

CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS, FLORIDA

ORDINANCE NO. 17-08

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN, AS ADOPTED BY ORDINANCE NO. 02-16, AS AMENDED, CONSIDERING THE STATE MANDATED AMENDMENTS ON THE EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL REPORT; SO AS TO AMEND THE FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT, TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT, HOUSING ELEMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT, COASTAL/CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT ELEMENT, INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT, CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, MONITORING, UPDATING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES ELEMENT, PUBLIC SCHOOLS FACILITIES ELEMENT, AND DEFINITIONS; TO REVISE AND UPDATE THE EXISTING GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES, AND DATA AND ANALYSIS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANDATES SET FORTH IN CHAPTER 163, FLORIDA STATUTES; PROVIDING FOR TRANSMITTAL TO THE STATE LAND PLANNING AGENCY, PROVIDING A CONFLICTS CLAUSE AND SEVERABILITY CLAUSE, AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

WHEREAS, City Council of the City of Bonita Springs, Florida recognizes the need to plan for orderly growth and development; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, provides for amendments to adopted Comprehensive Plans; and

WHEREAS, the City of Bonita Springs Comprehensive Plan was adopted pursuant to Bonita Springs Ordinance No. 02-16, as amended, in accordance with the Local Government Comprehensive Planning Act; and

WHEREAS, the City has received and reviewed the proposed Amendments to the City's Comprehensive Plan, and said proposed amendments being reviewed by the City's Local Planning Agency at a duly advertised meeting on February 16, 2017, which determined such amendments to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and appropriate to the future land uses within the City; and

WHEREAS, City Council has agreed with the recommendations of the Local Planning Agency that the proposed amendments comply with the requirements of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, Part II, and that the proposed amendments are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and appropriate to the future land uses within the City; and

WHEREAS, City Council held a public hearing for the transmittal of the proposed amendments to the Department of Economic Opportunity on March 1, 2017; and

WHEREAS, the City has received and responded to the Objections, Recommendations, and Comments Report; and

WHEREAS, two (2) public hearings were held by City Council for adoption of this Ordinance on March 1, 2017 and June 7, 2017.

THE CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS HEREBY ORDAINS:

- SECTION 1.** The City of Bonita Springs, Florida hereby adopts amendments to its current Comprehensive Plan, which amendments consist of the pages which are identified as Exhibit "A", and which are incorporated into the current Comprehensive Plan. A copy of the Comprehensive Plan, as amended, is on file at City Hall in Bonita Springs, Florida, and will be available on Municode.
- SECTION 2.** The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit three (3) copies of the amendments of the current Comprehensive Plan to the State Land Planning Agency, along with one (1) copy to the South Florida Regional Planning Council; Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources; Florida Department of Transportation; and the South Florida Water Management District, the Lee County Community Development Department, and to any other unit of local government who has filed a written request for a copy, within ten (10) working days after adoption, in accordance with Section 163.3184(7), Florida Statutes.
- SECTION 3.** That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict are and the same are hereby repealed.
- SECTION 4.** That should any section or provision of this Ordinance or any portion thereof, any paragraph, sentence or word be declared by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Ordinance.
- SECTION 5.** The effective date of this plan amendment, if the amendment is not timely challenged, shall be 31 days after the Department of Economic Opportunity notifies the local government that the plan amendment package is complete. If timely challenged, this amendment shall become effective on the date the Department of Economic Opportunity or the Administration Commission enters a final order determining this adopted amendment to be in compliance. No development orders, development permits, or land uses dependent on this amendment may be issued or commence before it has become effective. If a final order of noncompliance is issued by the Administration Commission, this amendment may nevertheless be made

effective by adoption of a resolution affirming its effective status, a copy of which resolution shall be sent to the Department of Economic Opportunity.

DULY PASSED AND ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Bonita Springs, Lee County, Florida, this 7th day of June, 2017.

AUTHENTICATION:



Mayor



City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



City Attorney

Vote:

DeWitt	Aye	Quaremba	Aye
Forbes	Aye	Simmons	Aye
Gibson	Aye	Slachta	Aye
O'Flinn	Aye		

Date filed with City Clerk:

6/13/17

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN OF THE CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS FLORIDA

Republication 2007
Adopted December 25, 2002
Amended June 1, 2005
Amended December 6, 2006
Amended March 7, 2007



PREFACE

This Comprehensive Plan constitutes a republication of the Comprehensive Plan of the City of Bonita Springs, Florida, as published by the City of Bonita Springs. The original plan was adopted November 25, 2002, and published December 25, 2002. A modified plan was published March 5, 2003 to correct typographical and formatting errors, scrivener's errors, and to upgrade the quality of the graphics. Subsequent amendments were published on August 6, 2003, November 5, 2003, and October 6, 2005 to correct errors and to incorporate amendments to the text and maps.

Style and Format

The editor has matched the original style and format of the Comprehensive Plan as closely as possible, while maintaining the ability to incorporate future amendments in an efficient manner.

Numbering System

The numbering system used in this republication is the same system used in the original codification.

Tables

The reader may wish to use the Comprehensive Plan Comparative Table following the Comprehensive Plan, which lists the disposition of amendments to the Comprehensive Plan.

Looseleaf Supplements

A special feature of this Comprehensive Plan to which the attention of the user is especially directed is the looseleaf system of binding and supplemental servicing for the Comprehensive Plan. With this system, the Comprehensive Plan will be kept up-to-date periodically. Upon the final passage of amendatory ordinances, they will be properly edited and the appropriate page or pages affected will be reprinted. These new pages will be distributed to holders of copies of the Comprehensive Plan, with instructions for the manner of inserting the new pages and deleting the obsolete pages. Each such amendment, when incorporated into this Comprehensive Plan, may be cited as a part hereof.

The successful maintenance of this Comprehensive Plan will depend largely upon the holder of the volume. As revised sheets are received, it will then become the responsibility of the holder to have the amendments inserted according to the attached instructions. It is strongly recommended by the publishers

that all such amendments be inserted immediately upon receipt to avoid misplacing them and, in addition, that all deleted pages be saved and filed for historical reference purposes.

Acknowledgments The Comprehensive Plan of the City of Bonita Springs was initially prepared by Adley Brisson Engman, Planners and Economists Incorporated. Coordination was provided by LaRue Planning & Management Services, Inc.

The republication of this Comprehensive Plan was under direct supervision of Brian C. Taylor, Supplement Editor, and Aline L. True, Accuracy Management Coordinator, of the Municipal Code Corporation, Tallahassee, Florida. Credit is gratefully given to the other members of the publisher's staff for their sincere interest and able assistance throughout the project.

MUNICIPAL CODE CORPORATION

Tallahassee, Florida

INDEX OF ABBREVIATIONS

AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
ABM	Agency for Bay Management
AHC	Affordable Housing Corporation
AHP	Affordable Housing Program
ASR	Aquifer Storage & Recovery
BEBR	Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Univ. of Florida
BEMP	Best Environmental Management Practice
BSU	Bonita Springs Utilities
CCCL	Coastal Construction Control Line
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDP	Census Designated Place

CEMP	Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CHHA	Coastal High Hazard Area
CIP	Capital Improvements Program
COE	Corps of Engineers
CRA	Community Reinvestment Act
CWA	Clean Water Act
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection
DRGR	Density Reduction Groundwater Resource
DRI	Development of Regional Impact
E	Endangered
ERC	Equivalent Residential Connection
ERP	Environmental Resource Permitting
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDA	Florida Department of Agriculture
FDCA	Florida Department of Community Affairs
DEO	Florida Department of Economic Opportunity
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDNR	Florida Department of Natural Resources
FDOS	Florida Department of State

FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration
FFWCC	Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
FGCU	Florida Gulf Coast University
FHFC	Florida Housing Finance Corporation
FIHS	Federal Interstate Highway System
FLUCCS	Florida Land Use and Cover Classification System
FLUCFCS	Florida Land Use Cover and Forms Classification System
FLUM	Future Land Use Map
FPL	Florida Power & Light Co.
FS	Florida Statute
FSUTMS	Florida Standard Urban Transportation Modeling System
FWLS	U.S. Dept. of the Interior/Fish and Wildlife Service
GPD	Gallons per Day
GPM	Gallons per Minute
IPD	Industrial Planned Development
LCDOT	Lee County Department of Transportation
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credits
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy

LRTE	Long Range Transit Element
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSBU	Municipal Services Benefit Unit
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
MSSW	Management and Storage of Surface Water Permitting
MSTU	Municipal Services Taxing Unit
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NGVD	National Geodetic Vertical Datum
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OFW	Outstanding Florida Waters
PCPP	Petroleum Cleanup Participation Program
PD	Planned Development
PSC	Public Service Commission
SCL	Seaboard Coast Line Railroad
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District

SRPP	Strategic Regional Policy Plan
SSC	Species of Special Concern
SWFRPC	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council
SWM	Surface Water Management
T	Threatened
TCEA	Transportation Concurrency Exception Area
TFC-2	Zoning district allowing single-family and duplex dwellings on a 7,500 square foot lot
TPD	Tons per Day
UAW	Unaccounted for Water Loss
USDA/NRCS	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture/Natural Resource Conservation Service
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
WCIND	West Coast Inland Navigation District
WTE	Waste-to-Energy
WTP	Waste Treatment Plant

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

BONITA SPRINGS TOMORROW: THE VISION

There is great diversity in the backgrounds, ages, economic status, ethnic origins, and life styles of the citizens who live and work together while making Bonita Springs their home. Few of today's Bonita Springs residents were born here. The great majority made a deliberate and life altering choice to relocate here, in most cases because of very specific things they liked about the community when they came and, perhaps even more importantly, because of what they saw and hoped Bonita Springs would continue to be or would change into in the future. Such being the case, Bonita Springs is blessed with a very high percentage of citizens who hold strong and clear beliefs about what the future of our City should be.

Over the course of several public workshops and community visioning sessions, a broad cross-section of this diverse population was given the opportunity to share and support their individual points of view. Certain paramount themes emerged as having a strong majority support among the groups. On these important issues and goals for the future, personal differences of circumstance amongst the participants was not as significant a force as the commonality of what brought each of them to this uniquely pleasant location in the first place.

A very substantial majority of the citizens of today's Bonita Springs are in strong, basic agreement with regard to several important goals for the Bonita Springs of tomorrow.

Their vision and sentiment is that the future City of Bonita Springs should be:

1. A community of human scale, one in which we can afford to live and with which we can identify as individuals.
2. A community that actively practices its appreciation of the great natural environment that has been given to us and educates new arrivals and the young about the stewardship it requires. It should be a "green" City because of its protection of the natural systems, pristine beaches and greenways, through environmental consciousness, stringent pollution controls, and recycling. Bonita Springs should be a Florida leader in the area of municipal protection of the environment.
3. A "walkable" community that is pedestrian friendly, with interconnecting sidewalks, pathways, and publicly available transit systems accessing all neighborhoods. Vehicular traffic should move easily through a continuous, attractive street system with planted medians, featuring flowering indigenous landscape and strategically placed statuary. Welcoming features should clearly announce to travelers the location of the City limits. U. S. 41 and Bonita Beach Road should be beautiful commercial parkways to be enjoyed by Bonita Springs residents as well as those traveling through the City.
4. A community with outstanding parks and recreational facilities. Parks and natural resources should be easily accessed through a continuous system of safe, shaded walkways and bicycle paths which connect homes, shopping, and workplaces. Public access to vistas of the estuary, river, and creeks should be preserved and linear parks should wind through the natural and developed areas of the City.
5. A community with a "heart", a social center. The redevelopment of Old U. S. 41 into a vibrant "Old Town" hopefully will exceed all current expectations. The area, including Depot Park Square, can be a focus for both daytime and evening activity and a meeting place for families, teens, singles, and senior citizens. At this center of Bonita Spring's historic origin, there should be a unique mix of restaurants, retail shops and services, publicly sponsored activities, and entertainment, all complemented by the ambiance of the surrounding neighborhoods and the Imperial River.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: A balanced land use pattern that promotes a high quality of life and allows for a variety of land uses, densities and intensities and the preservation and stabilization of existing neighborhoods; encourages mixed use development; promotes an efficient transportation system; preserves the

natural environment and economic vitality of the community; and, is consistent with the availability of essential services.

Objective 1.1: Designate on the Future Land Use Map a full range of land use categories of varying density consistent with the natural and built-up environment and with existing and developing growth patterns, topography and soils conditions, and the availability of essential services. Development orders shall be issued by the City only for new development or redevelopment that is consistent with the Future Land Use Map and associated Future Land Use Designations set forth in the following policies.

Policy 1.1.1: Legal Effect - The density and intensity limits and land use restrictions described in the following land use categories are legally binding immediately upon adoption of this Comprehensive Plan. During the preparation of the Land Development Code that will fully implement this plan, conflicts may arise with previous regulations, development approvals or zoning districts. The Administrative Section following these Goals, Objectives and Policies describes how such conflicts will be resolved.

Policy 1.1.2: Density, Affordable Housing Density Bonus, and Wetlands Transfer of Density

- a. While each individual land use category may include a maximum allowable density for residential uses, the actual allowable density for any given property will be stated in the Land Development Code based on, but not necessarily limited to, consideration of the following factors:
 - 1. Compatibility with surrounding existing land uses and future land use patterns;
 - 2. Vehicular access and existing and planned roadway patterns;
 - 3. Availability of public services and facilities; and,
 - 4. Environmental considerations
- b. The City shall include in its Land Development Regulations a provision for a housing density bonus to encourage private developers to include housing for low and very low income families in their development projects. This provision shall be based on the following guidelines:
 - 1. The number of additional units resulting from the granting of bonus density shall not exceed the number of rental or owner-occupied housing units allocated specifically to low and very low income households within the project
 - (a) A low income household is defined as a household whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the countywide median as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD).
 - (b) A very low income household is defined as a household whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the countywide median as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD).
 - 2. The maximum bonus density, in excess of the maximum density otherwise allowable within the future land use category, available to a given project shall be as set forth in the following schedule:

Maximum Density Per Land Use And Maximum Density With Bonus Density

Land Use Category	Maximum Standard Density	Maximum Density With Bonus
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Estate Residential	.33 units/acre	.33 units/acre
Low Density Residential	1.3 units/acre	1.3 units/acre
Suburban Density Residential	3 units/acre	5 units/acre
Moderate Density Residential	5.8 units/acre	7 units/acre
Moderate Density Mix/PUD	6 units/acre	9 units/acre
Urban Fringe Community	2.54 to 2.77 units/acre	2.54 to 2.77 units/acre
Medium Density One & Two Family	11.6 units/acre	11.6 units/acre
Medium Density Residential-MF	6 units/acre	10 units/acre
High Density Residential-Multifamily	10 units/acre	15 units/acre
"Old 41" Town Center Mixed-Use Redevelopment¹	15 units/acre	20 units/acre
High Density Mixed Use	10 units/acre	15 units/acre

¹Bonus Density provisions in the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Area apply to areas designated (Townhouses), Medium Residential, Multi-Family Residential, Hospitality and Mixed Use on the Old 41 Corridor Redevelopment Master Plan Overlay, including the Imperial River Landing. (See policy 1.1.11.b)

3. The City may include a provision for a cash contribution to a housing trust fund dedicated to the provision of housing for low and very low income households in lieu of the allocation of on-site units to low and very low income households.
4. Any project for which a density bonus provision is applied must meet the following criteria:
 - (a) the resulting development does not have substantially increased intensities of land use along its perimeter unless it is adjacent to an existing or approved development of a similar intensity;
 - (b) the additional traffic will not be required to travel through areas with significantly lower densities before reaching the nearest collector or arterial road;
 - (c) existing and committed public facilities are not so overwhelmed that a density increase would be contrary to the overall public interest;
 - (d) there will be no decrease in required open space, buffering, landscaping and preservation areas or cause adverse impacts on surrounding land uses; and,

- (e) storm shelters or other appropriate mitigation is provided if the development is located within the Category 1 Storm Surge Area for a land-falling storm as defined by the most current Hurricane Storm Tide Atlas for Lee County prepared by the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council.
- c. Development in freshwater wetlands located in residential land use categories shall be limited to very low density residential uses and uses of a recreational, open space, or conservation nature that are compatible with wetland functions. The maximum density in freshwater wetlands identified on Figure 4, Evaluated Wetlands, in the Future Land Use Map Series shall be one unit per 20 acres, except:
1. One single-family residence will be permitted on lots meeting the single-family residence provision contained in the Administrative Section of the Future Land Use Element; and.
 2. Transfer of density provision - Owners of identified freshwater wetlands may transfer densities to contiguous uplands under common ownership as displayed in the following table at the maximum rate indicated. The table is cumulative in that the amounts shown are what is permitted under the land use, permitted with an affordable housing bonus and that permitted as a transfer the area receiving the density transfer will be, thereafter, compatible with existing or planned development on adjacent lands and not negatively impact sensitive upland habitats and species.

Density Transfer - Wetlands to Uplands Per Upland Acre (All Numbers Reflect Dwelling Units Per Acre)

Future Land Use Category	Standard Maximum Density	Maximum Additional Bonus Density	Maximum Additional Density With Transfer
Estate Residential	.33	0	0
Low Density Residential	1.3	0	0
Suburban Density Residential	3	0	0
Moderate Density Residential	5.8	0	0
Mod. Den. Res. PUD	3	3	0
Moderate Density Mix/PUD	6	3	1.5
Medium Density One & Two Family	11.6	0	0
Medium Density Residential-MF	6	4	2

Urban Fringe Community	2.54 to 2.77	0	0
High Density Residential-Multifamily	10	5	2.5
"Old 41" Town Center Mixed-Use Redevelopment	15	5	2.5
High Density Mixed Use	10	5	2.5
General Commercial, Interchange Commercial and Industrial	10	5	0

(Ord. No. 06-18, § 1, 12-6-06; Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.1.3: Height - While each individual land use category may include a maximum allowable height, the actual allowable height for any given property will be stated in the Land Development Code based on consideration of compatibility with surrounding existing land uses and future land use patterns.

Policy 1.1.4: Allowable Uses - The listing of appropriate land uses in each of the individual land use categories identifies those uses generally expected to be appropriate. However, other uses which are similar in character, intensity and impacts to those listed may also be deemed to be appropriate.

Policy 1.1.4.1 Estate Residential - Intended to accommodate a very rural style of single family living allowing for development at a maximum density of one unit for every three acres and approximately 0 acres of gross land area in the land use category; group homes and foster care facilities; public schools and other public, semi-public and recreational uses on a limited basis.

- a. Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single family homes on permanent foundation.
- b. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 35 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.1.5: Low Density Residential - Intended to accommodate and preserve semi-rural type single-family residential development at a maximum density of up to 1.3 dwelling units per gross acre and approximately 1.482 acres of gross land area in the land use category; group homes and foster care facilities; public schools and other public, semi-public and recreational uses on a limited basis.

- a. Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single-family homes on permanent foundations. Clustering shall be employed to avoid clearing and other development impacts on wetlands or rare and unique upland habitats.

- b. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 35 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.

Policy 1.1.6: Suburban Density Residential - Intended to accommodate and preserve single-family development at a maximum density of three dwelling units per acre; planned unit developments with single and multi-family units at a maximum density of 3 units per acre and approximately 0 acres of gross land area in the land use category; group homes and foster care facilities; public schools and other public, semi-public and recreational uses on a limited basis.

- a. Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single-family homes on permanent foundations.
- b. Maximum allowable height of all residential structures shall be 35 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.

Policy 1.1.7: Moderate Density Residential - Intended to accommodate and preserve single-family residential development at a maximum density of up to 5.8 dwelling units per gross acre and approximately 1.977 acres of gross land area in the land use category; planned unit developments at a maximum density of six units per acre; group homes and foster care facilities; public schools and other public, semi-public and recreational uses on a limited basis.

- a. Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single-family homes on permanent foundations.
- b. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 35 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.

Policy 1.1.8: Medium Density Residential - Intended to accommodate areas with a mix of single-family, duplex and town homes residential development at a maximum density of up to 11.6 dwelling units per gross acre and approximately 1.056 acres of gross land area in the land use category; group homes and foster care facilities; public schools and other public, semi-public and recreational uses on a limited basis.

- a. Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single-family and duplex structures on permanent foundations.
- b. As an alternative to a duplex structure, and in order to encourage dispersing affordable housing throughout the community, one accessory dwelling, such as a garage apartment or accessory apartment, may be located on a single lot occupied by one single-family structure, provided development of the lot remains within the maximum allowable density. Conditions on accessory dwelling units may be required within the Land Development Regulations to prevent over crowding and to ensure compatibility.
- c. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 55 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.

(Ord. No. 06-18, § 1, 12-6-06)

Policy 1.1.8.1: Medium Density Multi-Family Residential - Intended to accommodate multi-family, modular and manufactured housing, and existing mobile home and recreational vehicle parks up to a maximum density of 10 units per gross acre and approximately 1.341 acres of gross land area in the land use category; group homes and foster care facilities, public schools and other public, semi-public and recreational uses on a limited basis. This land use category is applied primarily to existing properties developed with multi-family or mobile home/recreational vehicle parks located within the Coastal High Hazard Area, or lands formerly afforded a land use designation of Urban Community in the Lee Plan, or properties adjacent to existing or planned major roadways.

- a. Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single-family and duplex structures, on permanent foundations, cluster housing, zero

lot line, townhouses, multi-family structures, and mobile homes or recreational vehicles in existing mobile home or recreational vehicle parks.

- b. Residential density shall be limited to not more than six units dwelling units per acre. If affordable housing is provided, residential density may be increased by up to four additional dwelling units per acre. This density range is consistent with the density previously afforded under the Urban Community land use designation in the Lee Plan.
- c. Commercial uses may be appropriate provided they are primarily intended to serve the residents of a mixed use project and are sensitive to nearby residential uses.
- d. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves, except that no new structures or modification of existing structures located on the islands west of the mainland may be constructed in excess of 35 feet in height.

Policy 1.1.9: High Density Residential - Intended to accommodate multi-family, modular and manufactured housing, and existing mobile home and recreational vehicle parks up to a maximum density of 15 units per gross acre and approximately 194 acres of gross land area in the land use category; group homes and foster care facilities, public schools and other public, semi-public and recreational uses on a limited basis.

- a. Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single-family and duplex structures on permanent foundations, cluster housing, zero lot line, townhouses, and multi-family structures.
- b. Residential density shall be limited to not more than 10 dwelling units per acre. In the case of multi-family, if affordable housing is provided, residential density may be increased by up to five additional dwelling units per acre.
- c. Commercial uses may be appropriate provided they are primarily intended to serve the residents of a mixed-use project and are sensitive to nearby residential uses.
- d. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves, except that no new structures or modification of existing structures located on the islands west of the mainland may be constructed in excess of 35 feet in height.

Policy 1.1.10: Moderate Density Mixed-Use/Planned Development - Intended to accommodate and provide continued flexibility of development within mixed use and residential planned developments of up to nine dwelling units per gross acre and approximately 8,671 acres of gross land area in the land use category; having been granted development orders prior to the adoption of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

- a. Appropriate uses within this category include the full range of residential uses; residential amenities such as private golf courses and other recreation facilities; limited commercial and light industrial uses; group homes and foster care facilities; schools and other public and semi-public uses.
- b. Residential density shall be limited to not more than six units per gross upland acre and one unit per 20 gross acres of wetland, except as otherwise provided for under Policy 1.1.2 relating to transfer of density from freshwater wetlands. If affordable housing is provided, residential density may be increased by up to three additional units per acre of upland area.
- c. In areas located within the Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA), density may not be increased beyond that already approved prior to the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan.
- d. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.
- e. Residential uses may comprise up to 100% of the acreage in a planned development.
- f. In mixed-use planned developments:

1. Residential uses shall comprise not less than 20% of the acreage;
2. The aggregate of commercial and light industrial uses shall comprise not more than 45% of the total acreage;
3. Light Industrial uses shall comprise not more than 20% of the total acreage;
4. Public and semi-public uses shall comprise not more than 65% of the total acreage; and
5. For properties of less than two (2) acres, residential uses may be combined at various proportions with commercial and non-residential uses.

Policy 1.1.10.1: Urban Fringe Community District. Intended to accommodate and provide flexibility for development in areas exhibiting substantial environmental resource protection lands combined with transitional urban characteristics. In order for land to be considered for this designation, land requested to be placed in this category shall be a minimum of 100 acres within the 1,165 acres of gross land area in the land use category. Development within this category would be allowed from 2.54 to 2.77 gross dwelling units per acre (3300—3600 dwelling units for 1299 gross acres). Land developed within this Urban Fringe Community District must adhere to the following innovative design and planning principles.

1. All new development within the Urban Fringe Community District shall be required to be zoned as a Planned Development.
2. Development within this Urban Fringe Community District will be required to cluster in order to minimize loss of native vegetation and wetland function. Developments within the Urban Fringe District are permitted to be clustered at higher than gross density as long as the gross density and maximum number of units are not exceeded for the total acreage within the Urban Fringe District. Significant natural systems, or wetlands which require preservation in order to comply with Local, State and Federal Permitting, shall be placed in the Resource Protection Future Land Use category and for purposes of the Urban Fringe Community District, shall be included in gross acreage for density calculations.
3. Development within the Urban Fringe Community District is encouraged to provide a mix of uses, including a mix of residential types, recreational amenities, civic spaces and convenience and commercial uses intended to serve residents and their guests in order to minimize trips outside the Urban Fringe Community District .
4. Development is encouraged to provide creative site designs, and clustering is required to provide for greater common open space and mixed-use development. The planning flexibility provided through the planned development process shall encourage and facilitate creative design techniques.
 - a. Residential Development. These areas shall include single and/or multiple family home site acreage, and shall include, but not be limited to, single-family attached and detached; duplexes and two-family units; and town homes and other multi-family dwelling types.
 - b. Non-residential Development. These areas will include vehicular and pedestrian ways, commercial and institutional areas, club houses and associated facilities, utility buildings, maintenance areas, tennis courts and associated non-residential uses.
 - c. Residential and Non-residential Development acreage may account for no more than 60% of the gross area within the Community Fringe District. Intensity/density standards for all uses within this category are set forth in the Intensity/Density Table below:

Percent Aggregate Land Use Mix Within the Mixed Use Future Land Use Map Category

Land Uses in Mixed Use	Minimum % Land Use Mix	Maximum % Land Use Mix	Maximum Density/Intensity
Residential	45%	58%	2.77 gross du/ac (3300—3600 du ¹)
Commercial/Non-residential ²	2%	15%	.35 FAR
Open Space	40%	53%	.25 FAR

¹Gross density pursuant to Policy 1.1.10.1

²Commercial uses, excluding recreational facilities (including, but not limited to, the clubhouse and ancillary facilities), will be limited to 5 total acres.

- d. Open Spaces. These areas will include preserved natural areas, buffers lakes, parks, golf courses, nature trails, retention areas, conservation areas, scenic resources, green belts, wetlands and associated areas and must account for a minimum of 40% of the Property within the Urban Fringe Community District. Golf course fairways will account for no more than fifty percent (50%) of the open space of the subject Urban Fringe Community District.
- e. The owners will employ management strategies in and around any golf course to address the potential for pesticide/chemical pollution of the groundwater and surface water receiving areas. The owners will comply with the goals of the Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary Program for Golf Courses. The management practices will include:
 - i. The use of slow release fertilizers and/or carefully managed fertilizer applications which are timed to ensure maximum root uptake and minimal surface water runoff or leaching to the groundwater;
 - ii. The practice of integrated pest management when seeking to control various pests, such as weeds, insects, and nematodes. The application of pesticides will involve only the purposeful and minimal application of pesticides, aimed only at identified targeted species. The regular widespread application of broad spectrum pesticides is not acceptable. The management program will minimize, to the extent possible, the use of pesticides, and will include the use of the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Services Soil Pesticide Interaction Guide to select pesticides that have a minimum potential for leaching or loss to due runoff depending on the site-specific soil conditions. Application of pesticides within 25 feet of any Corkscrew Regional Ecosystem Watershed, or other adjacent public preserve lands, is prohibited;
 - iii. The coordination of the application of pesticides with the irrigation practices (the timing and application rates of irrigation water) to reduce runoff and the leaching of any pesticides and nutrients;

- iv. The utilization of a golf course manager who is licensed by the State to use restricted pesticides and who will perform the required management functions. The golf course manager will be responsible for ensuring that the golf course fertilizers are selected and applied to minimize fertilizer runoff into the surface water and the leaching of those same fertilizers into the groundwater; and
- v. The storage, mixing and loading of fertilizer and pesticides will be designed to prevent/minimize the pollution of the natural environment.
- f. Any required perimeter buffer zones pursuant to Policy 1.1.10.1(5)(c)(iv) must be replanted with vegetation after construction. Revegetation must adhere to the following:
 - i. Seventy five percent of the total number of replanted trees used in buffers and landscaping must be indigenous, and fifty percent of the replanted shrubs must be indigenous;
 - ii. Plant material must conform to the standards for Florida Number 1 or better as given in Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants 1973, and Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants, Part II, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Tallahassee.
 - iii. Australian pine, cajeput, Brazilian pepper, downy rose myrtle, Cuban laurel, melaleuca, bishopwood, castor bean, common papaya, common snakeplant, day jessamine, hunters robe, queensland umbrella tree, trailing wedelia may not be used as part of the revegetation of the property after construction.
- g. The shorelines of any stormwater management lakes must be sinuous in configuration, and must be sloped or bermed. The littoral zones around the ponds must be planted with native wetland herbaceous plants, and trees or shrubs can be included within the herbaceous plants. At least four species must be planted. The minimum required number of plants will be one plant per linear foot of lake shoreline as measured at the control elevation water level. The littoral shelf should provide a feeding area for water dependent avian species.
- h. Height. Maximum allowable height for residential structures shall be 60 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.
- i. In order to minimize adverse impacts that construction may have on wildlife, natural environmental values, and water quality, the developer will institute appropriate measures such as full compaction of any fill material placed around newly installed structures. In addition, clubhouse(s), golf course maintenance building(s), vehicular service areas and amenity centers that include outdoor pools, tennis courts, etc., must be located a minimum of 350 feet from the boundaries of the Urban Fringe Community District that abut a conservation area. This restriction does not apply to residential buildings. Further, a conservation easement of 100 feet in length shall be placed over Zone 1, which is described in Policy 1.1.10.1.5(c)(v)(A), which is described in Policy 1.1.10.1.5(c)(vi)(A). The easement shall allow for landscaping, water management activities, passive recreational uses and other uses as set forth in Policy 1.1.10.1.5(c)(vi)(A).
- j. Because domestic animals can create conflicts with indigenous wildlife, no free-ranging domestic animals are permitted within the Urban Fringe Community District. All applicants for a local development order shall include a provision in their covenants and restrictions that prohibit free-ranging domestic animals. Such covenants and restrictions shall also address the implementation of a bear-proof garbage can program to minimize wildlife attractants.

5. All major Resource Protection areas over 20 acres in size shall be provided public vehicular access on non-gated roadways.
 - a. All naturally occurring wetlands, which have not been significantly degraded, must be designated as preserve areas and be subject to a conservation easement similar to that set forth in Section 704.06, Florida Statutes. Limited uses in preserve areas such as nature trails, bike paths, cart paths, boardwalks and the like will be allowed when permitted by appropriate State and Federal agencies. The use of wetland areas for water management, to the extent allowed by law, will not be precluded. Wetland areas being used as water management areas within the Urban Fringe Community District may be relocated if all approvals are obtained from appropriate local, State and Federal agencies and (2) where the affected wetland functions are replaced on property within the Urban Edge Fringe Community District.
 - b. Where feasible, open space areas will be designed so as to provide connections between wetlands, preserve areas, and buffers on property within the Urban Fringe Community District. The design of these open spaces areas will seek to provide areas which will be integrated with on-site and adjacent preserve properties so as to enhance habitat for small mammals and wading birds. Golf courses, when constructed and maintained in compliance with this paragraph will be considered to be functional open space to the extent set forth above.
 - c. The design of functional open space areas must incorporate the following design features:
 - i. A surface water management system that mimics the functions of the natural system, in accordance with the following:
 - A. All development proposals within the Urban Fringe Community District must recognize areas where soils, vegetation, hydrogeology, topography, and other factors indicate that water flows or ponds; and require that these areas be utilized to the maximum extent possible, without significant structural alteration, for on-site stormwater management; and require that these areas be integrated into area-wide coordinated stormwater management schemes.
 - B. Where no natural features of flow or ponding exist on a site within the Urban Fringe Community District, the City will require that water management structures be designed and constructed in such a manner as to mimic the functions of natural systems. Special engineering and design standards for such structures will be incorporated into revised development regulations.
 - C. Within the Urban Fringe Community District where traditional drainage structures exist (ditches, canals, dikes, etc.), the City may permit their continued existence and maintenance, but will discourage their expansion or extension.
 - D. Where feasible within future urban areas, surface water management plans are encouraged that mimic the functions of natural systems, notwithstanding the type or intensity of development permitted.
 - E. The South Florida Water Management District must review any Development to ensure that adequate provision is made for a flowway through the proposed Urban Fringe Community District. Any changes to any ACOE or Environmental Resource Permit in effect at the time of the adoption of this Plan Amendment must ensure adequate provision for the transport of off-site flows through the property to the south, and shall address the creation of wading bird habitat.

- F. The policies above (1.1.10.1.5(c)(i)) are not intended to prohibit any permissible surface water management solution that is consistent with good engineering practices and adopted environmental criteria.
- ii. Any Australian pine, cajuput, Brazilian pepper, downy rose myrtle, Cuban laurel, melaleuca, bishopwood, castor bean, common papaya, common snakeplant, day jessamine, hunters robe, queensland umbrella tree, trailing wedelia existing on the site at the time of the issuance of a development order must be removed.
 - iii. The vegetation that surrounds, or is within the open space areas should have the capacity to provide habitat for a diversity of wild life.
 - iv. For any area that drains to the Imperial River Basin, a surface water management system that is consistent with the Kehl Canal/Imperial River Basin study prepared by Agnoli, Barber & Brundage dated 1995 for the SFWMD.
 - v. Uses including, but not limited to, picnic areas, trails, benches, boardwalks, golf courses, water management systems, biking/jogging/equestrian trails, vita courses, bird viewing blinds/tower and interpretative facilities will be permitted within functional open areas.
 - vi. All development must incorporate buffers to protect adjacent natural areas from the impacts of development. The purpose of the buffer is the protect natural resources from the activities and impacts of development on property within the Urban Fringe Community District. The buffers shall be established in Zones according to the following:
 - A. *Zone 1* will be a minimum of 100 feet wide and will extend completely along all portions of the eastern and southern boundary of the Urban Fringe Community District. These are the areas of the Urban Fringe Community District which are adjacent to the Collier County Line. The buffer will consist of selected native upland forest plant species such as south Florida slash pine, live oak, laurel oak, and saw palmetto. Selected species will be tolerant of drought conditions, and will not require fertilizers and pesticides to promote growth and survival. Exotic plant species will be controlled by the periodic application of herbicides and mechanical removal. Wetland forest species will be used in situations where wetland functions remain on the Urban Fringe Community District and where soil and moisture conditions are suitable.

Zone 1 will incorporate the existing water management reservoirs which are located along the southern boundaries of the Urban Fringe Community District. These reservoirs will not require additional buffering. There will be no structures erected in *Zone 1*, however, passive recreation such as hiking, bird watching and nature study will be permitted. Construction of lakes in *Zone 1* will be allowed. Existing berms and ditches will be allowed to remain in *Zone 1*.
 - B. *Zone 2* will be adjacent to *Zone 1* and will encompass an area that is at least 50 feet wide. This area will be free of lights and other structures such as fences, pools and sheds. The permanent placement of generators, pumps, and other fixed motors will be prohibited. Homesites may extend into *Zone 2*, but no portion of the residence itself may extend into this zone. If residential lots are incorporated into this zone, those portions of yard acreage will be planted and maintained in a fashion similar to that proposed for Buffer *Zone 1*. Passive recreation such as hiking, jogging, biking, and walking will be allowed along designated

trails and boardwalk system. Golf courses and lakes may extend into this zone, but may not incorporate lights or structures other than drainage structures and cart paths. All golf course acreage in Zone 2 will be free of lights and structures and the use of golf carts will be permitted. If water, sewer or electrical lines are placed in Zone 2 they must be buried.

- C. Zone 3 will be parallel to Zone 2 and will consist of residences and other infrastructure development in a 100-foot wide band. Exterior lighting in this zone may not project toward adjacent preserve land. Measures such as directional lighting, reduced-height light supports and other light abatement technology will be used.
6. Land areas amended to the Urban Fringe Community District will be tracked by the City of Bonita Springs to address the following for all property within the Urban Fringe Community District:
 - i. maximum number of dwelling units,
 - ii. maximum square footage of commercial,
 - iii. locations of public sites, and
 - iv. maximum amounts of non-public recreational uses to be provided.
 - a. Every development within the Urban Fringe Community District shall enter into a Developer's Agreement with the City of Bonita Springs prior to issuance of a Development Order, in accordance with §163.3220-3243, Florida Statutes or by any other mutually agreed upon legal instrument. The intent of the Developer's Agreement or appropriate legal instrument is to identify timing, density for the project, etc. to ensure that development matches the information tracked by the City.
 - b. The Developer's Agreement or appropriate legal instrument will require an annual review in accordance with §163.3220-3243.
 - c. The Developer's Agreement or appropriate legal instrument will inform subsequent purchasers (excluding single lots not being subdivided) who will adhere to the requirements contained within the Developer's Agreement or appropriate legal instrument.
 7. As individual zonings to RPD are submitted to the City they shall include as a minimum the following information:
 - a. A showing of the amount of units as a part of the maximum approved for the parent parcel.
 - b. A Traffic Analysis submitted in accordance with the City's TIS requirements verifying that adequate capacity currently exists or will exist prior to the issuance of any Certificates of Occupancy.
 8. Any lands included or amended into the Urban Fringe Community District category must demonstrate the non-existence of urban sprawl by:
 - a. Submitting a fiscal impact study demonstrating a net fiscal benefit to the City.
 - b. Directing new growth to areas where public facilities exist, are planned within the City or County Five Year Capital Improvement Plan, or are committed to through a Developer Agreement, or otherwise assured to be funded by the appropriate agency.
 - c. Providing assurances through fiscal and other means that an amendment to the Urban Fringe Community District category will expedite any additionally needed

infrastructure improvements so as to not adversely impact the surrounding community outside this District.

d. Requiring all development to be connected to central water and sewer.

e. Assure that an amendment to the Urban Fringe Community District category meets the conditions outlined in F.S. 163.3162(4) for demonstrating the non-existence of urban sprawl, including assuring that land uses and intensities of use are consistent with the uses and intensities of use of the industrial, commercial, or residential areas that surround the parcel. Parcels larger than 640 acres must include appropriate new urbanism concepts such as those described in F.S. 163.3162(4).

Policy 1.1.10.2: Coconut Village: Intended to accommodate marine, retail, hotel and office uses designed to enhance and protect the public use of, and access to, the marina and waterfront areas of Estero Bay. Development of wet and dry slips, boat ramps and other marine related uses will provide access for public and private club members. This future land use category is applicable to areas along Estero Bay, and shall not be located on any barrier island. Proposed development within this and future land use category shall adhere to innovative design and planning principles that incorporate the protection of the natural resources of Estero Bay while providing the recreational and boating opportunities to the City of Bonita Springs.

- a. All new development within the Coconut Village category shall be required to be zoned planned development. All density, intensity, height and types of uses will be established during the planned development rezoning process.
- b. Appropriate uses within the Coconut Village future land use category include the following:
 - i. Marina and marine accessory uses. Marina uses shall not be solely for private use.
 - ii. Limited private club use as defined in planned development process may be allowed.
 - iii. Hotels/resorts and ancillary retail, cultural, and public and private recreational uses.
 - iv. Residential dwellings when incorporated into a resort complex.
- c. Development Standards:
 - i. Development shall be located to minimize loss of environmentally sensitive areas.
 - ii. Nonresidential uses shall be limited to a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.2.
 - iii. Residential uses with a resort character and lifestyle may be integrated into resort use and may share in resort amenities.
 - iv. Residential density shall be limited to not more than 6 dwelling units per acre within the approximately 17 acres of gross land area in the land use category.
 - v. Residential density calculations shall be considered for the gross project acreage regardless of other uses on the project.
- d. Height.
 - i. Buildings over 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves shall be limited to a locations that do not negatively impact adjacent property view corridors or neighborhood compatibility.
 - ii. Compatibility with surrounding buildings.
- e. Locations shall have access to a transportation network with adequate capacity and sufficient and navigable access to waters of Estero Bay.

- f. Coastal High Hazard. Impacts on sheltering and evacuation resulting from development/redevelopment activities within the CHHA shall be mitigated through cooperation and coordination with Lee County Emergency Management Operations at time of local development order. If the shelter and evacuation mitigation has been provided through the Development of Regional Impact process then no further mitigation is required at the time of local development order.

(Ord. No. 14-23, § 1, 10-15-14)

Policy 1.1.10.3: Annexed Areas: Areas that have been annexed, but have not been formally placed in a City of Bonita Springs Future Land Use category, will carry forward their existing or underlying unincorporated county future land use designation until such time that the City has formally adopted Objectives, Policies, or Strategies affecting the property.

Editor's note—

Ord. No. 14-23, § 1, adopted October 15, 2014, amended the Comprehensive Plan by adding a new policy to be numbered 1.1.11. In order to prevent the duplication of policy numbers, the new provisions have been designated as 1.1.10.2 at the discretion of the editor.

Policy 1.1.11: "Old 41" Town Center Mixed-Use Redevelopment Overlay Area: The City shall adopt the Old 41 Corridor Redevelopment Master Plan and re-designate the area previously known as the "Old 41" Town Center Mixed-Use Redevelopment Overlay Area to reflect the boundaries contained therein, which are generally located from Rosemary Drive to Bonita Beach Road between Tennessee Street/Williams Road and Dortch Avenue. Permitted uses are discussed herein and illustrated with specificity on the overlay map. This area is intended for mixed-use redevelopment as a residential, commercial, cultural and community, hospitality, industrial, recreational and governmental center focused around the aesthetic and recreational value of the Imperial River and supported by "walk-to-town" neighborhoods. The following guidelines shall apply to planning and development within this overlay area. This area shall hereinafter be known as the "Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Area."

- a. The permitted land uses in this Area are designated by the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Master Plan Overlay Map, which the City shall adopt as an amendment/overlay to its Future Land Use Map:
 - 1. Single Family Residential: Permitted uses include traditional single-family developments and accessory buildings, as well as any other uses permitted in Policy 1.1.5. Density may not exceed 5.8 units per acre.
 - 2. Medium Density Residential (Townhouses): Appropriate residential housing types include conventional and modular constructed single-family and duplex structures on permanent foundations, cluster and zero lot line development.
 - 3. Multi-Family Residential: intended to accommodate higher-density, multi-family housing and town homes, and to permit other uses permitted in Policy 1.1.8. Total density may not exceed 15 units per acre.
 - 4. Commercial. Commercial uses are permitted in accordance with the permitted uses in Policy 1.1.14 and as follows, according to the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Master Plan Overlay:
 - a. Commercial District 3a is intended for small to medium sized business, containing street frontage. The City shall implement urban design guidelines for the streetscape and building facades.
 - b. Commercial District 3b is the high-traffic Bonita Beach Road commercial corridor and is intended for higher intensity uses.

5. **Mixed-Use:** Mixed-use developments are intended to permit a mix of residential uses, not to exceed 20 units per acre, with commercial, light industrial and public and semi-public uses to provide live-work opportunities for residents within the area. Individual mixed-use buildings shall be limited to properties of two acres or more and shall only be approved as a planned development. Such uses shall accommodate retail or commercial uses and residential units in the same building. Determination of the appropriate land use types, densities and intensities shall be based upon compatibility with adjacent and surrounding properties; the need for transition between projects; and the ability to maintain established levels of service. The mix of uses shall be governed by the following guidelines:

USE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
Residential	35%	None
Commercial	None	65% of the overall intensity of the project.
Other Non-residential uses	None	35% of the overall intensity of the project.

6. **Public/Governmental:** Public uses are intended to congregate public facilities at the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Area and encourage pedestrian activity and establish the Town Center as a destination for local citizens. Permitted uses are in accordance with Policy 1.1.18
- a. The City will pursue development of a public library in the Town Center area by seeking funding through the Department of State Library Construction Grant program.
7. **Hospitality:** Intended to encourage the restoration and/or expansion of existing historic hotels and resorts for the purpose of providing hospitality services or residential development at a density not to exceed twenty (20) dwelling units per acre.
8. **Recreation:** Recreational uses are intended to provide an additional attraction to draw residents and visitors to the Town Center area, and to provide green space for the residents and to buffer the visual impact of the railroad right-of-way. Permitted uses in this category shall be in accordance with Policy 1.1.17.
9. **Industrial:** This is intended to provide commercial and industrial mixed use space, with the commercial uses fronting the street on Old 41 and hiding the industrial properties in the rear. Permitted uses shall include light industrial, warehousing, recreation, heavy commercial and public and semi-public uses.
- b. The following guidelines shall apply to the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Area:
1. **Density.** The uses within the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Master Plan are limited to the following residential densities:

Use	Density
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Single-family residential	5.8 du/ac
Medium Density Residential (Townhouses)	6 du/ac
Multi-family residential	10 du/ac
Commercial	
Mixed Use	15 du/ac
Hospitality	15 du/ac

2. Affordable Housing Bonus Density.

A. The City shall include in its Land Development Regulations a provision for a housing density bonus to encourage private developers to include housing for low and very low income families in their development projects. This provision shall be based on Policy 1.1.2.b.1, 3 and 4, as well as the following guidelines:

- i. Single family developments are not eligible for the density bonus.
- ii. Medium density developments (townhouses) are eligible for a density bonus of four (4) dwelling units per acre.
- iii. Other residential uses are eligible for a density bonus of five (5) dwelling units per acre.

B. In addition to the criteria set forth in Policy 1.1.2, the City shall provide density bonuses for developers who provide one or more of the following:

- i. Public river access.
- ii. Unique design solutions.
- iii. Contribution to the cost of proposed infrastructure or other improvements of the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Area.

4. To encourage mixed-use, when residential and commercial uses are contained within one building, the City may elect to exclude commercial square footage located on the first floor of the building when determining the number of residential units otherwise allowable.

5. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 65 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.

6. Nonresidential uses shall be limited to a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.2.

(Ord. No. 06-18, § 1, 12-6-06)

Policy 1.1.12: High Density Mixed-Use/Village - Intended to encourage the development of parcels under unified ownership in the form of planned developments with a mix of residential uses up to 15 units per acre within the approximately 317 acres of gross land

area in the land use category, together with commercial, light industrial and public and semi-public uses that will provide services to, and work-live opportunities for, residents within the project.

- a. Appropriate uses within this category include the full range of residential uses either freestanding or in combination with recreational amenities, limited commercial and light industrial uses developed in a manner sensitive to nearby residential uses, group homes and foster care facilities, schools and other public and semi-public uses.
- b. Residential density shall be limited to not more than 10 dwelling units per acre. If affordable housing is provided, residential density may be increased by up to five additional dwelling units per acre.
- c. Appropriate commercial uses include limited retail, service and office commercial provided they are primarily intended to serve and/or employ residents of the mixed-use project and the project is developed as a planned development. In mixed-use planned developments, commercial uses shall not exceed 10% and light industrial uses shall not exceed 5%, of the intensity of the entire project.
- d. To encourage mixed use, when residential and commercial uses are contained within one building, the City may elect to exclude commercial square footage located on the first floor of the building when determining the number of residential units otherwise allowable.
- e. Maximum allowable height of structures in this land use category shall be 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves, except that no new structures or modification of existing structures located on the islands west of the mainland may be constructed in excess of 35 feet in height.
- f. Nonresidential uses shall be limited to a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.2.

Policy 1.1.13: Neighborhood Convenience Node - Intended to accommodate locations for low intensity commercial concentrations serving nearby residential neighborhoods in order to relieve automobile traffic on the City's major roadways.

- a. Neighborhood convenience nodes may be appropriate within a planned residential development or at a freestanding location situated on, or with direct access to, an arterial or collector roadway.
- b. The location and development shall be designed primarily to meet the convenience commercial needs of those who are likely to travel more than one mile to reach existing commercial concentrations.
- c. The most appropriate uses include the following: convenience market without gas; laundry; dry cleaning; barber/beauty/nail salon; shoe repair; restaurant; medical, insurance, travel and real estate offices; and, similar uses intended to provide for nearby residents' everyday needs, as well as residential use above ground floor nonresidential use, and public and semi-public uses.
- d. The following limitations on intensity shall apply:
 - Maximum site area: 2 acres
 - Maximum FAR: 0.25
 - Maximum height: 2 stories
- e. No neighborhood convenience node shall be identified or approved by a Small Scale Development Activity Plan Amendment until such time as the implementing regulations, which may include requirements for a unified design, are incorporated into the adopted Land Development Code.

Policy 1.1.14: General Commercial - Intended to accommodate a wide range of commercial uses serving the general population of the City. This designation recognizes, but is not specifically limited to, properties that have been developed, have received development approval or have been zoned for commercial use prior to the adoption of the Comprehensive Plan.

- a. Appropriate uses include a wide range of commercial retail and service uses for residents and visitors; hotels/motels; offices; light industrial uses; schools; recreation; public and semi-public uses; multi-family uses up to 10 units per acre within the approximately 1,468 acres of gross land area in the land use category; and mixed residential and commercial use in planned developments.
- b. If affordable housing is provided, residential density may be increased by up to five additional units per acre.
- c. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves except that no new structures or modification of existing structures located on the islands west of the mainland may be constructed in excess of 35 feet in height.
- d. Nonresidential uses shall be limited to a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.2.

Policy 1.1.15: Interchange Commercial - Intended for uses that serve the traveling public such as automobile service/gas stations, hotel/motel, restaurants and gift shops; and a broad range of tourist-oriented, general commercial, light industrial, commercial office, and multi-family residential up to 10 dwelling units per acre within the approximately 385 acres of gross land area in the land use category.

- a. If affordable housing is provided, residential density may be increased by up to five additional dwelling units per acre.
- b. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.
- c. Nonresidential uses shall be limited to a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.2.

Policy 1.1.16: Industrial - Intended to primarily accommodate light industrial, research, warehousing and office uses.

- a. Appropriate uses include heavy commercial, light industrial, warehousing, recreation, public and semi-public uses, and mixed-use planned development with residential density limited to 10 dwelling units per acre within the approximately 463 acres of gross land area in the land use category.
- b. If affordable housing is provided, residential density may be increased by up to five additional dwelling units per acre.
- c. Accessory commercial uses serving employees within the complex may be allowed provided the commercial uses are integrated within the industrial complex and do not exceed 5% of the intensity of the entire project.
- d. Residential use shall be allowed only in mixed-use planned developments, and shall not exceed 20% of the intensity of the entire project
- e. Maximum allowable height of structures shall be 75 feet from the base flood elevation to the eaves.
- f. Nonresidential uses shall be limited to a maximum floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.2.

Policy 1.1.17: Recreation - Intended to recognize and accommodate existing public recreational facilities and private recreational facilities associated with, but located outside of, planned developments. Public and semi-public uses, excluding schools, are also considered appropriate within the approximately 672 acres of gross land area in this land use category.

Policy 1.1.18: Public and Semi-public - Intended to recognize existing locations of, and provide sites for, public and semi-public uses such as institutional or governmental buildings, schools, libraries, non-profit recreational facilities, and public and private utilities within the approximately 151 acres of gross land area in the land use category.

Policy 1.1.19: Conservation - Intended for uplands and wetlands that are owned and used for long-range conservation purposes within the approximately 257 acres of gross land area in the land use category. This category includes public lands required to be used for conservation purposes by some form of legal mechanism such as a statutory requirement, funding or grant conditions.

- a. Appropriate uses include wildlife preserves; wetland and upland mitigation areas and banks; natural resource based parks, their associated support facilities and services, and ancillary uses for environmental research and education; historic and cultural preservation; and water conservation lands such as aquifer recharge areas, flow ways, and potable water well fields.
- b. Uses in wetland conservation areas shall not adversely affect the ecological or hydrologic function of the wetlands.

Policy 1.1.20: Resource Protection - Intended to recognize the environmental sensitivity of sizeable, privately owned, vacant lands located outside of developed areas or approved planned developments and identified as wetlands using the Lee County GIS files.

- a. Appropriate uses are limited to residential use at a density of not greater than one unit per 20 gross acres and recreational uses within the approximately 1,904 acres of gross land area in the land use category. that will not adversely affect the ecological or hydrologic functions of the wetlands.
- b. Specific locations of wetlands or rare and unique upland habitats not so designated on the Future Land Use Map may still be subject to development limitations associated with provisions contained in other Goals, Objectives and Policies contained in this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.1.21: Density Reduction Groundwater Resource (DRGR) - Intended to recognize geographic areas that provide significant recharge to aquifer systems associated with existing potable water wellfields or future wellfield development. Land uses in these areas must be compatible with maintaining surface and groundwater levels at their historic levels. Allowable land uses are limited to conservation uses; agriculture; residential uses at a maximum density of one dwelling unit per 10 gross acres within the approximately 4,230 acres of gross land area in the land use category (approximate acreage includes annexed Lee County DRGR lands); public uses; non-profit recreational uses and essential services needed for the health safety and general welfare of the community such as lift stations, utility lines, equipment and appurtenances necessary for such systems to furnish adequate levels of service.

Policy 1.1.22: In order to minimize incompatibility when commercial, industrial or more intensive land uses share a common boundary with residential land uses, lower intensity uses shall be located adjacent to residential uses and the Land Development Code shall include provisions for buffering in the form of fences, walls, vegetation or spatial buffers to minimize the impacts upon the residential use.

Policy 1.1.23: The City shall study and develop incentives for commercial development to provide workplace housing; such as allowing major employers and hotels to achieve greater density/intensity if on-site affordable housing is provided for employees.

Policy 1.1.24: In order to limit further strip commercial development, new major roadways in the City will be protected from over-commercialization.

Policy 1.1.25: Within one year of adoption of the Comprehensive Plan the City will prepare Land Development Regulations which implement the Comprehensive Plan and which, at a minimum:

- a. Regulate the subdivision of land to promote compatibility among adjoining uses and reduce the potential for urban sprawl by encouraging infill and redevelopment.
- b. Regulate the use of land and water consistent with this Element by including provisions:
 1. for a range of zoning districts of varying intensities matched to purpose of each district.
 2. to encourage the location of lesser intensity nonresidential uses adjacent to residential uses;
 3. for spatial and/or vegetative buffers, walls or fences, or other appropriate measures that will ensure compatibility between residential uses and more intensive nonresidential uses, to ensure compatibility of adjacent land uses;
 4. to prevent overcrowding by limiting building and impervious coverage and requiring adequate open space.
- c. Protect environmentally sensitive lands, including wetlands and rare and unique upland habitat by including provisions that limit the development footprint, requiring development only under the Planned Development provisions of the Land Development Code, and requiring use of clustering and other innovative and appropriate development techniques which shift structures and infrastructure to nonsensitive areas.
- d. Illustrate the acceptable types, dimensions and locations of signs to identify businesses.
- e. Prevent or reduce damage from periodic flooding by limiting development within the 100-year floodplain, prohibiting new mobile home parks within the CHHA, and establishing a maximum impervious surface coverage for residential and nonresidential uses.
- f. Ensure safe and convenient on-site traffic flow and vehicle parking needs through provisions that limit curb cuts, promote shared parking, encourage parking located to the rear of buildings, and facilitate pedestrian and bicycle access.
- g. Include in the requirements for development approval, consideration of topography and soil conditions to ensure that adjoining properties are protected from stormwater impacts of adjacent development and that environmentally sensitive lands are protected from the impacts of development.

Policy 1.1.26: Rural Agriculture Overlay District: The Rural Agriculture Overlay District lies generally north of Shangri-la Road, east of Old US 41, south of the City's northern boundary, and west of Interstate 75, as depicted on Figure 11. The purpose of the Rural Agriculture Overlay District is to provide for agricultural uses in the identified rural residential areas of the City.

- a) This area has an existing land use pattern of larger lots with lower density residential development consisting of single family dwelling units, varying types of ancillary agricultural uses, and vacant residential lands. Densities and intensities in this area are not to exceed the future land use classification designation except for those lots of record being permitted through a minimum use determination.
- b) Agricultural uses as a principal use are allowed in this overlay district as a permitted use subject to the standards provided in the land development code.

(Ord. No. 12-15, § 1, 10-17-12)

Objective 1.2: The City shall take the following steps to eliminate blighting influences and foster redevelopment in the "Old 41" area:

- a. Develop urban design guidelines that characterize the human scale, sense of place, and levels and types of activities envisioned for the revitalized area.
- b. Develop incentives for creative mixed-use developments where appropriate.
- c. Develop provisions to encourage preservation and adaptive reuse of historic structures.
- d. Develop provisions to encourage renovations and compatible in-fill development.
- e. Develop provisions for the employment of traditional neighborhood design in redevelopment efforts.

Policy 1.2.1: This City shall enforce the regulations contained herein and in the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Master Plan.

Policy 1.2.2: The City will adopt the Standard Housing Code and ensure its vigorous enforcement, either through local effort or under an arrangement whereby the City reimburses Lee County.

Policy 1.2.3: The City will continue to coordinate with Lee County to pursue the designation of the Old U.S. 41 Corridor Redevelopment Area as a Community Redevelopment Area ("CRA").

Policy 1.2.4: Property known as Riverside Park (formally Whittle Property) legally described as HEITMANS BONITA SPRINGS PB6 PG24 ALL BLKS 1+A+ BLK 2 LTS 1+2+POR 3-5+POR LTS 13-17+18+24 DESC IN OR3361 PG 494 + VAC R/W is presently designated as General Commercial (Future Land Use) and is located in the Old 41 Redevelopment Area. This property consists of approximately 2.81 acres with approximately 66% of the acreage within the Coastal High Hazard Area. Properties designated as General Commercial can be developed at a maximum of 15 dwelling units per acre. Consistent with Plan Amendment Cycle 2006-1 this entire property will be redesignated to Recreation, thereby decreasing the density that was allowed within the Coastal High Hazard Area portion of the Old 41 Redevelopment Area by 28 units. These units may be transferred to the Imperial Landing property (a.k.a Bamboo Mobile Home Site) in the Old 41 Redevelopment Area.

(Ord. No. 06-18, § 1, 12-6-06)

Objective 1.3: Improve the visual and aesthetic appearance of the City through the development and implementation of urban design, architectural and landscape guidelines.

Policy 1.3.1: The City shall prepare an Urban Design/Community Design Element to be incorporated into the Plan. This Element would be intended to describe and depict how the various physical parts of the City will work together to create the special character and livability of the community as expressed in its Vision Statement.

Policy 1.3.2: The City shall consider adopting the recommendations contained in the Bonita Beach Road Corridor Study.

Policy 1.3.3: The City shall review all applications for development orders or building permits to ensure that they comply with the Land Development Code.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.4: Existing uses that are incompatible with the range, intensity and location of land uses identified on the City's Future Land Use Map shall be considered "inconsistent with the Plan" and allowed to continue but shall be reduced by attrition. No new uses shall be permitted that are inconsistent with the Future Land Use Map and land use restrictions associated with the individual land use categories.

Policy 1.4.1: Existing inconsistent uses shall be allowed to continue until voluntarily removed, but shall not be increased in size or intensity, and once voluntarily removed or abandoned shall not be reinstated.

Objective 1.5: Post-Disaster Redevelopment - Provide for the organized and healthy reconstruction of Bonita Springs after a major storm by showcasing successful local examples of flood-proofing, and by requiring redevelopment activities to meet stricter standards for flood- and wind-resistance.

Policy 1.5.1: Following a natural disaster, land may be redeveloped in accordance with the Future Land Use Map or, at the landowner's option, in accordance with the following "build-back" policy. This policy applies only where development is damaged by high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, fire, hurricane or other natural disasters, and allows for the following options:

- a. Buildings/development damaged less than 50% of their replacement cost (measured at the time of damage) may be rebuilt to their original condition, subject only to current building and life safety codes; however, this threshold is reduced to 20% for buildings previously damaged by flooding of \$50,000 or more under the National Flood Insurance Program.
- b. Buildings/development damaged more than 50% of their replacement cost may be rebuilt to their legally documented actual use, density, intensity, size, height, and style provided the new construction complies with:
 1. federal requirements for elevation above the 100-year flood level;
 2. any building code requirements for flood-proofing;
 3. current building and life safety codes;
 4. Coastal Construction Control Line requirements; and,
 5. any required zoning or other development regulations (other than use, density, intensity, size, height or style) except where compliance with such regulations would preclude reconstruction otherwise intended by this policy.
- c. Redevelopment of damaged property is not allowed for a more intense use or at a density higher than the original lawful density except where such higher density is permitted under this plan and the City's land development regulations.
- d. To further implement this policy, the City may establish blanket reductions in non-vital development regulations (e.g., buffering, open space requirements, etc.) to minimize the need for individual variances prior to reconstruction. The Land Development Code may also establish procedures to document actual uses, density, and intensities, and compliance with regulations in effect at the time of construction, through such means as photographs, diagrams, plans, affidavits, permits, appraisals, tax records, etc.

Objective 1.6: Pre-Disaster Buildback Policy - Owners of existing developments that exceed current density or height limits may also be permitted to replace it at up to the existing lawful density or intensity prior to a natural disaster. Landowners may request this option through the planned development rezoning process, which requires a public hearing and notification of adjacent property owners. The City will approve, modify, or deny such a request based on the conformance of the specific proposal with this Comprehensive Plan, including its land use and design policies, pedestrian orientation, and natural resource criteria.

Objective 1.7: To maintain, protect, and where feasible restore, the City's natural environment and resources, and to protect the City's historic resources.

Policy 1.7.1: In order to best protect ground water resources, by year-end 2004, the City shall have completed a study to identify the types and intensity of uses that should be allowed within the DRGR area, and to determine the most effective and appropriate techniques to ensure the maintenance of adequate quantity and quality of surface and groundwater resources. The study shall include, but shall not be limited to, evaluation of the following factors in the study area:

- a. Subsurface and surface water resources.
- b. Existing uses and those having received approval prior to the adoption of the City's Comprehensive Plan.
- c. Soils, wetlands, habitats and species and their quantity and quality.
- d. The Imperial River and its historical and present floodways and flow ways.
- e. Drainage and stormwater patterns and flooding.
- f. The long term water and wastewater supply and disposal needs and plans of Bonita Springs Utilities.
- g. Resource protection measures applicable and contained in the City's Comprehensive Plan and land development regulations.
- h. Allowable uses and their density and intensity.
- i. Existing and planned infrastructure in and affecting the area.
- j. SFWMD and County ownership in and projects affecting the area.
- k. Potential positive or negative effects of possible new land uses on the resource base(s) and new or amended best environmental management practices needed by the City to further its control.

Policy 1.7.2: Upon completion of the study referred to in Policy 1.7.1, the City shall amend its Comprehensive Plan to identify the uses considered most appropriate in the DRGR and the resource protection measures and practices necessary to ensure its continued viability.

Policy 1.7.3: The City shall establish a stream protection overlay zone to improve protection for the Imperial River, Oak Creek, Leitner Creek, and the Bayside drainage area of Little Hickory Island. The overlay zone shall require the use of Best Management Practices, as established in Objective 9.3 of the Conservation/Coastal Management Element, for new development and redevelopment and will target pollution control and water conservation education to existing residents. In the meantime, new development shall be required to ensure that the volume of stormwater runoff shall be no greater than that existing prior to development and that the quality of stormwater runoff shall be at least as good as that existing prior to development. Impacting these watersheds, new development will be required to adopt Best Management Practices approved by the City which will minimize runoff and reduce pollutants and are consistent with the Best Management Practices adopted by the City under Objective 9.3 of the Conservation/Coastal Management Element of this Comprehensive Plan, [reference Rules 62-4.242, 62-302, and 40E-4, F.A.C. and the South Florida Water Management District's *Basis of Review for ERP Applications.*]

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.7.4: The City shall consider establishment of a stream protection overlay zone for Spring Creek. In the meantime, new development shall be required to ensure that the volume of stormwater runoff shall be no greater than that existing prior to development and that the quality of stormwater runoff shall be at least as good as that existing prior to development. [reference Rules 62-4.242, 62-302, and 40E-4, F. A. C. and the South Florida Water Management District's *Basis of Review for ERP Applications.*]

Policy 1.7.5: During the preparation of its Land Development Regulations the City shall consider expanding regulations and permitting procedures related to wetland protection measures, including the following:

- a. The City's role in permitting related to that of the South Florida Water Management District, and the Corps of Engineers and the desirability and feasibility of increasing the City's role.

- b. Regulations the City could include in its Land Development Regulations to increase wetland protection consistent with the provisions of Sections 373.016, .023, and .414, Florida Statutes.

Policy 1.7.6: The City shall protect its environmentally critical areas by requiring the use of Planned Development in locations exhibiting characteristics of environmentally critical areas including: (1) Areas designated as Resource Protection on the Future Land Use Map; (2) other wetlands identified on the map of Evaluated Wetlands in the Future Land Use Map Series, and; (3) rare and unique upland habitats, including sand scrub, coastal scrub and pine flatwoods identified on the Vegetation and Habitats Map contained in the Conservation/Coastal Management Element, where these habitats can be categorized as mature due to the absence of severe impacts caused by logging, drainage and exotic infestation.

Developments shall incorporate clustering or other innovative and appropriate development techniques to avoid clearing and other impacts associated with the development footprint by shifting infrastructure and other structures to appropriate nonsensitive locations.

Policy 1.7.7: The City shall include in its Land Development Regulations a provision to allow transfer of density from wetlands to developable contiguous uplands under common ownership, provided the area receiving the density transfer will be, thereafter, compatible with existing or planned development on adjacent lands and not disrupt sensitive upland habitats.

Policy 1.7.8: The City shall continue to use the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources "Florida Master Site File" and Lee County's local register of historic places as the method of maintaining a record of local historically significant housing. Identification of other potential candidates for historical designation shall be accomplished in the following manner:

- a. Structures located within "Old Mainland Bonita Springs" for which applications for demolition, additions or renovations are submitted shall be reviewed by the City to determine whether or not the structure meets the criteria established by the Florida Department of State for inclusion in the Master Site File.
- b. If the Department of State's criteria are met, the City will nominate the structure for inclusion on the Master Site File and/or the National Register of Historic Places as applicable.

Policy 1.7.9: The City shall continue to protect its historic and prehistoric resources by reviewing the Planned Development provisions in its development code to ensure they include provisions that require new development to identify and preserve such resources.

Policy 1.7.10: The City shall take steps to ensure that its heritage of historically significant structures is preserved.

- a. Designating a City "Historic Preservation" Board to reinstate historic preservation within its municipal boundaries.
- b. Adopting a municipal Historic Preservation Ordinance.
- c. Becoming a "Certified Local Government" in order to provide access to relevant historical preservation funds.
- d. Cooperating with the Bonita Springs Historical Society and owners of designated historically significant housing to obtain funding, through the various programs operated by Lee County, for rehabilitation or restoration.
- e. Considering incentives to encourage the preservation of locally identified historic structures including provisions in its Land Development Regulations or through

mechanisms such as creative adaptive reuse, relocation of the structure, tax relief or tax abatement.

- f. Pursuing funding sources for historic preservation including state grants, federal grants, tax benefits, partnerships with local banks, and revolving funds.
- g. Providing for the preservation of historically significant structures when preparing Design Standards for the "Old 41" Corridor Redevelopment Master Plan of the City.
- h. Contracting for consultation, technical assistance, and on-going staff support for the City's historic preservation program when deemed necessary by City Council.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.7.11: Upon completion of the City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the City will begin a sign program to identify appropriate historic and prehistoric resources.

Objective 1.8: Ensure that population densities in the Coastal High Hazard Area are not increased beyond that allowed prior to the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.8.1: This Comprehensive Plan has used, and all future City Evaluation and Appraisal Reports Review (EAR) and updates required by 9 J-5 shall use, the Region's Hurricane Evacuation Plan for analysis purposes.

Policy 1.8.2: The City shall, upon receiving a request by the SWFRPC, provide the City's population and other needed City data necessary to update of the Region's Hurricane Evacuation Plan.

Policy 1.8.3: The City shall continue to meet or better the Region's 18-hour, and Lee County's 24-hour, goals for evacuation time.

Objective 1.9: Coordinate future land uses by encouraging the elimination or reduction of uses that are inconsistent with the Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy report recommendations.

Policy 1.9.1: The City shall continue to participate in the Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy Working Group.

Policy 1.9.2: The City shall continue to:

- a. Enforce its "Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance" to reduce flood hazards in all areas of special flood hazard.
- b. Seek cooperative funding for the retrofit, relocation or acquisition of the seven repetitive loss properties in the City.
- c. Support the South Florida Water Management District's efforts to increase the storage capacity for stormwater in the Imperial River and Spring Creek watersheds.
- d. Give high priority to projects that improve the ability of current drainage systems to convey or divert stormwater flooding from the Imperial River.
- e. Attempt to improve the City's Building Code Effectiveness Rating System to reduce homeowner policy rates for new construction.

Objective 1.10: Coordinate with any appropriate resource planning and management plan prepared pursuant to Chapter 380, F.S. and approved by the Governor and Cabinet.

Policy 1.10.1: Within one year of the approval by the Governor and Cabinet of a resource planning and management plan under Chapter 380, F.S., the City shall incorporate into its Land Development Regulations measures that will further the intent of the management plan.

Objective 1.11: Development orders and permits for new development or redevelopment shall be issued only if public facilities and services for potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and stormwater management are necessary to meet the City's adopted Level of Service (LOS)

standards are available concurrent with the impacts of the development. Development orders and permits for new development or redevelopment that do not meet the adopted LOS standards for transportation, parks, and schools facilities and services will be issued provided the project meets the concurrency requirements as outlined in the Capital Improvements Element of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.11.1: In order to ensure the availability of public facilities and services necessary to support development concurrent with its impacts, prior to the issuance of a development order or permit, the City shall make and record determinations that there is adequate capacity to meet the following Levels of Service (LOS) standards:

- a. **Potable Water Facilities:** Within certified, franchised or designated service areas an available supply, treatment and delivery of 250 gallons per day per equivalent residential connection (ERC) and delivery of potable water at a minimum pressure of 40 pounds per square inch (psi) at the meter anywhere in the system.
- b. **Sanitary Sewer Facilities:** Within certified, franchised or designated service areas an available capacity to treat and dispose of a volume of wastewater equal to 200 gallons per day per equivalent residential connection (ERC), except that facilities serving only mobile home residential structures shall have a capacity of 150 gallons per day and facilities serving only travel trailer residential structures shall have a capacity of 120 gallons per day.
- c. **Facilities for Disposal of Solid Waste:** The minimum acceptable level of service standard for availability of solid waste disposal facilities shall be 7 pounds per capita per day.
- d. **Stormwater Management Facilities:**
 1. **Existing Infrastructure/Interim Standard**

During a 3-day storm event (rainfall) accumulation of 13.7 inches or less (3-day, 100 year storm as defined by SFWMD), one lane of evacuation routes should remain passable (defined as less than 6 inches of standing water over the crown). Emergency shelters and essential services should not be flooded.

During a 3-day rainfall accumulation of 11.7 inches or less (3-day, 25-year storm as defined by SFWMD), all lanes of evacuation routes should remain passable. Emergency shelters and essential services should not be flooded.

During coastal flooding of up to 4.0 feet above mean sea level, all lanes of evacuation routes should remain passable. Emergency shelters should not be flooded.
 2. **Regulations of Private and Public Development.** The quality of water to be discharged from new surface water management systems is, and shall remain, subject to state and regional permitting programs that determine compliance with state water quality standards. Stormwater management systems in new private and public developments (excluding improvements to existing roads) shall be designed to SFWMD standards (to detain or retain excess stormwater to match the predevelopment discharge rate for the 25-year, 3-day storm). Stormwater discharges from development must meet relevant water quality and surface water management standards as set forth in Chapters 62-4, 62-40 and 62-302, and the rule 40E-4, F.A.C. New developments shall be designed to avoid increased flooding of surrounding areas.
- e. **Parks and Recreation Facilities:**
 1. **Regional Parks:** 6 acres per 1,000 resident and seasonal population.
 2. **Community Parks:** 1 acre per 1,000 resident and seasonal population.

- f. **Roadway Facilities:** The minimum acceptable peak hour/peak season/peak direction roadway levels of service shall be as follows:

I-75	D
Freeways (non FHHS)	D
Arterials*	E
Collectors*	E
Local roads	D
*Applies to both major and minor arterial/collector	

- g. The project will not increase the time necessary to evacuate the City, in the event of a hurricane, to greater than 18 hours; or,
- h. The development order or permit is specifically conditioned on the availability of the necessary facilities and services for each of the above and that said facilities are authorized when the project is authorized.

(Ord. No. 09-01, § 1, 2-18-09; Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.12: Designate sites that will allow for environmentally safe disposal of dredge spoil.

Policy 1.12.1: The City will consult with Lee County, the WCIND and appropriate agencies on a case-by-case basis to establish criteria for selection of environmentally safe and economically practical sites for dredge disposal.

Policy 1.12.2: In the interim, the City will continue to contract with Lee County and the WCIND for dredge disposal.

Objective 1.13: To coordinate the location of new and expanded sites for public educational facilities in accordance with 235.193, F.S. and 163.3177(6)(a)(3)(d), F.S. and to maintain and enhance joint planning processes and procedures for coordination and development of public school facilities concurrent with residential development and other services.

Policy 1.13.1: The City shall support and facilitate coordination with the Lee County School District for the location and development of public education facilities.

Policy 1.13.2: The City shall coordinate with School District staff in the siting of school facilities so that their locations are consistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.13.3: Public educational facilities shall be an allowable use within the following land use categories: Low Density Residential, Moderate Density Residential, Medium Density Residential, High Density Residential, High Density Mixed-Use/Village, Moderate Density Mixed Use/Planned Developments, General Commercial, "Old 41" Mixed-Use Redevelopment, and Public and Semi-Public.

Policy 1.13.4: The City shall ensure that sufficient land is available proximate to urban residential areas, and within the land use categories in which public schools are allowed, to meet the projected need for public schools in coordination with the Lee County School Board.

Policy 1.13.5: The City shall, to the extent possible, endeavor to seek to collocate schools with public facilities such as parks, libraries and community centers.

Policy 1.13.6: The City shall participate in discussions with both the Lee County and Collier County School Boards to determine how to most effectively and efficiently serve the educational needs of the residents of Bonita Springs.

Objective 1.14: The City shall discourage the proliferation of urban sprawl by maintaining or increasing densities, consistent with flood hazard considerations, between Old U. S. 41 and I-75 to encourage in-fill and redevelopment.

Policy 1.14.1: The City will conduct the study referenced in Policy 1.7.1 to determine the land uses most appropriate in the DRGR area.

Policy 1.14.2: The City will allocate moderate to high densities adjacent to compatibly developed areas of the City to encourage in-fill, development and redevelopment west of I-75.

Objective 1.15: Establish regulations for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and for solar and other energy saving techniques.

Policy 1.15.1: By the end of 2012, the City shall implement new site lighting regulations in the Land Development Code. The purpose of these new regulations is to minimize light pollution and reduce energy consumption associated with lighting of such facilities while ensuring that the safety of residents and visitors is not compromised.

Policy 1.15.2: By the end of 2012, the City shall create guidelines within its Land Development Code to facilitate the development of "green buildings" in Bonita Springs without forcing excessive costs or other burdens upon developers, building owners or occupants. The guidelines will be applicable to all new residential and nonresidential buildings.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES NOT APPLICABLE

AVAILABILITY OF LAND FOR UTILITY FACILITIES

No objective to ensure the availability of suitable land for utility facilities is necessary or applicable to the City of Bonita Springs. Bonita Springs Utilities, a private utility company, provides the vast majority of potable water and sanitary sewer services to the City. It presently owns sufficient land to accommodate future planned expansions capable of serving the City through the planning period. Solid waste disposal is provided by Lee County with adequate lands located outside the City.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

Upon adoption of the Bonita Springs Comprehensive Plan ("Comp Plan" or "Plan"), all development and all actions taken in regard to development orders shall be consistent with the Plan as adopted. All land development regulations enacted or amended after the effective date of the Comp Plan shall be consistent with the Comp Plan, except that the Bonita Springs City Council may, in its sole discretion, permit development with a greater density for projects that were submitted and under review prior to October 16, 2002, if such density was permitted under the Lee Plan and only if similar and compatible to the adjoining property. Land development regulations in existence as of the effective date of the Comp Plan that are inconsistent with the Comp Plan shall be amended through the public hearing process to conform to the goals, objectives, and policies of the Comp Plan.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Comp Plan, an application for a development approval may be approved if an applicant has demonstrated development rights that are vested under the standards of this section. Persons or entities whose interests are directly affected by this Comp Plan have the right to request an administrative interpretation of the Plan as it affects their specific interest. Applicants must seek

administrative relief by first requesting the City of Bonita Springs to grant an administrative interpretation of the Plan before they may file an action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Such an interpretation, under the procedures and standards set forth below, shall thereafter be binding on the City of Bonita Springs and the person or entity, their heirs, assigns and any subsequent successors. Such administrative interpretations are intended to expedite and reduce disputes over Plan interpretations, provide predictability in Plan interpretations, resolve certain map or boundary disputes, and avoid unnecessary litigation. Once rendered, an administrative interpretation may be challenged by the filing of a Petition for Writ of Certiorari in Circuit Court.

- A. *Subject Matter of Administrative Interpretations* Administrative interpretations shall be provided only as to the matters set forth below. In no event shall administrative interpretations hereunder involve questions of the consistency of development or land use regulations with the Comp Plan. Administrative interpretations shall be limited to:
1. Whether the single-family residence provision as hereinafter defined applies and the applicant desires a written opinion for future use, or with a concurrent building permit application.
 2. Whether an area has been (or should have been) designated Wetlands on the basis of a clear factual error. A field check shall be made prior to the issuance of such an interpretation
 3. Clarification of future land use map boundaries as to a specific parcel of property.
 4. Conflicts between existing land development approvals and this Comp Plan. Florida Statutes §163.3167(85) recognizes the vested status of Development of Regional Impacts, or local development orders where the development has commenced and is developing in good faith. Florida Statutes §163.3164 defines a development order as any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit, which approves, or conditionally approves an application for a development permit. A development permit includes any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government having the effect of permitting the development of land. No application for administrative determination is required for developers of Developments of Regional Impact that are developing in accordance with an approved Development of Regional Impact development order or related development orders and permits, as they are deemed consistent with the Plan, except for vested rights determinations of buildings that exceed 75 feet in height.
 5. Within 365 days from adoption of this Comp Plan, any legal owner, or beneficial owner with the authorization of the legal owner, whose interest is directly affected by the Comp Plan provisions, and owners and developers adversely affected by the Plan limitation on the height of buildings to 75 feet above flood elevation must apply for an administrative interpretation that their proposed structure is vested in accordance with the standards for administrative interpretations as set forth below. The duration for vesting of any structures under this provision is limited to the life of the Development of Regional Impact development order or any local development order or development approval, or any extension thereto. An application for a determination of vested rights with respect to the 75 foot height limitation shall be filed on or before November 25, 2003 or the alleged vested right shall be deemed abandoned. Notwithstanding, all other vested rights applications may be filed at any time.
- B. *Procedures for Administrative Interpretations* Anyone seeking an administrative interpretation shall submit an application to the City. The City Manager, or designee, will issue administrative interpretations for applications pursuant to Section A above, except that the City Attorney shall issue administrative interpretations for (1) single-family provisions for future use or a concurrent building permit application was not approved by the City Manager, or designee and (2) vested rights determination of any existing land development approvals or limitations including vested rights to construct building that exceed 75 feet in height above flood elevation. The application shall include all the information necessary to support the request. The applicant has the burden of demonstrating that the application is appropriate as to Section A above, and that it meets the

standards set forth in Section C below. The City Attorney, or the City Manager or designee, whichever is applicable, will review each application, and issue a written administrative interpretation, which may be appealed by the applicant to City Council.

C. *Standards for Administrative Interpretations* In making the proposed determination, the City will consider, in furtherance of the guidelines contained in the Comprehensive Plan, the following criteria:

1. Wetland designations, and map boundaries: Is there a clear factual error or discrepancy?
2. Single-family residence provision
 - a. Applicability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Plan, any entity owning property or entering or participating in a contract for purchase agreement of property, which property is not in compliance with the density requirements of the Comp Plan, shall be allowed to construct one single-family residence on said property PROVIDED THAT:
 - (1) Date Created:
 - (a) The lot or parcel shall have been created and recorded in the official Plat Books of Lee County prior to the effective date of the original Lee County Comp Plan (December 21, 1984), and the configuration of said lot has not been altered; OR
 - (b) A legal description of the lot or parcel was lawfully recorded in the Official Record books of the Clerk of Circuit Court prior to December 21, 1984; OR
 - (c) The lot was lawfully created after December 21, 1984, and the lot area was created in compliance with the said Comp Plan, as it existed at that time.
 - (2) Minimum Lot Requirements: In addition to meeting the requirements set forth above, the lot or parcel shall:
 - (a) Have a minimum of 4,000 square feet in area if it was created prior to June 27, 1962; OR
 - (b) Have a width of not less than 50 feet and an area of not less than 5,000 square feet if part of a subdivision recorded in the official Plat Books of Lee County after June 27, 1962, and prior to December 21, 1984; OR
 - (c) Have a minimum of 7,500 square feet in area if it was created on or after June 27, 1962, and prior to December 21, 1984, if not part of a subdivision recorded in the official Plat Books of Lee County; OR
 - (d) Have been in conformance with the zoning regulations in effect at the time the lot or parcel was recorded if it was created after December 21, 1984; OR
 - (e) Have been approved as part of a Planned Unit Development or Planned Development.
 - (3) Access and Drainage: In addition to meeting the requirements set forth above:
 - (a) The road that the lot or parcel fronts on must have been constructed and the lot shall be served by drainage swales or equivalent drainage measures. The road must have, at a minimum, a graded surface of shell, marl, gravel base rock, or other compacted fill material, suitable for year-round use; OR
 - (b) The lot or parcel must be located within a subdivision that was approved under Florida Statutes Chapter 177, as long as the subdivision improvements have been made or security for their completion has been posted by the subdivider.

If the lot or parcel cannot meet the requirement of access and drainage, this requirement shall not apply to the extent that it may result in an unconstitutional taking of land without due process.

(1) Construction Regulations. Subsequent to a property owner establishing the right to build a single-family residence on a lot through the procedures set forth in this Plan, the following policies shall prevail:

- 1- The residential structure shall be in compliance with all applicable health, safety, and welfare regulations, as those regulations exist at the time the application for construction of residence is submitted.
- 2- Lots or parcels which qualify for the right to construct a residence and which contain wetlands shall be subject to special provisions of the Wetlands Protection Ordinance.
- 3- If two or more contiguous lots or parcels have each qualified for the right to build a single-family residence, the property owner is permitted and encouraged to reapportion properties if the result of the reappointment is a lot or lots which come closer to meeting the property development regulation standards for the zoning district in which it is located and as long as no property becomes non-conforming or increases in its non-conformity as a result of the reappointment and as long as the density will not increase.
- 4- If a lot or parcel has qualified for the right to construct a single-family residence, nothing herein shall be interpreted as prohibiting the combining of said lot or parcel with other contiguous property provided the density will not increase.
- 5- If two or more contiguous properties have each qualified for the right to construct a single-family residence and if the lots or parcels are located in a zoning district which permits duplex or two-family dwellings, the property owner(s) may combine the lots to build a single duplex or two-family building in lieu of constructing two single-family residences.
- 6- Transferability: This right shall run with the land and be available to any subsequent owner if the property that qualifies for the single-family provision is transferred in its entirety.

3. Vested rights clarification of any existing land development approvals or limitations to the height of buildings to 75 feet above flood elevation.

a. The vested rights determination shall be limited to rights acquired prior to adoption of the Comprehensive Plan or amendment thereto and shall vest only that development specifically and expressly contemplated by the valid "official act" of the City. An "official act" of the City shall include official acts of the City's predecessor, Lee County. An official act includes, but is not limited to the issuance of any development order or development permit as defined by § 163.3164, F.S.

b. The applicant shall have the burden of proof, by a preponderance of the evidence, to demonstrate that he meets the standards of (1), or in the alternative, meets the standards of (2), (3) and (4) below.

(1) There is an "official act" (as enumerated below) of the City or its predecessor, Lee County. Any one of the following may constitute an "official act" of the City or Lee County for purposes of the vested rights determination:

- (a) A building permit issued prior to the effective date of the Comprehensive Plan or land development regulations in effect at the time of filing of the vested rights application; or,
 - (b) One or more development permits, as defined by §163.3164, F. S., or approvals for development issued by the City or Lee County; or
 - (c) A subdivision plat recorded in the official records of Lee County, which fulfills the criteria set forth in F. S. § 380.05(18), is an "official act."
- (2) This particular applicant:
- (a) Relied upon the official act in "good faith" (For example, the applicant must not have had notice or knowledge of a pending change in zoning, allowable uses or density, etc., such as if notice of the change was published, or there are active and documented efforts to develop and approve the proposed change at the time the property was purchased or expenses were incurred); and
 - (b) Had a reliance that was "reasonable" (for example, an act of purchasing the property, entering into contracts or incurring additional obligations after the transmitted Comprehensive Plan was or became effective does not constitute reasonable reliance.)
- (3) This particular applicant incurred such substantial obligations and expenditures that it would be highly inequitable or unjust to require that the development conform with the Comprehensive Plan in effect at the time of the filing of the vested rights application; and
- (4) Development of the project for which the applicant seeks a vested rights determination has made a substantial change in position in good faith.
4. Where appropriate and necessary, administrative interpretations of wetland determinations and map boundary determinations shall be incorporated into the Plan during the next amendment cycle.
- D. *Limitations on vested rights determinations.***
- 1. In furtherance of those guidelines listed in the Comprehensive Plan, a proposed vested rights determination shall also contain the following:
 - a. A finding that the applicant has met the burden of proof for the vested rights determination; and
 - b. A clear statement to specify the applicant's vested development rights; and
 - c. A clear statement to the applicant that construction, when commenced, must continue in good faith.
 - d. A vested rights determination is limited to the life of the Development of Regional Impact, or other local development order or development permit, or any extension thereto.
 - 2. The vested rights determination shall be limited to rights acquired prior to adoption of the Comprehensive Plan. The vested rights determination shall vest only that development specifically and expressly permitted by the "official act" of the City Council, Lee County or their staff.
- E. *Appeals of Administrative Interpretations.*** The following procedures shall apply in appealing administrative interpretations:
- 1. An administrative interpretation may be appealed to the City Council by filing a written request within fifteen (15) days after receipt of the written administrative interpretation, which shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail return receipt requested.

2. The City Council shall conduct a hearing to be held within thirty (30) days after the date of receipt of a written request for an appeal. No additional evidence shall be considered by the City Council, other than what is provided in the record. The Council may adopt, overturn, or amend the administrative interpretation based on the standards set forth herein. City Council must render a written decision within thirty (30) days of the hearing.
3. All appeals from the action of the City Council shall be to Circuit Court. The appeal must be filed within forty-five (45) days after the written decision is rendered by the City Council.

Prior to filing any claims under the Bert J. Harris, Jr., Private Property Rights Protection Act, an applicant must exhaust his or her administrative remedies under this Administrative Section before a cause of action or "action of a governmental entity" will accrue or be deemed ripe. Such exhaustion shall not include a filing of an appeal or a Petition for Writ of Certiorari in Circuit Court.

- F. *Comprehensive Plan Annotations Committee.* The City Manager, Planning Director and City Attorney, or their designees, may sit as the Comprehensive Plan Annotations Committee. The Comprehensive Plan Annotations Committee will interpret provisions in the Plan in a manner that insures that the legislative intent of the adopting City Council is understood and applied by subsequent City Councils, employees, private property owners and any other affected person. When the Comprehensive Plan Annotations Committee makes an annotation, it will do so in accordance with the generally accepted rules of statutory construction, sound legal advice and compiled in writing in a document that should be a companion to the Comprehensive Plan.

An annotation can be requested by a member of the Comprehensive Plan Annotations Committee, the City Council, any employee responsible for administering that portion of the plan, the Local Planning Agency or Zoning Adjustment Board, or by an applicant affected by that portion of the plan.

The Comprehensive Plan Annotations Committee will prepare its recommended annotation for the Local Planning Agency for review and then forward it to the City Council with any comments and recommendations of the Local Planning Agency, as it deems appropriate.

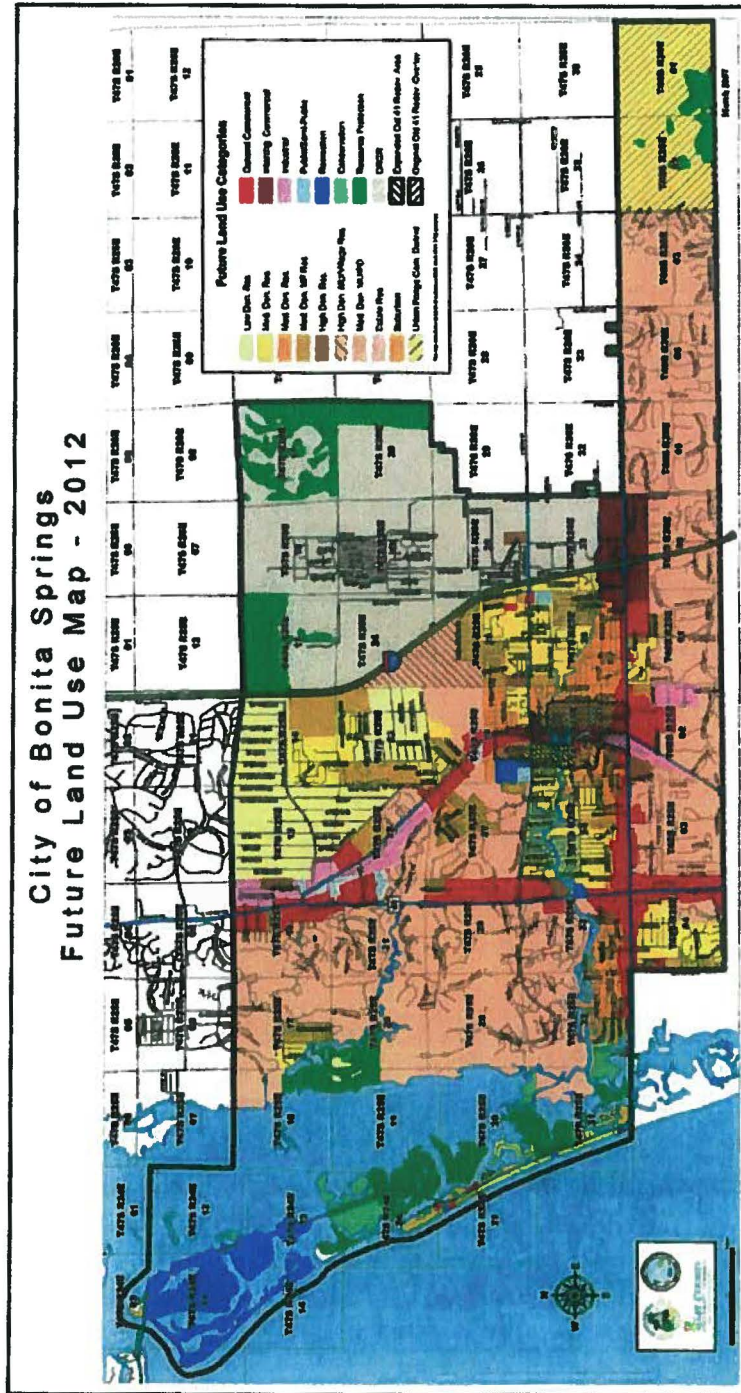
Bonita Springs City Council shall render a final decision as to the annotation, which shall be approved by resolution. The City Clerk shall keep all resolutions containing annotations and have them compiled into single document, appropriately indexed. The document shall be updated regularly and the latest version furnished to any person requesting copies of the Comprehensive Plan itself.

Any provision of the plan specifically construed in accordance with an annotation may not be re-interpreted or modified except by a formal plan amendment. Once adopted in accordance with these procedures, the annotation shall have the full force of local law and all persons are placed on constructive notice of it.

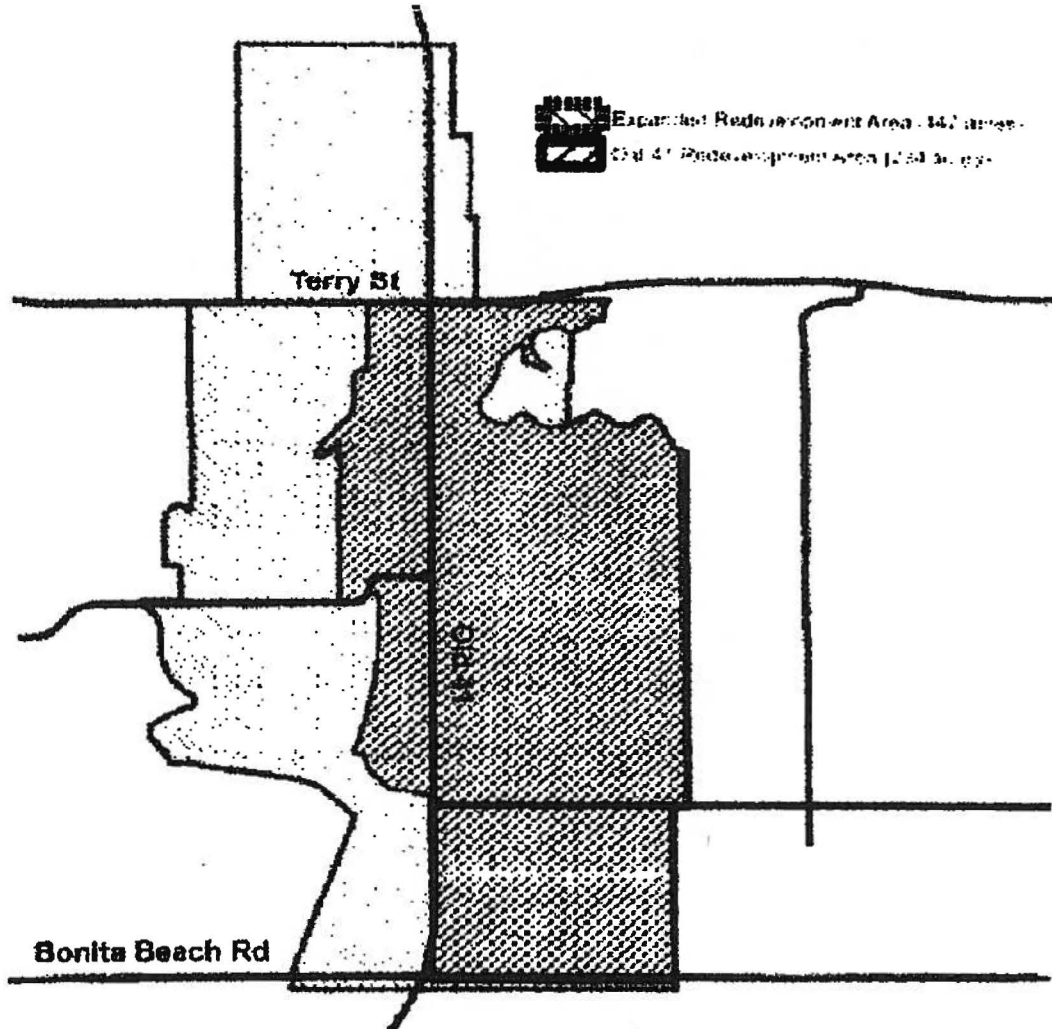
G. Administrative Challenges. Any affected person may file a petition with the Division of Administrative Hearings pursuant to 120.569 F.S. and 120.57, F.S. to request a formal hearing to challenge whether the Comprehensive Plan or plan amendment are in compliance with 163.3184(1)(b), F.S. "In compliance" means consistent with the requirements of ss. 163.3177, 163.3178, 163.3180, 163.3191, 163.3245, and 163.3248, with the appropriate strategic regional policy plan, and with the principles for guiding development in designated areas of critical state concern and with part III of chapter 369, where applicable.

H. At the request of an applicant, an application for zoning changes that would be required to properly enact a proposed plan amendment shall be considered concurrent with the proposed plan amendment. Any zoning changes approved concurrent with a plan amendment will be contingent on the comprehensive plan amendment becoming effective.

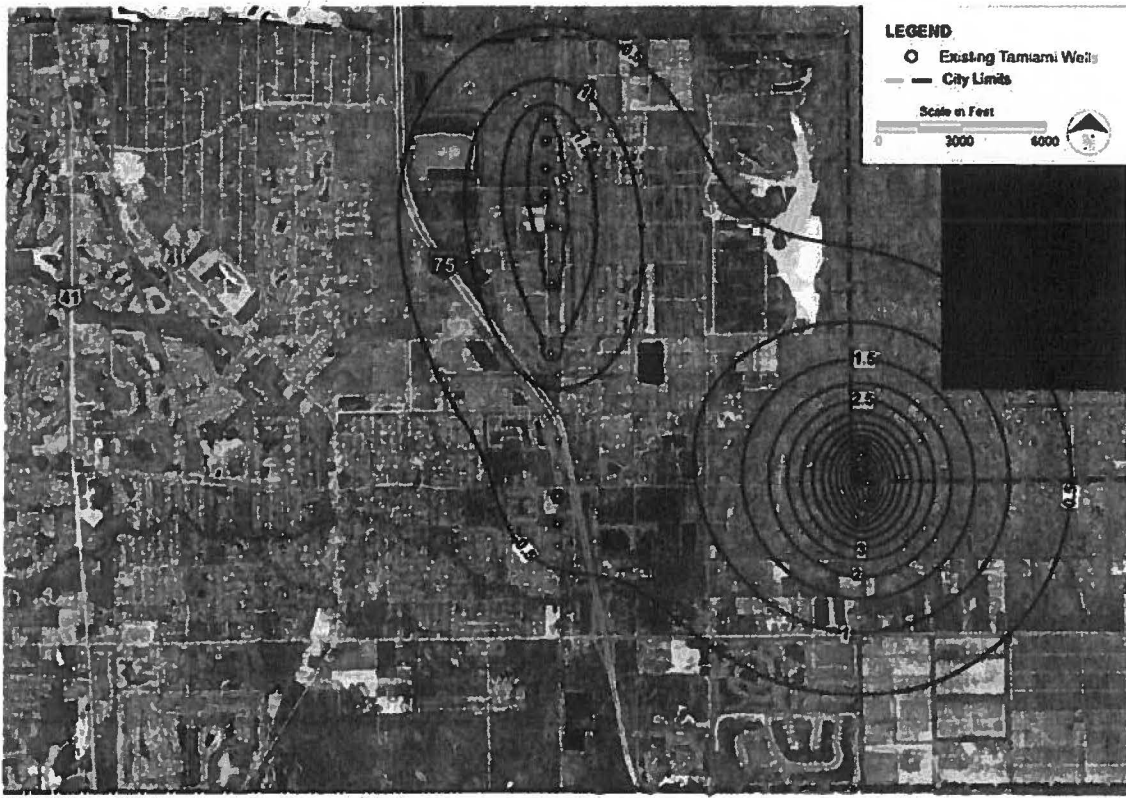
City of Bonita Springs Future Land Use Map - 2012



City of Eau Claire
Old 41 Redevelopment Map



Old 41 Redevelopment Map - Addendum to Future Land Use Map



SOURCE: CH2MHILL

Figure 2. Existing and Planned Potable Water Wells and Well Head Protection Areas

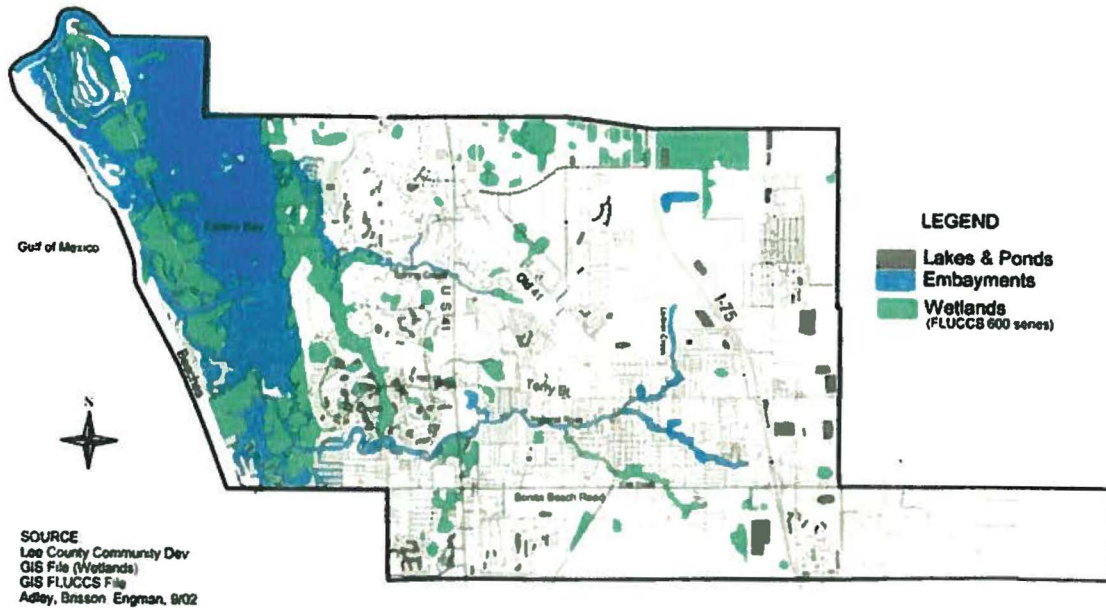


Figure 3. Beaches, Shores, Estuarine Systems, Water Bodies and Wetlands

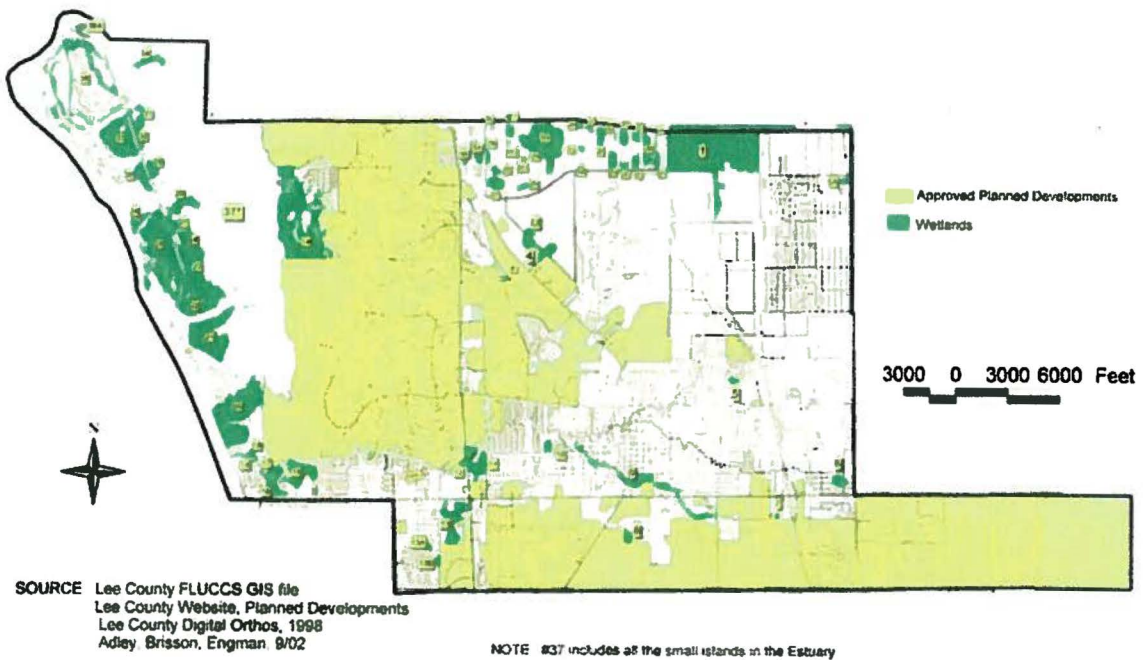
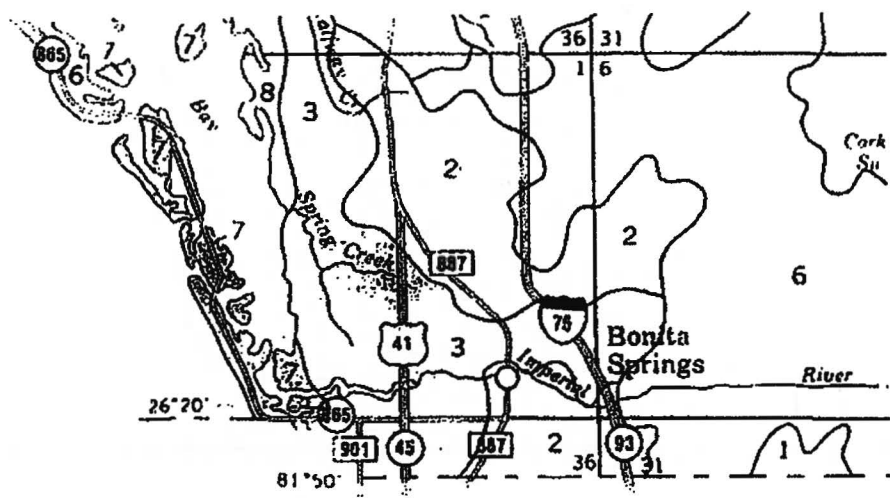


Figure 4. Evaluated Wetlands Outside of Planned Developments



LEGEND

1	Immokalee-Pompano
2	Hallandale-Boca
3	Immokalee-Myaka
6	Isles-Boca-Pompano
7	Wulfer-Kesson-Captiva

Note: Each area on this map consists of more than one kind of soil. The map is meant only for general planning purposes rather than as a basis for decision on the use of specific properties.

SOURCE: Soil Survey of Lee County, Florida
USDA/NRCS, 12/84

COLLIER

Figure 5. Soil Associations

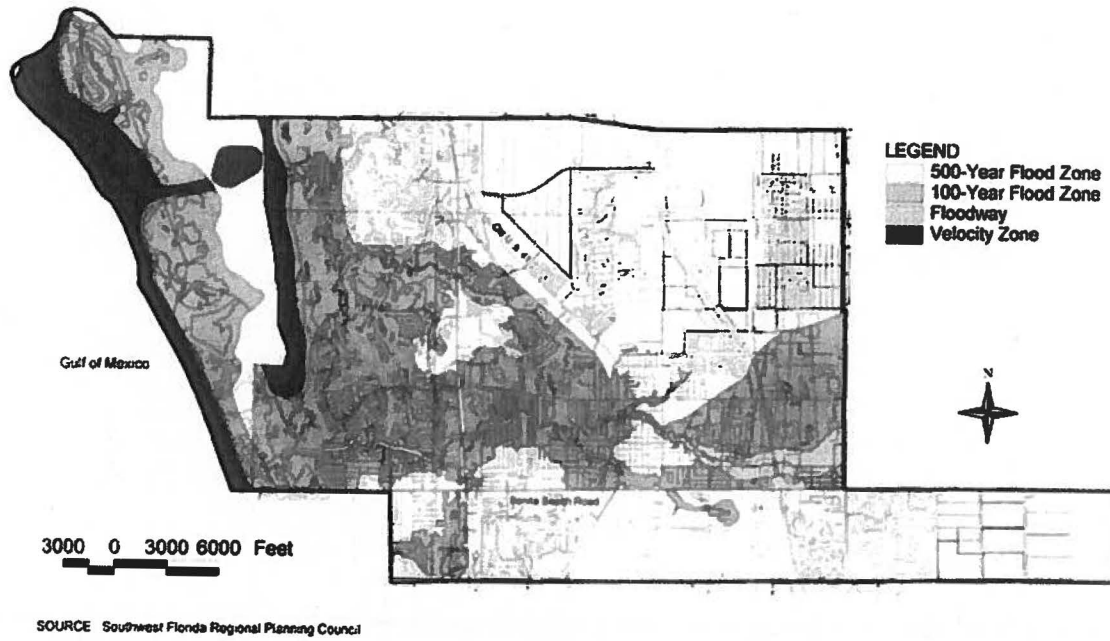


Figure 6. Floodplains

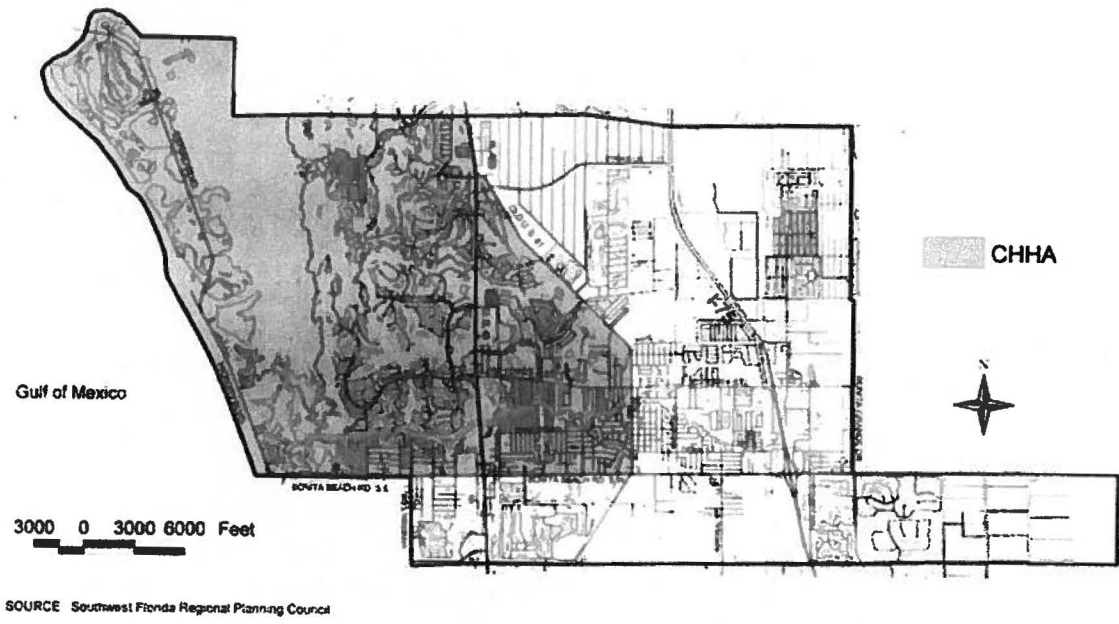
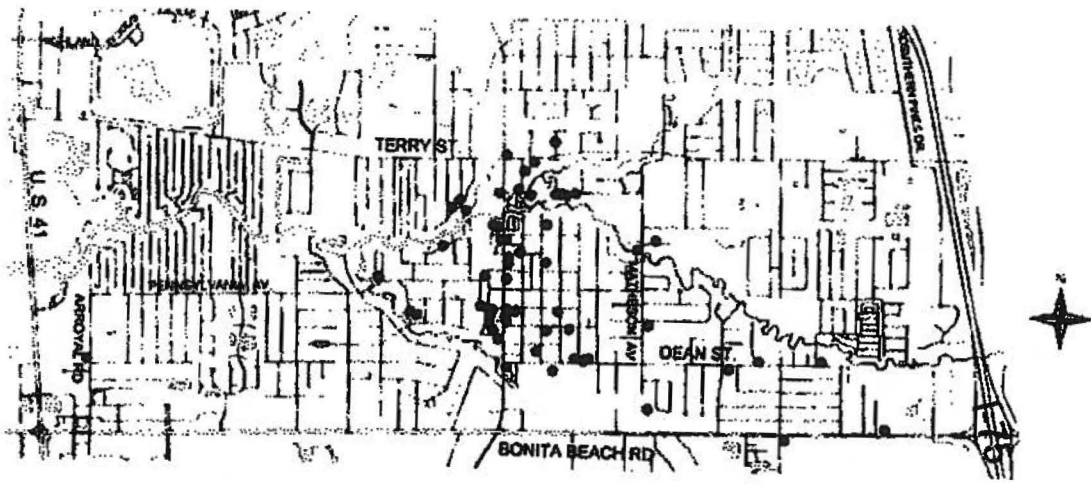


Figure 7. Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA)



SOURCE
 Florida Dept. of State
 Div. of Historical Resources
 "Florida Master Site File," 12/5/00



Figure 8. Locations of Historically Significant Properties

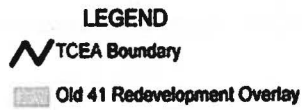
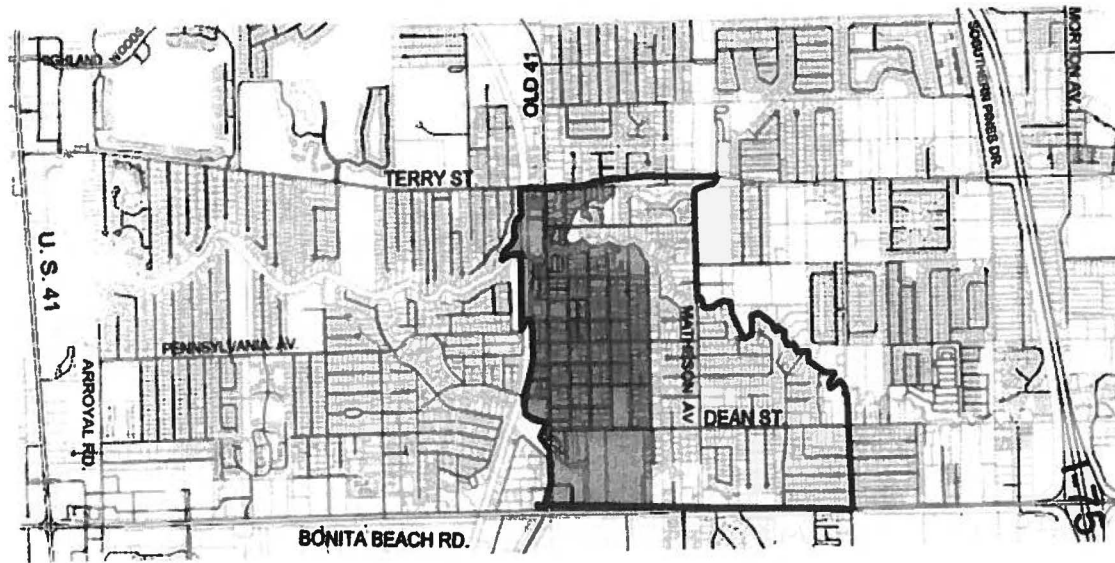


Figure 9. Preliminary Delineation of Potential Transportation Concurrency Area (TCEA) (Not Adopted) and "Old 41" Redevelopment Overlay Area

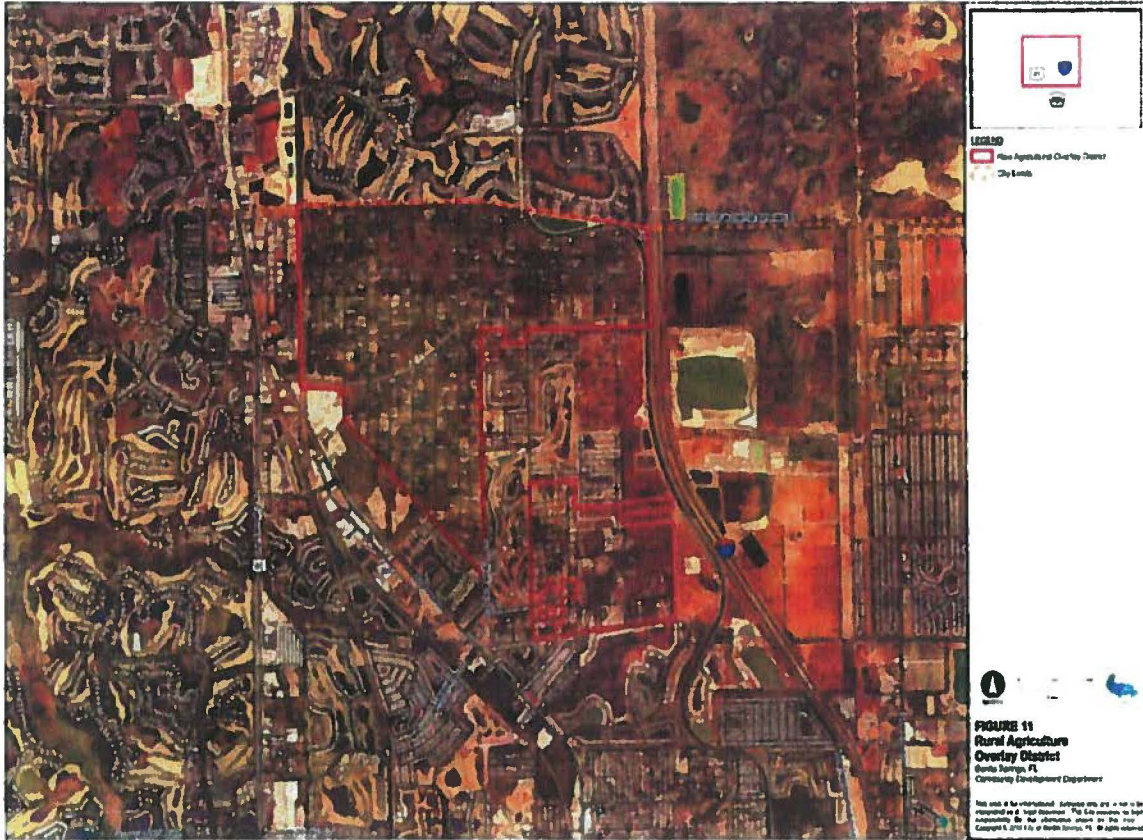


Figure 11. Rural Agriculture Overlay District

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: To develop a safe and efficient multi-modal transportation network that provides for optimal access to the City's major activity centers; accommodates the forecasted transportation demands; encourages interconnections between neighborhoods and developments while enhancing neighborhood and community character; is aesthetically pleasing; and, compliments the urban and natural environment of Bonita Springs.

Objective 1.1: The implementation of a safe, convenient and energy efficient multi-modal transportation system which will be maintained and improved to accommodate the forecasted traffic demand for the year 2020 and which is consistent, to the extent possible, with the travel demand forecast model of the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), the roadway system established by Lee County, and the Five-year Transportation Plan of the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT).

Policy 1.1.1: The Transportation Map series, contained in this Plan, or as subsequently amended, is hereby adopted as the future transportation system for the City of Bonita Springs.

Policy 1.1.2: The Lee MPO's 2020 Financially Feasible Plan Map series is hereby incorporated as part of the Transportation Map series for this Element of the Comprehensive Plan. Changes to the City's Future Transportation Map series may be necessary from time to time, and the City will work with the MPO to ensure any necessary changes are incorporated into the MPO Plan so that the two plans remain consistent.

Policy 1.1.3: The minimum acceptable peak hour/peak season/peak direction roadway levels of service shall be as follows:

I-75	D
Freeways (non-FIHS)	D
Arterials*	E
Collectors*	E
Local roads	D
*Applies to both major and minor arterial/collector	

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.1.4: The adopted LOS of local roadways within the City shall be reconsidered upon completion of the transportation network study identified in Policy 1.2.1.

Policy 1.1.5: The existing levels of service as shown in the "roadway capacity analysis" in this Plan are adopted as a basis for determining degradation.

Policy 1.1.6: Due to scenic, historic, environmental, aesthetic, and right-of-way characteristics and considerations, the City and Lee County have determined that certain roadway segments should not be widened. Therefore, reduced peak hour levels of service will be accepted on those constrained roads as a trade-off for the preservation of scenic, historic, environmental, and aesthetic character of the community. These constrained roadway segments are Hickory Boulevard from Big Carlos Pass south to Bonita Beach Road and Old U. S. 41 from Bonita Beach Road north to Terry Street.

Policy 1.1.7: Degradation shall mean the reduction of the level of service of a roadway to a level below the level of service standard for that roadway; in cases where the roadway is functioning below the level of service standard, degradation shall mean a significant increase in traffic volume.

~~Policy 1.1.8: Development approvals, which will result in degradation of a roadway to the point it will operate below the adopted level of service, shall not be issued.~~

~~Policy 1.1.8: Public transit facilities are exempt from transportation concurrency requirements.~~

Policy 1.1.9: In order to reduce existing or potential congestion problems, the City shall control vehicular access onto arterial, collector, and local roadways through implementation of the following measures:

- a. Connections to streets, access roads or accessways shall be in accordance with the following minimum separations:

Arterial Roadway	660 feet from the centerline
Collector Roadway	330 feet from the centerline
Local Roadway	125 feet from the centerline
Access roads or accessways	60 feet from the centerline

- b. Driveways to a single residential building of two or fewer dwelling units on a local street may be spaced closer than minimum connection spacing requirements specified for local roadways above.
- c. The Land Development Code shall include alternative provisions for access connections for existing parcels with insufficient road frontage to meet the above standards, including lower standards for right-in/right-out connections and requirements for shared access.

Policy 1.1.10: The City shall:

- a. Require adequate on-site vehicular and bicycle parking for all residential and nonresidential uses;
- b. Encourage shared parking among adjoining uses;
- c. Require adequate off-street loading facilities; and,
- d. Review site plans during the development review process to ensure safe and convenient on-site traffic flow.

Policy 1.1.11: The City shall update its analysis of the existing level of service (LOS) standards for all roadways in the City using the FDOT Level of Service Manual and amend the adopted LOS for roadways in the Comprehensive Plan, as necessary and appropriate.

Policy 1.1.12: The City shall utilize some or all of the following system and demand management strategies, as appropriate, in its efforts to maintain and improve traffic conditions throughout the City:

STRATEGY	ACTION
Traffic Operation	One-way streets
	Installation of turn-lanes
	Roundabouts
	Intersection and roadway widening
	Traffic calming
Traffic Signalization	Local intersection signal improvement
	Arterial signal system
	Area signal system
	Timer adjustment
Pedestrian, Bicycle and Other Alternative Modes	Pedestrian grade separation
	Bikeways and bike storage
	Pedestrian control barriers
	Interconnected sidewalk system
Route Diversion	Auto restricted zones
	Pedestrian malls
	Residential traffic control and traffic calming

Parking Management	<p>Curb parking restrictions</p> <p>Residential parking control</p> <p>Satellite parking for the beach</p>
Inter-modal Coordination	<p>Park-and-ride facilities</p> <p>Transfer Improvements</p> <p>Evaluate the benefits of new or expanded bus routes to accommodate new commercial neighborhood development to residential development</p>
Commercial Vehicles	<p>On-street and off-street loading zones</p> <p>Peak-hour on-street loading controls</p>
Prohibited	Truck route system
Pricing	<p>Peak/off-peak transit fares</p> <p>Fares for elderly and handicapped</p> <p>Reduced transit fares</p>
Commercial Uses	<p>Limit or prohibit commercial uses along the frontage of collector roadways.</p> <p>Prohibit commercial uses along Hickory Boulevard and along the frontage of the new arterial known as Imperial/Three Oaks Extension.</p>
Inter-connectivity of Street System	<p>Prohibit non-connecting streets</p> <p>Prevent the forming of endaves</p>
Incentives for:	Large employers or major trip generators to provide park-and-ride or other traffic reducing facilities

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.1.13: The City shall consider implementing one or more programs to include, but without limitation, timely completion of road construction projects:

- a. Incentives, such as bonuses, for contractors who complete construction phases ahead of schedule;
- b. Penalties, to include payment refunds, for contractors who fall behind schedule; and
- c. Encourage private/public or public/public partnerships.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.2: The City shall increase mobility for travel within the City.

Policy 1.2.1: In order to provide increased mobility and to disperse traffic thereby reducing demand on the major road system, the City shall initiate a transportation network study particularly designed to address the needs of intra-city traffic and encourage the development of a balanced roadway system which is coordinated with, and consistent with, the transportation needs associated with the future land use map, existing and proposed densities, housing and employment patterns in the City. The transportation network study shall, at a minimum, include examination of the appropriateness and feasibility of the following issues:

- a. Extension and realignment of Pennsylvania between Old U. S. 41 and U. S. 41.
- b. Increasing, where possible and feasible, local north-south and east-west travel routes and access across the Imperial River and its tributaries, including (1) bridging Oak Creek to connect Matheson Avenue between East Terry Street and Bonita Beach Road and (2) bridging the Imperial River at Wisconsin Street to provide a continuous connection between East Terry Street and Bonita Beach Road.
- c. Use of one-way pairs.
- d. Improving the connectivity of the City's grid system.
- e. New methods for facilitating the paving of private local street.

Policy 1.2.2: Any road extensions or water crossings examined during the implementation of Policy 1.2.1 shall include, at a minimum, consideration of the following:

- a. Monetary costs
- b. Environmental impacts
- c. Right-of-way availability
- d. Impacts upon affected neighborhoods
- e. Traffic levels
- f. Revenue sources

Policy 1.2.3: By year-end 2010, the City shall begin a systematic program of data collection, including placing traffic counters on important collector and local roadways, to assist in determining the local traffic needs and the effects of proposed improvements following construction.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.2.4: The City shall review existing traffic impact methodology and guidelines and procedures for traffic impact studies and modify as appropriate.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.2.5: The City shall address issues and problems with current transportation concurrency practices (whether peak hour peak direction LOS needs to be augmented with AADT LOS, etc.) and establish traffic performance standards.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.2.6: The City shall establish interlocal agreements and traffic methodology that address the cross-jurisdictional transportation impacts of development.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.3: New and expanded transportation facilities shall continue to be aligned to protect existing development except where no feasible alternative exists.

Policy 1.3.1: Alignments of new or expanded roads and other transportation improvements shall be selected to minimize the cost/benefit ratio while:

- a. Minimizing the number of businesses and residences displaced.
- b. Using major roads to define neighborhoods.
- c. Allowing sufficient land area between arterials to enable the formation of new neighborhoods.
- d. Distributing traffic loadings among available facilities.

Policy 1.3.2: The alignment of arterials or expressways which penetrate or divide established residential neighborhoods shall be avoided except where no feasible alternative exists.

Policy 1.3.3: For those neighborhoods where too much through traffic is a problem, the City shall study, and implement when warranted, neighborhood traffic control devices to protect residential areas from the harmful impacts of excessive traffic.

Policy 1.3.4: The use of local streets to mitigate existing arterial or collector congestion problems shall be only a last resort. Planning new corridors through such areas shall be undertaken in conjunction with reimbursement for losses and a safety and buffering program for remaining residents. Whenever possible, the City shall re-route construction-related traffic away from residential areas.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.4: The City shall improve the aesthetic qualities and appearance of roadways, and their adjacent land uses.

Policy 1.4.1: The City shall continue to enforce the provisions of its Land Development Regulations for architectural review and design guidelines for commercial development along its major arterial roadways. Other considerations shall include shared parking; parcel inter-connectivity; increased landscaping requirements; participation in the Florida Yards and Neighborhoods Program; requirements for mechanical irrigation systems; and encouragement of, and incentives or requirements to, increase the proportion of parking located on the sides of, or behind, buildings rather than along the roadway frontage.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.4.2: The City shall enforce its property maintenance code that provides for upkeep of properties to ensure maintenance and repair of buildings, signs and parking lots adjoining its major roadways.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.4.3: The City shall initiate development of a comprehensive "streetscape" plan which should include unifying landscape design for medians, street trees and other urban design considerations.

Policy 1.4.4: Initial emphasis shall be given to improving the appearance and aesthetics of Imperial Street, Bonita Beach Road, Old U. S. 41, U. S. 41, Hickory Boulevard and Vanderbilt Drive, each of which are gateways to the City.

Objective 1.5: The City shall investigate, and initiate if warranted, a Comprehensive Plan Amendment to designate a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area (TCEA) in order to accommodate redevelopment and infill along Old U. S. 41 between Bonita Beach Road and Terry Street.

Policy 1.5.1: Through the Comprehensive Plan amendment and review process, coordinate the City's designation of its TCEA with the FDOT, FDCA, Lee County and the MPO.

Policy 1.5.2: Subsequent to the reviews by the above agencies, the City shall prepare a Comprehensive Plan Amendment containing the guidelines and policies which specify the programs and actions the City will use in addressing the transportation needs, alternative transportation options, incentives, and traffic management techniques to be included in the TCEA.

Policy 1.5.3: The City shall include the use of waterways, sidewalks, bike paths/trails, and other such appropriate alternatives to auto travel, within the actions and programs to address the transportation needs of infill and redevelopment within the TCEA.

Objective 1.6: The City shall ensure cooperative planning with surrounding municipalities, counties, the Florida Department of Transportation and the private sector.

Policy 1.6.1: The City shall participate in the MPO, Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council (SWFRPC) and Lee County planning processes for system-wide facility needs.

Policy 1.6.2: The City declares a position of interest for land use decisions affecting county and state roads shared with adjacent municipalities or counties.

Policy 1.6.3: The City shall explore methods by which it may offer incentives to large employers or major traffic generators which provide park and ride or other traffic reducing facilities.

Policy 1.6.4: The City shall continue to utilize inter-local agreements and supplements with Lee County and any other applicable entities for the financing, planning, design, construction and operation of the road system within the Bonita Springs area.

Policy 1.6.5: The City shall consult with the Florida Department of Transportation when a proposed plan amendment affects facilities on the strategic intermodal system.

Objective 1.7: The City will ensure a comprehensive and economically viable alternative system to vehicular travel within the City including a reasonable fare-based and efficient public transit service, based upon existing and proposed major trip generators and attractors, safe and convenient public transit stops, and transfer points and land uses.

Policy 1.7.1: When considering changes in land use densities and transportation programs, the City shall evaluate the effect upon traffic generation, levels of service, and the potential need for, or impact upon, public transportation services.

Policy 1.7.2: Coordinate with public and private transit providers to ensure adequate transit capacity to meet public transit demand within the City and actively identify improvements and enhancements needed by the system.

Policy 1.7.3: Coordinate the planning and installation of walkways, bicycle paths and other bicycle amenities with the mass transit and roadway system through the development of a parks and recreation master plan for future bike paths and sidewalks linking parks, greenways, residential areas and commercial nodes within the City.

Policy 1.7.4: The City shall review requests for development orders and building permits for compliance with the Bikeways/Walkways Facilities Plan and the bikeways and pedestrian ways requirements in the Land Development Code.

Policy 1.7.5: The City shall coordinate with LeeTran and the MPO to further use of public transit within the City by:

- a. Distributing LeeTran schedules;
- b. Urging City residents and visitors to use the Trolley when visiting the beaches;
- c. Providing the MPO and LeeTran with:
 1. City population growth and income characteristics by census tract or other appropriate census designation
 2. The location and characteristics of newly permitted commercial and industrial uses in the City
- d. Urging LeeTran to examine potential "park and ride" locations in the City for mainland-to-beach trolley or bus service;
- e. Including a LeeTran survey in a City mailing to assist LeeTran in gauging demand for public transit service within the City.
- f. Requesting LeeTran to provide the City with an annual summary of ridership trips, by route, originating and/or ending within the City limits so the City may assess its citizens' and visitors' use of public transit and better coordinate with LeeTran;
- g. Ensuring adequate access to, and safety of, LeeTran bus stops and ensuring adequate visibility and sidewalks;
- h. Working with LeeTran during the City's "streetscape" planning to establish design guidelines and locations for public transit shelters and kiosks within the City so as to provide safe, convenient and aesthetically pleasing service;
- i. Promoting the benefits of the public transit service provided by LeeTran to residents, visitors, employers and employees within the City by posting brochures and information in public areas..
- j. Working closely with LeeTran to coordinate land use changes in the City's "Old 41" Redevelopment Area with the provision of public transit necessary to efficiently service the area;
- k. Encouraging LeeTran to make its system fare-friendly for users while maintaining the economics necessary for its continued operation.

Objective 1.8: The City will protect existing and future rights-of-way from building encroachments while avoiding undue hardship on affected property owners.

Policy 1.8.1: The City shall prohibit the location of new structures and required parking, required landscaped areas, or site development drainage facilities in existing road rights-of-way and in future road rights-of-way indicated on the Future Transportation Map Series, except in the "Old 41" Redevelopment Area where such encroachments may be in keeping with redevelopment objectives.

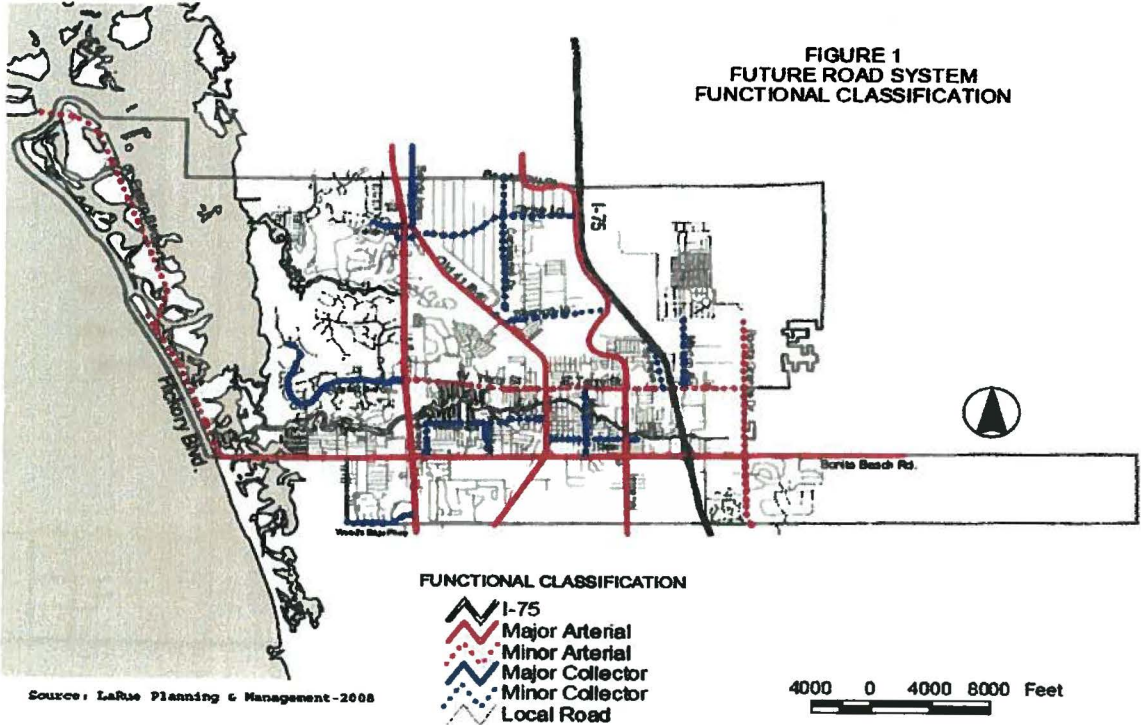
Policy 1.8.2: The City shall review all site plans and applications for rezoning or development approval to ensure that existing and future road rights-of-way will not be encroached upon.

Objective 1.9: Provide opportunities for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Policy 1.9.1: In order to achieve maximum ridership and energy efficiency, the City shall continue to encourage and support LeeTran by distributing schedules, urging residents and visitors to use the trolley when visiting the beaches, and urging LeeTran to examine potential park and ride locations in the City.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

**FIGURE 1
FUTURE ROAD SYSTEM
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION**



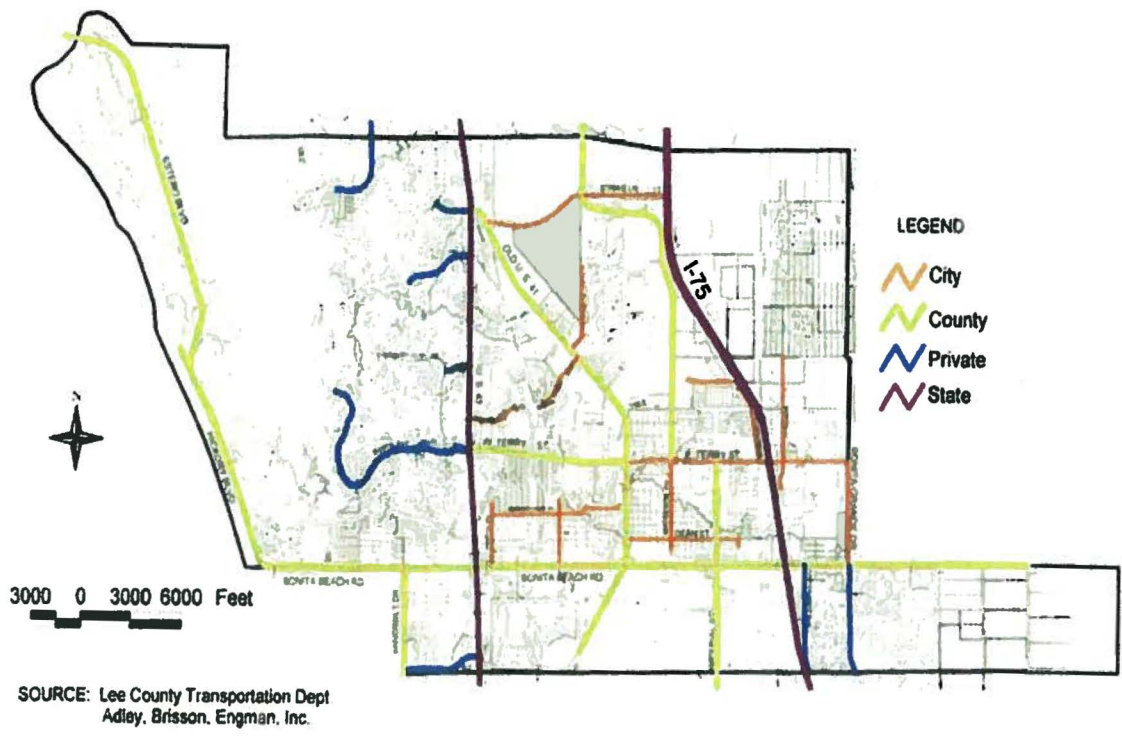


Figure 2. Future Road System Maintenance Responsibility

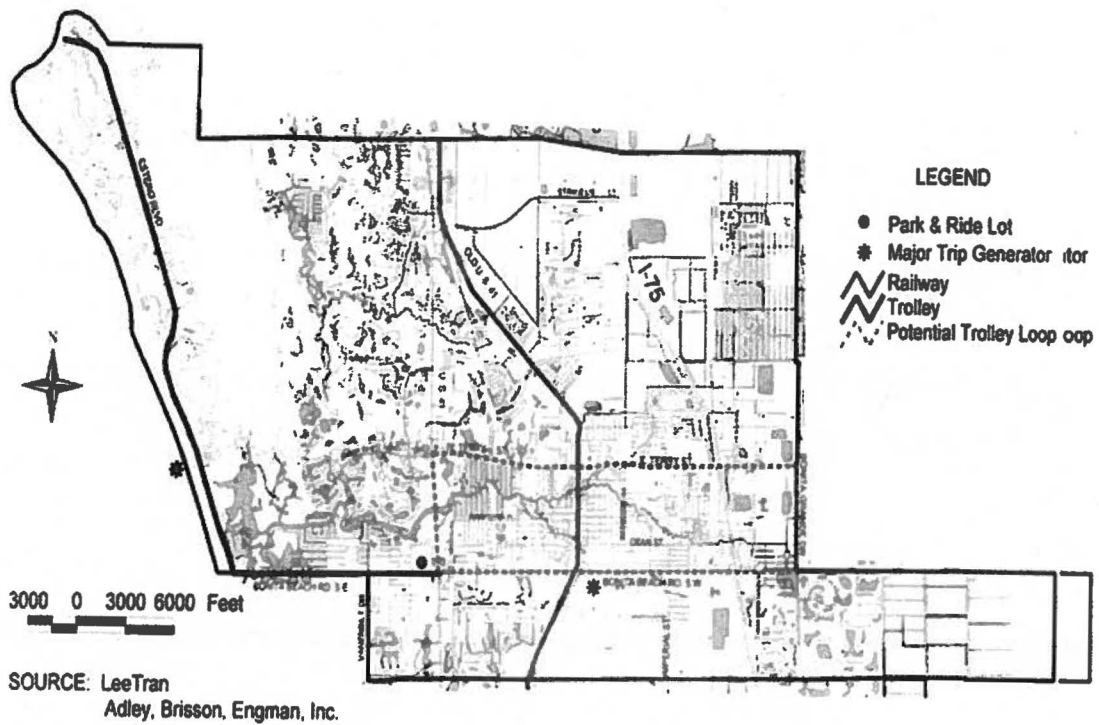
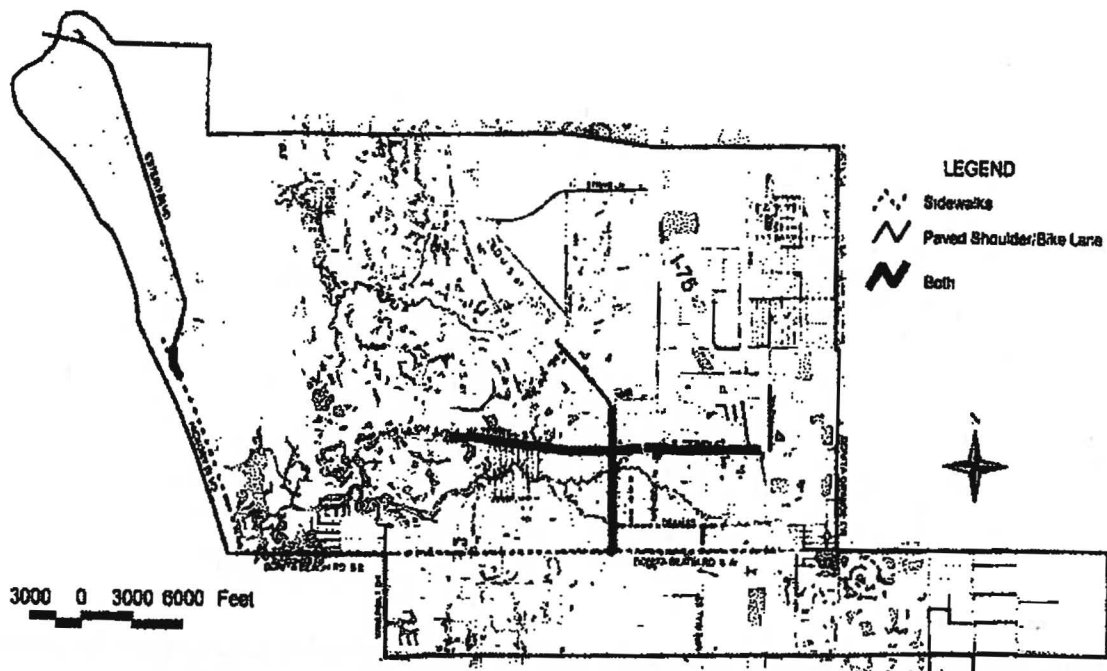
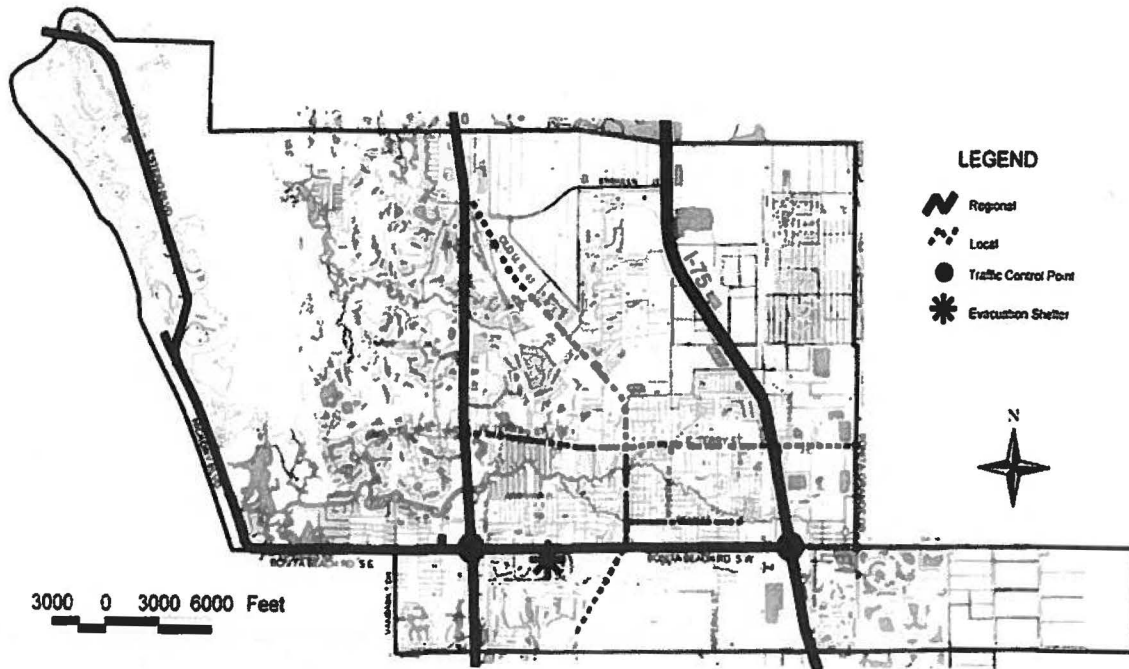


Figure 3. Future Transit Routes and Other Transportation Facilities



SOURCE City of Bonita Springs, Bikeways/Walkways Facilities Plan (draft),
 Lee County Transportation Dept

Figure 4. Future Bikeways/Walkways



SOURCE Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council
Adley, Brsson, Engman, Inc

Figure 5. Future Local and Regional Evacuation Routes

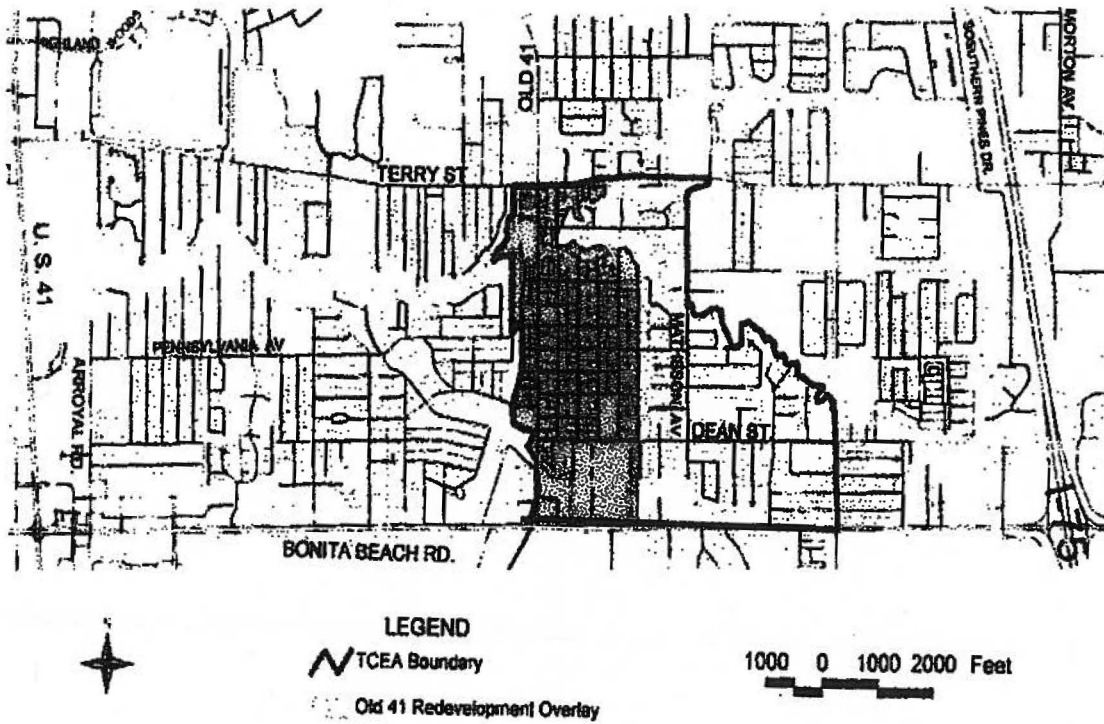


Figure 6. Preliminary Delineation of Potential Transportation Concurrency Area (TCEA) (Not Adopted) and "Old 41" Redevelopment Overlay Area

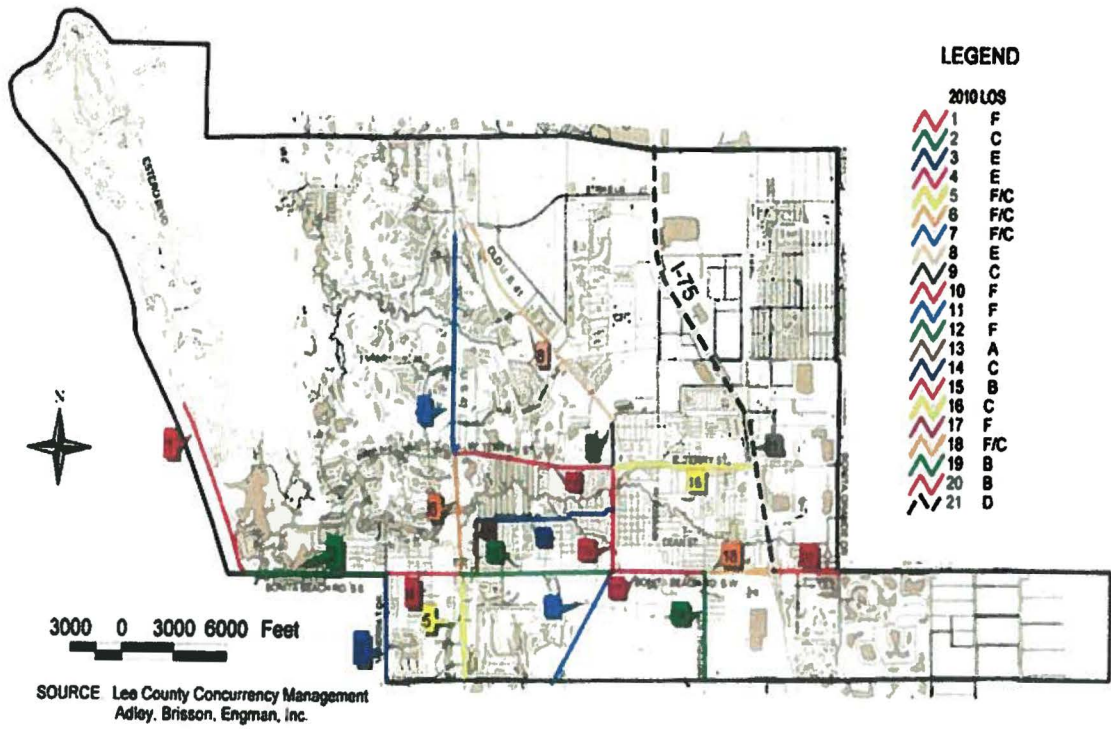
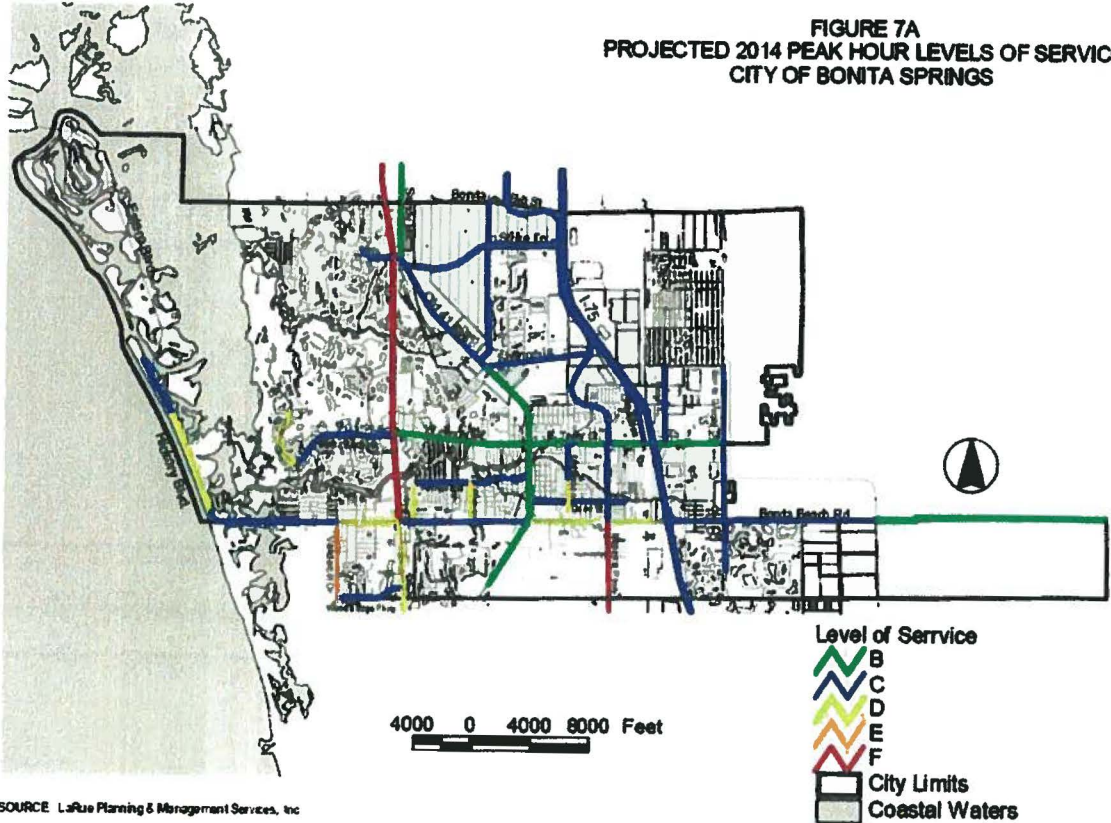


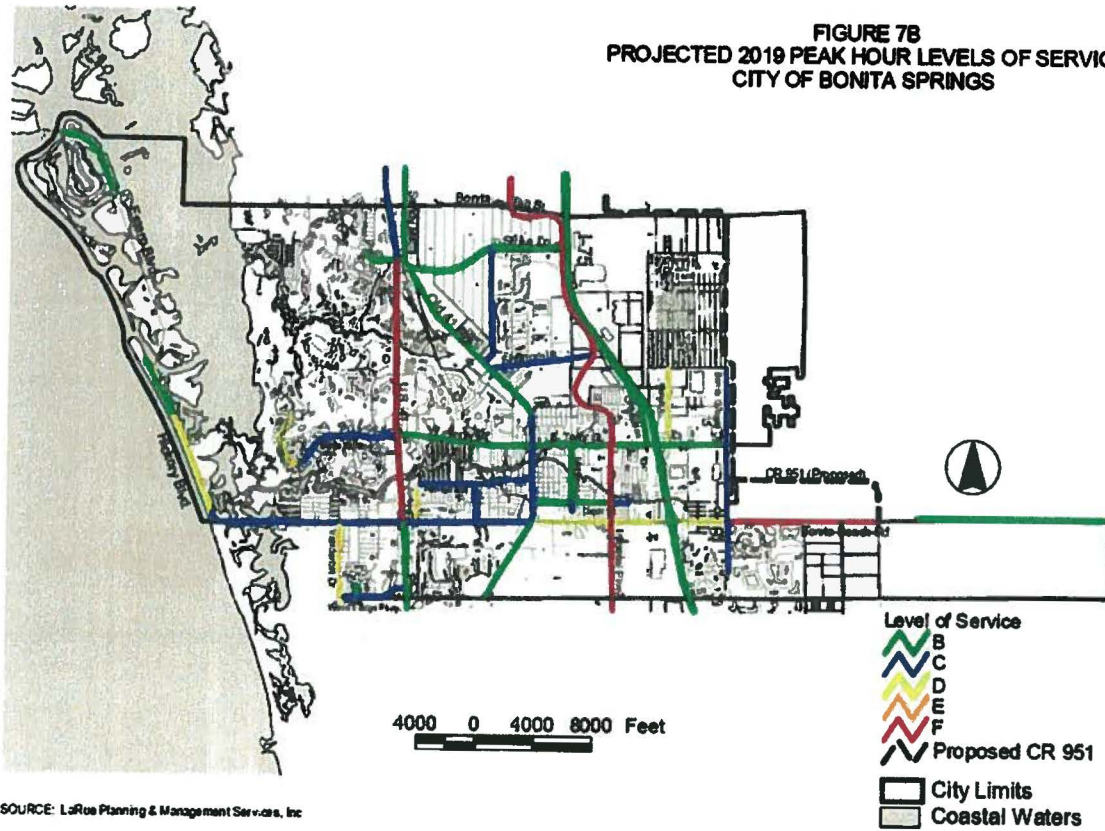
Figure 7. Projected 2010 Peak Hour Levels of Service

**FIGURE 7A
PROJECTED 2014 PEAK HOUR LEVELS OF SERVICE
CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS**



SOURCE: LaRue Planning & Management Services, Inc.

FIGURE 7B
PROJECTED 2019 PEAK HOUR LEVELS OF SERVICE
CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS



SOURCE: LaRue Planning & Management Services, Inc

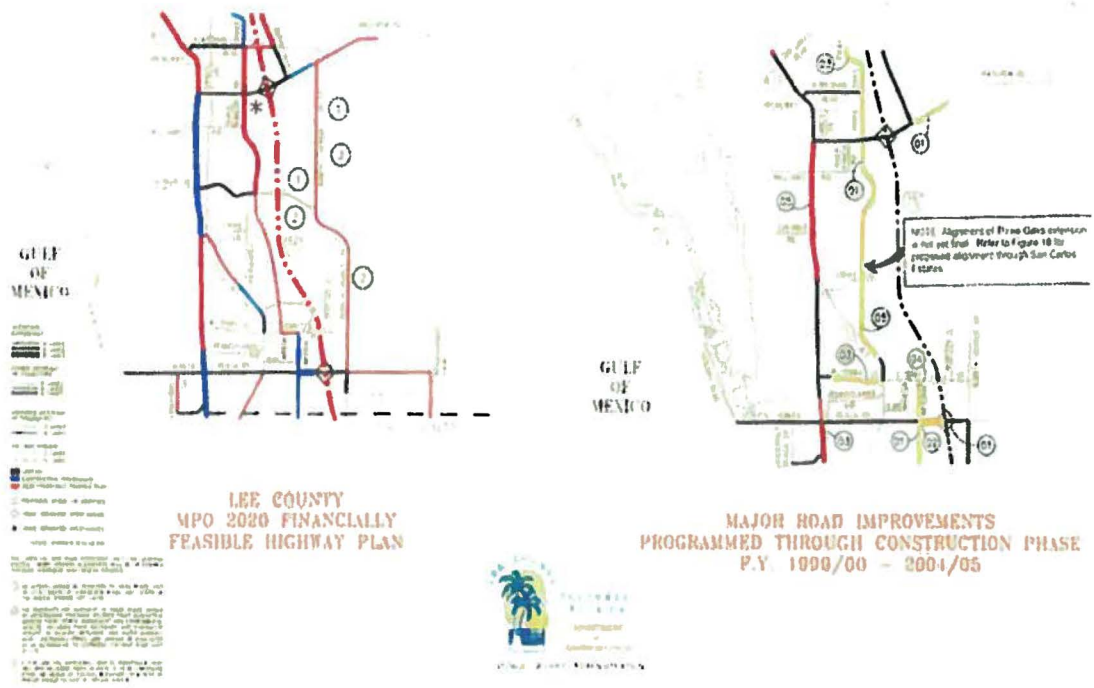
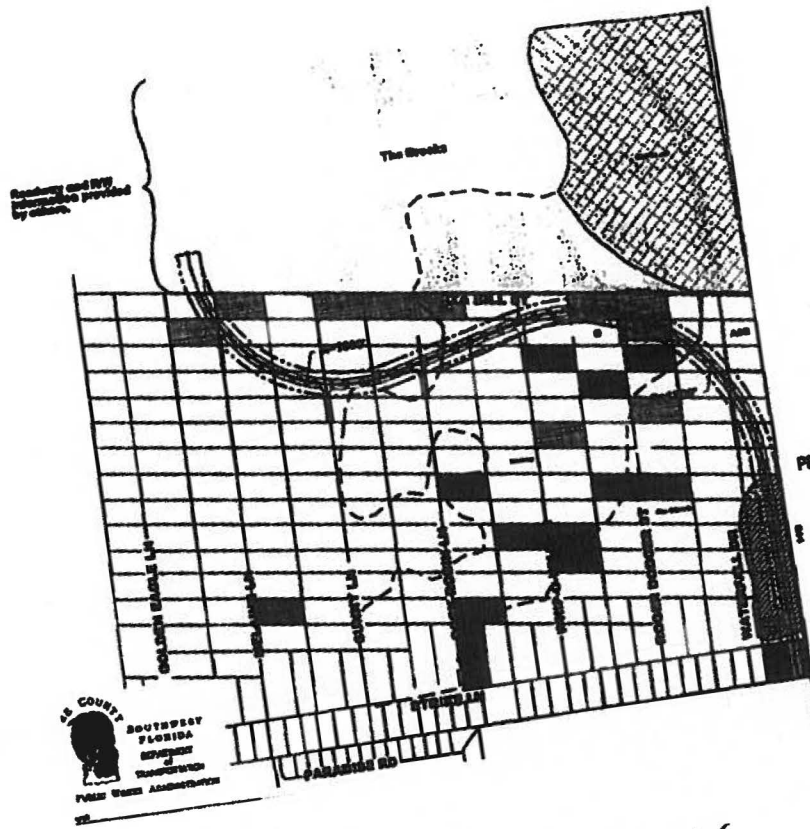


Figure 8. Number of Proposed Lanes



DRAFT

**FIGURE 9
PROPOSED THREE OAKS EXTENSION
ALTERNATE 6
CONCEPTUAL PLAN
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

Figure 9. Proposed Three Oaks Extension Alternate 6

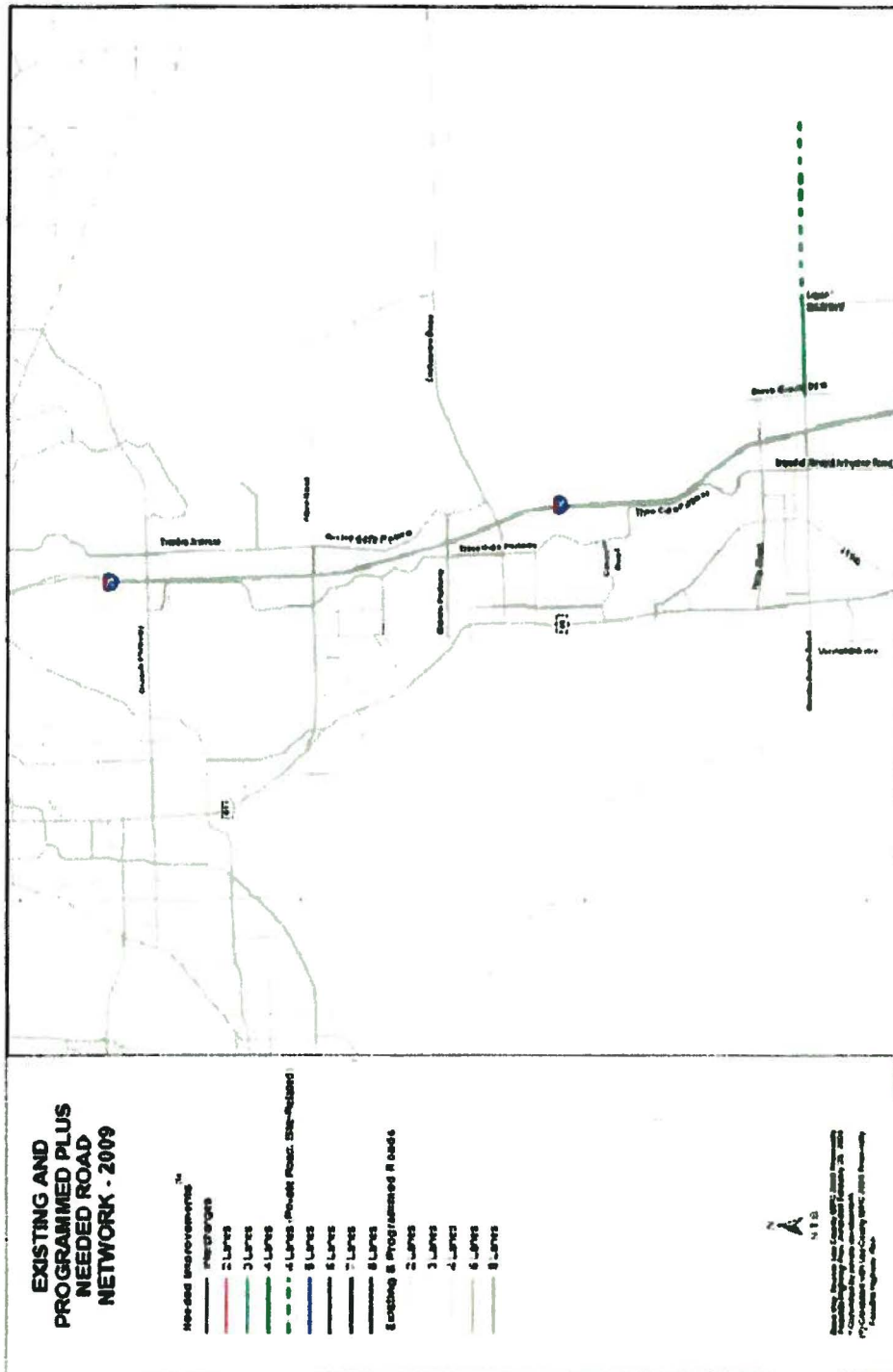


Figure 10. Existing and Programmed Plus Needed Road Network - 2009

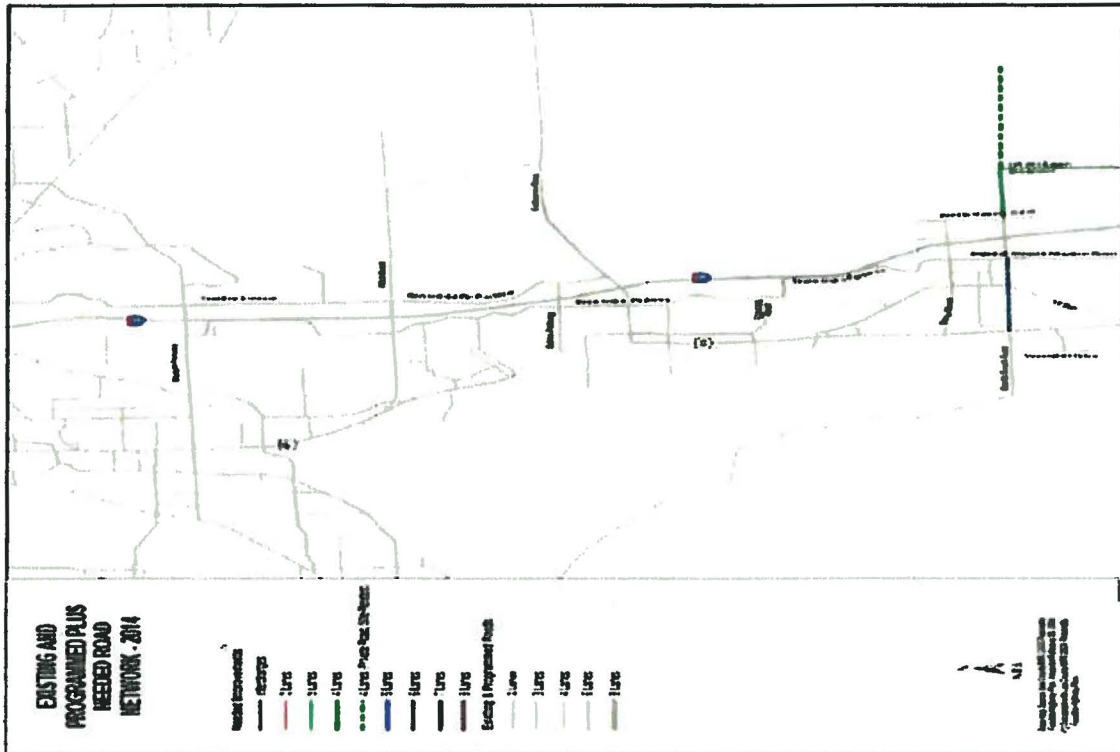


Figure 11. Existing and Programmed Plus Needed Road Network - 2014

HOUSING ELEMENT

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: To provide affordable, safe and sanitary housing in a decent living environment to meet the diverse needs of the existing and projected population of Bonita Springs.

Objective 1.1: Housing Availability - Provide for an amount and distribution of residential land in the City adequate to allow for a variety of housing types, including mobile and manufactured homes, and sites for affordable workforce housing as defined in 380.0651(3)(h), F.S. and very low, low, and moderate income households, sufficient to meet the infrastructure and public facility needs of the 24,200 resident households projected to reside in the City in the year 2012 of current and anticipated residents.

Policy 1.1.1: The Future Land Use Map shall designate lands for development at a range of residential densities suitable for single-family, multi-family, mobile and manufactured housing in residential, commercial and mixed-use categories sufficient to accommodate the existing population and anticipated growth over the planning period.

Policy 1.1.2: The City shall enforce provisions within the Future Land Use Element for mixed-use and planned developments to encourage a wide range and mix of housing types within the City.

Policy 1.1.3: The City shall utilize a minimum 10-year planning horizon to forecast for housing needs.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.1.34: Modular constructed manufactured housing on permanent foundations shall be allowable in all residential land use categories. Modular/ manufactured housing is defined as "A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width, or panels, and which is built on a frame and designed to be used as a dwelling with a permanent foundation and connected to all required utilities, and may include plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. If fabricated after June 15, 1976, each section shall bear a U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development label certifying that it is built in compliance with the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards."

Policy 1.1.45: The City shall permit existing mobile home parks to continue but shall prohibit new mobile home parks within the CHHA and shall encourage the redevelopment of older "trailer parks" through provision of increased densities when compatible with surrounding uses and nearby to commercial or industrial concentrations.

Objective 1.2: Housing Conditions - Eliminate or have improved to standard condition, by the end of the planning period, 10% of the 651 occupied housing units identified in the 2000 Census as lacking plumbing facilities or in an overcrowded condition, and improve the structural and aesthetic condition of the existing housing stock.

Policy 1.2.1: The City will adopt the Standard Housing Code and ensure its vigorous enforcement, either through local effort or under an arrangement whereby the City reimburses Lee County.

Policy 1.2.2: The City will continue to participate and modify its interlocal agreement with Lee County, as necessary, to retain its standing as an eligible area for expenditure under the County's State and Federal entitlement programs, including the use of such funds as financial incentives for the rehabilitation of lower income rental housing.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.2.3: The City will explore the appropriateness of, and apply for, all additional funding such as, CDBG grants, etc., as warranted.

Policy 1.2.4: If and when the City's total resident population and low income population become sufficient to indicate that the City may be eligible in its own right under the Federal and State entitlement programs, the City will investigate the advantages and disadvantages of administering its own entitlement programs.

Policy 1.2.5: The City will reevaluate the criteria for determining the structural condition of housing and conduct a survey of the structural condition of housing, and the immediate living environs, in those parts of the City where substandard housing conditions have been identified in this Element.

Policy 1.2.6: The City shall prepare a comprehensive neighborhood improvement plan for Rosemary Park based on previous studies and public participation.

Policy 1.2.7: The City shall continue to conserve existing housing and improve the quality of neighborhoods by emphasizing neighborhood planning, community redevelopment programs, and enforcing appropriate development regulations.

Objective 1.3: Affordable Housing - Reduce, by the end of the planning period, the percentage of the City's households identified as being of lower income and in need of housing assistance from 7.6% to 5.0%.

Policy 1.3.1: Upon availability of the necessary housing, demographic and income data in the 2000 Census, the City will request the Department of Community Affairs to authorize the Shimberg Center for Affordable Housing to prepare a Housing Needs Assessment for the City of Bonita Springs.

Policy 1.3.2: The City shall include in its Land Development Regulations a provision for an affordable housing density bonus to encourage private developers to include housing for very low and low income families in their development projects. This provision shall be based on the following guidelines:

- a. The number of units resulting from the granting of bonus density shall not exceed the number of rental or owner-occupied housing units allocated specifically to low and very low income households within the project.
 - 1. A low income household is defined as a household whose annual income does not exceed 80% of the countywide median as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD).
 - 2. A very low income household is defined as a household whose annual income does not exceed 50% of the countywide median as defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (DHUD).
- b. The maximum bonus density, in excess of the maximum density otherwise allowable within the future land use category, available to a given project shall be as set forth in the following schedule:

Maximum Density Per Land Use And Maximum Density With Maximum Density Bonus		
Land Use Category	Maximum Standard Density	Maximum Density With Bonus
Estate Residential	.33 units/acre	.33 units/acre
Low Density Residential	1.3 units/acre	1.3 units/acre

Suburban Density Residential	3 units/acre	5 units/acre
Moderate Density Residential	5.8 units/acre	7 units/acre
Moderate Density Mix/PUD	6 units/acre	9 units/acre
Urban Fringe Community	2.54 to 2.77 units/acre	2.54 to 2.77 units/acre
Medium Density One & Two Family	11.6 units/acre	11.6 units/acre
Medium Density Residential-MF	6 units/acre	10 units/acre
High Density Residential-Multifamily	10 units/acre	15 units/acre
"Old 41" Town Center Mixed-Use Redevelopment	15 units/acre	20 units/acre
High Density Mixed Use	10 units/acre	15 units/acre

- c. The City may include a provision for cash contribution to a housing trust fund dedicated to the provision of housing for low and very low income households in lieu of the allocation of on-site units to low and very low income households.
- d. Any project for which a density bonus provision is applied must meet the following criteria:
 1. The resulting development does not have substantially increased intensities of land use along its perimeter unless it is adjacent to an existing or approved development of a similar intensity;
 2. The additional traffic will not be required to travel through areas with significantly lower densities before reaching the nearest collector or arterial road;
 3. Existing and committed public facilities are not so overwhelmed that a density increase would be contrary to the overall public interest;
 4. There will be no decrease in required open space, buffering, landscaping and preservation areas or cause adverse impacts on surrounding land uses; and,
 5. Storm shelters or other appropriate mitigation is provided if the development is located within the Category 1 Storm Surge Area for a land-falling storm as defined by the most current Hurricane Storm Tide Atlas for Lee County prepared by the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.3.3: The City shall support public-private partnerships in the provision of affordable housing for **workforce**, very low, low, and moderate income households through the

implementation of the density bonus provision and the measures set forth in policy 1.3.5. Affordable housing is defined as follows:

- Very low income - less than 50% of the countywide median household income as determined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Low income - less than 80% of the countywide median household income as determined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Moderate income - less than 120% of the countywide median household income as determined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- Affordable workforce housing – as established by 380.0651(3)(h), F.S. - housing that is affordable to a person who earns less than 120% of the area median income, or less than 140% of the area median income if located in a county in which the median purchase price for a single-family existing home exceeds the statewide median purchase price of a single-family existing home.

Policy 1.3.4: The City shall stimulate production of affordable housing for the very low, low and moderate income households through the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and shall meet with local lenders to develop incentives to offer opportunities for low and moderate income households to receive reduced closing costs or reduced interest rates on home mortgages or loans for needed rehabilitation or renovation.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.3.5: Among the possible methods of assisting local non-profit organizations in the provision of affordable housing for very low, low, and moderate income households, the City shall undertake one or more of the following:

- a. Grants, low cost loans, or deferred payment loans to certified housing development corporations or non-profit groups organizations to cover infrastructure and/or land development costs associated with new affordable housing.
- b. Annual contributions towards the administrative costs of the Bonita Springs Area Housing Development Corporation or its successor to allow the Corporation to continue to expand its mission to provide decent, affordable housing in the community. Programs may include both new construction and housing rehabilitation for lower income home ownership and rental housing, and special needs housing.
- c. Acquire land suitable for development of affordable housing, or provide low cost loans to approved housing development corporations or nonprofit organizations to cover the cost of purchasing sites for affordable housing.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.3.6: The location of housing for very low, low and moderate income households shall be guided by the following criteria:

- a. Single-family and duplex housing for lower income households shall be located in areas served by central water and sewer services.
- b. Multi-family housing for lower income households shall be located:
 - 1. Outside the CHHA;
 - 2. Along, or have nearby access to, a collector or higher level roadway;
 - 3. In an area served by central water and sewer, and,
 - 4. Preferably within one mile of shopping and/or recreational facilities.

c. Locate in areas that do not result in the concentration of affordable housing units only in specific areas of the City.

Policy 1.3.6.1: The City shall consider providing density bonus as outlined in Policy 1.3.2 for developers providing housing for workers meeting the County's median income requirements.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.3.7: The City has already implemented provisions for the expeditious processing of affordable housing projects and will continue to process applications for development in an expeditious manner.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.3.8: Include a provision in the City's Land Development Regulations allowing for increased density for dormitory housing for single workers.

Policy 1.3.9: The City shall study and develop incentives for commercial development to provide workplace housing such as allowing major employers and hotels to achieve greater density/intensity if on-site affordable housing is provided for employees.

Policy 1.3.10: The City shall encourage affordable housing by investigating the feasibility of land banking and/or land acquisition.

Policy 1.3.11: The City shall maintain on-going research and information on housing and related issues, including state and federal regulations affecting housing, city-wide housing needs, and the provision of advice regarding assistance programs.

(Ord. No. 06-18, § 1, 12-6-06)

Objective 1.4: Group homes/foster care facilities - Ensure that adequate sites are available in residential areas suitable for the location of group homes and foster care facilities.

Policy 1.4.1: The City shall allow group homes and foster care facilities, licensed and or funded by the State, in all of its residential land use categories.

Policy 1.4.2: The City will include in its Land Development Regulations principles and criteria consistent with Chapter 419, F. S., guiding the location of group homes and foster care facilities licensed or funded by the State.

Objective 1.5: Protect historically significant housing in the City from deterioration and/or demolition.

Policy 1.5.1: The City shall designate a City "Historic Preservation" Board to reinstate historic preservation within its municipal boundaries.

Policy 1.5.2: The City shall continue to enforce provisions within its Historic Preservation Ordinance.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.5.3: The City shall continue to use the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources "Florida Master Site File" and Lee County's local register of historic places as the method of identifying local historically significant housing.

Policy 1.5.4: The City shall become a "Certified Local Government" in order to provide access to relevant historical preservation funds.

Policy 1.5.5: The City will cooperate with the Bonita Springs Historical Society and owners of designated historically significant housing to obtain funding, through the various programs operated by Lee County, for rehabilitation or restoration. Historic building designations will be undertaken only with the volunteer participation of the owners.

Policy 1.5.6: The City will consider incentives to encourage the preservation of locally identified historic structures including provisions in its Land Development Regulations or through mechanisms such as creative adaptive reuse, relocation of the structure, tax relief or tax abatement.

Policy 1.5.7: The City shall pursue funding sources for historic preservation to include state grants, federal grants, tax benefits, partnerships with local banks, and revolving funds.

Policy 1.5.8: The City shall provide for the preservation of historically significant structures when preparing Design Standards for the "Old 41" area of the City.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.5.9: The City shall contract for consultation, technical assistance, and on-going staff support for the City's historic preservation program when deemed necessary by City Council.

Objective 1.6: Housing and neighborhood conservation - Conserve existing sound housing, rehabilitate or demolish substandard housing and provide a suitable living environment throughout the City's neighborhoods.

Policy 1.6.1: The City will adopt the Standard Housing Code and ensure its vigorous enforcement.

Policy 1.6.2: In addition to code enforcement, the City shall explore methods by which to improve the housing and living conditions in old style "trailer parks" which are characterized by significant levels of long-term residency, including incentives for redevelopment of the property.

Policy 1.6.3: Encourage redevelopment in older areas of the City east of Old U. S. 41 by allowing mixed-use, accessory apartments, and home occupations when deemed compatible with surrounding uses.

Policy 1.6.4: The City will evaluate establishing a Neighborhood Planning Program that will coordinate law enforcement, code enforcement, traffic calming, beautification and land development regulations to redevelop or maintain older neighborhoods with a mix of housing types and affordability.

Policy 1.6.5: By the end of 2012, the City shall create guidelines within its Land Development Code to facilitate the development of "green buildings" in Bonita Springs without forcing excessive costs or other burdens upon developers, building owners or occupants. The guidelines will be applicable to all new residential and nonresidential buildings.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.7: Provision of relocation housing - Uniform and equitable treatment for persons displaced from their homes by governmental action.

Policy 1.7.1: The City will ensure that, prior to displacement, reasonably located and affordable housing is available to persons being displaced from their home by actions of the City.

Objective 1.8: GAP affordable housing - The City shall encourage and stimulate the construction of workforce and/or GAP Affordable Housing in the City.

Policy 1.8.1: GAP housing is that housing affordable to persons earning more than 80% and up to but not exceeding 150% of the median income, using 30% of that income for the purchase of housing.

Policy 1.8.2: The City shall include in its Land Development Regulations a provision for an increase in standard density or a housing bonus density to encourage private developers to include affordable housing for individuals who earn more than 80% and up to but not exceeding 150% of the median income.

Policy 1.8.3: The City shall allow developers to make cash contributions or provide affordable GAP housing on site in order to receive housing bonus density.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

1. POTABLE WATER SUB-ELEMENT

Goal 1: To provide quality potable water service throughout the City that is compatible with conservation of natural resources.

Objective 1.1: The City shall continue to ensure the provision of acceptable levels of potable water service throughout the City, indirectly through franchised utility companies.

Policy 1.1.1: Within certified, franchised or designated service areas an available supply, treatment and delivery of 235 gallons per day per equivalent residential connection (ERC) and delivery of potable water at a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (psi) at the meter anywhere in the system. (Cross Reference: Capital Improvements Element Policy 1.1.3.a)

(Ord. No. 08-19, § 2, 9-17-08; Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14; Ord. No. 14-24, § 2, 10-15-14)

Policy 1.1.2: The City shall enforce these levels of service under the concurrency requirements of Florida law by requiring one of the following before issuance of development permits:

- a. Development orders or building permits will be issued subject to the condition that, at the time of issuance of a certificate of occupancy, the necessary facilities and services must be in place and available to serve the development being authorized; or
- b. At the time development orders or building permits are issued, the necessary facilities and services are guaranteed to be in place and available to serve the development at the time of issuance of a certificate of occupancy through an enforceable development agreement pursuant to Section 163.3220, Florida Statutes, or through an agreement or development order pursuant to Chapter 380, Florida Statutes.

Policy 1.1.3: The City will cooperate with, and provide relevant data to the utility that provides service within the jurisdiction.

Objective 1.2: To ensure an adequate supply of potable water, the City shall increase its role in influencing private utility providers about service alternatives, facility locations, and conservation of resources.

Policy 1.2.1: The City shall encourage residential uses, and require nonresidential uses, to connect to central potable water utility when potable water lines have been installed immediately adjoining the property and service is available.

Policy 1.2.2: The City shall seek to be involved with the utility company providing potable water when the utility is evaluating alternatives concerning the City's potable water service.

Policy 1.2.3: The City shall collect data from private suppliers of potable water, including reporting of water flows, storage capacity, pressures, number of customers, committed future connections and proposed expansion plans on a yearly basis.

Goal 2: To ensure that future populations have access to potable water by using and strongly encouraging the conservation and resource management measures to reduce the consumption of potable water.

Objective 2.1: To protect its potable water resources.

Policy 2.1.1: The City Council shall encourage privately operated potable water utilities to adopt a "conservation" rate structure for users in their respective service areas.

(Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14; Ord. No. 14-24, 10-15-14)

Policy 2.1.2: The City shall consult with South Florida Water Management District to obtain suggestions on regulations to conserve water before adopting such regulations.

Policy 2.1.3: The City shall develop and implement a water conservation program which shall include:

- a. Public education through distribution of information to residents regarding conservation, and involvement with programs encouraging water conservation.
- b. Use of drought-tolerant vegetation, xeriscape techniques, recycled water, or other available methods for landscaping publicly owned lands, and encouragement of private landowners to do the same to reduce usage of potable water for irrigation purposes.
- c. Providing incentives to encourage developers and property owners to employ techniques such as water recycling, reclamation, and reuse of greywater to reduce demand upon the water and sanitary sewer systems serving the City.

Objective 2.2: In order to reduce demand for potable water, and consistent with the State's water policy to encourage and promote water conservation and the reuse of reclaimed water, the City shall require the use of reclaimed or other alternative irrigation water for irrigation purposes and other authorized uses in areas where franchised utility companies have constructed or operate a reclaimed or other alternative irrigation water distribution system.

Policy 2.2.1: For all new residential projects, the City shall evaluate the incorporation of use of reclaimed or other alternative irrigation water for irrigation purposes. When deemed practical and feasible, the City shall require the project to connect to the franchised utility company's irrigation water system in accordance with the terms and conditions of the existing service availability policy.

Policy 2.2.2: Where reclaimed or other alternative irrigation water distribution facilities are available, the City shall enforce a requirement that no person use potable water, provided by a franchised utility system, for irrigation purposes.

2. SANITARY SEWER SUB-ELEMENT

Goal 1: To protect the public health and environmental quality by encouraging and ensuring the provision of sanitary sewer service (wastewater treatment) throughout the City of Bonita Springs.

Objective 1.1: The City shall continue to ensure the provision of acceptable levels of sanitary sewer service throughout the City, indirectly through franchised utility companies.

Policy 1.1.1: Within certified, franchised or designated service areas an available capacity to treat and dispose of a volume of wastewater equal to 200 gallons per day per equivalent residential connection (ERC), except that facilities serving only mobile home residential structures shall have a capacity of 150 gallons per day and facilities serving only travel trailer residential structures shall have a capacity of 120 gallons per day.

Policy 1.1.2: The City encourages all utilities to construct and install sufficient wastewater treatment facilities and collection systems that will meet or exceed the minimum acceptable level of service standard.

Policy 1.1.3: The City shall enforce these levels of service standards under the concurrency requirements of Florida law by requiring one of the following before issuance of development permits:

- a. Development orders or building permits will be issued subject to the condition that, at the time of issuance of a certificate of occupancy, the necessary facilities and services must be in place and available to serve the development being authorized; or
- b. At the time development orders or building permits are issued, the necessary facilities and services are guaranteed to be in place and available to serve the development at the time of issuance of a certificate of occupancy through an enforceable development

agreement pursuant to Section 163.3220, Florida Statutes, or through an agreement or development order pursuant to Chapter 380, Florida Statutes.

Policy 1.1.4: The City will cooperate with, and provide relevant data to the utility that provides service within the jurisdiction.

Objective 1.2: To maintain or enhance water quality within the City.

Policy 1.2.1: The City shall require on-site sewage disposal systems to connect to central sanitary sewer when sanitary collection lines have been installed immediately adjoining, and service is available to, the property served by the on-site system.

- a. On-site sewage disposal systems other than standard septic tank systems shall be exempt from this requirement provided that such system has maintained continuous compliance with all rules, orders, statutes, and/or regulations relating to the operation and maintenance of the facility
- b. The City may waive mandatory connection, with approval of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services in the event:
 1. The central wastewater system does not have sufficient capacity to serve the additional demand; or,
 2. Connection to the central wastewater system imposes an undue financial hardship if such connection is made within the specified time period.

Policy 1.2.2: It is the City's policy to discourage new privately owned septic tanks and package sewage treatment plants.

Policy 1.2.3: It is the City's policy to encourage package treatment plants to connect to franchised utility companies' facilities where service is available.

Policy 1.2.4: The City shall increase its role in influencing private sanitary sewer service providers concerning alternatives, facility locations and conservation of resources.

Policy 1.2.5: The City shall collect data from private sanitary sewer providers, including reporting of sewage flows, holding and treatment capacity, number of customers, committed future connections and proposed expansion plans on a yearly basis.

Policy 1.2.6: The City shall request Bonita Springs Utilities (BSU) to give the following priorities within its capital improvements schedule for cost feasible projects intended to extend central sewer service to areas within the City now using septic tanks (as identified on Figure 5 in the Infrastructure Element Supporting Documentation).

- a. Area 1: High priority
- b. Area 2: Moderate priority
- c. Area 12: High priority

Goal 2: To further the public health and protect environmental quality by using and encouraging conservation and resource management measures to reduce generation of wastewater.

Objective 2.1: Promote the application of new technology and management practices to increase efficiency and to promote conservation of natural resources.

Policy 2.1.1: The City shall encourage privately operated sanitary sewer utilities to adopt a "conservation" rate structure for users in their respective service areas.

Policy 2.1.2: On-site sewer plants serving new golf course communities shall be designed to reuse effluent for irrigation purposes.

Policy 2.1.3: For all new residential projects, the City shall evaluate the incorporation of use of reclaimed or other alternative irrigation water for irrigation purposes. When deemed

practical and feasible, the City shall require the project to connect to the franchised utility company's existing irrigation water systems.

3. SOLID WASTE SUB-ELEMENT

Goal 1: To ensure the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Bonita Springs through the proper management and disposal of solid waste.

Objective 1.1: Conserve the City's resources and minimize use of the County's landfill facilities.

Policy 1.1.1: The City will continue its participation in Lee County's program of recycling, waste-to-energy facility and landfill disposal and meet with representatives of the County to ensure cooperation with the County in implementing its programs to decrease the volume of solid waste deposited in landfills.

Policy 1.1.2: The City will continue its programs to segregate recyclables, yard waste, hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition debris.

Policy 1.1.3: The City will cooperate with Lee County in public education efforts through distribution of information to residents and businesses in the City concerning the proper management of hazardous wastes.

Policy 1.1.4: The minimum acceptable level of service standard for availability of solid waste disposal facilities shall be 7 pounds per capita per day.

Policy 1.1.5: The City will cooperate with, and provide relevant data to the solid waste provider that serves the jurisdiction.

4. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT/AQUIFER RECHARGE SUB-ELEMENT

Goal 1: To protect and improve the quality of receiving waters and natural areas and the functions of natural groundwater aquifer recharge areas while also providing flood protection for existing and future development.

Objective 1.1: Improve stormwater management, in terms of both quantity and quality, within the City.

Policy 1.1.1: The City Council shall complete its Stormwater Master Plan and establish a funding source to begin carrying out the stormwater improvements identified and selected in the City's Stormwater Master Plan.

Policy 1.1.2: Establish, fund, and implement a program to monitor the environmental impacts of stormwater runoff.

Policy 1.1.3: Seek available grant funding and other potential revenue sources to retrofit the existing stormwater drainage systems to reduce stormwater contamination.

Policy 1.1.4: Create land development regulations that are tailored to the City's situation where existing development was often not designed to attenuate stormwater runoff.

Policy 1.1.5: Investigate alternatives in providing City stormwater services.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.1.6: Investigate techniques for, and feasibility of, storing and reusing stormwaters in order to maximize the efficient utilization of the City's resources and minimize the demand upon the potable water system serving the City.

Objective 1.2: The City shall maintain level of service standards identified in Policy 1.2.1 below.

Policy 1.2.1: Levels of service are hereby established for protection from flooding to be provided by stormwater and roadway facilities:

- a. During a 3-day storm event (rainfall) accumulation of 13.7 inches or less (3-day, 100 year storm as defined by SFWMD), one lane of evacuation routes should remain passable (defined as less than 6 inches of standing water over the crown). Emergency shelters and essential services should not be flooded.
- b. During a 3-day rainfall accumulation of 11.7 inches or less (3-day, 25-year storm as defined by SFWMD), all lanes of evacuation routes should remain passable. Emergency shelters and essential services should not be flooded.
- c. During coastal flooding of up to 4.0 feet above mean sea level, all lanes of evacuation routes should remain passable. Emergency shelters should not be flooded.

Policy 1.2.2: The quality of water to be discharged from new surface water management systems is, and shall remain, subject to state and regional permitting programs that determine compliance with state water quality standards. Stormwater management systems in new private and public developments (excluding improvements to existing roads) shall be designed to SFWMD standards (to detain or retain excess stormwater to match the predevelopment discharge rate for the 25-year, 3-day storm). Stormwater discharges from development must meet relevant water quality and surface water management standards as set forth in Rules 62-4, 62-40 and 62-302, and Rule 40E-4, F. A. C. New developments shall be designed to avoid increased flooding of surrounding areas.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.3: To protect the City's groundwater supplies from those activities having the potential for depleting or degrading those supplies.

Policy 1.3.1: The City will work with Bonita Springs Utilities in its efforts to identify wellfields and/or relocation site(s) for existing wellfields well in advance of need.

Policy 1.3.2: Start a program to identify and map point and non-point sources of ground-water pollutants in the City.

Policy 1.3.3: Upon completion of the City's study of the Density Reduction Groundwater Resource (DRGR) area located east of I-75, amend the Future Land Use Element to include an objective and associated policies to identify the most appropriate land uses and resource protection methods in the DRGR.

Policy 1.3.4: The City will cooperate with, and provide relevant data to Bonita Springs Utilities for the purpose of identifying wellfields.

CONSERVATION/COASTAL MANAGEMENT ELEMENT

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: Planning, Coordination and Implementation. To protect the public from the effects of natural and technological hazards through Lee County emergency plans and programs.

Objective 1.1: The City shall ensure the protection of its citizens from natural and technological hazards.

Policy 1.1.1: The Lee County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan shall be used as the operational guide in preparing for, responding to, and recovering from natural and technological hazards requiring emergency actions by the City of Bonita Springs officials.

Policy 1.1.2: The City will cooperate with Lee County and local news media, educational institutions, public service groups, and other agencies to implement a program of education and information describing the risks of hazards such as hurricanes, tropical storms, severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, lightning, freezes, and attack from hostile governments, and actions necessary to mitigate the dangers which these hazards present. The City shall distribute information to its citizenry regarding such dangers and hazards and request speakers from competent agencies and groups to present information at public forums.

Policy 1.1.3: The City will cooperate with Lee County to establish and maintain a program describing facilities and sites designated to serve as local, state, and federally sponsored emergency assistance locations and shall identify and distribute information to the public concerning such sites serving the City. Examples of such facilities include disaster application centers, citizen assistance centers, disaster field offices, temporary housing sites, and debris disposal locations.

Policy 1.1.4: The City will cooperate with Lee County to maintain a mechanism to coordinate the development and maintenance of emergency plans and programs among the relevant local, regional, and state governments, districts, the administration of the Florida Gulf Coast University, or agencies, by maintaining the City's participation in the local mitigation strategy working group.

Goal 2: People with Special Needs. To assist in the emergency preparedness requirements of the City's elderly, frail, infirm, or handicapped.

Objective 2.1: The City shall ensure that in the event of a disaster, the City shall have mechanisms in place to assist people with special needs during an emergency.

Policy 2.1.1: New hospitals, nursing home adult congregate living facilities, or projects for the developmentally disabled in the City shall prepare an emergency preparedness plan acceptable to the Director of the Lee County Division of Emergency Management prior to receiving a final development order.

Policy 2.1.2: The City will cooperate with Lee County and other public agencies and service groups, to continue the County's efforts to assist in the emergency transportation needs of residents having limited mobility and who do not reside in licensed institutions serving people with special needs. The City will meet, through the local mitigation strategy working group, with the agencies and service groups to identify an effective role for the City in assisting in emergency transportation needs.

Policy 2.1.3: The City will cooperate with Lee County and other public agencies and service groups, to continue the County's efforts to provide basic medical services in selected emergency public shelters for people with special needs. At the meeting referred to in Policy 2.1.2 preceding, an effective role for the City in providing basic medical services will be discussed.

Goal 3: Hazardous Materials. To protect the public and the environment from accidental contact with hazardous materials.

Objective 3.1: The City shall provide an appropriate response to hazardous materials accidents, spills, or leaks.

Policy 3.1.1: The City shall maintain a representative on the Local Emergency Planning Committee (as required by the provisions of Title III: The Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986). Through this representative, the City shall continue to support and implement to the extent practicable the responsibilities set forth by the Local Emergency Planning Committee until such time as the Committee is terminated.

Policy 3.1.2: The City shall support the Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue District in the development and maintenance of a hazardous materials response team. The City will meet with the District to establish responsibilities of each and enter into an Interlocal agreement with the District outlining these.

Policy 3.1.3: The City shall cooperate with the County to develop and maintain a hazardous material emergency response plan that complies with applicable federal and state regulations and guidelines.

Policy 3.1.4: The City shall support the Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue District in the development and maintenance of a training program for hazardous materials response. At the meeting regarding Hazardous Materials Response Team (Policy 3.1.2. preceding) the City will include a training program in the inter-local agreement.

Policy 3.1.5: Any new development involved in the manufacturing, production, use, application, and storage of hazardous materials or toxic substances contained on the list of extremely hazardous substances published in the Federal Register shall establish an emergency notification system in the event of a release of a listed hazardous substance. Notification information will conform to requirements set forth in Section 304 of Title III: The Federal Emergency Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986.

Policy 3.1.6: Any new development involved in the manufacturing, production, use, application, and storage of hazardous materials or toxic substances listed in Chapter 38F-41, Florida Administrative Code (or subsequent updates), shall prepare or have available material safety data sheets (MSDS) under the Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulations and submit either copies of MDA or a list of MSDS chemicals to the Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue District and any other applicable fire district and to the Lee County Division of Public Safety.

Policy 3.1.7: The City, or appropriate agency, shall review disaster preparedness plans for all petroleum storage facilities. This review shall also include an assessment of the engineering specifications of the containment dikes at the site in a 100-year surge.

Goal 4: Coastal Resource Protection. To protect the natural resources of the coastal planning area from damage caused by inappropriate development.

Objective 4.1: Environmentally Critical Areas - Within the coastal planning area, the City of Bonita Springs shall continue to manage and regulate, on an ongoing basis, environmentally critical areas to conserve and enhance their natural functions. Environmentally critical areas include wetlands (as defined in Wetlands Goal #15) and Rare and Unique Upland Habitats. Rare and Unique Upland Habitats include, but are not limited to: sand scrub (320); coastal scrub (322); those pine flatwoods (411) which can be categorized as "mature" due to the absence of severe impacts caused by logging, drainage, and exotic infestation. The numbered references are to the Florida Land Use and Cover Classification System (FLUCCS) Level III (FDOT, 1985).

Policy 4.1.1: Development shall be limited in Rare and Unique Upland Habitats and strictly controlled in wetlands (as stated in Policy 15.1.1.) in the City.

Policy 4.1.2: The City shall continue to support the preservation of environmentally sensitive areas in the coastal planning area by land acquisition.

Policy 4.1.3: The City shall continue to protect its environmentally critical areas by:

- a. Requiring the use of Planned Development (PD) for locations exhibiting characteristics of environmentally critical areas and strongly encourage the use of clustering and other innovative methods to avoid clearing and other development "footprint" impacts to the listed habitat by shifting infrastructure and units to appropriate parcel locations.
- b. Requiring planned development applications to be accompanied by:
 1. A description of existing conditions including:
 - (a) Maps or aerial photographs marked or overprinted to show soils, vegetation and ground cover, and a topographic map or a U.S.G.S. quadrangle map showing the subject property. Soils and vegetation, etc., should be classified in accordance with the USDA/NRCS System and the Florida Land Use and Cover Classification System, respectively.
 - (b) The location of any environmentally sensitive or critical area land and water including, at a minimum, wetlands and rare and unique upland habitats based upon standard environmental data and verified by a field inspection by the city staff.
 - (c) A survey of protected species, pertaining to protected species requirements.
 2. A protected species and critical area management plan.
- c. Zoning resolutions that are required as a part of the approval for rezoning will be tracked for future compliance and enforcement.

Goal 5: Protection of Life and Property in Coastal High Hazard Areas. To protect human life and developed property from natural disasters.

Objective 5.1: Development in Coastal High Hazard Areas - The City shall minimize flood risk that results from high-tide events, storm surge, flash floods, stormwater runoff, and the related impacts of sea-level rise by directing population concentrations away from the City's coastal high hazard area by limiting new development within the CHHA Category 1 hurricane evacuation area as defined by the SWFRPC hurricane evacuation study and using its land acquisition program to purchase vacant properties for open space, preservation or recreation uses.

Policy 5.1.1: Rezoning to allow higher densities shall not be permitted on barrier and coastal islands.

Policy 5.1.2: Shoreline development in V Zones shall be protected from flood risk, coastal erosion, wave action, and storms by vegetation, setbacks, and/or beach renourishment, rather than by seawalls or other hardened structures that tend to hasten beach erosion. Repairs of lawfully constructed, functional, hardened structures as defined in F. S. Chapter 161 may be allowed subject to applicable state and local review and approval.

Policy 5.1.3(a): Through the City's Comprehensive Plan amendment process, land use designations of undeveloped areas within Coastal High Hazard Areas shall be considered for reduced density categories (or assignment of minimum allowable densities where density ranges are permitted) in order to limit the future population exposed to coastal flooding.

Policy 5.1.3(b): Comprehensive plan amendments within the CHHA must meet one of the following criteria in accordance with state statutory requirements in Section 163.3178(8)(a), F.S.:

1. The proposed amendment shall demonstrate that a 16-hour out of county hurricane evacuation time for a category 5 storm event, as measured on the Saffir-Simpson scale, is maintained; or
2. The proposed amendment shall demonstrate that a 12-hour evacuation time to shelter for a category 5 storm event is maintained, and ensure adequate shelter space is available to accommodate the additional residents of the development allowed by the proposed amendment; or
3. The proposed amendment shall provide mitigation to satisfy the provisions of evacuation time and shelter space, which may include payment of money, contribution of land, and/or construction of hurricane shelters and/or transportation facilities. The required mitigation shall be addressed in a binding agreement and shall not exceed the amount required to accommodate the impacts reasonably attributable to the development.

Policy 5.1.4: Development in the CHHA Category 1 hurricane evacuation area, except as otherwise restricted by Policy 5.1.1 and the City's redevelopment project on Old U. S. 41, shall be infill only and shall not exceed the surrounding properties' density/intensity except as allowed by existing zoning at the time of the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 5.1.5: The City shall continue to target its land acquisition program to provide public access to the estuary, open space, preservation and recreation, and shall consider vacant properties in the CHHA for public acquisition.

Policy 5.1.6: All development and major redevelopment in the CHHA shall conform to the City's Flood Damage Protection Ordinance and be consistent with the flood-resistant construction requirements in the Florida Building Code and applicable flood plan management regulations set forth in 44 C.F.R. part 60.

Policy 5.1.7: No new mobile home parks will be allowed within the CHHA.

Policy 5.1.8: Development seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) shall require applicable State of Florida approval and will be consistent with Ch. 161, F.S.

Policy 5.1.9: New development requiring seawalls for protection from coastal erosion shall not be permitted.

Policy 5.1.10: Development in coastal areas shall consider site development techniques to reduce losses due to flooding and claims made under flood insurance policies issued in the state. These may include accommodation strategies, such as elevating structures, drainage improvements, or green infrastructure techniques that functions to absorb or store water.

Goal 6: Limitation of Public Expenditures in Coastal High Hazard Areas. To restrict public expenditures in the City's Coastal High Hazard Area except to maintain required service levels, protect existing residents, provide for recreation/open space and preservation uses, and install enhanced water quality measures.

Objective 6.1: Coastal High Hazard Area Expenditures - The City shall limit public expenditures that subsidize development in the Coastal High Hazard Area.

Policy 6.1.1: All further City public expenditures for new facilities within the Coastal High Hazard Area shall require a finding by the City Council that such expenditures are necessary to maintain required service levels, to protect existing residents, or to provide for recreation /open space and preservation needs or enhanced water quality measures.

Policy 6.1.2: No new causeways, public or private, shall be constructed to any islands.

Policy 6.1.3: No new bridges shall be constructed to undeveloped barrier islands except where needed to achieve evacuation clearance time objectives on adjoining islands connected by

existing bridges. In such a case, this plan shall be amended to ensure that the ultimate development of all areas served by the new bridge is limited to levels that can safely be served by the new and existing bridges.

Policy 6.1.4: When state funding is required for the relocation or replacement of infra-structure currently within the Coastal Building Zone, the capacity of the replacement structure shall be limited to maintaining required service levels, protecting existing residents, and providing for recreation/open space and preservation needs or enhanced water quality measures.

Policy 6.1.5: The City shall extend no additional major infrastructure except for recreation/ open space and preservation needs, or enhanced water quality measures, to barrier and coastal islands beyond that which is necessary to service development that is currently allowed by zoning.

Goal 7: Resource Protection. To manage the City's wetland and upland ecosystem so as to maintain and enhance native habitats, floral and faunal species diversity, water quality, and natural surface water characteristics.

Objective 7.1: Resource Management - The City shall implement a Natural Resource Management Program that ensures the long-term protection and enhancement of the natural upland and wetland habitats through the retention of interconnected, functioning, and maintainable hydroecological systems where the remaining wetlands and uplands function as a productive unit resembling the original landscape.

Policy 7.1.1: The City's Natural Resource Management Program shall utilize the following measures to enhance the protection of natural resources:

- a. Identified upland and wetland habitats/systems most suitable for restoration, enhancement, reclamation, and conservation.
- b. Recommending standards to the City Council for approval for development and conservation that will protect and integrate wetlands and significant areas of Rare and Unique upland habitats.
- c. Preparing standards for wetland, and rare and unique upland mitigation.
- d. Conducting a sensitive lands acquisition program, which shall consist of the following elements.
 1. A comprehensive inventory of environmentally sensitive lands shall be maintained and expanded as new data becomes available.
 2. Environmentally sensitive lands shall include wetlands, important plant communities, critical habitat for listed wildlife species, environmentally sensitive coastal planning areas; natural waterways, important water resources, storm and flood hazard areas, and rare and unique uplands.
 3. The City will adopt and implement a program to acquire lands critical to water supply, flood protection, wildlife habitat, and passive recreation.
 4. The City shall take full advantage of opportunities to cooperatively acquire and manage sensitive lands and to leverage other funding sources by working with state land acquisition and land management agencies such as the Florida Communities Trust and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and by participating in land acquisition programs such as the Save Our Rivers program, the Conservation and Recreational Lands program and Lee County's 20/20 program.
 5. The City, or other appropriate agency, shall prepare a management plan for each acquired site for the long term maintenance and enhancement of its health and environmental integrity. The management plan will address any necessary people

management (e.g., fences and signage to prevent incompatible uses), surface water management and restoration, ecosystems restoration, litter control, fire management, invasive exotic plant and animal control, and, where appropriate, compatible recreational use facilities. The plan will also address how maintenance will be funded.

6. The City shall encourage the establishment of, and provide assistance to, community-based land trusts, whose purpose is the preservation and protection of the City's natural resources.
7. Protecting natural reservations identified in the City's Parks and Recreation Master Plan.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 7.1.2: Reserved.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 7.2: Plant communities - The City shall continue to maintain and routinely update an inventory of natural plant communities and will protect at various suitable locations remnant tracts of all important and representative natural plant communities occurring within the City.

Policy 7.2.1: The City shall coordinate with the county, state and regional agencies to exchange updated natural resources information.

Policy 7.2.2: The City shall continue to provide regulations and incentives to prevent incompatible development in and around environmentally sensitive lands as defined in the prior "Resource Management Plan" policy, such as open space requirements that:

- a. Large developments must provide 50 percent of their open space percent requirement using existing indigenous native vegetation.
- b. A scaled open space credit for single preserve areas will be given as an incentive to preserve indigenous native upland plant communities as follows:

INDIGENOUS VEGETATION CREDIT

Credit provided	Minimum size	Minimum width
110%	½ acre	50 feet
125%	1 acre	75 feet
150%	3 acres	150 feet

- c. An additional maximum ten percent credit will be given if the areas above include rare and unique uplands or, connection to offsite conservation or preservation areas, or upland buffers to natural water bodies.

Policy 7.2.3: The City shall, when providing new infrastructure, avoid disrupting the natural functions of significant natural systems within the City by using the following process:

- a. At a minimum, "Significant natural system" (SNS) shall include the estuary, including Spring Creek and the Imperial River and its tributaries, and environmentally sensitive lands as defined in Policy 7.1.1 d.2
- b. At a minimum "Infrastructure" shall include at a minimum: roads, drainage and other capital projects which have the potential to receive funding through the City's capital improvement program.
- c. Prior to the submission of any proposed capital improvement project for funding through the City's capital improvement program, the City shall:
 1. Compare the project's location to mapping of wetlands, habitats and other resources in the City's Comprehensive Plan in order to identify any overlap of the proposed project's location with the location of any SNS.
 2. If an overlap is identified in "1", above, the City shall identify alternative locations for the project so as to avoid SNS locations.
 3. Where avoidance of an SNS is not possible or feasible and the City intends to submit the potential project for capital improvement program funding, the City shall prepare a written review for attachment with the proposed project's supporting data. The review shall contain the following components:
 - (a) The basis of the non-avoidance finding including alternatives examined and costs.
 - (b) The specific SNS(s) to be impacted.
 - (c) The project type, (e.g., ditch), and scale (e.g., 300' long, 4' wide, 1.5' deep).
 - (d) The probable impacts of the project upon the SNS, including both short-term consequences (e.g., loss of 1,200 sq. ft. of habitat) and long term consequences (e.g., lowering of water table, bisection of habitat, etc.).
 - (e) Impact mitigation measures proposed.
 4. For each proposed project to be considered for funding in the City's capital improvement program, the City shall include the following information for consideration by the City Council and the public:
 - (a) certification that the project avoids impacting significant natural systems within the City, or
 - (b) the written review as referred to in "C.3.", previous.

Policy 7.2.4: The City shall encourage the protection of viable tracts of sensitive or high-quality natural plant communities within developments.

Policy 7.2.5: The City shall maintain regulations to control the clearing of natural vegetation, including tree removal and clearing of understory, prior to the development of property or its conversion to agricultural uses, through the use of its open space requirements in Policy 7.2.2 and pursuant to Chapter 14, of the LDC its "notice of clearing" survey requirements and review contained in Administrative Code #'s 13 - 15

Policy 7.2.6: The City shall continue to require inventories and assessments of the impacts of development in environmentally critical areas.

Policy 7.2.7: The City shall continue to promote the long-term maintenance of natural systems through such instruments as conservation easements, restrictive zoning, and public acquisition.

Policy 7.2.8: The City shall use regulations and incentives, such as the following for preserving and planting native plant species and for controlling invasive exotic plants, particularly within environmentally sensitive areas:

- a. Landscaping requirements which state invasive exotics must be removed from development areas and the area maintained free of these exotics, and
- b. Plants on the City's list of prohibited exotic species may not be used to fulfill landscape requirements, and
- c. Credits against the landscape requirements will be given for indigenous native trees and palms preserved in place.

Policy 7.2.9: Development adjacent to aquatic and other nature preserves and recreation areas shall protect the natural character and public benefit of these areas including, but not limited to, scenic values for the benefit of future generations.

Policy 7.2.10: The City shall prohibit the planting of invasive exotic plants in landscaping requirements for land development projects. Prohibited invasive exotic plant species shall be specified in the Land Development Code and shall include, at a minimum: melaleuca, australian pine, brazilian pepper, carrotwood, chinaberry, cajeput, downy rose myrtle, cuban laurel, bishopwood, castor bean, common papaya, common snakeplant, day jessamine, air potato, hunters robe, queensland umbrella tree and trailing wedelia.

Policy 7.2.11: The City shall remove invasive exotic species on its lands and shall, through the development review process, require private development to remove such species on properties undergoing development.

Policy 7.2.12: The City shall, when updating its land development regulations, identify incentives to encourage existing residents and owners to remove invasive exotic plants.

Policy 7.2.13: Physical removal of invasive vegetation versus widespread chemical treatment will be utilized for control.

Policy 7.2.14: Limited application of herbicides that rapidly degrade may be used on a case-by-case basis, under the supervision of certified personnel for control of nuisance and invasive non-native vegetation and to maintain native plant communities.

Policy 7.2.15: To ensure protection of mangroves, the City's mangrove protection regulations shall establish enforcement procedures and restoration standards for violations of the FDEP Mangrove Protection rules so as to supplement and enhance FDEP enforcement mechanism and ensure that adequate restoration is provided. The City's regulations shall:

- a. Require an FDEP permit, where applicable, prior to the alteration of any mangrove tree.
- b. Establish enforcement mechanisms for violators using: stop work order, citation, notice of violation and civil and criminal penalties.
- c. Require violators to provide a restoration plan using minimum planting standards, annual monitoring and maintenance as specified by the City.

The City shall re-evaluate and amend, if necessary, its mangrove protection regulations whenever state mangrove protection regulations are revised. The City shall oppose any efforts of other agencies to reduce or eliminate regulations relating to the protection of mangroves and other wetland areas.

Objective 7.3: Wildlife - The City shall continue to maintain and enhance the fish and wildlife diversity and distribution within the City for the benefit of a balanced ecological system.

Policy 7.3.1: The City shall encourage upland preservation in and around preserved wetlands to provide habitat diversity, enhance edge effect, and promote wildlife conservation by including incentives in the City's open space requirements for using preserved native vegetation areas as upland buffers to natural water bodies. This incentive shall consist of a maximum of ten percent as referred to within Policy 7.2.2c.

Objective 7.4: Endangered and Threatened Species in General - The City of Bonita Springs shall continue to protect habitats of endangered and threatened species and species of special

concern in order to maintain or enhance existing population numbers and distributions of listed species.

Policy 7.4.1: The City shall identify, inventory, and protect flora and fauna indicated as endangered, threatened, or species of special concern in the "Official lists of Endangered and Potentially Endangered Fauna and Flora of Florida," Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, as periodically updated. The City's Protected Species regulations shall be enforced to protect habitats of those listed species found in the City that are vulnerable to development by:

- a. Identifying the habitat
- b. Mapping the habitat
- c. Directing incompatible use away from the habitat
- d. Adopting a management plan if listed species are on site

There shall be a funding commitment to enforce this ordinance through the zoning and development review process.

Policy 7.4.2: The City shall conserve critical habitats of rare and endangered plant and animal species through development review, regulation, incentives, and acquisition.

Policy 7.4.3: The City shall require detailed inventories and assessments of the impacts of development where it threatens habitats of endangered and threatened species and species of special concern.

Policy 7.4.4: The City shall restrict the use of protected plant and wildlife species habitats to that which is compatible with the requirements of endangered and threatened species and species of special concern. New developments shall protect remnants of viable habitats when listed vegetative and wildlife species inhabit a tract slated for development, except where equivalent mitigation is provided based on the recommendations of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

Objective 7.5: Loggerhead Sea Turtles - The City shall protect sea turtle nesting habitat.

Policy 7.5.1: In order to minimize the disorientation of sea turtles along the Gulf beaches the sea turtle nesting habitat protection program shall include at least the following activities:

- a. Distribute a guide for homeowners and builders which explains the detrimental effects of night-time beachfront lighting on hatchling sea turtles.
- b. Continue to examine public light sources (streetlights, security lights, beach access lights, etc.) and prepare a plan to minimize the amount of harmful light from such sources onto the beach during the nesting season.
- c. Continue to conduct an educational program to persuade residents to reduce lighting levels on the beach and to publicize other hazards to turtles from activities of people, pets, and vehicles.
- d. Continue to provide and enforce sea turtle regulations to require existing and new development to avoid the direct or indirect illumination as defined below of sea turtle nesting habitats during the nesting season; prohibit fires that will directly illuminate sea turtles habitats; require the screening of parking lots; prohibit driving at the beach during nesting season.

"Directly illuminated" means illuminated by one or more point sources of light directly visible to an observer on the beach, dune or other sea turtle nesting habitat.

"Indirectly illuminated" means illuminated by one or more point sources of light not directly visible to an observer on the beach, dune, or other sea turtle nesting habitat.

Objective 7.8: Southern Bald Eagles - The City shall use its bald eagle habitat protection regulations to protect Southern bald eagle nesting sites and request the County to monitor Southern bald eagle nesting activity.

Policy 7.6.1: The City shall maintain a policy of negotiations with owners of land surrounding eagle nests to provide an optimal management plan within which all development within critical eagle nesting habitat and buffer areas must be consistent. The management plans shall address at a minimum:

- a. A description of the land around the critical eagle nesting habitat, including locations of nest tree(s) and perch tree(s), vegetation types, and a description of the type and density of understory and canopy vegetation;
- b. A history and behavior patterns of the eagle pair;
- c. An aerial map and a map at the scale of the development which shows the location of the eagle's nest and other critical eagle nesting habitat features as well as the proposed development;
- d. The size and shape of the buffer area;
- e. Measures to reduce potential adverse impacts of the development on the nesting bald eagles;
- f. A critical eagle nesting habitat management plan, which shall include techniques to maintain viable nesting habitat. These techniques may include controlled burning, planting, or removal of vegetation, invasive exotic species control, maintaining hydrologic regimes, and monitoring;
- g. Deed restrictions, protective covenants, easements, or other legal mechanisms, ensuring that the approved management plan will be implemented and followed.
- h. A commitment to educate future owners, tenants, or other users of the development about the specific requirements of the approved eagle management plan and the state and federal eagle protection laws.

The eagle technical advisory committee will consider the guidelines promulgated by FFWCC and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the review of management plans and may request technical assistance from these agencies whenever necessary.

Policy 7.6.2: The City shall request the County Eagle Technical Advisory Committee to conduct nest monitoring through the nesting season for all known eagle nests in the City. Information from these assessments shall be used to modify, as needed, the adopted nest guidelines and to adopt guidelines for new eagle nests documented in the City.

Policy 7.6.3: The City shall distribute the Committee's information to inform landowners and the general public of proper practices to minimize disturbances to eagle nests.

Policy 7.6.4: The City shall notify the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission upon receipt of any application for a planned development rezoning, a development order, a notice of clearing, or a building permit for any property located within 750 feet of a nest. All available information regarding the behavior of the eagles occupying the nest will be included in the notice.

Policy 7.6.5: The City shall offer incentives to protect critical eagle nesting habitat through incentives that may include transfer of density within the subject property in the planned development applications, waiver of development fees and extending credit against regional park impact fees.

Policy 7.6.6: The City may acquire rights and interests in real property to protect critical eagle nesting habitat by receiving donation of lands, purchase of conservation easements, purchase or lease of lands and acquisition through eminent domain.

Objective 7.7: West Indian Manatees - The City of Bonita Springs shall ensure the protection of the West Indian Manatee.

Policy 7.7.1: Characterize and map important manatee habitats; identify and evaluate potential threats to important habitats; and consider management agreements to protect such habitats.

Policy 7.7.2: Identify areas of greatest actual or potential boat/barge mortality and/or injury, and re-evaluate existing slow or idle speed zones.

Policy 7.7.3: Inform and educate the public through sign posting, lectures, and regulations about Manatee protection.

Policy 7.7.4: Educational materials regarding manatees should be disseminated to boaters and warning signs placed in areas where both Manatees and humans congregate.

Policy 7.7.5: Construction and expansion of multi-slip docking facilities and boat ramps shall be encouraged in locations where there is quick access to deep, open waters where the associated increase in boat traffic will be outside areas of high manatee concentration.

Policy 7.7.6: The City shall work in cooperation with State, local, and private interests to develop and implement area-specific manatee protections plans.

Policy 7.7.7: The City shall cooperate with the County to provide a permanent funding source to assist in the enforcement of vessel regulations for manatee protection in the City.

Policy 7.7.8: The City shall require strict enforcement of boating speed limits and regulations in the City limits.

Policy 7.7.9: The City shall utilize the Boat Facility Siting Plan for Lee County to review proposed marina and other boat facility permitting requests.

Policy 7.7.10: The City shall cooperate with Lee County and other agencies to minimize injuries and mortality of manatees to maintain the existing population by encouraging the adoption by the State of Florida and local governments of regulations to protect the West Indian Manatees.

Objective 7.8: Gopher Tortoises - The City shall protect gopher tortoises through the enforcement of the protected species regulations and by cooperating with Lee County and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission in operating and maintaining the Hickey Creek Mitigation Park.

Policy 7.8.1: The City's policy is to protect gopher tortoise burrows wherever they are found. However, if unavoidable conflicts make on-site protection infeasible, then off-site mitigation may be provided in accordance with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission requirements.

Objective 7.9: Red-Cockaded Woodpecker - The City shall protect the red-cockaded woodpecker habitat.

Policy 7.9.1: The City will note and document other possible red-cockaded woodpecker sites during routine site inspections.

Policy 7.9.2: The City shall coordinate with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to determine on a case-by-case basis the appropriate mitigation for the protection of the red-cockaded woodpecker's habitat. Mitigation may include on-site preservation, on-site mitigation, off-site mitigation, and associated habitat management.

Objective 7.10: Wood Stork - The City shall continue to maintain regulatory measures to protect the wood stork's feeding and roosting areas and habitats as long as the federal and state governments categorize it as a listed species.

Policy 7.10.1: The City's protected species regulations shall continue to include wood storks as a Listed Species, requiring surveys for and protection of wood stork habitat. The City shall

continue to maintain an inventory of documented feeding, roosting, and rooking areas for the wood stork to ensure that surveys submitted through the Protected Species Ordinance include such areas.

Policy 7.10.2: The City shall continue to require management plans for existing wood stork feeding, roosting, and rooking areas to utilize "Habitat Management Guidelines for the Wood Stork in the Southeast Region" (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1990).

Policy 7.10.3: The City shall encourage the creation of wood stork feeding areas in mandatory littoral shelf design, construction, and planting.

Objective 7.11: Marine Productivity - The City shall continue to support maintenance and improvement of marine fisheries productivity, and promote the conservation of fishery resources through the protection and restoration of finfish and shellfish habitat.

Policy 7.11.1: The City shall cooperate with Lee County to assist in creating and renourishing artificial reefs in coordination with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and other appropriate organizations. Through the Estero Bay Agency on Bay Management the City shall meet with Lee County and FDEP to establish a role for the City in the Artificial Reef Program.

Policy 7.11.2: The City shall support state and federal fisheries management programs that protect and enhance the long-term biological and economic productivity of coastal and estuaries waters and their sources for commercial and sport fisheries.

Policy 7.11.3: Unmarked channels or passages that have been used to traverse shallow inshore waters may be marked to reduce injury to marine sea grass beds if appropriate (subject to obtaining necessary permit approvals).

Objective 7.12: Stream and River Protection - The City shall ensure that the streams, rivers and estuary are protected from the negative impacts of development, such as pollution, in order to maintain or improve the water quality of the area during the planning time frame.

Policy 7.12.1: The City shall adopt a stream protection overlay zone for the Imperial River and Bayside drainage area of Little Hickory Island. The overlay zone shall require the use of "state of the art" Best Environmental Management techniques for new development and redevelopment and will target pollution control and water conservation education to existing residents. Within the zone the City will also:

- a. Request the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) make available the services of a mobile irrigation lab to, on request of the property owner, provide expert advice on lawn watering, fertilizer, pesticide and herbicide use in the zone. The City should also request the NRCS to examine the river and its tributaries for the sources of erosion and provide specific methods and means for controlling erosion and the resulting sedimentation and shoaling in the estuary. Water conservation, erosion and pollutant control is a major goal of the Service.
- b. Prohibit outside storage of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides.
- c. Sponsor special pickups for disposal of hazardous containers, oil and such potential pollutants.
- d. Promote erosion control through non-structural means where natural native vegetation within flowways and natural systems will be retained to the greatest extent possible.
- e. Promote removal of invasive exotic species.
- f. Produce and/or distribute educational brochures on pollution control and other environmental topics, including Manatee protection, germane to the zone's residents.
- g. Urge existing residents to use xeriscape plants when gardening or installing new shrubbery. Require such use for new development in the zone to conserve water and reduce pollution.

- h. Allow no further channelization of remaining natural watercourses to occur.
- i. Minimize impervious surfaces where possible.
- j. Use swales for water quality benefits where possible.
- k. Target compliance and enforcement of existing environmental regulations as a top priority for regulatory agencies
- l. Involve neighborhood organizations.
- m. Use non-structural approaches versus structural approaches for water resource management solutions.
- n. Demonstrate the use of best management practices in all city road planning and construction and all other city projects in the zone.
- o. Retain the relic natural features of the tributary bank contours.
- p. Reconnect, where possible, historic natural flowways that have been diverted or severed.
- q. Allow no special accommodations for boats (e.g. no cutting of overstory vegetation, no removal of oxbows, no dredging or filling except for permitted maintenance of navigation channels).
- r. Promote programs such as the "Keep it Clean" and "Florida Yards and Neighborhoods" to minimize inputs of stormwater pollutants into the bay.
- s. Examine the City's required 25-foot setback from water bodies as it applies to the Imperial River and its tributaries for adequacy of riparian vegetation, erosion, water quality and flood protection.

Policy 7.12.2: The City shall consider establishment of a stream protection zone for Spring Creek. In the meantime, new development shall be required to ensure that the volume of stormwater runoff shall be no greater than that existing prior to development and that the quality of stormwater runoff shall be at least as good as that existing prior to development [reference Rules 62-4.242, 63-302, and 40E-4, F. A. C., and the South Florida Water Management District's *Basis of Review for ERP Applications*].

Policy 7.12.3: The City shall inform Bonita Springs Utilities to, as soon as reasonably possible, extend wastewater collection lines and connect the remaining septic tanks in the Imperial River Watershed to the utilities' central sewer service.

Goal 8: Historic Resources. Protect, provide access to and educate residents regarding the historic resources of the City of Bonita Springs.

Objective 8.1: Protect historically significant structures and properties and prehistoric resources in the City from deterioration and/or demolition.

Policy 8.1.1: The City will protect its historic structures as outlined in Policies 1.5.1 through 1.5.9 in the Housing Element.

Policy 8.1.2: The City shall continue to protect its historic and prehistoric resources by requiring that new Planned Developments identify and preserve such resources.

Objective 8.2: The City will provide access to, and education of, historic resources to its residents.

Policy 8.2.1: The City will continue efforts to redevelop the "Old 41" area in order to build community pride, attract tourism and improve the area's economic conditions.

Policy 8.2.2: The City will sign its historic sites and provide educational materials to City residents regarding the City's historic resources.

Policy 8.2.3: The City's Parks and Recreation planning shall include bike and pedestrian ways linking historic resources where possible.

Goal 9: Estuarine Water Quality. To manage estuarine ecosystems so as to maintain or improve water quality and wildlife diversity; to reduce or maintain current pollution loading and system imbalances in order to conserve estuarine productivity; and to provide the best use of estuarine areas.

Objective 9.1: Water Quality Monitoring - The City of Bonita Springs shall monitor the water quality of the estuarine systems for pollutants and freshwater loading so as to ensure that water quality is not degraded.

Policy 9.1.1: The City shall cooperate with the Lee County Division of Natural Resources Management, or its successor, to monitor estuarine water quality. The City will enter into an inter-local agreement with the County establishing the responsibilities of each for:

- a. Setting up and operating a network of water quality sampling sites to fill in gaps in the state sampling program, especially in Estero Bay.
- b. Maintaining liaison with other local, state, and federal agencies engaged in water quality monitoring, and reviewing their data, conclusions, and recommendations.
- c. Developing a system for reporting on water quality conditions and trends on a regular basis.
- d. Recommending actions that are intended to maintain or improve water quality in the estuaries to meet the Department of Environmental Protection's criteria for the appropriate class water body and preserve the "approved for shellfish harvesting" classification where applicable, while attempting to return viable "closed" (due to water quality) shell fishing areas to an "approved" status.

Policy 9.1.2: Development affecting coastal and estuarine water resources shall maintain or enhance the biological and economic productivity of these resources.

Policy 9.1.3: The City shall cooperate with the South Florida Water Management District, local utilities, and other appropriate agencies for monitoring and review of freshwater discharge affecting estuarine areas, in order to maintain the biological and chemical balances necessary for optimum productivity. The City technical staff shall meet through the Estero Bay Agency for Bay Management with the District, utilities and agencies to establish a common basis for monitoring in the City.

Policy 9.1.4: The City shall cooperate with the Florida Marine Patrol, U. S. Coast Guard, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in the enforcement of pollution control standards for marinas, marine dumping, and illegal discharges from watercraft. The City shall enforce its marina pollution control standards and shall, through the agency for bay management, discuss with the agencies methods and means to prevent dumping and illegal discharges.

Policy 9.1.5: Installation of shore side pump-out stations at marinas that serve live-aboards shall be required to provide adequate facilities for subsequent transfer and treatment of boat sewage.

Policy 9.1.6: The City of Bonita Springs shall continue to cooperate with Lee County to establish baseline conditions of estuarine conditions within the City, including pollutant and freshwater loadings, and increase its ongoing water quality monitoring program.

Objective 9.2: Watershed Management Plans. - The City shall ensure that the watershed is protected.

Policy 9.2.1: The City shall utilize its procedures for reviewing all new upland development in terms of its impacts on estuarine systems.

Policy 9.2.2: The City, working with the County's estuarine management agency, shall assist the agency in preparing estuarine watershed management plans that maximize stormwater retention and treatment, with priority given to the Estero Bay watershed.

Policy 9.2.3: The City shall work with the County's estuarine watershed management agency in:

- a. Preparing management plans for estuarine watersheds, with priority to the watershed of Estero Bay, a critical estuary undergoing development impacts.
- b. Reviewing the feasibility of changing canal patterns and retrofitting existing storm water collection systems in order to reduce the impact of freshwater on estuaries.
- c. Assessing the adequacy of disaster preparedness plans for coastal oil storage facilities.

Objective 9.3: Best Management Practices (BMPs). To improve the freshwater quality of the Imperial River for both Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and nutrients Total Phosphorus and Total Nitrogen (TP & TN), the City shall develop a Nutrient Discharge Limitation program by 2008, setting limits as to the amount of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) that can be directly or indirectly discharged into the waters of the State within the corporate limits of the City. Specifically, the City shall adopt a numerical standard for nutrients and pollutants of concern. New developments requiring a development order after the adoption of this program shall conform to the designated LOS standards and demonstrate through independent testing that the standards are met.

Policy 9.3.1: The City shall require new developments requiring a development order to design stormwater treatment systems using a treatment train (multiple-method) approach incorporating multiple Best Management Practices (BMPs) to ensure the maximum potential treatment of stormwater. Such treatment train approach would require a selection of five Best Management Practices from the enclosed Table V-1 labeled Southwest Florida Basin BMPs. The site and the surface water management system design shall include: a minimum of two (2) BMPs from Group A of Table V-1; and a minimum of two (2) BMPs from Group B of Table V-1; and a minimum of one (1) BMP from Group C of Table V-1. The City will consider alternative BMPs which are not listed in Table V-1, provided that the application includes: descriptions and construction plans for the proposed BMPs; information demonstrating the effectiveness of the proposed BMPs; calculations that demonstrate that no impacts to flood protection will occur; and operation and maintenance plans for the proposed BMPs. "Best Management Practices (BMPs)" means structural and non-structural facilities or practices intended to reduce pollution either through source control or treatment of stormwater. Additionally, pre- and post-construction water quality monitoring shall be required (according to FDEP Water Quality Sampling protocol) to demonstrate whether post-development pollutant loadings are equal to or less than pre-development pollutant loadings and to assure that the numerical standard adopted by the City are attained. If monitoring indicates that the development is contributing to increased pollutant loading over predevelopment conditions, or the numerical standard has not been attained, additional BMPs will be required until monitoring indicates that loading is reduced to equal or less than pre-development and the numeric standard is attained. In all developments, there shall be no reduction in Groundwater Recharge.

TABLE V-1
Southwest Florida Basin Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMP	Description
Group A - Site Design Source Controls and BMPs	

<p>1. Reduced Turf Coverage</p>	<p>For projects with less than seventy-five percent (75%) impervious area within the project area, less wet detention areas or wetland and upland conservation areas established in a conservation easement, the following BMPs may be utilized:</p> <p>a. Projects with turf coverage of less than or equal to fifty percent (50%) of the pervious area of the developed portion of the project (excluding wetland and upland conservation areas) shall receive credit for one (1) BMP.</p> <p>b. Projects with turf coverage of less than or equal to a total of thirty percent (30%) of the pervious area of the developed portion of the project (excluding wetland and upland conservation areas) shall receive credit for two (2) BMPs.</p>
<p>2. Native Landscape Plantings</p>	<p>a. Projects with non-turf plantings consisting of at least fifty percent (50%) native species, of which fifty percent (50%) must be drought tolerant, shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. Native species are defined in Nelson, Gil. <i>Florida's Best Native Landscape Plants: 200 Readily Available Species for Homeowners and Professionals</i>, University Press of Florida, 2003</p> <p>b. Projects with non-turf plantings consisting of at least seventy-five percent (75%) native species, of which seventy-five percent (75%) must be drought tolerant, shall receive credit for two (2) BMPs.</p>
<p>3. Stormwater Recycling</p>	<p>Projects which incorporate systems for storing stormwater runoff to be used for irrigation or other reuse shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. Reuse systems must be designed with surface water management systems that ensure no impacts to flood protection or water quality treatment. An operating entity meeting the requirements of Section 9.1, Basis of Review for Environmental Resource Permits within the South Florida Water Management District must be designated.</p>
<p>4. Rooftop Runoff</p>	<p>Building rooftop runoff which will be managed using one or more of the following shall receive credit for one (1) BMP:</p> <p>a. Bioretention: building and home rooftop runoff must be discharged onto shallow landscaped depressions designed to capture the first 0.5 inches of roof runoff, which are planted with native vegetation, and backfilled with soil-rock aggregate (bioretention cell). An analysis is required of the pervious area's ability to infiltrate roof runoff and accept roof runoff from the design storm event without erosive impacts.</p> <p>b. Vegetated Roof Cover (for non-residential buildings): for engineered roofing systems that allow for the propagation of rooftop vegetation</p>

	<p>while protecting the integrity of the underlying roof, the minimum coverage of the roof area must be sixty percent (60%). A maintenance and monitoring plan shall also be submitted.</p>
5. Cisterns	<p>Building and home rooftops which direct fifty percent (50%) of their runoff into cisterns for storage and reuse shall receive credit for one (1) BMP.</p>
6. Pervious Pavement	<p>Projects which incorporate and maintain pervious or porous material on parking lots, driveways, or other applicable areas shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. The projects must include a minimum of thirty percent (30%) of non-roadway vehicle impervious area. Details of pervious pavement area foundation design, construction methods and a post construction maintenance plan shall be submitted with the permit application.</p>
7. Detention/Retention Pond Side Slope Buffers	<p>Projects which incorporate planted non-turf side slopes leading to stormwater detention/retention ponds located above normal water control elevation designed to prevent direct runoff from turf landscapes into ponds shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. A minimum coverage of fifty percent (50%) of the pond perimeter is required. Plans must demonstrate the area will not cause erosion impacts, will be properly maintained, and will maintain access for maintenance. Average five (5) foot wide strips planted on a minimum of two (2) foot centers with wetland and/or transitional plant species are required.</p>
<p>Group B - Stormwater Conveyance and Pretreatment BMPs</p>	
1. Filter Strips/Vegetated Stormwater Inlets, or Vegetated Swales	<p>a. Projects which contain vegetated buffers with less than five percent (5%) slope located between impervious areas and stormwater inlets shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. There must be a minimum of twenty (20) feet between impervious areas and inlets. The buffer area must be designed to minimize concentrating flows by spreading the flow over an area of at least five (5) feet wide.</p> <p>A minimum of thirty-five percent (35%) of the proposed project drainage area must be designed to discharge through the vegetated buffers. Areas that do not discharge through vegetated buffers must not be areas of high potential pollutant discharges, unless they have an alternate pretreatment BMP. For the purposes of this table, areas of high potential pollutant discharges are defined as areas where potential pollutants are</p>

	<p>stored or transferred and include maintenance areas, trash bin areas, fueling areas, and loading docks.</p> <p>b. Projects where a total of seventy percent (70%) of the proposed project drainage area is designed to discharge through the vegetated buffers described above shall receive credit for two (2) BMPs.</p>
<p>2. Vegetated (Grassed) Swales</p>	<p>Projects which utilize vegetated or grassed swales to receive stormwater runoff from roadways and parking lots, as opposed to curbs, gutters, or culverts, to convey stormwater shall receive credit for one (1) BMP.</p> <p>A minimum of thirty-five percent (35%) of the proposed project drainage area must be designed to discharge through these swales. Areas that do not discharge through these vegetated buffers must not be areas of high potential pollutant discharges, unless they have an alternate pretreatment BMP.</p>
<p>3. Sediment Trap Structures</p>	<p>a. Projects which incorporate the installation of baffle boxes, or equivalent proprietary designs, upstream of the primary detention/retention system, shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. Long-term operation plans must include mandatory manual or vacuum cleanout of accumulated sediments. An operating entity meeting the requirements of Section 9.1, Basis of Review for Environmental Resource Permits within the South Florida Water Management District must be designated and a maintenance schedule must be established.</p> <p>A minimum of thirty-five percent (35%) of the proposed project drainage area must be designed to discharge through these facilities. Areas that do not discharge through these facilities must not be areas of high potential pollutant discharges, unless they have an alternate pretreatment BMP.</p> <p>b. Projects where a total of seventy percent (70%) of the proposed project drainage area is designed to discharge through the above described baffle boxes or equivalent proprietary designs shall receive two (2) BMP credits.</p>
<p>4. Dry Detention/Retention Pre-Treatment</p>	<p>a. Projects with dry detention/retention pre-treatment areas constructed upstream of primary detention/retention systems shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. A minimum additional one-half (½) inch detention/retention volume is required in addition to the detention/retention volume required in the primary detention/retention system. These areas are not subject to the twenty-five percent (25%) and fifty percent (50%) volume credits provided in Section 5.2.1 of the Basis of Review for Environmental Resource Applications within the South</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">Florida Water Management District.</p> <p>A minimum of thirty-five (35%) of the proposed project drainage area must be designed to discharge through the dry detention/retention pretreatment areas. Portions of the project that do not discharge through dry detention/retention pretreatment areas must not be areas of high potential pollutant discharges, unless they have an alternate pretreatment BMP.</p> <p>b. Projects where seventy percent (70%) of the proposed project drainage area is designed to discharge through the dry detention/retention pretreatment areas described above shall receive two (2) BMPs.</p>
<p>Group C - Stormwater Management System Design Enhancement BMPs</p>	
<p>1. Extended Hydraulic Residence Time</p>	<p>Surface water management systems which provide for an extended average Hydraulic Residence Time of at least 21 days during the wet season (June - October) shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. The maximum detention area depth allowed in calculations to demonstrate compliance with the average hydraulic residence time is twelve (12) feet from the control elevation. The actual depth may be greater than twelve (12) feet to a maximum of twenty (20) feet if it can be demonstrated that the additional depth will not cause water quality degradation of the water discharging from the wet detention area.</p>
<p>2. Wetlands</p>	<p>Projects which utilize on-site created wetlands in a treatment train as a polishing cell after primary treatment shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. Created wetland mitigation areas are acceptable if primary treatment is provided prior to discharge into the mitigation area. Discharges into wetlands must not adversely impact the wetlands. Potential impacts include, but are not limited to, alteration of hydroperiod, erosion, recruitment of exotic species, or other water quality impacts.</p>
<p>3. Littoral Berms/Settling Basins/Phyto-Zones within Detention Areas</p>	<p>Projects with constructed basins within detention areas (lakes) below the control elevation that provide an area for discharges into the lake to disperse, allowing pollutants to settle out of the water column prior to overflowing an earthen or rock berm, into the remainder of the detention area shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. The earthen or rock berm must be located at or below the control elevation. A minimum of seventy percent (70%) of the proposed project drainage area must be designed to discharge through these facilities. Areas that</p>

	do not discharge through these facilities must not be areas of high potential pollutant discharges, unless there is an alternate pretreatment BMP.
4. Planted Filter Marsh	Projects designed with a planted wetland marsh just upstream of project outfall structure shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. These areas shall be designed as shallow areas with a minimum size of ten percent (10%) of the total lake area measured at the control elevation constructed within the lake and planted with wetland vegetation such that all stormwater must flow through the marsh area prior to discharging through the project outfall structure. A sump area between the marsh area and outfall structure is also required. Detailed plans of the marsh area are required that include marsh area location, dimensions, elevations, species to be planted and a maintenance plan.
5. Increased Flow Path	Projects which incorporate internal levees and/or berms within the stormwater detention ponds or locate inflow and outflow structures to maximize effective treatment time by increasing the flow path distance shall receive credit for one (1) BMP. The minimum flow path distance between inflows and outflows for each pond must be twice the average width of the pond.
6. Chemical Treatment	Addition of chemicals, such as Alum, to the stormwater management system shall result in credit for one (1) BMP. Detailed plans are required on chemical injection methods, rates, mixing of chemicals and stormwater, calculations for sizing settling basin, and location of each component. Operation and maintenance plans and monitoring of the system effectiveness is also required. The operating entity shall be a government entity with resources to operate and maintain the system.

Policy 9.3.2: The City shall require a Post Construction Pollution Prevention Plan. "Post Construction Pollution Prevention Plan" means a document that provides details of controls and practices to be implemented after construction is completed to reduce or eliminate the generation and accumulation of potential stormwater runoff contaminants at or near their source. The Post Construction Pollution Prevention Plan shall include plans for surface water management system operation and maintenance, nutrient and pesticide management, solid waste management, and/or animal/livestock waste storage and disposal if applicable. The Plan shall require maintenance, operation and annual inspection of the surface water management system. A Post Construction Pollution Prevention Plan shall be submitted as part of the application for development. If a property owners' association or other entity will be formed that is responsible for operating and maintaining

the surface water management system, the Post Construction Pollution Prevention Plan shall be incorporated into the entities' Articles of Incorporation, Declaration of Protective Covenants or Deed Restrictions.

Policy 9.3.3: The City shall require as a condition for issuance of development orders an additional fifty (50) percent retention/detention water quality treatment over that required in Section 5.2.1(a) of the Basis of Review for Environmental Resource Permits within the South Florida Water Management District. Dry detention water quality treatment systems shall not be used as the primary detention/retention component of the water management system. Primary Detention/Retention Treatment System or Component" means that portion or component of the surface water management system providing the volumetric requirements of Section 5.2.1(a) of the Basis of Review For Environmental Resource Permit Applications Within The South Florida Water Management District. Dry detention water quality treatment components shall only be incorporated as pretreatment components upstream of the primary detention/retention components of a surface water management system. Wet detention areas shall provide an average hydraulic residence time of at least fourteen (14) days during the wet season (June - October). The maximum detention area depth allowed in calculations to demonstrate compliance with the average hydraulic residence time is twelve (12) feet from the control elevation. The actual depth may be greater than twelve (12) feet to a maximum of twenty (20) feet if it can be demonstrated that the additional depth will not cause water quality degradation of the water discharging from the wet detention area. Wet detention areas shall include planted littoral zones covering a minimum of 30% percent of the wet detention areas measured at the control elevation. The depth of the littoral zone must be from one (1) foot above to three (3) feet below the control water elevation and have a slope no steeper than 4:1 (horizontal: vertical). The littoral zone must be planted at a minimum density of two (2) feet on-centers. Location of the plantings, species to be planted and a maintenance plan shall be submitted as part of the application.

Policy 9.3.4: The City shall participate in the Estero Bay Nutrient Management Partnership process for purposes of supporting improvements to the water quality of Estero Bay and providing public education to its citizens as it regards stewardship of the local water resources.

Policy 9.3.5: The City shall begin the process of reevaluating the current transfer of development rights as presently written in the Comprehensive Plan to allow for broader use of this function as an effective planning tool for protecting water quality.

Policy 9.3.6: The City will work with Bonita Springs Utilities (BSU) and provide incentives, such as seeking State and Federal grants, to existing developments within the DRGR areas to connect existing sanitary sewer systems to the BSU treatment plant and to remediate existing infiltration ponds abandoned as a result of this process. Further, the City and BSU shall cooperate in the planning and development of a plan to provide sanitary sewer service to all lands within the DRGR.

Policy 9.3.7: The quality of water to be discharged from new surface water management systems is, and shall remain, subject to Federal, State, Regional and Local permitting programs and regulations that determine compliance with Federal, State and Local water quality standards. Stormwater discharges from Developments must meet relevant water quality and surface water management standards as set forth in Florida Statutes Chapters 373 and 403, Rules 62-4, 62-40, 62-302, 40E-4, F.A.C. and by local ordinance.

Policy 9.3.8: The City shall require all new developments requiring a development order to meet the provisions of the SFWMD Volume IV, Basis of Review for Surface Water Management and local provisions pursuant to the Land Development Code to protect surface water quality within the City.

Policy 9.3.9: Private, State and Federal Grants and incentives should be sought for the development of surface water quality treatment system retrofitting projects for old surface

water management systems that are not effectively managing water volume or flow, or removing nutrients and other pollutants. New and retrofitted systems should be developed to effectively manage water volume or flow, or removing nutrients and other pollutants.

Policy 9.3.10: The City shall periodically review the Land Development Code to ensure all rules and regulations are conducive to the implementation of water quality BMPs.

Policy 9.3.11: The City shall require all new residential construction and all future developments requiring a development order, to implement the provisions of the Florida Yards and Neighborhoods program.

Policy 9.3.12: The City shall require periodic updates of the current Wellfield Protection Ordinance no less than every 5 years.

(Ord. No. 07-04, § 1, 3-7-07)

Goal 10: Evacuation and Shelter. To provide evacuation and facilitate the development of shelter capabilities adequate to safeguard the public against the effects of hurricanes and tropical storms.

Objective 10.1: Evacuation - The City shall maintain or improve evacuation clearance times from the 2001 levels using the 2001 Southwest Florida Regional Hurricane Plan Update as guidance.

Policy 10.1.1: The City shall assess the impact of all new residential development upon the projected hurricane evacuation network and upon projected hurricane clearance times, and shall require mitigation either through structural (on-site, off-site shelter) provisions or through non-structural methods or techniques.

Policy 10.1.2: The City of Bonita Springs shall place a high priority in its capital expenditure program for Category 1 through 3 hurricane evacuation route roadway links when these links are the City's responsibility and shown to be congested and a hazard to evacuation.

Policy 10.1.3: The City of Bonita Springs shall urge the responsible agency to place a high priority in its capital expenditure program for Category 1 through 3 hurricane evacuation route roadway links when these links are not the City's responsibility and are shown to be congested and a hazard to evacuation.

Policy 10.1.4: The City shall advise Lee County (jurisdictional agency) to monitor the effects of SFWMD efforts to reduce flooding in the upper river watershed and how these efforts may reduce the flooding potential of Bonita Beach Road, one of the City's hurricane evacuation routes.

Objective 10.2: Shelter - The City shall increase the amount of shelter spaces in the City or the County during the planning time frame.

Policy 10.2.1: The percentage rate of the evacuation population to be used as the basis for in-county and on-site shelter demand shall be twenty-one (21) percent of the population at risk in the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone under a Category 3 storm hazard scenario except for those developments with Lee County or City of Bonita Springs approved Hurricane Management Plans. This rate shall also be the target shelter capacity for a program to provide an emergency shelter supply within the City and Lee County.

Policy 10.2.2: The City of Bonita Springs shall implement a program designed to meet the level of service stated in the prior Policy. Components of this program may include:

- a. Funding of the All-Hazards MSTU;
- b. An Impact fee or fee in lieu for new residential developments, with appropriate credits for the construction of on-site shelters outside of category 1 areas;
- c. Mandatory on-site shelters for new residential developments (including mobile home and recreational vehicle parks) over a specified size threshold and outside Category 1 areas of the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone; and

- d. Coordinate with the Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy working group to act as facilitator to obtain funding for qualifying private groups to retrofit potential shelters.
- e. Support projects that fund building or retrofit projects that reduce the City's hurricane shelter space deficit.

Policy 10.2.3: On-site shelters shall be required to meet established standards, including provision of adequate shelter space, elevation above Category 3 hurricane storm surge flooding levels, adequate wind proofing, glass protection, emergency power where needed, water supplies, and other basic needs.

Policy 10.2.4: On-site shelters for the general public shall not be built on barrier or coastal islands.

Policy 10.2.5: The City shall determine the feasibility of evacuating residents from the Category 1 area to vertical shelters within residential, commercial, and industrial sites in the Category 2, 3, and 4 areas of the Hurricane Vulnerability Zone.

Goal 11: Hazard Mitigation. To provide through City plans, programs, and regulations means to minimize future property losses from natural disasters such as flooding, tropical storms and hurricanes.

Objective 11.1: Development Regulations - The City shall reduce the vulnerability of development in the A-Zone as defined by FEMA.

Policy 11.1.1: All development regulations shall be reviewed and revised to require that the vulnerability of future development in the A-Zone (as defined by the FEMA) be reduced.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 11.1.2: Regulations and incentives will be examined for additional setbacks in critical erosion areas, conservation and enhancement of dunes and vegetation, flood proofing of utilities, and appropriate requirements for structural wind resistance and floodplain management. Reference will be made to Coastal Construction Manual Vol. 1-3, FEMA, June 2000.

Policy 11.1.3: The City shall not permit new mobile home parks in areas of special flood hazard as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Policy 11.1.4: All new residential development of more than 50 units shall be required to provide continuing information to residents concerning hurricane evacuation and shelters, through the establishment of a homeowner's or residents' association.

Policy 11.1.5: All new residential development of more than 100 units shall be required to formulate an emergency hurricane preparedness plan. This plan is subject to the approval of the City through the County's Division of Emergency Management.

Objective 11.2: The City shall use its ordinances, plans, programs and intergovernmental coordination to minimize future losses from natural disasters.

Policy 11.2.1: The City shall vigorously enforce its Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance.

Policy 11.2.2: The City shall maintain the provisions of the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance that interpret the 50% improvement threshold as cumulative for any combination of repairs, rehabilitation, alterations, improvements or reconstruction project to an existing building or structure within five years be deemed "substantial improvement." A repetitive loss property is defined as one for which two or more National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) losses of at least \$1,000.00 each have been paid during a 10-year period.

Policy 11.2.3: The City shall maintain the provision in the City's Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance, which defines a structure undergoing "substantial improvement" to be brought into current base flood elevation requirements.

Policy 11.2.4: The City shall inform FEMA of the necessity of identifying on FEMA mapping the areas in the Imperial River Basin subject to excessive rainfall flooding.

Policy 11.2.5: The City shall give high priority to projects that improve the ability of current drainage systems to convey or divert stormwater flooding from areas of the City that have suffered repeated flooding events.

Policy 11.2.6: The City shall continue to maintain a member on the Local Mitigation Strategy working group through which the City will continue efforts to identify critical facilities that need mitigation protection due to their importance in helping the community to respond to and recover from identified hazards.

Policy 11.2.7: Floodproofing of critical facilities within the defined Coastal High Hazard Category 1 storm surge area shall receive priority for grant funding requests.

Policy 11.2.8: The City shall request its utility providers to examine the feasibility of designing water, sewer, and power infrastructure facilities so that they can function during a 500-year flood event, and evaluate the effectiveness of existing emergency power supplies to critical facilities and implement enhancements as needed to provide three to five days of functional operation.

Policy 11.2.9: The City shall adopt the County's Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan.

Policy 11.2.10: The City shall develop and carry out public information programs for hazard mitigation that emphasize its direct benefits to citizens, including the public and private sector.

Policy 11.2.11: The City shall continue to work with community realty associations to improve participation in the voluntary real estate disclosure program for flood hazards.

Policy 11.2.12: The City shall continue efforts to support funding programs that provide assistance to property owners on ways to mitigate property from identified hazards.

Policy 11.2.13: Immediately following any natural disaster in the City resulting in losses or costs greater than one million dollars, the City shall identify areas needing redevelopment, including those having unsafe conditions or inappropriate uses.

Policy 11.2.14: When updating its Comprehensive Plan, the City shall review *The Unified Local Mitigation Strategy for Lee County, Florida* and include relevant goals, objectives and policies of The Strategy into the City's plan.

Goal 12: Post-Disaster Redevelopment. The City shall provide for planning and decision-making to guide redevelopment during the response and recovery period following major emergencies, such as tropical storms and hurricanes.

Objective 12.1: Intergovernmental Coordination - The City shall use intergovernmental coordination to assist the City in guiding its actions following a natural or technological disaster.

Policy 12.1.1: The City shall develop its own detailed Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan and ordinance.

Policy 12.1.2: The City shall maintain its Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement with the FDCA Division of Emergency Management for participation in this method to plan, respond and recover from disasters.

Policy 12.1.3: The City shall enter into an Interlocal Agreement with the Bonita Springs Fire and Rescue District regarding roles in Post-Disaster Redevelopment.

Policy 12.1.4: The City shall continue to participate in the Local Mitigation Strategy working group to avoid, prepare for, and mitigate the effects of natural and man induced disasters. The City shall use this forum as the principal avenue to bring forward City hazard mitigation needs.

Policy 12.1.5: The City shall continue to use its participation in the Local Mitigation Strategy working group to actively seek funding for the City's "Repetitive Loss properties."

Policy 12.1.6: The City shall continue to support the South Florida Water Management District's efforts to increase the storage capacity to retain stormwater in the Estero Watershed.

Objective 12.2: Until such time as a more detailed Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan is prepared specifically for the City, the following policies and priorities shall be applied to expedite post-disaster recovery and reduce the future risk to human life and public and private property, to the extent that they are consistent with, and do not conflict with, the Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan and Ordinance of Lee County.

Policy 12.2.1: The City shall designate a Recovery Task Force (RTF) to develop its detailed Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan and to serve as the primary body involved in implementing and evaluating the post-disaster response and reporting to the City Council with recommended modifications as appropriate.

Policy 12.2.2: The following priorities shall apply to recovery activities.

- a. **The Immediate Emergency Activities** - The first priority shall be the attention to life saving needs of residents, including search and rescue, debris clearance to provide access for emergency vehicles and the provision of water, food, ice, medical care, emergency access and communications and the security of residents and possession from harm, health and temporary housing.
- b. **Short Range Restoration** - The second priority shall focus on the repair of minor and moderately damaged structures and operations including damage assessment and disaster declaration and the initiation of individual and public assistance programs.
- c. **Long Range Reconstruction** - The third phase of recovery includes the full restoration of services and the reconstruction of severely damaged homes, businesses, and infrastructure.

Policy 12.2.3: Rebuilding and Reconstruction Management - To allow for sufficient time for damage assessment and to identify needed changes to development practices, following a disaster, the City Council shall declare a temporary moratorium on the issuance of permits for new construction, repair to structures with minor or major damage, or the processing of new or outstanding permits or applications for rezoning, site plan reviews, or other land development or construction activities.

- a. **Emergency repair activities necessary to prevent injury, loss of life, imminent collapse or other additional damage to a building or structure shall be exempt from the temporary moratorium provisions. Such emergency repairs may include, but are not necessarily limited to the following types of activities:**
 1. Temporary roof repairs to make buildings habitable or to prevent continuing damage due to rain and wind,
 2. Covering exterior wall openings with plywood or plastic sheeting,
 3. Repairs to interior ceilings to make buildings habitable or to drain accumulated flood waters,
 4. Temporary shoring measures to avoid imminent collapse of a building or structure.
- b. **Emergency repairs to buildings or infrastructure housing essential utility facilities, emergency communications facilities, law enforcement, fire or medical facilities shall be exempt from the temporary moratorium.**
- c. **The issuance of long-term repair and redevelopment activities shall be authorized only after an assessment of the full extent of the damage and a determination as to whether additional repairs are necessary to ensure compliance with applicable regulations in effect at the time the development order is rendered.**

Policy 12.2.4: Removal, Relocation or Structural Modification of Damaged Infrastructure -

Following a disaster, the City's Recovery Task Force (RTF) shall conduct an assessment and identification of those repairs or mitigation/redevelopment measures necessary to restore public facilities and infrastructure. The assessment should consider the following criteria in determining whether the facility should be relocated to a safer area; modified in such a way as to withstand future natural disasters; replaced with a new facility; repaired to its original condition prior to the disaster; or, be discontinued:

- a. Would the relocation of the facility mitigate hazards without disruption of services?
- b. Would the modification of the facility greatly reduce its exposure to natural hazards?
- c. Would replacement of the facility reduce exposure to natural hazards without disruption of service?
- d. Would repair of the facility to pre-disaster conditions increase or decrease its exposure to natural hazards?
- e. What is the economic feasibility of relocating, modifying, or replacing the damaged facility?
- f. What are the environmental impacts of relocating, modifying or replacing the damaged facility?
- g. Is the redevelopment of the public facility consistent with all applicable state, regional and local ordinances, statutes, regulations, and plans?
- h. How would redevelopment otherwise impact the general public?
- i. Could replacement, repair, or relocation of the damaged facility increase development within the CHHA?
- j. Would replacement, repair, or relocation of the damaged facility result in restoration or enhancement of natural resources or public access?
- k. Would replacement, repair, or relocation of the damaged facility restore essential services to the CHHA and/or address an existing deficiency identified within the City's Comprehensive Plan?
- l. Would replacement, repair, or relocation of the damaged facility restore essential services to residents?
- m. Is the damaged facility partially owned by a governmental entity other than the City?
- n. Would replacement, repair, or relocation of the damaged facility require acquisition of additional rights-of-way or easements of land?

Policy 12.2.5: The City shall implement the buildback policy as set forth in [Policy 1.4.2 Objective 1.5](#) and [Policy 1.5.1](#) of the Future Land Use Element.

Policy 12.2.6: Following a disaster, the Recovery Task Force shall assess and make recommendations to the City Council with regard to the following:

- a. Based on observed damage patterns of areas within the CHHA where structures have been twice damaged, by hurricanes or coastal storms, to greater than 50% of their replacement value, are changes to the Land Development Code or current allowable density ranges necessary?
- b. Based on observed damage patterns, should mobile home parks located within the CHHA be permitted to rebuild if a significant proportion of the units within the park have suffered major damage or have been destroyed as a result of a hurricane or coastal storm?

Policy 12.2.7: Upon issuance of an interagency hazard mitigation report covering the City, the Recovery Task Force shall review and recommend to the City Council inclusion in the

City's Comprehensive Plan those items contained in the report deemed appropriate to the City.

Goal 13: Intergovernmental Coordination. The City will coordinate with all appropriate agencies to protect natural resource systems that cross governmental boundaries.

Objective 13.1: The City shall participate with adjacent county and city natural resource protection agencies and regional, state and federal environmental agencies in resource protection, siting of water dependant uses, and to reduce exposure to natural hazards.

Policy 13.1.1: The City shall continue to maintain a City representative on the Estero Bay Agency on Bay Management (ABM).

Policy 13.1.2: The City shall review each year the ABM "Guiding Principles" and incorporate into its Comprehensive Plan those found by the City Council to be appropriate to the City.

Policy 13.1.3: The City shall reevaluate its policies for protecting and enhancing natural resources upon a review of natural resource management plans that are newly adopted or revised by other agencies including the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program, the Estero Bay Aquatic Preserve, the SFWMD and other appropriate agencies.

Policy 13.1.4: The City shall maintain and renew, if necessary, interlocal agreements with Lee County, the South Florida Water Management District and other participating agencies to implement a plan for surface water management in the Imperial River and Spring Creek watersheds.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 13.1.5: The City shall continue to utilize the SWFRPC Boat Facility Siting Plan for Lee County for siting of all boat facilities in the City of Bonita Springs.

Policy 13.1.6: The City shall continue to utilize the SWFRPC's latest hurricane evacuation plan as a basis for the City's hurricane evacuation section of the Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 13.1.7: The City shall continue to participate in the Local Mitigation Strategy working group.

Goal 14: Coastal Areas. The City shall conserve, maintain, and enhance the natural balance of ecological functions in the coastal planning area, with particular emphasis on the protection of beach and dune systems so as to retain their contribution to storm protection, natural resources, and economic development.

Objective 14.1: Coastal Area In General - The City of Bonita Springs shall continue to manage the coastal area to provide a balance among conservation of resources, public safety capabilities, and development.

Policy 14.1.1: Coastal areas with significant public value for water retention and purification, wildlife habitat, and primary productivity shall be protected through the development permitting process and enforcement of appropriate codes and regulations.

Policy 14.1.2: All development within the coastal area shall be compatible with protection of natural systems.

Policy 14.1.3: Construction of vehicular access to, and paved roads or commercial marinas on, undeveloped barrier islands shall be prohibited, as mandated by the Charlotte Harbor Management Plan.

Policy 14.1.4: Undeveloped barrier islands shall be maintained predominantly in their natural state. Public expenditures for infrastructure shall be limited to public parks and water quality improvement measures in such areas.

Policy 14.1.5: The City of Bonita Springs shall protect and conserve the following environmentally sensitive coastal areas: wetlands, estuaries, mangroves stands, undeveloped barrier islands, beach and dune systems, aquatic preserves and

undeveloped tidal creeks and inlets, critical wildlife habitats, benthic communities, and marine grass beds.

Policy 14.1.6: The City shall gather and utilize available technical criteria and supporting information necessary to guide the formulation of plans, ordinances, and regulations to ensure that development in the coastal planning area is compatible with the continued or improved functioning of natural coastal systems.

Policy 14.1.7: Levels of service for facilities and services within the coastal planning area shall be the same as those established for the remainder of the City. The City's Concurrency Management System shall apply in full within the coastal planning area.

Policy 14.1.8: Upon adoption of this Comprehensive Plan the City shall prohibit mining within the city limits of Bonita Springs to conserve its water, air and other natural resources.

Policy 14.1.9: The City shall notify FDOT to size the U. S. 41/Spring Creek bridge to increase flows as per the *South Lee County Watershed Plan*.

Objective 14.2: Shoreline Stabilizing Systems - The City of Bonita Springs shall continue to encourage the construction of environmentally compatible shoreline stabilizing systems where stabilizing systems are needed.

Policy 14.2.1: Construction of environmentally compatible shoreline stabilizing systems shall be allowed along the active gulf beach where necessary to protect shorelines from erosion, consistent with the requirements of Chapter 161, Florida Statutes.

Policy 14.2.2: Vertical seawalls shall not be constructed along natural waterways except where such a wall is the most reasonable alternative (using criteria established by ordinance), and vertical seawalls along artificial canals shall not be permitted unless an adequate littoral zone consistent with the surrounding environment is provided. Seawalls in artificial canals where 50% of the canal or greater is seawalled or for seawalls of less than 300 feet where both adjoining properties are seawalled, will be exempt for this requirement.

Policy 14.2.3: The City shall encourage planting of mangroves or placement of rip-rap in artificial and natural canal systems to replace existing seawalls in need of repair.

Policy 14.2.4: Build-back of vertical seawalls will not be permitted along natural water bodies if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- a. Build-back would cause excessive shoreline erosion or endanger shorelines of surrounding properties.
- b. Build-back would threaten wetland resources.
- c. Build-back would be a threat to public safety or block access to state-owned submerged lands.
- d. Build-back would be waterward of the existing seawall alignment on adjacent shorelines.

Objective 14.3: Beach and Dune Systems - Ensure the protection of the City's beaches and dunes from the impacts of development.

Policy 14.3.1: The Lee County Division of Natural Resources Management, or successor agency, shall be responsible for the beach and dune management program. This program shall include:

- a. Preparing beach and dune management plans, with priority to the critical erosion areas including the north end of Bonita Beach.
- b. Collecting information on available sources of beach-quality sand for renourishment, concentrating on areas which will have minimal impacts on the County's fisheries.

- c. Preparing renourishment plans for eroding areas where public facilities and access exist.
- d. Recommending regulations and policies to restrict hardened coastal engineering structures such as groin fields and seawalls, protect eroding coastal areas and sand dunes, and discourage development of undeveloped coastal barriers.
- e. Maintaining a central clearinghouse for information on beach and dune studies and recommendations by both public and private organizations.
- f. Educating citizens and developers about the costs and benefits of alternative beach and dune conservation approaches.
- g. Preparing a sand preservation plan that emphasizes the importance of maintaining beach quality sand within the littoral system and discourages ocean dumping of usable sand from channel dredging.
- h. Lee County will continue to participate in the Federal Shore Project as the local sponsor and will coordinate beach renourishment activities in the City of Bonita Springs with the City.

Policy 14.3.2: The costs of beach renourishment programs shall be borne by the beneficiaries of those programs. Funding mechanisms for the renourishment may include, but are not limited to, the use of parks impact fees, public metered parking proceeds, tourist development taxes, Municipal Service Benefit Units (MSBUs), and beachfront property assessments as long as the title to accreted lands remains public.

Policy 14.3.3: The City shall support the renourishment of beaches through the use of environmentally responsible methods.

Policy 14.3.4: The City shall review its land development regulations to ensure that they include the most recent beach, dune and coastal vegetation protection methods identified by the Lee County Division of Natural Resources Management Beach Preservation and Management Plan.

Policy 14.3.5: The City shall cooperate with Lee County to continue to implement a beach preservation and management plan through the Lee County Coastal Advisory Council or successor agency.

Goal 15: Wetlands. The City shall maintain and enforce a regulatory program for development in wetlands that is cost-effective, complements federal and state permitting processes, and protects the fragile ecological characteristics of wetland systems.

Objective 15.1: The natural functions of wetlands and wetland systems shall be protected and conserved through the enforcement of the City's wetland protection regulations and the goals, objectives, and policies in this plan. "Wetlands" include all of those lands, whether shown on the Future Land Use Map or not, that are identified as wetland in accordance with F. S. 373.019.

Policy 15.1.1: Development in wetlands shall be limited to very low density residential uses and uses of a recreational, open space, or conservation nature that are compatible with wetland functions. The maximum density in wetlands is one unit per 20 acres, except that one single-family residence will be permitted on lots meeting the standards in the administration section of the Future Land Use Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 15.1.2: The City's wetlands protection regulations will be consistent with the following:

- a. In accordance with F.S. 163.3184(6)(c), the City will not undertake an independent review of the impacts to wetlands resulting from development in wetlands that is specifically authorized by a FDEP or SFWMD dredge and fill permit or exemption.
- b. No development in wetlands regulated by the State of Florida will be permitted by the City without the appropriate state agency permit or authorization.

- c. The City shall incorporate the terms and conditions of state permits into City permits and shall prosecute violations of state regulations and permit conditions through its code enforcement procedures.
- d. Every reasonable effort shall be required to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on wetlands through the clustering of development and other site planning techniques. On- or off-site mitigation shall only be permitted in accordance with applicable state standards.
- e. Mitigation banks and the issuance and use of mitigation bank credits shall be permitted to the extent authorized by applicable state agencies.

Policy 15.1.3: The Future Land Use Map Series shall show the approximate boundaries of wetlands in the City. If the Future Land Use Map is incorrect due to a clear factual error, or if an exact boundary determination is desired, pursuant to Rule 62-340, F. A. C., the Administration Section contained in the Future Land Use Element provides standards for an administrative interpretation.

Policy 15.1.4: During the preparation of its Land Development Regulations the City shall consider strengthening regulations and permitting procedures related to wetland protection measures, including the following:

- a. The City's role in permitting related to that of the South Florida Water Management District and the Corps of Engineers and the desirability and feasibility of increasing the City's role.
- b. Regulations the City could include in its Land Development Regulations to increase wetland protection beyond that currently exerted by the South Florida Water Management District or Corps of Engineers, Regulations the City could include in its Land Development Regulations to increase wetland protection beyond that currently exerted by the South Florida Water Management District or Corps of Engineers, consistent with the provisions of Sections 373.016, .023., and .414, Florida Statutes.

Policy 15.1.5: Development in freshwater wetlands located in residential land use categories shall be limited to very low density residential uses and uses of a recreational, open space, or conservation nature that are compatible with wetland functions. The maximum density in freshwater wetlands, identified on the map of Evaluated Wetlands in the Future Land Use Map Series, shall be one unit per 20 acres, except:

- a. One single-family residence will be permitted on lots meeting the single-family residence provision contained in the Administrative Section of the Future Land Use Element; and,
- b. Transfer of density provision - Owners of identified freshwater wetlands may transfer densities to contiguous uplands under common ownership at the standard underlying density permitted for the uplands, provided that the resulting upland density does not exceed that shown in the following schedule and the area receiving the density transfer will be, thereafter, compatible with existing or planned development on adjacent lands and not negatively impact sensitive upland habitats and species.

FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORY	STANDARD MAXIMUM DENSITY (Dwelling units per gross acre)	MAXIMUM UPLAND DENSITY AFTER TRANSFER (Dwelling units per gross upland acre)
Moderate Density Mixed-Use PD	6	7.5

Medium Density Multi-Family Residential	6	8
High Density Multi-Family Residential	10	12.5
High Density Mixed-Use Village	10	12.5
Old 41 Redevelopment Overlay	15	17.5

(Ord. No. 06-18, § 1, 12-6-06)

Policy 15.1.6: The natural functions of wetlands located in the City, as identified in the wetland inventory and evaluation contained in the Conservation/Coastal Management Element, shall be maintained and not degraded; and, degraded wetlands shall be restored whenever possible.

- a. Before any alteration is allowed, a determination of the existing hydroperiod in each wetland shall be provided by the property owner. The post-development hydroperiod shall approximate pre-development hydroperiod. A wetland hydroperiod maintenance plan shall be submitted for review and approval.
- b. Vegetation shall be protected in areas subject to seasonal water level fluctuations.
- c. The natural flow of water within and through contiguous wetlands shall not be impeded.
- d. Any alteration in wetlands, which results in loss of habitat, shall be mitigated in accordance with SFWMD regulations and shall ensure that the re-created wetlands provide values and functions equal to "no net loss of wetland functions" or, in case of an impacted or degraded wetland, greater than those of the wetland qualifying for alteration.
- e. For any project requiring mitigation, a wetland mitigation, maintenance, and monitoring plan based on best available technology shall be submitted for review and approval.
- f. Stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces shall be pretreated prior to its discharge into natural wetlands. Pretreatment may be in the form of underdrains, grassed swales, lake overflow, or other approved methods. Such facilities shall be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable regulations so that the discharge does not violate water quality standards or create an excessive amount of water, such that it could degrade the wetlands. Swales which route stormwater into wetlands shall be stabilized with sod or by other appropriate means.
- g. If fill is stockpiled near a wetland, appropriate sediment control measures (e.g., hay bales, silt screens, etc.) shall be employed to prevent sedimentation within the wetland. When building sites adjacent to wetlands are elevated by filling, the same erosion

control requirements shall apply and the fill must be stabilized to prevent entry of sediment into the wetland.

- h. Buffers of existing upland vegetation, which are sufficient in each case to protect the values and functions of wetlands, shall be required around all or portions of wetlands to protect those systems from adverse impacts of development.
- i. To ensure permitted wetlands projects conform to the City's wetland regulations, the City shall meet with the SFWMD enforcement division to discuss what role the City may take in post-permit compliance.

Policy 15.1.7: All mangrove swamp wetlands (FLUCCS #612) and stream and lake swamp wetlands (FLUCCS #615) located in the City, as identified in the wetland inventory and evaluation contained in the Conservation/Coastal Management Element, shall be afforded the highest degree of protection.

- a. The City shall nominate for purchase through the Lee County 20/20 program or any other applicable program or means of public acquisition;
 - 1. All privately owned mangrove swamp wetlands (FLUCCS #612) which directly abut a major public road, and
 - 2. Stream and lake swamps (FLUCCS #615) identified as map key #'s 3F, 4, 9, 11, and 12 on the map of evaluated wetlands contained in the Future Land Use Map Series.

Following acquisition of these wetlands, the City shall prepare an amendment to its Future Land Use Map to designate the acquired property as Conservation.

- b. Apply Policy 7.2.16 of the Conservation/Coastal Management Element, relating to mangrove protection, to all mangrove swamp wetlands, (FLUCCS #612) located within the City. Policy 7.2.16 requires an FDEP permit prior to the alteration of any mangrove tree; the use of stop work orders, citations, notices of violations and civil and criminal penalties for violators; and, requires violators to provide a restoration plan, annual monitoring and maintenance.
- c. Require any application for development in mangrove swamp wetlands (FLUCCS #612) to include all surrounding wetlands and non-wetland areas under unified control of the applicant so as to direct incompatible land uses away from wetlands by avoiding potential piecemeal development of these wetlands and the attendant loss of planning flexibility afforded by the required use of planned development in wetlands per Policy 4.1.3 of the Conservation Coastal Management Element.
- d. Require the use of planned development and clustering in all applications for development on lands containing mangrove swamp (FLUCCS #612) so as to direct incompatible land uses away from wetlands by locating development impacts onto the least sensitive area of the parcel, limiting the development footprint, and requiring use of the most sensitive development methods including the use of Best Environmental Management practices and technology in the development process.
- e. Where stream and lake swamps (FLUCCS #615) are associated with Outstanding Florida Waters or aquatic preserves, development shall be required to:
 - 1. Demonstrate the development is in the public interest, and
 - 2. Provide a Manatee Habitat Protection Plan if the wetland has a direct navigable connection to the Outstanding Florida Waters.

Policy 15.1.8: Where a portion of a wetland is protected through an existing development order, the City shall notify the SFWMD to stringently review any proposed alteration to the remaining wetland area to prevent loss of any of the wetland's hydrology, functions and

habitat; and, if alterations must be made for exotic removal, etc., such alterations shall not negatively impact the protected wetland.

Policy 15.1.9: Wetland #1 as identified on the map of evaluated wetlands contained in the Future Land Use Map Series and classified as FLUCCS #621, is by far the largest freshwater wetland in the City and should be nominated for public purchase under the 20/20 program or other appropriate program; and,

- a. An average 25-foot buffer shall be required around this wetland, and
- b. No industrial or commercial land uses shall be allowed adjacent to this wetland except where such uses clearly demonstrate that through the use of Best Environmental Management Practices (BEMP), that such uses will not negatively impact the wetland.

Policy 15.1.10: Wetlands infested with exotics shall, where feasible, be restored to their historical hydrology, functions, and habitat.

Goal 16: Water Quality. To ensure that water quality is maintained or improved for the protection of the environment and people of the City of Bonita Springs.

Objective 16.1: The City shall take measures to maintain high water quality, meeting or exceeding State and Federal water quality standards.

Policy 16.1.1: Sources of water pollution shall be identified, controlled, and eliminated wherever feasible.

Policy 16.1.2: The City shall examine its existing Major Road System for adequate "environmentally friendly and visually attractive" water quality control systems and where they are found to be deficient:

- a. Old surface water management (SWM) systems built prior to current regulations will be retrofitted, using best available management practices, to meet current SWM standards.
- b. If the City's responsibility, place a high priority in its capital improvement program.
- c. If other agency responsibility, urge the appropriate agency to correct the deficiency.
- d. Grants or incentives should be provided for retrofitting old surface water management systems that are not effectively managing water volume or flow, or removing nutrients and other pollutants.

Policy 16.1.3: New development and additions to existing development shall not degrade surface and ground water quality.

Policy 16.1.4: The design, construction, and maintenance of artificial drainage systems shall provide for retention or detention areas and vegetated swale systems that minimize nutrient loading and pollution of freshwater and estuarine systems.

Policy 16.1.5: Developments which have the potential of lowering existing water quality below State and Federal water quality standards shall provide standardized appropriate monitoring data.

Policy 16.1.6: No garbage, hazardous waste or untreated sewage shall be discharged into coastal and interior surface waters.

Policy 16.1.7: The City shall protect the quality of its natural groundwater recharge area waters through application of its wellfield protection ordinance which controls activities and land uses within specified protection zones surrounding potable wellheads located within the City.

The ordinance requires that: wellfields in the City be protected from regulated substance contamination by establishing four (4) protection zones around public utility potable water

wellheads based upon the time/distance which water travels through the various aquifers within the City for periods of 6 months, 1 year, 5 years and 10 years to the wellhead:

- a. **Protection Zone 1: The following land uses or activities are prohibited in protection zone 1:**
 1. The use, handling, production or storage of regulated substances associated with land uses or activities in quantities greater than those set forth.
 2. Wastewater effluent disposal, except for public access reuse of reclaimed water and land application under the conditions set forth and as defined in chapter 62-610, part III, Florida Administrative Code. Where public access reuse is permitted the chloride content must be no greater than 500 milligrams per liter.
 3. Liquid waste disposal.
 4. Solid waste disposal.
 5. Earth mining.
- b. **Protection Zone 2: The following land uses or activities are prohibited in protection zone 2:**
 1. The use, handling, production or storage of regulated substances associated with activities in quantities greater than those set forth.
 2. Wastewater effluent disposal, except that public access reuse of reclaimed water and land application under the conditions set forth and as defined in chapter 62-610, part III, Florida Administrative Code, will be permitted. Where public access reuse is permitted the chloride content must be no greater than 500 milligrams per liter.
 3. Liquid waste disposal.
 4. Solid waste disposal.
 5. Earth mining.
- c. **Protection Zone 3: The following land uses or activities are prohibited in protection zone 3:**
 1. Any regulated activity that stores, handles, uses or produces any regulated substance in quantities greater than those set forth which does not have a valid operating permit.
 2. Wastewater effluent disposal, except that public access reuse of reclaimed water and land application under the conditions set forth in chapter, 62-610, part III, Florida Administrative Code, will be permitted. Where public access reuse is permitted the chloride content must be no greater than 500 milligrams per liter.
 3. Liquid waste disposal.
 4. Solid waste disposal.
 5. Earth mining
- d. **Protection Zone 4: Any regulated activity which stores, handles, uses or produces any regulated substance in quantities greater than those set forth which does not obtain a valid operating permit is prohibited in protection zone 4.**
 1. Earth mining.

Certain land use exemptions are provided within the ordinance for public and quasi-public land uses and retail and office uses. These uses under conditions stated in the ordinance may however require operating permits.

Policy 16.1.8: Valid permits and inspection shall be required prior and subsequent to drilling operations for wells, elevator shafts, foundation holes, and test borings.

Policy 16.1.9: The City shall cooperate with Lee County to continue its program of plugging improperly constructed wells which are detrimental to groundwater resources.

Policy 16.1.10: Reserved.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 16.1.11: The City shall discuss with Lee County the absence of stormwater retention/detention controls along the barrier islands.

Policy 16.1.12: The City shall inform SFWMD that surface water management systems in new developments in the City will be required to utilize state-of-the-art best management practices.

Policy 16.1.13: The City shall, when updating its Land Development Regulations, review the erosion and sedimentation control measures to ensure the reduction of sediment entering natural areas as development takes place.

Policy 16.1.14: To protect groundwater recharge areas in the City's DRGR beyond the outer limits of wellfield protection zone 4 the City shall limit land uses to: conservation uses; agriculture; residential uses at a maximum density of one dwelling unit per 10 gross acres; public schools and other public uses; essential services, and non-profit recreational uses.

Objective 16.2: The City shall ensure the provision of infrastructure in the coastal planning area consistent with the level of service standards, areas of service and phasing of infrastructure in the City.

Policy 16.2.1: The level of service standard for infrastructure in the coastal planning area shall be the same as that in the City as expressed in the infrastructure, transportation and recreation elements of this plan.

Policy 16.2.2: The City shall inform the providers of infrastructure to phase infrastructure in the coastal planning area based on their service areas.

Policy 16.2.3: The City shall adopt a concurrency management system ~~conforming to Rule 9J-5.0055~~ to assure that required infrastructure is phased to serve the development and redevelopment at the density proposed in the future land use plan and is available to coincide with the demands generated.

Objective 16.3: Incorporation of Green Infrastructure Into the Surface Water Management System. The long-term benefits of incorporating green infrastructure as part of the surface water management system include improved water quality, improved air quality, improved water recharge/infiltration, water storage, wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and visual relief within the urban environment.

1. **Green Infrastructure:** Surface water management structures that are "soft" structures such as preserved/restored flow-ways, created flow-ways, lakes with littoral plantings, swales planted with native grasses, filtration marshes, preserved/restored wetlands, created wetlands, or other similar design features.
2. **Flow-way:** An area of lower elevation that conveys water or has the potential to convey water. The flow-way may contain uplands, wetlands or a combination thereof. A flow-way may be natural or man-made.

Policy 16.3.1: The City will require new developments to design their surface water management systems to incorporate best management practices including, but not limited to, filtration marshes, grassed swales planted with native vegetation, retention lakes with enlarged littoral zones, preserved or restored wetlands, and meandering flow-ways.

Policy 16.3.2: The City will require new developments to design their surface water management system to incorporate existing wetland systems.

Policy 16.3.3: The City will require substantial preservation of existing flow-ways and encourage the restoration of historic flow-ways.

Policy 16.3.3.1: Prior to restoring natural flow-ways and providing green infrastructure by new developments, the applicant is required to provide analysis and data, with models quantified by the best available science at the time of submittal, signed and sealed by a Florida licensed professional hydrogeologist or a Florida licensed professional engineer, demonstrating that adjacent wells and similar existing water resources will not be negatively impacted.

Objective 16.4: The City will take measures to ensure that groundwater and other resource quality in the Density Reduction Groundwater Resource (DRGR) area is maintained or improved.

Policy 16.4.1: Within one year of adoption of its Comprehensive Plan, the City shall undertake a study to identify the types and intensity of uses that should be allowed within the DRGR, and to determine the most effective and appropriate techniques to ensure the maintenance of adequate quantity and quality of surface and groundwater resources. The study shall include, but shall not be limited to, evaluation of the following factors in the study area:

- a. Subsurface and surface water resources.
- b. Existing uses and those having received approval prior to the adoption of the City's Comprehensive Plan.
- c. Soils, wetlands, habitats and species and their quantity and quality.
- d. The Imperial River and its historical and present floodways and flowways.
- e. Drainage and stormwater patterns and flooding.
- f. Long term water and wastewater supply and disposal needs and plans of Bonita Springs Utilities.
- g. Applicable resource protection measures and those contained in the City's Comprehensive Plan and Land Development Regulations.
- h. Allowable uses and their density and intensity.
- i. Existing and planned infrastructure in and affecting the area.
- j. SFWMD and County ownership in, and projects affecting, the area.
- k. Potential positive or negative effects of possible new land uses on the resource base(s) and new or amended best environmental management practices needed by the City for their control. At a minimum references will be to the FDEP "Florida Development Manual Chapter 6 Stormwater and Erosion Sediment Control BMPS for developing areas" and the University of Florida center for government responsibility "Guide to Local Groundwater Protection in Florida" Vol. 1—3.

Policy 16.4.2: Upon completion of the study referred to in Policy 16.3.1, the City shall prepare an amendment to its Comprehensive Plan identifying the land uses considered most appropriate in the DRGR and the resource protection measures and practices necessary to ensure its continued viability and submit this amendment for review by the Florida Department of Community Affairs and other appropriate agencies.

Objective 16.5: Groundwater Resources.

Policy 16.5.1: The City will make efforts to encourage suppliers to seek alternative, renewable sources of water other than groundwater to meet current and future needs.

Policy 16.5.2: The City will make efforts to promote and establish and/or require water conservation when and where feasible for current and future development.

Policy 16.5.3: The City will promote water conservation through the enforcement of the adopted Florida Building Code which requires such items as low-volume commodes, water flow restrictions for showers and spigots and similar devices in all new construction and renovations, and will comply with the appropriate water management district water use restrictions.

Policy 16.5.4: The City will consider developing ordinances to address water-conserving landscape installation for new construction to maximize water savings in initial design and operation of both residential and commercial sites.

Policy 16.5.5: The City will continue to cooperate with the South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) in its efforts to restrict the unnecessary consumption of potable water, particularly as it relates to irrigation, lawn watering, and car washing during periods of drought, supply reduction, and other emergencies.

Policy 16.5.6: The City will enforce the SFWMD's lawn and landscape irrigation rule, as may be revised.

Policy 16.5.7: The City will make efforts to review potable water demands and work with the Water Management District, Bonita Springs Utilities and other applicable suppliers to ensure that potable water demands are considered. (Cross Reference: Intergovernmental Coordination Element, Policy 5.1.1)

Policy 16.5.8: The City will enforce the SFWMD's lawn and landscape irrigation rule, as may be revised.

Policy 16.5.9: The City shall inform residents and businesses of, and shall encourage the use of cost-effective indoor and outdoor retrofits.

Policy 16.5.10: The City shall coordinate local water conservation education efforts with the SFWMD, and the Lee County School Board.

Policy 16.5.11: The City will promote and encourage the use of low impact development techniques (such as the Florida Water Star™ program, which is a point based, new home certification program for water-efficient developments, similar to the federal Energy Star program).

(Ord. No. 08-19, § 2, 9-17-08; Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Goal 17: Air Quality. The City will improve air quality, meeting or exceeding State and Federal Air Quality Standards.

Objective 17.1: The City shall improve current air quality to maintain the present attainment status.

Policy 17.1.1: The City shall prohibit mining in the City limits to reduce airborne particulates.

Policy 17.1.2: The City shall examine its code of ordinances to ensure there are no disincentives to the use of non polluting alternative emergency sources therein.

Policy 17.1.3: The City shall encourage alternative forms of transportation to reduce airborne pollutants by:

- a. Utilizing Bicycle paths and pedestrian walkways to interconnect the City's parks, shopping, work and residential areas.
- b. Urging LeeTran to continue public bus and trolley service or, if LeeTran discontinues services,
- c. Inviting private transit providers to propose alternative services they may provide to replace LeeTran services.
- d. Promoting public transit ridership and bicycle/pedestrian use of the City's paths and walkways by distributing schedules and maps of these systems' availability.

Goal 18: Fisheries Management. The City will cooperate with Lee County to preserve the ecosystem that nourishes and shelters the commercial and sport fisheries in Lee County.

Objective 18.1: The City shall not allow degradation of estuarine water quality and commercially important fish and shellfish that depend on the estuaries.

Policy 18.1.1: The City shall urge the County to continue to compile and analyze data about the condition of commercial and sport fisheries, coordinated with DEP, USGS, SFWMD, and the Florida Marine Fisheries Commission.

Policy 18.1.2: The City shall request the County to make recommendations to appropriate agencies (such as state-level environmental and fisheries agencies) regarding the restoration and protection of commercial sport fisheries.

Policy 18.1.3: The City shall work with the County to continue to design and implement protective and incentive mechanisms to prevent adverse impacts to commercial and sport fisheries.

Policy 18.1.4: The City and the County shall jointly establish an ongoing monitoring system for estuarine water quality and its impacts on the health of recreational and commercially important fish and shellfish.

Goal 19: Marine and Navigation Management. The City will cooperate with Lee County to develop and implement a comprehensive marine resource management program.

Objective 19.1: Dredge Spoil Disposal - The City will continue to participate with other responsible agencies in the location and placement of spoil material.

Policy 19.1.1: The City will coordinate with the County and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers on the location and placement of spoil material that result from maintenance dredging activities with use of this material for beach renourishment where needed and financially feasible.

Policy 19.1.2: The City shall participate in and coordinate with the efforts of the County and the West Coast Inland Navigation District to identify existing and future dredge spoil sites in Lee County.

Policy 19.1.3: The City shall coordinate with the County, with recommendations from the Waterways Advisory Committee, or successor agency, and other affected agencies and persons, on an as needed basis, make application to the Army Corps of Engineers, and all other agencies as required, to maintain, where environmentally and economically feasible, existing channels and passes to the Gulf of Mexico at their authorized and/or historic depths.

Objective 19.2: Navigational Markers - The City shall cooperate with the County to continue its marker designation program and upkeep its computerized marker inventory.

Policy 19.2.1: The City will cooperate with the County, in coordination with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and the U. S. Coast Guard to:

- a. Assess the conditions of unmarked channels and identify those used to traverse shallow inshore water (a practice that damages sea grass beds) and develop a program to mark these channels (if appropriate on the basis of the assessment) so as to reduce injury to sea grass beds.
- b. Study the feasibility of designating and enforcing a maximum draft for all boats in some waters and developing a rotating system whereby some areas containing valuable marine beds would be off-limits to boat traffic.
- c. Assess the feasibility of instituting a private channel maintenance assessment on properties benefiting from the channels.

Objective 19.3: Marine Sanitation - The City shall prevent the dumping of marine generated waste into the waters of the City.

Policy 19.3.1: The City shall provide for effective control of waste disposal by maintaining local marine sanitation regulations in the Land Development Code that complement the Florida Clean Vessel Act.

Policy 19.3.2: The City will continue to assist Federal and State agencies to maintain an inventory and promote the public awareness of existing marine sanitation facilities.

Policy 19.3.3: The City will continue and expand, as needed, its efforts to coordinate with appropriate law enforcement and environmental agencies in designing enforcement and education measures for current and future marine sanitation laws.

Policy 19.3.4: The City will provide regulations in its Land Development Code for marine sanitation and waste disposal in marinas, docks, wharfs, piers, seawalls, or other docking structures attached to real property.

Policy 19.3.5: The City will coordinate with the Southwest Florida Regional Harbor Board in the development of management standards for marine sanitation in anchorages.

Policy 19.3.6: The City shall cooperate with the Southwest Florida Regional Harbor Board to develop regional guidelines for marine sanitation systems.

Objective 19.4: Live-Above Vessels. Upon the completion of the Southwest Florida Regional Harbor Board Management Plan, the City will cooperate with Lee County to re-evaluate the feasibility of establishing regulations to control vessel mooring.

Policy 19.4.1: The County will coordinate with the Southwest Florida Regional Harbor Board to establish management standards for vessel mooring in anchorages.

Objective 19.5: Propeller Scarring of Grass Beds - The City shall ensure the protection of sea grass beds reduce propeller scarring of grass beds in the estuary and the pollution attendant to such scarring.

Policy 19.5.1: The City shall request the Lee County Sheriff's Department and the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission Marine Patrol to provide additional local enforcement of speed limits and boater education in the estuary.

Policy 19.5.2: The City will distribute boater education materials.

Goal 20: Water Access. Ensure public access to water.

Objective 20.1: Public Access, Physical and Visual - The City shall increase the public's access to waters within the City.

Policy 20.1.1: Upon adoption of this Comprehensive Plan, the City shall include visual and physical access to waters within the City as components of the City's parks and recreation planning.

Policy 20.1.2: The City shall prepare a parks/recreation master plan including visual and physical access topics.

Policy 20.1.3: The City shall request the Lovers Key/Carl E. Johnson State Recreation area and Lee County to remove exotic vegetation to increase visual access to the water bodies along CR 865 where feasible.

Policy 20.1.4: The City shall institute a land acquisition program to increase public visual and physical access to waters within the City and shall actively seek grants-in-aid and other methods of financing acquisitions including less than fee simple title, such as conservation easements.

Policy 20.1.5: The City shall request Lee County and the WCIND to use environmentally sensitive methods to remove shoaling which restricts boating access to the estuary.

Objective 20.2: Scenic Waterways Program - The City shall enhance the opportunities for physical, visual, and interpretive access to the water.

Policy 20.2.1: The establishment of vegetated buffer zones along waterways in the City to prevent erosion of natural shorelines, establish additional wetlands habitat, and enhance the scenery shall be preferred to the indiscriminate clearing of vegetation. These buffer zones shall be evaluated in the review of planned developments and developments of regional impact, and also by specific City regulations.

Policy 20.2.2: The City shall include scenic waterways as a component of its parks and recreation planning.

Objective 20.3: Water Access In Private Developments - The City shall encourage private landowners to provide some form of water access for the public.

Policy 20.3.1: The City shall cooperate with Lee County to design a program that would require and/or encourage new water-related developments to provide some form of water access (physical, visual or interpretive) for the public. The program shall be submitted to the City Council and Lee County Board of County Commissioners for formal consideration. The City's technical staff shall meet with County's technical staff to design the draft program and submit it to the governing bodies for approval. Upon approval the City shall include the program into its land development regulations.

Goal 21: Artificial Reefs. The City shall cooperate with Lee County to encourage maintenance and development of artificial reefs in the waters in and near Lee County.

Objective 21.1: Artificial Reef Program - The City shall participate on the County's artificial reef and habitat advisory committee.

Policy 21.1.1: The City shall participate on the County's artificial reef and habitat advisory committee.

Policy 21.1.2: The City shall coordinate with the appropriate advisory committee(s) on the location and construction or regulation of artificial reefs.

Policy 21.1.3: The City shall investigate the possibility of utilizing artificial reefs for the benefit of the commercial fishing industry.

Policy 21.1.4: City staff and other appropriate private and public agencies shall study the feasibility of using artificial reefs for the benefit of the commercial fishing industry.

Goal 22: Shoreline Management. To encourage the maintenance and development of water-dependent shoreline uses and to avoid their displacement by non-water-dependent uses.

Objective 22.1: Commercial Water-Dependent Uses - The City shall continue to support its programs which enhance and protect commercial water-dependent uses.

Policy 22.1.1: Commercial Marinas shall be zoned for marina use to protect their rights to rebuild and expand and to prevent their conversion to non-water-dependent uses without a public hearing.

Policy 22.1.2: The City shall designate the area between Imperial Shores Boulevard and the Bonita Beach Road bridge to Little Hickory Island as a marine-related water-dependent use zone. The City shall:

- a. Examine the area for general consistency with the City's marina siting criteria as identified in this Comprehensive Plan.
- b. Identify any existing impediments to potential future marine related water dependent uses.
- c. Identify potential incentives to promote such uses in the zone.

- d. Prepare a marine-related water dependent uses overlay zone in the City's land development regulations for application to the area. The intensity of the zone shall not exceed that identified on the future land use map.

Policy 22.1.3: The City shall encourage the maximum use of dry storage by commercial marinas when reviewing rezoning and/or development-of regional-impact applications.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 22.2: Criteria for Prioritizing Shoreline Uses - Priority shall be given to new and substantially expanded shoreline land uses as indicated in the following policies.

Policy 22.2.1: Existing commercial marinas classified by the City under marina zoning shall have their rights to rebuild and expand to prevent their conversion to non-water-dependent uses without a public hearing.

Policy 22.2.2: In all other non-wetland shoreline areas, water-dependent land uses shall have priority over water-related uses. Water-related land uses that provide some form of water access for the public shall be encouraged, particularly when the site has previously provided water access for the public. (This policy shall not be interpreted as a prohibition of new land uses which are only water-related, but instead as a reminder of the diminishing opportunities for water access in the City and the desirability of maintaining and increasing such access.)

- a. **Water-dependent uses:** Land uses are those for which water access is essential and which could not exist without water access.
- b. **Water-related uses:** Land uses that might be enhanced by proximity to the water, but for which water access is not essential.

Objective 22.3: Marina Siting Criteria - The City of Bonita Springs shall consider the following marina siting criteria in evaluating requests for new and substantially expanded marinas, other wet slip facilities, and boat ramps in order to make efficient use of limited shoreline locations and to minimize environmental impacts.

Policy 22.3.1: Proposed marinas (and expansion of wet slips at existing marinas and new boat ramps) in the following areas face a variety of technical, legal, or environmental obstacles which must be addressed during the review process:

- a. Aquatic Preserve (FDEP)
- b. Outstanding Florida Waters (FDEP)
- c. Class I Waters (FDEP)
- d. Marine or Estuarine Sanctuaries (NOAA)
- e. Manatee Sanctuaries or Critical Manatee Habitats FFWCC, USFWS, COE)
- f. Approved or conditionally approved shellfish harvesting area's FFWCC)
- g. Bridge/road right-of-way easement (County DOT, State DOT)
- h. Other Endangered/Threatened Species Habitat (USFWS, FFWCC, COE)

Extra caution and consideration shall be given prior to authorizing use of areas with high environmental values.

Policy 22.3.2: Cumulative effects of several marinas and/or boat ramps in a small area shall be considered in the review of proposed marina projects.

Policy 22.3.3: Marina and/or boat ramp siting shall be consistent with the aquatic preserve management plan.

Policy 22.3.4: Marinas and boat ramp siting shall be consistent with the following recommendations of the FDNR Blue Ribbon Marina Committee (Final Report, January 1983):

- a. Priority should be given to the expansion of existing facilities, if environmentally sound, over new facilities.
- b. Marinas are encouraged in previously disturbed areas and in areas that have historically been used for marina-related activities.
- c. Marinas should be located as close as possible to boating demand.
- d. Marinas should be encouraged where adequate uplands are available to develop related support activities and to allow for possible future expansion.
- e. Location of marinas in highly productive marine habitats should be discouraged.
- f. Location of marinas in or near well-flushed, deep-water areas should be encouraged.
- g. Impacts upon state-designed manatee sanctuaries should be considered. Particular marina locations or design features which threaten manatees in sanctuaries should be discouraged.

Policy 22.3.5: The siting of all boat facilities in the City of Bonita Springs shall be consistent with the guidelines, methodologies, procedures, and policies established in the *Boat Facility Siting Plan for Lee County*. This applies to any plans for the expansion of existing facilities or the development of new facilities.

Policy 22.3.6: New marinas shall be designed to avoid erosion on adjacent shorelines.

Policy 22.3.7: Marina and boat ramp siting preference shall be given to those properties which are located in proximity to large navigable water bodies outside areas of critical manatee concern.

Policy 22.3.8: Marinas, multi-slip docking facilities, and boat ramps which would disturb or destroy wetlands or grassbeds must demonstrate a pressing need and public purpose for the proposed facility and must provide for continued use by the general public.

Policy 22.3.9: New marinas should be located in areas of maximum physical advantage (e.g. adequate water depth). Adequate existing water depths between the proposed facility and any navigational channel, inlet, or deep water, are preferred, as only minimal dredging may be considered.

Policy 22.3.10: Marina and boat ramp locations which minimize natural shoreline disruption are preferred.

Policy 22.3.11: Marina and boat ramp construction in dead-end canals are discouraged due to difficulty in meeting State water quality standards.

Policy 22.3.12: Proposed marinas and boat ramps shall demonstrate that the marina site has adequate uplands to provide support facilities for all activities proposed on site without damaging or removing wetlands or rare and unique systems.

Policy 22.3.13: Rezoning and DRI applications for marinas and boat ramps shall be evaluated in the context of cumulative impacts on manatees and marine resources.

Objective 22.4: Marina Design Criteria - The City shall utilize the following criteria in evaluating the design of new marinas or expansion of wet slip facilities at existing marinas in order to minimize negative impacts to water quality. Detailed regulations on these subjects may be contained in the City's Land Development Regulations.

Policy 22.4.1: Piling construction and other non-dredge-and-fill techniques shall be utilized where possible to minimize habitat destruction.

Policy 22.4.2: Mitigation or restoration to offset proposed adverse environmental effects will be required as a condition of approval for any new or expanded marina facilities. Mitigation/restoration is not preferred over preservation of existing resources.

Policy 22.4.3: To reduce dredging, docks should extend to naturally deep waters when possible. City regulations shall specify the criteria for such extensions.

Policy 22.4.4: Dry storage of small boats should be encouraged, with dry storage structures located inland as far as feasible.

Policy 22.4.5: Marina designs shall not reduce water quality in adjacent natural water bodies in order to accommodate an increase in water quality in the marina basin itself.

Policy 22.4.6: Existing navigational channels shall be used to access new marina sites where possible.

Policy 22.4.7: Expansion of dry storage capabilities shall be strongly encouraged to reduce dredging.

Objective 22.5: The Regional Planning Council will be the lead agency addressing the need for adequate sites for water-dependent uses on a regional basis.

Policy 22.5.1: The City will cooperate with the Regional Planning Council in addressing the need for water-dependent sites on a regional basis.

Goal 23: Environmental Education. An environmentally informed and educated citizenry who will thus protect the environmental resources within the City.

Objective 23.1: To provide better environmental protection the City shall take an active support role in environmental education and show the importance and involvement of the City in environmental protection and the need of support from its citizenry.

Policy 23.1.1: The City shall encourage its schools to offer environmental based contests where a City dignitary presents awards.

Policy 23.1.2: The City shall prepare news releases for its environmental programs and projects and encourage other agencies working in the City to do the same.

Policy 23.1.3: The City shall publish and/or distribute environmental protection pamphlets to its citizenry showing methods and means of controlling pollution, conserving water and such subjects.

Policy 23.1.4: The City shall consider sponsoring a citywide public environmental function adjacent to a major city natural resource such as the Imperial River. Environmental agencies and groups could be invited to have booths, speakers, exhibits and symposiums.

Policy 23.1.5: The City shall consider identifying groups, volunteers, agencies and other notable supporters of environmental actions in the City who may be provided recognition by the Mayor or other dignitaries.

Goal 24:

Objective 24.1: Encourage energy efficiency through development standards and regulations.

Policy 24.1.1: By the end of 2012, the City shall create guidelines within its Land Development Code to promote energy efficiency and resource conservation, Florida-friendly landscaping, low impact developments, and green building techniques to protect minerals, soils and vegetation.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: Service Coordination. To provide for efficient and effective coordination of provision of public services and land use by the City of Bonita Springs Special Districts including the School Board and private utilities and other units of local government not having regulatory authority over land use.

Objective 1.1: Special Districts - To provide increased coordination of service delivery and land use with units of local government providing services but not having regulatory authority over land use. The City shall prepare a mailing list of special districts and use this list to coordinate with the following Special Districts active within the City and supplement the list with any other special districts identified to be active in the City:

- Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue District
- Lee County School Board
- Lee County Soil and Water Conservation District
- Community Development Special Districts
- San Carlos Water Control District
- West Coast Inland Navigation District
- South Florida Water Management District

Policy 1.1.1: To assure adequate coordination with the listed districts, the City shall send each District a copy of the agenda for all City Council and Local Planning Agency meetings scheduled for deliberations concerning the Comprehensive Plan and land development regulations, including amendments thereto.

Policy 1.1.2: To resolve the need for an additional school site as expressed by the Lee County School Board, the City shall, as soon as reasonably possible, invite a representative of the Lee and Collier County School Boards to jointly meet with the City to discuss the issue. At this meeting, the City shall also discuss the establishment of a joint process for collaborative planning and decision making on future school siting in the City and enter into an interlocal agreement reflecting this process.

Policy 1.1.3: The City shall recognize campus master plans as prepared pursuant to F. S. 240.155.

Policy 1.1.4: The City shall coordinate with the Lee County Planning Department in order to develop county-wide population projections that include expected growth indicated in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.1.5: The City's Comprehensive Plan shall be based upon permanent and seasonal population estimates and projections, which shall either be those published by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research or generated by the City based upon a professionally acceptable methodology. The City shall review the Lee County Draft Population Projections and consider using them in the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.1.6: In order to facilitate the provision of services by the above listed special Districts, the City shall continue to maintain and renew, if necessary interlocal agreement with each identifying the services to be provided and the responsibility of the City and the District.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Policy 1.1.7: The City will meet with the Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue District to discuss the following issues and enter into an interlocal agreement identifying the services to be provided and the responsibility of the City and the District:

- a. Information Exchange
- b. Need for involvement of the District early in the City's Development Review Process
- c. Coordination of long range planning efforts
- d. Emergency Management and Hazardous Materials procedure
- e. Technical assistance for future fire and rescue station locations
- f. Methods to improve the District's and the City's ISO ratings
- g. Fire impact fee shortfalls
- h. "911" Enhancements
- i. Enforcement of fire prevention code
- j. Minimum housing separation

Objective 1.2: Level-of-Service Standards. The City shall continue to monitor for conflicts, or potential conflicts, in level-of-service standards for public facilities in other adjacent jurisdictions and shall pursue resolution of those conflicts.

Policy 1.2.1: The City shall maintain and annually update an inventory of the various level-of-service standards for its and adjacent jurisdictions public utilities and shall discuss with the subject jurisdiction a means of coordinating those standards which are not in agreement.

Policy 1.2.2: Where conflicts with other entities regarding service standards and other intergovernmental disputes cannot be resolved through discussion among those concerned, the City shall pursue resolution through interlocal agreements and/or the informal mediation process of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council.

Policy 1.2.3: Development proposals within the City shall be reviewed for their impacts on levels of service for public facilities as stated in the comprehensive plans of adjacent governments.

Objective 1.3: Coordination of Roadway and Utility Improvements - To provide more efficient coordination the City shall, work with the privately operated water and wastewater companies, and utilities to ensure that capital and maintenance road projects are not adversely affected by subsequent utility construction.

Policy 1.3.1: By year-end 2010, enter into interlocal agreements between the City and the City's water and wastewater and utility companies to establish a process to coordinate expected utility construction projects with programmed roadway maintenance and capital projects.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.4: Spoil disposal sites and county-wide facilities - The City shall continue to coordinate with the WCIND and Lee County in the designation of spoil disposal sites and facilities of county-wide significance.

Policy 1.4.1: The City shall continue to coordinate with the WCIND and Lee County to locate spoil disposal sites on a project-by-project basis.

Policy 1.4.2: Where conflicts arise between the City and a public agency regarding location of spoil sites or facilities of county-wide significance, the City shall seek resolution through the Coastal Resources Interagency Management Committee's dispute resolution process or that of the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council pursuant to 186.509, F.S.

Policy 1.4.3: The City shall coordinate with Lee County for siting facilities of county-wide significance, including locally unwanted land uses whose nature and identity are established in an agreement.

Objective 1.5: Assure joint planning between the City and the Lee County School Board for location of schools.

Policy 1.5.1: The City shall enter into an interlocal agreement with the School Board, which establishes:

- a. Joint School Board/City staff and joint School Board/City Council governing body meeting schedules to deliberate coordination of land use and school facility planning.
- b. A process to base plans upon common projections of the amount, type and distribution of population growth and enrollment and to work with the County to annually estimate residential units and allocate these units into planning sectors mutually agreed to by the School Board so that county-wide projections are not exceeded based on BEBR medium range population projections as adjusted by the Department of Education.
- c. A date on which the City will provide the school board with information regarding the type, number, and location of residential units which have received zoning approval, site plan approval, a building permit, or a Certificate of Occupancy. Information regarding the conversion or redevelopment of housing or other structures into residential units that are likely to generate new students will also be provided. The City will also identify any development orders issued which contain a requirement for the provision of a school site as a condition of development approval.
- d. The site selection committee to which a city staff member will be appointed in the event the school board requires a site in or near the City. The committee will identify potential sites in the area of need and the City will provide an informal assessment of the site's consistency with the City's Comprehensive Plan and relevant issues based upon the criteria identified in the interlocal agreement.
- e. A requirement that at least 60 days prior to purchasing or leasing a site, the school board will request a preliminary determination of consistency of the site with the City's land use categories and policies of its Comprehensive Plan. During this time period, the City and school board will enter into a written agreement as to required improvements, if any, and the timing, location, construction, operating and maintenance requirements of the parties.
- f. A requirement for representation by the school board on the City's local planning agency on an as needed basis and the City's development review committee when proposals with school facility impacts are considered. A requirement to notify the school board of all land use application and development proposals in the City that may affect student enrollment, enrollment projections, or school facilities so as to allow the school board to advise of impact to school capacity prior to approval by the City. The City will consider issues as identified in the interlocal agreement in reviewing and approving land use applications.
- g. A method for the City to review and comment on the school board's annual update of the five-year district facilities work program.
- h. A requirement that the City will consider the shared use or collocation of schools with other city facilities as identified in the interlocal agreement when the City annually updates its capital improvements program and when designing new or renovated community facilities. When collocation or shared use is agreed upon the City, an agreement addressing liabilities, operation and maintenance costs, scheduling of use and facility supervision will be developed.
- i. A requirement that disputes will be resolved in accordance with the procedures specified in F. S. 164.

Objective 1.6: Intergovernmental coordination - To establish and maintain a cooperative relationship with the School District and municipalities in coordinating land use planning with

development of public school facilities which are proximate to existing or proposed residential areas they will serve and which serve as community focal points.

Policy 1.6.1: The City shall provide the School District with annual information needed to maintain school concurrency, including information required for the School District to establish:

- a. School siting criteria;
- b. Level of service update and maintenance;
- c. Joint approval of the public school capital facilities program;
- d. Concurrency service area criteria and standards;
- e. School utilization.

Policy 1.6.2: The City shall provide the School District with its Comprehensive Plan, along with the five-year Land Use and population projections, to facilitate development of school enrollment projections and shall annually update this information. The City shall coordinate its Comprehensive Plan and the Future Land Use Map with the School District's long-range facilities plans to ensure consistency and compatibility between the District and the City plans.

Policy 1.6.3: The City shall advise the School District of a proposed public school site's consistency with the City's Comprehensive Plan and land development regulations, including the availability of necessary public infrastructure to support the development of the site.

Policy 1.6.4: The City shall provide opportunity for the School District to comment on amendments to its Comprehensive Plan, rezonings, and other land use decisions, which may be projected to impact on the public schools facilities plan.

Policy 1.6.5: The City shall coordinate with local governments and the School District on emergency preparedness issues which may include consideration of:

- a. Design and/or retrofit of public schools as emergency shelters.
- b. Enhancing public awareness of evacuation zones, shelter locations, and evacuation routes.
- c. Designation of sites other than public schools as long term shelters, to allow schools to resume normal operations following emergency events.

Policy 1.6.6: The City shall coordinate with the School District for the collocation of public facilities, such as parks, libraries, and community centers with schools to the extent possible, as sites for these public facilities and schools are chosen and development plans prepared.

Policy 1.6.7: The City will continue to work with the Lee County School Board in locating school sites and, where possible:

- a. Co-locate parks with schools.
- b. Identify joint uses of school and park facilities.
- c. Link schools to the City's bike/pedestrian circulation system.

(Ord. No. 09-05, § 1, 4-15-09)

Objective 1.7: Population Projections - To establish a joint process and collaboration among the City, Lee County and the School District in the planning and decision making on population projections.

Policy 1.7.1: The City shall provide updated Land Use maps to the County for the conversion of the University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEER) projections into both existing and new residential units and desegregate these units throughout incorporated and unincorporated Lee County using BEER's annual estimates by municipality, persons-per-household figures, historic growth rates and development potential. These projections shall be amended annually and provided to the School District.

Policy 1.7.2: The City commits to working with the School District and Lee County to improve this methodology and enhance coordination with the plans of the School District and local governments. Population and student enrollment projections shall be revised annually to ensure that new residential development and redevelopment information provided by the cities and the County as well as changing demographic conditions are reflected in the update projections. The revised projections, and the variables utilized in making the projections, shall be reviewed by all signatories to the interlocal agreement.

Objective 1.8: Coordination: All new public schools built within the City will be consistent with the appropriate future land use map designation, will be co-located with other appropriate public facilities (when possible), and will have needed supporting infrastructure.

Policy 1.8.1: The City and the School District will jointly determine the need for and timing of on-site and off-site improvements necessary to support new school facilities.

Policy 1.8.2: The City may enter into an agreement with the School Board identifying the timing, location, and the party or parties responsible for constructing, operating, and maintaining off-site improvements necessary to support new school facilities.

Policy 1.8.3: The City, in conjunction with the School District, will seek opportunities to co-locate public facilities with schools, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, as the need for these facilities is identified.

Policy 1.8.4: The City will forward all applications for rezonings and Comprehensive Plan amendments that increase density on the Future Land Use Map to the School District for review.

Policy 1.8.5: The School District will periodically review the Public School Facilities Element. If the School District desires amendments to the element, the proposed modifications will informally present any proposed modification to City staff for initial comments and input. The School District will be the lead agency and will make application for any desired amendment to the Public School Facilities Element.

Policy 1.8.6: The City, in conjunction with the School District, the municipalities within Lee County, and Lee County, will identify issues relating to public school emergency preparedness, such as:

- a. The determination of evacuation zones, evacuation routes, and shelter locations.
- b. The design and use of public schools as emergency shelters.
- c. The designation of sites other than public schools as long-term shelters, to allow schools to resume normal operations following emergency events.

Policy 1.8.7: In order to reduce hazardous walking conditions to schools, the City, in coordination with the School Board, will implement the following strategies:

- a. New developments adjacent to school properties will be required to provide a right-of-way and a direct safe access path for pedestrian travel to existing and planned school sites and will connect to the neighborhoods existing and proposed pedestrian improvements:
- b. In order to ensure continuous pedestrian access to public schools, provisions for construction of facilities to address hazardous walking conditions pursuant to Section

1006.23, Florida Statutes, will be included in the schedule of capital improvements adopted each fiscal year; and

- c. Evaluate school zones to consider safe crossing of children along major roadways and prioritize areas for sidewalk improvements to increase the ability of children to walk safely to school.

(Ord. No. 08-18, § 2, 9-3-08)

Objective 1.9: Five-Year Schedule of School District Capital Improvements: The five-year schedule of capital improvements will include those projects necessary to address future needs of existing and anticipated school enrollment.

Policy 1.9.1: The City will annually incorporate into the Capital Improvements Element the "Summary of Capital Improvements Program" and "Summary of Estimated Revenue" tables from the School District's annually adopted Five-Year Capital Facilities Plan.

Policy 1.9.2: The City, in conjunction with the School District, will annually review the Public School Facilities Element and maintain a long-range public school facilities map series, including the existing schools and ancillary facilities and the planned general location of schools and ancillary facilities for the five-year planning period and the long-range planning period.

Policy 1.9.3: Any modification of public school Level of Service (LOS) standards must be accomplished by amending the Interlocal Agreement dated January 16, 2008 and the adoption of amendments to the City Comprehensive Plan. No LOS will be amended without a showing that the amended LOS is financially feasible, supported by adequate data and analysis, and can be achieved and maintained within the period covered by the School District's Five-Year Capital Facilities Plan.

Policy 1.9.4: The School District staff and City staff will discuss the need to amend the CSAs, as contained in the Bonita Springs Plan, prior to the initiation of the annual regular amendment cycle following the release of the 2010 census data. School District staff will informally present any proposed modification to City staff for initial comments and input. The School District will be the lead agency and will make application for an amendment to the Bonita Springs Comprehensive Plan.

(Ord. No. 08-18, § 2, 9-3-08)

Goal 2: Growth Management. To coordinate the plans and policies of the City of Bonita Springs, and adjacent local governments so as to guide, manage, and regulate urban growth in a compatible fashion.

Objective 2.1: Effects of New Development - To provide better coordination of plans and policies the City shall to review impacts of planned developments on Lee County, the City of Fort Myers Beach, Collier County, the SWFRPC and other governmental units.

Policy 2.1.1: The City shall adopt formal coordination procedures for mandated planning activities with other local governments, regional agencies, the state, and other governmental units.

Policy 2.1.2: Where conflicts regarding growth management and development issues cannot be resolved through discussion among those concerned, ~~the informal mediation processes of by~~ the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council shall pursuant to 186.509, F.S. be used ~~where judicial action can be avoided~~ to bring intergovernmental disputes to closure in a timely manner.

Policy 2.1.3: The City shall enter into interlocal agreements with appropriate entities, including Bonita Springs Fire Control and Rescue District, for the notification and exchange of information regarding changes in land use or zoning of areas within one mile of its boundaries.

Objective 2.2: Political intervention - To provide better coordination of plans and policies the City of Bonita Springs shall initiate methods for dialogue and communication with other local governments to address issues which have an effect beyond the municipal boundaries of the City.

Policy 2.2.1: In order to address issues that cross jurisdictional boundaries, the City Council shall initiate and coordinate interactions with political counterparts in municipalities and counties in the region.

Policy 2.2.2: The City of Bonita Springs shall continue to:

- a. Use the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for matters of coordination in transportation planning and implementation; and
- b. Use the Technical Advisory Committee to the MPO in matters requiring communication, cooperation, and coordination between the City and other jurisdictions.

Objective 2.3: The City shall coordinate the impacts of its Comprehensive Plan upon the development in adjacent local governments, the regions, and the State.

Policy 2.3.1: The City shall, during any amendments to its Comprehensive Plan's Future Land Use Element, review the adjacent local government's existing and future land uses for the City's plan(s) impact upon it.

Policy 2.3.2: The City shall send a copy of any proposed amendment of its Future Land Use Element to each adjacent local government, the SWFRPC, SFWMD, FDEP, FDOT, FDOS and FDCA in time for the government to review and comment on the amendment.

Objective 2.4: The City shall provide better coordination of its plans and policies by coordinating its Comprehensive Plan with the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipalities, the county and adjacent counties.

Policy 2.4.1: The City, when updating or amending its Comprehensive Plan shall review the comprehensive plans of adjacent municipal governments and Lee and Collier Counties for compatibility in plans.

Policy 2.4.2: When updating or amending its Comprehensive Plan to assure coordination, the City will transmit a copy of its proposed update or amendment to each local adjacent government and Lee and Collier Counties in adequate time for the adjacent government to review and respond to the City's proposal.

Objective 2.5: Resolution of land use, natural resource, infrastructure and other issues prior to annexation.

Policy 2.5.1: The City shall identify and implement joint planning areas with Lee County to resolve land use, natural resource and related issues prior to annexation of lands into the City. The following process shall be employed:

- a. The City shall identify and map the geographic area it may wish to consider for annexation.
- b. The City shall notify Lee County of the City's desire to participate with the County in joint planning for the area in order to address the following:
 1. Designation of land use categories for the annexed area in a manner to ensure compatibility with the County's future land use designations for surrounding and adjacent unincorporated areas.
 2. The general location of major transportation systems and facilities to ensure continuity between roads within the City and those in the unincorporated portions of the County.

3. The general treatment of the area's major natural resources to ensure that protective measures employed by the City shall be adequate to, at a minimum, achieve the level of protection afforded by the County.
- c. The City shall coordinate with the County to discuss the County's plans for future land uses within the area, including sub-items b.(1) through (3), above.
- d. The City shall ask Lee County to consider an interlocal agreement addressing their joint participation as follows:
 1. Identification of the area(s) the City may wish to consider for annexation;
 2. Identification of the categories of future land use within the area, and among surrounding unincorporated areas, for which compatibility is desired.
 3. Identification of the general location of components of the major transportation system within the area and connections between roadway within the area and the surrounding unincorporated areas of the County.
 4. Identification and mapping of the major natural resources in the area and provision of a methodology to compare the levels of protection presently afforded by the County with those to be employed by the City.
 5. Continued dialogue and exchange of planning data for the area until such time as the annexation effort has been completed.
- e. The City shall employ the results of sub-item "d.4." above, to revise its natural resource protection measures as necessary to ensure that the natural resources in the area are protected to at least the same criteria as the County's regulations.

Policy 2.5.2: Through the process outlined below, the City will identify and work with the area's major service and infrastructure providers to resolve joint planning issues prior to the City's annexation of the area. The City shall:

- a. Identify and map the area it wishes to consider for annexation.
- b. Identify the current and potential providers of major infrastructure and services to potential annexation areas, i.e., franchisees and independent special districts.
- c. Notify each of the identified providers of the City's intent to annex the area and to participate with each provider in a joint planning process to resolve any issues related to needed major infrastructure or services and any transition of services.
- d. At the time of notification, have available the following information:
 1. The names of all of the providers the City has identified to participate in the joint planning process.
 2. A map, or maps, and description clearly defining the area the City intends to annex showing the City, adjacent territory, and present and proposed boundaries of the area the City intends to annex.
 3. A short description and maps showing the City's general plans for the area including land uses, density, intensity and alternative plans, if available
 4. A short description and maps showing the specific infrastructure or service concerns that may benefit from, or require, joint planning.
 5. A copy of the petition or ordinance incorporating this information will be satisfactory for purposes of notification.
- e. Participate with each of the identified providers to resolve any joint planning issues identified for the potential annexation area through either individual or group meetings or discussions with the providers.

- f. Following conclusion of the joint planning process, the City shall adopt into its annexation agreements or through the annexation ordinance address providers of major infrastructure or services for the annexed area, identifying the responsibilities of the City and the providers.

Goal 3: To protect natural resource systems that cross governmental boundaries.

Objective 3.1: The City shall continue to participate with adjacent county and city natural resource protection agencies and state and federal environmental agencies in regularly conducted natural resource protection staff intergovernmental coordination meetings.

Policy 3.1.1: The City shall continue to maintain a City representative on the Estero Bay Agency on Bay Management (ABM).

Policy 3.1.2: The City shall review each year the ABM "Guiding Principles" and incorporate into its Comprehensive Plan those found by the City Council to be appropriate to the City.

Objective 3.2: To provide increased protection of natural resource systems which cross government boundaries, the City shall continue to participate with other governments to prepare and implement water management plans, including the Estero Bay Agency on Bay Management, Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program, the Charlotte Harbor Management Plan, the Water Management District Surface Water Improvement and Management (SWIM) plans, FDEP Aquatic Preserve Management Plans, water supply plans, and other water resource management plans.

Policy 3.2.1: The City shall re-evaluate its policies for protecting and enhancing natural resources upon a review of natural resource management plans that are newly adopted or revised by other agencies.

Policy 3.2.2: The City shall continue to pursue efforts to coordinate with Lee County, the South Florida Water Management District, the Agency on Bay Management, and other participating agencies to implement a plan for surface water management in the Estero Bay Estuary, Imperial River, and Spring Creek watersheds.

Goal 4: To cooperate with other governmental entities in the planning, funding, and construction of transportation improvements within or affecting the City of Bonita Springs.

Objective 4.1: Planning - To increase cooperation with other governments in transportation planning, the City shall continue to plan cooperatively with surrounding counties, and adjacent municipalities and FDOT.

Policy 4.1.1: The City will participate in the MPO and Regional Planning Council planning processes for system-wide facility needs.

Policy 4.1.2: The City will use the region's informal mediation whenever possible to resolve disputes before other formalized processes are pursued.

Objective 4.2: Financing - To increase cooperation with other governments in financing transportation improvements, the City shall continue to pursue multi-jurisdictional funding sources for shared facilities.

Policy 4.2.1: The City shall continue to maintain a roads impact fee program.

Policy 4.2.2: The City shall encourage interlocal agreements with the State of Florida, Lee County, and Collier County to plan, design, construct, and/or maintain selected roadway facilities.

Policy 4.2.3: The City shall continue to cooperate with Lee County in the joint funding of road projects in the City of Bonita Springs.

Goal 5: To coordinate the Water Supply Facilities Plan with the appropriate agencies.

Objective 5.1: The City shall continue to participate and coordinate with Bonita Springs' water providers to adequately address water supply limitations.

Policy 5.1.1: The City will maintain a water supply facilities work plan that is updated every five years and is coordinated with South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) Water Supply Plan by updating its own work plan within 18 months of an update to SFWMD's District Water Supply Plan that affects the City.

Policy 5.1.2: The City will participate in the development of updates to SFWMD's Water Supply assessment and district's Water Supply Plan and in other water supply development related initiatives facilitated by the SFWMD that affects the City.

Objective 5.2: Infrastructure Coordination.

Policy 5.2.1: The City will work with water suppliers when alternative sources of providing potable water need to be evaluated.

Policy 5.2.2: The City will work with water suppliers to coordinate alternative water source uses for activities that do not require potable water. (Cross Reference: Conservation Element Policy 16.5.6)

Policy 5.2.3: The City work with other agencies to determine appropriate stormwater management practices that assist with achieving water supply plan objectives.

(Ord. No. 08-19, § 2, 9-17-08)

EXPLANATIONS OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION MATRIX

Plan Elements

L	Future Land Use
I	Infrastructure
IP	Potable Water
IS	Sanitary Sewer
IW	Solid Waste
IM	Stormwater
IA	Aquifer Recharge
N	Conservation/Coastal Management
T	Transportation
H	Housing

C	Capital Improvements
G	Intergovernmental Coordination
R	Recreation

Local, State, and Federal Agencies

SWFRPC	Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council
SFWMD	South Florida Water Management District
PSC	Public Service Commission
FDOC	Florida Department of Commerce
FDCA-FDEO	Florida Department of Community Affairs Economic Opportunity
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FFWCC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FDHRS	Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
FDOS	Florida Department of State/Division of Historic Resources
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FDOA	Florida Department of Agriculture
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service/Lee County Soil & Water Conservation District

EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	Department of Interior/U.S. Geological Survey
DOC	Department of Commerce/Bureau of Census
FWLS	Department of Interior/U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
LCSB	Lee County School Board
WCIND	West Coast Inland Navigation District
LC	Lee County and Departments
CC	Collier County and Departments
CCSB	Collier County School Board
CFMB	City of Fort Myers Beach
BSFCRD	Bonita Springs Fire Control Rescue District
BSU	Bonita Springs Utility
CHNEP	Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program
EBABM	Estero Bay Agency on Bay Management
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy Working Group

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION MATRIX							
City of Bonita	Plan Elem	RECOMMENDED GOVERNMENTAL ENTITY/AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS AND MECHANISMS					
		FEDERAL AGENCIES	STATE AGENCIES	REGIONAL	SPECIAL ENTITIES	LOCAL	OTHER

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ELEMENT

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: To provide public facilities and services in the City of Bonita Springs adequate to serve the needs of both existing and future development.

Objective 1.1: Capital Improvements. Ensure the provision of public facilities at the adopted Levels of Service by establishing a capital improvements programming and budgeting system and using the City's Levels of Service as the basic gauge of need and compliance through the City's concurrency management system and 5 year schedule of capital improvements.

Policy 1.1.1: Capital Improvements Program (CIP). The City shall annually prepare and adopt by ~~resolution ordinance~~ a Capital Improvements Program showing all public facility development projects to be undertaken during the ensuing five-year period. The City shall also annually evaluate and update this Capital Improvements element. The following actions shall govern the development of the CIP:

a. Preparation of the CIP

1. The City Manager or his designee shall annually review existing facilities, level-of-service standards, and current and projected deficiencies using the level-of-service standards contained in this plan, the established geographic units for each facility, and the latest population projections. Based on identified current and projected deficiencies, the City Manager shall prepare a capital improvements program based on facilities needed to meet these deficiencies.
2. The City Manager and members of the City Council will communicate with the general public in this process to ascertain the perceived need for each kind of public facility in the City.
3. A proposed CIP shall be presented by the City Manager in conjunction with the presentation of the proposed annual operating budget. The proposed CIP shall be "balanced" (i.e., proposed expenditures shall not be greater than the amount of revenues available to fund the expenditures). Attached to the proposed balanced CIP shall be a report of the projects designated as needed, but which cannot be funded.
4. The proposed CIP shall consider the consistency of the proposal with the Comprehensive Plan and the effect of the CIP on the growth management objectives of the City.
5. The proposed CIP shall be reviewed by the City Council. The City Council shall by ~~resolution ordinance~~ adopt the CIP approximately the same time as the adoption of the annual operating budget. The annual operating budget shall be consistent with the first year of the adopted CIP.
6. The adopted CIP will be reviewed by the City Council during periodic meetings, called to discuss the status of CIP projects. The City Manager will provide the City Council with a status report on all ongoing CIP projects prior to these meetings. The Council may amend the CIP at these meetings by ~~resolution ordinance~~ after making findings of fact that the amendment is consistent with the priorities in this policy and with the City's Comprehensive Plan in general. Where an amendment to the CIP affects the first year, the annual operating budget shall also be amended so as to remain consistent with the CIP.
7. All estimates of facility or service demand used to develop specific facility plans, or an annual update of the capital improvement program, shall be based on the specific volume and location of demand represented by developments for which

local and DRI Development Orders were issued prior to the effective date of this plan, as well as more general estimates of population and land use intensity.

b. **Priorities for the CIP**

1. **Projects that remove a direct and immediate threat to the public health or safety;**
2. **Projects are directed by a court order or otherwise by law;**
3. **Projects that are essential for the maintenance of the City's investment in existing infrastructure;**
4. **Projects that remove a service level deficiency that affects developed areas;**
5. **Projects that provide new or additional facility capacity.**

Factors that may be considered in ranking projects that are otherwise equal in priority include (in no particular order of significance):

- (a) **Whether the project competes with other facilities that have been or could reasonably be provided by other governmental entities or the private sector.**
- (b) **The revenue-generating potential of the project.**
- (c) **Offers of donations of lands and/or services by the private sector and/or other governmental entities.**
- (d) **The availability of grants and other revenue sources from non-city revenues.**
- (e) **An extraordinary opportunity for the City.**
- (f) **The flexibility of use of the project.**
- (g) **Continuation of an ongoing project for which significant funds have been expended by the City in the past.**
- (h) **Meets the established replacement schedule for the facility/equipment.**
- (i) **Supports plans of the FDOT, FDEP and SFWMD.**

c. **Effect of the CIP**

1. **After adoption of the first year's projects of the CIP, no first-year public facility project shall be constructed by the City, nor shall land be acquired for such project, except in conformity with the adopted first year of the CIP.**
2. **It is the intent of this plan to actively pursue the development of any public facility project once it has been included in the adopted CIP. Any CIP amendment that delays or cancels a project should only be made after consideration of:**
 - (a) **Changes in facility needs based on more up-to-date populations projections;**
 - (b) **Changes in revenues compared with previous projections;**
 - (c) **Changes in adjusted level of service standards; and.**
 - (d) **Extraordinary opportunities not previously expected.**
3. **The City shall consider and may accept dedication of facilities contributed to the City. Where contributed facilities are not provided by city funds, they need not be included in the CIP prior to acceptance. The City may, however, establish procedures for including contributed facilities in the CIP where inclusion in the CIP is a requirement of the Concurrency Management System.**

d. **Capital Facility Financing**

1. **The City should annually prepare revenue estimates to provide information about revenue sources available to support capital facility construction.**

2. The City Manager shall prepare estimates of the operating and maintenance costs of each CIP project along with the capital costs of each facility.
3. The City should actively seek grant funds from federal, state, and other sources where available and when appropriate for capital facility construction. Consideration will be given to limitations (including operating restrictions) involved in such grants.
4. The City should investigate the feasibility of charging user fees to offset the cost of each new CIP project for which user fees could reasonably and legally be collected.
5. Capital Improvement Funds shall be anticipated at mileages that will generate sufficient revenue to make all required payments.
6. A reserve for contingency should be budgeted in each capital fund. These funds should be available for reallocation by the City Council as needed during the year to fund unexpected increases in capital costs and/or to fund additional projects which could not be anticipated in the annual CIP.
7. A reserve for cash flow will be budgeted in any fund that requires monies to be carried forward into the following year to support needed expenditures until sufficient current revenues are received.
8. The City should prepare an annual analysis of financial condition. This analysis will include consideration of capital facility financing needs and revenues available to finance such needs.
9. Capital Project budgets will only be altered in one of two ways:
 - (a) Administrative approval of transfer of funds to reserves for projects funds not required for authorized expenditures; or
 - (b) City Council approval of transfer of funds from reserves to increase a project.
10. At the end of each fiscal year, unexpended fund balances at the project level in each fund will be carried over to the subsequent fiscal year budget in an amount equal to the prior year's unexpended project budget. Any unexpended fund balance in excess of project budget will be redistributed to fund other capital obligations, if necessary. The excess fund balance shall be treated as capital reserves to be allocated in subsequent fiscal years.
11. The City will limit the amount of outstanding long-term liabilities to 10 percent of the assessed property value within the City.

Policy 1.1.2: The City shall establish replacement schedules for each of its major capital facilities and rolling stock.

Policy 1.1.3: Level-of-Service Standards. Level-of-service (LOS) standards shall be the basis for facility design, for setting impact fees, and for the operation of the Concurrency Management System (CMS).

Level-of-Service Standards

- a. **Potable Water Facilities:** Within certified, franchised or designated service areas an available supply, treatment and delivery of 235 gallons per day per equivalent residential connection (ERC) and delivery of potable water at a minimum pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (psi) at the meter anywhere in the system. (Cross Reference: Infrastructure Element Policy 1.1.1)
- b. **Sanitary Sewer Facilities:** Within certified, franchised or designated service areas an available capacity to treat and dispose of a volume of wastewater equal to 200 gallons per day per equivalent residential connection (ERC), except that facilities serving only

mobile home residential structures shall have a capacity of 150 gallons per day and facilities serving only travel trailer residential structures shall have a capacity of 120 gallons per day.

c. **Facilities for Disposal of Solid Waste:** The minimum acceptable level of service standard for availability of solid waste disposal facilities shall be 7 pounds per capita per day.

d. **Stormwater Management Facilities:**

1. **Existing Infrastructure/Interim Standard**

During a 3-day storm event (rainfall) accumulation of 13.7 inches or less (3-day, 100 year storm as defined by SFWMD), one lane of evacuation routes should remain passable (defined as less than 6 inches of standing water over the crown). Emergency shelters and essential services should not be flooded.

During a 3-day rainfall accumulation of 11.7 inches or less (3-day, 25-year storm as defined by SFWMD), all lanes of evacuation routes should remain passable. Emergency shelters and essential services should not be flooded.

During coastal flooding of up to 4.0 feet above mean sea level, all lanes of evacuation routes should remain passable. Emergency shelters should not be flooded.

2. **Regulations of Private and Public Development**

The quality of water to be discharged from new surface water management systems is, and shall remain, subject to state and regional permitting programs that determine compliance with state water quality standards. Storm-water management systems in new private and public developments (excluding improvements to existing roads) shall be designed to SFWMD standards (to detain or retain excess stormwater to match the predevelopment discharge rate for the 25-year, 3-day storm). Stormwater discharges from development must meet relevant water quality and surface water management standards as set forth in Chapters 17-3, 17-40 and 17-302, and the rule 40E-4, F.A.C. New developments shall be designed to avoid increased flooding of surrounding areas.

e. **Parks and Recreation Facilities:**

1. **Regional Parks:** 6 acres of developed regional park land open for public use per 1000 total seasonal population.

2. **Community Parks:** 1 acre of developed standard community parks open for public use per 1000 permanent city population.

f. **Roadway Facilities:** The minimum acceptable peak hour/peak season/peak direction roadway levels of service shall be as follows:

1-75	D
Freeways (nonFIHS)	D
Arterials	E
Collectors	E

Local roads	D
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- g. **Public School Facilities:** The following Level of Service (LOS) standards for public schools are based upon Permanent Florida Inventory School Houses (FISH) capacity.
 - a. **Elementary:** 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.
 - b. **Middle:** 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.
 - c. **High:** 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.
 - d. **Special Purpose:** 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.

(Ord. No. 08-18, § 2, 9-3-08; Ord. No. 08-19, § 2, 9-17-08; Ord. No. 09-01, § 1, 2-18-09; Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14; Ord. No. 14-24, 10-15-14)

Objective 1.2: Concurrency Management System. To ensure that public facilities are provided in conformance with the City's adopted level of service standards, the City shall adopt, maintain and enforce a concurrency management system.

Policy 1.2.1: The City shall enforce its facility level of service standards for potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and drainage facilities under the concurrency requirements of Florida law upon development orders or building permits which may cause the level of service of any facility to fall below the City's adopted minimum level of service for that facility by:

- a. Withholding approval, or
- b. Proceeding with approval, notwithstanding a failure of the development to satisfy transportation concurrency, when all of the following factors enumerated in Florida Statutes #163.3180(11) are met upon the condition that:
 1. The local government with jurisdiction over the property has adopted a local comprehensive plan that is in compliance.
 2. The proposed development would be consistent with the future land use designation for the specific property and with pertinent portions of the adopted local plan, as determined by the local government.
 3. The local plan includes a financially feasible capital improvements element that provides for transportation facilities adequate to serve the proposed development, and the local government has not implemented that element.
 4. The local government has provided a means by which the landowner will be assessed a fair share of the cost of providing the transportation facilities necessary to serve the proposed development.
 5. The landowner has made a binding commitment to the local government to pay the fair share of the cost of providing the transportation facilities needed to serve the proposed development. Funds in the amount of the developer's fair share shall be committed to the City no later than the City's approval to commence construction, -or,

6. The landowner has entered into a statutory development agreement or legally binding agreement ("agreement") that specifies that the new development will provide for the upgraded facility. Commencement of actual construction of facilities or provision of services must be made within one year of issuance of the development permit, unless the agreement specifies otherwise.

7.e. The facilities needed to serve the new development are in place by the time a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent is issued, issuing approvals subject, at a minimum, to the latest occurring of the following conditions, provided, however, that no certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent shall be issued before the necessary facilities and services are in place and available to serve the new developments.

Public facilities and Services			Conditions
Potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and drainage facilities	Parks and Recreation	Transportation	{Dots indicate that the condition is an available option for obtaining a finding of concurrency for the related set of public facilities}
•		•	Necessary facilities and services are in place and available to serve the new development.
	•	•	Necessary facilities and services are in place or under actual construction no later than one year after issuance of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. However, acreage for parks and recreation facilities shall be dedicated to or acquired by the City prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent; or, funds in the amount of the developer's fair share shall be committed to the City no later than the City's approval to commence construction.
•		•	The necessary facilities and services are subject to an executed, binding contract which provides for commencement of actual construction of facilities or provision of services within one year of issuance of the development permit.

▲		▲	Necessary facilities and services are guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement which requires commencement of actual construction of facilities or provision of services within one year of issuance of the development permit.
		▲	Consistent with the public welfare, and except as otherwise provided in FS 163.3180, transportation facilities needed to serve new development shall be in place or under actual construction no more than 3 years after issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.

(Ord No. 09-01, § 1, 2-18-09)

Policy 1.2.2: The City shall enforce its facility level of service standards for transportation, parks, and schools under the requirements established by Florida law upon development orders or building permits which may cause the level of service to fall below the City's adopted minimum level of service for that facility by proceeding with approval upon the condition that:

1. a) The landowner has made a statutory development agreement or other legally binding agreement ("agreement") to pay the fair share of the cost of providing the facilities needed to serve the proposed development. Funds in the amount of the developer's fair share shall be committed to the City no later than the City's approval to commence construction. Or
 - b) The landowner has entered into an agreement that specifies that the new development will provide for the upgraded facility. Commencement of actual construction of facilities or provision of services must be made within one year of issuance of the development permit, unless the agreement specifies otherwise.
2. For transportation facilities
 - a. The local plan includes a financially feasible capital improvements element that provides for the transportation facilities adequate to serve the proposed development.
 - b. The transportation facilities needed to serve new development shall be in place or under actual construction no more than 3 years after issuance by the local government of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.
3. Parks and school facilities needed to serve the new development must in place or under actual construction by the time of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent is issued.

Policy 1.2.23: The City's concurrency management system shall conform to the provisions of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes by including commitments that:

- a. The City of Bonita Springs will maintain its adopted level of service standards for potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, stormwater management, parks and recreations and roads.
- b. The City of Bonita Springs will demonstrate in future Capital Improvement Elements and amendments to this element that the plan is financially feasible and that adopted level of service standards as stated in the Capital Improvement Elements Policy 1.1.3 will be achieved and maintained.
- c. The City's concurrency management system will use a system for monitoring and ensuring adherence to the adopted level of service standards, the schedule of capital improvements, and the availability of public facility capacity. The City shall:
 1. Maintain a listing of all City adopted levels of service as listed in Policy 1.1.3.
 2. Maintain a continuous inventory of "available capacity" for each facility with an adopted level of service. "Available capacity" will consist of each facility's design capacity less the demand on the capacity committed through the issuance of prior development orders.
 3. Allow a comparison of a proposed development project's demand on each facility's "available capacity" to the City's adopted level of service for that facility and thus ascertain if the facility has sufficient available capacity to service the proposed project.
 4. The City shall issue no development orders or development permits without first consulting with Bonita Springs Utilities (the City's potable water service provider) to determine whether adequate water supplies to serve the development will be available no later than the anticipated date of issuance by the City of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent. The City will also ensure that adequate water supplies and facilities are available and in place prior to issuing a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent.
- d. The City's concurrency management system will include standards for interpreting and using level of service standards to determine when the concurrency test must be met for development orders and permits. The City's concurrency management system will:
 1. Consider the impact the development will have on the City's facilities and will consider the type and intensity of use of the proposed development in relation to the demands the use can reasonably be expected to make on those facilities and the times when the demand can reasonably be expected to occur during the course of the development. When measuring the expected impacts of a development, the City will include only the impacts of permanent continuing demands of the development.
 2. Determine whether there will be sufficient capacity considering the "conditions" in Policy 1.2.1 for these facilities to serve the development at the time the impacts of the development will occur without causing the facilities and services to function at a level of service below the minimum levels established for them. The City will add the expected impacts of the development to the levels of use of the facility at the time of the determination. Anticipated additional use will be derived from other reasonably foreseeable factors. If this sum is less than the capacity of the facility in question to operate during the effective period at the minimum adopted levels of service and the development's projected impact is in compliance with the City's Plan, the City will certify the conclusion by a written statement.

At the latest, the test for concurrency is prior to the approval of an application for a development order or permit which contains a specific plan for development including the density and intensity of development.

- e. The City's concurrency management system will be implemented through the City's Land Development Regulations and will ensure that the issuance of development orders and permits will not result in a reduction in the levels of service beyond the City's adopted level of service for the affected facility.

(Ord. No. 08-19, § 2, 9-17-08; Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14; Ord. No. 14-24, § 2, 10-15-14)

Policy 1.2.34: The City's concurrency management system will allow deferrals or exemptions only as specified below.

- a. Deferrals will be allowed only when the development application does not include a specific plan for development including the density and intensity of uses or does not request or require any authorization of development.
- b. Exemptions will include:
 - 1. Dwelling permits which do not impact upon the City's facilities/services having adopted levels of service.
 - 2. Building permits for single family, two family, and duplex buildings, as well as move-on permits for mobile homes, and recreational vehicles provided that the building or unit will be located within a subdivision or plat or other development which has a valid Certificate of Concurrency which specifically authorizes the City to issue building permits.
 - 3. Commercial buildings to the extent that the Certificate of Concurrency for the Final Development Order (FDO) issued prior to adoption of the City's Comprehensive Plan specifically authorized the City to issue the building permits.
 - 4. Permits which in themselves do not authorize construction of any building or structure which could impact the City's facility/service adopted levels of service.
 - 5. Exemptions approved for vested rights.
 - 6. Any other de minimis impact consistent with FS 163,3180(65). A de minimis impact is an impact that would not affect more than 1 percent of the maximum volume at the adopted level of service of the affected transportation facility as determined by the local government. No impact will be de minimis if the sum of existing roadway volumes and the projected volumes from approved projects on a transportation facility would exceed 110 percent of the maximum volume at the adopted level of service of the affected transportation facility; provided however, that an impact of a singly family home on an exiting lot will constitute a de minimis impact on all roadways regardless of the level of the deficiency of the roadway. No impact will be de minimis if it would exceed the adopted level of service standard of any affected designated hurricane evacuation routes.
- c. The City may grant exceptions from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities if the proposed development is otherwise consistent with the adopted local government comprehensive plan and (1) is a project that promotes public transportation or (2) is located in an area for which the City has adopted an amendment designating the area for urban infill development, urban redevelopment, downtown revitalization, or urban infill and redevelopment, which amendment includes data and analysis demonstrating that the area(s) qualify under Florida Statutes § 163.2517.

Developments located within urban infill, urban redevelopment, existing urban service, or downtown revitalization areas or areas designated as urban infill and redevelopment areas which pose only special part-time demands on the transportation system may be

excepted from the concurrency requirement for transportation facilities. A special part time demand is one that does not have more than 200 scheduled events during any calendar year and does not affect the 100 highest traffic volume hours. Prior to granting an exception the City will consider the impacts on the Florida Intrastate Highway System. The exceptions may be available only within the specific geographic area of the jurisdiction designated in the plan. Any affected person may challenge a plan amendment establishing these guidelines and the areas with which an exception could be granted.

(Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14; Ord. No. 14-24, § 2, 10-15-14)

Policy 1.2.45: The City Manager, as a component of his annual review of facilities and Levels of Service, in preparing the City's annual capital improvements program, shall prepare a formal assessment of the status of the City's adopted level of service standards including:

- a. The existing demand on facilities having adopted levels of service.
- b. The capacity available to meet future demand, and
- c. The capacity of planned facilities.

Using this assessment, the City Council shall, after a public hearing, determine if there is sufficient cause to withhold or condition development orders or permits during the coming year.

Development orders or permits may only be withheld when there is insufficient capacity for potable water, sanitary sewer, solid waste, and stormwater management.

Should City Council find that sufficient capacity will be available to serve all development reasonably expected to occur during the coming year, issuance of development permits may continue.

Should the City Council find that sufficient capacity will not be available to serve all development reasonably expected to occur during the coming year, City Council shall take at least one of the following actions:

1. Prepare a comprehensive plan amendment to adjust the adopted failing level of service or,
2. Identify the types of development permits which will have an immediate large demand on the failing levels of service, and direct that permits which depend on these levels of service shall not be granted or shall be granted conditionally so occupancy is dependent upon achievement of the adopted level of service and set a schedule for the reassessment of that level of service, or
3. Immediately amend the first three years of the City's 5 year schedule of capital improvement to provide or accelerate facility improvements or other means to negate or offset any apparent deficiencies in levels of service.

Policy 1.2.56: To provide for a reasonable economic use of land in those rare instances where a strict application of the concurrency requirements would constitute an unconstitutional taking of property without due process of law, the City may issue a concurrency variance certificate. This certificate may be issued only in the City finds all of the following circumstances to be true:

- a. There are not sufficient facilities available to serve the development without violating minimum concurrency requirements.
- b. No reasonable use can be made of the property unless a development permit is issued.

- c. No reasonable economic use can be made of the property by conditioning the development permit upon sufficient facilities becoming available, and
- d. The request to vary from the concurrency requirements is the minimum variance that would allow any reasonable economic use of the property in question.

Policy 1.2.67: The City shall enforce concurrency management vested rights through implementation of its Land Development Regulations.

(Ord. No. 09-01, § 1, 2-18-09)

Policy 1.2.79: The City's concurrency management system shall be administered by the City of Bonita Springs or its designee.

Policy 1.2.89: Reserved.

(Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14)

Policy 1.2.910: The City shall investigate and initiate, if warranted, a Comprehensive Plan Amendment to designate a Transportation Concurrency Exception Area (TCEA) in order to accommodate redevelopment and infill along Old U S 41 between Bonita Beach Road and Terry Street and through the Comprehensive Plan review process, coordinate the City's designation of its TCEA with the DEO, FDOT, Lee County and the MPO.

(Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14; Ord. No. 14-24, § 2, 10-15-14)

Objective 1.3: Other Financing Policies. Establish a broad-based system of revenue regulations that ensure that new development pays at least 90% of the capital costs of the public infrastructure directly attributable to that new development.

Policy 1.3.1: The City's impact fees for and/or fees-in-lieu of private provision of designated public facilities shall be set to capture a substantial proportion of the full and real cost of the designated facility, and shall be reviewed and updated regularly.

Policy 1.3.2: Lee County shall assist any duly constituted public agency within its boundaries, at that agency's request, in developing an impact fee program to offset the impacts of new growth on that agency or jurisdiction's capital or facility requirements.

Policy 1.3.3: Reserved.

(Ord. No. 09-01, § 1, 2-18-09)

Objective 1.4: The City, shall upon adoption of this Comprehensive Plan, limit public expenditures that subsidize development within the coastal high hazard area of the City.

Policy 1.4.1: All further City public expenditures for new facilities within the City's coastal high hazard Category 1 hurricane evacuation area shall require a finding by the City Council that such expenditures are necessary to maintain required service levels, to protect existing residents, or to provide for recreation/open space and preservation needs or enhanced water quality measures.

Objective 1.5: The City shall coordinate the City's Comprehensive Plan elements' capital requirements with the City's capital improvement program.

Policy 1.5.1: The City Manager shall, during his preparation of the proposed Capital Improvements Program for the City Council's consideration, include those capital needs identified in the Comprehensive Plan's elements.

Policy 1.5.2: Capital improvements are defined to include at least any major nonrecurring expenditure for physical facilities having an estimated useful life in excess of ten years and an acquisition cost of \$25,000 or more.

Policy 1.5.3: The City incorporates into the Capital Improvement's Element the Lee County School District's Five Year Capital Facilities Work Plan as adopted by the Lee County School Board on 9-9-2008. Beginning with an effective date of 2008 and no later than

**City of Bonita Springs, Florida
Fiscal Year 2013-2014**

Capital Improvement Projects

Proj #	Project Name	Estimated Total Project Cost	Fund Source	Estimated Expended To Date	CIP Budget					3 Year Total Cost	Years 4-10 FY 10-19 to 22-23 Total	Total Project Cost
					FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	FY 17-18			
ROADWAY PROJECTS (Continued)												
	Landscaping Projects:											
to be assigned	Bonita Beach Rd-FY17 to US 41 to Old 41		CF									
	Enhanced Landscaping:											
30.201.541.6365	Bonita Beach Rd-FY13-Old 41 to Lane 20	125,000	CF	125,000								125,000
30.201.541.6362	Imperial Parkway-E. Tary North to City Limits Urban Irrigation	40,000	CF	40,000								40,000
30.201.541.6370	Imperial Parkway-E. Tary South to Bonita Beach Rd Enhanced Landscaping	157,463	CF	157,463								157,463
to be assigned	Imperial Parkway-Bonita Beach Rd South to City Limits Landscaping		CF									
30.201.541.6381	S. Tary Old 41 to Imperial Parkway Landscaping	150,000	CF		150,000					150,000		150,000
to be assigned	Old 41-Remedy Dr to US 41 Landscaping	400,000	CF			400,000				400,000		400,000
to be assigned	Old 41-Bonita Beach Rd South to City Limits Landscaping		CF									
to be assigned	Old 41-Bonita Beach Rd North to Old 41 Enhanced Median Landscaping		CF									
30.201.541.6380	Median Landscaping Enhancements	4,000,000	CF		1,150,000	150,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	3,700,000	300,000	4,000,000
to be assigned	Legion Boulevard Landscaping/Planting	300,000	CF					300,000		300,000		300,000
	Total Landscaping Projects			372,463	3,300,000	250,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	4,750,000	600,000	5,372,463
	Roadway Projects Total	81,168,545		1,041,020	6,954,740	2,103,777	1,175,000	1,663,000	1,773,000	13,355,537	30,550,000	47,168,545
	Less County Participation											
	CITY ROADWAY PROJECTS TOTAL											
					8,611,020	6,954,740	2,103,777	1,175,000	1,663,000	13,355,537	28,850,000	46,668,045

MR-Beach, DR-Beach Road, L-Dev-Developer Agreement Fee, CF-City Tax, CP-Cent, CR-Central Road

Fund	Funding Provided Through September 30, 2013	Funding Provided FY 13-14	Funding Provided FY 14-15	Funding Provided FY 15-16	Funding Provided FY 16-17	Funding Provided FY 17-18	Funding Requested October 1, 2013 Through September 30, 2018		
							Requested October 1, 2013 Through September 30, 2018	Requested Years 4-10 FY 10-19 to 22-23	Requested Years 1-10

Fund Capital Projects By Funding Source

Beach Street Park	DR-	1,413,000	1,641,710	307,315	300,000	300,000	300,000	3,531,025	21,700,000	27,239,025
33rd Avenue Roundabout	DR-	71,312								
Refined Ryan S. Oakes Parkway	S-Order	1,800,000								
Can The Beach	CF-	2,972,595	1,710,000	525,000	385,000	475,000	475,000	3,310,000	3,540,000	5,760,000
Crust Beach	CR-	483,472	551,000					551,000		551,000
Oceanfront Park	DR-	2,155,783	3,640,000	1,103,542	450,000	670,000	500,000	6,431,542	1,800,000	8,231,542
Total City Financial Road Capital Projects		8,661,020	6,954,740	2,103,777	1,175,000	1,663,000	1,773,000	13,355,537	28,850,000	46,668,045

City of Bonita Springs, Florida
Fiscal Year 2013-2014
Capital Improvement Projects

Proj #	Project Name	Estimated Total Project Cost	Fund Source	Returned Expended To Date	CFP Budget FY 13-14	CFP Budget FY 14-15	CFP Budget FY 15-16	CFP Budget FY 16-17	CFP Budget FY 17-18	3 Year Total Cost	Years 4-10 FY 18-19 to 23-25 Total	Total Project Cost	
PARKS, RECREATION & COMMUNITY FACILITIES													
31.001.5334100	Economic Development		GR-										
31.001.5334200	Domestic Redevelopment		LOAN-		13,000,000					13,000,000		13,000,000	
	(Bonds \$3.7 mil, TxDOT \$8.4 mil, Statewide \$0.9 mil, Land \$1.1 mil)	16,000,000	CFP-		1,000,000					1,000,000		1,000,000	
31.002.5374300	Beach Renourishment	2,156,000	CFP-	33,000	1,133,000	(10,000)	170,000	110,000	110,000	1,573,000	358,000	2,146,000	
31.002.5724374	Recreation Center Improvements (602)		GR-			75,000				75,000		75,000	
	Expanded Locker Room Facility		GR-		200,000					200,000		200,000	
	Waypoint Restroom	635,000	CFP-		20,000					20,000		20,000	
	Waypoint Flooring Lobby & Hallways		CFP-		30,000					30,000		30,000	
	Plasma Room Expansion		CFP-		300,000					300,000		300,000	
	Remodel Restroom @ Old Race High		CFP-			35,000				35,000		35,000	
31.002.5724385	Community Park Improvements (603)		GR-										
	Replace Safety Mat on Ball Fields	50,400	CFP-		20,000					20,000		20,000	
	Ball Field Improvements		CFP-	15,400	10,000	10,000				20,000		35,400	
31.002.5724384	Community Park Shade Structure (603)	9,019	CFP-	9,019								9,019	
31.002.5724394	Riverdale Park Improvements (605)		GR-COBO-		10,000	65,000				65,000		75,000	
	Remodel Depot Park Restrooms		CFP-		15,000							15,000	
	Free Standing Plaza Restroom Island Park	200,000	CFP-		12,000							12,000	
	Additional Restroom Facility		CFP-			100,000				100,000		100,000	
31.002.5724390	Waterway Improvement (609)	93,414	GR-	93,414								93,414	
31.002.5724365	Community Ball Fields		GR-			20,000				20,000		20,000	
	Landscaping Property	80,000	GR-										
	Tot Lot Playground		GR-COBO-			20,000				20,000		20,000	
	Remodel Community Ball Restrooms		GR-COBO-			20,000				20,000		20,000	
31.002.5724314	Highland Property Improvements (614)		CFP-		5,561	200,000				200,000		205,561	
	Day Park	205,561											
31.002.5724308	Bonita Springs Soccer Complex Improvements (613)		GR-		14,500	14,500	17,000			35,500		50,000	
	Remod all 3 Soccer Fields	70,000	CFP-			20,000				20,000		20,000	
	New Playground		CFP-		20,500							20,500	
31.002.5724381	Soccer Complex Shade Structure (613)	22,500	GR-										
			CFP-		2,027,699							2,027,699	
			CFP-		50,000					50,000		50,000	
31.002.5724399	Bonita Springs River Park (621)	3,619,200	GR-EDO-		1,267,200	200,000				200,000		1,467,200	
			GR-FRIDA-		65,724							65,724	
			CFP-		163,000							163,000	
			GR-EDO-		100,000							100,000	
			CFP-		28,354							28,354	
31.002.5724373	Bonita Trail (622)	349,431	GR-										
			CFP-			215,000	300,000			315,000		315,000	
31.002.5724376	TPA, Transportation Line Blue/Pink Pathway	513,000	GR-										
			CFP-		261,200					261,200		261,200	
31.002.5724380	Bonita Lakes	24,394,385	GR-		4,383,095	4,079,500	14,727,000	333,000	110,000	110,000	10,387,500	350,000	24,394,385
	Non-Hambling Projects Total	24,394,385			4,383,095	4,079,500	14,727,000	333,000	110,000	110,000	10,387,500	350,000	24,394,385
	Local County Participation		Loc City		4,383,095	4,079,500	14,727,000	333,000	110,000	110,000	10,387,500	350,000	24,394,385
	PARKS, RECREATION & COMMUNITY FACILITIES TOTAL				4,383,095	4,079,500	14,727,000	333,000	110,000	110,000	10,387,500	350,000	24,394,385
	TOTAL ALL CITY CAPITAL PROJECTS				22,324,123	18,924,268	16,833,977	1,738,000	1,728,000	1,883,000	13,227,017	30,000,000	74,051,100

GR-General Fund, GR-COBO-Community Park Impact Fee, GR-FRIDA-Proposed Park Impact Fee, GR-EDO-Edgemoor Park Capital Project Outlay Fee, GR-CO-Contributions by Private Outlets

City of Bonita Springs, Florida
Fiscal Year 2013-2014
Capital Improvement Projects

		Funding Provided Through September 30, 2013	Funding Provided FY 13-14	Funding Provided FY 14-15	Funding Provided FY 15-16	Funding Provided FY 16-17	Funding Provided FY 17-18	Funding Requested October 1, 2013 Through September 30, 2018	Funding Requested Years 4-10 FY 18-19 to 22-25	Funding Requested Years 1 - 10
Other Capital Projects by Funding Source										
Community Park Impact Fee	CFP-	155,143	200,000	325,000	410,000			1,230,000		1,735,000
Highland Park Impact Fee	CFP-	163,000	20,000					20,000		20,000
Contributions by Private Outlets	CONTR-	93,414								93,414
Loans	LOAN-			13,000,000				13,000,000		13,000,000
One Year Funds	CFP-		1,000,000					1,000,000		1,000,000
Grant Funds	GR-	1,501,536	325,000					325,000		325,000
General Fund	GR-	2,343,339	2,614,500	1,302,000	143,000	110,000	110,000	4,507,500	550,000	4,507,500
Total City Funded Other Capital Projects		4,263,095	4,079,500	14,727,000	333,000	110,000	110,000	13,227,500	350,000	24,137,500

(Ord. No. 08-19, § 2, 9-17-08; Ord. No. 09-01, § 1, 2-18-09; Ord. No. 10-02, § 1, 3-3-10; Ord. No. 10-11, § 1, 12-15-10; Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14; Ord. No. 14-24, § 2, 10-15-14)

Water Supply Capital Improvements Projects (2015—2025)

Project Name	Water Source	Responsible Agencies	Funding Sources	Estimated Project Cost (\$M)	Estimated O&M (\$M)	Project Capacity (MGD)	Year Water Produced

Brackish Wellfield Phase II - 3 wells	Brackish	BSU		5	0.25	3.27	2020
RO WTP Phase II	Brackish	BSU		25	1.00	3.27	2020

Source: SFWMD LWC WSP Update

(Ord. No. 08-19, § 2, 9-17-08; Ord. No. 14-06, § 2, 5-7-14)

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Capital Improvements planning in the City of Bonita Springs is a continuous process, with on-going involvement by citizens, staff, and elected officials. Some of the factors considered are: fluctuating revenue streams, changing facilities needs; financial markets, interest rates and public perceptions of taxation and expenditures. The Capital Improvements Element should be reviewed on an annual basis.

The City's Capital Improvements planning process is organized to establish a sound basis in planning. Annual review of the Capital Improvements Element is coupled with annual adoption of the municipal budget.

The annual review will be the responsibility of the City Manager or his designee, with the involvement of the City Clerk. The City Manager will present the entire package to the City Council for review and adoption.

The review process will include an analysis of the following factors:

- a. Updates, corrections, and revisions to costs, revenues, target dates, and locations.
- b. Consistency with the other elements of the Comprehensive Plan.
- c. Actions of other agencies such as the Florida Department of Transportation and the success of intergovernmental cooperation in implementing the element.
- d. The continued validity of priority assignments.
- e. Projects completed or progress towards completion.
- f. The level of service achieved.
- g. The debt capacity of the City.
- h. Grants or private donations received or being considered.
- i. Public perceptions of the process, the necessity of projects in the 5-year program, and willingness to support Capital Improvements at the level planned.
- j. Success in achieving grants.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, MONITORING, UPDATING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES

Under the requirements of Chapter 163.3181 F. S. and Rule 9J-5.004 local governments are required to adopt procedures to provide for and encourage public participation in the comprehensive planning process. The following procedures were adopted and implemented during the preparation phase of this Comprehensive Plan.

ADOPTION OF THE CITY'S FIRST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

PUBLIC WORKSHOPS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. Prior to holding its first public workshop, the City shall place an advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation to notify the real property owners of Bonita Springs, Florida and the general public that the City has begun the process of preparing its first Comprehensive Plan in conformance with requirements of the ~~1985 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act~~ Community Planning Act, as amended, and Chapter 163 of the Florida Statutes. The advertisement shall also inform the public that copies of information, data, reports, and summaries will be on file in the Office of the City Clerk for public inspection and review as they become available. The advertisement shall be placed in a section of the newspaper other than the legal ads or classified sections. Subsequent legal advertisements regarding the required public hearings will specify dates, times and locations. [A sample public notice is provided on page 3.]
2. The Local Planning Agency (LPA) will hold its first public "visioning" workshop in January of 2001 to obtain initial input from interested citizens. A second public "visioning" workshop will be held during the summer of 2001. The LPA may hold additional public workshops at various locations throughout the community during the spring and summer of 2001 to appraise the public of the status of the project and to provide the opportunity for public input during the preparation process.
3. During the fall of 2001, the LPA shall hold public workshops to discuss the drafts of Goals, Objectives and Policies of the various elements of the Comprehensive Plan as they become available.
4. Each public workshop shall be advertised in a newspaper of general circulation. The advertisement shall inform the public of the general purpose of the meeting, its date, time and location.
5. The LPA is tentatively scheduled to hold its "transmittal stage" public hearing in January, 2002 to review the proposed Comprehensive Plan, hear public comments and make recommendations to the City Council for transmittal of the proposed Comprehensive Plan to the former Florida Department of Community Affairs, now referred to as State Land Planning Agency, for its review and comment. Announcement of the date of the first public hearing before the City Council (the "transmittal" public hearing) will be made at this hearing.
6. The City Council is tentatively scheduled to hold its "transmittal" public hearing in February of 2002. This public hearing will be held on a weekday at least seven days after the first advertisement is published.
7. The City Council is tentatively scheduled to hold two public hearings during the months of July and/or August 2002, to review the proposed Comprehensive Plan and to consider the recommendations of the LPA, hear public comment and adopt, or adopt with changes, the proposed Comprehensive Plan. These public hearings will be held on a weekday at least five days after the day the advertisements are published.
8. Legal advertisements for all required public hearings will be in accordance with Chapter 163.3184)

INITIAL PUBLIC NOTICE RE: BEGINNING PREPARATION OF THE CITY'S FIRST COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

In accordance with (now repealed) Rule 9J-5.004 F. A. C. and the City's Public Participation Procedures, owners of real property within the City of Bonita Springs are hereby notified that the City of

Bonita Springs has begun the preparation of its first Comprehensive Plan in conformance with the requirements of the ~~former~~ 1985 Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulations Act (~~now~~ Community Planning Act), as amended.

Copies of information, data, reports and summaries will be on file in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 9220 Bonita Beach Road, Suite 111, Bonita Springs, Florida 34135 as they become available. The public may review and inspect such materials as are available during the hours of 8:30 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN AND EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL ~~Review~~REPORT

1. The City shall notify the general public of public hearings on the Comprehensive Plan, including amendments to the text or Future Land Use Map of the Comprehensive Plan, and the preparation of Evaluation and Appraisal ~~Review~~Reports. The City shall place an advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation to notify the real property owners of Bonita Springs, Florida and the general public that the City has begun the process of considering amending its Comprehensive Plan. The advertisement shall also inform the public that copies of information, data, reports, and summaries will be on file in the Office of the City Clerk for public inspection and review as they become available. The advertisement shall be placed in a section of the newspaper other than the legal ads or classified sections. Subsequent legal advertisements regarding the required public hearings will specify dates, times and locations.
2. In addition to the above formal advertisements and required public hearings, the general public shall be kept informed through the posting of notices pertaining to the planning process in City Hall and general media reporting.
3. The City staff shall maintain a list of public hearing requirements for each type of official action and will maintain a list of advertisement schedule requirements in order to assure that required public hearings are held in accordance with Florida Statutes and the City Code.
4. Legal advertisements for all required public hearings will be in accordance with Chapter ~~163.3184~~ 3164(15).

PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMENTS

The following shall be applicable to the adoption of the City's first Comprehensive Plan, subsequent amendments thereto, and to the preparation of subsequent Evaluation and Appraisal ~~Review~~Reports.

1. Public comments will be encouraged and considered at each of the public workshops and hearings. Written acknowledgment of public comments will be made upon completion of a form developed for that purpose by the City. The City staff shall record and give due consideration to all public comments, both oral and written, and will make revisions, as appropriate, in response to citizens' comments.
2. The City shall maintain a mailing list of neighborhood association officers, persons having requested copies of the City's Comprehensive Plan, persons submitting written comments, and other interested parties for the purposes of informing them, in a timely manner, of public hearing dates and subject matter.
3. A news release will be issued to newspapers of general circulation prior to the public hearings to advise the public of the availability of the materials to be considered during the public hearings. Drafts and/or summaries of pertinent information will be available for public inspection and review in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 9220 Bonita Beach Road, Suite 111, Bonita Springs, Florida 34135, in order to keep the residents of the City and general public informed of the progress of the Plan.
4. In the initial advertisement that puts the residents of Bonita Springs and the general public on notice regarding the development of the City's first Comprehensive Plan, proposed amendments thereto, and the preparation of Evaluation and Appraisal ~~Review~~Reports, and in subsequent news

releases as necessary, the public shall be informed that written comments may be provided to the City on forms available from the Office of the City Clerk.

5. These public participation procedures shall be instituted as expeditiously as possible upon acceptance and adoption by the City Council.

ADVERTISING FORMAT

The following are the advertising requirements for the Local Planning Agency (LPA) and City Council transmittal public hearings and for the City Council adoption public hearing(s) per § 1166.041(3)(c)2.b as referenced in Chapter ~~163.31843164(15)(c)~~.

The required advertisements shall be no less than 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. The advertisement shall be placed in a newspaper of general paid circulation in the municipality and of general interest and readership in the municipality, not one of limited subject matter, pursuant to chapter 50. It is the legislative intent that, whenever possible, the advertisement appear in a newspaper that is published at least 5 days a week unless the only newspaper in the municipality is published less than 5 days a week. The advertisement shall be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF (TYPE OF) CHANGE

The City of Bonita Springs proposes to adopt the following ordinance: (title of the ordinance).

A public hearing on the ordinance will be held on (date and time) at (meeting place).

The proposed ordinance may be inspected by the public at (place and times).

Interested parties are encouraged to appear at the meeting and comment on the proposed ordinance.

Except for amendments which change the actual list of permitted, conditional, or prohibited uses within a zoning category, the advertisement shall contain a geographic location map which clearly indicates the area covered by the proposed ordinance. The map shall include major street names as a means of identification of the general area.

MONITORING, UPDATING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

EVALUATION AND ~~APPRAISAL REPORT REVIEW~~ (EAR) UPDATING AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

The following procedures shall be employed in the preparation of the required Evaluation and ~~Appraisal Reports Review~~ (EAR).

1. The City will update appropriate baseline data upon which the Plan in effect at that time was developed. This update of the underlying base data will entail incorporation of newly available secondary data from sources such as:
 - a. Population estimates and projections from the ~~Office of Economic and Demographic Research University of Florida, Bureau of Economic and Business Research~~;
 - b. Demographic and economic data available from the most recent U. S. Census, if different from that employed in the preparation of the Plan presently in force;
 - c. Land use changes recorded by the City;
 - d. Traffic counts and capacities recorded by the Florida Department of Transportation or Lee County Department of Transportation;
 - e. Water, sewer, and solid waste generation or utilization information recorded by Lee County and the franchised utility systems providing such services within the City.

- f. The State Comprehensive Plan, Chapter 187 F.S., Chapter 163 F.S., Rule 9J-5, the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's Strategic Regional Policy Plan.
 - g. Amendments to the City's Plan in the interim time period.
 - h. Other pertinent data or information which can be obtained without primary research.
2. The LPA will review each of the measurable objectives and policies identified in the Plan to be accomplished in the period since the Plan was adopted or updated, and will note the degree to which the such objectives or policies have been met by the City.
 3. The LPA will identify the extent to which unanticipated and unforeseen problems and opportunities have occurred since the Plan was last adopted or updated as well as obstacles or problems which resulted in under-achievement of the Plan's stated goals, objectives, and policies.
 4. The LPA will identify major problems of development, physical deterioration, and the location of land uses and the social and economic effect of such uses in the area as they may have changed since the Plan was last adopted or updated.
 5. The LPA will review the City's Comprehensive Plan, the aforementioned updated base data, its determinations regarding the extent to which the Plan's goals, objectives and policies have been met, and any reasons for identified under-achievement, and propose new or modified goals, objectives or policies appropriate to the circumstances prevailing in Bonita Springs.
 6. The LPA will review the most current versions of Chapter 197, F. S. the State Comprehensive Plan; Rule 9J-5, and the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council's Strategic Regional Policy Plan to determine the effects any changes to these documents may have upon the City's Plan.
 7. Based upon the foregoing updated data and analyses, the LPA shall identify any actions that need to be taken to address the planning issues identified and propose amendments to the City's Plan, as appropriate.

EVALUATION AND APPRAISAL REPORT REVIEW PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCEDURES

1. The City shall place an advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation to notify the real property owners of Bonita Springs, Florida and the general public that the City has begun updating its Comprehensive Plan and is preparing the Evaluation and Appraisal Review Report in conformance with requirements of the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act Community Planning Act (Chapter 163.3164, Florida Statutes F.S.), as amended. The advertisement shall also inform the public that copies of information, data, reports, and summaries will be on file in the Office of the City Clerk for public inspection and review as they become available. The advertisement shall be placed in a section of the newspaper other than the legal ads or classified sections. Subsequent legal advertisements regarding the required Public Hearings will specify dates, times and locations.
2. At least one public hearing will be held by the Local Planning Agency (LPA) at which time it will review and consider draft materials prepared by City staff setting forth a summary of pertinent data, issues and analyses to be contained in the EAR, hear public comments and make recommendations to the City Council. Announcement of the date of the public hearing before the City Council will be made at this hearing.
3. The City Council, will hold at least two public hearings to review the proposed EAR document, consider the recommendations of the LPA, hear public comments and adopt, or adopt with changes, the EAR.

Copies of the draft EAR, as adopted by the City Council, will be forwarded to the Department of Community Affairs State Land Planning Agency and will be made available to interested parties in the Office of the City Clerk.

PUBLIC INPUT AND COMMENTS

1. Public comments will be considered at each of the public hearings. Written acknowledgment of public comments will be made on a form developed for that purpose by the City.
2. A news release will be issued to newspapers of general circulation prior to the public hearings to advise the public of the availability of the materials to be considered during the public hearings. Drafts and/or summaries of the pertinent information contained within the EAR and/or amendment(s) will be available for public inspection and review in the Office of the City Clerk in order to keep the residents of Bonita Springs and the general public informed of the progress of the EAR.
3. In the initial advertisements that put the residents of Bonita Springs and the general public on notice regarding the EAR and the EAR-based amendment(s), and in subsequent news releases as necessary, the public shall be informed that written comments may be provided to the City on forms available from the Office of the City Clerk.
4. The initial public notice pertaining to the preparation of the Evaluation and Appraisal ~~Review Report~~ shall take the following form:

PUBLIC NOTICE

In accordance with ~~Rule 9J-5.004 F. A. C.~~ and the City's adopted Public Participation Procedures, owners of real property within the City of Bonita Springs are hereby notified that the City of Bonita Springs has begun updating its Comprehensive Plan and is preparing the Evaluation and Appraisal ~~Review Report~~ (EAR) in conformance with the requirements of the ~~Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulations Act~~ Community Planning Act, as amended. Written comments may be provided to the City on forms available from the Office of the City Clerk.

Copies of information, data, reports and summaries will be on file in the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 9220 Bonita Beach Road, Suite 111, Bonita Springs, Florida 34135 as they become available. The public may review and inspect such materials as are available during the hours of 8:30 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday.

EAR-BASED AMENDMENTS

In accordance with Chapter 163, F. S., the City's Comprehensive Plan will be amended, based on the findings and recommendations contained in the EAR, within one year after the EAR is adopted.

MEANS TO ENSURE CONTINUOUS MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PLAN

City staff will prepare and maintain a matrix/timetable listing all implementing actions identified in the Comprehensive Plan and their respective due dates, as applicable, over the planning period. This matrix/timetable will be consulted and reviewed on an annual basis to facilitate timely implementation of the Plan and to "red flag" areas where implementation may not be occurring in a timely manner.

City staff will prepare an annual report evaluating the performance level of the activities of the previous year and listing any major planning issues, problems or opportunities that may have arisen during the year, or inconsistencies that may have been identified, along with a recommendation for plan amendments or policy adjustments as deemed appropriate. This report will be for public review and for presentation to the LPA and City Council.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES ELEMENT

FOOTNOTE(S):

— (1) —

Editor's note— Ord. No. 08-18, § 2, adopted September 3, 2008, amended the Comprehensive Plan by adding the Public School Facilities Element. Subsequent amendments to the Public School Facilities Element will be indicated by a parenthetical history note.

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Goal 1: Public School Facilities: The City of Bonita Springs will cooperate with Lee County and the Lee County School District to maintain a public school system that offers a high quality educational environment, provides accessibility for all of its students, and ensures adequate school capacity to accommodate enrollment demand.

Objective 1.1: Adequate school facilities - Maintain adequate school facilities in Lee County Schools by adopting a concurrency management system to address the need for correction of existing school facility deficiencies through a specific level of service standards for public schools in order to ensure that there is adequate school capacity for all existing and expected High School, Middle School, Elementary School, and Special Purpose students. Incorporate and Maintain a PSFE Map, Map 2, that depicts the existing educational and Public School District facilities in Lee County. This Map also generally depicts the anticipated location of educational and ancillary plants anticipated over the five-year and long-term planning period.

Policy 1.1.1: The City adopts the following Level of Service (LOS) standards for public schools, based upon Permanent Florida Inventory School Houses (FISH) capacity.

- a. Elementary: 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.
- b. Middle: 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.
- c. High: 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.
- d. Special Purpose: 100% of Permanent FISH Capacity as adjusted by the School Board annually to account for measurable programmatic changes.

For purposes of this subsection, a "measurable programmatic change" means a change to the operation of a school and measurable capacity impacts including, but not limited to, double sessions, floating teachers, year-round schools and special educational programs.

Relocatable classrooms may be utilized to maintain the LOS on a temporary basis when construction to increase capacity is planned and in process. The temporary capacity provided by relocatables may not exceed 20% of the Permanent FISH Capacity and may be used for a period not to exceed three years.

Relocatables may also be used to accommodate special education programs as required by law and to provide temporary classrooms while a portion of an existing school is under renovation.

Policy 1.1.2: Any modification of public school Level of Service (LOS) standards must be accomplished by amending the Interlocal Agreement dated January 16, 2008 and the adoption of amendments to the City's Comprehensive Plan. No LOS will be amended without a showing that the amended LOS is financially maintained within the period covered by the School District's Five Year Capital Facilities Plan.

Policy 1.1.3: The City will adopt the School Board's current School Choice Subzone boundaries depicted on PSFE Map 1, as Concurrency Service Areas (CSA's), CSA's exclude multizone magnet schools and special centers. Concurrency for new development will be measured against capacity in the three Student Assignment Zones (West Zone, East Zone, and South Zone) depicted on Map I. Following the release of the 2010 census data, Lee County and the School District will evaluate expanding the number of CSA's to utilize the CSA Sub-Zone geography as the basis for measuring school concurrency. The following procedures shall be used for modifying a CSA map:

- a. The School District will transmit a proposed CSA map modification with data and analysis to support the change to the Cities, the County, and the Capital Outlay Committee (COC). Any proposed change to a CSA shall require a demonstration by the School District that the change complies with the public school LOS standard and that utilization of school capacity is maximized to the greatest extent possible.
- b. The Local Government and the COC will review the proposed modification of the CSA and send their comments to the School District within 45 days of receipt of the proposed change.
- c. The modification of a CSA shall be effective upon adoption by the School Board.

Policy 1.1.4: School District staff and City staff will discuss the need to amend the CSA's, as contained in the Bonita Springs Comprehensive Plan, prior to the initiation of the annual regular amendment cycle following the release of the 2010 census data. School District staff will informally present any proposed modification to City of Bonita Springs' staff for initial comments and input. The School District will be the lead agency and will submit and present an application for an amendment to the City's Comprehensive Plan to change the CSA's.

Objective 1.2: Public School Concurrency Management System - The City of Bonita Springs will utilize Lee County's public school concurrency management system consistent with the requirements of Chapter 163.3180, F.S., and Rule 9J-5.025, F.A.C.

Policy 1.2.1: The City will adopt school concurrency provisions into its Land Development Regulations (LDR's) and such concurrency provisions will become effective no later than the date in which the Public School Facilities Element becomes effective.

Policy 1.2.2: With the assistance of the School District, Lee County will annually identify available school capacity as part of its concurrency management report. The report will identify total school capacity. Total school capacity includes existing capacity and the capacity created by school improvements programmed in the first three years of an adopted School District Capital Improvement Program. The School District will annually transmit to the County: a copy of the adopted School Capital Improvement Program; student enrollment by school type by CSA; and, capacity information by school type by CSA. This information will also be incorporated into the City's Comprehensive Plan.

Policy 1.2.3: All proposed residential development activity (local development order requests) will be reviewed against the available total capacity by school type as identified in the annual concurrency report for the specific CSA in which the proposed development is located.

- a. If capacity is available or appropriate mitigation has been agreed to by the City and the School District, a concurrency certificate may be issued, valid for three years.
- b. If capacity is not available within the affected GSA, contiguous CSAs are reviewed for available capacity.
- c. If capacity is available in the contiguous CSAs, the School District shall verify available capacity in the adjacent CSAs and a concurrency certificate may be issued, valid for three years.

- d. If capacity is not available in the contiguous CSAs, the School District shall indicate the development is not in compliance with the adopted LOS and offers the developer a 90-day negotiation period for mitigation.

A concurrency certificate may be renewed for an additional 3 year period and may be extended twice for a 2 year period consistent with the existing provisions of the Land Development Code applicable to Development Orders.

Policy 1.2.4: The LDRs will be amended to establish mitigation options for proposed developments that cannot meet school concurrency. Mitigation options will be effective no later than the date in which the Public School Facilities Element becomes effective. Mitigation options may include, but are not limited to:

- a. The donation of land, or funding of land acquisition, or construction of a public school facility sufficient to offset the demand for public school facilities created by the proposed development.
- b. Establishment of a Charter School with facilities constructed in accordance with the State Requirements for Educational Facilities (SREF) on a site that meets the minimum acreage provided in SREF and subject to guarantees that the facility will be conveyed to the School Board at no cost to the Board if the Charter School ceases to operate.
- c. Proposed mitigation must be directed towards a permanent school capacity improvement identified in the School Board's financially feasible work program, which satisfies the demands created by the proposed development. If mitigation can be agreed upon, the City and the School District must enter into an enforceable binding developer agreement with the developer. ~~if mitigation cannot be agreed upon, the City must deny the application based upon inadequate school capacity.~~
- d. Relocatable classrooms shall be accepted as a mitigation option if the school district includes relocatable facilities in its inventory of student stations, provided the relocatable facilities were purchased after 1998 and the relocatable facilities meet the standards for long-term use pursuant to s. 1013.20, F.S. ~~Relocatable classrooms will not be accepted as mitigation.~~

Policy 1.2.5: The following residential uses are exempt from the requirements of school concurrency:

- a. Single family lots having received final plat approval prior to the effective date of this policy.
- b. Multi-family residential development having received a final development order and concurrency certificate prior to the effective date of this policy.
- c. Amendments to existing residential development approvals which do not increase the number of residential units or change the type of residential units proposed.
- d. Other residential uses that do not generate school age children such as licensed Adult Living Facilities or age restricted residential developments that prohibit persons under the age of 18 from residing there as permanent residents through recorded covenants and restrictions that cannot be amended for a period of 30 years.
- e. Development that has been authorized as a Development of Regional Impact approved pursuant to Chapter 380, Florida Statutes, approved prior to July 1, 2005, but only as to the number of residential units authorized in the DRI Development Order as it existed on July 1, 2005.

Objective 1.3: Coordination - All new public schools built within the City will be consistent with the City of Bonita Springs Future Land Use Map designation, will be co-located with other appropriate public facilities (when possible), and will have needed supporting infrastructure.

Policy 1.3.1: The City and the School District will jointly determine the need for and timing of on-site and off-site improvements necessary to support new school facilities.

Policy 1.3.2: The City may enter into an agreement with the School Board identifying the timing, location, and the party or parties responsible for constructing, operating, and maintaining off-site improvements necessary to support new school facilities.

Policy 1.3.3: The City, in conjunction with the School District, will seek opportunities to co-locate public facilities with schools, such as parks, libraries, and community centers, as the need for these facilities is identified.

Policy 1.3.4: The City will forward all applications for rezonings and Comprehensive Plan amendments that increase density on the Future Land Use Map to the School District for review.

Policy 1.3.5: The School District will periodically review the Public School Facilities Element. If the School District desires amendments to the element, the proposed modifications will be informally presented to City staff for initial comments and input. The School District will be the lead agency and will submit and present an application for any desired amendment to the Public School Facilities Element.

Policy 1.3.6: The City, in conjunction with the School District and Lee County, will identify issues relating to public school emergency preparedness, such as:

- a. The determination of evacuation zones, evacuation routes, and shelter locations.
- b. The design and use of public schools as emergency shelters.
- c. The designation of sites other than public schools as long-term shelters, to allow schools to resume normal operations following emergency events.

Policy 1.3.7: In order to reduce hazardous walking conditions to schools, the City, in coordination with the School Board, will implement the following strategies:

- a. New developments adjacent to school properties will be required to provide a right of way and a direct safe access path for pedestrian travel to existing and planned school sites and will connect to the neighborhoods existing and proposed pedestrian improvements;
- b. In order to ensure continuous safe pedestrian access to public schools, provisions for construction of facilities, such as sidewalks, bicycle paths, turn lanes, and signalization will be required as needed, to address hazardous walking conditions pursuant to Section 1006.23, Florida Statutes, and will be included in the schedule of capital improvements adopted each fiscal year, and
- c. Evaluate school zones to consider safe crossing of children along major roadways and prioritize areas for sidewalk improvements to increase the ability of children to walk safely to school.

Objective 1.4: Five-Year Schedule of School District Capital Improvements - The five-year schedule of capital improvements will include those projects necessary to address future needs of existing and anticipated school enrollment.

Policy 1.4.1: The City will, annually incorporate into the Capital Improvements Element the "Summary of Capital Improvements Program" and "Summary of Estimated Revenue" tables from the School District's annually adopted Five-Year Capital Facilities Plan, which shall identify school facility capacity projects which are necessary to address existing deficiencies and meet future needs and demonstrate the School District can achieve and maintain the adopted LOS standard for the five-year planning period supported by data and analysis demonstrating financial feasibility.

Policy 1.4.2: The City, in conjunction with the School District, will annually review the Public School Facilities Element and maintain a long-range public school facilities map series,

including the existing schools and ancillary facilities and the planned general location of schools and ancillary facilities for the five-year planning period and the long-range planning period.

Objective 1.5: Coordination with FLUM - Beginning with an effective date of 2008, all new public schools built within the city of Bonita Springs will be coordinated with the School District to be consistent with the Lee County Future Land Use Map (FLUM) designation to ensure facilities are proximate to appropriate existing and future land uses, serve as community focal points, are co-located with other appropriate public facilities, and will have needed supporting infrastructure.

Policy 1.5.1: The City of Bonita Springs, in conjunction with the School District, shall jointly determine the need for, and timing of, on-site and off-site improvements necessary to support a new school.

Policy 1.5.2: The City of Bonita Springs shall enter into an agreement with the School Board identifying the timing, location, and the party or parties responsible for the planning, constructing, operating, and maintaining of off-site improvements necessary to support a new school or school improvement to ensure that the necessary infrastructure is in place prior to or concurrent with construction.

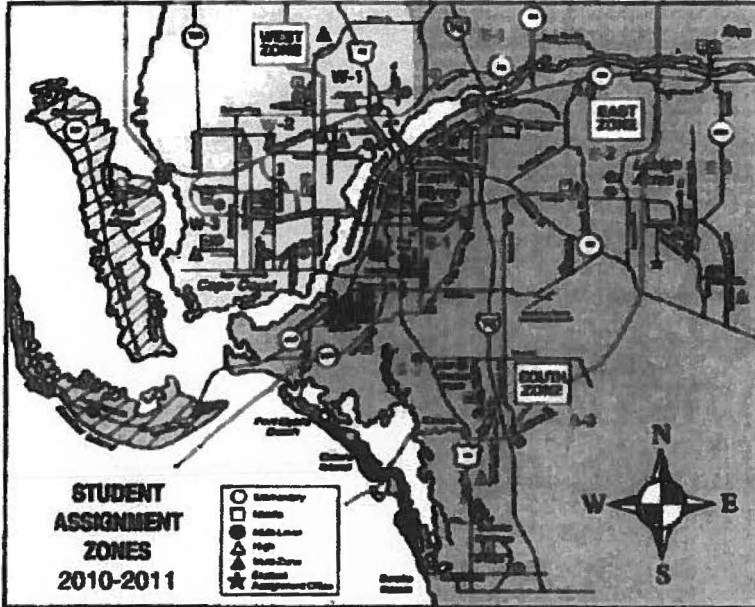
Policy 1.5.3: The City of Bonita Springs shall encourage the location of schools near residential areas by:

- a. Assisting the School District in the identification of funding and/or construction opportunities (including developer participation or Local Government capital budget expenditures) for sidewalks, traffic signalization, access, water, sewer, drainage and other infrastructure improvements.
- b. Reviewing and providing comments on all new school sites including the compatibility and integration of new schools with surrounding land uses.
- c. Allowing schools within all residential land use categories.

Policy 1.5.4: The City of Bonita Springs, in conjunction with the School District, shall seek opportunities to co-locate schools with public facilities, such as parks, libraries and community centers, as the need for these facilities is identified.

**2010-2011 City of Bonita Springs Public School Facilities Element Update
Map 1 - Concurrency Service Areas /Student Assignment Zones
2010-2011 Map**

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT OF LEE COUNTY

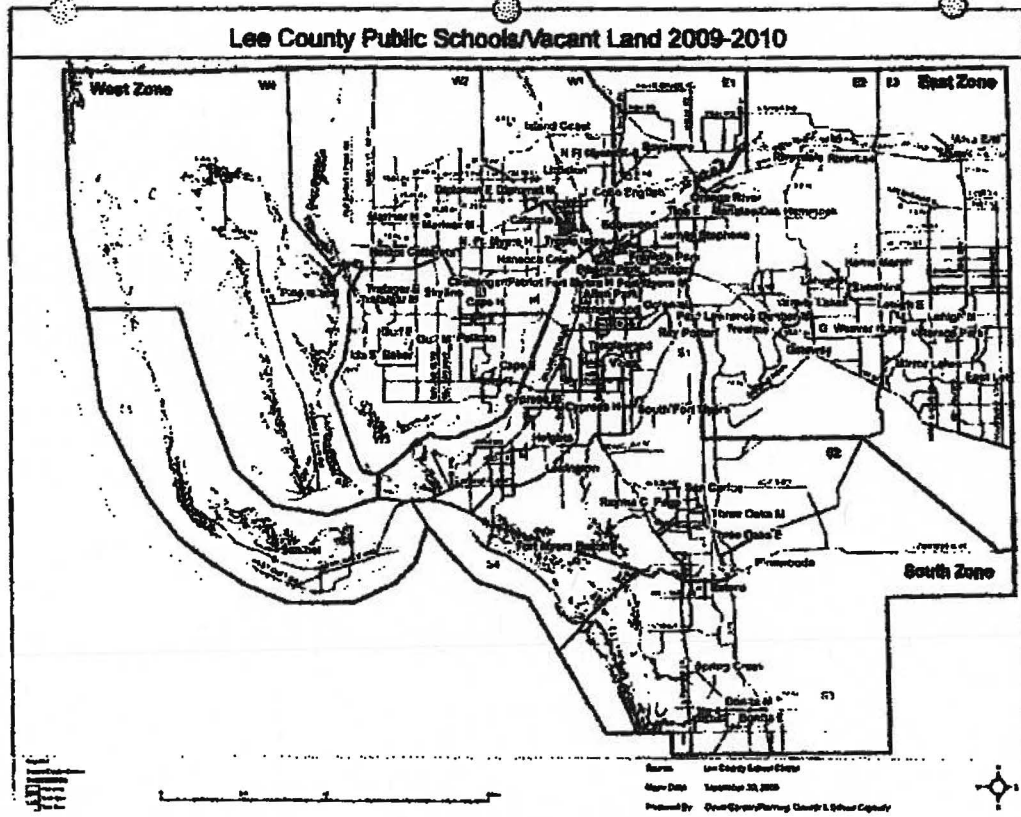


Free school bus transportation is provided for students who live beyond two miles from their assigned school. Students residing in barrier island boundary areas of Fort Myers Beach, and Pine Island will attend their barrier island elementary school. Students residing in barrier island boundary areas of Bonita Beach will attend each barrier island elementary and middle school.

WEST ZONE Student Assignment Office	SOUTH ZONE Student Assignment Office	EAST ZONE Student Assignment Office
Elementary Schools	Elementary Schools	Elementary Schools
Cape Coral 1	Fort Myers 2	Lehigh Acres 3
Colburn (S) 3	Alford Park 1	Alfa 2
Capt 2	Beulah Springs (S) (S) 4	Bayshore (S) 3
Dufrenoy (S) 3	Chickadee (S) 7	Edgewater Academy (S) 3
Gulf 16	Green Park (S) 7	St. James Place 48
Hammond Creek 17	Franklin Park (S) 12	Mariner 45
Harbor A, California, Jr. (S) 49	Highway 22 22	North Shore 43
J. Cuba English (S) 19	Cherrywood 22	Lehigh 30
Lakewood (S) 3	Prospect 22	Mariner 34
SW Academy for the Arts (S) (S) (S) 23	Ray V. Fisher 41	Senior Lakes (S) 14
Palmetto 44	Robert C. Page (S) 42	James Stephens Academy (S) (S) (S) 9
Palmer 28	San Carlos Park (S) (S) 26	George West 24
Palmer 30	Spring Creek (S) 21	River Hall (S) 12
Tridinger (S) 34	Thompson Elementary 22	Stadium 22
Tridinger 29	Three Oaks 22	Trinity 27
	Valley 22	Trinity Park (S) (S) (S) 24
		Windsor Park (S) (S) (S) 27
Middle Schools	Middle Schools	Middle Schools
Colburn 3	Beulah Springs 3	Alfa 1
Challenger 17	Cypress Lake (S) 4	Lehigh Acres (S) 14
Dufrenoy 3	Fort Myers Middle Academy (S) (S) 18	James Stephens Academy (S) (S) (S) 9
Gulf 5	Lakewood (S) 19	Old Edwards 18
Mariner 26	Fort Levanon Center 11	Quality Lakes (S) 3
SW Academy for the Arts (S) (S) (S) 23	Three Oaks (S) 18	Windsor Park (S) (S) (S) 27
Tridinger 13		
High Schools	High Schools	High Schools
Cape Coral (S) 1	Cypress Lake (S) 3	Bayshore (S) 3
Ida B. Baker (S) 10	Colburn Junior High (S) 3	East Lee County (S) 12
Island Crest 13	Palmer 4	Lehigh Center (S) 6
Mariner 7	Fort Myers (S) 3	Mariner (S) 6
North Fort Myers (S) 6	South Fort Myers (S) 11	

(S) Area Programs (S) Comprehensive Programs (S) International Baccalaureate (S) Technology Programs (S) this school has a complete walking path

(Ord. No. 08-18, § 2, 9-2-08; Ord. No. 10-02, § 1, 3-3-10; Ord. No. 10-11, § 1, 12-15-10)



(Ord. No. 08-18, § 2, 9-2-08; Ord. No. 10-02, § 1, 3-3-10; Ord. No. 10-11, § 1, 12-15-10)

DEFINITIONS

CITY OF BONITA SPRINGS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

- Adult Congregate Living Facility:** A type of residential care facility as defined in Chapter 400, Part II, Florida Statutes.
- Affordable Housing:** Housing costs that, on a monthly basis, requires rent or mortgage payments of no more than 30 percent of the monthly gross income of a low to moderate income family as defined below.
- Agricultural Uses:** Activities within land areas which are predominantly used for the cultivation of crops and livestock including: crop land; pasture land; orchards; vineyards; nurseries; ornamental horticulture areas; groves; confined feeding operations; specialty farms; aquaculture operations; beekeeping operations; and silviculture areas. ~~(From § 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)~~
- Ambient Air Quality Standards:** Standards which establish acceptable concentration levels for major classes of pollutants in the "ambient air" (that portion of the atmosphere which is external to buildings and accessible to the general public).
- Amnesty Days:** A period time authorized by the state for the purpose of purging small quantities of hazardous waste, free of charge, from the possession of homeowners, farmers, schools, state agencies, and small businesses. (§ 403.7264 F.S.)
- Annexation:** The adding of real property to the boundaries of an incorporated municipality, such addition making such real property in every way a part of the municipality. (§ 171-031 F.S.)
- Aquifer:** A water-bearing stratum of permeable rock, sand, or gravel.
- Archaeological Site:** A location that has yielded or may yield information on history or prehistory. An archaeological site contains physical remains of the past. An archaeological site may be found within archaeological zones, historic sites, or historic districts.
- Archaeological Zone:** A geographically defined area that has or may reasonably be expected to yield information on local history or prehistory based upon broad prehistoric or historic settlement patterns.
- Arterial Road:** A roadway providing service which is relatively continuous and of relatively high traffic volume, long trip length, and high operating speed. In addition, every United States numbered highway is an arterial road. ~~(§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)~~
- Availability or Available:** With regard to the provision of facilities and services concurrent with the impacts of development, means that at a minimum the facilities and services will be provided in accordance with the ~~concurrency standards set forth in Rule 9J-5.0055(2), Florida Administrative Code. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)~~
- Available Capacity of Public Facilities:** Unused or unallocated portion of the total capacity of a public facility (i.e., potable water, sanitary sewer, or road system) based on current levels of demand, to be considered through the Concurrency Management System for the permitting of new development.
- Backlogged Facility:** A state roadway, at least 0.2 miles in length, operating below the Florida Department of Transportation's statewide adopted minimum operating level of service standards for its functional classification, and that is not in the Florida Department of Transportation's Five-Year Work Program and has not been determined by Florida Department of Transportation to be a constrained facility. Unlike a constrained roadway, there are no prohibitive costs or environmental constraints.
- Best Management Practice (BMP):** A practice or combination of practices that are determined to be the most effective, practical means of preventing or reducing pollution.
- Bicycle and Pedestrian Ways:** Any road, path or way which is open to bicycle travel and traffic afoot and from which motor vehicles are excluded. ~~(§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)~~
- Blighted Areas:** Developed areas which have deteriorated through neglect or abandonment and which could benefit the community if redeveloped.

Buffer: An area or strip of land established to separate and protect one type of land use from another with which it is incompatible. A buffer area typically is landscaped and contains vegetative plantings, berms, and/or walls or fences to create a visual and/or sound barrier between the two incompatible uses.

Building: A structure created to shelter any form of human activity. This may refer to a house, garage, church, hotel, packing house, or similar structure. Buildings may refer to a historically or architecturally-related complex, such as a house or jail.

Capital Budget: The portion of each local government's budget which reflects capital improvements scheduled for a fiscal year. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Capital Improvement: Physical assets constructed or purchased to provide, improve or replace a public facility and which are large scale and high in cost. The cost of a capital improvement is generally nonrecurring and may require multi-year financing. For the purposes of this definition, physical assets which have been identified as existing or projected needs in the individual comprehensive plan elements shall be considered capital improvements. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Child Care Facility: Any establishment which provides child care for more than five children unrelated to the operator and which receives payment, fee, or grant for any children receiving care, whenever operated, and whether or not operated for profit.

Cluster Development: Generally refers to a development pattern - for residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, or combinations of such uses - in which the uses are grouped or "clustered" through a density transfer, rather than spread evenly throughout a parcel as a conventional lot-by-lot development. A zoning ordinance may authorize such development by permitting smaller lot sizes if a specified portion of the land is kept in permanent open space either through public dedication or through creation of a homeowners association.

Coastal High Hazard Area: The coastal high-hazard area is the area below the elevation of the category 1 storm surge line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized storm surge model. Application of mitigation and the application of development and redevelopment policies, pursuant to s. 380.27(2), and any rules adopted thereunder, shall be at the discretion of local government. (§ 163.3178(2)(h) F.S.)

Collector Road: A roadway providing service which is of relatively moderate traffic volume, moderate trip length, and moderate operating speed. Collector roads collect and distribute traffic between local roads or arterial roads (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.). **Major Collector:** A route that collects and distributes significant amounts of traffic between arterials, minor collectors and local roads at moderate to low average trip length and operating speed. They provide service to towns not directly served by higher systems. Major collectors allow greater access to adjacent properties; **Minor Collector:** A route that collects traffic at relatively low operating speeds from local roads and brings all developed areas within a reasonable distance of a collector road. These routes also provide service to the remaining smaller communities. Minor collectors allow greater access to adjacent properties than major collectors; **Urban Collector:** An urban segment (urban collector) is a portion of an urban street (or an entire urban street) which is being evaluated for functional classifications. Segments are generally bounded by intersections by higher classification urban streets (or equal classification streets if the street does not terminate at a higher classification street). All roads with the exception of freeways, principal and minor arterials are classified as urban collectors once they are within the urban boundary of a city.

Commercial Uses: Activities within land areas which are predominantly connected with the sale, rental and distribution of products, or performance of services. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): The Federal Small Cities Community Development Block Grant program, as administered by the Florida Department of Community Affairs **Economic Opportunity**; a competitive grant program which can fund a range of activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and provision of improved community facilities and services.

Community Park: A park located near major roadways, and designed to serve the needs of more than one neighborhood.

Compatibility: A condition in which land uses or conditions can coexist in relative proximity to each other in a stable fashion such that no use or condition is negatively impacted directly or indirectly by another use or conditions.

Comprehensive Plan: Any or all local comprehensive plans or elements or portions thereof prepared, adopted, or amended pursuant to the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, as amended.

Concurrency: The necessary public facilities and services to maintain the adopted level of service standards are available when the impacts of development occur. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Concurrency Management System: The procedures and/or process that the local government will utilize to assure that development orders and permits are not issued unless the necessary facilities and services are available concurrent with the impacts of development. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Concurrent with the Impacts of Development: Pursuant to ~~§ 9J-5.0055(2), F.A.C., concurrent~~ Concurrent with the impacts of development shall be satisfied when: the necessary facilities and services are in place at the time a development permit is issued; or a development permit is issued subject to the condition that the necessary facilities and services will be in place when the impacts of the development occur; or that the necessary facilities are under construction at the time a permit is issued; or that the necessary facilities and services are guaranteed in an enforceable development agreement that includes the provisions of concurrency as defined. ~~For recreation facilities, concurrency may also be met by adherence to § 9J-5.0055(2)(b), F.A.C. For roads, concurrency may also be met by adherence to § 9J-5.0055(2)(c), F.A.C.~~

Cone of Influence: An area around one or more major water wells the boundary of which is determined by the government agency having specific statutory authority to make such a determination based on groundwater travel or drawdown depth. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Conservation Easement: See Easement.

Conservation Uses: Activities within land areas designated for the purpose of conserving or protecting natural resources or environmental quality and includes areas designated for such purposes as flood control, protection of quality or quantity of groundwater or surface water, floodplain management, fisheries management, or protection of vegetative communities or wildlife habitats. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Consistency: Comprehensive plans are considered to be consistent with each other when land uses, proposed land uses, and impacts from proposed development are compatible with, or not in conflict with, land uses, proposed land uses or impacts from proposed development in an adjacent city or county.

Constrained Facility: A segment of roadway on the state highway system operating below the adopted level of service standard and unable to reach the standard because of prohibitive costs and environmental constraints. Existing level of service must be maintained on these roadways.

Currently Available Revenue Sources: An existing source and amount of revenue presently available to the local government. It does not include a local government's present intent to increase the future level or amount of a revenue source which is contingent on ratification by public referendum. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Demolition: The complete or constructive removal of any or part or whole of a building or structure upon any site when same will not be relocated intact to a new site.

Density: The average number of families, persons or dwelling units per unit of land, usually expressed "per acre." "Density Control" is a limitation on the occupancy of land, and is generally implemented through zoning. Specific methods include use restrictions, such as single or multiple family dwellings, minimum lot-size requirements, floor area ratio, setback or yard requirements, minimum house size

requirements, lot area requirements, or other means. The average density over an area or parcel remains constant, but internal variations are allowed.

Density Bonus: An additional number of dwelling units above what would otherwise be permissible within a particular zoning classification or future land use classification.

Developer: Any person, including a governmental agency, undertaking any development. (§ 380.031 F.S.)

Development: The carrying out of any building activity or mining operation, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into three or more parcels.

The following activities or uses shall be taken to involve "development:"

A reconstruction, alteration of the size, or material change in the external appearance of a structure on land; 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; alteration of a shore or bank of a seacoast, river, stream, lake, pond, or canal, including any "coastal construction"; commencement of mining, or excavation on a parcel of land; demolition of a structure; clearing of land as an adjunct of construction; deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land.

The following operations or uses shall not be taken to involve "development":

Work by a 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; work by any utility and other persons engaged in the distribution or transmission of gas 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; 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; the use of any structure or land devoted to dwelling uses for any purpose customarily incidental to enjoyment of the dwelling; 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; 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; a change in the ownership or form of ownership of any parcel or structure; the creation or termination of rights of access, riparian rights, easements, covenants concerning development of land, or other rights in land.

"Development" as designated in an ordinance, rule, or development permit 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. (From § 380.04 F.S.)

Development Capacity: An element of the concurrency management system, addressing the ability of public facilities to absorb development that has not been built, or that has not been completely built out, and that therefore has not impacted, or fully impacted, existing public facilities. The availability of public facilities to accommodate future development, in order to maintain an established level of service, will take into account this vested but currently unused or under-utilized capacity.

Development of Regional Impact (DRI): The term "development of regional impact," means any development which, because of its character, magnitude, or location, would have a substantial effect upon the health, safety, or welfare of citizens of more than one county.

Development Order: Any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit. (§ 380.031 F.S.)

Development Permit: Includes any building permit, zoning permit, plat approval, or rezoning, certification, variance, or other action having the effect of permitting development. (§ 380.031 F.S.)

Downtown Revitalization: The physical and economic renewal of a central business district of a community as designated by local government, and includes both downtown development and redevelopment.

Drainage Basin: The area defined by topographic boundaries which contributes stormwater to a drainage system, estuarine waters or oceanic waters, including all areas artificially added to the basin.

Drainage Retention Structure: A structure which collects and temporarily stores stormwater for the purpose of treatment through physical, chemical, or biological process with subsequent gradual release of the stormwater.

Drainage Facilities: A system of man-made structures designed to collect, convey, hold, divert or discharge stormwater, and includes stormwater sewers, canals, detention structures, and retention structures. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Dwelling or Dwelling Unit: A structure in which occupants live and eat separately from anyone else, and have direct access to the outside (e.g. to a hallway or street) of the unit.

Dwelling, Detached Single Family: A building containing one dwelling unit not attached to any other dwelling unit.

Dwelling, Multi-family: A residential building containing two or more separate dwelling units, including duplexes, triplexes, and quadplexes.

Easement: A right given by the owner of land to another party for specific limited use of that land. For example, a property owner may give or sell an easement on his property to allow utility facilities like power lines or pipelines, or to allow access to another property. A property owner may also sell or dedicate to the government the development rights for all or part of a parcel, thereby keeping the land open for conservation, recreation, scenic or open space purposes.

Educational Uses: Activities and facilities of public or private primary or secondary schools, vocational and technical schools, and colleges and universities licensed by the Florida Department of Education, including the areas of buildings, campus open space, dormitories, recreational facilities or parking. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Endangered and Threatened Wildlife: Animal species listed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as endangered, threatened, or of special concern.

Environmentally Sensitive Land: Environmentally sensitive land can also include areas of land or water which are determined necessary by the local government, based on locally determined criteria, to conserve, or protect natural habitats and ecological systems. Nothing in this definition shall be construed to prohibit silvicultural operations which employ the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Best Management Practices, as revised in 1993.

EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency

Evacuation Routes: Routes designated by _____ or the regional evacuation plan, for the movement of persons to safety, in the event of a hurricane. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Evaluation and Appraisal Report Review: An evaluation and appraisal report review as adopted by the City Council in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 163.3191, F.S.

F.A.C.: Florida Administrative Code.

Family: Two or more persons living together in one structure, domicile, house, apartment or dwelling unit, possessing a head, who has a right, at least in a limited way, to direct and control those gathered in the household and who is legally or morally obligated to support himself and any other members

and, if applicable, other persons who are at least partially dependent on the head of the family for support.

Family Homestead: The conveyance of property solely as a homestead by an individual who is the grandparent, parent, stepparent, adopted parent, sibling, child, stepchild, adopted child, or grandchild to said individual, notwithstanding the density or intensity of such use assigned to the parcel in the Plan. Such a provision shall apply only once to any individual.

FDEP (DEP): Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

FDOT: Florida Department of Transportation.

FEMA: Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Floodplains (100-Year Floodplain): Areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone or V Zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Floodprone Areas: Areas inundated during a 100-year flood event or areas identified by the National Flood Insurance Program as an A Zone on Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps.

Floodways: The channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood may be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

Florida Master Site File: The state's clearinghouse for information on archaeological sites, historical structures, and field surveys for such sites. A combination of both paper and computer files, it is administered by the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State.

Flow-way: An area of lower elevation that conveys water or has the potential to convey water. The flow-way may contain uplands, wetlands or a combination thereof. A flow-way may be natural or man-made.

Foster Care Facility: A facility which houses foster residents and provides a family living environment for the residents, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents and serving either children or adult foster residents. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Frontage Road: A road designed to parallel a major roadway, thereby allowing the major roadway to function as a limited-access facility while providing access to lands adjacent to the roadway. (Sometimes designated a "service road.")

F.S.: Florida Statutes.

Fugitive Air Emissions: Unconfined particulate matter entering the ambient air.

Goal: The long-term end toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Green Infrastructure: Surface water management structures that are "soft" structures such as preserved/restored flow-ways, created flow-ways, lakes with littoral plantings, swales planted with native grasses, filtration marshes, preserved/restored wetlands, created wetlands, or other similar design features.

Group Home: A facility, licensed by the Florida Department of Children and Family Services, which provides a living environment for unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Adult Congregate Living Facilities comparable in size to group homes are included in this definition. It shall not include rooming or boarding homes, clubs, fraternities, sororities, monasteries or convents, hotels, residential treatment facilities, nursing homes, or emergency shelters. (From § 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Growth Management Act: Chapter 163, Part II, Florida Statutes, known and cited as the "Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act."

Hazardous Material: A hazardous chemical, toxic chemical, or extremely hazardous substance, as defined in § 329 of Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 USC § 11001, et seq.). (§ 252.82 F.S.)

Hazardous Waste: Solid waste, or a combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness or may pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly transported, disposed of, stored, treated or otherwise managed. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

High Accident Areas: Areas of a high number of automobile accidents, either in absolute numbers, or in relation to the number of vehicles that travel the facility or pass a particular location on the facility.

High Recharge Area: Geographic areas designated by a Florida Water Management District where, generally, water enters the aquifer system at a rate of greater than ten inches per year.

Historic Resources: Historically significant structures or archeological sites.

Historic Site: A single lot or portion of a lot containing an improvement, landscape feature, or archaeological site, or a historically related complex of improvements, landscape features or archaeological sites that may yield information on history or prehistory.

Historically Significant Housing: See Historically significant structures.

Historically Significant Structures: Structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Florida Master Site File, or otherwise designated, by official action, as historic, and worthy of recognition or protection.

HUD: United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Hurricane Shelter: A structure designated by local officials as a place of safe refuge during a storm or hurricane. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Incompatible Land Uses: Land uses which, if occurring adjacent to one another, have a detrimental effect on one or both of the uses.

Industrial Uses: The activities within land areas predominantly connected with manufacturing, assembly, processing, or storage of products. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Infrastructure: Those man-made structures which serve the common needs of the population, such as: sewage disposal systems; potable water systems; potable water wells serving a system; solid waste disposal sites or retention areas; stormwater systems; utilities; piers; docks; wharves; breakwaters; bulkheads; seawalls; bulwarks; revetments; causeways; marinas; navigation channels; bridges; and roadways. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Intensity: The degree to which land is used. While frequently used synonymously with density, intensity has a somewhat broader, though less clear meaning, referring to levels of concentration or activity in uses such as residential, commercial, industrial, recreation, or parking. Land-use-intensity ratings have been proposed as an improved approach to regulating residential intensity, but may be difficult to apply to other fields. For example, in the commercial classification a well-located convenience store is a far more intensive use than is a shopping center. [PAS 314]

Interagency Hazard Mitigation Report: The recommendations of a team of federal, state, regional, or local officials which addresses measures to reduce the potential for future flood losses and which is prepared in response to a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

Land Development Regulations: Includes local zoning, subdivision, building, and other regulations controlling the development of land. (§ 380.031 F.S.)

Land Use: The development, activity, or use that has occurred on or is proposed for the land.

Land Use District or Land Use Designation: A categorization or grouping of activities (land uses) according to common characteristics.

Level of Service (LOS): An indicator of 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. Level of service shall indicate the capacity per unit of demand for each public facility. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Limited Access Facility: A roadway especially designed for through traffic, and over, from, or to which owners or occupants of abutting land or other persons have no greater than a limited right or easement of access (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.); -A continuous route, of high traffic volume, of long average trip length, and of high operating speed. Access is limited, occurs only from other roads, and is by acceleration and deceleration lanes. The small segment of I-75 that crosses through the southwestern portion of City of Bonita Springs is the only limited access facility (freeway) in the County.

Local Comprehensive Plan: Any or all local comprehensive plans or elements or portions thereof prepared, adopted, or amended pursuant to the Local Government Comprehensive Planning and Land Development Regulation Act, as amended. (§ 380.031 F.S.)

Local Housing Trust Fund: A fund to be used in conjunction with local housing rehabilitation or new construction programs such as a revolving loan program for rehabilitation of substandard dwellings. To this fund shall be credited all loan repayments, penalties, and other fees and charges collected from applicable local programs.

Local Hazard Mitigation Strategy: Comprehensive hazardous mitigation program consistent with the Florida Department of Community Affairs (DCA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Local Road: A roadway providing service which is of relatively low traffic volume, short average trip length or minimal through traffic movements, and high volume land access for abutting property (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.); -Roadways in the city street system or county road system not designated as arterials or collectors are considered local roads. The function of local roads is to provide access to adjacent land, to funnel traffic to collectors, and to permit travel within the city over relatively short distances.

Low and Moderate Income Families: "Lower income families" as defined under the HUD Section 8 Assisted Housing Program, or families whose annual income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area. The term "families" includes "households." (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Low Income Household: One or more persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 80% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 80% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area or, if not within a metropolitan statistical area, within the County in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.

Lowest Order of Commercial Goods and Services: Those commercial uses generally compatible with a residential neighborhood. Properly buffered, such uses may include automobile service stations, bakeries, barber or beauty shops, delicatessens, drug stores, dry cleaning, food markets, ice cream shops, meat shops, repair shops, restaurants, or other professional or commercial uses comparable in nature and compatible with the surrounding area.

Manufactured Home: A dwelling unit fabricated in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site, bearing a label certifying that it is built in compliance with the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards (24CFR 3280) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Code. The term single-family dwelling shall include manufactured homes when placed on permanent foundations.

Minerals: All solid minerals, including clay, gravel, phosphate rock, lime, shells (excluding live shellfish), stone, sand, heavy minerals, and any rare earths, which are contained in the soils or waters of the state. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Minor Arterial: A route that is relatively continuous, of high traffic volume, of shorter trip lengths, of moderate operating speed. Minor arterials allow greater access to adjacent properties. A minor arterial is also a part of a rural network that links counties and towns providing intrastate and intercounty service.

Mitigation: A process designed to prevent adverse impact of an activity on natural resources. Mitigation may include the recreation on-site or off-site of natural resources that have been altered or destroyed by development or agricultural activity.

Mobile Home: A structure fabricated prior to June 15, 1976 and is transportable in one or more sections, which is eight body feet or more in width, and which is built on a metal frame and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein. If fabricated after June 15, 1976, each section bears a U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development label certifying that it is built in compliance with the federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. ~~(From § 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)~~

Moderate Income Household: One or more natural persons or a family, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which is less than 120% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 120% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area or, if not within a metropolitan statistical area, within the County in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.

Modular Housing: See *Manufactured Home*

National Register of Historic Places: Established by Congress in 1935, the National Register of Historic Places is a listing of culturally significant buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts in the United States. The listing is maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior.

Natural Drainage Features: The naturally occurring features of an area which accommodate the flow of stormwater, such as streams, rivers, lakes and wetlands. ~~(§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)~~

Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge Areas or Natural Groundwater Recharge Areas or Groundwater Recharge Areas: Areas contributing to or providing volumes of water which make a contributing to the storage or regional flow of an aquifer.

Natural Reservations: Areas designated for conservation purposes, and operated by contractual agreement with or managed by a federal, state, regional or local government or non-profit agency such as: national parks, state parks, lands purchased under the Save Our Coast, Conservation and Recreation Lands or Save Our Rivers programs, sanctuaries, preserves, monuments, archaeological sites, historic sites, wildlife management areas, national seashores, and Outstanding Florida Waters. ~~(§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)~~

Natural Resources: Land, air, surface water, ground water, drinking water supplies, fish and their habitats, wildlife and their habitats, biota, and other such resources.

Natural Vegetation: Vegetative communities that are native to, and therefore tolerant of, a particular geographic location.

Neighborhood Park: A park which serves the population of a neighborhood and is generally accessible by bicycle or pedestrian ways.

Non-Attainment Area: A geographical area in which ambient air quality falls below Federal standards, per the Clean Air Act, as amended, and implementing regulations.

Nonconforming Use: Uses of land and structures, and characteristics of uses, which are prohibited under the terms of the comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance but were lawful at the date of the ordinances' enactment. They are permitted to continue, or they are given time to become conforming. The continuation of such nonconformities is based on the principal that laws cannot be applied retroactively unless there is a compelling reason - such as imminent danger to health - to do so. While ordinances permit legal nonconformities to continue, they prohibit the substitution of a new or different nonconformity, nor do they permit the extension or enlargement of nonconforming uses.

Many ordinances permit the rebuilding of a nonconforming use when destroyed by fire but, if a use is abandoned for a specified period of time, it cannot be restored, and the future use of the premises must conform to the zoning. Some ordinances provide for the abatement (amortization) of all or some nonconformities at the end of a prescribed period. Increasingly, ordinances are distinguishing among classes of nonconformities to include: nonconforming lots; nonconforming buildings or structures; nonconforming uses of land with minor structures only; nonconforming uses of major buildings and premises; and nonconforming characteristics of use; and are providing for their individualized treatment. [PAS 281.248]

Nonpoint Source Pollution: Any source of water pollution that is not a point source. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Objective: A specific, measurable, intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Off-Site Pollution: Pollution which originates in one geographic location or parcel and affects other geographic locations or parcels.

Parcel of Land: Any quantity of land capable of being described with such definiteness that its location and boundaries may be established, which is designated by its owner or developer as land to be used or developed as a unit or which has been used or developed as a unit. (§ 380.031 F.S.)

Park Model Recreational Vehicle (Park Trailer): A transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding 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. The total area of the unit in a setup mode, when measured from the exterior surface of the exterior stud walls at the level of maximum dimensions, not including any bay window, does not exceed 400 square feet when constructed to ANSI A-119.5 standards, and 500 square feet when constructed to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Standards. The length of a park trailer means the distance from the exterior of the front of the body (nearest to the drawbar and coupling mechanism) to the exterior of the rear of the body (at the opposite end of the body), including any protrusions. (§ 320.01, F.S.)

Planned Unit Development (PUD)/Planned Development Project (PDP): A form of development usually characterized by a unified site design for a number of housing units, clustering buildings, and providing common open space, density increases, and a mix of building types and land uses. It permits the planning of a project and the calculation of densities over the entire development, rather than on an individual lot-by-lot basis. It also refers to a process, mainly revolving around site-plan review, in which public officials have considerable involvement in determining the nature of the development. It includes aspects of both subdivision and zoning regulation and usually is administered either through a special permit or a rezoning process.

Point Source Pollution: Any source of water pollution that constitutes a discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Policy: The way in which programs and activities are conducted to achieve an identified goal. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Pollution: The presence in the outdoor atmosphere, ground or water of any substances, contaminants, noise, or manmade 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 unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Potable Water: Water suitable for human consumption and which meets water quality standards determined by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, provided through a public system or by a private well.

Potable Water Facilities: A system of structures designed to collect, treat, or distribute potable water, and includes water wells, treatment plants, reservoirs, and distribution mains. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Potable Water Wellfield: The site of one water well which supplies potable water for human consumption to a water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 seasonal residents.

Principal Arterial: A route that is relatively continuous, of high traffic volume, of long average trip length, of high operating speed, of limited access to adjacent property and of high mobility importance. A part of a rural network of continuous routes serving substantial statewide travel by connecting urbanized areas.

Prime Aquifer Recharge Areas: Geographic areas of recharge to the aquifer system, to be designated by the appropriate Water Management District, as critical for the continuation of potable ground water supplies.

P.S.I. (p.s.i): Pounds per square inch.

Public Access: The ability of the public to physically reach, enter or use recreation sites, including beaches and shores (~~§ 9J-5.003, F.A.C.~~)

Public Buildings and Grounds: Structures or lands that are owned, leased, or operated by a government entity, such as civic and community centers, hospitals, libraries, police stations, fire stations, and government administration buildings. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~)

Public Facilities: Transportation systems or facilities, sewer systems or facilities, solid waste systems or facilities, drainage systems or facilities, potable water systems or facilities, educational systems or facilities, parks and recreation systems or facilities and public health systems or facilities. Individual private potable water wells or septic systems are not public facilities.

Public Facilities and Services: Those facilities and services which must be available concurrent with the impacts of development, and which are covered by comprehensive plan elements required by § 163.3177, F.S., and for which level of service standards must be adopted under Chapter 9J-5, F.A.C. The public facilities and services are: roads, § 9J-5.007(3)(c)1, F.A.C.; sanitary sewer, § 9J-5.011(2)(c)2.a, F.A.C.; solid waste, § 9J-5.011(2)(c)2.b, F.A.C.; drainage, § 9J-5.011(2)(c)2.c, F.A.C.; potable water, § 9J-5.011(2)(c)2.d, F.A.C.; parks and recreation, § 9J-5.014(3)(c)4, F.A.C.; and mass transit, § 9J-5.008(3)(c)1, F.A.C., if applicable. (~~§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.~~) are adopted.

Public Hurricane Shelter: A structure designated by local emergency management officials and the American Red Cross as a shelter during a hurricane. (§ 308.032 F.S.)

Public Notice: A notice as required by Florida Statutes Section 125.66(2) for a County or by Section 166.041(3) (a) for a municipality. The public notice procedures required in this part are established as minimum public notice procedures.

Public (Supply) Sanitary Sewer Facilities: Sanitary sewer facilities which serve at least 15 service connections, or regularly serves at least 25 residents. Generally, a multi-user septic tank is not a public sanitary sewer facility.

Public Shelter Space: An area within a public hurricane shelter which can accommodate a temporary refugee during a storm or hurricane. Generally, public shelter space is measured as a minimum of 20 square feet per person.

Public Supply Potable Water Wellfield: A potable water wellfield that serves a public supply water system.

Public Supply Water System: A potable water facility which serves at least 15 service connections, or regularly serves at least 25 residents.

Recharge Areas: Geographic areas where the aquifer system is replenished through rainfall. Areas of high aquifer recharge are important for the continuation of potable ground water supplies.

Reclamation: The alteration and/or restoration of land, after a mining activity, establishing land suitable for agriculture, development, recreation, lakes, wetlands, or other natural environments.

Reclamation Plan: Plan for the rehabilitation, per Chapter 378, F.S., of land from which a mineral resource has been extracted.

Recreation: The pursuit of leisure time activities occurring in an indoor or outdoor setting. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Recreation Facility: A component of a recreation site used by the public such as a trail, court, athletic field or swimming pool. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Recreational Uses: Activities within areas where recreation occurs. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Recreational Vehicle (RV): A unit primarily designed as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, or travel use, which either has its own motive power or is mounted on or drawn by another vehicle. The basic entities of recreational vehicles are: travel trailer, fifth-wheel travel trailer, camping trailer, truck camper, motor home, private motor coach, van conversion, and park trailer. (§ 320.01, F.S.)

Redevelopment: Undertakings, activities, or projects of a county, municipality, or community redevelopment agency for the elimination and prevention of the development or spread of slums and blight or for the provision of affordable housing, whether for rent or for sale, to residents of low or moderate income, including the elderly, and may include slum clearance and redevelopment, or rehabilitation or conservation, or any combination or part thereof. (From § 163.340 F.S.)

Regional Park: A park which is designed to serve two or more communities.

Rehabilitation: The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient use.

Relocation Housing: Those dwellings which are made available to families displaced by public programs, provided that such dwellings are decent, safe and sanitary and within the financial means of the families or individuals displaced. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Resident Population: Inhabitants counted in the same manner utilized by the United States Bureau of the Census, in the category of total population. Resident population does not include seasonal population. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Residential Uses: Activities within land areas used predominantly for housing. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Resource Recovery: The process of recovering materials or energy from solid waste, excluding those materials or solid waste under control of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. (§ 171.031 F.S.)

Right-of-Way: Land in which the state, a county, or a municipality owns the fee simple title or has an easement dedicated or required for a transportation or utility use. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Roadway: A road, which includes streets, sidewalks, alleys, highways, and other ways open to travel by the public, including the roadbed, right-of-way, and all culverts, drains, sluices, ditches, water storage areas, waterways, embankments, slopes, retaining walls, bridges, tunnels, and viaducts necessary for the maintenance of travel and all ferries used in connection therewith. (§ 334.03(18) F.S.)

Roadway Functional Classification: The assignment of roads into categories according to the character of service they provide in relation to the total road network. Basic functional categories include limited access facilities, arterial roads, and collector roads, which may be subcategorized into principal, major or minor levels. Those levels may be further grouped into urban and rural categories. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Sanitary Landfill: a) "Class I solid waste disposal area" means a disposal facility which receives an average of 20 tons or more per day, if scales are available, or 50 cubic yards or more per day of solid waste, as measured in place after covering, and which receives an initial cover daily; b) "Class II solid waste disposal area" means a disposal facility which receives an average of less than 50 cubic yards per day of solid waste, as measured in place after covering, and which receives an initial cover at least once every 4 days. (§ 171.031 F.S.)

Sanitary Sewer Facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, transmission, treatment, or disposal of sewage and includes trunk mains, interceptors, treatment plants and disposal systems. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Seasonal Population: Part-time inhabitants who utilize, or may be expected to utilize, public facilities or services, but are not residents. Seasonal population shall include tourists, migrant farmworkers, and other short-term and long-term visitors. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Septic Tank: A watertight receptacle constructed to promote separation of solid and liquid components of wastewater, to provide limited digestion of organic matter, to store solids, and to allow clarified liquid to discharge for further treatment and disposal in a soil absorption system. (§ 10D-6 F.A.C.)

Services: The programs and employees determined necessary by local government to provide adequate operation and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure as well as those educational, health care, social and other programs necessary to support the programs, public facilities, and infrastructure set out in the local plan or required by local, state, or federal law. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Site: The location of a significant event, activity, building, structure, or archaeological resource.

Site Plan: A plan, to scale, showing uses and structures proposed for a parcel of land as required by the regulations involved. It includes lot lines, streets, building sites, reserved open spaces, buildings, major landscape features - both natural and man-made - and, depending on requirements, the locations of proposed utility lines.

Site Plan Review: The process whereby local officials, usually the planning commission and staff, review the site plans and maps of a developer to assure that they meet the stated purposes and standards of the zone, provide for the necessary public facilities such as roads and schools, and protect and preserve topographical features and adjacent properties through appropriate siting of structures and landscaping. It usually is required in connection with many flexible techniques. The process often allows considerable discretion to be exercised by local officials since it may deal with hard-to-define aesthetic and design considerations. [PAS 297; 291]

Solid Waste: Sludge from a waste treatment works, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility or garbage, rubbish, refuse, or other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or governmental operations. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Solid Waste Facilities: Structures or systems designed for the collection, processing or disposal of solid wastes, including hazardous wastes, and includes transfer stations, processing plants, recycling plants, and disposal systems. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Solid Waste Processing Plant: A facility for incineration, resource recovery, or recycling of solid waste prior to its final disposal. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Solid Waste Transfer Station: A facility for temporary collection of solid waste prior to transport to a processing plant or to final disposal. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Special Transportation Services: A means of transportation provided on a subsidized basis to transportation disadvantaged individuals by a public, private or non-profit organization, such as a bus company, a taxicab company, or a social service organization.

Sprawl: See Urban Sprawl

Standard Housing: A housing unit that is not in a deteriorated or dilapidated condition, and is safe and healthful for occupancy.

Stormwater: The flow of water which results from a rainfall event. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Stormwater Facilities: Man-made structures that are part of stormwater management system designed to collect, convey, hold, divert, or discharge stormwater, and may include stormwater sewers, canals, detention facilities, and retention facilities.

Stormwater Management System: A system which is designed and constructed or implemented to control stormwater incorporating methods to collect, convey, store, absorb, inhibit, treat, use, or reuse stormwater to prevent or reduce flooding, over drainage, environmental degradation and water pollution or otherwise affect the quantity or quality of discharges from the system.

Structure: Anything constructed, installed, or portable, the use of which requires a location on a parcel of land. It includes a movable structure while it is located on land, which can be used for housing, business, commercial, agricultural, or office purposes either temporarily or permanently. Structure also includes fences, billboards, swimming pools, poles, pipelines, transmission lines, tracks, and advertising signs. (§ 380.031 F.S.)

Subdivision: Any tract or plot of land divided into two or more lots or parcels less than one acre in size for sale, lease or rent for residential, industrial or commercial use, regardless of whether the lots or parcels are described by reference to recorded plats, metes and bounds description, or by any other legal method. (§ 10D-6 F.A.C.)

Substandard Housing: A housing unit having a deteriorated or dilapidated appearance, and is unsafe or unhealthful for occupancy.

Support Documents: Any surveys, studies, inventory maps, data, inventories, listings or analyses used as bases for or in developing the local comprehensive plan. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

SWFWMD: Southwest Florida Water Management District.

25-Year Frequency, 24-Hour Duration Storm Event: A storm event and associated rainfall during a continuous 24-hour period that may be expected to occur once every 25 years. Its associated floodplain is that land which may be expected to be flooded during the storm event.

Transportation Disadvantaged: Those individuals who because of physical or mental disability, income status, or age are unable to transport themselves or to purchase transportation and are, therefore, dependent upon others to obtain access to health care, employment, education, shopping, social activities, or other life-sustaining activities. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Unique Natural Habitats: "Habitat" means the environment in which an animal normally lives and in which it meets its basic need for food, water, cover, breeding space, and group territory. "Unique" means the occurrence is rare or infrequent or is of special social/cultural, economic, educational, aesthetic or scientific value. Areas where endangered, threatened or rare species, or remnant native plant species, occur.

Unique Natural Resources: Natural resources which are rare or infrequent in occurrence, or are of special social/cultural, economic, educational, aesthetic or scientific value.

Urban Infill: The development of vacant parcels in otherwise built-up areas where public facilities such as sewer systems, roads, schools, and recreation areas are already in place and the average residential density is at least five dwelling units per acre, the average non-residential intensity is at least a floor area ratio of 1.0 and vacant, developable land does not constitute more than ten percent of the area.

Urban Redevelopment: The demolition and reconstruction or substantial renovation of existing buildings or infrastructure within urban infill areas or existing urban service areas.

Urban Sprawl: "Urban sprawl" means a development pattern characterized by low density, automobile-dependent development with either a single use or multiple uses that are not functionally related, requiring the extension of public facilities and services in an inefficient manner, and failing to provide a clear separation between urban and rural uses. Scattered, untimely, poorly planned urban development that occurs in urban fringe and rural areas and frequently invades lands important for environmental, agricultural and natural resource protection. Urban sprawl typically manifests itself in one or more of the following ways: 1) leapfrog development; 2) ribbon or strip development; and 3) large expanses of low density, single-dimensional development. (DCA "Special Issue" Technical Memo, Volume 4, Number 4)

Vegetative Communities: Ecological communities, such as coastal strands, oak hammocks, and cypress swamps, which are classified based on the presence of certain soils, vegetation and animals. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Very Low-Income Family: One or more natural persons or a family, not including students, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 50% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area, or if not within a metropolitan statistical area, within the County in which the person or family resides, whichever is greater.

Very Low-Income Household: One or more natural persons or a family, not including students, the total annual adjusted gross household income of which does not exceed 50% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the state, or 50% of the median annual adjusted gross income for households within the metropolitan statistical area, within the County in which the person or family resides, or whichever is greater.

Water Recharge Areas: Land or water areas through which groundwater is replenished. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Water Wells: Wells excavated, drilled, dug, or driven for the supply of industrial, agricultural or potable water for general public consumption. (§ 9J-5.003 F.A.C.)

Wellhead Protection Area: An area designated by the Board of County Commissioners to provide land use protection for the groundwater source for a potable water wellfield, as defined by this section, including the surface and subsurface area surrounding the wellfield. Differing levels of protection may be established within the wellhead protection area commensurate with the capacity of the well and an evaluation of the risk to human health and the environment. Wellhead protection areas shall be delineated using professionally accepted methodologies based on the best available data and taking into account any zones of contribution described in existing data.

Wetlands: Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and a duration sufficient to support and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils. Soils present in wetlands generally are classified as hydric or alluvial, or possess characteristics that are associated with reducing soil conditions. The vegetation in wetlands generally consists of facultative or obligate hydrophytic macrophytes that are typically adapted to areas having soil conditions described above. These species, due to morphological, physiological, or reproductive adaptations, have the ability to grow, reproduce or persist in aquatic environments or anaerobic soil conditions. Florida wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bayheads, bogs, cypress domes and strands, sloughs, wet prairies, riverine swamps and marches, hydric seepage slopes, tidal marshes, mangrove swamps and other similar areas.

Florida wetlands generally do not include longleaf or slash pine flatwoods with an understory dominated by saw palmetto. The delineation of actual wetland boundaries may be made by any professionally accepted methodology consistent with the type of wetlands being delineated but shall be consistent with any unified statewide methodology for the delineation of the extent of wetlands ratified by the Legislature.

Zero Lot Line: A development approach in which a building is sited on one or more lot lines with no yard. Conceivably, three of the four sides of the building could be on the lot lines. The intent is to allow more flexibility in site design and to increase the amount of usable open space on the lot. Virtually all zoning ordinances retain yard requirements; where zero lot line developments have been permitted, they have been handled through variances or planned unit development procedures, or other devices which allow for site plan review. The few ordinances which specifically authorize the zero lot line approach do so as an exception to prevailing regulations and under clearly defined circumstances.