involved structures and associated features, including primary archival studies, informant interviews, measured drawings and large-scale photography, and salvage of significant features to ensure their preservation.

Section 6.2.8. Little Salt Springs Allowable Activities and Uses

- A. Passive recreation.
- B. Scientific research.
- C. Structures relating to scientific research.
- D. Unpaved parking areas, rest rooms and nature trails.
- E. Elevated boardwalks.

All other activities and uses shall be prohibited on the Little Salt Springs site, unless approved by Special Exception.

Section 6.2.9. Warm Mineral Springs Development Buffers and Use Restrictions

- A. No residential lot shall be located closer than 400-feet from the boundary of the Conservation future land use designation and Environmental Conservation zoning area which is applied over the Warm Mineral Springs and surrounding area.
- B. A natural resource buffer of at least 300-feet shall be established between Warm Mineral Springs and any residential lot. The usage within the said buffer shall be restricted to community and recreational uses.

Section 6.2.10. Fortuitous Finds and Unmarked Human Burials

The following requirements apply to all site construction, building construction, or land alteration activities:

- A. If evidence of the existence of archaeological or historic resources is discovered or observed at development sites or during development activities, all work shall cease in the area. The developer, owner, contractor, or agent thereof shall notify the ULDC Administrator within two working days. Examples of such evidence include whole or fragmentary stone tools, shell tools, aboriginal or historic pottery, historic glass, historic bottles, bone tools, historic building foundations, shell mounds, shell middens or sand mounds. The ULDC Administrator shall assess the significance of the finds within five working days of notification so as to minimize delays to development activities.
- B. If any human skeletal remains or associated burial artifacts are discovered at development sites or during development activity, all work in the area must cease and the permittee must immediately notify the North Port Police Department, the Sarasota County Coroner, and the ULDC Administrator within two working days.

ARTICLE III. – CONSERVATION RESTRICTED OVERLAY ZONE REGULATIONS

Section 6.3.1. Generally

The purpose of this Article is to prevent the degradation of water quality, water quantity and aquatic and wetland-dependent wildlife in the 100-year floodplain bordering the North Myakkahatchee Creek by:

- A. Protecting the public's interest in environmentally sensitive areas from the adverse effects of development while protecting the rights of property owners.
- B. Protecting, maintaining, and restoring the chemical, physical and biological integrity of natural habitats, such as wetlands, floodplains, and shore lands, within the conservation/restricted area.
- C. Protecting, maintaining, and restoring the chemical, physical and biological integrity of ground- and surface waters.
- D. Preventing activities which adversely impact ground- and surface waters, natural habitats and native flora and fauna.
- E. Encouraging the construction of stormwater management systems that aesthetically and functionally approximate natural systems.
- F. Protecting natural drainage systems.
- G. Minimizing runoff pollution of ground and surface waters.
- H. Minimizing erosion and sedimentation.
- I. Prohibiting certain uses which are detrimental to the Myakkahatchee Creek and Myakka River systems.
- J. Minimizing adverse effects on the City's freshwater resources.

Section 6.3.2. Transfer of Development Rights

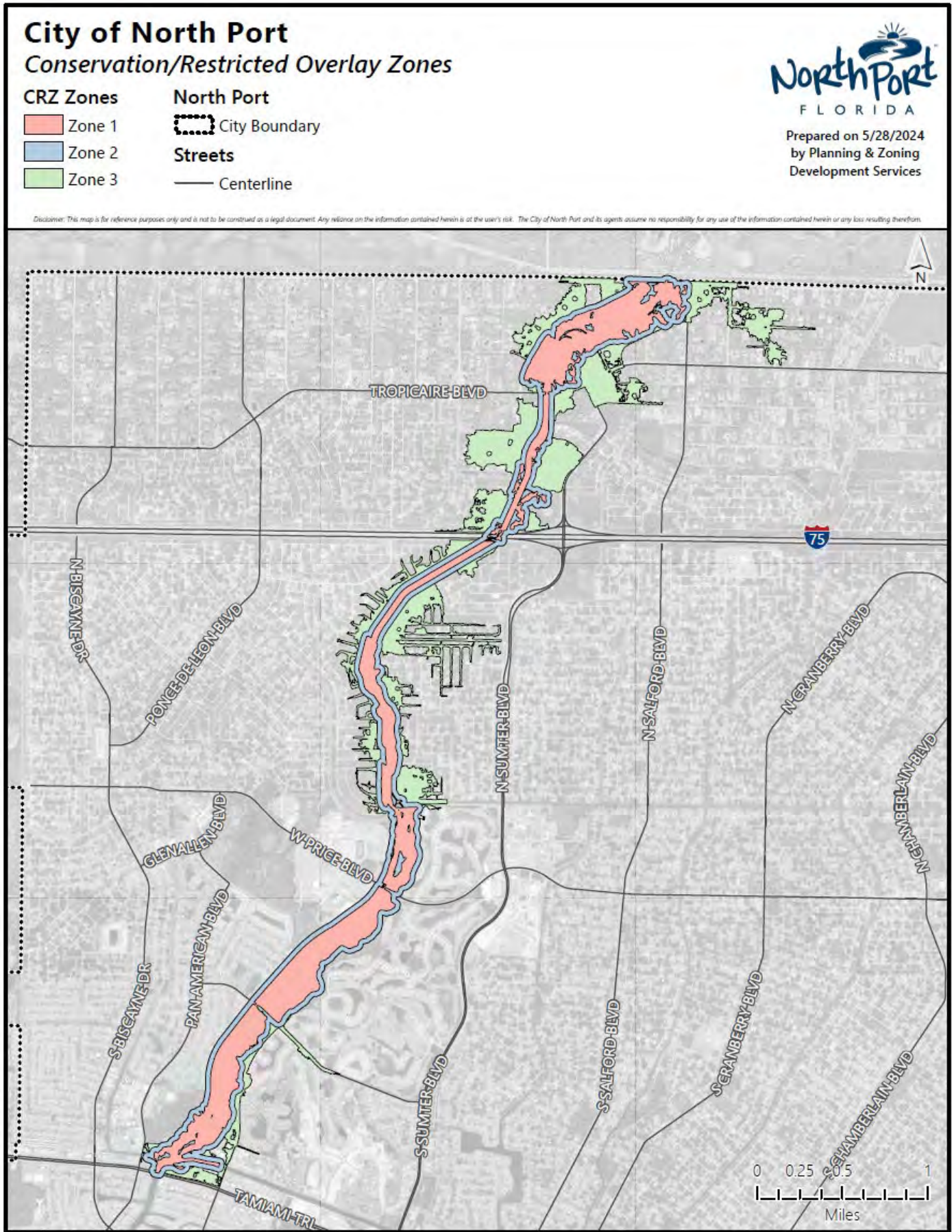
Due to the environmental sensitivity of the Conservation Restricted Overlay Zone (CRZ), properties within the CRZ qualify as Sending Zones for purposes of Transfer of Development Rights per [Chapter 1, Article IV.](#) of this ULDC.

Section 6.3.3 Protection Zones

The Conservation Restricted Overlay Zone is divided into three (3) zones of protection as follows and as depicted in Figure 6.3.1.1.:

- A. Zone 1 (Zone of Maximum Restriction). The boundaries of this zone shall be the waterway and drainage right-of-way of the North Myakkahatchee Creek and contiguous jurisdictional wetlands, excluding manmade canals and lakes.
- B. Zone 2 (Contiguous Protective Zone). The boundaries of this zone shall be 150-feet landward from the landward edge of Zone 1.
- C. Zone 3 (Conservation Zone). The boundaries of this zone shall include the 100-year flood plain contiguous to the Zone 1 water.

Figure 6.3.1.1. Conservation Restricted Overlay Zones



Section 6.3.4. Protection Zone Regulations

A. Zone 1 Allowed Activities and Uses:

- (1). Scenic, historic, wildlife or scientific preserves.
- (2). Minor maintenance or repair to existing structures or improved areas.
- (3). Cleared walking trails (no structural components).
- (4). Dredge and fill only associated with an approved plan for the restoration of the creek area.
- (5). Stormwater management facilities.

All other activities and uses shall be prohibited in Zone 1, unless approved by Special Exception.

B. Zone 2 Allowed Activities and Uses:

- (1). All uses and activities included in Zone 1.
- (2). Educational facilities for the study of wildlife, conservation, or ecology.
- (3). Passive recreation and non-motorized recreational uses including but not limited to off-road bicycling (including electric bicycles as defined in the Florida Statutes), Bicycle Motocross (BMX) activities.
- (4). Gazebos or similar structures in conjunction with a nature trail or similar trail.
- (5). Unpaved parking facilities and rest rooms related to the construction of passive recreation areas.
- (6). Removal of invasive species and selective clearing or trimming of vegetation not listed as threatened, endangered, or of special concerns if the activity clearly will not adversely affect the integrity, water quality functions or wildlife habitat functions of the land portion of this zone.
- (7). Single-family homes, subject to the following restrictions:
 - a. Rear yard setback of 50-feet from the Zone 1 boundary.
 - b. Impervious surface area shall not exceed 25% of the gross area of the lot proposed for development.
 - c. Alternative or central wastewater systems only. (See definition, [Appendix](#)).
 - d. Fill placed on the land shall not decrease the water storage capacity or alter the hydrologic regime of the zone.

All other activities and uses shall be prohibited in Zone 2, unless approved by Special Exception.

C. Zone 3 Allowed Activities and Uses:

- (1). All uses and activities included in Zone 1.
- (2). All uses and activities in Zone 2.
- (3). One-and-two-family homes on alternative wastewater systems if central sewer is not available. Note the Zone 2 single-family restrictions do not apply to Zone 3.
- (4). Non-residential (excluding industrial) and multi-family development subject to a Master Concept Plan approval per [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.10.](#) of this ULDC, and in compliance with the following:
- (5). Structures and impervious surfaces shall be setback a minimum of 50-feet from the landward boundary of Zone 2.

- (6). Stormwater discharges shall include an additional level of treatment equal to 1.5 times the treatment criteria specified in Section A.1.3. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.

All other activities and uses shall be prohibited in Zone 3, unless approved by Special Exception.

ARTICLE IV. – ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Section 6.4.1. Generally

- A. The purpose of this Article is to limit development related impacts on Federally-designated Endangered, Federally-designated Threatened, State-designated Threatened, and State Species of Special Concern.
- B. No development may commence until the ULDC Administrator approves the development via the appropriate review process outlined in [Section 6.1.2.B.](#), and state or federal permits are obtained when required and documentation provided to the City.
- C. The species listed in each Section of this Article highlight those species known to occupy Sarasota County. Current comprehensive listings of Federally-designated Endangered, Federally-designated Threatened, State-designated Threatened, and State Species of Special Concern are available from the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services: Division of Plant Industry, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services: Threatened and Endangered Animals and Plants, and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.
- D. In the event any of the species listed in this Article or on Federal and State are discovered during construction, construction shall cease until required approvals, avoidance measures, or state or federal permits are obtained.

Section 6.4.2. Bird Protection Regulations

- A. Pursuant to 68A-27.003(a), Florida Administrative Code, no person shall take, possess, or sell any of the endangered or threatened bird species included in this subsection, or parts thereof or their nests, eggs, or young is permitted without proper authorization by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) as applicable.

Species	Federal Endangered	Federal Threatened	State Endangered	State Threatened
American Oystercatcher				X
Black Skimmer				X
Crested Caracara		X		
Florida Burrowing Owl				X
Florida Sandhill Crane				X
Florida Scrub-Jay		X		
Least Tern				X
Little Blue Heron				X
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	X			X
Reddish Egret				X
Roseate Spoonbill				X
Roseate Tern		X		
Sandhill Crane				X
Southeastern American Kestrel				X
Snail Kite	X		X	X
Snowy Plover				X
Tricolored Heron				X

Additional federal protection is provided for bird species under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

- B. When an environmental assessment indicates the presence of the species identified above, or they are identified by Natural Resources Division staff upon initial site inspection, the ULDC Administrator’s initial recommendation shall be avoidance of take in accordance with the FWC Species Conservation and Permitting Guidelines, Measures to Avoid Take or as authorized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as follows:

- (1). [Beach-Nesting Birds](#) (American oystercatcher, snowy plover, black skimmer, least tern)
- (2). Crested Caracara: As authorized by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- (3). [Florida Burrowing Owl](#)
- (4). [Florida Sand Hill Crane](#)

- (5). Florida Scrub Jay (FWC Guidance not available at time of this code; visit [Species Conservation Measures and Permitting Guidelines](#) to ascertain if guidelines have been published). Also see [Section 6.4.4](#).
 - (6). Red-cockaded Woodpecker (FWC Guidance not available at time of this code; visit [Species Conservation Measures and Permitting Guidelines](#) to ascertain if guidelines have been published). Roseate Tern: As authorized by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
 - (7). Snail Kite (FWC Guidance not available at time of this code; visit [Species Conservation Measures and Permitting Guidelines](#) to ascertain if guidelines have been published).
 - (8). [Southeastern American Kestrel](#)
 - (9). [Wading Birds](#) (Little Blue Heron, Reddish Egret, Roseate Spoonbill, Tricolored Heron)
- C. If the ULDC Administrator determines avoidance would result in the conditions listed in (1) or (2) below, approval will be granted subject to required federal or state permitting prior to commencing development.
- (1) The ULDC Administrator determines that a primary structure and common residential accessory structures of a scale consistent with other one-and-two-family development in the City may not be developed in conjunction with the preservation of the bird species.
 - (2) The ULDC Administrator determines, for all other development types, that the site may not be redesigned at the same level of intensity in conjunction with the preservation of the bird species due to flood zones, soils or topography of the site, access management constraints, or height restrictions.

Section 6.4.3. Eastern Indigo Snake Protection Regulations

- A. The eastern indigo snake is protected as a Threatened species by the Federal Endangered Species Act and as a Federally-designated Threatened species by Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species Rule.
- B. The eastern indigo snake is a non-venomous, bluish-black colored snake that can reach lengths of 8-feet (2.4 meters). Its chin, cheek, and throat are mostly red or brown, but can also be white or black. Most indigo snakes have smooth scales, although adults do have keels (ridges) on the front of some of their scales (Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2001). Eastern indigo snakes inhabit pine flatwoods, hardwood forests, moist hammocks, and areas that surround cypress swamps. They can be found throughout Peninsular Florida and southeastern Georgia (Florida Museum of Natural History, n.d.).
- C. [U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services Standard Protection Measures for the Eastern Indigo Snake](#) shall be followed when a development site incorporates eastern indigo snake habitat.

Section 6.4.4. Florida Scrub-Jay Protection Regulations

- A. The Florida scrub-jay is protected by the U.S. Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is also protected as a Threatened species by the Federal Endangered Species Act and as a Federally-designated Threatened species by Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species Rule.
- B. The Florida scrub-jay is a blue and gray bird about the size of a blue jay. Scrub-jays have blue wings, head, and tail, with a gray back and underparts, and a whitish forehead and neck. Unlike blue jays, this species does not have black markings or a crest. The Florida scrub-jay is the only species of bird that is endemic to Florida. Scrub-jays inhabit sand pine and xeric oak scrub, and scrubby flatwoods, which occur in some of the highest and driest areas of Florida – ancient sandy ridges that run down the middle of the state, old sand dunes along the coasts, and sandy deposits along rivers in the interior of the state. Scrub-jays do

best in areas that are dominated by scrub oak species that average 3.28-6.56-feet (1-2 meters), low tree canopy density, and patchy areas of open sand. Prescribed burning is an essential element to conserving the Florida scrub-jay.

- C. **Transfer of Development Rights.** Lots included on the City of North Port’s [Identified Scrub Jay Lots](#) list qualify as Sending Zones for purposes of Transfer of Development Rights as provided for in [Chapter 1, Article IV.](#) of this ULDC.

6.4.4.1. Protection Regulations

- A. Where a property is identified as a Florida scrub-jay lot, the ULDC Administrator’s initial recommendation shall be avoidance of take.

Table 6.4.4.1. Avoidance of Take

Tier 1	Tier 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization of Transfer of Development Rights • Establishment of a conservation easement over the entire site; • Dedication of the site to the State of Florida or non-profit nature or wildlife protection organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design (or redesign) the site development to avoid or minimize the impacts to the Florida Scrub-Jay habitat; • U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Project Review Under the Endangered Species Act. • Habitat preservation and enhancement via development approval conditions, Habitat Management Plan, or as recommended by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- B. If a property owner is unwilling to participate in an Avoidance of Take Tier I approach and/or the ULDC Administrator determines a Tier II approach would result in the conditions listed in (1) or (2) below, approval will be granted subject to required federal or state permitting prior to commencing development. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the City of North Port shall not authorize land clearing or underbrush clearing activities during the Florida Scrub-Jay nesting season (March 1 through June 30). This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

- (1) The ULDC Administrator determines that a primary structure and common residential accessory structures of a scale consistent with other one-and-two-family development in the City may not be developed in conjunction with the preservation of the scrub-jay/scrub-jay habitat.
- (2) The ULDC Administrator determines, for all other development types, that the site may not be redesigned at the same level of intensity in conjunction with the preservation of the scrub-jay/scrub-jay habitat due to flood zones, soils or topography of the site, access management constraints, or height restrictions.

Section 6.4.5. Gopher Tortoise Protection Regulations

- A. The gopher tortoise is a listed State-designated Threatened species. Both the tortoise and its burrow are protected under state law (Chapter 68A-2, Florida Administrative Code). Gopher tortoises must be avoided or relocated before any land clearing or development takes place, and property owners must obtain permits from Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) before capturing and relocating tortoises.

- B. Gopher tortoises are long-lived reptiles that occupy upland habitat throughout Florida including forests, pastures, and yards. They prefer well-drained, sandy soils found in habitats such as longleaf pine sandhills, xeric oak hammocks, scrub, pine flatwoods, dry prairies, and coastal dunes. They are also found in a variety of disturbed habitats including pastures and urban areas. They dig deep burrows for shelter and forage on low-growing plants. As keystone species, they provide habitat and shelter for numerous other species.
- C. **Transfer of Development Rights.** Properties exhibiting gopher tortoise habitat characteristics and those with existing occupied or unoccupied burrows qualify as Sending Zones for purposes of Transfer of Development Rights as provided for in [Chapter 1, Article IV.](#) of this ULDC.

6.4.5.1. Protection Regulations

- A. If an environmental assessment required by [Chapter 2, Article III., Section 2.3.1.](#) of this ULDC reflects the presence of gopher tortoise burrows, a resurvey shall be required within 90-days of development commencement, including land or underbrush clearing. Although environmental assessments are generally not required for General Development Corporation platted lots, if Natural Resources Division staff identify a burrow upon initial site inspection, the ULDC Administrator may require an environmental assessment.
- B. When an environmental assessment indicates the presence of gopher tortoise burrows, or they are identified by Natural Resources Division staff or another professional upon initial site inspection, the ULDC Administrator’s initial recommendation shall be avoidance.

Table 5.4.5.1. Avoidance of Take

Tier 1	Tier 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorization of Transfer of Development Rights • Establishment of a conservation easement over the entire site; • Dedication of the site to the State of Florida or non-profit nature or wildlife protection organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design (or redesign) the site development to avoid gopher tortoise burrows and incorporation of protection measures per paragraph C. below.

- C. If the site can be designed or redesigned to provide for gopher tortoise burrow preservation, an FWC permit is not required provided the burrows whether on or offsite, are avoided by 25-feet in all directions. When a development project proposes preservation of burrows, exclusionary silt fencing shall be required as follows and shall be maintained throughout all phases of construction:
 - (1). Installed, trenched and taut, and buried at least 8-inches into the ground;
 - (2). Configuration shall not “pen” tortoises, nor trap tortoises between silt fence and any adjacent construction site fencing. It should allow the opportunity for tortoise movement but prevent tortoises from entering the construction zone; and
 - (3). All avoidance procedural practices shall meet all state and federal criteria.
- D. If the ULDC Administrator determines avoidance would result in the conditions listed in (1) or (2) below, approval will be granted subject to required federal or state permitting prior to commencing development.

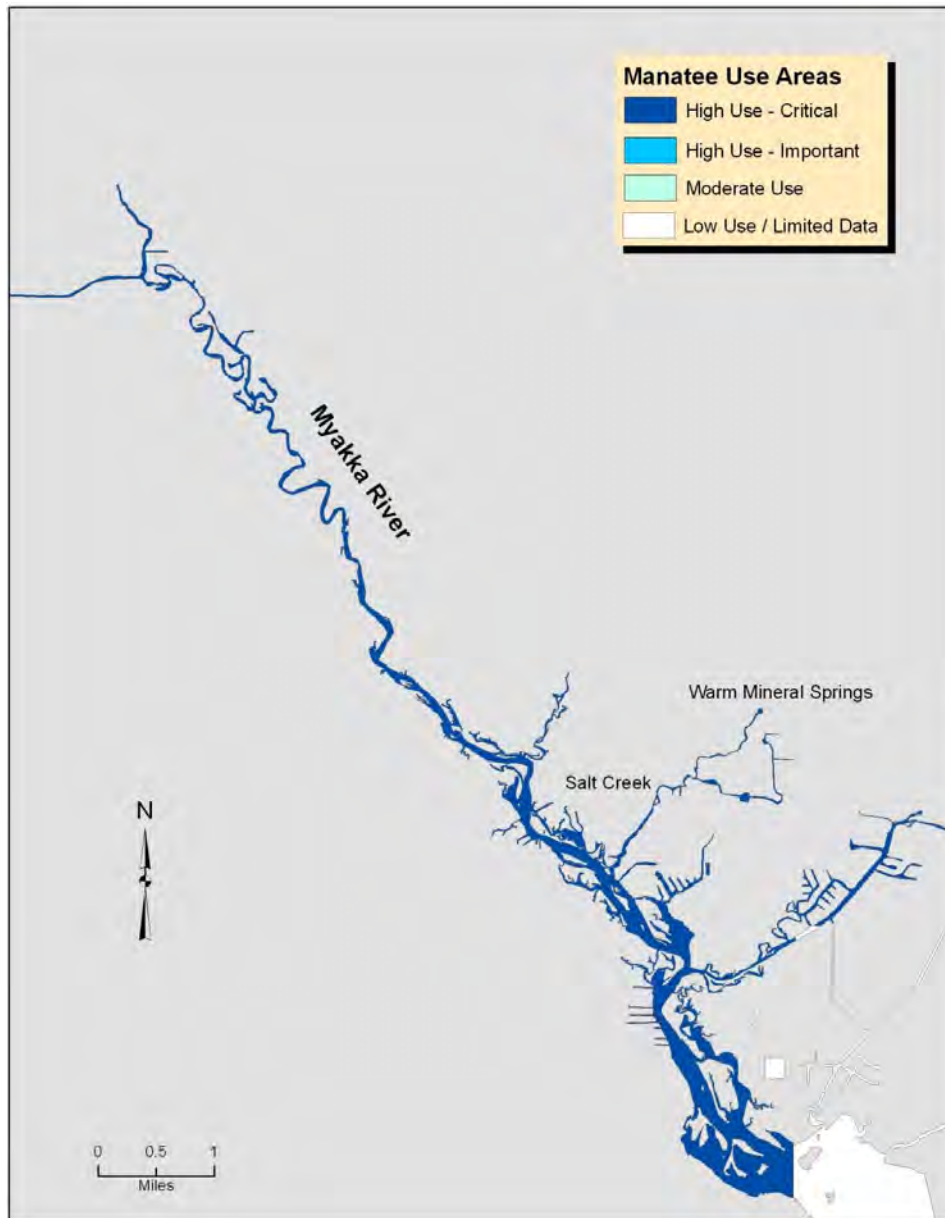
- (1) The ULDC Administrator determines that a primary structure and common residential accessory structures of a scale consistent with other one-and-two-family development in the City may not be developed in conjunction with the preservation of the gopher tortoise(s).
- (2) The ULDC Administrator determines, for all other development types, that the site may not be redesigned at the same level of intensity in conjunction with the preservation of the gopher tortoise(s) due to flood zones, soils or topography of the site, access management constraints, or height restrictions.

Section 6.4.6. Manatee Protection Regulations

6.4.6.1. Generally

- A. The manatee is protected under federal law by the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 and by the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which makes it illegal to harass, hunt, capture or kill any marine mammal. The manatee is also protected by the Florida Manatee Sanctuary Act of 1978, which states: "It is unlawful for any person, at any time, intentionally or negligently, to annoy, molest, harass, or disturb any manatee."
- B. The provisions of these regulations shall be applicable in waterways in the City of North Port shown on Figure 6.4.6.1.

Figure 6.4.6.1. Manatee Use Areas (Sarasota County 2011 Manatee Protection Plan)



6.4.6.2. Protection Regulations

- A. Construction and/or expansion of a boat facility representing an increase of 5 slips or greater shall be compliant with the Sarasota County Manatee Protection Plan (MPP) adopted July 27, 2011, as may be amended. Boat facility means a public or private structure or operation where boats are moored and/or

launched, including commercial, recreational, and residential marinas, and public boat ramps. A dry storage facility is considered part of a boat facility if the dry storage facility has the capability of launching vessels into adjacent waters. Single-family docks with less than five wet slips are not considered boat facilities.

- B. Upon receipt of an application for a boat facility meeting the criteria in paragraph A., the ULDC Administrator will transmit the application to Sarasota County staff to obtain initial comments for consistency with the MPP.
- C. If a boat facility development proposal is found to be inconsistent with the MPP the development proposal shall not be authorized unless a variance is granted by the Zoning Hearing Officer as specified in the following section.

6.4.6.3. Variances

The Zoning Hearing Officer may grant a variance to approve a development proposal for a boat facility that is inconsistent with the provisions of the MPP. When reviewing such variance request, the Zoning Hearing Officer will consider recommendations from Sarasota County staff, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, and shall apply the variance criteria and process per [Chapter 2, Article II., Section 2.2.18](#) of this ULDC.

Section 6.4.7. Other Protected Species

Species	Federal Endangered	Federal Threatened	State Endangered	State Threatened
American Alligator		X		
Florida Bonneted Bat	X			
Florida Panther	X			

6.4.7.1. Protection Regulations

- A. The American alligator is protected as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act and by [Florida’s Endangered and Threatened Species Rule](#). Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission’s [Alligator Management Program](#), Division of Hunting and Game Management, shall be followed on sites with known American alligators and/or habitat.
- B. The Florida bonneted bat is protected as an Endangered species by the Federal Endangered Species Act and as a Federally-designated Endangered species by [Florida’s Endangered and Threatened Species Rule](#). U.S. Fish & Wildlife Services [Best Management Practices in the publication Florida Bonneted Bat Consultation Guidelines](#) shall be followed when a development site demonstrates potential roosting habitat.
- C. The Florida panther is protected as an Endangered species by the Federal Endangered Species Act and as a Federally-designated Endangered species by [Florida’s Endangered and Threatened Species Rule](#). Habitat assessment methodology, as developed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, should be applied to areas identified as potential Florida panther habitat prior to development.

Section 6.4.8. Plants & Lichens Protection Regulations

When an environmental assessment indicates the presence of the following species, or they are identified by Natural Resources Division staff upon initial site inspection, every effort shall be made to modify the development plan to avoid and preserve the communities. Where impacts may not be avoided, the ULDC Administrator shall encourage the participation of a qualifying non-profit organization to obtain a permit to harvest and propagate the endangered or threatened native flora according to Florida Statutes 581.185. In the event a qualifying non-profit is engaged, the property shall provide written permission authorizing access to the property for harvesting.

Species	Federal Endangered	Federal Threatened	State Endangered	State Threatened
Golden leather fern				X
Meadow jointvetch			X	
Florida bonamia		X	X	
Manyflowered grasspink				X
Pygmy fringetree	X		X	
Sanibel Island lovegrass			X	
Tampa vervain			X	
Aboriginal prickly apple	X		X	
Edison's ascyrum			X	
Gulf Coast Florida lantana			X	
Nodding pinweed				X
Pine pinweed				X
Lowland loosestrife				X
Toothed maiden fern				X
Florida Keys ladiestresses			X	
Piedmont jointgrass				X
Sleeping Beauty waterlily			X	
Large-plumed beaksedge			X	
Redmargin zephyrlily				X

ARTICLE V. – FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION REGULATIONS

Section 6.5.1. Scope and Administration

6.5.1.1 Title.

These regulations shall be known as the Flood Damage Prevention Regulations of the City of North Port, hereinafter referred to as "this ordinance."

6.5.1.2. Scope.

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

6.5.1.3. Intent.

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

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

6.5.1.4. Coordination with the Florida Building Code.

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

6.5.1.5. Warning.

The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance and the Florida Building Code, as amended by this community, is considered the minimum reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside of mapped special flood hazard areas, or that

uses permitted within such flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damage. The flood hazard areas and base flood elevations contained in the flood insurance study and shown on flood insurance rate maps and the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60 may be revised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requiring this community to revise these regulations to remain eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. No guaranty of vested use, existing use, or future use is implied or expressed by compliance with this ordinance.

6.5.1.6. Disclaimer of Liability.

This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the City Commission of the City of North Port or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from reliance on this ordinance, or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Section 6.5.2. Applicability

6.5.2.1. Generally.

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

6.5.2.2. Areas to Which this Ordinance Applies.

This ordinance shall apply to all flood hazard areas within the City of North Port, as established in Section 6.5.2., Subsection 6.5.3. of this ordinance.

6.5.2.3. Basis for Establishing Flood Hazard Areas.

The Flood Insurance Study for Sarasota County, Florida and Incorporated Areas dated March 27, 2024, and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), and all subsequent amendments and revisions, are adopted by reference as a part of this ordinance and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the Department of Public Works located at 1100 N. Chamberlain Blvd., North Port FL, 34286 and on the City of North Port website.

6.5.2.4. Submission of Additional Data to Establish Flood Hazard Areas.

To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to Section 6.5.5. of this ordinance the Floodplain Administrator may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the community indicates that ground elevations:

- A. Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, including areas immediately adjacent to areas delineated as a special flood hazard area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of this ordinance and, as applicable, the requirements of the Florida Building Code.
- B. Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a letter of map change that removes the area from the special flood hazard area.

6.5.2.5. Other Laws.

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

6.5.2.6. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions.

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

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

6.5.2.7. Interpretation.

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

- A. Considered as minimum requirements;
- B. Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- C. Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under the Florida Statutes.

Section 6.5.3. Duties and Powers of the Floodplain Administrator

6.5.3.1. Designation.

The Building Official or designee is designated as the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator may delegate performance of certain duties to other employees.

6.5.3.2. Generally.

The Floodplain Administrator is authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this ordinance. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this ordinance consistent with the intent and purpose of this ordinance and may establish policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this ordinance without the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 6.5.7. of this ordinance.

6.5.3.3. Applications and Permits.

The Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with other pertinent offices of the community, shall:

- A. Review applications and plans to determine whether proposed new development will be located in flood hazard areas;
- B. Review applications for modification of any existing development in flood hazard areas for compliance with the requirements of this ordinance;
- C. Interpret flood hazard area boundaries where such interpretation is necessary to determine the exact location of boundaries; a person contesting the determination shall have the opportunity to appeal the interpretation;
- D. Provide available flood elevation and flood hazard information;
- E. Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained from other sources or shall be developed by an applicant;
- F. Review applications to determine whether proposed development will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- G. Issue floodplain development permits or approvals for development other than buildings and structures that are subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, when compliance with this ordinance is demonstrated, or disapprove the same in the event of noncompliance; and

- H. Coordinate with and provide comments to the Building Official to assure that applications, plan reviews, and inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas comply with the applicable provisions of this ordinance.

6.5.3.4. Substantial Improvement and Substantial Damage Determinations.

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

- A. Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
- B. Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;
- C. Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; and
- D. Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code and this ordinance is required.

6.5.3.5. Modifications of the Strict Application of the Requirements of the Florida Building Code.

The Floodplain Administrator shall review requests submitted to the Building Official that seek approval to modify the strict application of the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code to determine whether such requests require the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 6.5.7. of this ordinance.

6.5.3.6. Notices and Orders.

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

6.5.3.7. Inspections.

The Floodplain Administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in Section 6.5.6. of this ordinance for development that is not subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.

6.5.3.8. Other Duties of the Floodplain Administrator.

The Floodplain Administrator shall have other duties, including but not limited to:

- A. Establish, in coordination with the Building Official, procedures for administering and documenting determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to Section 6.5.3., Subsection 6.5.3.4. of this ordinance;
- B. Require applicants who submit hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analyses to support permit applications to submit to FEMA the data and information necessary to maintain the flood insurance rate

maps if the analyses propose to change base flood elevations, flood hazard area boundaries, or floodway designations; such submissions shall be made within six (6) months of such data becoming available;

- C. Review required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by the Florida Building Code and this ordinance to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete;
- D. Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the City of North Port are modified;
- E. Require that applicants proposing alteration of a watercourse notify adjacent communities and the Florida Division of Emergency Management, State Floodplain Management Office, and submit copies of such notifications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA);
- F. Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.
- G. Manage the activities associated with the Insurance Services Office—Community Rating System program and Local Mitigation Strategy program and maintain all records accordingly.
- H. For projects that are required to be reviewed through the Site Development and Infrastructure Plan review, determine if any portion of the development is within the special flood hazard area.
- I. For projects with proposed floodplain impact, require floodplain compensation pursuant to Section 6.5.11., Subsection 6.5.11.4. of this ordinance and stormwater requirements per Section A.1.3. in the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC.
- J. Manage flood reduction projects and water control structure rehabilitation or replacement.
- K. Review all requests for letter of map changes (LOMCs).
- L. Review proposed plats for flood zone designation.

6.5.3.9. Floodplain Management Records.

Regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, the Floodplain Administrator shall maintain, retain, and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of this ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, including flood insurance rate maps; letters of map change; records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; determinations of whether proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by the Florida Building Code and this ordinance; notifications to adjacent communities, FEMA, and the state related to alterations of watercourses; assurances that the flood carrying capacity of altered watercourses will be maintained; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code. These records shall be available for public inspection at City of North Port Development Services Division, Building Department located at 4970 City Hall Blvd., North Port FL, 34288.

Section 6.5.4. Permits

6.5.4.1. Permits Required.

Any owner or owner's authorized agent (hereinafter "applicant") who intends to undertake any development activity within the scope of this ordinance, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, which is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area shall first make application to the Floodplain Administrator, and the Building Official if applicable, and shall obtain the required permit(s) and

approval(s). No such permit or approval shall be issued until compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.

6.5.4.2. Myakka River Protection Zone.

Development proposed in the Myakka River Protection Zone (MRPZ) shall also comply with the requirements of [Chapter 6, Article VI.](#) of this ULDC.

6.5.4.3. Development Orders and/or Building Permits.

Development orders (for subdivision projects) and/or building permits (for all projects) shall be issued pursuant to this ordinance for any development activities, whether they are or are not subject to the conditions of the Florida Building Code. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, the Floodplain Administrator may determine that a Development Order is required in addition to a building permit. All development orders and approvals shall adhere to the requirements included in this ULDC.

6.5.4.4. Buildings, Structures and Facilities Exempt from the Florida Building Code.

Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 59 and 60), a development order shall be required for the following buildings, structures and facilities that are otherwise exempt from the Florida Building Code and any further exemptions provided by law, which are subject to the requirements of this ordinance:

- A. Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
- B. Nonresidential farm buildings on farms, as provided in Section 604.50, Florida Statutes.
- C. Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
- D. Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices.
- E. Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in Section 366.02, Florida Statutes, which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
- F. Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other non-wood features.
- G. Family mausoleums not exceeding 250 square feet in area which are prefabricated and assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
- H. Temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
- I. Structures identified in Section 553.73(10)(k), Florida Statutes are not exempt from the Florida Building Code if such structures are located in flood hazard areas established on flood insurance rate maps.

6.5.4.5. Application for a Permit or Approval.

To obtain a building permit (or development order), the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the community. The information provided shall:

- A. Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit or approval.
- B. Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be conducted by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.

- C. Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
- D. Be accompanied by a site plan or construction documents as specified in Section 6.5.5. of this ordinance.
- E. State the valuation of the proposed work.
- F. Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
- G. Give such other data and information as required by the Floodplain Administrator.

6.5.4.6. Validity of Permit or Approval.

The issuance of a development order and/or building permit pursuant to this ordinance shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this ordinance, the Florida Building Codes, or any other ordinance of this community. The issuance of permits based on submitted applications, construction documents, and information shall not prevent the Floodplain Administrator from requiring the correction of errors and omissions.

6.5.4.7. Expiration.

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

6.5.4.8. Suspension or Revocation.

The Building Official is authorized to suspend or revoke a development order and/or building permit if the permit was issued in error, on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate, or incomplete information, or in violation of this ordinance or any other ordinance, regulation, or requirement of this community.

6.5.4.9. Other Permits Required.

Development orders and/or building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the permitted development, including but not limited to the following:

- A. The Southwest Florida Water Management District; Section 373.036, Florida Statutes.
- B. Florida Department of Health for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; Section 381.0065, Florida Statutes and Chapter 64E-6, Florida Administrative Code.
- C. Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities subject to the Joint Coastal Permit; Section 161.055, Florida Statutes.
- D. Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities that affect wetlands and alter surface water flows, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.
- E. Federal permits and approvals.

Section 6.5.5. Site Plans and Construction Documents

6.5.5.1. Information for Development in Flood Hazard Areas.

- A. The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of this ordinance shall be drawn to scale and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:
 - (1). Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations if necessary for review of the proposed development.

- (2). Where base flood elevations, or floodway data are not included on the FIRM or in the flood insurance study, they shall be established in accordance with Section 6.5.5. Subsection 6.5.5.2.A. or C. of this ordinance.
 - (3). Where the parcel on which the proposed development will take place will have more than fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and the base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM or in the flood insurance study, such elevations shall be established in accordance with Section 6.5.5., Subsection 6.5.5.1.A. of this ordinance.
 - (4). Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures.
 - (5). Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.
 - (6). Where the placement of fill is proposed, the amount, type, and source of fill material; compaction specifications; a description of the intended purpose of the fill areas; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose.
 - (7). For all on a parcel that has any portion of the parcel impacted by the special flood hazard area, an elevation certificate signed and sealed by a Florida licensed surveyor will be required for the construction. The lowest floor of the building must be raised above the base flood elevation in accordance with the Florida Building Code.
 - (8). Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.
- B. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by this ordinance but that are not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the proposed development is such that the review of such submissions is not necessary to ascertain compliance with this ordinance.

6.5.5.2. Information in Flood Hazard Areas without Base Flood Elevations (approximate Zone A).

Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the Floodplain Administrator shall:

- A. Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices.
- B. Obtain, review, and provide to applicants' base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source.
- C. Where base flood elevation and floodway data are not available from another source, where the available data are deemed by the Floodplain Administrator to not reasonably reflect flooding or existing site conditions, or where the available data are known to be scientifically or technically incorrect or otherwise inadequate:
 - (1). Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices; or
 - (2). Specify that the base flood elevation is a minimum of 2-feet above the highest adjacent grade at the proposed structure, provided there is no evidence indicating flood depths have been or may be greater than 2-feet.

- D. Where the base flood elevation data are to be used to support a letter of map change from FEMA, advise the applicant that the analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.

6.5.5.3. Additional Analyses and Certifications.

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

- A. For development activities proposed to be located in a regulatory floodway, a floodway encroachment analysis that demonstrates that the encroachment of the proposed development will not cause any increase in base flood elevations; where the applicant proposes to undertake development activities that do increase base flood elevations, the applicant shall submit such analysis to the Floodplain Administrator and FEMA as specified in Section 6.5.5., Subsection 6.5.5.4. of this ordinance and shall submit the conditional letter of map revision, if issued by FEMA, with the site plan and construction documents.
- B. For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area for which base flood elevations are included in the flood insurance study or on the FIRM and floodways have not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one-tenth of one foot (0.1 feet) at any point within the community. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as Zone AO or Zone AH.
- C. For alteration of a watercourse, an engineering analysis prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices which demonstrates that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse will not be decreased, and certification that the altered watercourse shall be maintained in a manner which preserves the channel's flood-carrying capacity; the applicant shall submit the analysis to FEMA as specified in Section 6.5.5., Subsection 6.5.5.4. of this ordinance.

6.5.5.4. Submission of Additional Data.

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

Section 6.5.6. Inspections

6.5.6.1. Generally.

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

6.5.6.2. Development Other than Buildings and Structures.

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

6.5.6.3. Buildings, Structures and Facilities Exempt from the Florida Building Code.

The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code to determine compliance with the requirements of this ordinance and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

6.5.6.4. Buildings, Structures, and Facilities Exempt from the Florida Building Code, Lowest Floor Inspection.

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

- A. If a design flood elevation was used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor, the certification of elevation of the lowest floor prepared and sealed by a Florida licensed professional surveyor; or
- B. If the elevation used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor was determined in accordance with Section 6.5.5., Subsection 6.5.5.2.C.(2). of this ordinance, the documentation of height of the lowest floor above highest adjacent grade, prepared by the owner or the owner's authorized agent.

6.5.6.5. Buildings, Structures, and Facilities Exempt from the Florida Building Code, Final Inspection.

As part of the final inspection, the owner or owner's authorized agent shall submit to the Building Official a final certification of elevation of the lowest floor or final documentation of the height of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade; such certifications and documentations shall be prepared as specified in Section 6.5.6., Subsection 6.5.6.4. of this ordinance.

6.5.6.6. Manufactured Homes.

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

Section 6.5.7. Variances and Appeals

6.5.7.1. Generally.

The Zoning Hearing Officer shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this ordinance. Pursuant to Section 553.73(5), Florida Statutes, the Zoning Hearing Officer shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.

6.5.7.2. Appeals.

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

6.5.7.3. Limitations on Authority to Grant Variances.

The Zoning Hearing Officer shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in Section 6.5.7., Subsection 6.5.7.7. of this ordinance, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 6.5.7., Subsection 6.5.7.8. of this ordinance, and the comments and

recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and the Building Official. The Zoning Hearing Officer has the right to attach such conditions as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this ordinance.

6.5.7.4. Restrictions in Floodways.

A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway if any increase in base flood elevations would result, as evidenced by the applicable analyses and certifications required in Section 6.5.5., Subsection 6.5.5.3. of this ordinance.

6.5.7.5. Historic Buildings.

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

6.5.7.6. Functionally Dependent Uses.

A variance is authorized to be issued for the construction or substantial improvement necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, as defined in this ordinance, provided the variance meets the requirements of Section 6.5.7., Subsection 6.5.7.4., is the minimum necessary considering the flood hazard, and all due consideration has been given to use of methods and materials that minimize flood damage during occurrence of the base flood.

6.5.7.7. Considerations for Issuance of Variances.

In reviewing requests for variances, the Zoning Hearing Officer shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other applicable provisions of the Florida Building Code, this ordinance, and the following:

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

6.5.7.8. Conditions for Issuance of Variances.

Variances shall be issued only upon:

- A. Submission by the applicant, of a showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration, or topography of the site limit compliance with any provision of this ordinance or the required elevation standards;
- B. Determination by the Zoning Hearing Officer that:
 - (1). Failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the land that render the lot undevelopable; increased costs to satisfy the requirements or inconvenience do not constitute hardship;
 - (2). The granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances; The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
- C. Receipt of a signed statement by the applicant that the variance, if granted, shall be recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Court in such a manner that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land; and
- D. If the request is for a variance to allow construction of the lowest floor of a new building, or substantial improvement of a building, below the required elevation, a copy in the record of a written notice from the Floodplain Administrator to the applicant for the variance, specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the proposed elevation of the lowest floor, stating that the cost of federal flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation (up to amounts as high \$25.00 for \$100.00 of insurance coverage), and stating that construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

Section 6.5.8. Violations.

6.5.8.1 Violations.

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

6.5.8.2. Authority.

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

6.5.8.3. Unlawful Continuance.

Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a notice of violation or a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove or remedy a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by the procedures set forth in the [Chapter 2, Article IX. of the City Code](#).

Section 6.5.9. Buildings and Structures

6.5.9.1. Design and Construction of Buildings, Structures, and Facilities.

- A. Buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Pursuant to Section 6.5.4., Subsection 6.5.4.4. of this ordinance, buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code, including substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such buildings, structures, and facilities, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of ASCE 24. Structures exempt from the Florida Building Code that are not walled and roofed buildings must comply with the requirements of Section 6.5.15. of this ordinance.
- B. Non-elevated accessory structures. Accessory structures are permitted below elevations required by the Florida Building Code, provided the accessory structures are used only for parking or storage and:
 - (1). If located in special flood hazard areas (Zone A/AE) other than coastal high hazard areas, are one-story and not larger than 600 square feet and have flood openings in accordance with Section R322.2 of the Florida Building Code, Residential;
 - (2). Are anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from flood loads;
 - (3). Use flood damage-resistant materials below the base flood elevation, plus one (1) foot; and
 - (4). Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems, including plumbing fixtures, elevated to or above the base flood elevation plus one (1) foot.

Section 6.5.10. Subdivisions

6.5.10.1. Minimum Requirements.

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

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

6.5.10.2. Subdivision Plats.

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

- A. Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zones, and design flood elevations, as appropriate, shall be shown on preliminary plats;
- B. Where the subdivision has more than fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM, the base flood elevations determined in accordance with Section 6.5.5.A. of this ordinance; and
- C. Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of Section 6.5.11. of this ordinance.

Section 6.5.11. Site Improvements, Utilities, and Limitations

6.5.11.1. Minimum Requirements.

All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that:

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

6.5.11.2. Sanitary Sewage Facilities.

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

6.5.11.3. Water Supply Facilities.

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

6.5.11.4. Floodplain Compensation.

Floodplain compensation as specified in the stormwater regulations in Section A.1.3. of the [Appendix](#) of this ULDC or by the Southwest Florida Water Management District shall be required for all sites that are required to obtain an environmental resource permit issued by Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) or Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP). Floodplain compensation storage is not required for a single-family General Development Corporation platted lot.

6.5.11.5. Limitations on Sites in Regulatory Floodways.

No development, including but not limited to site improvements, and land disturbing activity involving fill or regrading, shall be authorized in the regulatory floodway unless the floodway encroachment analysis required in Section 6.5.5., Subsection 6.5.5.3.A. of this ordinance demonstrates that the proposed development or land disturbing activity will not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.

6.5.11.6. Limitations on Placement of Fill.

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

6.5.11.7. Limitations for Streams without Established Base Flood Elevations and/or Floodways.

No encroachments, including fill material or structures, shall be located within a distance of the stream bank equal to five (5) times the width of the stream at the top of bank or 20-feet on each side from top of bank, whichever is greater, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that such encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.

Section 6.5.12. Manufactured Homes

6.5.12.1. Generally.

All manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed by an installer that is licensed pursuant to Section 320.8249, Florida Statutes and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15C-1, Florida Administrative Code, and the requirements of this ordinance.

6.5.12.2. Limitations on Installation in Floodways.

New installations of manufactured homes shall not be permitted in floodways except in existing manufactured home parks and subdivisions, and provided the foundation, anchoring and elevation requirements of Section 6.5.12. are met.

6.5.12.3. Foundations.

All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed on permanent, reinforced foundations that are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the Florida Building Code residential section R322.2 and this ordinance. Pilings shall be installed in stable soil no more than 10-feet apart and reinforcement shall be provided for pilings more than 6-feet above ground level.

6.5.12.4. Anchoring.

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

6.5.12.5. Elevation.

All manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved in flood hazard areas must be elevated to ensure the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A).

6.5.12.6. Enclosures.

Enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322 for such enclosed areas.

6.5.12.7. Utility Equipment.

Utility equipment that serves manufactured homes, including electric, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.

Section 6.5.13. Recreational Vehicles and Park Trailers

6.5.13.1. Temporary placement.

Recreational vehicles and park trailers placed temporarily in flood hazard areas shall:

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

6.5.13.2. Permanent placement.

Recreational vehicles and park trailers that do not meet the limitations in Section 6.5.13., Subsection 6.5.13.1. of this ordinance for temporary placement shall meet the requirements Section 6.5.12. of this ordinance for manufactured homes.

Section 6.5.14. Tanks

6.5.14.1. Underground Tanks.

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

6.5.14.2. Above-Ground Tanks, Not Elevated.

Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section 6.5.14., Subsection 6.5.14.3. of this ordinance shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty and the effects of flood-borne debris.

6.5.14.3. Above-Ground Tanks, Elevated.

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

6.5.14.4. Tank Inlets and Vents.

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

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

Section 6.5.15. Other Development

6.5.15.1. General Requirements for Other Development.

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

- A. Be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- B. Meet the limitations of Section 6.5.11., Subsection 6.5.11.5. of this ordinance if located in a regulated floodway;
- C. Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood;
- D. Be constructed of flood damage-resistant materials; and
- E. Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the design flood elevation, except that minimum electric service required to address life safety and electric code requirements is permitted below the

design flood elevation provided it conforms to the provisions of the electrical part of building code for wet locations.

6.5.15.2. Fences in Regulated Floodways.

Fences in regulated floodways that have the potential to block the passage of floodwaters, such as stockade fences and wire mesh fences, shall meet the limitations of Section 6.5.11., Subsection 6.5.11.5. of this ordinance.

6.5.15.3. Retaining Walls, Sidewalks, and Driveways in Regulated Floodways.

Retaining walls and sidewalks and driveways that involve the placement of fill in regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 6.5.11., Subsection 6.5.11.5. of this ordinance.

6.5.15.4. Roads and Watercourse Crossings in Regulated Floodways.

Roads and watercourse crossings, including roads, bridges, culverts, low-water crossings and similar means for vehicles or pedestrians to travel from one side of a watercourse to the other side, that encroach into regulated floodways shall meet the limitations of Section 6.5.11., Subsection 6.5.11.5. of this ordinance. Alteration of a watercourse that is part of a road or watercourse crossing shall meet the requirements of Section 6.5.5., Subsection 6.5.5.3.C. of this ordinance.

Section 6.5.16. Definitions

6.5.16.1. Scope.

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

6.5.16.2. Terms Defined in the Florida Building Code.

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

6.5.16.3. Terms Not Defined in the Florida Building Code.

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

6.5.16.4. Flood Damage Prevention Definitions.

Accessory structure. A structure on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is limited to parking and storage incidental to the use of the principal structure.

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

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

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

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

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

Design flood. The flood associated with the greater of the following two (2) areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

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

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

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

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

Existing building and existing structure. Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before September 2, 1981, in areas of the City east of the Myakka River and before July 30, 1971, for all areas of the City west of the Myakka River. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

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

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

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

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

Flood hazard area. The greater of the following two (2) areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

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

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM). The official map of the community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

Flood insurance study (FIS). The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that contains the flood insurance rate map, the flood boundary and floodway map (if applicable), the water surface elevations of the base flood, and supporting technical data. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letter of map change (LOMC). An official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective flood insurance rate map or flood insurance study. Letters of map change include:

- A. Letter of map amendment (LOMA). An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective flood insurance rate map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.
- B. Letter of map revision (LOMR). A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.
- C. Letter of map revision based on fill (LOMR-F). A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community's floodplain management regulations.
- D. Conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR). A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective flood insurance rate map or flood insurance study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a letter of map revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Light-duty truck. As defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at 8,500 pounds gross vehicular weight rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of 6,000 pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of 45 square feet or less, which is:

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

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

Manufactured home. A structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is 8-feet or more in width and greater than 400 square feet, and which is built on a permanent, integral chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle" or "park trailer." [Also defined in 15C-1.0101, Florida Administrative Code]

Manufactured home park or subdivision. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market value. The value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value is the actual cash value (in-kind replacement cost depreciated for age, wear and tear, neglect, and quality of construction) determined by a qualified independent appraiser, or tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the Property Appraiser.

New construction. For the purposes of administration of this ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after September 2, 1981, for properties located east of the Myakka River and on or after July 30, 1971, for properties located west of the Myakka River and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

Recreational vehicle. A vehicle, including a park trailer, which is: [see in Section 320.01, Florida Statutes)

1. Built on a single chassis;
2. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
3. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and

Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Special flood hazard area. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as Zone A, AO, AR, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE, VO, or V. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

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

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

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]

Substantial improvement. Any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has incurred "substantial damage," any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

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

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

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

Watercourse. Any natural or artificial channel, ditch, canal, stream, river, creek, waterway, or wetland through which water flows in a definite direction, either continuously or intermittently, and which has a definite channel, bed, banks, or other discernable boundary. Watercourse shall not include irrigation and drainage ditches constructed in the uplands which are not more than 35 square feet in total cross section area and normally has a water depth of no more than 3-feet; provided they are not in and do not directly connect to Outstanding Florida Waters, Class I Waters, and Class II Waters.

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

ARTICLE VI. - MYAKKA RIVER PROTECTION ZONE REGULATIONS

Section 6.6.1. Generally

- A. The purpose of this Section is to ensure compliance with the Myakka River Wild and Scenic Designation and Preservation Act (the "Act") Chapter 258, Part III, Florida Statutes and the November 13, 2007, State-local agreement (the "Agreement") adopted by the Commission regarding administrating rules and regulations in accordance with the Act.
- B. The Act designates a corridor between River Mile 7.5 and River Mile 41.5 of the Myakka River as a Florida Wild and Scenic River. This portion of the Myakka River is more commonly referred to as that stretch from State Road 780 in Sarasota County to the Sarasota-Charlotte County line. The Act describes the "Wild and Scenic Protection Zone" as the area which 220-feet landward from the Myakka River Area.
- C. The provisions of this Article shall be applicable within the 220-foot-wide Myakka River Protection Zone and are not applicable to upland man-made canals or tributaries.

Section 6.6.2. Transfer of Development Rights

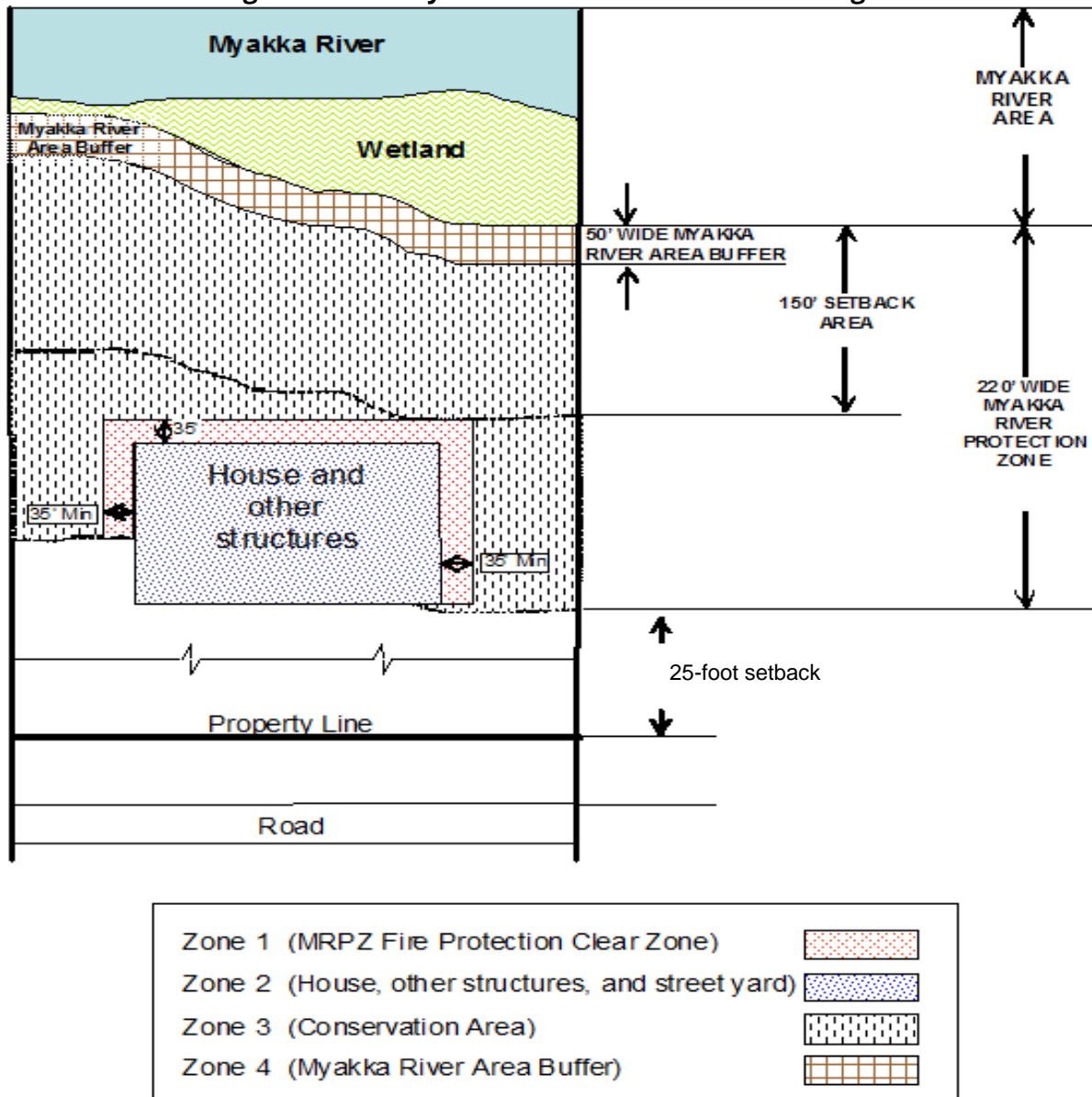
Due to the environmental sensitivity of the Myakka River Protection Zone (MRPZ), properties within the MRZP qualify as Sending Zones for purposes of Transfer of Development Rights per [Chapter 1, Article IV.](#) of this ULDC.

Section 6.6.3. Protection Zones.

The 220-foot-wide Myakka River Protection Zone is divided into four zones of protection as follows and as depicted in Figure 6.6.3.1.:

- A. Zone 1. Fire Protection Clear Zone. An area 35-feet in depth along the waterward facing exterior wall of the primary structure and a minimum of 35-feet from the remaining exterior walls of the primary structure. This clear zone constitutes the required vegetative removal and turfgrass installation area necessary to allow for fire protection purposes and to serve as a fire protection defensible space as determined by the City of North Port Fire Rescue District. The MRPZ fire protection clear zone shall not encroach within the 150-foot setback of the Myakka River Area.
- B. Zone 2. The house and other structures, on a lot or parcel, as well as the area between the house and the street.
- C. Zone 3. The area between the landward extent of Zone 4 and the landward extent of the Myakka River Protection Zone, excluding Zones 1 and 2.
- D. Zone 4. The 50-foot Myakka River Area Buffer.

Figure 6.6.3.1. Myakka River Protection Zones Diagram



Section 6.6.4. Protection Zone Regulations

6.6.4.1. Zone 1 and 2 Allowed Activities and Uses:

- Single-family homes and associated accessory structures;
- Townhouse and multifamily residential development legally existing prior to October 14, 2008.
- Commercial uses legally existing prior to October 14, 2008;
- Native vegetation removal in association with City-approved permits for construction of primary structures or to create or maintain a fire protection clear zone around the primary structure.
- Earthmoving/filling;
- Installation of turf grass;

- G. Removal of invasive exotic plant species as described in the most current Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) Invasive Plant Lists as amended, provided such removal does not damage native vegetation, as well as the removal of poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), nettles (*Urtica* spp.) and sandspur (*Cenchrus* spp.).

All other activities and uses are prohibited.

6.6.4.2. Zone 3 Allowed Activities and Uses:

Native vegetation removal may be allowed in Zone 3 only for the following purposes:

- A. To create or maintain private nature trails having a maximum width of 4-feet;
- B. To create or maintain a single access to a permitted dock or pier;
- C. To construct elevated patios, gazebos up to 400 square feet in floor area, decks, and walkways, and caged or non-caged swimming pools;
- D. City maintenance and access;
- E. Road and utility crossings;
- F. Nature trails;
- G. Public utility and drainage projects.

All other activities and uses are prohibited.

6.6.4.3. Zone 4 Allowed Activities and Uses:

- A. Public utility and drainage projects, including removal of native vegetation as necessary. The principles of avoidance first then minimization shall be used in the design of all proposed projects.
- B. Family recreation, including, but not limited to, the placement of swing sets, barbeque grills, benches, and children's swimming pools within existing cleared areas.
- C. Native vegetation removal to create or maintain private nature trails having a maximum width of 4-feet, or to create or maintain a single access to a permitted dock or pier.

All other uses and activities are prohibited.

6.6.4.4. Development Standards:

- A. On-site sewage disposal systems. An alternative waste system (see definition, [Appendix](#)) shall be required for all new systems and replacement of existing systems and shall only be placed landward of the primary structure.
- B. Elevated patios, gazebos up to 400 square feet in floor area, decks, and walkways, and caged or non-caged swimming pools shall maintain a minimum setback of 100-feet landward of Zone 4. All other accessory structures except docs and piers shall maintain a 150-foot setback landward of Zone 4.

Section 6.6.5. Variances

The Zoning Hearing Officer may grant a variance to the Myakka River Protection Zone regulations pursuant to the variance criteria and process per [Chapter 2, Article II, Section 2.2.18](#) of this ULDC, provided such variance shall not allow construction or development within 100-feet of Zone 4.

ARTICLE VII. – TREE PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Section 6.7.1. Generally

- A. The purpose of this Article is to establish rules and regulations governing the protection of trees as a valuable community resource within the City; to encourage the proliferation of trees within the City as well as their replacement; to recognize their importance and their meaningful contribution to a healthy, beautiful, and safer community attributable to their carbon dioxide absorption, oxygen production, dust filtration, wind and noise reduction, soil erosion prevention, wildlife habitat, surface drainage improvement, beautification and aesthetic enhancement of improved and vacant lands; and the general promotion of the health, safety, welfare and well-being of the community.
- B. Except where exempted herein, no development, site clearing, or tree removal may commence until the ULDC Administrator approves the development via the appropriate review process outlined in [Section 6.1.2.B.](#)

Section 6.7.2. Exemptions

- A. Exempt agencies: Federal, county, and municipal government agencies and public utilities.
- B. Exempt trees:
 - (1). Any on the list of Prohibited Plant Species list, [Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.5.](#) of this ULDC, or any tree species on the most recent Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council Category I list of invasive species.
 - (2). Dead trees on vacant property, as verified by the ULDC Administrator or a certified International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) arborist only with the approval of the property owner;
 - (3). Trees on private or public property that pose an imminent danger to the public as determined by the ULDC Administrator in accordance with tree risk assessment language, defined by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA).
 - (4). Trees planted on the premises of a plant nursery or tree farm that have been grown expressly for the purpose of selling.
- C. Exempt conditions:
 - (1). The property owner possesses documentation from an arborist, certified by the ISA, or a Florida licensed landscape architect, stating that the tree poses an unacceptable risk to persons or property. A tree poses an unacceptable risk if removal is the only means of practically mitigating its risk below moderate, as determined by the tree risk assessment procedures outlined in Best Management Practices - Tree Risk Assessment, Second Edition (2017). Replanting shall not be required for a tree that was pruned, trimmed, or removed in accordance with Florida Statute 163.045.
 - (2). Where the ULDC Administrator has suspended enforcement of all or part of these regulations due to natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, storms/high winds, hard freezes, fires, The waiver shall apply to a geographically defined area for a period not to exceed 90-days. Longer periods of suspension shall require city commission approval.

Section 6.7.3. Harmful Acts

- A. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prevent reasonable and proper trimming of trees on public or private property by authorized persons in accordance American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 Tree Care Standards.

- B. No person shall abuse, mutilate, or otherwise damage any tree, including those trees located in the public right-of-way. Any person who mutilates a tree in conflict with this Article shall be required to remove the tree and will be required replace trees to meet the minimum tree planting requirements per [Chapter 4, Article III.](#) of this ULDC.
- C. No person shall attach any signs in an injurious manner to any tree, nor shall any person cause any substance harmful to trees to touch them or prevent water or oxygen from reaching their roots by excessive cut and fill activities.

Section 6.7.4. Protection Regulations

Heritage tree/protected tree removal shall only be authorized in compliance with this Section.

6.7.4.1. New Development Clearing and Tree Removal

A. **Tree Survey and Tree Preservation and Protection Plan Required.** Except as provided for in Paragraph B. below, a tree location survey, and if trees are proposed to remain on site, a tree preservation and protection plan as described in [Chapter 2, Article III., Section 2.3.2.](#) of this ULDC is required, which plan, for Preliminary Subdivision Plat or Site Development and Infrastructure Plans shall depict tree preservation percentages meeting the requirements of [Chapter 4, Article I., Section 4.1.3.](#) of this ULDC.

B. **One-and-Two Family Lot Clearing and Tree Removal**

At the option of the property owner, instead of providing a tree survey and mitigation per tree removed, clearing and tree removal may be authorized subject to payment of an environmental mitigation fee per the City fee schedule. However, if a heritage tree(s) is identified on the property by Natural Resources Division staff upon initial site inspection, payment of the heritage tree removal fee per the City fee schedule will also be required, unless the tree is identified for preservation and the required tree protection zone barrier is installed and maintained through the course of development.

C. **Heritage Tree Designation.** Criteria for designation as a Heritage tree are provided in the table below which are in addition to the requirement that the tree has a Condition Classification of 70% or greater, as defined by the "Guide for Plant Appraisal" latest edition, published by the ISA.

Table 6.7.4.1. Heritage Tree Designation Points

Species	Measurement	Points	Points for Heritage Tree Designation
Native Trees (all)	24 DBH ¹ or larger	-	-
Bald Cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>) Hickory (<i>Carya spp.</i>) Live Oak (<i>Quercus virginiana</i>) Sand Live Oak (<i>Quercus geminata</i>) Southern Magnolia (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>) Southern Red Cedar (<i>Juniperus silicicola</i>)	DBH	1 per inch	80
	Height ²	1 per foot	
	Canopy spread ³	1 per 4 feet	
Pine (<i>Pinus spp.</i>)	DBH	1 per inch	60
	Height	1 per foot	
	Canopy spread	1 per 4 feet	

¹ Diameter at Breast Height

² Height measured to the nearest foot.

³ Measure the longest and shortest diameters of the limb spread or drip line and divide by 2.

D. Heritage Tree Protection and Preservation.

Recognizing the exceptional contribution of heritage trees to the city’s ecosystem, their importance must be acknowledged. Developers are required to make every effort to accommodate existing heritage trees on site, considering removal as the last available option. Healthy heritage trees shall be preserved and protected and may not be removed unless ULDC Administrator determines that preservation would result in the conditions listed in (1) or (2) below. In those cases, approval will be granted subject to satisfying the mitigation requirements provided for herein.

- (1) The ULDC Administrator determines that a primary structure and common residential accessory structures of a scale consistent with other one-and-two-family development in the City may not be developed in conjunction with preservation of heritage trees.
- (2) The ULDC Administrator determines, for all other development types, that the site may not be redesigned at the same level of intensity in conjunction with the preservation of heritages tree due to flood zones, soils or topography of the site, access management constraints, or height restrictions.

E. Tree Mitigation Required. The following provides tree mitigation as a basis for offsetting the loss of tree canopy based on species and size. Mitigation for Heritage tree removal shall require payment of a fee per the City fee schedule. Mitigation fees for protected trees is based on mitigation points and shall be paid per the City fee schedule.

Table 6.7.4.2. Protected Tree Mitigation Points

Protected Tree Species	Mitigation Point Basis ¹
Heritage Trees	Not applicable. Fee for removal per City fee schedule.
Protected Scrub Oaks, Live Oaks, and Laurel Oaks	DBH ²
Slash Pines, Longleaf Pines	DBH divided by 3
Sabal Palms (4.5 feet or more of clear trunk height)	4 Points per Palm

¹ Tree mitigation fees for heavily wooded parcels or combined parcels for development of 100-acres or larger, with an approved alternate methodology, tree mitigation fees shall be calculated based on the extrapolated test plot data and test plot delineation overlaid site-wide.

² Diameter at Breast Height

F. Conservation Credits. Conservation credits allow applicants to lower their mitigation points thereby reducing or eliminating mitigation fees. If the calculation results in a negative balance the default balance is zero. (Negative balance do not result in payment to the applicant). Balances with decimals will be rounded up when the decimal is five (5) or greater and rounded down if the decimal is less than five (5). A negative balance cannot offset a heritage tree outside of the footprint. However, a negative balance can be used to offset a heritage tree mitigation fee on a residential lot when the tree is located within the footprint of the residential unit, and there is no alternative to reposition the residential unit location on the lot to avoid removal of the tree.

Mitigation Points Conservation Credits = Balance ≥ zero

- (1) Credits apply to preserved trees, newly planted trees represented on a landscape plan that comply with the size requirements in [Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.2.](#) of this ULDC, and relocated trees as follows:

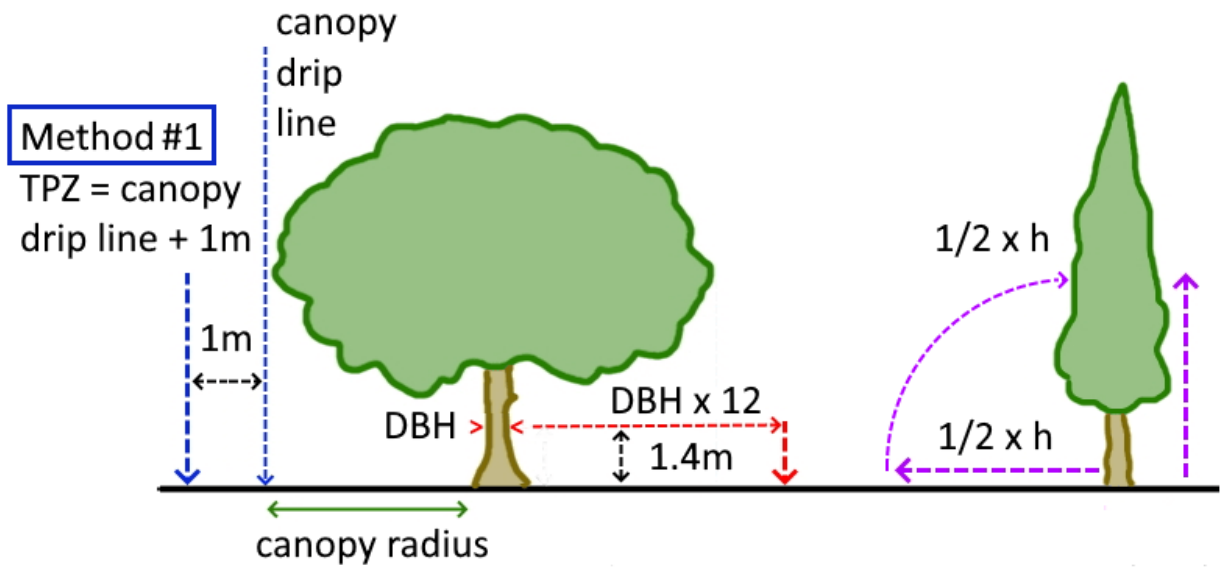
Table 6.7.4.3. Conservation Credits

Preserved (Remaining or Relocated Onsite) Tree Species or Type	Conservation Credit Point Basis
Heritage	DBH ¹ multiplied by 3
Protected Pines, Oaks, or Native Trees	DBH multiplied by 2
Protected Sabal Palms	DBH
Other Trees on Master Tree List (Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.4.)	DBH
Planted Trees by Species or Type	Conservation Credit Point Basis
Master Tree List (Chapter 4, Article III., Section 4.3.4.)	DBH at planting
Sabal Palms (4.5 feet or more of clear trunk height)	12 per Palm at planting
Relocated Offsite to Public Property² Tree Species or Type	Conservation Credit Point Basis
Heritage	DBH multiplied by 4
Protected Pines, Oaks, or Native Trees	DBH multiplied by 3
<p>1 Diameter at Breast Height</p> <p>2 Tree relocation to public property. Upon notification by the ULDC Administrator that the City or other government agency is interested in relocation of a tree(s) from the applicant's property to public property, the property owner shall have the discretion to authorize the relocation and pay for the cost of tree relocation in return for conservation credits. The relocation shall be accomplished within fifteen (15) working days of the tree removal authorization unless it is necessary to root prune the tree(s) to assure survival, in which case the relocation shall be accomplished within thirty (30) working days.</p>	

- G. **Tree Preservation and Protection During Construction.** Prior to commencing work and throughout the duration of the clearing and/or construction all trees proposed to be removed shall be clearly marked with red flagging. Barricades shall be erected around the tree protection zone of trees to be preserved per Figure 6.7.4.2. The barricade and tree protection zone may be modified at the discretion of the ULDC Administrator.

Figure 6.7.4.1 Required Tree Protection Zones

Calculating the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ)



Method #1

TPZ = canopy drip line + 1m

1m

canopy drip line

DBH

DBH x 12

1.4m

canopy radius

$1/2 \times h$

$1/2 \times h$

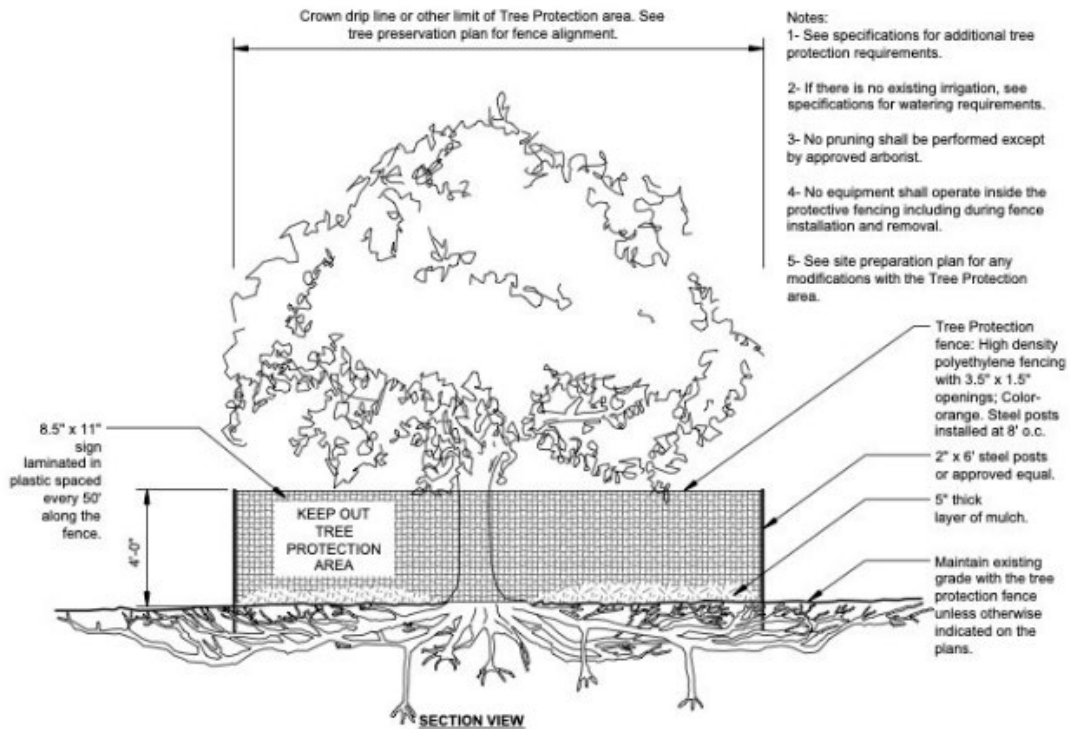
Method #2

TPZ = tree diameter at breast height (DBH) x12

Method #3

TPZ = $1/2 \times$ tree height (for tall, narrow trees)

Figure 6.7.4.2. Tree Protection Zone Barrier



- H. The tree protection zone barrier shall meet the specifications shown in Figure 6.7.4.2. including:
- (1). Installation of a 4-foot fence around the tree protection zone of high-density polyethylene material with 2.5-inch x 1.5-inch openings; color of orange; 2-inch by 6-foot steel posts installed at 8-foot on center.
 - (2). Place 8.5-inch x 11-inch plastic laminated signs indicating, "KEEP OUT TREE PROTECTION AREA," spaced every 50-feet along the fence.
 - (3). Provide a 5-inch layer of mulch inside the fenced area;
 - (4). Maintain existing grade with the tree protection fence unless otherwise indicated on the approved engineering construction plans.
 - (5). Removal of understory vegetation may only occur at time of final grading and accomplished only by mowing or hand-clearing.
- I. The following activities and uses are prohibited in the tree protection zone and barrier area:
- (1). Parking of heavy equipment, cars and trucks or vehicular traffic;
 - (2). Stockpiling of any materials;
 - (3). Deposition of soil, or sediment;
 - (4). Grading or grubbing;
 - (5). Excavation or trenching;

- (6). Burning or burial of debris (within the entire construction site);
- (7). Dumping oil, gasoline, paint, chemicals, wastewater, or other construction wastes. Potentially hazardous materials shall be stored in appropriate, non-leaking containers as far away from tree protection zone as possible.

6.7.4.2. Tree Removal on Developed Property

- A. **Site Plan Required.** A site plan showing the location of the primary structure, access points, parking areas, and other similar information that may be requested by the ULDC administrator, is required to be submitted with requests for tree removal authorization. The plan must show all trees on the property including species and DBH.
- B. Tree removal on developed property may be authorized for the following reasons subject to tree replacement, if replacement is required, to comply with minimum planting requirements or compliance with an approved landscape plan per [Chapter 4, Article III](#).
 - (1). Hazard. A tree that constitutes a hazard to life or property;
 - (2). Poor tree health. Tree is diseased, lacking functioning vascular tissue, or deteriorating to such a state that restoration methods to bring the tree to a sound condition are not practical; or the tree has a disease that can be expected to be transmitted to other trees.
 - (3). Occupied structure. The tree is located within 15-feet of an occupied structure but not on an adjacent property under separate ownership.
 - (4). Additions and accessory structures. The tree is located within the footprint of the proposed building addition or accessory structure, or within 15-feet of the proposed structure, but not on an adjacent property under separate ownership.
- C. **Mitigation Fees.** Payment of mitigation fees pursuant to [6.7.4.1.E](#), shall not apply to hazardous trees or trees in poor health and will only apply to healthy trees proposed for removal if a conservation credit was applied for preservation of the tree when the site was initially developed.

ARTICLE VIII. – WETLAND PROTECTION REGULATIONS

Section 6.8.1. Generally

- A. Recognizing the crucial natural function of wetlands in flood control, water quality and quantity, and wildlife preservation, the purpose of this Article is to preserve, protect, and enhance wetlands within the City, based on a policy of no net loss of wetland function.
- B. The regulations in this Article apply to all wetland areas as defined in Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code (FAC).
- C. If the wetland is within the Conservation Restricted Overlay Zone, or the Myakka River Protection Zone (MRPZ), the provisions of [Article III.](#) and [Article VI.](#) of this Chapter apply in addition to the regulations in this Article.
- D. The regulations in this Article are not intended to interfere with, abrogate, or annul any other City rule or regulation, statute, or other provision of law. Where any of these regulations or any other City, County, State or Federal rule, regulation or other provision of law are in conflict, whichever provisions are most restrictive or impose highest standards shall prevail, to the extent not preempted by such other law. Additionally, these regulations are not intended to abrogate any easements, covenant, or any other private agreement or restriction. However, where the provisions of these regulations are more restrictive or impose higher standards or regulations than such easement, covenant, or private agreement or restriction, the provisions of these regulations shall govern.

Section 6.8.2. Transfer of Development Rights

Given the environmental sensitivity of the wetlands, the City prioritizes their preservation, maintenance, and enhancement over authorizing impacts through the development approval process. Therefore, wetland areas as defined in Chapter 62-340 qualify as Sending Zones for purposes of Transfer of Development Rights per [Chapter 1, Article IV.](#) of this ULDC.

Section 6.8.3. Relationship to State and Federal Regulations.

- A. Single-family lots, platted by the General Development Corporation, are regulated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), and may be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). All other development is regulated by the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) and may be regulated by the USACE. Any filling of wetlands shall require mitigation in accordance with the FDEP/SWFWMD and a consultation with the USACE.
- B. The City of North Port shall rely on the delineation of wetlands and surface waters by the FDEP and/or SWFWMD. This delineation shall be accurately reflected in the construction plans that are submitted to the City for review.
- C. Prior to commencing construction in any wetland area as defined herein, all required state and federal approvals shall be obtained and submitted to the City. In cases when a state or federal permit is not required, a copy of an exemption letter from the respective agency shall be presented to the City before commencement of development.

Section 6.8.4. Exemptions

The following activities are exempt from the requirements of this Article; however, all other applicable permits shall be obtained, and if applicable the property owner must obtain a verification of exemption or permit from FDEP, SWFMD, or USACE prior to commencing work.

- A. Routine maintenance or emergency repair to existing structures or improved areas. There shall be no increase in size or coverage of the structure or other improved area.
- B. One-and-two-family dwellings constructed prior to the adoption of this Article are exempt from the upland buffer requirement.
- C. Exempt docks per Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code.
- D. Selective cutting and hand-removal of problematic vegetation including Cattails (*Typha* spp.), Primrose Willow (*Ludwigia* spp.), Wild Taro (*Colocasia esculenta*), Elephant-Ear (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*), Giant Reed (*Phragmites* spp.), Paragrass (*Brachiaria mutica*), Punk Tree (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*), Elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*), Chinese tallow tree (*Sapium sebiferum*), and Brazilian Pepper Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*). Additionally, cutting and hand removal of any other Category I or Category II invasive plant species as identified by the Florida Invasive Species Council.
- E. Hand clearing of native vegetation within a wetland buffer if needed to provide access to the shoreline as authorized by FDEP, SWFMD, or USACE.
- F. Hand-cleared primitive trails 4-feet or less in width having no structural components, introduced substrate materials (e.g., flagstone, mulch, gravel, sand, etc.), or other improvements.
- G. Repair or maintenance of ditches, water retention areas, public road and other rights-of-way, and similar drainage systems provided such work is limited to that needed to restore the site to original design specifications.
- H. Repair or maintenance of ditches or dikes related to bona fide mosquito control activities providing such work is limited to that needed to restore the site to original design specifications.
- I. Activities within artificial wetlands created as part of a manmade treatment system, provided they are not connected to a non-isolated wetland, river, stream, or lake.

Section 6.8.5. Protection Regulations

- A. The City shall prioritize wetland protective activities as follows: First priority, avoid filling wetland resources; second priority, minimize adverse impacts to those wetlands that cannot reasonably be avoided, and third (least favorable) provide compensatory mitigation via the state permitting process. If the ULDC Administrator determines avoidance would result in conditions listed in (1) or (2) below, approval to impact or mitigate wetlands will be granted subject to state or federal permits being obtained prior to commencing construction.
 - (1) The ULDC Administrator determines that a primary structure and common residential accessory structures of a scale consistent with other one-and-two-family development in the City may not be developed in conjunction with the wetland preservation.
 - (2) The ULDC Administrator determines, for all other development types, that the site may not be redesigned at the same level of intensity in conjunction with the wetland preservation due to flood zones, soils or topography of the site, access management constraints, or height restrictions.

- B. Wetlands, whether endemic or artificially created or otherwise altered, may be protected, maintained, and/or enhanced under a conservation easement and maintained in accordance with Florida Statutes 704.06., which conservation easement shall be required in association with an authorization for Transfer of Development Rights. Dedication of the conservation easement may be offered to the SWFWMD, other applicable state environmental regulatory agencies, and private, nonprofit ecological preservation societies until one party agrees to assume the easement and provide for perpetual maintenance. If not dedicated the property owner shall be responsible for ongoing maintenance pursuant to the conservation easement.
- C. The use of heavy equipment in a wetland during construction will be prohibited, unless specifically authorized by FDEP/SWFWMD and the impacts mitigated.
- D. Stormwater facilities may incorporate isolated wetlands into stormwater management systems, provided that the stormwater runoff is pre-treated prior to entering the wetland, so that the wetland is used for nutrient reduction and volume attenuation.

6.8.5.1. Development Approval Required

It is hereby unlawful for any person to engage in any activity which will remove, fill, drain, dredge, clear, destroy, or alter any wetland or adjacent upland buffer area, without obtaining a wetlands alteration permit or exemption from all appropriate jurisdictional agencies. Application shall be made to the City as part of the applicable application for development plan approval per [Section 6.1.2.B.](#)

6.8.5.2. Buffer Requirements

- A. Buffer zones shall be established upland of the landward extent of the wetland jurisdictional line as defined by SWFWMD criteria. The size of the buffer shall vary accordingly in proportion with the ecological value of the adjacent wetland, based on the following classifications:

Isolated: Onsite wetlands that are entirely isolated hydrologically from offsite wetlands and are not considered waters-of-the-state.

Non-isolated: Onsite wetlands that are connected hydrologically to offsite wetlands; however, the connection is not through permanent standing water.

River, Stream, or Lake: Onsite wetlands which are riparian or otherwise connected to offsite wetlands via permanent bodies of water.

- B. The following buffers, which may coincide with a portion of the required building setback shall be required:

Wetland Classification	Width
Isolated	25-feet
Non-isolated	35-feet
Canal	35-feet
River/Stream/Lake	50-feet

The buffer may be modified along the perimeter of the wetland system to accommodate the development design. In this case, the upland buffer shall be located such that no less than average and minimum buffer, as listed below, exists along the perimeter of the wetland system.

Wetland Classification	Average Width	Minimum Width
Isolated	25-feet	15-feet

Wetland Classification	Average Width	Minimum Width
Non-isolated	35-feet	15-feet
Canal	35-feet	15-feet
River/Stream/Lake	50-feet	35-feet

In no case shall a buffer impede reasonable access to a body of water. If the lake or open water body is wholly owned and contained within a single lot or parcel, the buffer may be modified to allow for greater water access. In this case, the upland buffer shall be located such that not less than an average of 25-feet of total upland buffer with a minimum of 15-foot width exists along the perimeter of the wetland littoral zone. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

- C. Within the wetland buffer, native vegetation shall be preserved, restored, or otherwise maintained within a belt no less than 15-foot wide, sited adjacent to and landward of the State’s wetland jurisdictional boundary. This native vegetation belt shall not be subject to mowing, trimming, or chemical spraying.
- D. Stormwater swale encroachment within the upland buffer shall be limited to 50% of the buffer width if approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies. However, stormwater swales shall not infringe on the 10-foot-wide native vegetation belt.

Section 6.8.6. Erosion and Sediment Control Required

- A. Erosion control plans will be required for all development in areas sited on or immediately above (within 50-feet) a slope of 10% or more, upslope of nearby aquatic habitats, or within 400-feet of the state's wetland jurisdictional boundaries.
- B. Standard practices shall be used to prevent erosion and offsite soil deposition via water and air currents. Erosion rates are influenced by soil characteristics, plant cover, topography, and climatic conditions. The following principles must be considered when planning and undertaking construction within a development:
 - (1). Plan for the development project to fit the topography, soils, and drainage patterns;
 - (2). Minimize the extent and duration of the area’s exposure at one time;
 - (3). Schedule the exposure of areas with the greatest erosion potential for the dry season (November through April), rather than the wet season (May through October);
 - (4). Apply erosion control practices to minimize erosion from undisturbed areas;
 - (5). Use turbidity barriers to minimize impacts to wetlands;
 - (6). Apply perimeter controls to protect the disturbed area from offsite runoff and to trap eroded material onsite, preventing sedimentation in downstream areas;
 - (7). Stabilize the undisturbed area immediately after the final grade is attained or during interim periods of inactivity due to construction delays; and
 - (8). Implement a maintenance and follow-up program.
- C. Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Requirements: The plan must consider the site-specific erosion potential, including slopes, soil erodibility, extent and type of plant cover, and runoff characteristics.

Projects with larger exposed areas, long duration of construction, steep slopes, erosive soils, or close proximity to streams, lakes or other wetlands, will require more detailed and comprehensive plans. The following information must be included in the plan and shall be shown on the development construction plans or other appropriate documents.

- (1). The existing and proposed topography, mapped to scale;
 - (2). The distribution of soil types as identified and mapped to scale by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service (NRCS) for Sarasota County . A table describing the erodibility potential for each soil type as determined by the NRCS shall also be included;
 - (3). The schedule and general description of each construction phase of the project. At a minimum, the following applicable phases must be addressed: clearing, excavation, earthwork, embankment earthwork, site utilities, roads, site grading and stabilization. The schedule must include the estimated starting date and duration. Description must include area boundary by each phase; and
 - (4). Specific erosion control measures shall be described and illustrated on construction plans or detail sheets for each phase. Such information shall include the following:
 - a. Estimated date of installation and removal for erosion control elements;
 - b. Thorough descriptions of the materials used in the construction of erosion control elements. Descriptions should include any references to industry- or government-approved standards and design specifications associated with each erosion control element;
 - c. Placement and function of each type of erosion control element;
- D. No more than 15-days may elapse between site clearance and construction commencement; no more than 30-days may elapse between construction completion and the beginning of ground cover restoration.

ARTICLE IX. – GROUNDWATER WELLHEAD PROTECTION

Section 6.9.1. Generally

The purpose of groundwater protection standards is to safeguard the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the City of North Port. This is accomplished through ensuring the protection of the principal source of water for domestic, agricultural, irrigation and industrial use. The availability of adequate and dependable supplies of good water is of primary importance to the future of the City of North Port. Therefore, standards are described in this Section with the intent of protecting both the quantity and quality of the groundwater supply. It is further the intent of this Section to control development adjacent to major wellheads to protect water supplies from potential contamination.

Section 6.9.2. Protection Regulations

- A. All applications for development approval must specify potable water demands. For those developments with required accumulated capacity exceeding 100,000 gallons per day ("GPD"), a Developer's Agreement will be required that will specify the method of potable supply by the City of North Port and/or the developer. In such instance that new potable supply wells are required to serve the development, the project applicant shall demonstrate that:
 - (1). There will be no significant adverse impact on minimum groundwater levels; and
 - (2). There will be no significant adverse impact from saltwater intrusion; and
 - (3). All major potable wells will be dedicated to the City.
 - (4). Any major irrigation wells will be specifically addressed in a Developer's Agreement
- B. Wherever adverse groundwater withdrawal impacts have been identified through water quality and quantity monitoring activities, all development approvals for activities that require the use of groundwater wells shall be coordinated with and approved by the Southwest Florida Water Management District and the Sarasota County Department of Health.
- C. All site plans that accompany applications for development approval shall depict the location of all active and inactive wells measured from a 1,000-foot radius from the property line. Applications for development within exclusionary zones shall also require submittal of a groundwater/wellhead impact report. The purpose of this report is to provide evidence of the probable impact of the proposed development on the groundwater supply and recharge potential of the area. The report shall also identify all existing land uses within the exclusionary zones for the subject major wellhead.
- D. Where abandonment of wells is reasonably necessary to protect the groundwater resources, the development approvals shall be conditioned upon the submission of a management plan, which provides for the proper abandonment or rehabilitation of existing unused wells, in conformance with the requirements of the Sarasota County Department of Health and the Southwest Florida Water Management District, pursuant to Chapter 373, Florida Statutes, and Chapters 40D-3, 62-524, 62-531, 62-532, and 62-555, Florida Administrative Code, as amended.
- E. Exclusionary zones. In addition to the requirements set forth Paragraph B, above, two (2) exclusionary areas shall be established around any major wellhead:
 - (1). The area within 500-feet of an existing or designated major wellhead shall be a zone of exclusion, where no new commercial or industrial development, nor septic tanks, leaching fields and facilities delineated under (2) below, shall be permitted.
 - (2.) Within a designated zone of secondary exclusion, which shall extend 1,000-feet from a designated major wellhead, the following uses shall be prohibited:

- a. Animal feed lots.
 - b. Commercial or industrial uses of materials covered under Chapter 442, Florida Statutes, as amended (Florida Substance List, as amended), and Chapter 38F-41, Florida Administrative Code, as amended, unless served by approved wastewater treatment facilities;
 - c. Facilities for the bulk storage, handling, or processing of materials on the Florida Substance List (Chapter 442, Florida Statutes, as amended). Wellhead emergency generators which are required are exempt, but the highest level of engineering standards for petroleum product storage and delivery shall be required;
 - d. Junkyard or salvage operations;
 - e. Landfills;
 - f. Mines;
 - g. Pesticide storage facilities;
 - h. Wastewater treatment plants;
- F. Well construction. All wells constructed in the City of North Port shall conform to the laws and regulations set forth in Paragraph C above.
- G. Developers may be required to enter into a Developer's Agreement, which may include provisions for contribution of major groundwater wells to the City.

APPENDIX: DEFINITIONS

-A-

ABUT – To share a common property line.

ABUTTING PROPERTY — Properties having a property line or portion thereof in common, with no intervening right-of-way.

ACCESSORY BUILDING OR STRUCTURE — See "Building or structure, accessory."

ACID WELL STIMULATION TREATMENT or ACIDIZING - Any type of well stimulation treatment that uses, in whole or in part, the application or injection of one or more acids into a well or underground geological formation to enhance production of oil and/or gas.

ACRE — Land area containing 43,560 square feet of area.

ACRE, GROSS — The total area within a parcel of land.

ADDITION (TO AN EXISTING BUILDING) — An extension or increase in floor area, number of stories or height of a building or structure.

ADJACENT PROPERTY — Any property or portion thereof that is immediately adjacent to, or contiguous with or a property or that is located immediately across any right-of-way.

ADOPTED LEVEL OF SERVICE — The level of service (LOS) standards adopted in the City of North Comprehensive Plan.

ADULT ARCADE — Any commercial business in which simulated gambling devices on the premises are available to the public for purposes of sweepstakes, winning of games, betting, and any play for money or other valuable things at any game whatever. This definition does not include Bingo, or establishments operating in compliance with the Family Amusement Games Act per 546.10, Florida Statutes.

ADVERSE EFFECT — A negative consequence to the environment, cultural or historic resources, or impacting the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIAL - Farming operations which raise and cultivate large numbers of livestock and plants in high-density environments using technology to promote faster growth and reduce illness and death rates in livestock, creating food products on a mass scale.

AGRITOURISM AND ECOTOURISM - Any agricultural or ecological activity consistent with a bona fide farm or ranch or in a working forest or park which allows members of the general public to view or enjoy activities related to farming, ranching, historical, cultural, ecological, or harvest-your-own attractions for recreational, entertainment or educational purposes.

ALTERNATIVE WASTEWATER SYSTEM — Any Department of Health (DOH) approved on-site individual sewage disposal system which will consistently provide a level of sewage treatment equal to or exceeding that of a Class I aerobic treatment unit in compliance with National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) Standard 40, as revised. The unit must also meet all requirements as called for in Chapter 10D-6, Florida Administrative Code, Standards for On-Site Sewage Disposal Systems, including Aerobic Treatment Units (ATU), DOH approved Alternative

Wastewater system that is equivalent to ATU, or standard septic systems with drain field size expanded by 15% vertical separation between seasonal high water and drain-field bed increased from 24-inches to 30-inches.

ANIMAL BOARDING— Any structure, land, or combination thereof used, designed, or arranged for the boarding, breeding, or care of dogs, cats, pets, fowl, horses, or other domestic animals for profit, but exclusive of animals used for agricultural purposes.

ANIMAL DAYCARE — An establishment offering short-term daytime care for domesticated animals with no overnight care.

ANIMAL HOSPITAL & VETERINARY OFFICE— An establishment providing for the diagnosis and treatment of ailments of domestic or farm animals, other than human, and which may include facilities for overnight care when care is necessary in the medical treatment of the animal.

ANIMAL SANCTUARIES & RESCUES –A specially equipped facility for the boarding of seized, stray, confiscated, and ownerless animals, as well as animals in need of assistance.

APPLICANT — Any property owner/agent or duly authorized representative thereof, commencing any type of proceedings under these regulations.

AQUIFER — A formation, group of formations, or part of a formation capable of yielding, storing, or transmitting a usable amount of groundwater to wells or springs.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FACILITY -- A facility assessing archaeological potential, surface survey (according to the classical notion and the archaeological survey methods, such as research, excavation, ground-penetrating radar employment, etc.) archaeological surveys, archaeological excavations, monitoring, conservation, archaeological administration and drafting of activity-generated documentation as well as preliminary and final reports, and dissemination of results.

ART, PUBLIC — Any visual work of art, accessible to public view, on public or private property.

ARTERIAL — A street used for continuous traffic primarily as a main traffic artery and carrying more traffic for a greater distance than a collector street, and as specified in the City of North Port Comprehensive Plan, Transportation Element.

AS-BUILT PLAN — The construction or engineering plans, also known as record drawings, prepared after the completion of construction, by the engineer of record, in such a manner as to accurately identify and depict the location of all on-site improvements.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY — A facility providing housing and limited care designed for senior citizens who need some assistance with daily activities but do not require care in a nursing home.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOP, MINOR -- A facility specializing in preventive maintenance, safety inspections, and minor repair typically limited to automotive fluids, batteries, belts, hoses, tires, and replacement of minor automotive components, such as alternators, breaks, fuel filters, and water pumps.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIR SHOP, MAJOR – A facility that provides major repair, rebuilding, or reconditioning of engines or transmissions, motor vehicles, or trailers, including bodywork, framework, welding, and major painting services.

ATTENUATION — The detention of surface water through provision of sufficient water quantity storage volume for the design storm event, such that the post-development peak discharge rate will not exceed the pre-development peak discharge rate for the design storm event.

AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ) — The Fire Official or his designee.

-B-

BAR OR NIGHT CLUB - An area primarily devoted to the serving of alcoholic beverages and in which the service of food is not provided or is only incidental to the consumption of such beverages.

BED-AND-BREAKFAST (B & B) — A transient lodging establishment, generally in a single-family dwelling and/or detached guesthouses, primarily engaged in providing overnight or otherwise temporary lodging for the public and may provide meals for compensation.

BERM — An earthen mound exceeding 2-feet in height.

BOARD — A designated group of individuals appointed by the City Commission and whose powers and duties are approved by the City Commission.

BOND — A surety bond, irrevocable letter of credit, or other financial assurance acceptable to the City commission.

BORROW PIT — Any place or premises where dirt, soil, sand, gravel, or other material is removed below the grade of surrounding land, for any purpose other than that necessary and incidental to site grading or building construction.

BOUNDARY — A line, which may or may not follow a visible feature, that defines the limits of a geographic entity such as a lot, block, block numbering area, census tract, county, or place.

BUFFER — An area of land that is required to be set aside along the perimeter of a lot, parcel, wetland, or other habitat.

BUILD-TO LINE — A line with which the exterior wall of a building in a development is required to coincide. Minor deviations from the build-to line for such architectural features as weather protection, recesses, niches, ornamental projections, entrance bays, or other articulations of the facade are allowed.

BUILDABLE AREA — The space remaining on a lot after the minimum open space, offset, and setback requirements have been identified.

BUILDING — Any structure built or supported, either temporary or permanent, having a roof intended to be impervious to weather, supported by columns or walls or both and used or built for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, chattels, or property of any kind. This definition shall include tents, awnings, cabanas, or vehicles situated on private property and serving in any way the function of a building but does not include screened enclosures not having a roof impervious to weather.

BUILDING, CONVENTIONAL:

1. A building, built upon a site and upon its own permanent foundation, constructed of basic materials, such as wood, masonry or metal, or minimally prefabricated components, such as roof trusses, wall panels and

bathroom/kitchen modules, and conformable to the locally adopted building, electrical, plumbing, and other related codes; or

2. A building manufactured off site in conformance with Chapter 553, Part IV, of the Florida Statutes (or Chapter 9B-1, F.A.C.), subsequently transported to its site complete or in modules and fixed to its own foundation with no intention to relocate; also known as modular home.

BUILDING OFFICIAL — The City of North Port Building Division Manager and/or Certified Building Official (CBO) or his duly authorized designee.

BUILDING OR STRUCTURE, ACCESSORY — A building or structure which is customarily incidental and subordinate to a principal building or to the principal use of the premises and located on the same premises and detached from the principal building. (See "Building, principal.")

BUILDING, PRINCIPAL — A building in which is conducted the main or principal use of the premises in which said building is situated.

-C-

CAMPGROUND OR RETREAT - A recreational facility where fees are charged for accommodation of temporary living quarters, wherein patrons stay overnight in cabins, campers, motor homes, recreational vehicles, or other temporary or permanent buildings, which facility may also provide utilities and sanitary facilities.

CASINO — The operation or conducting of any games played with, including but not limited to cards, roulette wheels, dice, craps, slot machines, video lottery terminals, mechanical, electro-mechanical, or electronic amusement devices or machine for money, property, checks, credit, or any representative of value.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION — A written document required prior to occupancy, issued for a use upon a developer's compliance with the provisions of this code and any applicable development agreement or conditions.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY (CO) — The official certification that a premise has been inspected and conforms to the provisions of all applicable City regulations and codes and may be used or occupied.

CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY — The discontinuance of an existing use and the substitution therefore of a use of a different kind of class. Change of occupancy is not intended to include a change of tenants or proprietors unless accompanied by a change in the type of use.

CITY — The City of North Port, Sarasota County, Florida.

CITY ENGINEER (designated) — The City of North Port's City Engineer or his duly authorized designee.

CITY MANAGER — The City of North Port City Manager, or an administrative official of City of North Port government designated by the City Manager to administer and enforce the provisions of this code.

CLOSURE — Securing an earthmoving facility upon cessation of the operation such that there is no threat to public health, safety, or the environment.

CLOSURE PLAN — A plan which describes the requirements necessary to secure an earthmoving facility upon cessation of the earthmoving operation.

CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT — A site planning technique that concentrates two (2) or more principal buildings and land uses or intensities in specific areas of a development in order to provide area for open space and buffering, for recreation and other common facilities, for surface water management, for the protection of environmentally sensitive lands and other valuable natural resources and to reduce the cost of roads and infrastructure.

COASTAL HIGH HAZARD AREA — The area subject to high velocity waters caused by, but not limited to, hurricane wave wash. The area is designated on a FIRM as Zone V1-30, VE ,or V.

CODE ENFORCEMENT — The City division that enforces compliance with this ULDC.

COMBINATION OF LOTS — Two (2) or more contiguous platted lots assembled and used as a single building site recorded under single ownership at the County Clerk of Courts.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION ESTABLISHMENT — A recreational facility operated as a business and open to the public for a fee, such as a golf driving range, baseball batting cage, and trampoline park.

COMMISSION — The elected or appointed Commissioners of the City of North Port, Florida.

COMMON AREA(S) — Any parcel of land owned by or used jointly for mutual benefit of more than one (1) party, such as open space or recreational areas. A condominium association, homeowners' association or similar organizational shall be construed as being more than one (1) party for the purposes of this definition.

COMMUNITY CENTER — A place, structure, area, or other facility used for and providing religious, fraternal, social and/or recreational programs generally open to the public and designed to accommodate and serve significant segments of the community.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN — The document, and its amendments, adopted by the City of North Port Commission pursuant to Chapter 163 of the Florida Statutes, for the orderly and balanced growth of North Port. The terms "comprehensive plan" and "comp plan" are synonymous.

CONCURRENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM — The procedures and/or processes that the City utilizes to identify the level of service (LOS) for public facilities.

CONDOMINIUM — Per State Statutes.

CONFORMING — In compliance with the regulations of the applicable zoning district.

CONSERVATION EASEMENT — A right or interest in real property that is appropriate to retaining the structural integrity or physical appearance of sites or properties of archaeological, environmental, or cultural significance in accordance with Florida Statutes 704.06.

CONSTRUCTION — Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, streets, and other paving, utilities, clearing, filling, grading, excavation, mining, dredging, drilling operations, demolition or pile driving.

CRAFT BREWERY, DISTILLERY, WINERY - An establishment for the production and packaging of malt beverages, wines, or spirits for distribution, retail, or wholesale, on or off premises. Establishments where production volumes exceed the following are classified as industrial uses: Craft breweries more than 35,000 barrels per year; wineries more than 2,000 barrels per year; and distilleries more than 75,000 barrels per year.

CROSS SECTION — A profile of a structure, land, or component, that is shown or drawn perpendicular to a center line.

CULVERT — Any structure not classified as a bridge that provides an opening under the roadway or driveway.

-D-

DAYCARE, ALL AGES – A commercial or nonprofit day care facility not operated as a family day care home under Florida Statutes. These may be operated in conjunction with a business, school, or religious facility, or as an independent land use.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE — An area of noncombustible surfaces separating urban and wild land areas.

DESIGN STANDARDS — A set of guidelines regarding the architectural appearance of a building, or improvement, that governs the alteration, construction, demolition, or relocation of a building or improvement.

DETENTION — The delay of stormwater runoff prior to discharge into receiving waters. Included as an example is a wet detention pond, where the "Detention Volume" corresponds to the storage volume behind the discharge structure measured between the control elevation and the overflow elevation. (18)

DETENTION POND — A pond or pool used for the temporary storage of water runoff and which provides for the controlled release of such water.

DEVELOPER — Any person, individual, partnership, association, syndicate, firm, corporation, trust, or legal entity engaged in development of land.

DEVELOPMENT — The carrying out of any use permitted on land or structures by applicable regulations or making any material change in the use or character of land or structures, including but not limited to excavation or other alteration of the topographic, geographic, or hydrologic character of the land in preparation or as part of the placement of structures on land, or the clearing of land or a change in the intensity of use of land. Development shall include the ancillary activities, such as road building and/or utility construction, that occur prior to, along with or resulting from any proposed land use. When appropriate to the context, development refers to the act of developing or the result of development.

1. Development for the purposes of this ULDC shall include, but is not limited to, the following activities and uses:
 - a. A reconstruction, alteration of the size, or material change in the external appearance of a structure on land.
 - b. A change in the intensity of use of land, such as an increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure or on land or a material increase in the number of businesses, manufacturing establishments, offices, or dwelling units in a structure or on land.
 - c. Alteration of a shore or bank of a seacoast, river, stream, lake, pond, or canal, including any "coastal construction" as defined in Florida Statutes 161.021.
 - d. Commencement of drilling, except to obtain soil samples, mining, or excavation on a parcel of land.
 - e. Demolition of a structure.

- f. Clearing of land and tree removal.
 - g. Deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land.
2. The following operations or uses shall not be considered development for the purposes of this ULDC:
- a. Work by highway or road agency or railroad company for the maintenance or improvement of a road or railroad track if the work is carried out on land within the boundaries of the right-of-way.
 - b. Work by any utility and other persons engaged in the distribution or transmission of gas, electricity, or water, for the purpose of inspecting, repairing, renewing, or constructing on established rights-of-way any sewers, mains, pipes, cables, utility tunnels, power lines, towers, poles, tracks, or the like.
 - c. Work for the maintenance, renewal, improvement, or alteration of any structure, if the work affects only the interior or the color of the structure or the decoration of the exterior of the structure.
 - d. The use of any structure or land devoted to dwelling uses for any purpose customarily incidental to enjoyment of the dwelling.
 - e. The use of any land for the purpose of growing plants, crops, trees, and other agricultural or forestry products; raising livestock; or for other agricultural purposes.
 - f. A change in use of land or structure from a use within a class specified in an ordinance or rule to another use in the same class.
 - g. A change in the ownership or form of ownership of any parcel or structure.
 - h. The creation or termination of rights of access, riparian rights, easements, covenants concerning development of land, or other rights in land.
3. "Development," includes all other development customarily associated with it unless otherwise specified. When appropriate to the context, "development" refers to the act of developing or to the result of development. Reference to any specific operation is not intended to mean that the operation or activity, when part of other operations or activities, is not development. Reference to particular operations is not intended to limit the generality of the definition of "development."

DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT — An agreement between City of North Port and a developer associated with the development of land pursuant to the terms of these regulations and Florida Statutes 161.0531.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL IMPACT — A development within the definition of Section 380.06, Florida Statute.

DEVELOPMENT ORDER OR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT — Per Florida Statutes 166.033.

DIAMETER AT BREAST HEIGHT (DBH) — Fifty-four (54) inches above the surface of the ground at the base of the plant or tree. In the case of a tree with multiple main stems, the diameter shall be the sum of the diameters of the stems each measured at 54-inches.

DOWNSTREAM — Lands and waters which receive stormwater runoff and other surface water flows from a designated site. Downstream lands and waters are down gradient from the designated site.

DRAINAGE BASIN — A region of land where water from rain drains downhill into a body of water, such as a river, lake, wetland, or the sea. The drainage basin includes both the streams and rivers that convey the water as well as the land surfaces from which water drains into those channels.

DRAINAGE EASEMENT — Land in which the public, the City and the County has an easement devoted to, planned, proposed, or required for use as a public drainage system.

DRAINAGE PIPE — A pipe used to convey stormwater that may be part of a closed drainage system.

DRAINAGE, POSITIVE — Clear, unobstructed flow of stormwater away from any building.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM — All facilities, channels, and areas which serve to convey [convey], filter, store, and/or receive stormwater, wither on a temporary or permanent basis.

DREDGING — Any disruption or displacement of wetland substrate or bottom sediments or contours. Dredging also means the excavation or creation of a water body which is or will be connected to jurisdictional waters.

DRIP LINE — An imaginary vertical line running from the outermost branches or portion of the tree crown to the ground.

DUMPSTER — A container used for the temporary storage of rubbish, or materials to be recycled pending collection, having a capacity of at least one (1) cubic yard.

DWELLING — A building or portion thereof designated or used exclusively for residential occupancy.

DWELLING UNIT — A single unit providing complete independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking and sanitation.

DWELLING UNITS, TYPES OF:

CLUSTER HOUSING: Two or more full-sized dwelling units around sharing site amenities such as common area, recreation, parking, and landscaping located on a single parcel. When developed as multiple one- or two-family units, cluster homes are subject to single-family dwelling unit impact fees per unit and permitted as one-and-two-family under the Florida Building Code.

MANUFACTURED HOME — Manufactured home means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, that in the traveling mode is 8 body feet (2438 body mm) or more in width or 40 body feet (12 192 body mm) or more in length, or, where erected on site, is 320 square feet (30 m²) or more, and that is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation where connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning and electrical systems contained therein; except that such term shall include any structure that meets all the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the secretary (HUD) and complies with the standards established under this title. For mobile homes built prior to June 15, 1976, a label certifying compliance to the Standard for Mobile Homes, NFPA 501, in effect at the time of manufacture is required. For purposes of this ULDC, a mobile home shall be considered a manufactured home.

MODULAR HOME — A dwelling unit, designed, built, permitted and inspected to the Florida Building Code (FBC) constructed as a total entity, or in parts of a total entity, which is constructed other than on the building site and then which is moved to and erected on the building site, and installed on permanent foundations (e.g., poured footers, stem walls & poured piers or engineered slabs, just like site-built homes). A modular home must be

constructed to meet the standards of all City of North Port Building codes and the Florida Building Commission, and which bears the insignia of approval of the State department in charge of the Manufactured (Modular) Building (Department of Business and Professional Regulations) and a manufacturer's data plate.

MULTI-FAMILY — A group of three or more dwelling units within a single structure, attached side by side, one above another, or both; wherein the land on which the building is located is under common or single ownership. In addition, any dwelling unit, or dwelling units, regardless of number, located in a lawfully existing mixed-use building shall be deemed to be multi-family dwelling unit(s).

SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED – A single structure or multiple attached structures containing more than one full-sized dwelling units which are attached by common vertical walls with a zero-foot side setback separation. Dwelling units may be on one single parcel or individually platted lots, except that three or more attached units on parcels under common or single ownership is deemed multi-family.

SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED – A detached dwelling unit that meets the construction requirements of the Florida Building Code on a permanent foundation with cooking, sleeping, and sanitary facilities designed for occupancy by one family.

-E-

EASEMENT — A right or interest given by the owner of real property to another party for present or future specific limited use of that real property, but which does not convey title to that real property. The easement may be for use under, on, or above said real property. Such specified uses include but are not limited to transportation facilities, utilities, access, and stormwater drainage.

EARTH PRODUCTS — Any solid material, aggregate, or substance of commercial value whether consolidated or loose, found in natural deposits or in the earth found on-site including, but not limited to, shell, soil, rock, peat, clay, sand, silt, or gravel.

EARTHMOVING — Any movement or management of any type of fill, including excavating, dredging, burying, filling, grading for any purpose, mounding, piling, hauling, or transporting of any type of fill.

EARTHMOVING ACTIVITIES — Any activity only directly related to earthmoving, including, but not limited to, construction of access roads, stock piling over burden, disposal of byproducts, construction and operation of processing facilities, land clearing or alteration of existing contours, or rehabilitation of altered areas.

EARTHMOVING, INCIDENTAL — Any earthmoving activity that is necessary in the development of a parcel or structure.

EARTHMOVING PERMIT, GENERAL – A permit authorization to conduct or engage in earthmoving more than 1,001 cubic yards and up to 2,500 cubic yards of Type A Fill.

EARTHMOVING PERMIT, MINOR – A permit authorization to conduct or engage in Earthmoving more than 2,500 and up to 100,000 cubic yards of Type A Fill or Stockpiling up to 50,000 cubic yards of Type B or C Fill.

EARTHMOVING PERMIT, MAJOR – A permit authorization to conduct or engage in Earthmoving more than 100,000 cubic yards of Type A Fill, or Stockpiling more than 50,000 cubic yards of Type B or C Fill.

EARTHMOVING PERMIT, CONCEPTUAL – A permit authorization to conduct or engage in Earthmoving Master Plan for earthmoving activities involving more than 100,000 cubic yards of Type A Fill or more than 50,000 cubic yards of Type B or C Fill.

ECOTOURISM — See Agritourism.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION - A vehicle parking space served by an electrical component assembly or cluster of component assemblies (battery charging station) designed and intended to transfer electric energy by conductive or inductive means from the electric grid or other off-board electrical source to a battery or other energy storage device within a vehicle that operates, partially or exclusively, on electric energy.

Level 1 Charging Station. A Level 1 charging station is a slow-charging station that typically operates on a 15- or 20-amp breaker on a 120-volt Alternating Current (AC) circuit.

Level 2 Charging Station. A Level 2 charging station is a medium-speed charging station that typically operates on a 40- to 100-amp breaker on a 208- or 240-volt AC circuit.

Level 3 Charging Station. A level 3 charging station is an industrial grade charging station that operates on a high-voltage circuit to allow for fast charging.

EMERGENCY -

1. A condition arising from actual or imminent failure and resulting in a substantial health or safety hazard.
2. Any man-made or natural disaster, which is specifically declared to be an emergency by ordinance, geographically defining the emergency area, and adopted by the City Commission.

EMINENT DOMAIN — The authority of a government to take, or to authorize the taking of, private property for public use.

EMISSION — Release of pollutants into the air from a source.

ENCROACHMENT — Advance or protrusion of a vehicle or structure beyond proper limits such as into an easement, required setback or landscape area.

ENLARGEMENT or **TO ENLARGE** — An enlargement is an addition to the floor area of an existing building or an increase in that portion of a tract of land occupied by an existing use.

ENVIRONMENT — The physical conditions which exist within the area that will be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LAND - Land which contains natural upland or wetland communities, native plant communities, rare and endangered flora and fauna, endemic species, endangered species habitat, a diversity of species, significant water resources, or outstanding aesthetic or other natural features.

EROSION — The removal of soil or rock fragments through the actions of water, wind, or ice.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES, MAJOR - Uses or structures providing utility services including but not limited to, 46-kv transmission substations, power plants, base yards, water and wastewater treatment facilities, not including private, individual cesspools, septic tanks, or individual household water supplies.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES, MINOR - Small- and medium scale facilities serving a local area, including police substations, fire substations, power lines, water and sewer lines, storm drainage facilities, transformers, pump and vacuum stations and hydrants, switching boxes, and structures to serve adjacent properties.

EXCAVATION — The removal of earth products, typically resulting in the creation of a lake, borrow pit, pond, detention area, or depression.

EXCAVATING - The act or process of removing Fill which creates any sort of depression in a landscape, including but not limited to removal of Fill to create a borrow pit (whether or not materials are removed for commercial purposes), lake, pond, retention area, swale, or ditch.

EXPLORATION - The process of trying to find accumulations of oil and natural gas trapped under the Earth's surface.

EXOTIC — A species introduced to Florida, purposefully or accidentally, from a natural range outside of Florida. Any species of plants or animals that are not indigenous to the planning area.

-F-

FAÇADE — The entire exterior side of a building; the face of a structure; the front elevation or exterior face of a building.

FAMILY — One (1) or more persons occupying a dwelling unit and living as a single, nonprofit housekeeping unit, provided that a group of five (5) or more adults who are not related by blood, marriage or adoption shall not be deemed to constitute a family. The term "family" shall not be construed to mean a fraternity, sorority,

FILL - Any type of material which fills up a piece of land, including the following types:

Type A or Clean Fill means clean earthen material essentially free of roots and other vegetative debris whether in an in-ground, stockpiled, compacted, or noncompact form.

Type B or Inorganic Fill consists of concrete, rocks, broken asphalt, and other similar type inorganic and nonmetallic materials.

Type C or Organic Fill consists of vegetative land-clearing debris, in raw or mulched form, with associated earthen material.

Type D or Miscellaneous Fill consists of all other refuse not defined as Type A, B, or C Fill, including but not limited to construction and/or demolition debris and garbage. Type D consists also of any fill containing solid or hazardous waste, as those terms are defined in Florida Statutes, Florida Administrative Code, or the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C.A. § 6903.

Type B and C Composite Fill consist of a combination of recycled Type B and C Fill.

FILL, REMOVAL - The removal by mechanical means of Fill from the site of generation.

FILLING — The placement or spreading of any type of Fill on a site.

FINAL PLAT — A document prepared by a registered surveyor, that delineates property lines and shows monuments and other landmarks for the purpose of identifying property.

FINISHED GRADE - The average elevation of the finished surface of the ground abutting the external walls of the building or structure, exclusive of any embankment in lieu of steps.

FIRE ESCAPE — A fireproof stairway, ladder, or chute on the outside wall of a building intended to be used to aid people in escaping from a building in case of fire, or another calamity. The stairway may be located within the interior of the building.

FIRE LANE — A path of ingress and egress whether on public roads and highways, or on private property, that is a continuous path of travel from any one (1) point at a building or structure, to any other point along that structure, so posted and marked as a fire lane.

FIRE HYDRANT — An apparatus situated and maintained to provide water for firefighting purposes. The location is such that it is accessible for immediate use by the fire authority at any time.

FIRE OFFICIAL — City of North Port's Fire Chief or designee.

FIREWORKS — Any substance or combination of substances or articles prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration, or detonation, and includes blank cartridges, toy pistols, toy cannons, toy canes, or toy guns in which explosives other than toy paper caps are used, firecrackers, torpedoes, sky rockets, Roman candles, Daygo bombs, sparklers, or other fireworks of like construction, any fireworks containing any explosive or flammable compound, or any tablet or other device containing any explosive substance.

FLAMMABLE — Any compound which has a flash point at or above seventy (70) degrees Fahrenheit.

FOOD TRUCK PARK - Food truck park means a site operating at a specific location that provides for on-site seating, sanitary facilities, and amenities wherein food and beverages are offered for sale to the public.

FOOT CANDLE — A unit of illumination on a surface that is everywhere one (1) foot from a uniform point source of light of one (1) candle and equal to one (1) lumen one (1) square foot.

FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE — The listing of Historic or Archeological Resources maintained by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, and Bureau of Archaeological Research.

FOUNDATION — A structural system for transferring loads from a structure to the earth.

FUMES — A vaporous, odorous, noxious, or corrosive exhalation.

-G-

GAMBLING — To deal, operate, carry on, conduct, maintain, or expose for play any game, sports book, pari-mutuel, sweepstakes, or any other form of wagering.

GIS (GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM) — A computer method of storing geographic information that may include but not limited to topographical maps, soil maps, aerial and satellite photographs, and remote sensing technology.

GRADE, ADJACENT — The point of elevation of the surface of the ground, paving or sidewalk which is located 5-feet from the property line into the abutting property.

GRADE, ESTABLISHED — The elevation of the centerline of the streets as officially set by the City authorities.

GRADE, EXISTING — The vertical elevation of the ground surface prior to excavating or filling.

GRADE, FINISHED — The final elevation of the ground surface after alterations.

GRADE, STREET — The top of the curb, or the top of the edge of the pavement or traveled way where no curb exists.

GREENBELT — A multi-purpose corridor or environmental system, or open space, which accommodates non-vehicular traffic and certain environmental benefits including the restoration of native habitat; buffers for adjacent land development; or the conveyance, storage, or treatment of stormwater discharge.

GROUND COVER — Low growing plants, other than turf grass, used to stabilize soils, protect against erosion, and to increase the aesthetics of a development site normally reaching an average height of not more than 24-inches.

-H-

HABITAT — The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.

HAND CLEARING — The use of any handheld devices to clear the area, including power tools and chainsaws.

HAZARDOUS WASTE — Any refuse or discarded material or combinations of refuse or discarded material or combinations of refuse or discarded materials in solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous form which cannot be handled by routine waste management techniques because they pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health other living organisms because of their chemical, biological, or physical properties.

HAUL ROUTE — The route or routes connecting the site where Earthmoving activities take place with one or more public roadways under the jurisdiction of the City of North Port where the functional classification of "collector" or "arterial," is identified in the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan. The "Haul Route" shall include the intersection with the collector and arterial and also include any required turn lanes and traffic control devices.

HEADWALL — A small retaining wall-like vertical structure fitted at the end of a drainage pipe which discharges into an open waterway. Its main purpose is to prevent erosion of the bank and to help in the location of the outfall pipe.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT SALES, RENTAL AND/OR SERVICE — An establishment where the site is used for the sale, rental and/or servicing of tools, trucks, tractors, construction equipment, agricultural implements, or similar industrial equipment. [Added 6-7-2022 by Ord. No. 2022-02 , § 2.08]

HELIPORT — An area, either at ground level or elevated on a structure, licensed or approved for the landing and takeoff of helicopters, and including auxiliary facilities, such as parking, waiting rooms, fueling and/or maintenance equipment.

HELISTOP — A helicopter landing/takeoff facility without any of the auxiliary facilities mentioned above in the definition of "heliport."

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE — The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC RESOURCES — Prehistoric or historic districts, sites, buildings, objects, or other real or personal property of historic, architectural, or archeological significance.

HYDRAULIC FRACTURING or FRACKING - Any type of well stimulation treatment that involves a high-pressure injection of hydraulic fracturing fluids containing a mix of water and/or sand and/or chemicals into underground geological formations.

-I-

ILLUMINATE — To be lit by an artificial light source.

IMPACT FEE — A fee levied on the developer or builder of a project by the City or other public agency as compensation for otherwise unmitigated impacts the project will produce.

IMPERVIOUS — Any material which prevents, impedes, or slows infiltration or absorption of stormwater directly into the ground at the rate of absorption of vegetation-bearing soils, including building, asphalt, concrete, gravel, or other surfaces.

IMPROVED SURFACE — A surface that has been graded, compacted, and covered with pervious or impervious material. The term may include turf cells but does not include compaction only of grassy areas.

IMPROVEMENTS — Street pavement, sidewalk pavement, water and sewer mains, including appurtenances, storm sewers, drainage facilities, signs, monuments, landscaping and trees, street lighting including any type of construction and other similar items.

INDUSTRIAL — A use related to the fabrication, manufacturing, finishing, packaging, processing, or distribution of goods or raw materials. Light and heavy industrial classifications are two (2) levels of intensity of industrial.

INDUSTRIAL, HEAVY — Any industrial use that can cause significant noise, odor, or vibration detectable beyond the parcel on which it is located; requires the storage of component materials within public view; and is conducted partially or entirely outdoors.

INDUSTRIAL, LIGHT — Any industrial use that stores all needed materials outside of public view and that does not create and emit fumes, gases, smokes, vibrations, noise, or other factors regarded as nuisances or resulting in adverse effects for adjacent landowners.

INFRASTRUCTURE — Streets, water and sewer lines, stormwater drainage facilities, and other public/private facilities necessary to sustain development and the functioning of a community.

INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY — A manmade structure which serves the common needs of the population, such as but not limited to a central sewage disposal system, potable water system, potable water well serving a system, solid waste disposal site or retention area, stormwater system, utility, causeway, marina, bridge, or roadway.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARBORICULTURE (ISA) — An international non-profit organization which certifies arborists.

INVASIVE PLANT — Any non-indigenous plant that grows aggressively enough to crowd out native plants.

INVERTS — The elevation at the bottom of the inside of the pipe wall. The invert of a structure is the bottom of the inside of the pipe.

-J-

-K-

KENNEL — The boarding, breeding, raising, grooming, or training of two (2) or more dogs, cats or other household pets of any age not owned by the owner or occupant of the premises, and/or for commercial gain.

-L-

LAKE — Natural or artificial bodies of water of two (2) or more acres and/or where the deepest part of the basin at low water exceeds 6.6-feet. Artificial bodies of water with recirculation system approved by the public works department are not included in this definition.

LAND CLEARING — Any activity that removes the vegetative ground cover.

LAND CLEARING DEBRIS - Uprooted or cleared vegetation resulting from a land clearing operation and does not include yard trash.

LEGISLATIVE BODY — The governing body of a local government with the power to adopt ordinances, regulations, and other documents that have the force of law.

LEVEE — A man-made structure, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control or divert the flow of water.

LEVEE SYSTEM — A water control system which consists of a levee or levees and associated structures, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS) — An indicator to the extent or degree of service provided by, or proposed to be provided by, a facility, based on and related to the operational characteristics of the facility.

LIGHT POLLUTION — Any adverse effect of man-made light.

LISTED SPECIES — Any animal or plant afforded protection pursuant to the Florida Administrative Code, including, but not limited to, species categorized as endangered, threatened, and species of special concern; or any plant or animal categorized as endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act, or regulated under Federal or State law.

LITTORAL ZONE — That portion of any lake, borrow pit, or pond measured from seasonal high-water elevation in water bodies where water elevation is not controlled by structures, or from the overflow elevation in water bodies where water elevation is controlled by structures, to a depth of 3-feet. Littoral zones typically support rooted aquatic vegetation. Littoral zones also include those areas in salt or brackish water (gulf, bay, estuary) from the mean high-water elevation to a depth of 3-feet.

LOADING AREA, OFF-STREET — An off-street space on the same lot with a building or group of buildings for temporary parking of a vehicle while loading and unloading merchandise or materials.

-M-

MAJOR ROADWAY — The roadway that provides ingress and egress into the subdivision or connects any two (2) other roadways. Arterial and collector roadways are major roadways.

MANATEE MANAGEMENT PLAN — The management plan adopted by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission.

MANATEE PROTECTION PLAN — A State approved summary of manatee data, strategies, and management actions aimed at protecting manatees in a specific area or county.

MANGROVE STAND — An assemblage of mangrove trees which are mostly low trees noted for a copious development of interlacing adventitious roots above the ground and which contain one (1) or more of the following species: black mangrove (*Avicennia germinar*); red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*); white mangrove (*Languncularia racemosa*) or buttonwood (*Conocarpus erecta*).*

MANUFACTURED HOME — See "Dwelling unit, types of."

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK/SUBDIVISION — A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots or pads for rent or sale.

MANUFACTURING — See "Industrial."

MASTER PLAN is a plan which includes the boundaries and a description of the general design and operation of a commercial borrow pit, a development, or a recycle facility.

MEAN HIGH WATER (MHW) — The intersection of the tidal plane of mean high water with the shore.

MEAN LOW WATER (MLW) — The intersection of the tidal plane of mean low water with the shore.

MINERAL — Any naturally occurring chemical element or compound, or groups of elements and compounds, formed from inorganic processes and organic substances, including but not limited to coal, peat, and bituminous rock, but excluding geothermal resources, natural gas, and petroleum.

MINING — The development or extraction of minerals from the earth.

MITERED END SECTION — A finished reinforced concrete structure constructed around the end of a drainage pipe which discharges into an open waterway that matches the slope of the ditch perpendicular to the drainage pipe.

MITIGATION — Actions taken to offset any adverse impact of wetland losses.

MIXED USE — A tract of land or building or structure developed for two (2) or more uses.

MOOR OR MOORING — The act of docking, beaching, landing, anchoring, intentional grounding, tying-off or otherwise securing a vessel.

-N-

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD), NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988 (NAVD88) — As corrected in 1929, NVGD is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain. A common international vertical control network called the NAVD 88 is used in floodplain map updates.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES — The official listing of culturally significant buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts in the United States maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior.

NATIVE HABITAT – The environment in which an animal or plant species could exist as a natural population.

NATIVE VEGETATION — A Florida native plant as defined by the Florida Native Plant Society as a species occurring within the State boundaries prior to European contact, according to the best available scientific and historical documentation. More specifically, it includes those species understood as indigenous, occurring in natural associations in habitats that existed prior to significant human impacts and alterations of the landscape.

NATURAL GAS - Any gaseous substance, either combustible or non-combustible, which is produced in a natural state from the Earth and which maintains the gaseous or rarefied state at standard temperature or pressure conditions.

NAVIGATION CHANNEL — Any channel used by vessels for navigation whether marked or unmarked.

NAVIGABLE WATERS — Waterways used or susceptible of being used in their natural or ordinary condition as highways for commerce over which trade and travel are or may be conducted in customary modes of trade and travel on water.

NEIGHBORHOOD — A subarea of the City with characteristics that distinguish it from other community areas and that include parks and community centers, and may include schools, and have a distinct boundary such as railroads, arterial streets, rivers, or major drainage channels.

NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER — The Neighborhood Center is an area set aside for commercial development and/or civic space within a neighborhood.

NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURE — Any structure that does not meet the limitations on structure size, height and/or location on a lot, for the zoning district in which such structure is located, for the use to which such structure is being put.

NON-CONFORMING USE — A lawful use of land that does not comply with the use regulations for its zoning district but which complied with applicable regulations at the time the use was established.

NUISANCE — A thing, condition, or conduct that endangers health, safety, and welfare, or unreasonably offends the senses, or obstructs the free use and comfortable enjoyment of property, or essentially interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life.

NURSING HOME — A home licensed by the State for the aged or chronically or incurably ill persons in which three (3) or more persons not of the immediate family are provided with food and shelter or care for compensation, but not including hospital, clinics, or similar institutions. Provides care for those persons not in need of hospital care.

-O-

OCCUPANCY — All or a portion of a structure used by a tenant.

OCCUPANT — Tenant or person in actual possession.

OFFICIAL MAP — A map adopted by a legislative body through a resolution or ordinance, showing existing streets and approved proposed streets, parks, and other public places.

OFF-SITE — Outside the limits of the area encompassed by the tract area or the parcel of record on which the activity is conducted.

ON-SITE — Within the limits of the area encompassed by the tract area or parcel of record on which the activity is conducted.

OPACITY — The degree to which a material blocks vision or rays of light.

ORDINANCE — A law or regulation set forth and adopted by a governmental authority.

OUTDOOR STORAGE — The keeping of any material for a period greater than 24-hours, including items for sale, lease, processing, and repair (including vehicles) not in an enclosed building.

OUTFALL — The end of a culvert or drainage pipe where water exits into a drainage system.

OWNER OR OPERATOR — Includes lawful occupants of real property including lessees, lessors, managers, or other persons that are responsible for real property.

OWNER — The person with legal and/or equitable title to real property.

-P-

PAIN MANAGEMENT CLINIC — A privately owned clinic, facility, or office, whatever its title, including but not limited to a "wellness center," "urgent care facility," or "detox center," which engages in pain management. This definition is subject to the following: [Added 10-10-2011 by Ord. No. 2011-21]

1. A medical clinic, facility or office which has at least one (1) of the following characteristics is a pain management clinic:
2. It employs one (1) or more physicians licensed under Chapters 458 or 459, Florida Statutes, who in a single day issue more than twenty (20) prescriptions of a controlled substance for the treatment of pain;
3. It holds itself out through advertising as being in business to prescribe or dispense a controlled substance for the treatment of pain;
4. It holds itself out through advertising as being in business to provide services for the treatment of pain wherein the services are accompanied with prescription of or dispensing of a controlled substance for the treatment of pain; or
5. It meets the definition of pain management clinic in Section 458.3265, Florida Statutes, as may be amended from time to time.

The definition of pain management clinic does not include any privately owned clinic, medical facility or office which has at least one (1) of the following characteristics:

1. It employs physicians, the majority of who provide services in the clinic, facility, or office primarily provide surgical services (excluding interventional pain management procedures that are invoiced or coded as surgical procedures) as measured over a one (1) month time period;
2. It is licensed as a facility pursuant to Chapter 395, Florida Statutes (hospitals, etc.) excluding outpatient facilities that provide pain management services as outlined in subsection (a) above; or
3. It does not prescribe or dispense controlled substances for the treatment of pain.

PARK — A natural or semi-natural area designed for human enjoyment and recreation. This may include active and/or passive recreational amenities such as, playgrounds, walking trails, benches, gazebos, bodies of water, picnic tables, fishing piers, sport courts, and fields and other similar structures.

PARK, NEIGHBORHOOD — A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.

PARTICULATE MATTER - With respect to emissions, all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the atmosphere.

PATTERN BOOK — A document which specifies design standards for any particular area.

PERMANENT CONTROL POINT (PCP) — A monument as defined in Chapter 177, Florida Statutes.

PERMANENT REFERENCE MONUMENT (PRM) — A monument as defined in Chapter 177, Florida Statutes.

PERMITTEE - Individuals, firms, partnerships, corporations, associations, organizations, trusts, companies, or any other legal entities that have received a Permit.

PERSONAL STORAGE ESTABLISHMENT — An establishment that has a structure or a group of structures containing individual and compartmentalized facilities for the use of personal storage.

PERVIOUS SURFACE — Any surface which permits full or partial absorption of stormwater directly into the ground.

PETITIONER — An applicant.

PHOSPHATE MINING - The extraction of phosphate ore from the earth by whatever process including the removal of overburden for the purpose of reaching underlying ore, the reclamation of previously mined land, the transporting, washing, sizing, flotation, storage, drying, grinding, and shipping of the phosphate, and all activities reasonably related thereto, except chemical processing.

PLACE OF ASSEMBLY, SMALL SCALE – A building or portion of a building in which people gather for deliberation, worship, entertainment, dining, amusement, or celebration, which may include, but is not limited to, houses of worship, social or fraternal orders, event venues, community centers, and other similar uses that have an expected trip generation less than 300 PM Peak-Hour Trips.

PLACE OF ASSEMBLY, LARGE SCALE – A building or portion of a building in which people gather for deliberation, worship, entertainment, dining, amusement, or celebration, which may include, but is not limited to, houses of worship, social or fraternal orders, event venues, community centers, and other similar uses that have an expected trip generation more than 299 PM Peak-Hour Trips.

PLAT —A plat as defined by Chapter 177 of the Florida Statutes.

POD — Any portable storage unit.

POLLUTANT — Any substance, contaminant, noise, or man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or which unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation.

POND — A permanent or temporary body of open water which is more than one (1) acre in size and less than five (5) acres in size.

PREMISES — A lot, together with all buildings and structures thereon.

PREMISES, ON THE SAME — Construed as being on the same lot or building parcel or on an abutting lot or adjacent building in the same ownership and zoning district. [Amended 11-24-2003 by Ord. No. 2002-56]

PRESERVATION — The perpetual maintenance of habitats in their existing, or restored, native condition.

PRESERVE AREAS — Vegetative areas required to be preserved by law.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING — See "Building, principal."

PRODUCTION - The phase that occurs after successful exploration and development and during which hydrocarbons are drained from an oil or gas field.

PUBLIC ART — Art that is so located as to be accessible to public view, on public or private property within the City neighborhood environs including but not limited to residential, business, or industrial buildings, apartment and condominium complexes, parks, multiple-use structures, and similar facilities, streets, sidewalks, and which does not contain characteristics of an advertising sign or identify or draw attention to a particular business, to the type of products sold, manufactured, or assembled, or to the type of services or entertainment offered or available on the premises or in the City. The work of art may include but not limited to sculptures, murals, monuments frescoes, fountains, water features greater than 4-feet in height, paintings, stained glass, or ceramics.

PUBLIC FACILITIES — Capital improvements, including but not limited to, transportation, sanitary sewer, solid waste, drainage, potable water, educational, Fire, Police, EMS, general government facilities, parks and recreational.

PUBLIC HEARING — A duly advertised public meeting called by the City for the purpose of taking formal public comment, both in favor and opposition to a proposed action.

PUBLIC NOTICE — A document announcing to the public of a public hearing or meeting as required by the Florida Statutes or this Unified Land Development Code.

PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR — Public Works Director refers to the Public Works Director or the designee of the Public Works Director.

-Q-

QUALITY OF LIFE — The physical, economic, and emotional attributes or any amenities that combine to create well-being that exists in a community.

QUORUM — A majority of the authorized members of a board or Commission.

-R-

R-DITCH — A major ditch that collects and conveys stormwater runoff directly to waterways, i.e. canals. (33)

RECLAMATION. Measures to clean up and close an Earthmoving operation, including reshaping, grading, seeding, site stabilizing, re-vegetating, and creating mitigation areas and Littoral Zones.

RECREATION, ACTIVE — Leisure activities, usually performed with others, often requiring equipment and taking place at prescribed places, sites, or fields. The term "active recreation" includes but is not limited to swimming, tennis, and other court games, baseball and other field sports, golf, and playground activities.

RECREATION, PASSIVE — Non-motorized outdoor recreational activities, such as nature observation, hiking, biking (including electric bicycles as defined in the Florida Statutes), and canoeing or kayaking, that require a minimum of facilities or development and that have minimal environmental impact on natural resources.

RECYCLABLE CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS - A component of Type D Fill and means construction and demolition debris from commercial users, which is capable of being recycled, including wood pallets, wood construction materials, scrap metal, and brick which can be effectively processed for Recycling.

RECYCLE FACILITY - Any facility that recycles Type B, C, or D Fills.

RECYCLING OR RECYCLED - Any process by which Type B, C, and D Fills are collected, separated, processed, and reused or returned to use in the form of raw materials or products.

REMEDY OF VIOLATION — To bring the structure or other development into compliance with State or local regulations.

REPLAT — The act of platting any lot, parcels, and easements in a recorded subdivision or partition plat to achieve a reconfiguration of the existing subdivision or partition plat or to increase or decrease the number of lots.

RESEARCH DESIGN — A description of the purposes and goals of a proposed site assessment survey, including the previous work that has been done in the area, research topics to be addressed, the area to be covered, the kinds of information to be collected, what work will be done, what methods will be used, who will do the work, and a schedule for completion of the work.

RESERVOIR — A pond, lake, basin, or other space, either natural or created in whole or in part by engineered walls or structures, which is used for storage, regulation, and control of water for recreation, power, flood control, or drinking.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN - A plan for all preservation and conservation areas, which includes conservation easements and wetland mitigation areas, to ensure the maintenance of the functions and values of these areas.

RESTORATION — The renewal of vegetative cover by seeding, planting or transplanting. (9)

RESORT - A transient lodging facility with accessory recreational components, as well as service uses designed primarily for the convenience of guests such as dining areas, spas, fitness centers, and other amenities.

RETAINING WALL — A man-made barrier constructed for the purpose of restraining soil, retarding erosion, or terracing a parcel or site.

RETENTION — The prevention of direct discharge of storm runoff into receiving waters. Included as examples are dry pond systems and underground infiltration systems which discharge through infiltration into the ground. These systems are designed to have residence times less than 72-hours to discourage breeding of mosquitoes.

REUSE SYSTEM, CENTRAL — A system for the production, treatment, storage and/or distribution (including the water source, pumps, treatment plants, distribution pipes and other appurtenances) of water that has received at least secondary treatment, filtration and high level disinfection in accordance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection requirements pursuant to FAC 62-610, Part III. Also known as reclaimed water and treated water.

REZONING — A revision, change, addition, or deletion in a zone classification or zoning district of one (1) or more properties upon the zoning map.

RIPRAP — Rocks, irregularly shaped, used for erosion control and soil stabilization on ground slopes or embankments.

RUNOFF — That portion of precipitation from a drainage area or watershed that flows over the ground surface or in stream channels.

RV RESORT - A transient lodging facility developed for occupancy by individuals in recreational vehicles. These sites may have individual water, sewer, and electrical connections, as well as shared recreation and retail facilities. RV Resorts shall not support permanent residency.

-S-

SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM, CENTRAL — A system of pipes, pumps, tanks, treatment plants and all other appurtenances with a treatment capacity of 2,000 gallons per day or more.

SANITARY SEWERAGE SYSTEM, INDIVIDUAL — A system of piping, tanks or other facilities with a treatment capacity of less than 2,000 gallons per day.

SCENIC — Pertaining to natural or man-made features of the landscape that are visually significant or unique.

SEASONAL HIGH WATER ELEVATION (SHWE) — The elevation to which the ground or surface water can be expected to rise due to a normal wet season.

SEAWALL — A wall or embankment to protect the shore from erosion or to act as a breakwater.

SEDIMENT — Any particulate matter that can be transported by fluid flow and which eventually is deposited as a layer of solid particles on the bed or bottom of a body of water or other liquid.

SEPTIC SYSTEM — A sewage-treatment system that consists of a tank used for the decomposition of waste.

SEWAGE SYSTEM — A system of subterranean conduits that carries refuse liquids or waste matter to a plant where the sewage is treated.

SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESS — An establishment which meets any of the definitions included in and regulated by [City Code Chapter 34, Article IV., Adult Oriented Business](#).

SHRUB — A self-supporting woody perennial plant of less than 10-feet in height, characterized by multiple stems and branches continuous from the base.

SIDELINE OUTFALL — Swales located between lots and part of the City's drainage system designed to convey stormwater from City right-of-way to drainage ways or canals.

SILT FENCE — A fence used to filter silt, sediment, and other contaminants from runoff water, thereby protecting the streams, rivers, lakes, and other water resources from contamination by silt, sediment, and construction debris.

SILTATION — Sediment resulting from accelerated erosion which is settleable or removable by properly designed, constructed, and maintained control measures; and which has been transported from its point of origin within the site of a land disturbing activity; and which has been deposited, or is in suspension in water.

SILVICULTURE — A commercial enterprise controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests and woodlands of desired characteristics with the intent to produce, reproduce, or manage a stand of trees for commercial purposes. This includes site preparation activities, prescribed burning and harvesting trees for sale.

SIMULATED GAMBLING DEVICE – Any device that, upon connection with an object, is available to play or operate a computer simulation of any game, and which may deliver or entitle the person or persons playing or operating the device to a payoff. The following rules of construction apply to this definition of "simulated gambling device":

1. The term "device" means any mechanical or electrical contrivance, computer, terminal, video or other equipment that may or may not be capable of downloading games from a central server system, machine, computer or other device or equipment. The term "device" also includes associated equipment necessary to conduct the operation of the device.
2. The term "upon connection with" means insertion, swiping, passing in range, or any other technical means of physically or electromagnetically connecting an object to a device.
3. The Term "object" means a coin, bill, ticket, token, card or similar object, obtained directly or indirectly through payment of consideration, or obtained as a bonus or supplement to another transaction involving the payment of consideration.
4. The terms "play or operate" or "play or operation" includes the use of skill, the application of the element of chance, or both.
5. The term "computer simulation" includes simulations by means of a computer, computer system, video display, video system or any other form of electronic video presentation.
6. The term "game" includes slot machines, poker, bingo, craps, keno, any other type of game ordinarily played in a casino, a game involving the display of the results of a raffle, sweepstakes, drawing, contest or other promotion, lotto, sweepstakes, regardless of any preview or pre-reveal component, and any other game associated with gambling or which could be associated with gambling, but the term "games" does not necessarily imply gambling as that term may be defined elsewhere.
7. The term "payoff" means cash, monetary or other credit, billets, tickets, tokens, or electronic credits to be exchanged for cash or to receive merchandise or anything of value whatsoever, whether made automatically from the machine or manually.
8. The use of the word "gambling" in the term "simulated gambling device" is for convenience of reference only. The term "simulated gambling device" is defined exclusively by herein and does not incorporate or imply any other legal definition or requirement applicable to gambling that may be found elsewhere.

SITE DESIGN — The physical aspects of a development, road improvement, or other construction projects. Design includes but is not limited to such items as street alignment, grading, landscaping, site layout, building elevations, and signage.

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN — A long-term management program designed to protect archeological resources. A site management plan includes, at a minimum, provisions for documentation of existing site conditions, strategies and techniques for site stabilization, security, maintenance, monitoring, and identification of compatible uses.

SLOPE — The ratio of the "rise" divided by the "run" between two (2) points on a line, or the ratio of the vertical change to the horizontal distance between any two (2) points on the line. It is used to describe the measurement of the steepness or gradient.

SLUDGE — Any solid, semisolid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, institutional, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, or any other waste having similar characteristics and effects.

SMOKE — Small gasborne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly but not exclusively of carbon, ash, and other combustible material that form a visible plume in the air.

SOIL — All unconsolidated mineral and organic material of whatever origin that overlies bedrock and can be readily excavated.

SOIL STABILIZATION — Measures that protect soil from the erosive forces of flowing water.

SOLAR ORIENTATION — A parcel that is oriented where the front lot line is to within thirty (30) degrees of a true east-west line.

START OF CONSTRUCTION — For other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348), includes substantial improvement and means the date the building permit was issued, provided that the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement or other improvement was within 180-days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling, nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways, nor does it include excavation for a basement, footing, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms, nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

STOCKPILING — The temporary collection, accumulation, or storage of any type of fill upon a parcel of land.

STOP-WORK ORDER — An administrative order which requires cessation of activities on a site.

STORAGE, ENCLOSED — The keeping of any goods or products within a building or other structure or within a completely fenced-in area sufficiently screened so as not to be seen from any other property.

STORAGE, OPEN — The keeping of any goods or products, in any area not defined as enclosed storage, for more than 24-hours.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM — A system which is designed and constructed or implemented to control discharges which are necessitated by rainfall events, incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use, or reuse water to prevent or reduce flooding, over drainage, environmental degradation, and water pollution or otherwise affect the quantity and quality of discharges from the system.

PRIMARY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS — All facilities designed to collect, detain, equalize and control stormwater runoff, such as detention basins/ponds, flow control structures, equalizer pipes, etc.

STREET, ARTERIAL — Those streets, existing or future, so designated on the adopted Traffic Circulation Map of the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan which facilitate relatively long trip lengths at moderate to high operating speeds with somewhat limited access to adjacent properties. Arterials generally serve major centers of activity in urban areas and have the highest traffic volume corridors.

STREET, LOCAL — A street, existing or future, which generally provides access to abutting properties. Local roads possess relatively low traffic volumes, operating speeds and trip lengths and minimal through-traffic movements. (May be public or privately owned).

STREET, MAJOR COLLECTOR — Those streets, existing or future, so designated on the Traffic Circulation Map of the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan which collect and distribute significant amounts of traffic between arterials, minor collectors and local roads at moderate operating speeds. Major collectors provide for more accessibility to adjacent properties than arterials.

STREET, MINOR COLLECTOR — Those streets, existing or future, so designated on the Traffic Circulation Map of the City's adopted Comprehensive Plan which collect and distribute moderate amounts of traffic between arterials, major collectors and local roads at relatively moderate to low operating speeds with greater accessibility than major collectors.

STREET, PRIVATE — A recorded street not owned by the City, over which there may or may not be public access and/or may or may not be maintained by the City.

STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY — A general term denoting land, property or interest therein, usually in a strip, acquired for or devoted to transportation purposes which has been dedicated to the public or between private parties.

STREETSCAPE — All the elements that constitute the physical makeup of a street and that, as a group, define its character, including building frontage, street paving, street furniture, landscaping, including trees and other plantings, awnings and marquees, signs, and lighting.

STRUCTURE, WATER — Without limitation, any pier, wharf, boathouse, dolphin, mooring pile, riprap, seawall, bulkhead, retaining wall, jetty, platform, boat lift, davit, boat ramp or any other obstacle, obstruction or protrusion, or other similar landing facility used primarily for watercraft, or for water-oriented activities such as fishing piers.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT — As defined by the Florida Building Code.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE — As defined by the Florida Building Code.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT — Development that maintains or enhances economic opportunity and community well-being while protecting and restoring the natural environment upon which people and economies depend. Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

SWALE — A manmade stormwater conveyance with gradual side slopes and vegetation for soil stabilization, stormwater treatment, and uptake.

-T-

TASTING ROOM – An area devoted to the sampling and sales thereof of packaged wine, beer, spirits, baked goods, oils, or other food products produced on the premises in small batches.

TERMINAL PLATFORM — That part of a docking facility that is connected to and generally wider than the access walkway and is used both for securing and loading a vessel.

TRAFFIC — Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, and other devices, either singly or together, while using any street, highway or accessway, for the purposes of travel.

TRAFFIC IMPACT — An adverse traffic effect as represented by an increase in congestion, worsening of level of service, or reduction in safety and efficiency.

TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS — An analysis of the effect of traffic generated by a development on the capacity, operations, and safety of the public street and highway system.

TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (TDR) — The removal of the right to develop or build, expressed in units per acre or floor area ratio, from one (1) lot or parcel to another.

TRANSIENT LODGING FACILITIES — Accommodations for overnight or temporary habitation, including, but not limited to bed and breakfast inns, guest cabins and cottages, hotels, motels, inns, and recreational vehicle parks that are offered to the public and intended for rental to transient guests with daily, weekly, or seasonal charges. In addition to lodging, these establishments may provide a range of services to their guests.

TRANSPORTATION TERMINAL - The use of land, buildings, or structures where trucks and/or transports are loaded or unloaded, stored, serviced, rented, leased, kept for hire, or parked for remuneration or from which trucks and/or transports are dispatched as common carriers, or where goods are stored temporarily for further shipment. This use includes terminals for public transportation.

TRAVEL CENTER — An establishment whose primary use is to provide amenities such as lodging, food and beverage services, and retail to those traveling. A travel center may include accessory uses such as automotive fuel services.

TREE — A living, woody, self-supporting plant, which when mature will reach 10-feet or more in height, having main stems, and any one (1) stem measuring 3-inches DBH. Further, all rooted species of mangrove or 2-inch DBH scrub oak, including red mangrove (*rhizophora mangle*), white mangrove (*laguncularia racemosa*), black mangrove (*avicennia germinans*), buttonwood (*conocarpus erecta*), sand live oak (*quercus geminata*), myrtle oak (*quercus myrtifolia*), bluejack oak (*quercus incana*), and chapman oak (*quercus chapmanii*) are hereby declared to be trees, and are hereby regulated by the provisions of this Code. In addition, all palms with more than 4.5-feet of clear trunk are declared to be trees and are regulated by the provisions of this Code. This definition includes any tree planted, relocated, or replaced pursuant to this Code.

TREE, CANOPY — A species of tree which normally grows to a mature height of 40-feet or more.

TREE, HERITAGE Any native tree that has a 24-inch DBH or greater, or which meets the standards set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B shall be designated as a heritage tree. In the case of multi-stemmed trees where there is union of wood above grade, the DBH shall be measured on each stem and added together to count as one (1) tree. Additionally, all heritage trees shall have a 70% or greater condition classification.

TREE, NATIVE An indigenous tree that has a DBH of 12-inches to twenty-three and seven-eighths (23 7/8) inches. In the case of multi-stemmed trees where there is union of wood above grade, the DBH shall be measured on each stem and added together to count as one tree.

TREE, PROTECTED A slash pine, longleaf pine, live oak, or laurel oak that has a DBH of 12-inches to twenty-three and seven-eighths (23 7/8) inches, a sabal palm that has 4.5-feet of clear trunk height, and a scrub oak located in a North Port scrub jay designated zone with a DBH of 2-inches or greater. In the case of multi-stemmed trees where there is union of wood above grade, the DBH shall be measured on each stem and added together to count as one (1) tree.

TREE PROTECTION — Avoiding direct and indirect damage to trees.

TREE REMOVAL — To cut down, poison, or in any other manner destroy, or cause to be destroyed, a tree as defined in this ULDC.

TRIMMING — The pruning or clipping of vegetation with hand-held tools which does not result in the removal of more than 3-inches of the stem and root of the plant.

TRUCK STOP —An establishment where the primary use is the fueling, servicing, and overnight parking of tractor-trailers, or other similar heavy commercial vehicles.

TYPE D LANDFILL - A Landfill which accepts Type D Fill and is operated by City or County government.

-U-

UNCONFINED EMISSIONS - Emissions which escape and become airborne from unenclosed operations, or which are emitted into the atmosphere without being conducted through a stack.

UNDERSTORY VEGETATION — An underlying layer of vegetation, specifically a layer of plants and bushes that grows under the tree canopy. Understory vegetation does not include trees.

UNIFIED LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE (ULDC) — The regulations that govern the development and use of land within the incorporated area of the City Of North Port, Florida, the regulations adopted by the City Commission pursuant to Florida Statutes 163.3202, containing land development regulations that are consistent with and implement, City of North Port Comprehensive Plan.

USE, ACCESSORY — A use that:

- a. Is clearly incidental to and customarily found in association with a principal building, structure or use and separate from the principal building/use (except guest houses, granny flats, apartments);
- b. Is subordinate to and serves a principal building, principal structure, or principal use;
- c. Is subordinate in area, extent or purpose to the principal building, principal structure or principal use served;
- d. Contributes to the comfort, convenience or necessity of occupants, business or industry in the principal building, principal structure or principal use served; and
- e. Is located on the same lot as the principal building, principal structure or principal use served.

USE, PRIMARY OR PRINCIPAL — The primary use and chief purpose of a lot and/or structure.

USE, REASONABLE — See State and Federal definition.

UTILITIES — Includes, but is not limited to, water, sewer, gas, electricity, telephone, and cable television.

-V-

VACATION — The termination of, or termination of interest in, an easement, plat, right-of-way, or public dedication of land.

VARIANCE — A grant of relief from the requirements of these regulations which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by these regulations where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

VESSEL — Per Florida Statutes 372.02.

VILLAGE CENTER (VC) — Village Centers serve as the focus for Villages and consist of a mix of land uses supporting Neighborhoods comprising the Village.

VILLAGE DISTRICT PATTERN PLAN (VDPP) — A plan identifying the allowable uses and required design features for a Village.

VILLAGE INDEX MAP — The Village Index Map defines a series of Villages on a given area of land. These Villages are defined by the edges of man-made features (roads, easements, property lines, existing improvements), and natural features (primary environmental systems, lakes, conservation areas, greenways).

-W-

WATERCOURSE — Any natural or artificial channel, ditch, canal, stream, river, creek, waterway, or wetland through which water flows in a definite direction, either continuously or intermittently, and which has a definite channel, bed, banks, or other discernable boundary. Watercourse shall not include irrigation and drainage ditches constructed in the uplands which are not more than 35 square feet in total cross section area and normally has a water depth of no more than 3-feet; provided they are not in and do not directly connect to Outstanding Florida Waters, Class I Waters, and Class II Waters.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION — The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929 (or other datum such as NAVD 88, where specified), of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

WATER SYSTEM, CENTRAL — A system for the production, treatment and/or distribution (including the water source, pumps, treatment plants, distribution pipes and other appurtenances) of potable water serving eight (8) or more connections.

WELL STIMULATION - A well intervention, exploration, operation, or maintenance procedure performed by injecting fluid into a rock formation in order to increase production at an oil or gas well. This includes but is not limited to hydraulic fracturing or fracking and acid well stimulation treatment or acidizing.

WET DETENTION SYSTEM — A water quality treatment system that utilizes a design water pool in association with water-tolerant vegetation to remove pollutants through settling, adsorption by soils and nutrient uptake by the vegetation. The bottom elevation of the pond must be at least two (2) foot below the control elevation.
(18)

WETLAND OR WETLANDS - Those areas defined under the Florida Administrative Code Chapter 62-340 and Florida Statutes Section 373.019(25).

WETLAND HYDROPERIOD MAINTENANCE PLAN - a method of maintaining the frequency of water flow and water levels of a wetland prior to and following permitted earthmoving activities.

WILDLIFE CORRIDOR — A strip of land forming a passageway between two (2) otherwise separate parts.

-X-

XERISCAPE — Landscaping using vegetation that is drought-tolerant or of low water use in character.

-Y-

YARD TRASH - Vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance including such materials as tree and shrub trimmings, grass clippings, and palm fronds.

-Z-

ZONE — A specifically delineated area or district within which uniform development standards govern the use, placement, spacing, and size of land and buildings.

ZONING MAP — The map adopted via an ordinance of the City Commission that delineates the extent of each district or zone established by the ordinance.

ZONING REGULATIONS — The regulations set forth under [Chapter 3 of this ULDC](#).

APPENDIX – TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Section A.1.1 Construction in City Rights-of-Way.

A.1.1.1. Public Works Permit and Inspections Required.

- A. **Permit(s).** No developer shall install culvert pipe or other structures within City-maintained rights-of-way or easements without first having obtained a Public Works permit from the City's Public Works Department. All pipe and other drainage structures shall be set to the line and grade approved by the Public Works Department.
- B. **Inspections.** Inspections shall be requested by notifying the City Public Works Department office at least 24-hours in advance. Required inspections shall include the following:
- (1). Visual inspection of the erosion control methods, silt screen installations, minimum 12-inch diameter temporary pipe under access berm (if applicable) and general site features.
 - (2). Visual inspection and establishment of horizontal and vertical control for driveway culvert pipe, as per the culvert permit previously obtained by the applicant.
 - (3). Visual inspection and verification of driveway culvert inverts and location prior to backfill.
 - (4). Final inspection of the project, prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy, to confirm compliance with approved plan and code regulations.

A.1.1.2. Erosion Control.

- A. Prior to any clearing or construction onsite, install and maintain staked filter fabric silt screens, in accordance with the following:
- (1). For building sites with roadside swale only, place silt screen across the upstream and downstream ends of the swale.
 - (2). For building sites with roadside swale in the front and an outfall ditch, R-ditch, or canal along the side and/or rear of the lot, place silt screen across the upstream and downstream ends of the roadside swale and along the length of the other ditches or canals.
- B. For corner lots with roadside swale, place silt screen as follows:
- (1). If a high point exists at the corner, silt screens are required across the swale at both downstream ends of the site.
 - (2). If a low point exists at the corner, silt screens are required across the swale at both upstream ends of the lot and across the swale on either side of the low point.
 - (3). If neither a low point nor a high point exists at the corner, silt screens shall be placed across the swale at the upstream and downstream ends of the lot.
- C. To reduce the potential erosion volume, minimize the exposed area of soil.
- D. To ensure positive drainage at all times, regularly clear screens of accumulated silt.

- E. Failure to properly install and maintain adequate erosion control measures and silt screens may result in the issuance of a stop work order which will remain in effect until conditions are restored to the satisfaction of the City.

A.1.1.3. Culverts.

- A. All driveway culvert pipes shall be set to the line and grade established by the City of North Port.
- B. Roadside swales vary greatly throughout the City. Some are very flat, and others have steep slopes depending on surrounding lots and natural conditions. Prior to any land clearing, City staff will visit the site and determine if a temporary culvert pipe is needed during land clearing and construction. If needed, the applicant has the option to install a permanent pipe which may be used throughout construction and serve as the final culvert pipe or install a less expensive temporary pipe. Conditions that require the use of temporary pipe or permanent pipe used at the owner's option, are as follows:
 - (1). Thirty (30) degree angle of repose exists to a depth of 24-inches or more.
 - (2). If a thirty (30) degree angle of repose does not exist to a depth of 24-inches or more and drainage flow is maintained, and the contractor assures that all damage will be properly repaired, a temporary culvert pipe will not be required.
 - (3). Ingress and egress to the property to inspect, survey and inventory trees without a temporary culvert shall be permitted provided positive drainage flow is maintained during construction.
- C. Temporary driveway culvert pipes are allowed to be constructed of the following materials: ductile iron pipe, C900 (or C905 - AWWA) water main pipe, high density polyethylene pipe (ADS), metal pipe, reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) or aluminum pipe. A 12-inch equivalent single pipe capable of supporting the weight of all vehicles using the driveway is required. Thin wall PVC pipe (i.e. schedule 40 or schedule 80), is prohibited. Where a temporary driveway culvert pipe has been installed, it shall be removed and the permanent driveway culvert pipe shall be installed in accordance with the provisions of this section, prior to approval of construction completion certification.
 - (1). If installation of a temporary culvert pipe is required, it shall be installed in the existing swale and properly covered to prevent movement or floating prior to completion of the land clearing. Unimpeded flow of stormwater is the overriding concern in all cases. No activities that will impede or restrict the positive flow of stormwater through the swale will be allowed.
 - (2). The swale must always be kept free of debris or obstructions while land clearing is in process.
 - (3). The swale must be immediately restored to pre-development elevations upon completion of the land clearing.
 - (4). Failure to restore the swale or maintain proper drainage flow during land clearing will result in a stop work order.
- D. Open driveway culverts are acceptable in residential areas that already have inverted driveways within the City right-of-way.
- E. Permanent driveway culvert pipes shall be constructed of reinforced concrete pipe (RCP). If corrugated metal pipe (CMP) with an asphalt coating or high-density polyethylene pipe (ADS) is utilized, the ends of the pipe shall be mitered with concrete. A 15-inch minimum (round or oval equivalent) properly installed in

accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation and capable of supporting the weight of all vehicles using the driveway is required. Permanent driveway culvert requirements are as follow:

- F. Driveway culvert pipe lengths shall be determined by providing a maximum slope of two (2) horizontal to one (1) vertical from a point 2-feet beyond the edge of driveway to the pipe invert elevation.
- G. Headwalls perpendicular to the roadside swale are prohibited. Mitered end sections are required for driveway culvert pipes 24-inches in diameter or larger.
- H. If the lengths of the total driveway culvert pipe(s) exceed 60% of the lot frontage width, the culvert pipe shall be extended across the full width of the lot frontage. If the length of the driveway culvert pipe exceeds 50% of the lot frontage width, a catch basin inlet structure is required on the downstream end of the culvert pipe.
- I. One more catch basin/inlet structure(s) may be required and shall be constructed at the property owner's expense. Inlet structures shall meet current FDOT design standards and specifications. An inspection of cast-in-place inlet structures within the City right-of-way is required prior to concrete placement.
- J. If a full roadside swale pipe is required or requested, the pipe material and size shall be the same as those of the existing driveway culvert pipe.
- K. Pipe joints shall be watertight as per manufacturer's specifications for the specific material used and constructed per current FDOT standards and specifications. Prior to backfilling the new pipe in the City right-of-way, applicant shall document the pipe was constructed per FDOT standards and specifications with a minimum of two (2) photos. Photos shall be date-stamped with the date the photograph was taken. Photos shall contain enough surrounding information to prove they are of the installed pipe on the property. Photos shall be submitted to Building Department with the as-built package and are required prior to approval of construction completion certification.
- L. The required cover over culverts for a concrete driveway is minimum 4-inches. For any other type of driveway, the required cover is 12-inches, unless the pipe is armored with 4-inches of reinforced concrete 2500 psi.
- M. Final driveway culvert pipe invert elevation shall be set at grade or no greater than +0.0-feet or -0.10-feet from design levels, while maintaining positive flow in the down gradient direction.

A.1.1.4. Maintenance During Construction and Restoration.

- A. The Public Works Department will conduct periodic inspections of the City right-of-way to ensure drainage is not impeded during work activities. The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the swale and culvert pipe free of any debris, construction materials, or equipment such as port-a-johns, trusses, block pallets, and dumpsters which could impede the flow of stormwater. Occasional and temporary use of the right-of-way area for unloading large deliveries of construction materials is permitted provided there is no damage to the roadway and positive flow of stormwater in the swale is maintained.
- B. The contractor shall repair any damage to and restore the following:
 - (1). Roadways, water, sewer and reuse facilities, swales or adjacent property resulting from performance of the permitted work prior final approval. Damaged water and sewer facilities shall be repaired and restored immediately to an operational.
 - (2). All roadways, swales, drainage facilities, utilities, mailboxes, signs, and vegetation in the immediate vicinity resulting from construction activities.

- (3). The right-of-way between the property lines and the roadway area, as defined by the center line and the extension of the side lot lines.
 - a. Unpaved areas within the City right-of-way shall be stabilized with sod.
 - b. All sodding within the swales shall be set to grades established by the Public Works Department, with an allowable tolerance of +0.05-feet-to-0.00-feet of final design grade.
 - c. Sod shall be sloped to drain away from the roadway pavement with a slope of at least one-eighth ($\frac{1}{8}$) inch per foot or 1%, and in no instance shall sod be allowed above the level of the edge of pavement or driveway surface.
 - d. Minimum swale depth shall be 0.10 foot below edge of pavement grade at the high point in the system, and maximum swale depth shall be 2.5-feet below edge of pavement grade.
 - e. The swale slope on the roadway side shall be no steeper than three horizontal to one vertical (3:1), while the swale slope on the lot side shall be no steeper than two horizontal to one vertical (2:1).
 - f. In no case shall the sodded swale impound water on the surface or at the juncture with the edge of pavement.
- (1). Restoration shall return any damaged areas to equal or better than the original condition and be deemed in compliance with this ULDC and City Code by Public Works Department.

A.1.1.5. Ongoing Maintenance and Repairs.

The property owner shall be responsible for all future repairs to drainage facilities within the City right-of-way built for the express purpose of developing the site. After installation of full roadside swale pipes in the City right-of-way, the property owner is responsible for maintaining the pipes and catch basin. If the property owner is unwilling or unable to maintain the pipes and catch basin, the City may repair or maintain the pipes or catch basin at the property owner's expense.

Section A.1.2. Roadway Design and Construction Standards.

A.1.2.1. General requirements.

- A. Roadway design and construction criteria shall conform to all criteria contained herein, to include the criteria contained in the following publications which are hereby adopted and shall be considered and construed to be an integral part hereto to the greatest extent practicable:
 - (1) Florida Department of Transportation Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways, latest edition (Green Book). This shall include the Traditional Neighborhood Design Chapter.
 - (2) Florida Department of Transportation Procedures Manual for Flexible Pavement Design, latest edition.
 - (3) Florida Department of Transportation, Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.
 - (4) The American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, latest edition.
 - (5) The Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, latest edition.
 - (6) The Florida Department of Transportation Plans Preparation Manual, latest edition.

- (7) The Florida Department of Transportation Design Standards for Design, Construction, Maintenance and Utility Operations on the State Highway System (Index).
 - (8) The Florida Department of Transportation Design Manual.
- B. In addition to the above, newly created streets and retrofitted arterial and collector streets, as well as local streets that intersect arterial or collector roadways or serve schools or park areas shall be designed as complete streets by utilizing the additional criteria identified in the following publications which are hereby adopted and shall be considered and construed to be an integral part hereto to the greatest extent practicable:
- (1) Urban Street Design Guide, Transit Street Design Guide, and Urban Bikeway Design Guide (National Association of City Transportation Officials).
 - (2) Designing Walkable Urban Thoroughfares: A context sensitive approach (Institute of Transportation Engineers/Congress for the New Urbanism).
 - (3) Pedestrian Safety Guide and Countermeasure Selection System (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration).
 - (4) Bicycle Safety Guide and Countermeasure Selection System (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration).
 - (5) Separated Bike Lane Planning and Design Guide (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration).
- C. The proposed streets of a subdivision plat shall recognize and extend suitable existing or previously platted streets and shall make possible the future extension of streets into adjacent undeveloped land where feasible. Major roadways, collector and arterial roadways, parking lot and driveway turning radii shall be designed to allow single unit (SU) vehicles (as defined by AASHTO) to navigate through all turns without crossing into oncoming traffic. The minimum turning radii shall be thirty-five (35) degrees.
- D. Private streets may be approved but shall conform to all standards set forth herein these regulations.
- E. State the design speed(s) of the roadway(s) on cover sheet and in the general notes on the plans.
- F. Local streets shall be planned so that access from residential lots into arterial and collector streets shall be prohibited except as provided.
- G. Intersections shall be as nearly at right angles as possible.
- H. A Florida licensed engineer shall be employed by the developer to design and inspect, for the purpose of certification, the installation of all required improvements, such as but not limited to streets, drainage structures, bridges, bulkheads, water and sewage facilities. All plans for improvements shall be prepared and signed by such engineer and approved by the designated City Engineer prior to construction. All improvements required herein shall be installed by the developer or at the developer's expense. The design engineer shall certify that the design complies with these technical specifications.
- I. Variances involving engineering practice and decisions are solely under the purview of the designated City Engineer per Florida Statutes 471 and Florida Administrative Code Chapter 61G15-18 and 19.

A.1.2.2. Rights-of-way.

Minimum right-of-way widths shall be as listed below. Additional right-of-way may be necessary to provide for adequate drainage facilities. Drainage easements shall not run along front lot lines.

Roadway Classification	Guttered (feet)	Nonguttered (feet)
Arterials	120	150
Collectors	100	120
Local	60	80
Marginal Access	60	80
Alleys	30	50

A.1.2.3. Turning radii.

A. The minimum requirements for turning radii shall be as follows:

Type of Development	Roadway Classification	Radii (in feet)
Residential	Alleys	25
	Marginal Access	25
	Local to Local	25
	Collector	35
	Arterial	35
Commercial/Industrial	Alleys	25
	Primary Parking Lot Drives	35
	Marginal Access	25
	Local to Local	35
	Collector	50
	Arterial	50

B. Points of measurement shall be as follows:

- (1). Guttered sections: back of curb or gutter, parkway side.
- (2). Non-guttered sections: edge of pavement.

A.1.2.4. Acceleration/Deceleration Lanes.

Acceleration/deceleration lanes shall be provided if warranted under the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways, latest edition, or as required by the Public Works Department due to special conditions.

A.1.2.5. Bridges.

- A. Bridges shall be constructed of precast concrete, prestressed concrete or cast-in-place concrete unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Department.
- B. Bridge design shall conform to the design criteria of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges, latest edition, and Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.

- C. The design bridge loading shall be H20-516-44 for arterial roadways and H20-44 for all other streets unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Department. One (1) set of signed, sealed and dated bridge design calculations shall be submitted by the engineer of record to the Public Works Department. Roadways and bridges shall be designed to accommodate fire apparatus with a minimum weight of thirty-two (32) tons.
- D. Testing and reports are required and shall be in accordance with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standard practices and shall be submitted to the Public Works Department by the engineer of record for review and prior to starting the next stage of construction.
- E. Engineering design revisions shall be reviewed and approved by the Public Works Department prior to construction.

A.1.2.6. Bike Paths, Bike Lanes and Bike Rack.

- A. Bike lanes will be required along all arterial and collector roadways and along all local roadways that intersect an arterial or collector roadway or serve a school or community facility. All bicycle lanes shall be a minimum of 7-feet in width and designed and constructed in accordance with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) standards. The City Commission may waive or modify this requirement in cases where there is not enough right-of-way to provide sufficient space to meet the minimum bicycle lane width or in cases where public safety is a concern.
- B. Bike racks shall be provided by the developer at all bus shelters or bus stops located within the subdivision or at strategic locations along local or collector roadways serving the subdivision.
 - (1) Bike racks serving Sarasota County Area Transit (SCAT) patrons shall be built in accordance with the City's approved plans for SCAT bus shelters.
 - (2) Bike racks placed throughout the development and serving school bus stops shall be built and placed in accordance with the City's and the Sarasota School Boards joint agreement. These bike racks may be moved from time to time at the City's discretion.

A.1.2.7. Intersection Improvements and Traffic Control Devices.

- A. The developer shall design and locate necessary traffic control devices, including lane striping and acceleration, deceleration and turning lanes (hereinafter referred to as traffic improvements) required in connection with the subdivision. Said traffic control devices and traffic lanes shall include those needed outside the boundaries of the subdivision which are necessary for traffic safety as a direct result of increased traffic projected to be generated by the subdivision or the cumulative phases thereof. Where the Public Works Department determines that the need for traffic improvements is not solely attributable to a particular subdivision, the developer shall be required to deposit with the City his proportionate fair-share of the cost necessary, as determined by [Chapter 1, Article III., Section 1.3.7. of this ULDC](#) for traffic control devices and traffic lanes attributed to the subdivision by the Public Works Department in accordance with the standards of subsection B below.
- B. The Public Works Department shall ensure that the necessary traffic control devices and acceleration, decelerations and turning lanes are indicated on the approved plans for the subdivision. Said traffic control devices and lanes shall be as indicated by the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, adopted by Florida Statutes § 316.0745, the Manual of Uniform Traffic Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance of Streets and Highways, adopted by Florida Statutes § 335.045, and sound engineering practice.

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- C. The Public Works Department may require installation of more advanced signal equipment.
 - D. All traffic control and street signs shall be constructed utilizing diamond-grade reflective sign materials.

A.1.2.8. Lighting.

- A. Lighting shall be installed at the developer's expense in accordance with [Chapter 4, Article VII](#), of this ULDC.

A.1.2.9. Pedestrian Crosswalks.

Pedestrian crosswalks shall be placed at all designated pedestrian crossings in Activity Centers, on all collector or arterial roadways, where a local roadway intersects with a collector or arterial roadway, or in all districts zoned non-residential, Corridor and Village districts. All pedestrian crosswalks shall be pavers, or stamped concrete on local roadways and stamped concrete only within the FDOT right-of-way, and all crosswalks shall be in compliance with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition as revised.

A.1.2.10. Sidewalks.

- A. Arterial streets. Sidewalks at least 8-feet in width shall be provided on both sides of all abutting arterial streets. Location of sidewalks to be determined by the Public Works Department. Sidewalks shall be separated from the property line by 12-inches to provide adequate clearance from block walls for installation of screening, walls and landscaping. Upon a showing of good cause and that the public's interest shall not be harmed, the City Commission may waive sidewalks on arterials in industrial areas and in residential areas where lots are one (1) acre or larger in size. All sidewalks shall meet the requirements for handicapped access as required by State law.
- B. Collector streets. Sidewalks at least 5-feet in width shall be provided along both sides of all collector streets. The City Commission may waive sidewalks on collector streets within industrial areas. Wheelchair ramps shall be provided at each intersection.
- C. Local streets. Sidewalks at least 5-feet in width shall be provided along both sides of all local streets.
- D. Parcels or lots. Where a drive splits a parcel or lot to create access to more than one (1) business, sidewalks shall be placed on both sides of the drive.
- E. Individual home sites. Where existing streets do not have sidewalks, it shall be the responsibility of the lot owner to install sidewalks prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for adjoining building or submit to the City the cost of the sidewalk as determined by a Commission adopted Ordinance 04-16), which establishes the cost and provided that the Master Sidewalk Plan shows a sidewalk.
- F. Alternative proposal. The developer, at his discretion, may submit an alternate proposal to the requirements of subsections A and B above. Said proposal shall include a sidewalk system along streets and lot-line easements which link the development to activities such as, but not limited to, school sites, shopping concentrations and other pedestrian systems.
- G. Sidewalk standards. All sidewalks shall be installed in accordance with Section 522 of Florida Department of Transportation standards, or latest edition as revised and may be of City approved pervious pavement.

Roadway diagrams are for illustration purposes only.

All roadway design shall adhere to FDOT and City of North Port Roadway Design Standards.

Arterial/Collector Roadway Design
(Open Swale System)



Arterial/Collector Roadway Design
(Curbed and Guttered System)



Local Roadway Design
(Open Swale System)



Local Roadway Design
(Curbed and Guttered System)



General Combinations of Roadway Design

A.1.2.11. Striping and Permanent Markings.

All roadway striping and handicap parking spaces shall be thermoplastic and is to be done in compliance with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Standard Specifications latest adopted edition.

- A. Striping material, which does not include wording that may be required, shall be 90 mil thermoplastic except in the following locations:
 - (1). Loading zones.
 - (2). Fire lanes.
 - (3). Regular parking spaces.
- B. All wording placed on roadways, driveways, or parking lots, shall be 90 mil thermoplastic.

A.1.2.12. Clearing.

All roadway rights-of-way shall be cleared and grubbed in accordance with the Florida Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition. Selective clearing and grubbing are prohibited unless approved by the Public Works Director.

A.1.2.13. Open Road Cuts.

- A. Directional bore or jack and bore shall be used whenever possible.
- B. Open road cuts are specifically prohibited unless approved by the Public Works Director or designee.
 - (1) If an open road cut is permitted, restoration of the roadway shall be in compliance with the Department of Public Works "Roadway Design and Construction Standards Manual" and paid for by the developer.
 - (2) Prior to receiving authorization for an open road cut, the developer shall submit an application with the following documentation:
 - (a) Plan showing the cut with the entire roadway system including the entire width of the right-of-way.
 - (b) Maintenance of traffic plan, signed and sealed by a licensed Florida professional engineer.
 - (c) Signage plan.
 - (d) Restoration plan.
 - (3) It is the developer's responsibility to notify all affected agencies or entities of the roadway cut.
 - (4) Prior to the commencement of construction, a pre-construction meeting with appropriate City staff is required.

A.1.2.14. Subsoil investigation.

A subsoil investigation report signed and sealed by a Florida licensed professional engineer in the field of geotechnical engineering shall be submitted with all plans and shall include:

- A. Seasonal high and existing ground water elevation data.
- B. Borings, a minimum of 5-feet below the existing natural ground profile grade at a maximum of 500-foot intervals, to determine the soil classification in accordance with AASHTO M 145-73, unless the engineer of record, using accepted engineering standards and methods, determines that they are not required. Additional borings may be made as necessary to determine limits of unsuitable material. Depth and extent of muck areas shall be determined by the engineer of record, subject to the approval of the City Engineer.
- C. The Florida licensed professional geotechnical engineer shall make recommendations for minimum foundation design based on study, that protects the safety, health and welfare of the public and the infrastructure.

A.1.2.15. Horizontal and vertical alignment and pavement width.

Horizontal and vertical alignment shall be in accordance with the Florida DOT Manual of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for Streets and Highways, latest edition, or any other applicable report or publication. In case of conflicting standards, the most stringent shall apply.

A.1.2.16. Stabilized subgrade and base course criteria for flexible pavements.

- A. Subgrade pavements shall be constructed utilizing the following minimum standards.
- (1). Roadway subgrade shall in no case have a depth-bearing ratio and density shall not be less than 98% Modified Proctor.
 - (2). The construction of the stabilized roadbed, including compaction, shall conform to the Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.
 - (3). Testing for the subgrade bearing capacity and compaction shall be located no more than 500-feet apart and shall be staggered to the left, right and on the center line of the roadway.
 - a. Test results shall be submitted by the engineer of record to the City Engineer, prior to construction of the base course.
 - b. The City Engineer shall determine if conditions warrant additional testing. If additional testing is required, the engineer of record will be notified in writing which will explain the extent of such additional tests.
 - c. All testing is to be performed by an independent testing laboratory at the cost of the developer.
- B. Base courses for flexible pavements shall be constructed utilizing the following minimum standards.
- (1). All materials and construction of base courses shall conform to Florida DOT Standards Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition. Base density shall not be less than 98% Modified Proctor.
 - (2). Base materials and plant mixes are to be certified in accordance with the Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition. Base materials and plant mix certifications are to be submitted to the City Engineer by the engineer of record for review and approval.
 - (3). Core boring for base thickness and density shall be located no more than 500-feet apart and shall be staggered to the left, right and on the center line of the roadway.
 - a. Test reports for thickness and density shall be submitted to the City Engineer by the engineer of record.
 - b. The City Engineer shall determine if conditions warrant additional testing. If additional testing is required, the engineer of record will be notified in writing which will explain the extent of such additional tests.
 - (4). All bases shall be primed in accordance with the Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.
 - a. Tack coats shall not be required on primed bases, except on areas which have become excessively dirty and cannot be cleaned or in areas where the prime has cured and lost all bonding effect.
 - b. Tack coat material and construction methods shall conform to the Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.

APPROVED PAVEMENT SYSTEMS FOR ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION

Pavement Component and Specifications	Minimum Course Thickness for Development Categories*		
	A - Commercial & Industrial Subdivisions		
	B - Residential Subdivision and Commercial Subdivisions (Non-Manufacturing with less than 10% Truck Traffic)		
	C - Arterial and Collector Roads		
	A	B	C
Subgrade Type B Stabilizing LBR 40 Minimum (Latest version of FDOT SSRBC-160)	12"	8"	12"
Pavement Structural Base Course—Alternates			
Graded Aggregate—Crushed Concrete (latest edition, as revised of FDOT SSRBC-204)(LBR ≥ 120)	9"	7"	9"
Shell Base, LBR 100 Minimum (FDOT SSRBC-913 latest edition, as revised)	11"	7"	11"
Cement-Stabilized Base (Per FDOT SSRBC-288 latest edition, as revised)	9"	6"	9"
Asphaltic Base Concrete (Per FDOT SSRBC-234 or latest edition, as revised) [Amended 1-30-2012 by Ord. No. 2011-32]	6"	6"	6"
Asphaltic Concrete Structural Course , TYPE SP 12.5 per FDOT SSRBC or latest edition as revised	3"	3"	3"
Asphaltic Concrete Friction Course , FC 9.5 Per FDOT SSRBC-337 or latest edition/revised	1"	3"	1"
Wearing Course , SP9.5 Per FDOT SSRBC-Section 334 (2007 Edition)	1½"	1½"	1½"

*FDOT SSRBC = FDOT Standard specifications for road and bridge construction.

NOTE: SCTP = SARASOTA COUNTY TECHNICAL PROVISIONS (available upon request).

* These standards shall be minimum acceptable standards unless otherwise approved by the designated City Engineer. Any modifications to these standards shall be based upon pavement design calculations as prescribed in the FDOT Flexible Pavement Manual, Latest Edition.

C. TECHNICAL PROVISION TP 337.²

The contractor shall place the friction course after the actuation loops for traffic signals are installed, tested, assured of acceptability, and fully operational. There shall be no cuts in the friction course.

D. TECHNICAL PROVISION TP 204.*

(1). Construction of a graded aggregate.

a. Description.

1. At least two (2) weeks prior to use on the project, the contractor shall submit a gradation analysis, limerock bearing ratio test data, and modified proctor density (AASHTO T-180) results for material sampled from the proposed source.
2. These tests shall be performed by a Florida-licensed commercial testing laboratory, employed by and paid by the contractor.
3. Any material delivered to the project that, in the sole opinion of the City's authorized representative, appears to contain excessive deleterious material, roots, clay balls, lumps, or construction debris, shall be immediately removed from the project, and new material furnished that meets the requirements of the specifications.
4. Materials: The graded aggregate material shall consist of a satisfactory mixture conforming to all requirements of these specifications after it has been crushed and processed as a part of the mining or reclaiming operations.
5. The graded aggregate base material shall be of uniform quality throughout, shall not contain more than 0.10% by weight of vegetable matter, and shall be substantially free of shale, lumps and clay balls.
6. Use reclaimed concrete aggregate base produced from FDOT approved sources meeting the requirements of this Section after crushing and processing. The reclaimed concrete aggregate base shall consist of crushed concrete material and natural aggregate particles derived from the crushing of hard Portland cement concrete, durable fragments of stone, gravel, slag, and sand. Obtain City's approval prior to combining one (1) origin of reclaimed concrete aggregates with other origins of reclaimed concrete aggregates or other approved materials. Provide the percentage of each material when requesting a combination of materials. Changes to approved combinations will require prior approval.

i. Combine the reclaimed concrete aggregates by mechanical interlock blending, belt blending or other Engineer approved methods to ensure uniform mixing.

ii. Gradation: Gradation shall be per FDOT 204-2.2.1 as shown below:

Sieve Size	Percent by Weight Passing
2 inch	100
¾ inch	65 to 95
¾ inch	40 to 85
No. 4	25 to 65
No. 10	20 to 50
No. 50	5 to 25
No. 200	0 to 10

iii. Plasticity: Plasticity of the base shall be per FDOT 204-2.2.2. Reclaimed concrete aggregate base shall not contain plastic soils such that the minus 0.425 mm (No. 40) sieve material

shall be non-plastic. 204-2.2.3 Limerock Bearing Ratio: Reclaimed concrete aggregate base shall have a minimum limerock bearing ratio (LBR) of 120. FDOT 204-2.2.4 Deleterious Substances: Reclaimed concrete aggregate base shall be free of all materials that fall under the category of solid waste or hazardous materials as defined by the State or local jurisdiction. Reclaimed concrete aggregate base shall be substantially free from other deleterious materials which are not classified as solid waste or hazardous materials. Reclaimed concrete aggregate base shall be asbestos free. The following limits shall not be exceeded:

- iv. The entire thickness of repair will meet the existing base thickness.
- v. Mixed samples of the material will be taken by or to an independent testing laboratory for LBR testing. A new sample will be taken each time the material consistency changes.
- vi. The testing lab results will be copied to the City upon completion of the test.
- vii. Once the material has been accepted for proper LBR results, it will be compacted to full depth to achieve a minimum of 98% AASHTO T-180 Modified Proctor.
- viii. A minimum of two (2) tests, one (1) in each lane, will be taken at all locations being re-constructed.
- ix. Contractor will provide his own layout to ensure proper line, grade and elevations are achieved.
- x. Once final approval has been given by the City for proper compaction and LBR results, the area will then be primed and sanded until the asphalt can be placed.

(2). Spreading Aggregate.

- a. Subgrade: Prior to constructing the aggregate base course, the subgrade shall be compacted as specified, cleaned of all foreign substances, and shall be inspected by the designated City Engineer's Representative. Ruts or soft, yielding spots shall be corrected to the satisfaction of the Public Works Department. No aggregate materials shall be placed on a muddy or saturated subgrade.
- b. Method of Spreading: The aggregate shall be spread uniformly, with equipment as specified in Section 204-3.
- c. Number of Courses: When the specified compacted thickness of the base is greater than 6-inches, the base shall be constructed in two (2) courses.
- d. The thickness of the first course shall be approximately one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the total thickness of the finished base, or enough additional to bear the weight of the construction equipment without disturbing the subgrade.
- e. When vibratory or approved types of special compacting equipment are to be used, approval may be given for increasing the permissible thickness of layers, provided the ability of such equipment to achieve specified compaction is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the designated City Engineer's Representative.

(3). Compacting and finishing base.

- a. Single course base: After the spreading is completed, the entire surface shall be scarified and then shaped so as to produce the required grade and cross-section after compaction and shall be free of laminations and segregated material.
 - b. Multiple course base: The lower course shall be cleaned of foreign material, bladed, and brought to a surface cross-section approximately parallel to that of the finished base.
 - 1. Prior to the spreading of any materials for a subsequent course, density tests for the previously placed course shall be made and the designated City Engineer's Representative shall have determined that the required compaction has been obtained.
 - 2. After the spreading of the materials for upper course is completed, the surface shall be finished and shaped so as to produce the required grade and cross-section after compaction and shall be free of laminations and areas of segregated material.
- (4). Finishing: The surface of the compacted aggregate base shall be finished to the grades and cross-sections shown on the plans by blading or with automated equipment especially designed and approved by the designated City Engineer's Representative for this purpose and rolled to a smooth finish.
- a. In no case should thin layers of fine materials be added to the top layer of the base course to meet the required elevation.
 - b. When additional material is needed to obtain required grade, the surface shall be scarified for 100-feet in each direction from the deficient area, sufficient material added and re-compacted to a specified density.
- (5). Moisture content: When the material does not have the proper moisture content to produce the required density, wetting or drying will be required.
- a. When water is added, it shall be uniformly mixed to the full depth of the course that is being compacted.
 - b. Wetting or drying operations shall involve manipulation, as a unit, or the entire width and depth of the course that is being compacted.
- (6). Density requirements: The contractor shall specify the type of compaction equipment to be used on the project and the proposed rolling pattern for the base material.
- a. The City's Authorized Representative reserves the right to request the installation of a control strip to verify the proposed rolling patterns.
 - b. The contractor shall supply nuclear density testing equipment to verify the compaction of the control strip at the design thickness.
 - c. No additional cost/payment shall be made for construction of the control strip.
 - d. As soon as proper conditions of moisture are attained, grade aggregate manufactured of native rock shall be uniformly compacted to a density of not less than 100 of the maximum density as determined by AASHTO T-180.

- e. Graded aggregate manufactured of reclaimed concrete shall be uniformly compacted to a density of not less than 98% of the maximum density as determined by AASHTO T-180.
- f. The minimum density that will be acceptable at any location outside the traveled roadway (such as intersections, crossovers, turnouts etc.) shall be 98% of such maximum.
- g. Density tests: At least three (3) density determinations shall be made on each day's final compaction operation of each course, and the density determinations shall be made at more frequent intervals if deemed necessary by the Public Works Department.
- h. During final compaction operations, if reworking of any area is necessary to obtain the true grade and cross-section, the compacting operations for such area shall be completed prior to making the density tests on the finished base.

(7). Correction of defects.

- a. Cracks and checks: If cracks or checks appear in the base, either before or after priming, which, in the opinion of the designated City Engineer's Representative, would impair the structural efficiency of the base, the contractor shall remove the cracks or checks by re-scarifying, reshaping, adding base material where necessary, and recompacting.
- b. Dust abatement: The contractor shall minimize the dispersion of dust from the base material during construction and maintenance operations by application of water or other dust control materials. Dust control related to pavement base construction will be considered incidental to pavement base and is regulated under TP 102, Maintenance of Traffic and Dust Abatement.
- c. Testing surface: The finished surface of the base course shall be checked with a template cut to the required crown and a fifteen (15) foot straight edge laid parallel to the centerline of the road. The contractor will correct all irregularities greater than 0.25" by scarifying and removing or adding aggregate as required, without additional payment/cost, after which the entire area shall be recompacted as specified.

(8). Priming and maintaining.

- a. Priming: The prime coat shall be applied only when the base meets the specified density requirements and the moisture content in the top half of the base does not exceed 90% of the optimum moisture of the base material.
- b. At the time of priming, the base shall be firm, unyielding, and in such condition that no undue distortion will occur.
- c. Maintaining: The contractor will be responsible for assuring that the true crown and template are maintained, with no rutting or other distortion, and that the base meets all requirements, at the time the surface course is applied.

(9). Thickness requirements.

- a. Areas required corrections: Where the compacted base is deficient by more than 0.50" from the thickness called for in the plans, the contractor shall correct such areas, without additional compensation, by scarifying and adding aggregate. The base shall be scarified, and aggregate added

for a distance of 100-feet in each direction from the edge of the deficient area. Calculations for average thickness of base: The average thickness of the base shall be determined from the final borings made under the direction of the designated Public Works Department.

- b. These tests shall be performed to confirm specified criteria. Test shall be performed by a Florida-licensed commercial testing laboratory, employed by and paid by the contractor.
- c. The tests shall have been performed within 30-days and shall verify that the proposed source material meets the requirements of Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) Standard Specifications, Section 204, except as amended by this Technical Provision.
- d. The City shall reserve the right to request additional testing to assure that the recycled concrete material meets the requirements of this specification.
- e. Any cement-stabilized base material containing recycled concrete that is delivered to the project and that, in the sole opinion of the City's authorized representative, appears to contain excessive deleterious material, roots, clay balls, lumps, or construction debris, shall be immediately removed from the project.
- f. New material shall be furnished that meets the requirements of the specifications, at the contractor's expense.
 - 1. Mix design: The contractor shall be responsible for preparation of a mix design for the cement-stabilized base in accordance with the procedures outlined in FM 5-520, Laboratory Design of Soil-Cement Mixtures, as contained in the Manual of Florida Sampling and Testing Methods, latest edition as revised.
 - 2. The mix design for the cement-stabilized base material shall produce material having an in-place strength between 150 psi and 450 psi at 7-days, as determined by pill samples molded in the field, using material delivered to the project.
 - 3. The laboratory mix design compressive strength target value shall be 300 psi at 7-days.
 - 4. The mix design shall be submitted to the designated City Engineer's Representative for approval at least 14-days prior to the placement of cement-stabilized base on the project.
- g. Construction methods: Before base construction operations begin, the area of base placement shall be graded and shaped as required to construct the cement-stabilized base in conformance with the grades, lines, thickness, and typical cross sections shown on the plans.
 - 1. All density testing and other work needed for construction of the sub-grade shall be completed and approved by the designated City Engineer's Representative prior to beginning placement of cement-stabilized base.
 - 2. The cement-stabilized base shall be placed within 3% of its optimum moisture content as determined in the field by FM 1-T 134. The loose mixture shall be uniformly compacted to the specified density within 2-hours of placement of material on the subgrade or within 4-hours from the time that the cement is combined with the base materials at the mixing plant, whichever is shorter.
 - 3. Batch tickets shall be provided by the contractor to verify when cement was added to the mixture.

4. The cement-stabilized base shall be compacted to an average of 97% of the maximum density for the base material.
- h. Construction joints: At the end of each day's construction, the contractor will form a straight transverse construction joint by cutting back into the completed work to form a true vertical face. The construction joint shall be located so as to remove the base material placed at the end of the day's construction where the base has not been placed at full depth and where it is not thoroughly compacted, proportioned, or mixed. The designation of the location of transverse construction joints shall be as directed or approved by the designated City Engineer's Representative.
- i. Curing: After the cement-treated base has been finished as specified herein, it shall be protected against drying for 7-days following the completion of compaction operations.
 1. The finished base shall be maintained in a moist condition by application of water until bituminous curing material is applied.
 2. The bituminous curing material shall meet the requirements of FDOT's Standard Specifications, Section 916-4, latest edition as revised.
 3. At the time the bituminous material is applied, the cement treated base surface shall be dense, free of all loose and extraneous material, and shall contain sufficient moisture to permit penetration of the bituminous material.
 4. Water shall be applied in sufficient quantity to fill the surface voids of the cement-treated base immediately before the bituminous curing material is applied.
- j. Opening base course to traffic: Upon receipt and approval of satisfactory acceptance tests, the completed portions of the base shall be opened to local traffic and construction traffic.
 1. This opening to local and construction traffic is conditioned on the fact that the base has hardened sufficiently to prevent marring or distorting of the surface by the equipment or traffic, and provided the curing of the base material, as specified, is not impaired.
 2. The bituminous curing material shall be adequately maintained during the 7-day curing period so that all of the cement-treated base will be covered effectively during this period.
 3. Finished portions of the base that are used by equipment during the construction of an adjoining section shall be protected in such a manner as to prevent the equipment from marring or damaging the completed work.
 4. Any damage to base material due to the contractor's operations or due to use by local traffic prior to receipt of acceptance tests shall be repaired by the contractor as directed by the designated City Engineer's Representative.
- k. Maintenance of base course: The contractor shall maintain the base to a true and satisfactory surface until the wearing surface is constructed. Should any repairs or patching be necessary, including those repairs caused by either construction traffic or local traffic, they shall extend to the full depth of the base. They shall also be made in a manner that will assure restoration of a uniform base course conforming to the requirements of these specifications.

1. In no case shall the contractor make repairs by adding a thin layer of cement-stabilized base to the completed work.
 2. At his option, the contractor may make full-depth repairs with Class I concrete around manholes, inlets, or in similar areas.
- I. Testing and acceptance: The following acceptance tests will be made by the City or its commercial testing laboratory to determine acceptability of the base course:
1. Moisture-density relationship in accordance with FM I-T 134. Tests will be performed at least once per day during placement and at intervals not to exceed 2,500 SY of material placed and compacted. Base shall be placed within (3% of the optimum moisture as determined by this test.
 2. Field density tests using nuclear density testing equipment. One (1) density test shall be taken at five (5) random locations for each 2,500 SY area of base completed and installed.
 - I. The base shall be compacted to an average density, based on the five (5) tests, of 97% of the maximum density as determined by moisture density relationship in accordance with FM I-T 134.
 - II. No individual test shall be lower than 94% of the maximum density of the material as determined by FM I-T 134. Payment/cost will be reduced for deficient density test results as indicated in the Basis of payment/cost section of this technical provision.
 3. Two (2) acceptance specimens shall be molded for each 2,500 SY of base material placed. Specimens shall be field molded from samples of material delivered to the project and incorporated in the work.
 - i. Material shall be sampled in such a manner as to obtain a representative sample of the in-place cement-stabilized base.
 - ii. The acceptance specimens shall be field molded, transported and cured in accordance with FM 5-520 and FM I-T 134.
 - iii. The samples shall be nominally four 4-inches in diameter and 4.50-inches in height.
 - iv. The specimens shall be cured in the field for 24-hours in accordance with FM 5-520.
 - v. The samples shall then be transported to the testing laboratory, moist cured for 7-days and tested for compressive strength.
 - vi. The cement-stabilized base will be acceptable if the two (2) field-molded specimens achieve an average compressive strength of between 150 psi and 450 psi at 7-days.
 - vii. If the average strength of the field-molded specimens is outside the specified range, two (2) 6-inch diameter cores shall be taken from the base material covered by the test results in question as soon as possible after the deficient results are determined. These cores will be transported to the testing laboratory, trimmed to a one to one (1:1) depth to diameter ratio and tested for compressive strength.

- viii. If either of these field cores does not achieve a minimum strength of one 150 psi, or if they exceed a maximum strength of 450 psi, the base material covered by the deficient tests shall be removed and replaced at no payment/cost to the County.
 - ix. The contractor may, at his expense, perform test samples independent of the City's testing laboratory and its test results, but the decision of the designated City Engineer's Representative regarding the suitability of the base material covered by deficient tests is final.
4. After the base is completed, test cores shall be taken at intervals of not more 1,000 square yards, or at closer intervals if necessary. Where any test core is found to be deficient in thickness by 0.50-inches or more, the total area of deficient base shall be determined by additional coring.
- i. This coring shall be performed at 10-foot intervals parallel to the centerline of the roadway until a measurement in each direction is within the construction tolerance of 0.50-inches.
 - ii. This deficient area shall be reduced in cost/payment in accordance with the schedule outlined in the basis of payment section of this technical provision.
 - iii. Any areas of base course greater than 1-inch deficient in thickness shall be removed and replaced at the contractor's expense.
5. Grade stakes: The contractor shall make every effort to preserve the grade stakes until the job is completed. Destroyed or moved stakes shall be replaced at the contractor's cost/payment.

A.1.2.17. Rigid pavement.

A. Scope of work.

- (1). Rigid pavement consists of constructing a specified cement concrete paving on a prepared base. The utilities and other items in and beneath the street must be properly coordinated with the construction of rigid pavement to avoid all conflicts.
- (2). Prior to placing the concrete, the subgrade shall be tested for conformity with the cross section shown on the plans. If necessary, material shall be removed or added as required to bring all portions of the subgrade to the correct elevation. It shall be thoroughly compacted to meet the requirements of Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. Concrete shall not be placed on any portion of the subgrade which has not been tested for correct elevation. The subgrade shall be cleared of all loose material. The subgrade shall be in a moist condition at the time the concrete is placed.

B. Subgrade preparation for rigid pavements.

- (1). General. The bottom of the excavation for the pavement or top of the earth fill will be known as the pavement subgrade and shall conform to the lines, grade and cross section shown on the plans.
- (2). Subgrade material. The top 6-inches shall be composed of granular or gravelly soils that are predominantly sandy with no more than a moderate amount of silt or clay. The top 6-inches shall have a minimum limerock bearing ratio (LBR) of forty (40) and be compacted to 98% of maximum density in accordance with AASHTO T-180.

- (3). Testing of subgrade. Tests for subgrade stabilization shall be located no more than 500-feet apart and shall be staggered to the left, right and on the center line of the roadway. Test reports for subgrade stabilization shall be submitted to the designated City Engineer for review and comment prior to paving. When, in the judgment of the designated City Engineer, conditions warrant additional testing, the developer will be required to perform the additional testing at the developer's expense.
- (4). Materials. The materials used in the concrete mix shall be in accordance with Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest addition.

C. Mixing and placing of rigid pavements.

- (1). General. Concrete pavement shall be constructed on the prepared subgrade in accordance with these regulations and the Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 350, latest edition, and in conformity with the lines, grades, thickness and typical cross sections shown on the construction plans.
- (2). Mixing concrete. Concrete mixed in truck mixers shall be at the speed designated as mixing speed by the manufacturer for a total of 75 to 100 revolutions of the drum, unless additional water is added in conformance with subsection C(3) below on transporting concrete. Time of mixing in a central mix plant shall be a minimum of 60-seconds.
- (3). Transporting concrete. Concrete may be transported any distance, if it is discharged on the grade with the slump within the required slump range and meets concrete time limit requirements. If additional water is required to maintain the specified slump of concrete transported in truck mixers, it may be added with the permission of the designated City Engineer or his designated representative. In this case, a minimum of twenty (20) additional revolutions of the mixer drum at mixing speed shall be required before discharging of the concrete.
- (4). Concrete time limit. The length of time that the concrete can be held in the truck shall conform to the following:
 - a. Air temperature forty-five (45) degrees F. to eighty (80) degrees F.: Ninety (90) minutes after batch plant mix.
 - b. Air temperatures over eighty (80) degrees F. with a retarder additive: Ninety (90) minutes after batch plant mix.
 - c. Air temperatures over eighty (80) degrees F. without a retarder additive: Sixty (60) minutes maximum after batch plant mix.
- (5). Placing concrete. The concrete shall be deposited on the grade in such a manner as to require as little rehandling as possible. It shall be deposited in successive batches in a continuous operation. The concrete shall be consolidated by suitable means so as to preclude the formation of voids or honeycomb pockets.
- (6). Placement during cold weather. Concrete placed in cold weather shall be protected. Any concrete damaged by frost action shall be removed and replaced.

D. Finishing for rigid pavements.

- (1). General. The concrete shall be struck-off, consolidated and finished with mechanical equipment in such a manner that after final finishing, it shall conform to the pavement cross section shown on the construction plans. Hand finishing will be permitted in narrow widths, areas of irregular dimensions and

in the event of breakdown of the mechanical equipment only to finish the concrete already deposited on the grade.

- (2). Final surface finish. The final surface of the pavement shall have a uniform, skid-resistant texture. A burlap drag finish shall be used to texture this project. An alternative finishing method will be considered by the designated City Engineer upon written notification by the developer.
- (3). Pavement exposed to rain during construction. The developer or contractor shall always have materials available to protect the surface of the plastic concrete against the rain.

E. Curing for rigid pavements.

(1). General. After finishing operations have been completed and immediately after the free water has left the surface, the surface of the slab and, for slipformed pavements, the sides of the slab shall be coated and sealed with a uniform layer of membrane curing compound applied at the rate of not less than one (1) gallon per 200 square feet of surface. When the forms are removed, curing compound shall be applied to the sides of the slab. Areas in which the curing membrane is damaged within a period of 3-days shall be resprayed with curing compound. Curing compound may be omitted when, in conjunction with protection of the pavement from inclement weather, a polyethylene film or other acceptable material is applied over the pavement and maintained intact for 3-days.

(2). Cracks. Concrete rigid pavement will not be accepted with excessive uncontrolled cracks.

F. Final acceptance for rigid pavements.

(1). General. Before the pavement will be considered for acceptance, all items shall be completed in accordance with the construction plans and these regulations. Equipment, surplus materials and construction debris shall be removed from the project.

(2). Opening to traffic. The pavement shall be closed to traffic after the concrete is placed until it reaches a compressive strength of 2,500 pounds per square inch (psi) under ordinary field conditions. This does not include the sawing and sealing equipment or other light miscellaneous equipment.

(3). Testing of concrete. Concrete pavement shall have a 28-day compressive strength of 3,000 psi, or as otherwise indicated. Portland cement concrete control for slump testing, air entertainment tests and concrete cylinder samples and testing is required and shall be in accordance with AASHTO and ASTM Specifications, latest editions. Before the final acceptance of the pavement, its thickness shall be determined by coring at random locations at various points on the cross section in each poured strip so that a core represents an area not exceeding 2,500 square yards and determining the depth of each core by average measurements of the core in accordance with AASHTO T-148. All coring and testing shall be the responsibility of the developer or contractor and will be in accordance with all procedures and references herein.

A.1.2.18. Guttered Sections of Roadways.

A. Roadway grade. A minimum guttered grade of 0.20% is required for all guttered sections.

B. Concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks.

(1) Details of concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks shall conform to FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.

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- (2) Materials and installation shall conform to the Florida DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition. Densities under curbs and gutters shall be a minimum of 98% Modified Proctor for a 6-inch depth.
 - (3) Grassing and mulching. In residential subdivisions where home construction is not imminent, areas located within 30-feet of the back of curb that are disturbed by construction shall be grassed and mulched in accordance with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.

A.1.2.19. Nonguttered Sections of Roadways.

- A. Grassing and mulching. All rights-of-way, other than the roadway area, shall be grassed and mulched in accordance with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.
- B. Roadway ditches.
 - (1) Design. Roadway ditches shall be sized using the criteria set forth in Sec. 18-10, Stormwater management standards, Manning's Formula or any additional approved City criteria by the Public Works Department. In all cases, data giving drainage area, velocity and depth of flow shall be included in the drainage calculations. The minimum bottom width shall be 3-feet unless otherwise approved by the Public Works Department. The maximum slide slope shall be four (4) to one (1).
 - (2) Maximum allowable velocity. Unless unstable or highly erosive soil conditions indicate a lower design velocity is desirable or unless ditch paving has been provided, the maximum velocity allowed shall be 2-feet per second.
 - (3) Roadway ditch grades. A minimum of 0.20% or the minimum required to provide for the design flow, whichever is greater, shall be the minimum allowable grade.

A.1.2.20. Street Name Signs.

- A. Street name signs, of a type approved in the City's Urban Design Standards Pattern Book, shall be provided and placed at each street intersection by the subdivider. All signs shall comply with the requirements set forth in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, latest edition.
- B. Street name signs shall be in place prior to vertical construction. The signs bearing these names may be permanent or temporary.
- C. Official recording:
 - (1) The City shall prepare maps which shall designate each street, road or highway within the City and shall further show the specific number assigned to each building located thereon. Such maps shall be filed with the City Clerk and shall be open to public inspection. Said maps shall be known as the "Official Street Name and Property Numbering Maps of the City of North Port Florida."
- D. Notification. The provisions of the Uniform Street Naming and Property Numbering System shall apply to any building notwithstanding of when it was constructed or altered.

- (1) The owner shall be held responsible for compliance.
- (2) All buildings located within the City of North Port shall be numbered in accordance with said Uniform System.
- (3) The City shall notify the owner when an address is changed.

A.1.2.21. Inspections of Roadway Improvements.

- A. The Public Works Department shall periodically inspect all construction of streets and drainage improvements.
- B. The Public Works Department shall immediately call to the attention of the developer and his engineer any failure of work or material.
- C. The Public Works Department may suspend work that is not in conformity with approved plans and specifications, and he shall require inspections and laboratory tests as follows:
 - (1). Field inspection. During construction, a field inspection of each phase shall be made by the Public Works Department. It is the developer's responsibility to notify the Public Works Department 24-hours before a phase of construction will be ready for inspection.
 - (2). Required inspections. The following are required inspections:
 - a. Pipe after joints cemented or secured.
 - b. Headwall-footings.
 - c. Subgrade.
 - d. Base.
 - e. Surface.
 - f. Prime.
 - g. Each course surface.
 - h. Final.
- D. Thickness of the base shall be measured under the direction of the Public Works Department at intervals of not more than 200-feet in holes through the base of not less than 3-inches in diameter. Where compacted base is deficient by more than 0.50-inch, the contractor shall correct such areas by scarifying and adding material for a distance of 100-feet in each direction from the edge of the deficient area, and the affected area shall then be brought to the required state of compaction and to the required thickness and course section.
- E. A good stand of grass over all unpaved areas within rights-of-way or roadways, other than travel-way, will be required at time of final inspection.
- F. After required improvements have been installed, the developer's engineer shall be required to submit certification, including as-built drawings, to the Public Works Department that the improvements have been constructed substantially according to the approved plans and specifications.
- G. Approval. Approval of the completed street, drainage and stormwater management construction must be given in writing by the designated City Engineer.

Section A.1.3. Stormwater Performance Standards.

- A. All developments must be designed, constructed, and maintained to meet the following standards:
- (1). While development activity is underway and after it is completed, the characteristics of stormwater runoff shall approximate the rate, quality and timing of stormwater runoff that occurred under the site's natural unimproved or existing state. The first inch of stormwater runoff shall be treated in all stormwater management systems (retention/detention systems).
 - (2). The proposed development and development activity shall not violate the water quality standards as set forth in Chapters 62-4, 62-302, 62-520, 62-522 and 62-550, Florida Administrative Code, including any anti-degradation provisions of paragraphs 62-4.242(1)(a) and (b), subsections 62-4.242(2) and (3), and Rule 62-302.300, Florida Administrative Code. The surface water management facilities shall also comply with the requirements of the Statewide Stormwater Treatment Rule upon its adoption by SWFWMD and FDEP.
 - (3). All stormwater management systems shall be designed to meet the SWFWMD Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) rules with the following additional requirements:
 - a. The water quality treatment volume for all types of stormwater treatment systems shall correspond to 1-inch of runoff over the entire project area (including the pond area). This treatment volume shall be recovered and be available within timeframe per SWFWMD criteria. The portion of the treatment volume that can be counted towards the attenuation volume shall be per SWFWMD criteria.
 - c. Providing 6-inches of freeboard is required between the design high water elevation and the top of bank in the stormwater ponds. The width of the top of berm shall be sufficient for maintenance vehicle access. This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
 - b. The level of service criteria for a surface water management system is given in the following tables:

STORMWATER QUANTITY LEVEL OF SERVICE AND DESIGN CRITERIA

I.	New Buildings: The finished floor elevation of all new building structures shall be set above the 100-year flood elevation and with freeboard per the latest Florida Building Code.	
II.	New Roadways Access: New roadways shall be designed to be passable during flooding under the following storm events.	
	Road Type	Design Storm 24-hr Duration
	A. Evacuation	500 This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.

	B.	Arterials	100*
	C.	Collectors	100* This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
	D.	Neighborhood	100*' This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.
* For arterials, collectors and neighborhood roads, roadway flooding < 6-inch depth measured at the outside edge of pavement is considered passable. No flooding is allowed on any portion of an evacuation road.			
III.	Existing Roadways Access: The level of service for improvements to existing roadways may be adjusted from the above criteria, based on existing conditions such as existing road right-of-way area, on-site and adjacent topography, and vehicular use of the roadway.		
IV.	<p>New Site Development: The available stormwater pond attenuation volume for new site developments must be capable of attenuating for the 100-year 24-hour duration storm per SWFWMD criteria. Within a new development, the stormwater runoff piping and conveyance system hydraulic grade line (HGL) analysis shall be based on a 100-year 24-hour duration storm event and shall not cause any adverse flooding impacts on-site or off-site. Deliberate flooding of a parking area in a 100-year 24-hour duration storm event is not allowed. The tail water for the HGL analysis shall be based on the stage in the receiving pond at the time of peak flow.</p> <p>For the HGL analysis, The City Stormwater Manager can allow a greater level of flooding during the peak of a 100-year 24-hour duration storm event on a case-by-case basis, if sufficient documentation is provided to show that this level of flooding cannot be avoided, and the flooding can be demonstrated to not adversely impact public health and safety, natural resources or other property. The flood depth and duration of the flooding must be defined in the attenuation analysis, and justification provided to show why public health and safety is not compromised.</p> <p>This regulation will become effective on July 1, 2027, or upon amendment, expiration, or repeal of Chapters 2023-304 and 2023-349, Laws of Florida; voluntary compliance is encouraged in advance of the effective date of this provision.</p>		

D. Natural systems may be used to accommodate stormwater, but a hydroperiod analysis (2.33-year 24-hour duration storm) shall be provided to demonstrate no adverse impact to the natural system and the required pretreatment volume shall be provided pursuant to SWFWMD requirements.

- E. The proposed stormwater management system shall be designed to treat and attenuate the stormwater that originates within the development. The design of the stormwater conveyance system shall also divert or bypass off-site run-off that flows onto or across the development, from adjacent lands, so as not to adversely affect any adjacent lands.
- F. The design and construction of the proposed stormwater management system shall be certified as meeting the requirements of these performance standards by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida and shall be designed to function properly for the life of the system.
- G. No surface water may be channeled or directed into a sanitary sewer.
- H. The proposed stormwater management system shall be properly maintained by the specified operation and maintenance (O&M) entity. An O&M plan must be submitted to the City for review and approval. If the system is not properly operated and maintained, the City will perform the required O&M functions and lien the property for reimbursement as necessary.
- I. For purposes of public safety, water quality treatment and maintenance, all stormwater management areas shall have stabilized side slopes no steeper than 4:1 (horizontal: vertical).
 - (1). For wet ponds the 4:1 slope shall be maintained to a depth of 2-feet below the SHWE elevation. The slopes shall be no greater than 2:1 (horizontal: vertical) thereafter. For sites with wide fluctuations in ground water levels particularly in the dry season, it is recommended that the 4:1 slope requirement be extended to at least 5-feet below the proposed SHWE in order to avoid steep exposed banks during the dry season and corresponding erosion.
 - (2). For purposes of public safety, exposed pond side slopes designed steeper than 4:1 will require protective measures to prevent accidental incursion into the retention or detention area.
 - (3). For dry ponds, shallow swales and channel, slopes proposed steeper than 4:1 (horizontal to vertical) will require approval by the Public Works Director and no adverse effect to safety and erosion will need to be demonstrated.
- J. Lakes and Ponds.
 - (1). The requirements of this Section shall apply to any man-made lake, pond or similar water body accessory to a site development or infrastructure plan. This Section does not include ornamental ponds fountains, waterfalls, or other similar accessories under 50 SF in total area and less than 2-feet in depth, typically used as an embellishment to landscape.
 - (2). Maximum excavation depth. Excavation permitted under this Section shall not exceed 12-feet in depth. Excavation depth may be permitted deeper than 12-feet if soil boring data is provided that shows no confining layers and excavation does not penetrate existing aquifers.
 - (3). Setbacks for excavation site. Setbacks from street a right-of-way or easement shall be a minimum of 50-feet and a minimum of 50-feet from a private property line. All required excavation setbacks shall be measured from the highest level on the excavated bank.
 - (4). Excavation banks/slopes. The design of shorelines of lakes and ponds shall be sinuous rather than straight whenever practicable. The banks for all excavations permitted under this Section shall be sloped

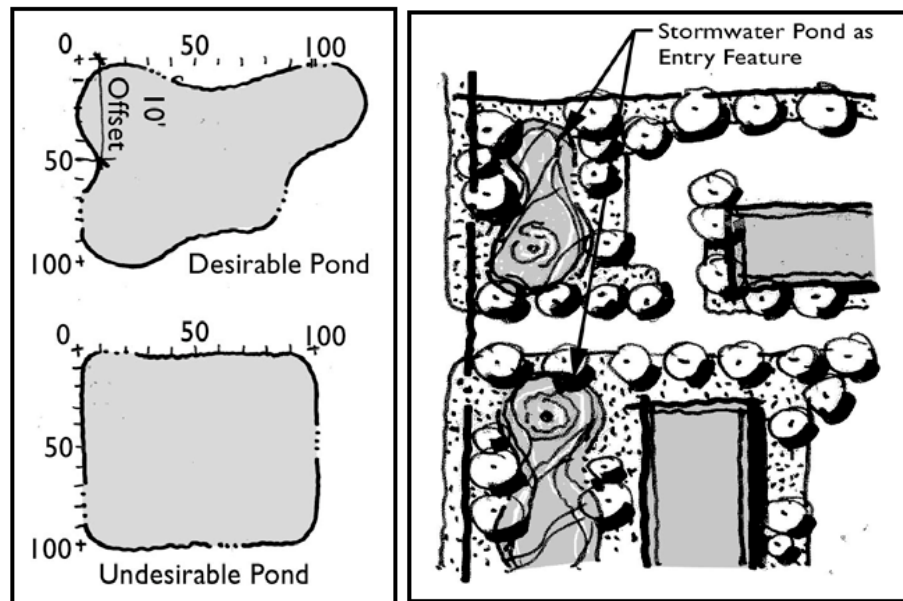
at a ratio not greater than four (4) horizontal to one (1) vertical out to a depth of 2-feet below the normal water elevation. The slopes shall be no greater than two (2) horizontal to one (1) vertical thereafter.

(5). Ponds should be sized to provide attenuation and treatment of stormwater per this section.

(6). If a fire hydrant is not available within 500-feet of the building structure, a dry hydrant connection is required if practicable, with a wet pond construction to allow emergency service vehicles to quickly connect to the pond water and provide fire protection.

(7). Dredging, clearing of vegetation, deepening, widening, straightening, stabilizing, or otherwise altering natural surface waters shall be prohibited unless the activity complies with the regulations set forth in Chapters 4 and 6 of this ULDC. Natural surface waters shall not be used as sediment traps during or after development.

K. For aesthetic reasons and to increase shoreline habitat, the shoreline of retention and detention areas shall be sinuous rather than straight where practical. When the topography supports placement of stormwater facilities (ponds and/or depressions) as entry features, they shall be designed and utilized as site amenities along and street frontages or incorporated within buffers between incompatible uses.



L. Water reuse and conservation shall, to the maximum extent practicable, be achieved by incorporating the stormwater management system into irrigation systems serving the development. The design plans for the stormwater reuse systems shall be submitted and all necessary SWFMWD permits obtained. The development will have to show just cause of why the stormwater management system is not used for irrigation.

M. A 6-foot low maintenance vegetated buffer zone is recommended to prevent erosion and provide water quality treatment along the shores, banks, or edges of man-made surface waters. The required vegetated buffer around a natural wetland is specified under [Chapter 6, Article VIII., Section 6.9.5.](#) of this ULDC

N. In phased developments, the stormwater management system for each integrated stage of completion shall be capable of functioning independently. A phasing plan shall be submitted for approval.

- O. All retention and detention facilities, except natural water bodies used for this purpose, shall be accessible for maintenance from streets or public rights-of-way or easements.
- P. Stormwater management systems shall not be located in a 100-year floodplain except as approved by the Public Works Director and SWFWMD. Any loss of floodplain volume resulting from development within the 100-year floodplain shall be compensated. The method and extent of floodplain compensation requires the approval of the Public Works Director and SWFWMD.
- Q. Design requirements with respect to floodplain encroachment and floodplain compensation.
 - (1). If the proposed development encroaches into the 100-year floodplain, then floodplain compensation shall be provided per SWFWMD criteria.
 - (2). The equivalent excavation method of floodplain compensation is the preferred method of floodplain compensation. Supporting calculations shall be submitted to the City for review. The footprint area of floodplain impact and floodplain compensation provided shall be clearly shown on the plans, together with representative cross sections. Detailed floodplain impact and compensation volume calculations shall be provided.
 - (3). Other methods of floodplain compensation that are acceptable to SWFWMD will be acceptable to the City also. In lieu of the equivalent excavation method of floodplain compensation, the Big Slough Watershed hydraulic model that is considered by SWFWMD as the most appropriate information available may be used with the proposed development, to demonstrate no adverse impacts on-site or off-site for the 100-year design storm. The analysis using the Big Slough Watershed hydraulic model must show no significant increase in off-site stages. As the Big Slough Watershed hydraulic model is a very detailed and extensive model, to ensure a fair and reasonable analysis, the developer must pay the fees specified in the Fee Ordinance as adopted by the City Commission, in order for the City to retain a consultant to perform this hydraulic analysis using the Big Slough Watershed hydraulic model. Selection of the consultant will be mutually agreeable to both the City and the Developer.
- R. Stormwater discharge facilities which directly discharge to the Myakkahatchee Creek shall include an additional level of treatment equal to 50% of the treatment criteria specified herein.
- S. Drainage plans shall provide that stormwater be conveyed to a positive outfall. Discharge points and flow rates must match between the pre-development and post-development conditions.
- T. A littoral zone planting plan shall be provided showing the proposed location(s) of the littoral zone(s), plant types, spacing of plantings and a typical pond cross section showing the littoral zone.
 - (1). The size of the littoral zone shall follow the criteria as required by the SWFWMD.
 - (2). The depth of the water between the seasonal high-water elevation (SHWE) of the pond and the littoral shelf shall typically be 2-feet. A maximum 3-feet of water depth can be allowed provided littoral zone plants are proposed that can survive at this water depth.
 - (3). The littoral zone shall be concentrated near the outfall of each pond. Surface water run-off shall be directed to the deep pool of the pond and not into the littoral zone in order to avoid short circuiting the treatment capacity provided by the pond.

- (4). The littoral zone shall be planted with aquatic plants species. Native plant species are encouraged. Aquatic plants that are prohibited under the Florida Department of Environment Protection Chapter 62C-52 will not be allowed. In particularly, the invasive species e.g. cattails (*Typha* spp. 1) shall not be planted or allowed to grow in the littoral zone or on the periphery of the pond.
 - (5). Centers of vegetation shall be no farther apart than 3-feet for herbaceous individual plants or clumps, or 5-feet for floating-leaved species.
 - (6). Supplemental planting will be required on an annual basis if survival falls below 85% or if coverage is less than 85%.
 - (7). Required littoral zone vegetation shall be maintained in perpetuity by a designated responsible entity or the owner of the property. Invasive plant species shall be removed from the pond as part of routine pond maintenance.
 - (8). With approval from SWFWMD, overgrowth of littoral zone plants maybe be trimmed but all trimmings and decaying vegetation must be removed from the pond and not allowed to accumulate in the pond.
- U. For a wet detention pond, an aeration device shall be used in the deep pool area to increase the oxygen content of the water to improve water quality treatment. The aeration capacity of the device shall be sufficient to avoid anoxic (oxygen depleted) conditions in the pond. Anoxic conditions may result in buildup of algae, turbidity, scum, and foul smells from the pond and even fish kills. This oxygen depleted water when flushed in the City's canals and Myakkahatchee Creek system, will deteriorate the quality of the City's potable water sources and can cause downstream detrimental environmental effects.
- V. If the wet detention pond is located in an area that is not visible to the public or visitors to the site, a bubbler aerator or mixer can be used.
- (1). All other wet detention ponds shall have a fountain or waterfall type of water feature to improve water quality treatment and provide an aesthetic appeal. The aeration device shall have a timer to ensure compliance with State and City water preservation requirements.
 - (2). On a case-by-case basis, the aeration device requirement may be waived if approved by the Public Works Director.
- W. General requirements for drainage culvert pipe construction.
- (1). No certificate of occupancy or other required final approval for any development may be issued until an appropriate culvert has been installed in accordance with City standards.
 - (2). No person shall construct or install a culvert within the right-of-way or easement of the City without a currently valid culvert permit. The applicant shall provide the proposed length and material of the pipe with the permit application.
 - (3). Specifications for culvert pipes shall be according to the requirements under Section A.1.1., A.1.1.3.
- X. Sustainable Developments and Low Impact Development Design. In order to protect the limited, valuable natural resources within the City, developments must proceed in a sustainable manner. Sustainable measures such as construction to Florida Green Building Standards, LEED Certification and use of Low Impact Development (LID) designs are encouraged. The design engineer must demonstrate in the

stormwater design, that LID practices are incorporated to the maximum extent practicable. Examples of LID design practices are to minimize impervious areas, and encourage the use of pervious pavement, green roofs, rain cisterns, reuse of stormwater for irrigation, direct runoff to bioretention/biotreatment vegetated swale areas prior to discharge stormwater pond, Florida Friendly native landscaping, and other surface water quality improvement controls and devices.

- Y. Treatment trains incorporating LID design shall be practiced to achieve pollutant load reduction in a developed site in accordance with the Statewide Stormwater Treatment Rule when adopted by SWFWMD and FDEP.

Section A.1.4. Solid Waste Containment

All commercial dumpsters/compactors must be placed inside of a corral. Each applicant is required to submit a plan showing solid waste and recycling collection points to ensure that they meet the City of North Port Solid Waste guidelines.

Dumpster/Compactor Corral Specifications:

- Corral pad must be constructed of concrete 4-inches thick
- Corral pad must be inclined from front to back to allow water to run off (1-inch in 12-feet)

A concrete corral will enclose the dumpster/compactor pad, minimum 6-feet high on three sides, with a gate on the front.

The front gate must be a double gate, the width of the corral frontal area, minus required structural supports on the sides. Minimum gate opening is 20' x 10' x 6'

The front gates must not have a center gate support that would impede access to the dumpster/compactor. The gates must have some sort of latch mechanism to ensure the gates remain open during entry, dumping process and exit.

The back corral wall must have a sturdy, reliable backstop to prevent damage.

Compactor must have guide rails, rails with stops or island.

The most successful designs incorporate anchor or hurricane fence gates. The gate must be a material that is opaque or at least 75% opaque. Some designs employ a side gate(s) for easy tenant access. The side gate design avoids tenants having to open and close the heavier front gate doors. The front gate then is for the use of the solid waste crew to empty the dumpster.

Minimum Size. *Dumpster* corral minimum interior dimensions must be 20-feet wide by 10-feet deep allowing for both garbage and recycling dumpsters in the enclosure. That requires a minimum 20-feet respectively from any interior post or bumper to the closed gate. Tenants can then gain 360 degree access to the dumpster to fill it equally. Compactor minimum corral size will depend on the size of the unit.

Compactor Minimum Size			
	CORRAL SIZE		
Size of Unit (cubic yards)	Total Length	Width	Height
15	16'5"	9'	8'5"
20	18'11"	9'	8'5"
25	20'11"	9'	9'8"
30	22'5"	9'	9'8"

Plus 2 feet of clearance around a compacting unit.



Approach Specifications:

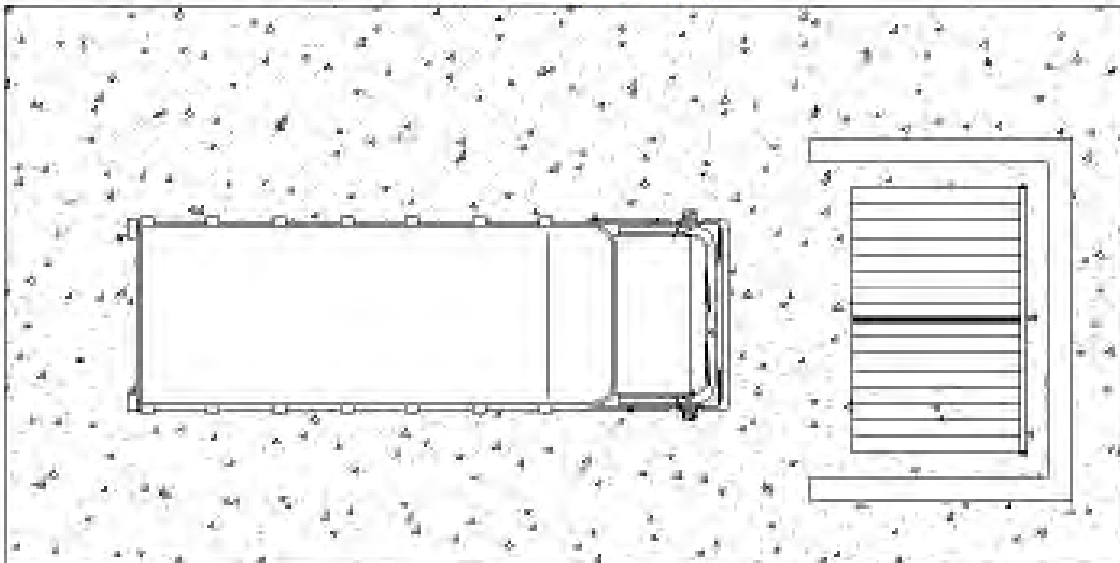
Asphalt/concrete driveways must be able to withstand trucks weighing up to 62,000 lbs gross vehicle weight. The approach elevation must be nearly level to allow alignment and meshing of the truck and the dumpster and straight for at least 50 feet.

Space in front of the corral must be sufficient to allow safe ingress and egress for the collection truck. Enclosure location must reduce or eliminate the need for the collection trucks to drive onto private property whenever possible. All collection truck access routes must have at least 18-foot vertical height drive clearance and 12 foot width clearance. Standard 209-inch wheel base, turning radius of 40 feet, curb to curb diameter is 83 feet.

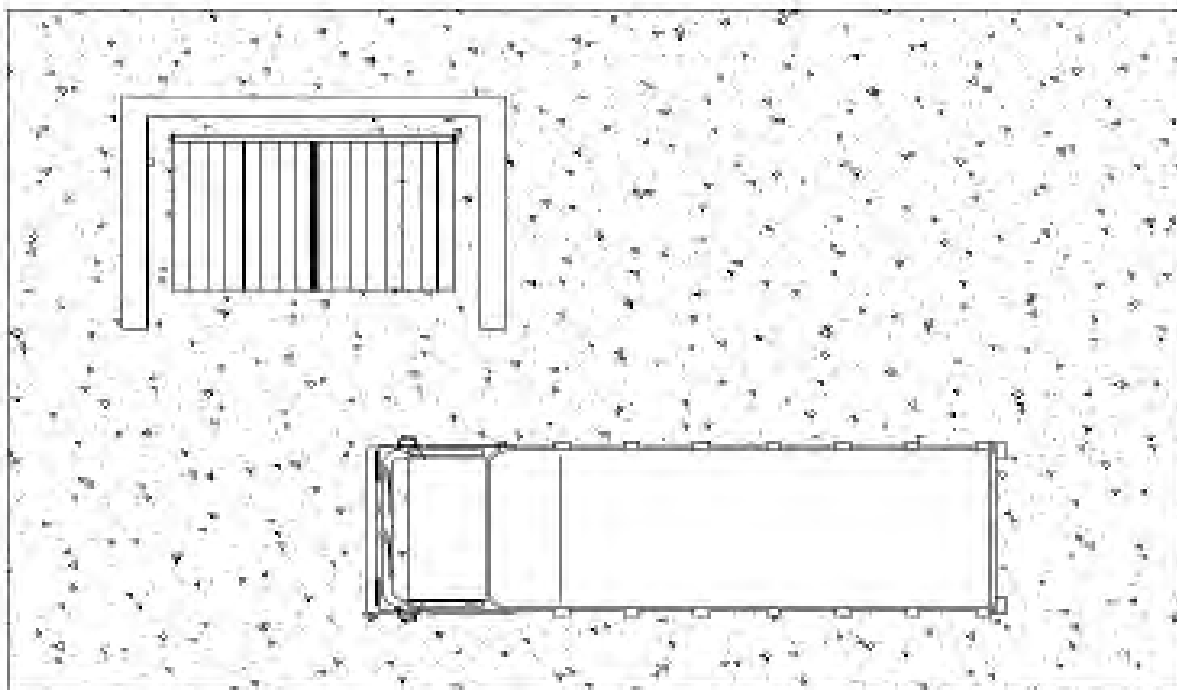
It is difficult and dangerous for a collection truck to back-up so backing up is limited to service of the container. A turnaround or separate exit that allows the truck to exit the site traveling forward once the container is serviced is required.

Opening/closing of gates and/or locking/unlocking of gates and lids is not included in the base service but performed at an additional cost.

Direct Access (Preferred)



Non-Direct Access (Not Preferred)



The Solid Waste Department reviews each application and reserves the right to modify the requirements herein or impose additional requirements in the interest of safety, aesthetics and the efficient operation of the department. Any help or questions please call Customer Service at 941-240-8050 Monday thru Friday 8 am to 5 pm.

Solid Waste Service Information:

- All commercial solid waste customers must sign a service agreement with the City of North Port Solid Waste Division prior to service commencement.
- The Solid Waste Division will determine the level of service based on number and type of businesses using collection point but at a minimum, collection is required at least once a week.
- Nothing else shall be placed in a corral except the solid waste collection containers.
- Recycling is mandatory within the city limits. All generators of recyclable materials and yard waste within the City must separate their recyclable materials and yard waste from all other solid waste prior to disposal. Solid waste containing recyclable materials or yard waste will not be collected by the city for disposal.