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COMMISSION MEETING
CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH

155 Corey Avenue
St. Pete Beach, FL 33706

Tuesday, August 25, 2020
6:00 PM

***** VIRTUAL MEETING *****

PURSUANT TO FLORIDA GOVERNOR EXECUTIVE ORDER 20-69 "LOCAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC MEETINGS"

TO PARTICIPATE:
Dial: US: +1 929-205-6099; use meeting ID: 850-7955-5333
OR USE ZOOM URL
https://zoom.us/j/85079555333; meeting ID: 850-7955-5333

Call to Order
Pledge of Allegiance
Roll Call

REGULAR MEETING

1. **Presentations** - Presentations shall be limited to 5 minutes for non-city government related items.
   a. **United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Overview of the Pinellas County, FL CSRM Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment.**

2. **Changes to the Agenda** - Any agenda items to be added, moved, or deleted will be addressed at this time. Added items will be assigned agenda item numbers and moved items

should remain with the same item numbers. Notation will be made that those items will be taken out of order. Consent items may be removed for discussion, changes, and/or anticipation of a non-unanimous vote and considered separately on the request of anyone on the Commission or by a majority vote of the City Commission upon request of an audience member.

3. Audience Comments– THROUGH TELECONFERENCE, ZOOM URL or EMAIL COMMENTS TO: cityclerk@stpetebeach.org

4. Consent

a. **Request approval of minutes from the following City Commission meetings: 8/04/2020, 8/11/2020.**
b. **Request to approve and execute a Facility Use Agreement with St. Petersburg College (SPC) for use of their facility for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations.**
c. **Interlocal Agreement with the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement services from October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 in the amount of $2,507,868.**

5. Action Items

a. **Discussion with the City Commission regarding the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recommendations outlined in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) for Coastal Storm Risk Management along Long Key.**

6. Ordinances

a. **Ordinance 2020-12: Final Reading and Public Hearing of an Ordinance of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending the Land Development Code Division 6, Section 6.25, Mobile food establishment, to modify licensing and permitting requirements of mobile food establishments to ensure consistency with Florida Statutes.**
b. **Ordinance 2020-XX: First Reading and Public Hearing of an Ordinance of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending the Comprehensive Plan to provide clarification on rationale for awarding density pool units to projects and situate review criteria within the Land Development Code.**
c. **Ordinance 2020-XX: First Reading and Public Hearing of an Ordinance of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending the amending the Land Development Code**

to add a definition for "density pool", establish a merit-based criteria for the awarding of density pool units to projects requiring a conditional use, provide language in district divisions to complement Comprehensive Plan language amendments, and establish allocation procedures and absolute density limitations for the residential density pool.

d. **Ordinance 2020-XX: First Reading and Public Hearing of an Ordinance of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending Appendix "A" of the Code of Ordinances, pertaining to the fee schedule, to set flat fees for certain project types and increasing the cost of plan revisions.**
e. **Ordinance 2020-15: First Reading and Public Hearing. An Ordinance of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida providing for an amendment of Appendix A – Fee Schedule of the Code of Ordinances, implementing a wastewater service fee increase.**

7. Resolutions

a. **Resolution 2020-38: A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, Authorizing and Confirming the Declaration Proclaiming a State of Local Emergency.**

8. Items for Discussion – No items submitted at this time.

9. City Clerk, City Manager, City Attorney and City Commission Reports

10. Adjournment

APPEAL: In accordance with 286.0105, Florida Statute (Notices of meetings and hearings must advise that a record is required to appeal), if a person decides to appeal any decision made by this committee, board, agency, or commission with respect to any matter considered at this meeting or hearing, he or she will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he or she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA): In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and Florida Statutes, if any person with a disability defined by the ADA needs special accommodation to participate in this proceeding, then not later than two business days prior to the proceeding, he or she should contact City Hall at (727) 367-2735.

The public is cordially invited to attend this virtual meeting.
All agenda material is available for review at www.stpetebeach.org.

PINELLAS COUNTY, FL

COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY

Integrated Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment

DRAFT REPORT PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Jacksonville District
August 2020

AGENDA

1. Project History and Scoping
2. Plan Formulation Process
3. Tentatively Selected Plan
4. Sediment Sources
5. Technical Considerations
6. Study Timeline and Next Steps

Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1970:

"The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized to review the operation of projects the construction of which has been completed and which were constructed by the Corps of Engineers in the interest of navigation, flood control, water supply, and related purposes, when found advisable due [to] the significantly changed physical or economic conditions, and to report thereon to Congress with recommendations on the advisability of modifying the structures or their operation, and for improving the quality of the environment in the overall public interest."

*** The non-Federal sponsor is Pinellas County, Florida.**

STUDY SCOPING

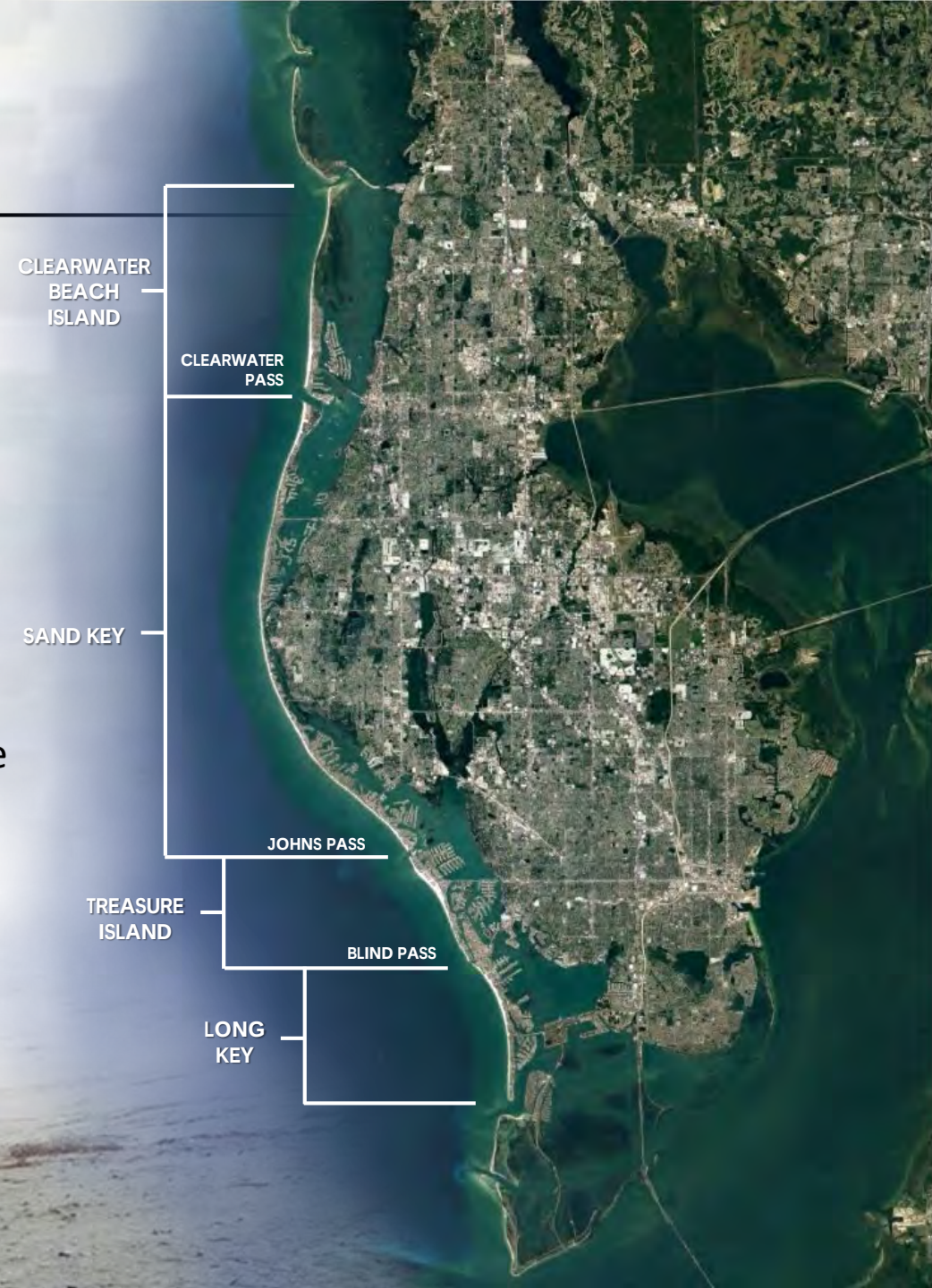
- Evaluate alternatives to manage coastal storm risk in Pinellas County for 50 years
- Develop an alternative that is environmentally acceptable
- Treasure Island and Long Key most urgent need

STUDY AREA PROBLEMS:

1. Storm damages due to erosion, inundation, and waves threaten infrastructure
2. Erosion causes loss of natural habitat
3. Shoreline erosion threatens recreational opportunities

PLANNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Reduce coastal storm damage to structures and infrastructure for the 50-year planning horizon.
2. Maintain environmental quality for human and natural use through the 50-year planning horizon.
3. Maintain existing recreation (beach and nearshore) for economic benefit over the 50-year planning horizon.

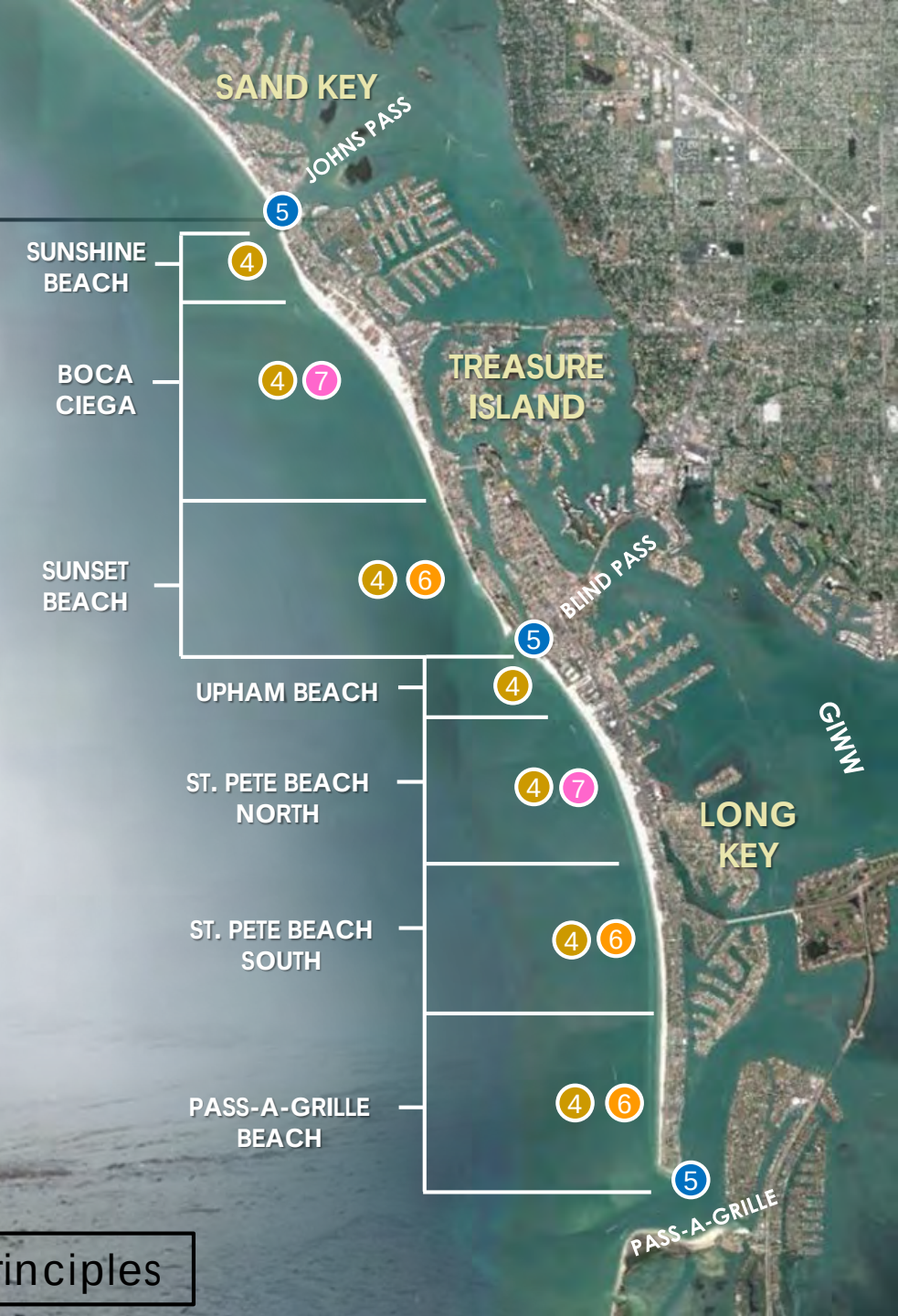


PLANNING PROCESS

Measures were scaled and combined to form alternatives.

MANAGEMENT MEASURES

1. NS-1: No Action (area-wide)
5. ~~NS-5: Relocation/Elevation of Structures (area-wide, as appropriate)~~
7. ~~NS-7: Buyout/Land Acquisition (area-wide, as appropriate)~~
8. NS-8: Public Awareness and Communication (area-wide)
4. S-4: Beach Nourishment
5. ~~S-5: Jetty Improvements~~
6. ~~S-6: Groins~~
7. ~~S-7: Seawalls/Floodwalls~~

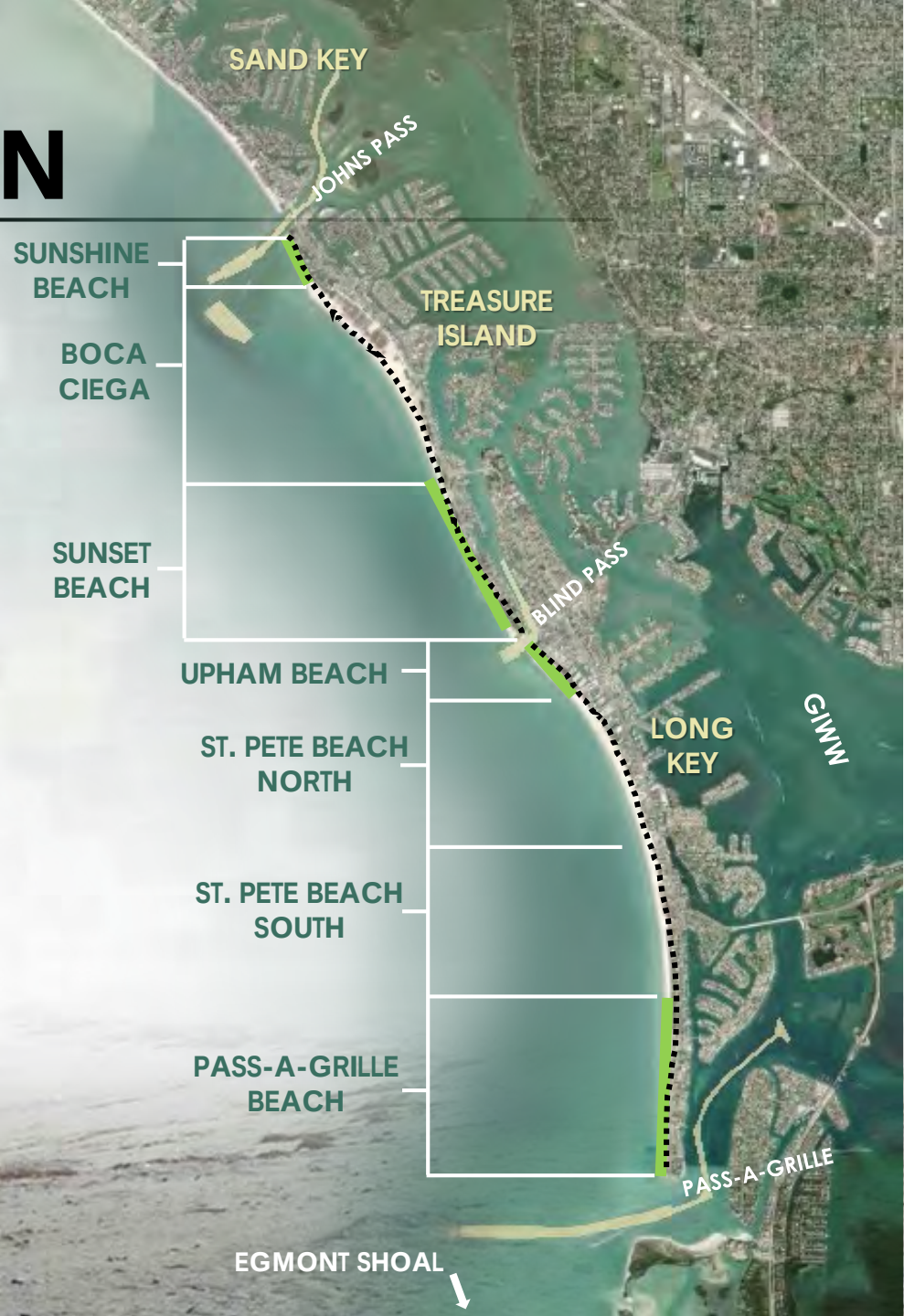


Formulated using the 4 P&G Accounts as guiding principles

TENTATIVELY SELECTED PLAN

The Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) is for periodic beach nourishment, including dune and berm features, at the north and/or south ends of Treasure Island (R-126 to R-129 and R-136 to R-143) and Long Key (R-144 to R-147 and R-160 to R-166). The maximum dimensions include:

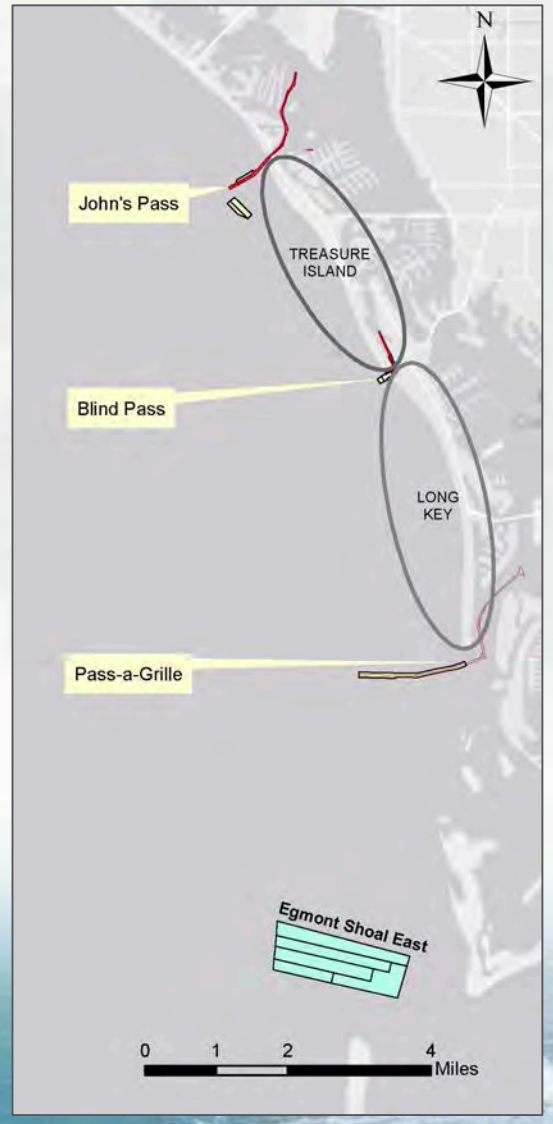
- A berm extension of up to 100 ft. seaward from the dune toe at an elevation that mimics the natural berm (4.6 ft. NAVD88); and
- A dune with a height of up to +10 ft. NAVD88 and a width that could extend the entire equilibrated beach profile up to 20 ft. seaward.



LEGEND

- Beach Nourishment (including Dunes and Vegetation)
- Periodic Nourishment as Needed
- Sediment Sources

SAND SOURCES



AVAILABLE SAND VOLUMES

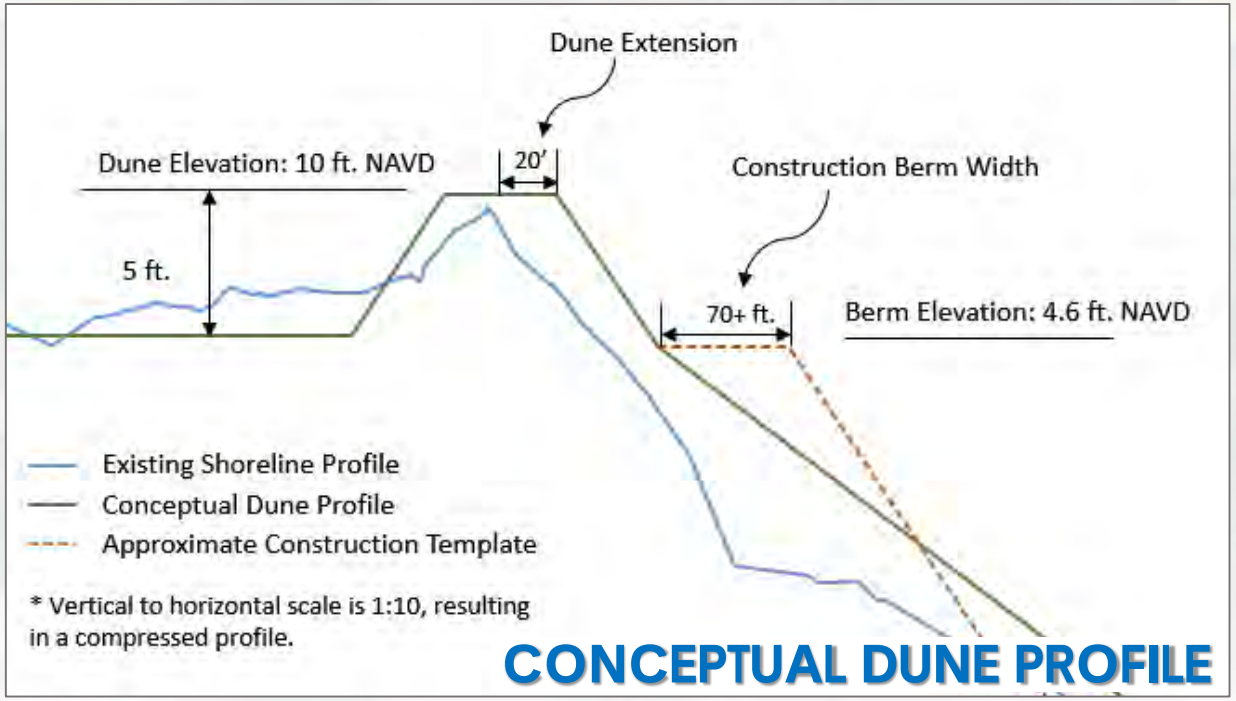
Sand Source	50-year Volume (cuyd)
Passes (Johns Pass, Blind Pass, Pass-a-Grille)	5,730,000
Egmont Shoal East	up to 15 Million
Pass-a-Grille Ebb Shoal Complex (Potential)	2,500,000

COMPATIBILITY

Composite	Mean (mm)	Silt (%)	Shell (%)	Munsell Color
TI/LK Beaches	0.28	1.04	24.30	2.5Y 8/1
Passes	0.26	1.18	19.99	2.5Y 8/1
Egmont Shoal	0.22	2.0	20.7	2.5Y 7/1

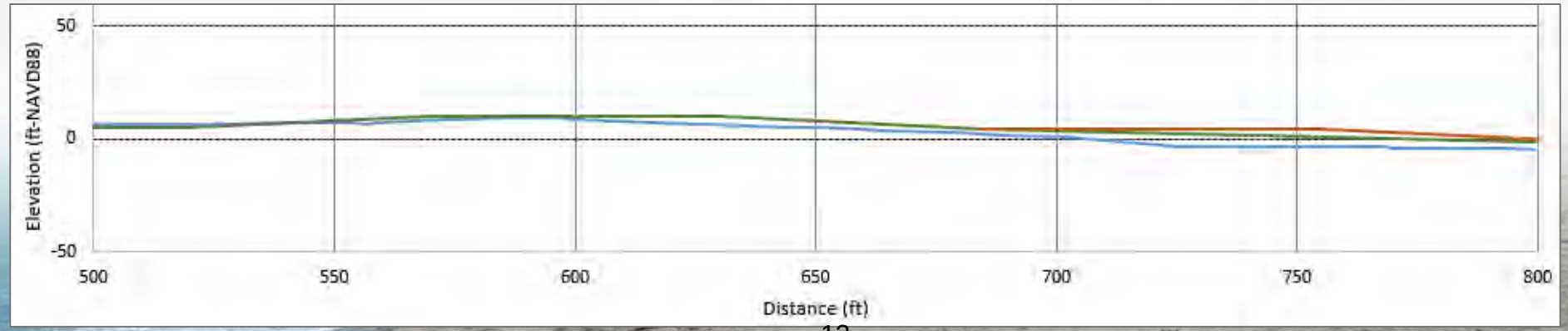
- The material of the existing beaches and the sand sources are very **similar and compatible**.
- The material is composed of poorly graded fine-grained sand consisting of quartz and shell fragments, and is of light gray color.

ENGINEERING CONSIDERATIONS



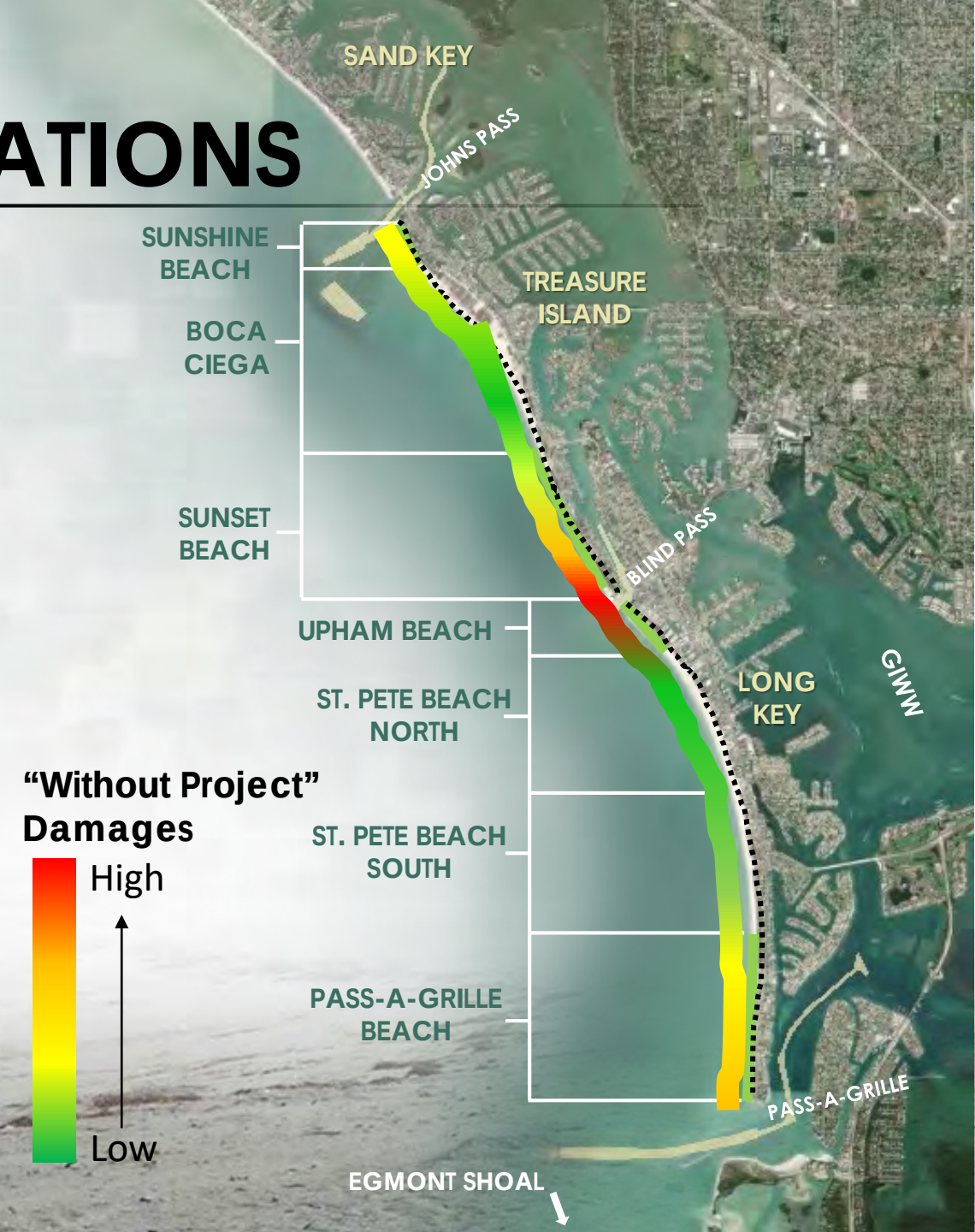
CONCEPTUAL DUNE PROFILE

EXISTING PASS-A-GRILLE DUNE SYSTEM



ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

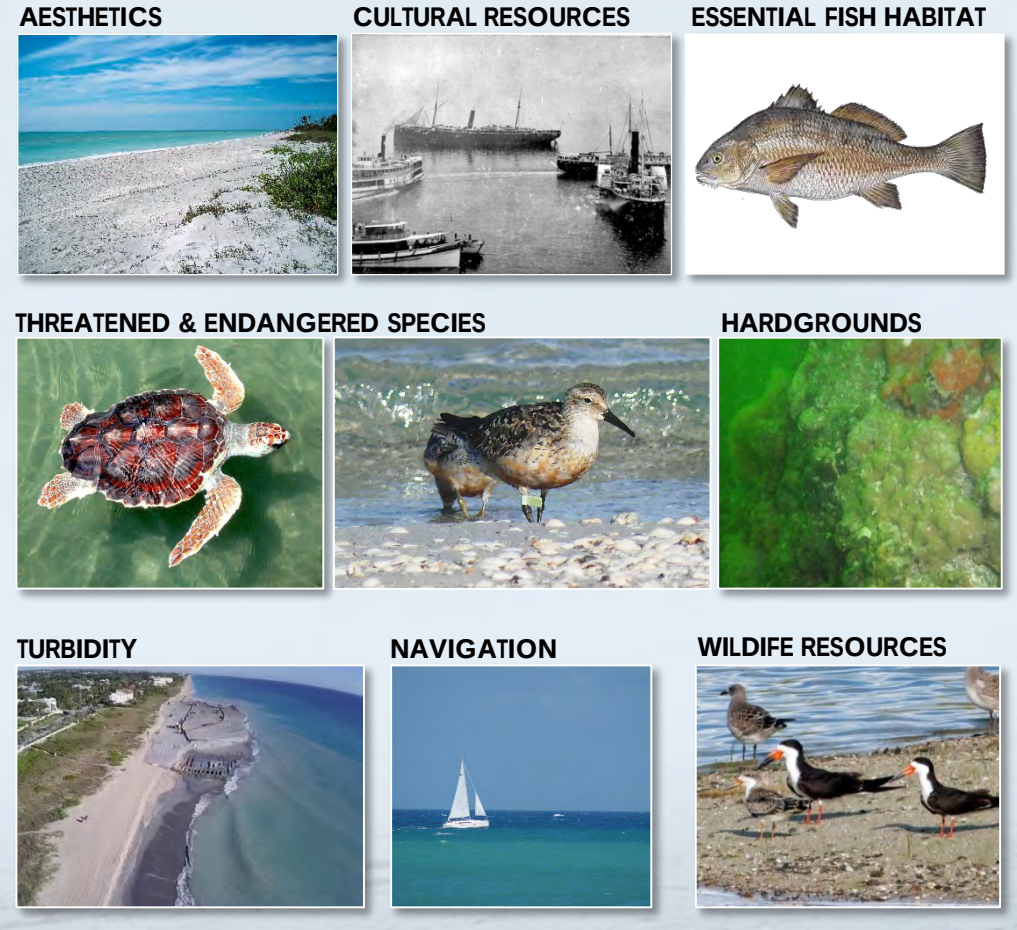
- Benefits represent the reduction in damages from the “Future Without-Project” condition
- Net benefits = Benefits - Costs
- Sunset Beach and Upham Beach: highest net benefits
- Sunshine and Pass-a-Grille Beaches did not contribute as much to net benefits; important for stabilizing unfilled portions of the shorelines
- No construction proposed for the center reaches of the islands (Boca Ciega, St. Pete Beach North, and St. Pete Beach South) – these reaches benefit from fill placed to the north



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

ISSUES CONSIDERED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT:

- Aesthetics
- Air Quality
- Archaeological/ Cultural Resources
- Essential Fish Habitat
- Contaminants
- Navigation
- Noise
- Noise
- Recreation
- Benthic Resources
- Socioeconomics
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Turbidity
- Wildlife Resources



STUDY SCHEDULE/PROGRESS

ESTIMATED STUDY SCHEDULE

* Contingent on authorization and appropriations

How Can You Help?

- EMAIL your official comments on the draft integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment by **September 4, 2020** to:

PinellasCountyStudyComments@usace.army.mil

- Review the Draft NEPA document at the USACE, Jacksonville District website.
- Provide any questions in the Chat Box for informal response.

VIRTUAL OFFICE HOURS

Feel free to drop in any time during our "virtual" office hours to chat with team members and ask your questions!

August 20 from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m.

August 26 from 11:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

*** Please refer to the project website for the access information to attend the office hours:**

www.saj.usace.army.mil/PinellasCSRMStudy

CITY COMMISSION SPECIAL MEETING - VIRTUAL

MINUTES

August 4 , 2020

6:00 P.M.

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Johnson called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PRESENT:

Al Johnson, Mayor
Doug Izzo, Vice Mayor
Chris Graus, Commissioner
Ward Friszolowski, Commissioner
Melinda Pletcher, Commissioner

ALSO PRESENT:

Vince Tenaglia, Assistant City Manager
Andrew Dickman, City Attorney
Ginny Bodkin, Acting City Clerk

1. Changes to the Agenda

City Attorney Andrew Dickman asked to add a discussion item on Blocks M&N at the end of the meeting.

2. Audience Comments

Mark Grill of 6454 2nd Palm Point spoke regarding the swim buoys and Egan Park boat ramp projects.

Mayor Johnson and Assistant City Manager Vince Tenaglia responded.

3. Action Items

a. Request approval of the unit rate Services Agreement with Rostan Solutions, LLC for Disaster Debris Monitoring & Management Services associated with federally declared disaster events.

Mr. Tenaglia explained that due to recent storm activity, the beginning of hurricane season and FEMA protections, this contract, which is ancillary to the disaster debris collection contract approved last week, should be expedited.

Commissioner Friszolowski moved to approve Item 3(a), the unit rate Services Agreement with Rostan Solutions, LLC for Disaster Debris Monitoring & Management Services associated with federally declared disaster events. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Graus and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

b. Request approval of the City Clerk employment contract.

The City Attorney and Mayor met with Amber LaRowe to work out the details of the contract, per the Commission's request.

Commissioner Friszolowski moved to approve Item 3(b), employment contract of the City Clerk. The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Izzo and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

Ms. LaRowe was present on the call and welcomed by the Commission.

4. Resolutions

a. Resolution 2020-33: A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, Authorizing and Confirming the Declaration Proclaiming a State of Local Emergency.

Commissioner Graus moved to approve Item 4(a) Resolution 2020-33, a resolution of the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, authorizing and confirming the Declaration proclaiming a State of Local Emergency in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community and property, both public and private, from the hazards of the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The motion was seconded by Commissioner Graus and unanimously approved by a roll call vote. The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Izzo and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

5. Items for Discussion (added in Changes to Agenda)

Mr. Dickman requested approval from the Commission for a workshop or community meeting (likely Zoom) for the Don CeSar Place subdivision in October, regarding Blocks M&N. Commission discussion followed. Mr. Dickman will draft a letter for Commission approval that would serve as direct mail notice of a date and explanation to property owners, regarding a community meeting, as part of due process. A fall date to be finalized at an upcoming Commission meeting.

6. Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the Commission, Mayor Johnson adjourned the meeting at 6:30 p.m.

Attest:

_____ _____
Amber LaRowe, City Clerk Alan Johnson, Mayor

Minutes approved on: _____

CITY COMMISSION MEETING - VIRTUAL

MINUTES

August 11 , 2020

6:00 P.M.

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Johnson called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PRESENT:

Al Johnson, Mayor
Doug Izzo, Vice Mayor
Chris Graus, Commissioner
Ward Friszolowski, Commissioner
Melinda Pletcher, Commissioner

ALSO PRESENT:

Alex Rey, City Manager
Andrew Dickman, City Attorney
Ginny Bodkin, Acting City Clerk
Mike Clarke, Public Works Director
Wesley Wright, Community Development Director

1. Presentations

There were no presentations.

2. Changes to the Agenda

There were no changes to the agenda.

3. Audience Comments

Resident Rob Stambaugh spoke briefly regarding recognition for his parents; on agenda as Item 8.

4. Consent

a. Request approval of minutes from the following City Commission meetings: 7/20/2020, 7/28/2020.

Commissioner Pletcher moved to approve Consent Item 4(a) as presented. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Friszolowski and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

5. Action Items

a. Request approval to utilize the Services Agreement with TLC Diversified, LLC, dated November 20, 2018, in the amount of $266,552.98 for Lift Station 11 Rehabilitation.

The Public Works Department wishes to utilize the existing agreement from 2018 to perform the rehabilitation of Lift Station 11.

Vice Mayor Izzo moved to approve Item 5(a), the utilization of the Services Agreement with TLC Diversified, LLC, dated November 20, 2018, in the amount of $266,552.98 for Lift Station 11 Rehabilitation. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Graus and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

b. Discussion with the City Commission regarding the repair or replacement of the 1st Avenue Fishing Pier.

The four alternatives and costs for repair or replacement of the 1st Avenue Fishing Pier, submitted by Cardno, were included in the packet. Per City Manager Alex Rey, the staff recommendation would be Alternative2 – Concrete Fill. Some permitting will be required with FWC (Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission).

Commissioner Pletcher reported that members of the Historic Preservation Committee have expressed their support of Alternative 2.

Mark Grill, 6454 2nd Palm Point gave public comment on city project priorities and Mr. Rey responded.

Commissioner Pletcher moved to approve Alternative 2 of the 1st Avenue Fishing Pier Alternatives Analysis and authorize Cardno to begin the design process as soon as possible. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Friszolowski and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

6. Ordinances

a. Ordinance 2020-12: First Reading and Public Hearing of an Ordinance of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending the Land Development Code Division 6, Section 6.25, Mobile food establishment, to modify licensing and permitting requirements of mobile food establishments to ensure consistency with Florida Statutes.

The proposed amendment would provide consistency between the city's existing mobile food truck ordinance and Florida Statutes. The Planning Board approved the draft ordinance on July 8, 2020. Discussion followed.

Hearing no audience comments, Mayor Johnson called for a motion and the vote.

Commissioner Graus moved to approve item 6(a) Ordinance 2020-12, on first reading, an Ordinance of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending the Land Development Code as it relates to the licensing and permitting of Mobile Food Establishments; providing for conflicts, severability, construction, publication, and an effective date. Amending Division 6 – Supplemental Regulations, Section 6.25 – Mobile Food Establishments, Division 30 – TC-1 Town Center Core District Section 30.2 – Permitted Uses And Section 30.4 – Allowable Conditional Uses, Division 32 – CC1 Commercial Corridor Blind Pass Road District, Section 32.2 – Permitted Uses And Section 32.4 Allowable Conditional Uses, Division 33 – CC2 Commercial Corridor Gulf Blvd District, Section 33.2 – Permitted Uses and Section 33.4 Conditional Uses, Division 37 – TC-2 Town Center Corey Circle and Coquina West Districts, Section 37.2 – Permitted Uses and Section 37.5 Allowable Conditional Uses. The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Izzo and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

b. Ordinance 2020-11: Final Reading and Public Hearing of an Ordinance of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending Division 18 – R/OS Recreation/Open Space District regarding the use of the 80th Avenue Street-End from Boca Ciega Drive to the Intercoastal Waterway.

This is a companion item to 7(a), Resolution 2020-35. The ordinance was found consistent with the Comprehensive Plan on July 8th by the Planning Board and the first reading came before the Commission on July 14, 2020. This is a request from the abutting property owners.

Andrew Dickman, City Attorney explained that this rezoning requires the conveyance of a quit claim deed and a covenant on use.

Commissioner Pletcher moved to approve Item 6(b), Ordinance 2020-11, upon final reading, an ordinance of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending the Land Development Code to provide for the designation of the Street-End described as "80th Avenue East from Boca Ciega Drive to the Intracoastal Waterway" from the designation of ROS/SE-2 to the designation of ROS/SE-3; providing for conflicts, severability, construction, publication, and an effective date. The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Izzo and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

7. Resolutions

a. Resolution 2020-35: approving a quit-claim deed and restrictions for the properties located at 7981 and 8001 Boca Ciega Drive regarding the use of the 80th Avenue Street-End from Boca Ciega Drive to the Intracoastal Waterway.

Commissioner Graus moved to approve Item 7(a), Resolution 2020-35, a resolution of the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, approving quit-claim deed and deed restrictions from Philip Smithies, owner of Lot 1, Block 1, Fourth Bayside Addition Block 2 Partial Replat, as recorded in Plat Book 92, Page 14, Public Records of Pinellas County Florida, and Jane W Helinger, Trustee of the Helinger Revocable Trust, U/T/D October 14, 1996, owner of Lot 1, Block 3, Bayside Fourth Addition to St. Petersburg Beach, as recorded in Plat Book 31, Page 7, Public Records of Pinellas County Florida, and providing for an effective date. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Pletcher and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

b. Resolution 2020-34: A Resolution of the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, Authorizing and Confirming the Declaration Proclaiming a State of Local Emergency.

Mr. Dickman explained the process of the Declaration of Local State of Emergency in local codes and the State of Florida requirements on renewal.

Discussion followed on advocacy efforts for local bars during pandemic restrictions.

Commissioner Friszolowski moved to approve Item 7(b), Resolution 2020-34, a resolution of the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, authorizing and confirming the Declaration proclaiming a State of Local Emergency in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community and property, both public and private, from the hazards of the Novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The motion was seconded by Vice Mayor Izzo and unanimously approved by a roll call vote.

8. Items for Discussion

a. Recognition of Ted & Althea Stambaugh

Mayor Johnson invited Rob Stambaugh, 4110 Belle Vista Drive, to speak about his father, Ted, the first Police Commissioner of St. Pete Beach, and his mother Althea's many contributions to the City of St. Pete Beach. He spoke about the original Corey Causeway Bridge and his father's success in Tallahassee in securing that rebuild and the addition of the Bayway Bridge. Mr. Stambaugh requested that his parents might be recognized by renaming the Corey Causeway in their honor.

The Commission discussed next steps in the process. Mr. Rey indicated that a resolution from the City in support of a bill designating the name change would be necessary prior

to filing that with the legislature for their approval. Historical data on the Gary Littrell Bridge will be researched.

9. City Clerk, City Manager, City Attorney and City Commission Reports

Acting City Clerk Bodkin reported that the new Clerk will start on Monday.

City Manager Rey reported that FEMA Funds for Hurricane Irma will be more than expected and some of those funds may be used to augment furniture and shelving. He gave an update on the landscaping, parking, and timeline at the library.

City Attorney Dickman furthered discussion regarding Blocks M & N of the Don CeSar Place subdivision. He will draft an informational letter with Mr. Rey for the affected residents and bring it with potential dates in October for a community meeting back to the next Commission meeting. Commissioner Friszolowski suggested identifying a point of contact within that association.

Commissioner Graus did not submit a report.

Vice Mayor Izzo did not submit a report.

Commissioner Friszolowski did not submit a report.

Commissioner Pletcher spoke about a letter from a resident and requests to remove the flashing stop sign at 21st Avenue and Pass a Grille Way.

The Mayor spoke about complaints regarding McNasty's, an October 14th ethics training being offered by the Florida League of Cities, and Mr. Rey's birthday.

10. Adjournment

There being no further business to come before the Commission, the Mayor adjourned the meeting at 7:40 p.m.

Attest:

_____ _____

Amber LaRowe, City Clerk Alan Johnson, Mayor

Minutes approved on: _____

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered: Request to approve and execute a Facility Use Agreement with St. Petersburg College (SPC) for use of their facility for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations.

Date: August 25, 2020

Prepared By: James Kilpatrick, Fire Chief

Through: Alex Rey, City Manager

Summary of Issue: The City of St. Pete Beach in conjunction with the City of South Pasadena, and the City of Treasure Island currently utilize the Life Enrichment Center of the Pasadena Community Church for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) functions when the City is evacuated due to hurricanes or like events. In the event that the Pasadena Community Church location is evacuated we will move operations to the St. Petersburg College Seminole Campus.

Funding: N/A

Requested Motion: "I move to approve and execute a Facility Use Agreement with St. Petersburg College (SPC) for use of their facility for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) operations."

Attachments: SPC Facility Use Agreement

Reviewed by City Manager: AR _____

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

THIS INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 2020, by and between the **CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH**, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, whose address is 155 Corey Avenue, St. Pete Beach, Florida, 33706, hereinafter referred to as "City", and the **BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE ST. PETERSBURG COLLEGE, FLORIDA**, a political subdivision of the State of Florida, whose address is P. O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733, hereinafter referred to as "SPC." The City and SPC shall jointly be referred to as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, The City is a "local emergency management agency," pursuant to Chapter 252, Florida Statutes, and therefore has the responsibility for Emergency Management for the City;

WHEREAS, the St. Petersburg College Seminole Campus's University Partnership facility, located at 9200 113th Street, Seminole, Florida, 33772, hereinafter referred to as the "Facility", is located in a non-evacuation flood zone;

WHEREAS, in furtherance of the City's Emergency Management Plan, the City and SPC desire to cooperate in the interest of public safety by providing facilities to assist with command operations before, during and following a disaster;

WHEREAS, this Agreement is made and entered between the Parties pursuant to Section 163.01, Florida Statutes, the "Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969"; and

WHEREAS, the Parties have agreed to establish criteria for such occupancy and use.

NOW THEREFORE**,** in consideration of One Dollar ($1.00) and other good and valuable consideration the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, and the promises and covenants contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

Section 1. Recitals. The above recitals are true and correct and incorporated into this Agreement.

Section 2. Purpose and Term. The purpose of this Agreement is to provide the City with use of SPC's space at the Facility for the City to operate an emergency command center in the event of current or imminent disaster.

The term of this Agreement shall be one (1) year from the date of full execution of this Agreement. This Agreement will be auto renewed every year for an additional one (1) year term, unless terminated by either party with thirty (30) days' notice. Additionally, in the event the Facility must undergo certain repairs, improvements, or modification, SPC shall give at least sixty (60) days notice to the City, whenever possible, stating the scope of such repairs, improvements or modifications and the estimated time frame for starting and completing such work. Further, should such work be necessary, the Parties shall work in good faith to modify the use of the Facility as necessary.

Section 3. Definition of Disaster. A disaster shall be defined as an occurrence, such as a hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, earthquake, or other natural occurrence that is life threatening.

Section 4. Duties of the City. The City agrees to:

A. Maintain regular communication with SPC regarding the need, or expected need to use Facility. When such need becomes apparent, City shall promptly notify SPC and request use of Facility. City shall provide as much advance notice as reasonably possible under the disaster circumstances. Additionally, City acknowledges that it may only begin using Facility after it has been given express permission by SPC. Such permission may be given by SPC contingent upon the College declaring a shutdown of the Seminole Campus.

B. Cooperate with designated SPC personnel at the Facility regarding specific space(s) to be used and manner in which said space shall be used.

C. Restore and or make repairs to property, buildings, and facilities as may be caused by or incidental to the use of Facility as a disaster operation command center, and clean the Facility to a pre-command center condition, for use as a college campus facility.

D. Maintain insurance for use of the Facility, naming SPC as additional insured under the policy. Such policy must maintain a minimum limit of $1,000,000.00 per occurrence combined single limit and aggregate of $2,000,000.00.

E. Use designated space within the building only for emergency operations. City agrees that only employees of the City are to be permitted into the building. The building is not to be

used as a shelter for members of the public, employees are not to bring family or friends with them or permit them entry, and no pets are permitted.

Section 5. Duties of SPC.

A. Upon receiving notice of and request to use Facility from the City, SPC shall promptly begin coordinating with City for use of Facility. SPC shall also give prompt notice to City when actual use of Facility may begin.

B. SPC does not commit to having any personnel on campus during use of the Facility as an emergency command center and City acknowledges that it likely will not have access to or use of maintenance, custodial, security, or administrative staff during use of Facility as an emergency command center. Additionally, SPC does not have backup generators or air conditioning systems and City acknowledges that if such systems fail during a disaster, it is likely no SPC personnel will be available to make repairs. SPC does not consent to City attempting to make such repairs.

C. SPC shall place one master key in a KnoxBox outside of the building for use by the City. If ,based on supporting evidence, SPC determines the City is solely responsible for losing the key, the City agrees to pay a fee (estimated at $10,000.00) to recore all doors of the building.

D. SPC will lock and secure any and all doors, gates and points of entry from access that will not be available, subject to the provisions of Fire Codes. Additionally, SPC shall secure any outdoor items, such as tables, bleachers, trash receptacles, umbrellas, etc., to prevent such items from becoming airborne or causing injury or harm.

Section 6. Planning and Notices. Cooperative arrangements for planning, exchange of information and notifications regarding preparedness and disaster operations shall be developed and maintained by the respective Parties' Departments of Emergency Management.

Any notices required to be provided under the provisions of this Agreement shall be sent by Certified Mail, return receipt requested, to the following Parties:

City of St. Pete Beach

City Manager
City of St. Pete Beach
155 Corey Avenue
St. Pete Beach, FL 33706

St. Petersburg College – Allstate Center

Dept. of Emergency Management
Bill Grey, Emergency Mgmt. Coordinator
PO Box 13489
St. Petersburg, FL 33733

With a copy to the following:

Fire Chief
City of St. Pete Beach
155 Corey Avenue
St. Pete Beach, FL 33706

Section 7. Miscellaneous.

A. This Agreement may not be assigned or transferred in any manner by the City without the written consent of SPC.
B. Any previously existing oral or written agreements between the Parties regarding use of SPC property as emergency command center(s) are hereby deemed null and void and of no further force and effect whatsoever. This Agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties hereto and may only be amended in writing, signed by both Parties.
C. This Agreement shall be construed under the laws of the State of Florida.

Section 8. Indemnification Provision. The City and SPC agree to be responsible for their own acts of negligence or their respective agents' acts of negligence when acting within the scope of their employment, and agree to be liable for damages resulting from said negligence, subject to the statutorily established monetary limits, as found in Florida Statutes. Further, nothing herein shall be construed to waive or modify the provisions of Section 768.28, Florida Statutes, or the doctrine of sovereign immunity.

Section 9. Counterparts. This Agreement may be executed by the Parties in counterpart originals with the same force and effect as if fully and simultaneously executed as a single original document. The Effective Date of this Agreement shall be the date this Agreement has been executed by all Parties.

Section 10. Entire Agreement. The Agreement as hereinabove set forth, including all exhibits and riders, if any, incorporates all covenants, promises, agreements, conditions and understandings between the Parties, and no covenant, promise, agreement, condition or understanding, either written or oral, not specifically set forth herein shall be effective to alter the performance or the rights of the Parties as hereinbefore stated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have hereunto executed this Interlocal Agreement the day and year first above written.

WITNESS:

_____

Print Name: _____

_____

Print Name: _____

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
ST. PETERSBURG COLLEGE:

BY: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH

_____ BY: _____

Print Name: _____

_____

Print Name: _____

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered: Interlocal Agreement with the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement services from October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 in the amount of $2,507,868.

Date: August 25, 2020

Prepared By: Vincent Tenaglia, Assistant City Manager

Through: Alex Rey, City Manager

Summary of Issue: Staff is requesting authorization to accept the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office proposal for fiscal year (FY) 2021 law enforcement services. The proposal reflects a 2.72% annual increase and is consistent with the FY 2021 proposed budget.

Funding: The FY 2021 proposed budget includes $2,507,868 for this agreement.

Requested Motion: "I move to authorize the City Manager to execute the interlocal agreement with the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office for law enforcement services from October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021 in the amount of $2,507,868."

Attachment: Interlocal Agreement

Reviewed by the City Manager: AR

INTERLOCAL AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into by and between the CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA, a municipal corporation of the State of Florida, hereinafter referred to as "CITY"; and BOB GUALTIERI, as Sheriff, Pinellas County, Florida, hereinafter referred to as "SHERIFF". The CITY and SHERIFF collectively shall be referred to as the "parties".

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the PARTIES enter into this AGREEMENT pursuant to the provisions of Sections 163.01, et seq., the Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969; and

WHEREAS, the CITY is a municipality within the boundaries of Pinellas County, Florida, and wishes to provide municipal law enforcement services for that area of land within its municipal boundaries; and

WHEREAS, the CITY is desirous of providing a high level of competent law enforcement service in conjunction and in harmony with its fiscal policies of sound, economical management; and

WHEREAS, the CITY has requested that the SHERIFF furnish law enforcement protection to its inhabitants and citizens; and

WHEREAS, the CITY desires that the SHERIFF furnish law enforcement protection on a full-time basis and duly perform any and all necessary and appropriate functions, actions, and responsibilities of a law enforcement force for the CITY; and

WHEREAS, the SHERIFF has indicated his desire and willingness to accept and fulfill the responsibilities hereinbefore mentioned; and

WHEREAS, the CITY desires to retain its ability to determine whether law enforcement services shall be provided by a City police department, by contract with another law enforcement agency or otherwise; and

WHEREAS, the SHERIFF is an independent constitutional officer of the State of Florida; and

WHEREAS, it is further the desire of the CITY that the full, complete and entire responsibility for law enforcement within the CITY be transferred to and be performed by the SHERIFF;

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises contained herein and given by each party to the other, the parties do hereby covenant and agree as follows:

1. That the recitations set forth above are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

2. PURPOSE: The purpose of this Agreement is to provide the citizens of the CITY with high quality law enforcement services by the Sheriff's Office. The parties agree that the CITY'S determination to provide law enforcement services by transfer of its law enforcement function to the SHERIFF is an exercise of the legislative planning function of the CITY and that at no time will the CITY exercise any specific operational control over the activities of any of the employees of the SHERIFF or shall it perform or undertake any acts that are over and above a planning level function with regard to the administration of the Agreement.

3. POWER OF THE CITY TO DIRECT SERVICES: The SHERIFF shall confer with the Mayor and the City Commission and/or City Manager regarding law enforcement problems within the CITY and shall accept from the City Commission general policy direction on how law enforcement services are delivered and to what portion of the municipality a particular type or level of service shall be delivered to counteract law enforcement problems within the CITY. The SHERIFF shall comply with the request of the CITY regarding such matters unless such decisions will represent a danger to the deputies providing such service or to other members of the Sheriff's Office, will be violative of the law, good law enforcement practices, the rules and regulations of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office, or detrimental to the citizens of the CITY or the County. In the event that such concern arises, the SHERIFF will meet and confer with the City Manager, Mayor and the City Commission, as is appropriate, on policy matters regarding the delivery of services and attempt to resolve any dispute or misunderstanding between them.

4. NO PLEDGE OF AD VALOREM TAXES: The parties agree that this Agreement does not constitute a general indebtedness of the CITY within the meaning of any constitutional, statutory, or charter provision or limitation and it is expressly agreed by the parties that the SHERIFF does not have the right to require or compel the exercise of ad valorem taxing power of the CITY or taxation of any real or personal property therein for the payment of any monetary obligations due under the terms of this Agreement, and it is further agreed between the parties that this Agreement and any funds called for to be paid hereunder shall not constitute a lien upon any real or personal property of the CITY, or any part thereof, and that the obligation for monetary payments called for to be made hereunder shall be deemed to exist for less than a year at any point in time and shall be entirely subject to the legislative budgetary discretion of the CITY.

It is expressly acknowledged and agreed that all services provided by the SHERIFF under the terms of this Agreement are completely paid for by the consideration paid by the CITY under the terms of this Agreement and are completely separate and in addition to any and all ad valorem taxes or any other revenues paid by or received on behalf of the citizens of the CITY to Pinellas County. In light thereof, the SHERIFF shall continue to have the obligation to provide normal services to the same degree that such services are provided to the rest of Pinellas County and the CITY is not to be charged extra for these normal services.

5. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR: The SHERIFF, for the purposes of this Agreement, is and shall remain an independent contractor, provided, however, such independent contractor status shall not diminish the power and authority vested in the SHERIFF and his sworn deputies.

6. SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY: The parties hereto agree that nothing contained herein shall in any way waive the sovereign immunity that both parties enjoy presently under the Constitution and statutes of the State of Florida and particularly with respect to Chapter 768, Florida Statutes.

7. INDEMNIFICATION OF THE CITY: The SHERIFF will defend and pay any litigation or judgment against the CITY, its agents or employees, arising out of the acts or omissions of the SHERIFF, his deputy sheriffs, or other members of the Sheriff's Office performing services under this Agreement. Lawsuits and claims that may be filed from time to time hereunder shall be handled by the SHERIFF in accordance with normal procedures. The SHERIFF shall defend such lawsuits or claims and pay judgments or settlements in accordance with law.

Nothing contained herein shall be construed to limit or modify the provisions of Florida Statute 768.28 as it applies to the CITY and the SHERIFF. Nothing herein shall abrogate or expand the sovereign immunity enjoyed by the SHERIFF and the CITY pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 768, Florida Statutes, nor shall any third party receive any benefit whatsoever from the indemnification provided herein.

8. TRANSITION/LIABILITY: The CITY is responsible for all liability, including but not limited to liability in both tort and workers' compensation, which arose out of acts or omissions of its employees which occurred prior to the January 6, 2013, transfer of the law enforcement function to the SHERIFF effective at 7:00 a.m. This includes pending lawsuits, administrative proceedings, and claims, as well as those filed after the transfer of the law enforcement function to the SHERIFF, provided that such lawsuits, claims, or administrative proceedings arose out of such acts or omissions which occurred prior to such transfer of the law enforcement function to the SHERIFF.

9. SERVICE LEVEL: The SHERIFF hereby agrees to provide all necessary and appropriate law enforcement services in and for the CITY by providing personnel as more particularly described in Attachment 1, attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference. The services to be provided by the Sheriff under the terms of this Agreement include but are not limited to routine patrol, marine patrol on the intracoastal and beach waterways, and periodic beach patrol. This service also includes two (2) deputy positions titled as Community Policing Deputy to provide community-oriented policing, with one of these deputies focusing in particular upon beach and neighborhood patrol. The above said services will be provided as directed by the Patrol Bureau Commander or his designee in

conjunction and after consultation with the City Manager. Additional deputies can be added at any time by mutual agreement, and the City may choose to utilize secondary employment deputies to supplement the personnel provided in Attachment I as special circumstances or situations might temporarily warrant. Said use of secondary employment deputies shall be in accordance with Sheriff's Office policy and procedures, with the prevailing secondary employment rates.

In addition to the law enforcement services detailed above, the SHERIFF also agrees to provide two school crossing guards. The hours of service of the school crossing guards shall be determined by the SHERIFF based on the hours of operation of the school served.

10. PROVISION OF SERVICE: The SHERIFF shall provide each deputy who serves in the CITY pursuant to this Agreement with a patrol automobile and all other necessary or appropriate equipment, as determined by the SHERIFF.

11. OFFICE SPACE: The CITY, at no cost to the SHERIFF, will provide the SHERIFF office space in the CITY, the location and size of which is to be mutually agreed upon, for the purpose of allowing deputy sheriffs, particularly the detective assigned to the CITY, to carry out his or her law enforcement responsibilities, including meeting with citizens.

12. PERSONNEL: The SHERIFF shall be responsible for the appointment, training, assignment, discipline and dismissal of all of his law enforcement personnel performing services under this Agreement. The parties shall mutually cooperate to carry out the terms and conditions of this Agreement. Should the CITY or its designee believe that any deputy assigned to the CITY pursuant to the terms of this Agreement is failing to perform in a satisfactory manner, the CITY or its designee shall notify the Commander of the Patrol Operations Bureau of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office. The parties shall work together to reach a mutually satisfactory resolution of the matter. However, it is understood that under this Agreement, the SHERIFF shall retain sole authority to transfer, counsel, or discipline any deputy or other member of the Pinellas County Sheriff's Office.

13. PERSONNEL TRANSITION: Pursuant to Section 121.081(1), Florida Statutes, each former CITY employee who became employed by the SHERIFF pursuant to the Agreement dated November 13, 2012, had the choice to remain in the appropriate CITY-sponsored retirement plan or become a member of the Florida Retirement System (FRS). All former CITY employees electing to participate in FRS are bound to all statutory and administrative procedures regulating FRS. All former CITY employees electing to remain with the CITY pension plan are subject to the terms of the CITY plan, except that all employer pension contributions shall be made by the SHERIFF on behalf of the employee, not to exceed the total employer contribution as required by FRS. In the event the required employer contribution to the CITY pension plan exceeds the FRS employer contribution, the CITY is responsible for the additional contribution.

14. ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS: The SHERIFF shall discharge his responsibility

under this Agreement by the enforcement of all state laws, county ordinances applicable within the CITY and the ordinances of the CITY. The SHERIFF shall bring appropriate charges for violations of all laws and ordinances. The SHERIFF shall ensure that deputies assigned to the CITY will have a general familiarity with the code of ordinances of the CITY. The CITY will provide adequate copies of its ordinances for this purpose at no cost to the SHERIFF.

15. FINES AND FORFEITURES: All fines and forfeitures rendered in any court as a result of charges made by the SHERIFF shall be distributed according to general law and the rules of the court.

16. RECORDS: The SHERIFF shall maintain Uniform Crime Reporting records regarding crimes committed within the CITY. These records shall include the number and type of crimes committed, the number of arrests made for each type of crime, and any other information as required by law. A computer printout reflecting a summary of overall activity by event type shall be furnished to the CITY each month. Additionally, the SHERIFF shall maintain an electronic dispatch log with respect to calls for assistance. The dispatch log shall reflect the time a call is received, the time a call is dispatched, the deputy's arrival time, the time the assignment is completed and the geographical location of the incident.

17. LIAISON: A close liaison shall be maintained between the CITY and the SHERIFF. The SHERIFF agrees to make available to the CITY a specific member or members of the command staff who shall be available twenty-four (24) hours per day to act as liaison between the CITY and the SHERIFF. The City Manager, Mayor and Commissioners and the SHERIFF, or their designees, shall meet and confer with each other on a regularly scheduled basis to discuss the administration of this Agreement. The SHERIFF or his designee shall, upon request of the City Commission, be present at City Commission meetings for discussion of the provision of law enforcement services within the CITY, for budget preparation purposes, or for any other purpose as the City Commission shall request from time to time. The SHERIFF, or his designee, shall be responsible for submitting appropriate staffing or other information to the City Manager and City Commission as is necessary for it to conduct its legislative business. Any request for the presence of the SHERIFF or his designee, or for the production of any information or staffing, shall be communicated solely through the Mayor and Commissioners or the City Manager.

18. CONTRACT COSTS: The CITY shall pay to the SHERIFF, as payment in full for all of the services herein agreed to be performed by the SHERIFF, the sum of TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED SEVEN THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND NO CENTS ($2,507,868.00). Payment shall be made in twelve monthly installments of TWO HUNDRED EIGHT THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED EIGHTY-NINE DOLLARS AND NO CENTS ($208,989.00). Payment shall be made on the first day of each month beginning on October 1, 2020, and each month thereafter. (See Attachment 1.)

19. NOTICE: Notice as required to be given hereunder shall be given to the following persons:

A. Sheriff, Pinellas County, Florida: Bob Gualtieri, P.O. Drawer 2500, Largo, FL 33779-2500.
B. City of St. Pete Beach: City Manager, 155 Corey Avenue, St. Pete Beach, FL 33706.

20. TERM. This Agreement shall take effect October 1, 2020, and continue in effect thereafter through September 30, 2021, unless hereafter extended upon such terms and conditions as the parties hereto may later agree in writing.

21. TERMINATION. Either party may terminate this Agreement without cause or further liability to the other party, except as to the indemnification provided herein, upon written notice to the other party given not less than ninety (90) days prior to the requested termination date. The required notice is deemed delivered when a copy is delivered to the other party and a receipt therefore signed by the other party.

The parties agree that where the Agreement is not terminated as provided for herein, the terms of this Agreement shall automatically continue for 120 days beyond September 30, 2021, in the event a replacement contract has not yet been completely executed. The CITY shall continue to pay to the SHERIFF on a monthly basis the amount due per this Agreement, until such time as a replacement contract has been approved. The parties further agree that an increase, if any, in the cost of service, shall be retroactively applied for services rendered from October 1, 2021, to the approval and execution of the replacement contract, and shall be paid by the CITY to the SHERIFF immediately for the services already provided.

22. THIRD PARTIES. In no event shall any of the terms of this Agreement confer upon any third person, corporation or entity other than the parties hereto any right or cause of action or damages against the parties to this Agreement arising from the performance of the obligation and responsibilities of the parties herein or for any other reason.

23. NON-ASSIGNABILITY. The SHERIFF shall not assign or delegate the obligations, responsibilities or benefits imposed hereby or contained herein to any third party or in any manner contract for the provision of the services required to be performed herein by a third party without the express written consent of the CITY, which consent must have been agreed to by the CITY at a public meeting, and which consent may be withheld within the sole discretion of the CITY.

24. ENTIRE AGREEMENT. This Agreement reflects the full and complete understanding of the parties and may be modified or amended only by a document in writing executed by the parties hereto and with the same formality of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties to this Agreement have caused the same to be signed by their duly authorized representatives this ____ day of _____ 2020.

ATTEST:

CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA

City Clerk

City Manager

APPROVED AS TO FORM

City Attorney

SHERIFF, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

Bob Gualtieri, Sheriff

Attachment 1

City of St. Pete Beach
Cost of Law Enforcement Services
Worksheet - FY 21

A.	Cost per Deputy				$ 99,592.00							
B.	Deputies by Post											
	Number		Relief Factor		Deputy							
	10	x	1.2	x	$ 99,592.00						$	1,195,104.00
C.	Deputies ~ Special Enforcement (CPD)											
	Number		Relief Factor		Deputy							
	2	x	1	x	$ 99,592.00	Community Policing Dep/Law Enf					$	199,184.00
D.	Sergeants											
	Number		Relief Factor		Sergeant							
	4	x	1.2	x	$ 130,178.00						$	624,854.00
E.	Additional Support Positions											
	Number		Factor		Salary	Position						
	1	x	1	x	$ 99,592.00	Detective				$ 99,592.00		
	1	x	1	x	$ 72,259.00	Public Safety Telecomm				$ 72,259.00		
	2	x	1	x	$ 8,762.00	School Crossing Guard				$ 17,524.00	$	189,375.00
F.	Vehicle Cost											
	Number		# Miles		$ per Mile		Days per Year					
	1	x	360	x	0.8137	x	365	Patrol Deputy		$ 106,920.00		
	1	x	60	x	0.8137	x	365	Sergeant		$ 17,820.00		
	2	x	20	x	0.8137	x	260	Comm Policing Dep/Law Enf		$ 8,462.00		
	1	x	20	x	0.8137	x	260	Detective		$ 4,231.00	$	137,433.00
G.	Supervision											
	Number supv'd		Factor		Cost	Position						
	4	x	4.096%	x	$ 148,908.00	Lieutenant		$ 24,397.00				
	1	/	8.00	x	$ 130,178.00	Det Sergeant		$ 16,272.00				
	1	/	7.00	x	$ 100,068.00	Comm Ctr Supv		$ 14,295.00				
	2	/	12.0	x	$ 20,296.00	SCG Supv		$ 3,383.00		$ 58,347.00		
H.	Equipment											
	Number		Positions		Equip Cost-CD							
	17	/	1,322	x	$ 1,071,969.00					$ 13,785.00		
I.	Allocated Indirect Cost (AIC)											
	Number		Positions		AIC-CD							
	17	/	1,322	x	$ 6,981,942.00					$ 89,783.00		
J.	Supervision, Equipment and AIC subtotal										$	161,915.00
K.	TOTAL									Yearly	$	2,507,865.00
										Rounding	$	3.00
										Contract Amount	**$**	**2,507,868.00**
										12 monthly payments	**$**	**208,989.00**
Increase/decrease from prior year-percentage								*$ 2,507,868.00*	*/*	*$ 2,441,460.00*		*2.72%*
Increase/decrease from prior year-amount											$	66,408.00

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered: Discussion with the City Commission regarding the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) recommendations outlined in the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP) for Coastal Storm Risk Management along Long Key.

Date: August 25, 2020

Prepared By: Mike Clarke, Public Works Director

Through: Alex Rey, City Manager

Summary of Issue: The Pinellas County Beach Erosion Control Project, authorized by Congress in 1966, included erosion control and renourishment for Long Key, also known as the City of St. Pete Beach. Originally constructed in 1980, the original Long Key authorization included a 40-foot wide design berm at an elevation of +6.0 ft-MLLW, at a renourishment interval of 7 years. This authorization is set to expire in 2030.

The attached Study outlines the engineering analysis and data used by the USACE to develop the TSP, which modifies the design beach fill template to a uniform dune at an elevation of +11.1 ft-MLW, a 20 ft extension of the dune system, and an extension of the berm width between 0 ft and 100 ft (depending on location throughout the renourished area).

The USACE TSP is currently available for review and public comment. Comments may be submitted through September 4, 2020.

Requested Motion: N/A

Attachment: USACE Coastal Storm Risk Management Study

Reviewed by the City Manager: AR

US Army Corps
of Engineers ®
Jacksonville District

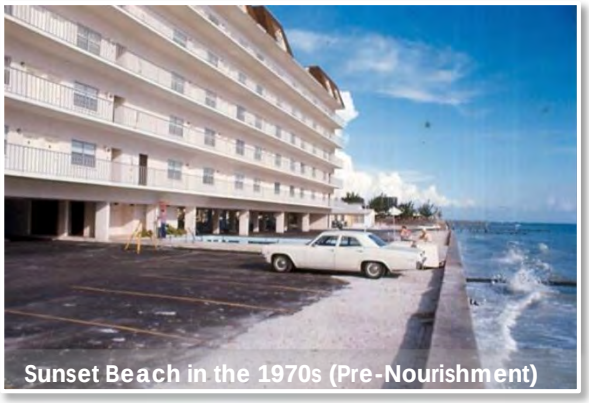
PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA

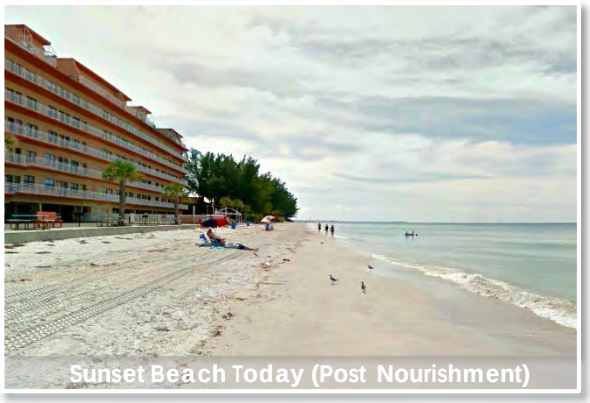
COASTAL STORM RISK MANAGEMENT STUDY

TREASURE ISLAND AND LONG KEY SEGMENTS

Draft Integrated Feasibility Report and Environmental Assessment

APPENDIX A: ENGINEERING


Sunset Beach in the 1970s (Pre-Nourishment)


Sunset Beach Today (Post Nourishment)

August 2020

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1 Background

Infrastructure along the Pinellas County, Florida shoreline is vulnerable to damage from waves, erosion, and inundation caused by coastal storms. This study investigates alternatives that address these vulnerabilities for two previously authorized Pinellas County Federal project segments, Treasure Island and Long Key.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this report is to assess potential solutions to erosion problems and potential storm damage susceptibility along 7.4 miles of Pinellas County, Florida (**Figure A- 1**). The study area consists of two barrier islands: (1) Treasure Island which extends 3.4 miles between FDEP monuments R-126 and R-143, and (2) Long Key which extends 4.0 miles from R-144 to R-166.

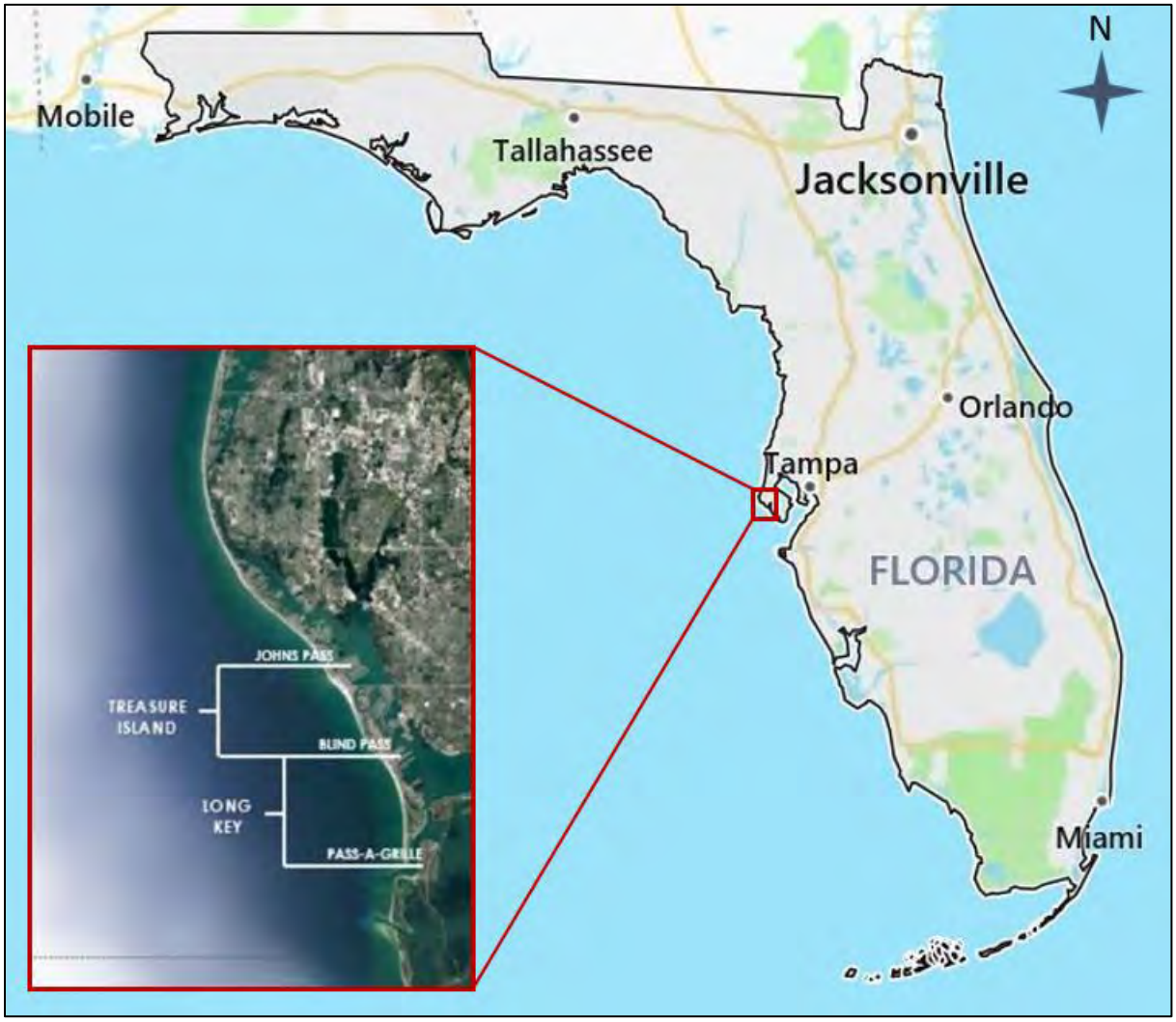


Figure A- 1. Project Site

3 Previous Project History

In 1966, Congress authorized the Pinellas County, Florida Beach Erosion Control Project. This authorization included four project segments: Clearwater Beach Island, Sand Key, Treasure Island, and Long Key. In the current study, Clearwater Beach Island and Sand Key were screened out of the analysis. Clearwater Beach is generally accretional, has never been constructed, and lacks Federal interest. Sand Key still has 15 years of Federal participation remaining under its current authorization, the local sponsor is satisfied to continue with the existing project, and the 14.2 miles of beach would be problematic to study within the current study time and funding constraints. The two remaining segments, Treasure Island and Long Key, are the focus of the analyses described in this appendix.

3.1 History of Treasure Island

The Treasure Island segment was initially constructed in 1969. Current authorization is for a 40 foot design berm at +6.0 ft-MLLW (+4.57 ft-NAVD88) with a renourishment interval of 7 years. The current period of Federal participation is set to expire in 2025. **Figure A- 2** provides a timeline of construction and renourishment events for the Treasure Island Segment. **Figure A- 3** shows graphically the limits of previous placements and provides a table of volumes and sand sources.

3.2 History of Long Key

The Long Key segment was initially constructed in 1980. Current authorization is for a 40 foot design berm at +6.0 ft-MLLW (+4.57 ft-NAVD88) with a renourishment interval of 7 years. The current period of Federal participation is set to expire in 2030. **Figure A- 4** provides a timeline of construction and renourishment events for the Treasure Island Segment. **Figure A- 5** shows graphically the limits of previous placements and provides a table of volumes and sand sources.

4 Natural Forces

4.1 Winds

Local winds are the primary means of generating the small-amplitude, short period waves that are an important mechanism of sand transport along the Florida shoreline. Pinellas County lies between approximately 27.6° and 28.0° degrees latitude, slightly south of the northern boundary of the tropical trade wind zone. Typical prevailing winds are from the east.

Wind data offshore of the project area is available from the USACE Wave Information Study (WIS) Program. WIS hindcast data are generated using the numerical hindcast model WISWAVE (Hubertz, 1992), WAVEWATCH III (Tolman and Chalikov, 1994), and WAM (Komen et al., 1994). WISWAVE is driven by wind fields overlaying a bathymetric grid. Model output includes significant wave height, peak and mean wave period, peak and mean wave direction, wind speed, and wind direction. In the Gulf of Mexico, the WIS hindcast database covers a 35-year period of record extending from 1980 to 2014.

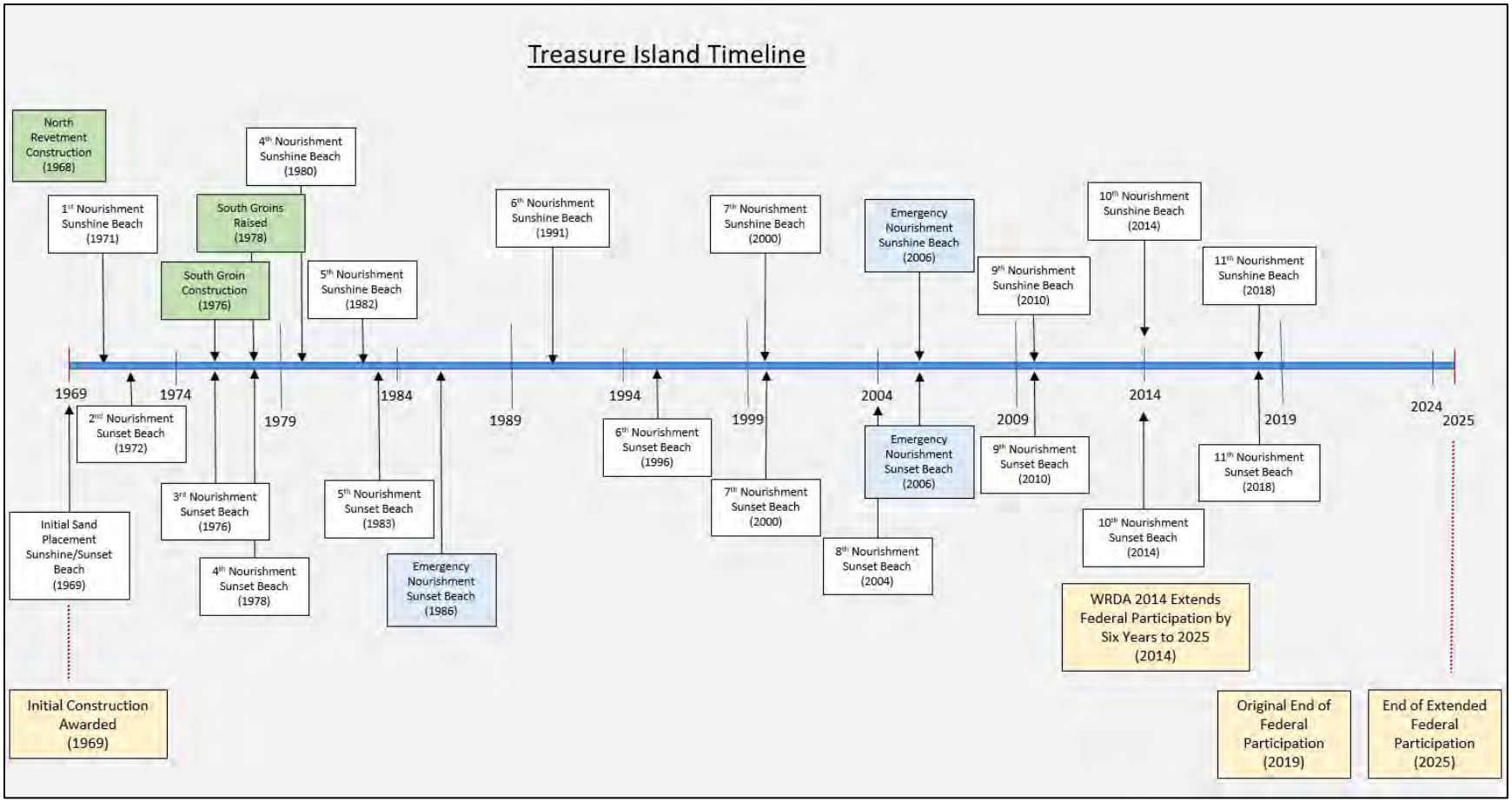
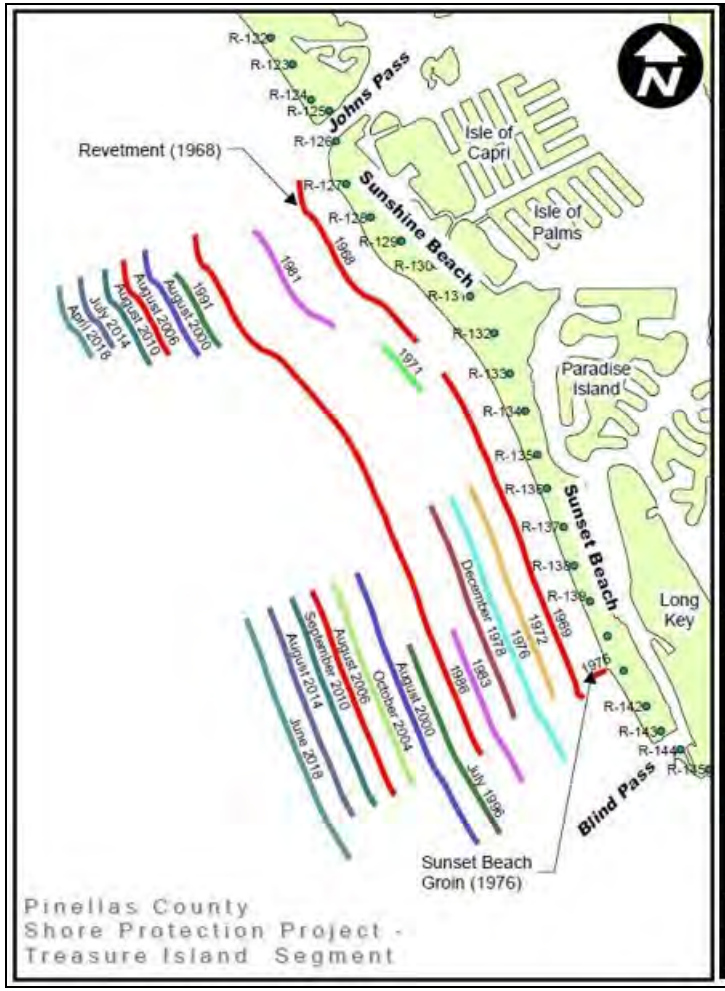


Figure A- 2. Treasure Island History of Federal Participation



Construction Completion Date	Event Type	Location (R-mon)	Volume (CY)	Borrow
1968	Revetment Construction	Sunshine Beach (R126-R131)	n/a	n/a
1969	Initial Restoration	Sunset Beach (R132-R141)	790,000	Blind Pass & Parallel Offshore BA
1971	1st Nourishment	Mid Beach (R131-R132)	75,000	Offshore from R127-R130
1972	2nd Nourishment	Sunset Beach (R141-R142)	155,000	Blind Pass
1976	Groin Construction	Sunset Beach (R141)	n/a	n/a
1976	3rd Nourishment	Sunset Beach (R135-R142)	380,000	Offshore BA
Dec-78	4th Nourishment	Sunset Beach (R135-R142)	32,000	Blind Pass
1981	5th Nourishment	Sunshine Beach (R127-R130)	53,500	John's Pass
1983	5th Nourishment	Sunset Beach (R138-R142)	220,000	Blind Pass
Oct-86	Emergency	Treasure Island (R129-R141)	550,000	Pass-a-Grille shoals
1991	6th Nourishment	Sunshine Beach (R127-R129)	56,000	John's Pass
Jul-96	6th Nourishment	Sunset Beach (R138-R144)	51,300	West Egmont Shoal
Aug-00	7th Nourishment	Sunshine Beach (R126-R129)	40,000	John's and Blind Passes
		Sunset Beach (R136-R144)	348,722	John's and Blind Passes
Sept. 2004	8th Nourishment	Sunset Beach (R136-R141)	225,000	Pass-a-Grille Shoals
Aug-06	Emergency	Sunshine Beach (R126-R128)	77,970	West Egmont Shoal
		Sunset Beach (R136 R141)	106,302	
Oct-10	9th Nourishment	Sunshine Beach (R126-R128)	127,260	John's Pass, Attachment Lobe, Blind Pass
		Sunset Beach (R136 R141)	125,423	
Aug-14	10th Nourishment	Sunshine Beach (R126-R128)	66,892	East Egmont Shoal
		Sunset Beach (R136 R141)	232,407	
Apr-18	11th Nourishment	Sunshine Beach (R126.5-R128)	38,671	John's Pass
Jun-18		Sunset Beach (R136A- R142)	238,981	Johns Pass (R136A -R138.3) East Egmont Shoal (Rem.)

Figure A- 3. Map of Previous Treasure Island Renourishment Events and Tabulated Volumes

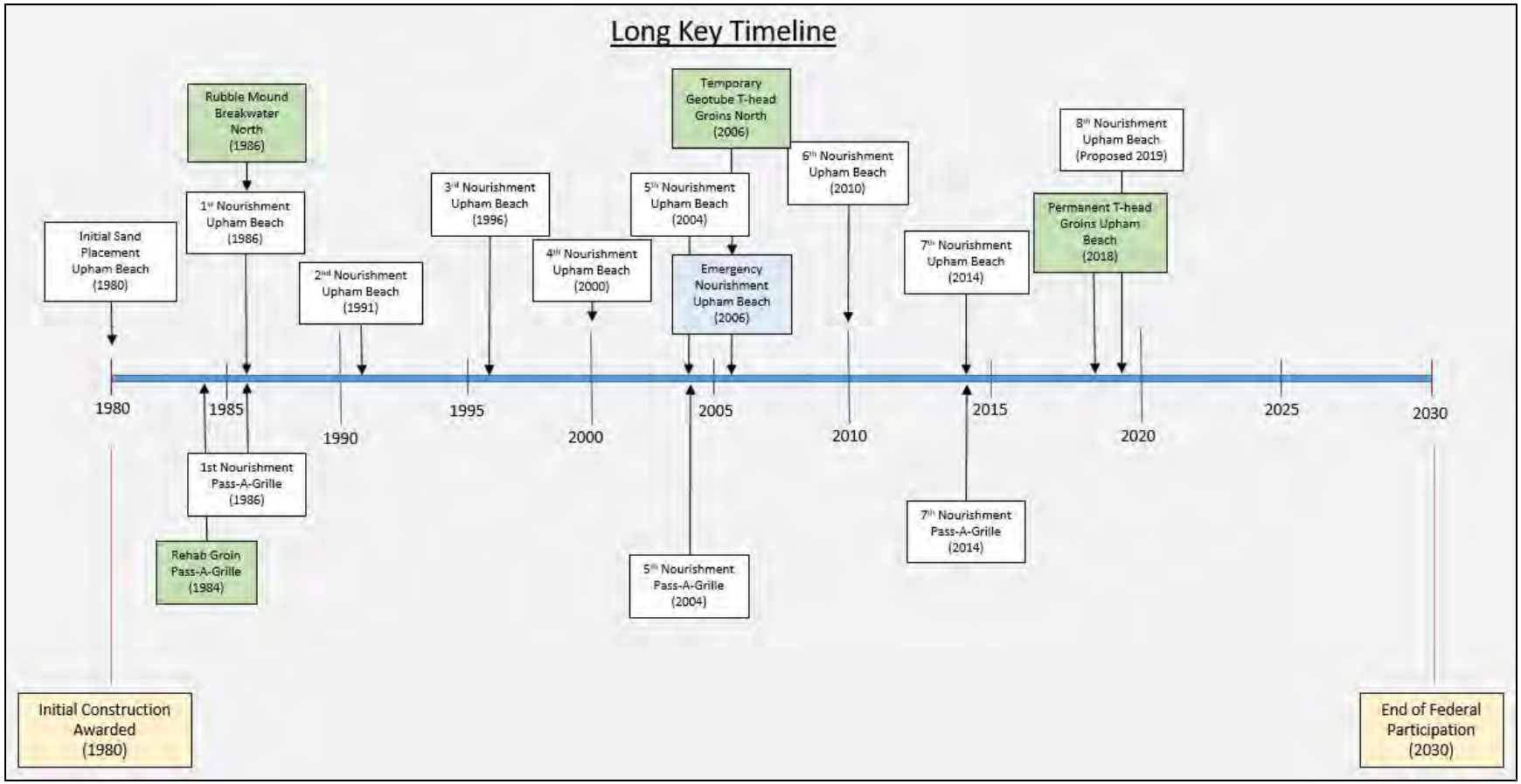
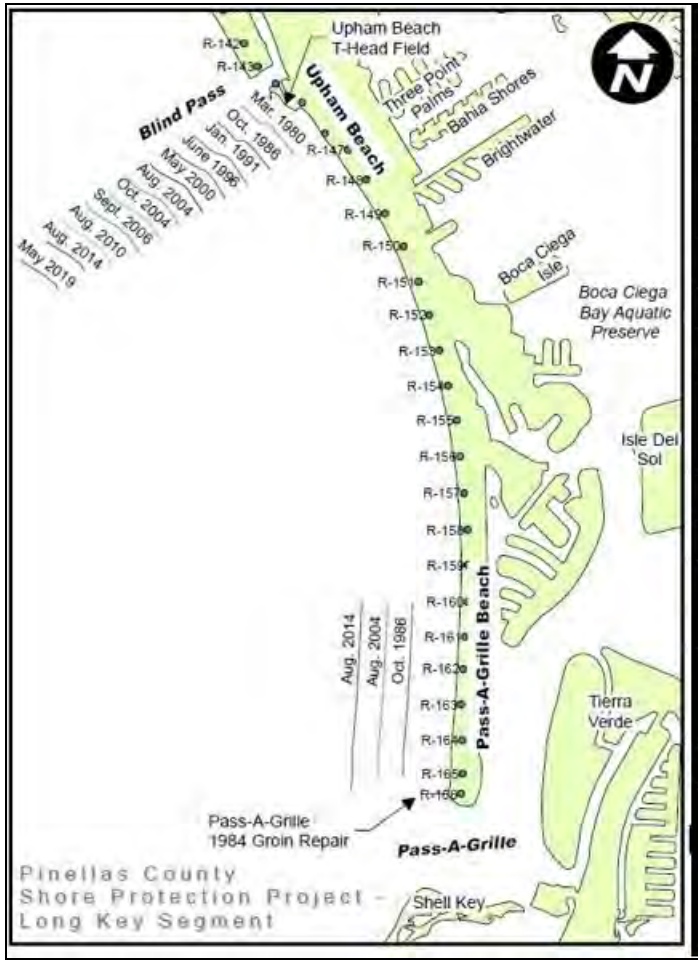


Figure A- 4. Long Key History of Federal Participation



Construction Completion Date	Event Type	Location (R-mon)	Volume (CY)	Borrow Source
Mar-80	Initial Restoration	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	253,760	Blind Pass
1984	Groin Rehabilitation	Pass a Grille (R166)	n/a	n/a
Oct-86	1st Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	96,712	Pass a Grille's Ebb Shoal
	Initial Restoration	Pass a Grille (R160 R165)	73,000	
Jan-91	2nd Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	229,950	Pass a Grille's Ebb Shoal
Jun-96	3rd Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	252,950	West Egmont Shoal
May 2000[1]	4th Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	358,900	John & Blind Pass
Aug-04	5th Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	366,092	Pass a Grille's Ebb Shoal
	2nd Nourishment	Pass a Grille (R160 R165)	147,000	
May-06[2]	Temporary T-Head Groin Field	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	n/a	n/a
Oct-04	Emergency	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	41,670	Pass a Grille's Ebb Shoal
Sep-06	Emergency	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	104,636	West Egmont Shoal
2010	6th Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	159,572	Blind Pass
Aug-14	7th Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	160,545	East Egmont Shoal
	3rd Nourishment	Pass a Grille (R160 R166)	140,053	
Oct-18[3]	Permanent T-Head Groin Field	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	n/a	n/a
May-19	8th Nourishment	Upham Beach (R144-R146)	150,854	Blind Pass

1. Oil discovered in Blind Pass associated with tanker spill within Tampa Harbor
2. Construction begin to Installed five (5) Temporary Geotextile T-Heads began with 2004 project and completed in May 2006.
3. Construction began on July 2017 to remove all the temporary Geotubes and install four (4) permanent T-Heads on April 2019

Figure A- 5. Map of Previous Long Key Renourishment Events and Tabulated Volumes

There are 365 WIS stations along the Gulf of Mexico shoreline. WIS Station 73268 is representative of offshore wind and wave conditions for the project area. **Table A- 1** provides a summary of wind data from WIS Station 73268, located at latitude 27.75, longitude -82.9 (approximately 8 miles west of the project area). This table contains a summary of average wind speeds and frequency of occurrence broken down into eight 45 degree angle-bands and shows that annual average winds are predominantly from the east. The wind rose presented in **Figure A- 6** provides a further breakdown of winds in the project area.

Table A- 1. Average Wind Conditions

Wind Direction (from)	WIS Station #73268 (1980 – 2014)	
	Percentage Occurrence (%)	Average Wind Speed (mph)
North	12.7	14.9
Northeast	17.9	14.2
East	21.6	12.5
Southeast	14.1	11.8
South	10.3	11.8
Southwest	7.4	11.1
West	7.0	11.4
Northwest	9.0	14.2

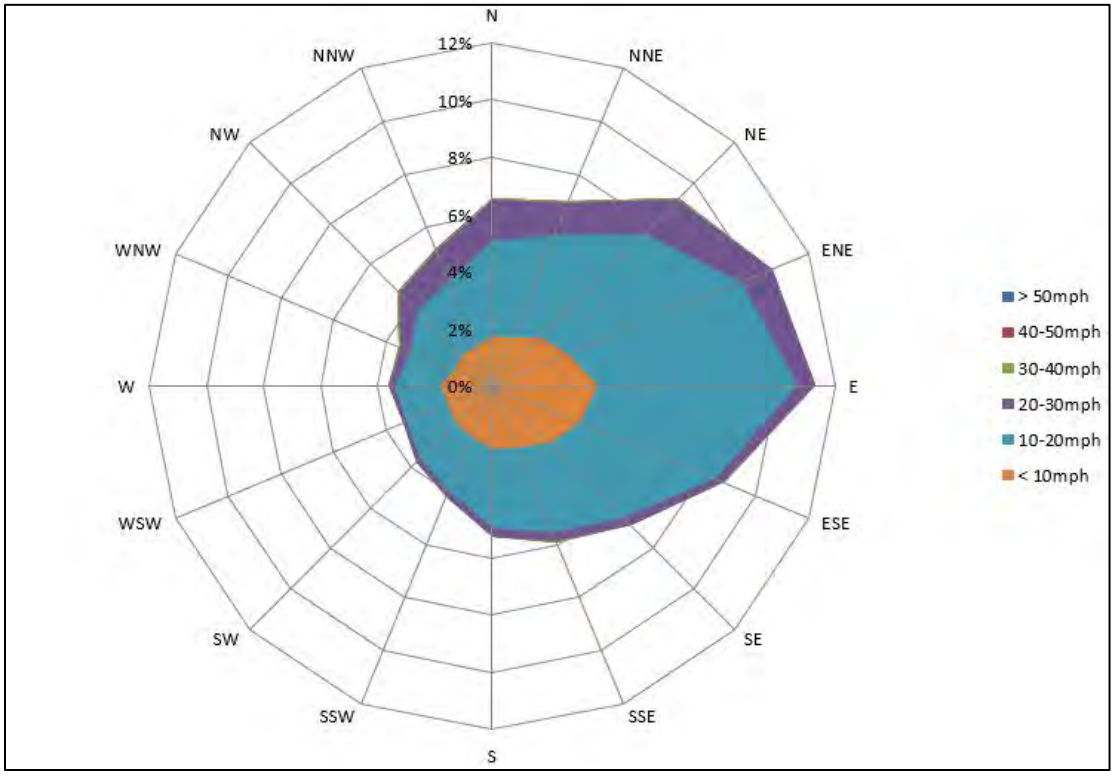


Figure A- 6. Wind Rose – WIS Station 73268

Wind conditions in Coastal Florida are seasonal. A further breakdown of the wind data provides a summary of the seasonal conditions (**Table A- 2**).

Between December and March, frontal weather patterns driven by cold Arctic air masses can extend as far as South Florida. These events (referred to as "Northeasters") generate winds that are predominantly from the northeast quadrant. In the vicinity of Pinellas County, these northeast winter winds are impacted by the Florida land mass but maintain a predominantly northeasterly direction. While Northeasters often result in wave conditions that cause extensive beach erosion on the east coast of Florida, the west coast of Florida experiences little impact from these events.

During summer and fall months (June through November) low pressure systems traversing the region often develop into tropical storms and hurricanes, which can generate devastating winds, waves, and storm surge. These intense seasonal events will be discussed in greater detail under **Section 4.5: Storm Effects**. In the vicinity of Pinellas County, summer winds are predominantly from the east. In the fall, winds shift to the northeast.

In addition to storm winds, the project area also experiences daily breezes. These onshore and offshore winds result from differential heating of land and water masses and typically blow perpendicular to the shoreline. While these breezes play a significant role in local weather patterns, they are not an appreciable cause of sediment movement in the nearshore.

Table A- 2. Seasonal Wind Conditions

Month	WIS Station #73268 (1980 – 2014)	
	Average Wind Speed (mph)	Predominant Direction (from)
January	15.2	NE
February	14.4	N
March	14.0	E
April	12.6	E
May	10.8	E
June	10.2	E
July	9.9	E
August	10.1	E
September	12.2	E
October	14.6	NE
November	15.7	NE
December	15.3	NE

4.2 Waves

Energy dissipation that occurs as waves enter the nearshore zone and break is the principal method of sediment transport. Wave height and period, in combination with tides and storm surge, are the most important factors influencing the behavior of the shoreline. The Pinellas County study area is exposed predominantly to short period wind-waves with occasional exposure to longer period open-ocean storm swells (tropical storm events). However, the limited fetch of the Gulf of Mexico basin and relatively extensive shallow shelf fronting the island limits the size and associated period of significant storm waves.

Wave data for this report were obtained from the USACE WIS hindcast database for the Gulf of Mexico. As previously discussed, WIS station 73268 was selected for the study. Given the relatively shallow depth at this station (23 feet), and the smooth depth contours between the station and shoreline, wave conditions at 73268 are considered to be representative of nearshore wave conditions.

Table A- 3 summarizes the percentage of occurrence and average wave height of the WIS waves by direction. Average wave heights range from 0.8 feet to 1.9 feet, indicating a generally mild wave climate year round. Wave directions are generally from the northwest and south quadrants. This can be seen in greater detail in the wave rose presented in **Figure A- 7**. A seasonal breakdown of wave heights shows that higher wave heights are more frequent in the fall and winter months (November through February) and tend to originate from the northwest quadrant (**Table A- 3**). Spring, summer, and early fall waves (March through October), are smaller and originate predominantly from the south to southeast.

Table A- 4 provides a seasonal breakdown of percent occurrence by wave period. From this table, it can be seen that short period, locally-generated wind waves are common throughout the year. The yellow highlighted values (in this case, entirely in the first row of the table) show the dominant wave period for each month. None of the dominant periods are greater than 4.0 seconds.

Table A- 3. Seasonal Wave Conditions

Month	WIS Station #73285 (1980-2014)	
	Average Wave Height (feet)	Predominant Direction (from)
January	1.9	NW
February	1.8	NW
March	1.7	S
April	1.4	S
May	0.9	S
June	0.8	S
July	0.8	S
August	0.8	S
September	1.0	S
October	0.8	S
November	1.7	NW
December	1.8	NW

4.3 Tides

Astronomical tides are created redominantly by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun and are predictable in magnitude and timing. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) regularly publishes tide tables for selected locations along the coastlines of the Unites States and selected locations around the world. These tables provide times of high and low tides, as well as predicted tidal amplitudes.

Tidal datums were for Treasure Island and Long Key were obtained from NOAA tide stations 8726533 Johns Pass, FL and 8726428 Tierra Verde, FL, respectively. Tidal datums are summarized in **Table A- 5**. The tide range (the difference between Mean High Water and Mean Low Water) is 1.45 feet at Treasure Island and 1.55 feet at Long Key.

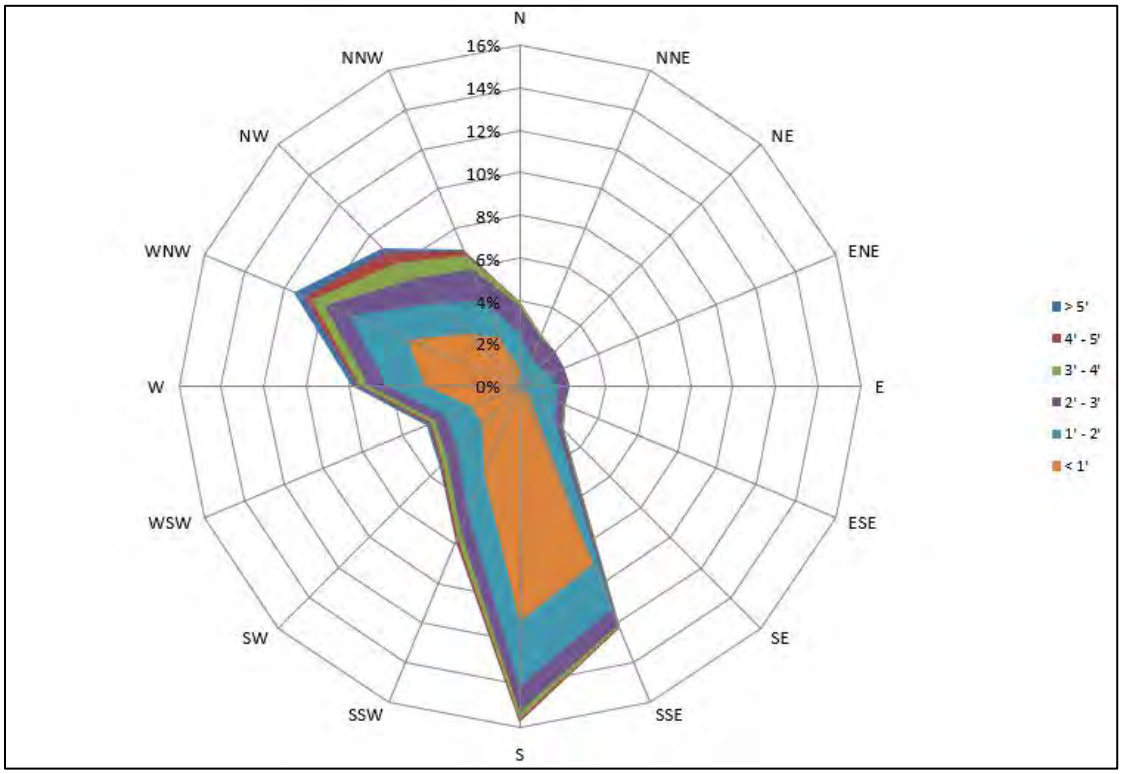


Figure A- 7. Wave Rose – WIS Station 73268

Table A- 4. Wave Period – Percent Occurrence

Wave Period	Percent Occurrence by Wave Period Band											
(Sec)	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
< 4.0	53.2	54.3	53.1	57.3	73.0	69.4	68.7	68.8	73.1	76.1	70.0	60.1
4.0 - 4.9	19.4	20.1	22.0	24.3	20.4	24.3	24.8	23.0	15.7	13.3	13.1	17.0
5.0 - 5.9	13.4	12.7	12.2	11.7	5.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.1	8.5	9.8
6.0 - 6.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	4.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.3	3.8	4.7
7.0 - 7.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.9	2.2	3.3
8.0 - 8.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.7
9.0 - 9.9	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.8
10.0 - 10.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6
11.0 - 11.9	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2
> 12.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0

Table A- 5. Tidal Datums

Tidal Datum	Elevation (feet) Relative to NAVD88	
	Station 8726533	Station 8726428
Mean Higher High Water (MHHW)	0.81	0.61
Mean High Water (MHW)	0.46	0.34
North American Vertical Datum (NAVD88)	0.00	0.00
Mean Sea Level (MSL)	-0.28	-0.41
Mean Low Water (MLW)	-0.99	-1.21
Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW)	-1.43	-1.55

4.4 Storm Effects

The shoreline of Pinellas County is influenced by tropical systems during the summer and early fall. Unlike shorelines along the east coast of Florida, Pinellas County is less influenced by northeaster storm activity which typically occurs in months between fall and early spring. However, during the late fall and winter, wave heights do increase slightly, predominantly coming from the northwest. Hurricanes typically generate larger waves and storm surge while winter storms typically have lesser waves, but longer duration and higher frequency.

During intense storm activity, the shoreline is expected to naturally modify its beach profile. Storms erode and transport sediment from the beach into the active zone of storm waves. Once caught in the waves, this sediment is carried along the shore and re-deposited farther down the beach, or is carried offshore and stored temporarily in submerged sand bars. Periodic and unpredictable hurricanes and coastal storms, with their intense breaking waves and elevated water levels, can change the width and elevation of beaches and accelerate erosion. After storms pass, gentle waves usually return sediment from the sand bars to the beach, which is restored gradually to its natural shape. While the beach profile typically recovers from storm energy as described, extreme storm events may cause sediment to leave the beach system entirely, sweeping it into inlets or far offshore into deep water where waves cannot return it to the beach. Therefore, a portion of shoreline recession due to intense storms may never fully recover.

Pinellas County is located in an area of significant storm activity. **Figure A- 8** shows historic tracks of hurricanes and tropical storms from 1852 to 2017 as recorded by the National Hurricane Center (NHC). These hurricane data are available from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (http://coast.noaa.gov/hurricanes). The shaded circle in the center of this figure indicates a 50-nautical mile radius drawn from the center of the study area (Treasure Island and Long Key). Based on NHC records, 57 tropical storms have passed within this 50-mile radius over the 166-year period of record. The 50-mile radius was chosen for display purposes in **Figure A- 8** because any tropical disturbance passing within this distance, even a weak tropical storm, would be likely to produce some damage along the shoreline. Stronger storms are capable of producing significant damage to the coastline from far greater distances.

In recent years, a number of named storms, passing within the 50 mile radius have significantly impacted the project area, including Tropical Storm Barry (2007), Tropical Storm Emily (2017), Hurricane Irma (2017). Damages from these storms, as well as from more distant storms causing indirect impacts, included substantial erosion and damage from winds, waves, and elevated water levels.

4.5 Storm Surge

Storm surge is defined as the rise of the ocean surface above its astronomical tide level due to storm forces. Surges occur primarily as a result of atmospheric pressure gradients and surface stresses created by wind blowing over a water surface. Strong onshore winds pile up water near the shoreline, resulting in super-elevated water levels along the coastal region and inland waterways. In addition, the lower atmospheric pressure which accompanies storms also contributes to a rise in water surface elevation. Extremely high wind velocities coupled with low barometric pressures (such as those experienced in tropical storms, hurricanes, and very strong northeasters) can produce very high, damaging water levels. In addition to wind speed, direction and duration, storm surge is also influenced by water depth, length of fetch (distance over water), and frictional characteristics of the nearshore sea bottom. An estimate of

storm surge is required for the design of beach fill crest elevations. An increase in water depth may increase the potential for coastal flooding and allow larger storm waves to attack the shore.

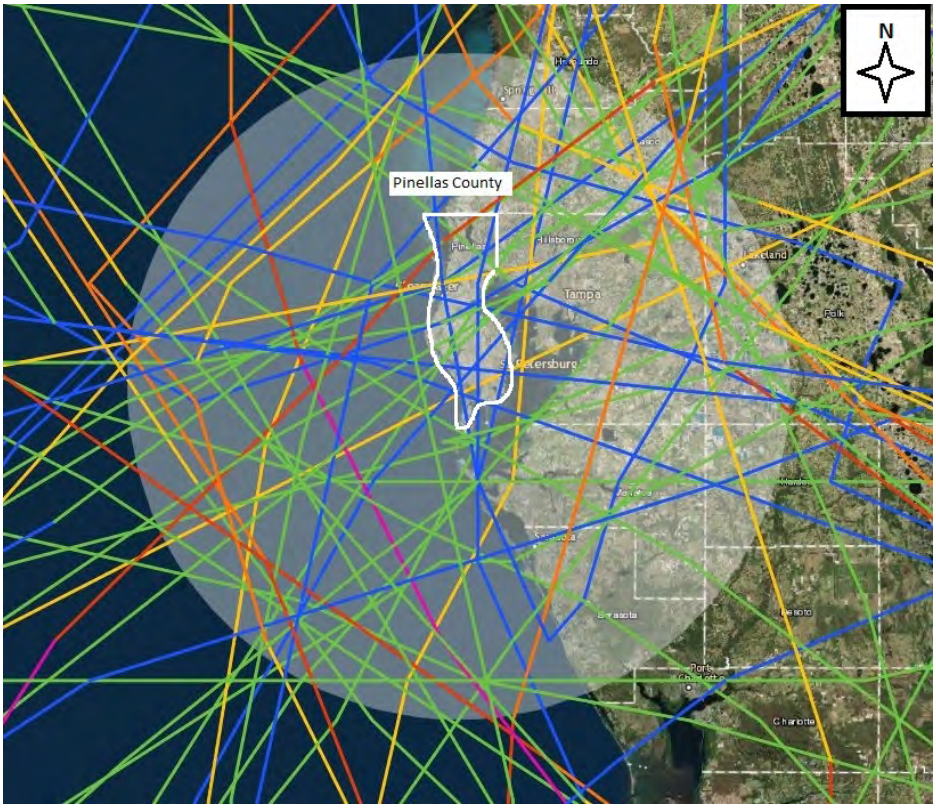


Figure A- 8. Historic storm tracks – Hurricanes and Tropical Storms (1852 – 2017, 50 mile radius)

The dune system along the Treasure Island segment of the study area has an average elevation range of approximately +5 ft-NAVD88 to +9 ft-NAVD88. Along Long Key the average elevation range is approximately +7 ft-NAVD88 to +10 ft-NAVD88. Both project segments are susceptible to overtopping from extreme storm surges. This can be seen from **Table A- 6** which provides surge levels vs storm frequency for both Treasure Island and Long Key, taken from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Study (FIS) conducted in 2009 (FEMA, 2009). The storm surge elevations presented include the effects of astronomical high tide and wave setup.

Table A- 6. Storm Tide Elevations

Return Period (Years)	Annual Exceedance Probability	Total Storm Tide Level (Feet, NAVD88)	
		Treasure Island	Long Key
10	10%	4.7	4.5
50	2%	8.1	7.5
100	1%	11.2	10.3
500	0.2%	12.7	12.2

4.6 Sea Level Rise

4.6.1 Relative Sea Level Rise

Relative Sea Level Change (RSLC) was calculated using the USACE Sea Level Change Curve Calculator which is available at: http://www.corpsclimate.us/ccaceslcurves.cfm. This Calculator uses the methodology described in Engineer Regulation (ER) 1100-2-8162, *Incorporating Sea Level Changes in Civil Works Programs* (USACE 2013).

Extreme water levels (EWL) incorporated into the calculator are based on statistical probabilities using recorded historic monthly extreme water level values. EWL analysis is described below. *NOAA Technical Report NOS CO-OPS 067 - Extreme Water Levels of the United States 1893-2010* describes the methods and data used in the calculation of the exceedance probability levels using a generalized extreme value (GEV) statistical function (NOAA 2013). The USACE method uses the same NOAA recorded monthly extreme values in a percentile statistical function. Both methods use data recorded and validated by NOAA at the long-term, established tide gauges. The extreme values at the gauge can be significantly different than what may occur at the project site due to differences in site characteristics and complex interactions of physical forces that vary between the locations. The level of confidence in the exceedance probability decreases with longer return periods. Additional information is available at the CO-OPS website at: http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/est/.

Relative sea level (RSL) refers to local elevation of the sea with respect to land, including the lowering or rising of land through geologic processes such as subsidence and glacial rebound. It is anticipated that sea level will rise within the next 100 years. To incorporate the direct and indirect physical effects of projected future sea-level change on design, construction, operation, and maintenance of coastal projects, the USACE has provided guidance in EC 1165-2-212 (USACE, 2012) which has been superseded by ER 1100-2-8162, Engineer Technical Letter (ETL) 1100-2-1 (USACE 2013, 2014), and Engineering Pamphlet 1100-2-1 (USACE, 2019).

ER 1100-2-8162 provides both a methodology and a procedure for determining a range of sea level change estimates based on global sea level change rates, the local historic sea level change rate, the construction (base) year of the project, and the design life of the project. Three estimates are required by the guidance, a Low (Baseline) estimate representing the minimum expected sea level change, an Intermediate estimate, and a High estimate representing the maximum expected sea level change. These estimates are referenced to the midpoint of the latest National Tidal Datum epoch, 1992. The reader is referred to ER 1100-2-8162 for a detailed explanation of the procedure, equations employed and variables included to account for the eustatic change as well as site specific uplift or subsidence to develop corrected rates.

Based on historical sea level measurements taken from NOS gage 8726520 at St. Petersburg, Florida, the historic sea level change rate *(e+M)* was determined from the USACE sea-level change curve calculator (http://corpsmapu.usace.army.mil/rccinfo/slc/slcc_calc.html). The economic analysis period for this study begins with a Beach-fx model start date of 2027 (economic base year of 2028) and extends to the end of the project life in 2078. The USACE calculator gives a SLC rate of 2.36 mm/yr from a continuous 60 year record (1947 to 2007). However, NOAA (https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/sltrends) reports that the mean sea level trend is 2.86 mm/year (0.0094 feet/year) with a 95% confidence interval of +/- 0.24 mm/year (0.0008 feet/year) based on monthly mean sea level data over a continuous 72 year

record (1947 to 2019) (**Figure A- 9**). Therefore, SLC curves and extreme water level data generated using the USACE sea-level change curve calculator are likely to under predict when compared with information presented by NOAA.

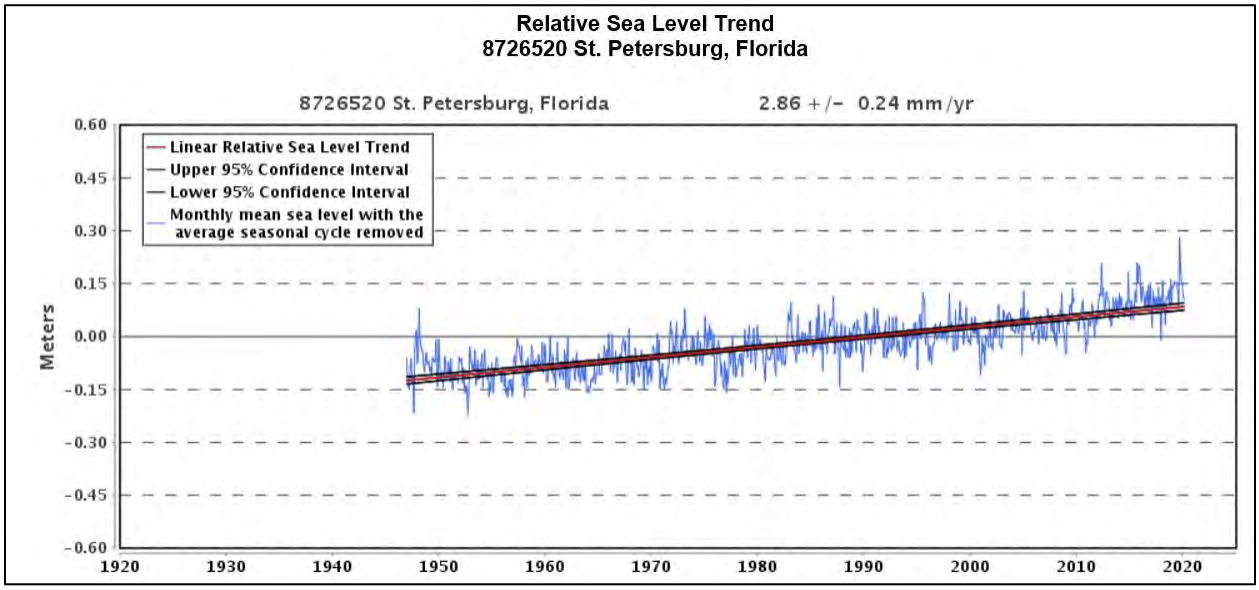


Figure A- 9. Relative Sea Level Trend, NOAA Gauge 8726520 (1947 to 2019)

Applying the USACE SLC curve calculator, the 2.36 mm/yr rate is equivalent to a change of 0.67 feet between 1992 and 2078 or a change of 0.38 feet over the life of the project, beginning in the project start year (2027 to 2078). The USACE Intermediate rate was determined to be 5.64 mm/year (0.0185 feet/year). The USACE High rate was determined to be 16.03 mm/year (0.0526 feet/year). These results in an Intermediate and High change in sea level between the project start year (2027) and the end of the project life (2078) of 0.94 feet and 2.68 feet, respectively. **Figure A- 10** shows RSLC from 1992 and 2078 for all three USACE curves.

The FEMA Base Flood Elevation (BFE), defined as the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) Flood, is the regulatory requirement for the elevation or floodproofing of structures and are referenced to FEMA panels (**Figure A- 11**). BFE (relative to NAVD88) at Treasure Island and Long Key is 11.2 feet and 10.3 feet, respectively (Section 4.5: Storm Surge). Using the SLR calculator, the BFE (based on National Tidal Datum Epoch 1992) was plotted relative to relative sea level change for both Treasure Island and Long Key (**Figure A- 12** and **Figure A- 13**). Tidal datums and extreme water levels (including the BFE) are shown in **Figure A- 14** and **Figure A- 15**.

4.7 Storm Tide and Back Bay Flooding

Potential impacts of rising sea level on total water levels experienced at the site include overtopping of waterside structures, increased shoreline erosion, and flooding of low lying areas. Cross-sections were drawn along the Treasure Island and Long Key project segments at each model reach to determine the range of elevations across the barrier island. Elevations were plotted with the BFE (100 year) as well as the 10% (10 Year), 2% (50 Year), and 0.2% (500 Year) AEP water elevations. Transect locations and corresponding cross-sections are shown in Attachment 1. These figures indicate that Treasure Island

and Long Key are susceptible to widespread flooding during a 10% AEP (10 Year) flood event with near total inundation at the 2% AEP (50 Year) flood elevation.

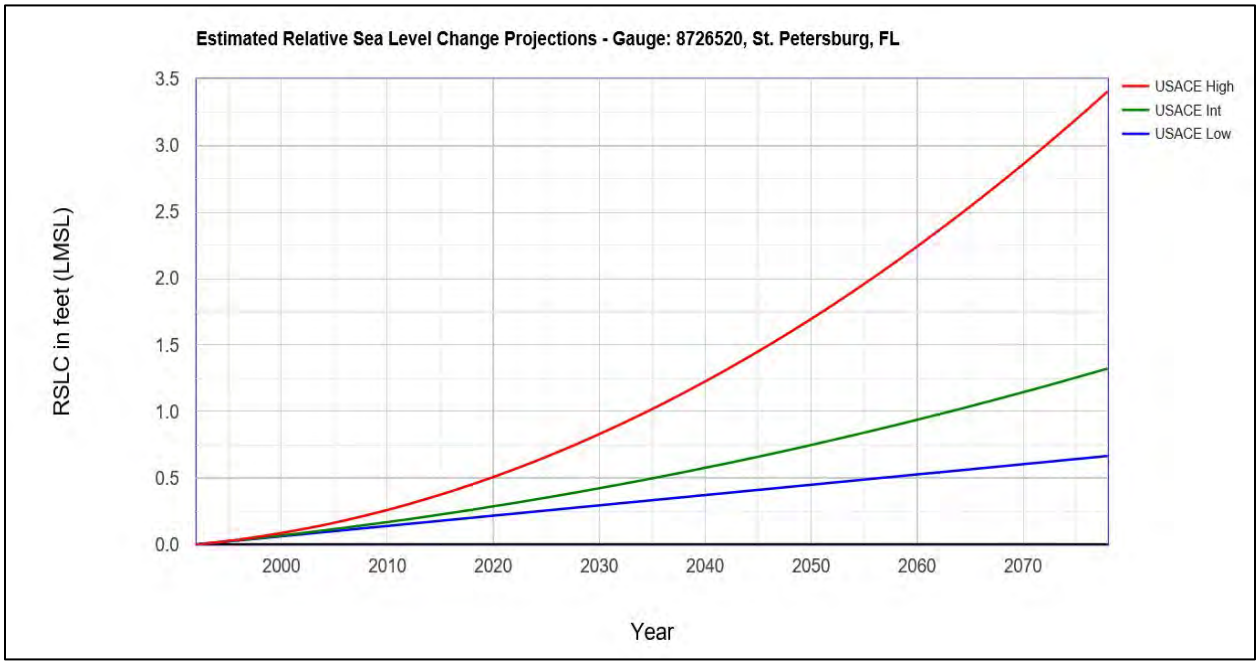


Figure A- 10. USACE Project Sea Level Change

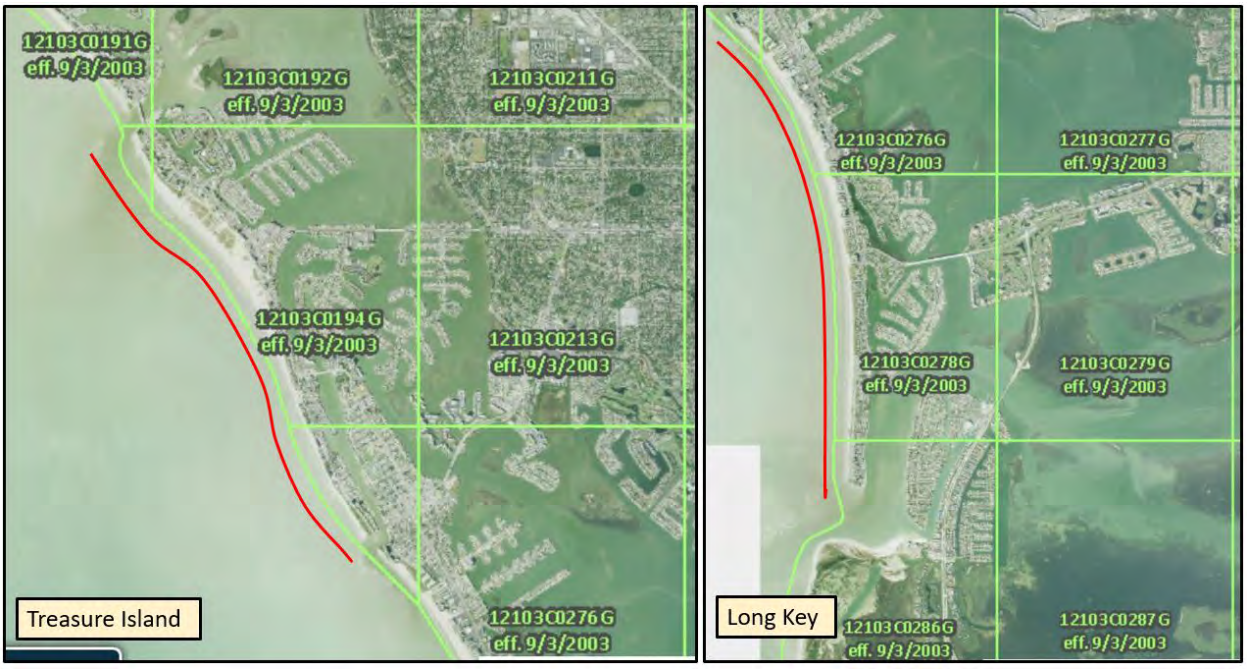


Figure A- 11. FEMA Flood Map Panels for Treasure Island and Long Key
https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html

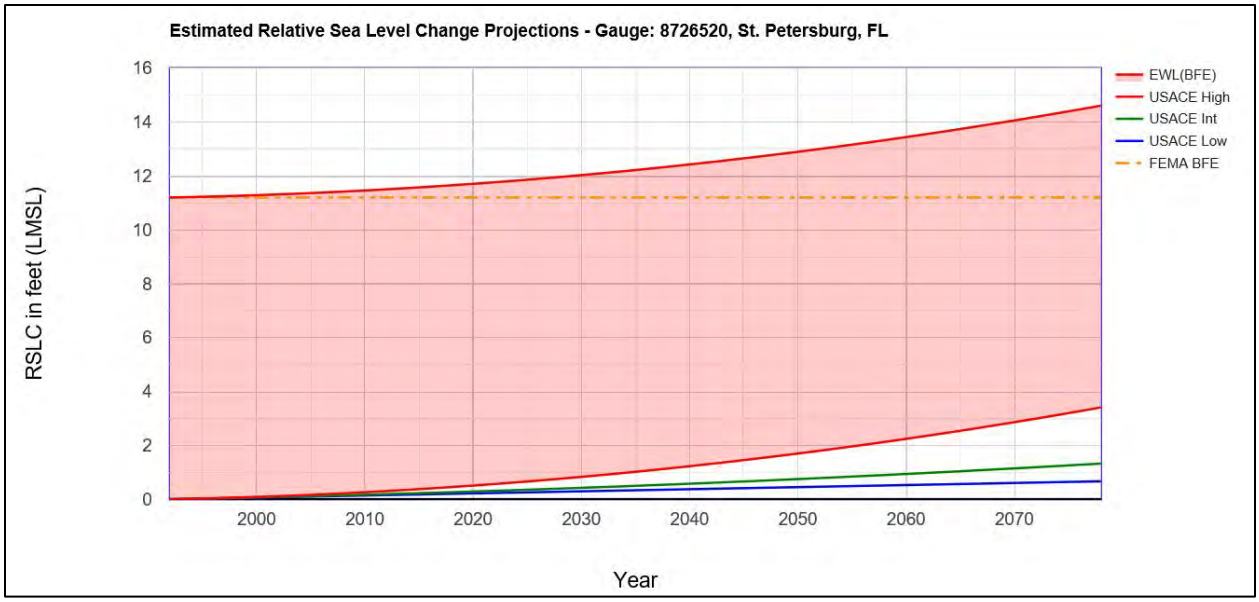


Figure A- 12. Estimated Relative Sea Level Change with Treasure Island BFE

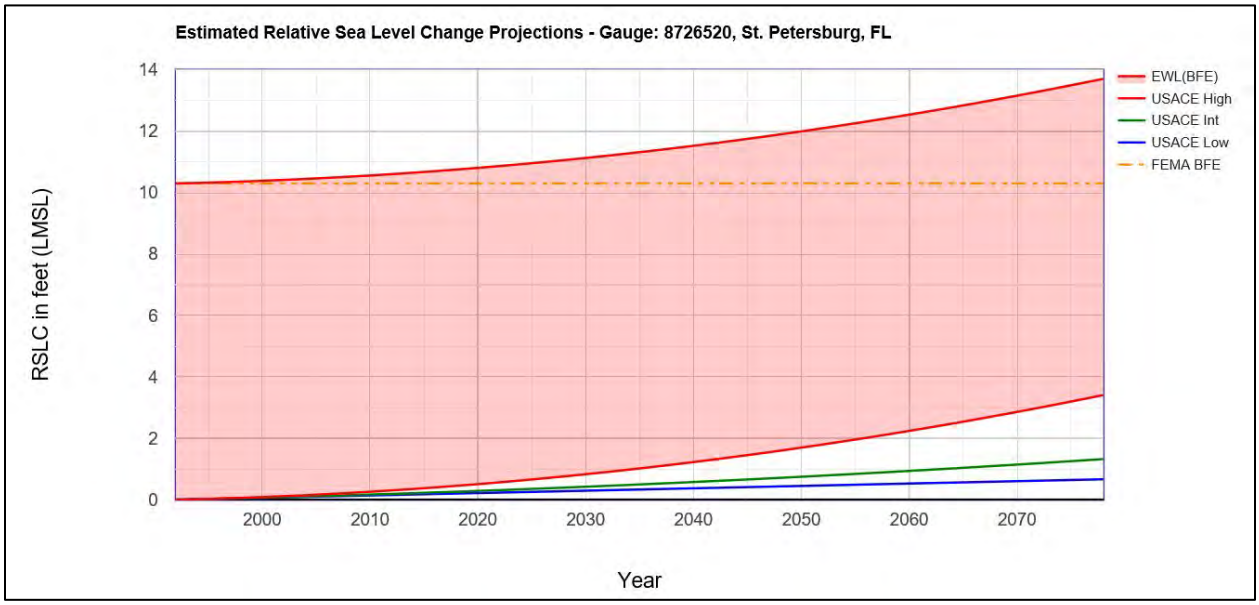


Figure A- 13. Estimated Relative Sea Level Change with Long Key BFE

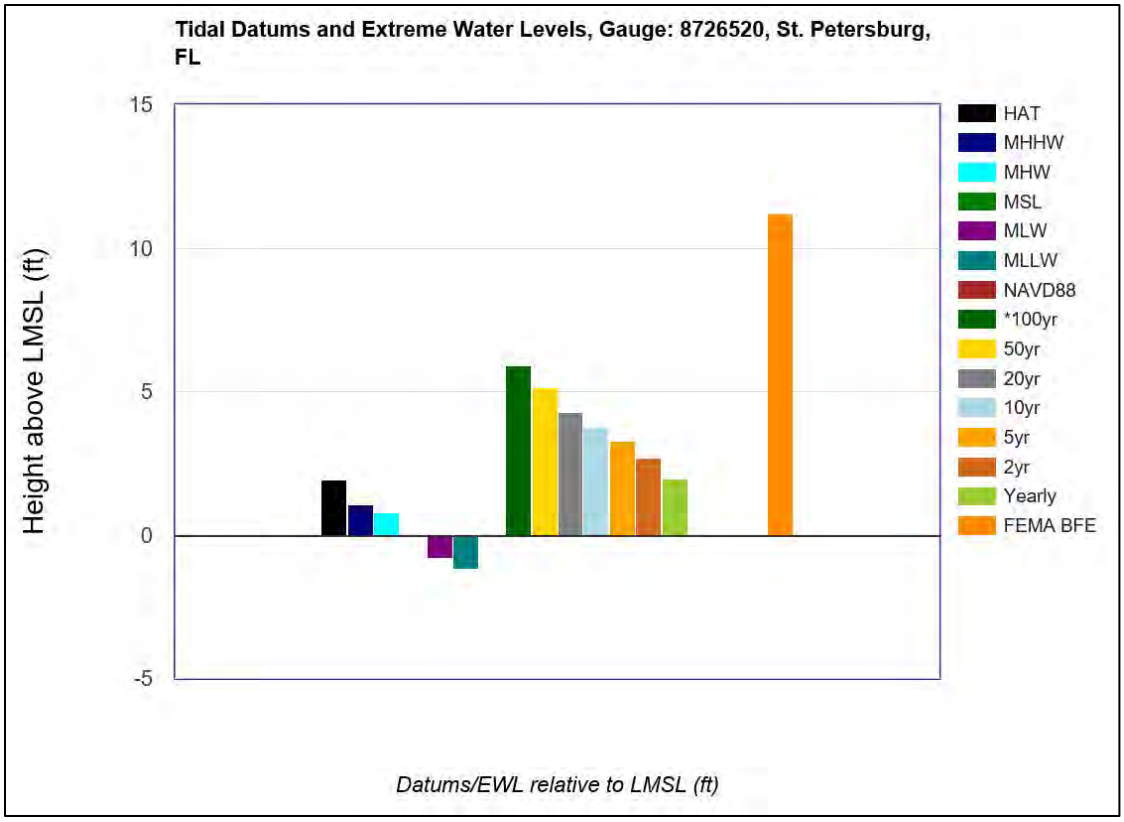


Figure A- 14. Tidal Datums and Extreme Water Levels (Treasure Island)

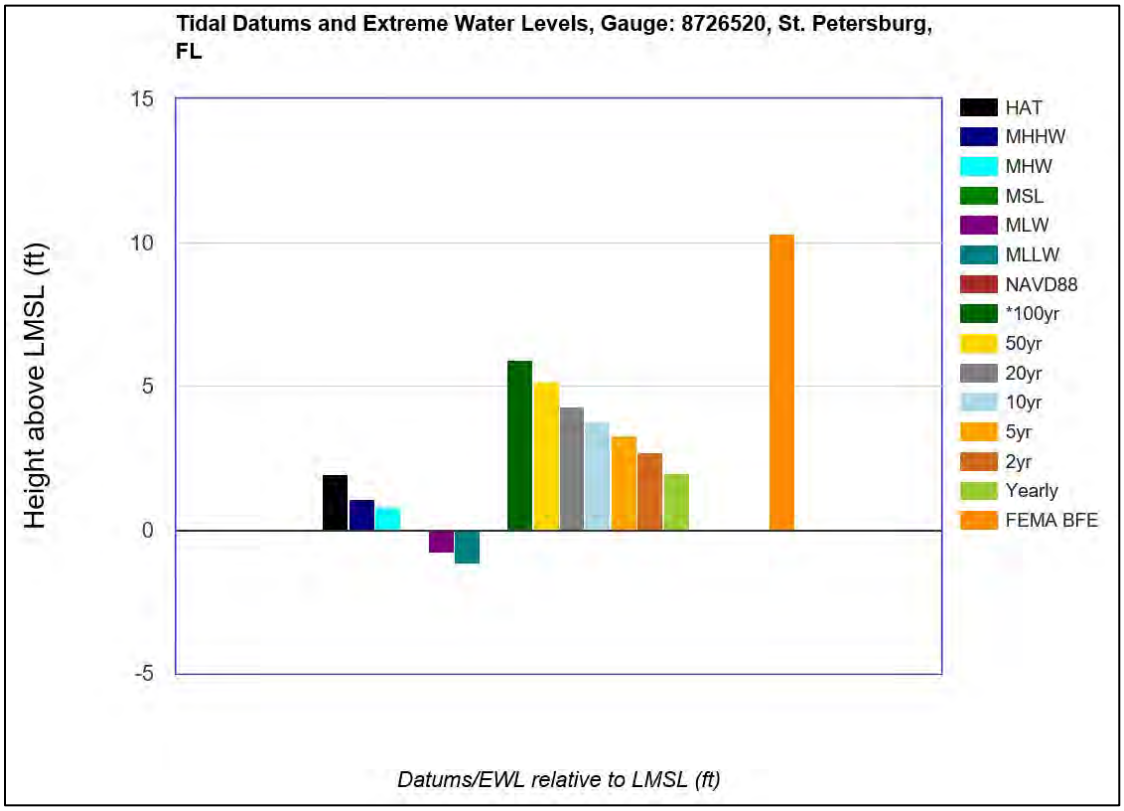


Figure A- 15. Tidal Datums and Extreme Water Levels (Long Key)

In general, RSLC (Baseline, Intermediate, and High) will not affect the overall function of the project. Relative vulnerability to flooding during extreme events is consistent between both with and without project conditions. However, low elevation on the interior sides of the two barrier islands make them highly vulnerable to back bay flooding. Therefore, the primary protection offered by the existing (and possible future) renourishment project is against erosion and wave damages. Increasing sea levels will increase the back bay vulnerability making it more likely that ocean side renourishment will need to be combined with more comprehensive flood management measures than to be implemented as a standalone project.

4.8 Existing Shoreline Armor

Historically, the threat that shoreline erosion has posed to infrastructure has resulted in coastal armoring throughout a portion of the Treasure Island and Long Key segments. For more information on the distribution of armor see Appendix B: Economics.

5 Effects of Adjacent Features

5.1 Inlet Effects

Both Treasure Island and Long Key are significantly influenced by inlets adjacent to the project area. Johns Pass lies immediately to the north of Treasure Island, Blind Pass separates Treasure Island and Long Key, and Pass-a-Grille Inlet lies immediately to the south of Long Key. Tidal currents associated with each inlet impact littoral transport of sediment at the northern and southern tips of both barrier islands leading to high rates of erosion in those areas and resulting in the deposition of littoral sediments within the inlet channels. A detailed description of Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille Inlet, including dredge histories and sediment budgets for adjacent beaches are provided in their respective inlet management plans (FDEP, 2018; FDEP, 2019; and FDEP, 2019).

6 Beach-*fx* Life-Cycle Shore Protection Project Evolution Model

Federal participation in Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction (HSDR) projects is based on a favorable economic justification in which the benefits of the project outweigh the costs. Determining the Benefit to Cost Ratio (BCR) requires both engineering (project performance and evolution) and planning (alternative analysis and economic justification) analyses. The interdependence of these functions has led to the development of the life-cycle simulation model Beach-*fx*. Beach-*fx* combines the evaluation of physical performance and economic benefits and costs of shore protection projects (Gravens et. al., 2007), particularly beach nourishment, to form the basis for determining the justification for Federal participation. This section describes the engineering aspects of the Beach-*fx* model.

6.1 Background & Theory

Beach-*fx* is an event-driven life-cycle model. USACE guidance (USACE, 2017) requires that flood damage reduction studies include risk and uncertainty. The Beach-*fx* model satisfies this requirement by fully incorporating risk and uncertainty throughout the modeling process (input, methodologies, and output).

Over the project life-cycle, typically 50 years, the model estimates shoreline response to a series of historically based storm events. These plausible storms, the driving events, are randomly generated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The corresponding shoreline evolution includes not only erosion due to the storms, but also allows for storm recovery, post-storm emergency dune and/or shore construction, and planned nourishment events throughout the life of the project. Risk based damages to structures are estimated based on the shoreline response in combination with pre-determined storm damage functions for all structure types within the project area. Uncertainty is incorporated not only within the input data (storm occurrence and intensity, structural parameters, structure and contents valuations, and damage functions), but also in the applied methodologies (probabilistic seasonal storm generation and multiple iteration, life cycle analysis). Results from multiple iterations of the life cycle can be averaged or presented as a range of possible values.

The project site itself is represented by divisions of the shoreline referred to as "Reaches". Because this term may also be used to describe segments of the shoreline to which project alternatives are applied, Beach-*fx* reaches will be referred to in this appendix as "Model reaches". Model reaches are contiguous, morphologically homogenous areas that contain groupings of structures (residences, businesses, walkovers, roads, etc…), all of which are represented by Damage Elements (DEs). DEs are grouped within divisions referred to as Lots. **Figure A- 16** shows a graphic depiction of the model setup. For further details about the specifics of Lot extents and DE grouping see the Economics Appendix.

Each model reach is associated with a representative beach profile that describes the cross-shore profile of the reach. While an effort is made to designate model reaches to include a single DNR monument (FDEP R-monument) from which historical survey data can be used to establish a representative profile for that reach, the positioning of the monument within each reach and the length of each reach are variable. Multiple model reaches may share the same representative beach profile and groupings of model reaches may represent a single design reach. For Treasure Island, the project area consists of 14 representative profiles divided between 18 model reaches. For Long Key, the project area consists of 16 representative profiles divided between 22 model reaches. **Table A- 7** provides representative profiles, model reach identifiers, and the FDEP R-monument that falls within the borders of each model reach.

Implementation of the Beach-*fx* model relies on a combination of meteorology, coastal engineering, and economic analyses and is comprised of four basic elements:

- Meteorological driving forces
- Coastal morphology
- Economic evaluation
- Management measures

The subsequent discussion in this section addresses the basic aspects of implementing the Beach-*fx* model. For a more detailed description of theory, assumptions, data input/output, and model implementation, refer to Gravens et al. (2007), Males et al. (2007), and USACE (2009).

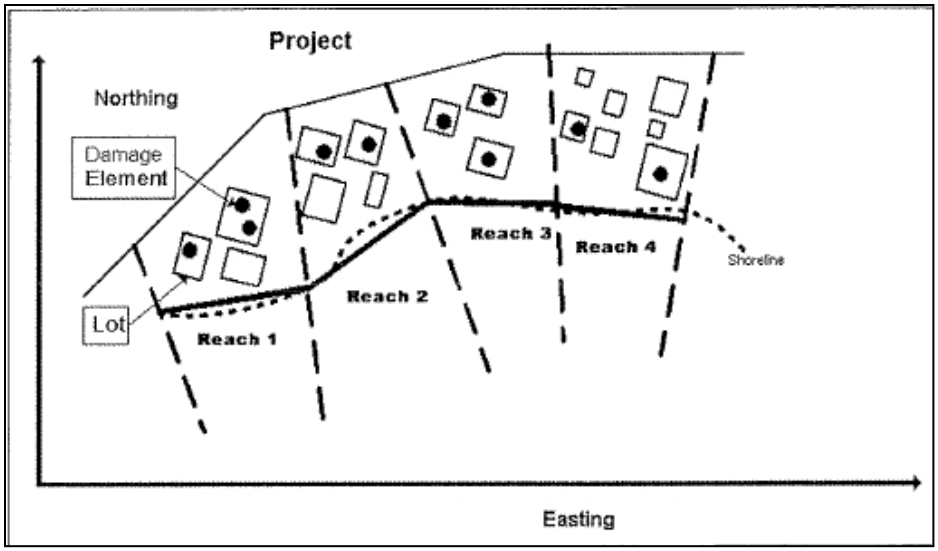


Figure A- 16. Beach-*fx* Model Setup Representation

Table A- 7. Model Reaches

Treasure Island			Long Key		
Representative Profiles	**Model Reaches**	**R-monuments**	**Representative Profiles**	**Model Reaches**	**R-monuments**
TI01	R126	R-126	LK01	R144A	R-144A
TI02	R127	R-127	LK02	R144B	R-144B
TI03	R128	R-128		R144C	R-144C
TI04	R129	R-129	LK03	R145	R-145
TI05	R130	R-130	LK04	R146	R-146
	R131	R-131	LK05	R147	R-147
	R132	R-132	LK06	R148	R-148
TI06	R133	R-133	LK07	R149	R-149
TI07	R134	R-134		R150	R-150
TI08	R135	R-135		R151	R-151, R-152
TI09	R136	R-136	LK08	R153	R-153, R-154
TI10	R137	R-137	LK09	R155	R-155
TI11	R138	R-138	LK10	R156	R-156
TI12	R139	R-139	LK11	R157	R-157
TI13	R140	R-140	LK12	R158	R-158
	R141	R-141		R159	R-159
	R142	R-142	LK13	R160	R-160
TI14	R143	R-143		R161	R-161
				R162	R-162
			LK14	R163	R-163
			LK15	R164	R-164
			LK16	R165	R-165, R-166

6.2 Meteorological Driving Forces

The predominant driving force for coastal morphology and associated damages within the Beach-*fx* model is the historically based set of storms that is applied to the life-cycle simulation. The predominant driving force for erosion, inundation, and wave damages on western coast of Florida is tropical storms (hurricanes) in the summer months. Extra-tropical storms are mild compared to east coast Northeasters and do not significantly impact morphological changes beyond their contribution to the background erosion rate. Obtained from Ocean Weather Incorporated (OWI), the historical wave and water level records resulted in a plausible storm dataset based on 37 tropical storms occurring between 1886 and 2001 and 25 extra-tropical storms covering 1958 to 2017.

Because tropical storm events tend to be of limited duration, passing over a given site within a single portion of the tide cycle, it is assumed that any of the historical storms could have occurred during any combination of tidal phase and tidal range. Therefore, each of the plausible storm hydrographs was combined with possible variations in the astronomical tide. This was achieved by combining the peak of each storm surge hydrograph with the astronomical tide at high tide, mean tide falling, low tide, and mean tide rising for each of three tidal ranges corresponding to the lower quartile, mean, and upper quartile tidal ranges. This resulted in 12 distinct combinations for each historically based tropical storm and a total of 444 tropical storm conditions in the plausible storm dataset.

In addition to the plausible storm dataset, the seasonality of the storms must also be specified. The desired storm seasons are based on the assumption that each plausible storm takes place within the season in which the original historical storm occurred. Probability is defined for each season through the Probability Parameter. The Probability Parameter is determined for each season and storm type by dividing the number of storms by the total number of years in the storm record. Four storm seasons were specified for Treasure Island and Long Key (**Table A- 8**).

Table A- 8. Treasure Island and Long Key Beach-*fx* Storm Seasons

Storm Season	Start Date	End Date	Extra-Tropical		Tropical	
			Number	Probability	Number	Probability
Extratrop Winter/Spring	Dec 1	Apr 31	23	0.38	0	0.00
Tropical Early Summer	May 1	Jul 31	0	0.00	13	0.12
Tropical Peak	Aug 1	Sep 30	1	0.02	15	0.13
Extratrop/Tropical	Oct 1	Nov 30	1	0.02	9	0.08

The combination of the plausible storm dataset and the specified storm season allows the Beach-*fx* model to randomly select from storms of the type that fall within the season currently being processed. For each storm selected, a random time within the season is chosen and assigned as the storm date. The timing of the entire sequence of storms is governed by a pre-specified minimum storm arrival time. A minimum arrival time of 7 days was specified for Pinellas County. Based on this interval the model attempts to place subsequent storm events outside of a 14 day window surrounding the date of the previous storm (i.e. a minimum of 7 days prior to the storm event and a minimum of 7 days following the storm event). The model does allow the user to set different minimum arrival times for extra-tropical and tropical storms. Due to the probabilistic nature of the model the minimum arrival time may be overridden as warranted during the course of the life cycle analysis.

6.3 Coastal Morphology

The Beach-*fx* model estimates changes in coastal morphology through four primary mechanisms:

- Shoreline storm response
- Applied shoreline change
- Project-induced shoreline change
- Post-storm berm recovery

Combined, these mechanisms allow for the prediction of shoreline morphology for both with and without project conditions.

6.3.1 Shoreline Storm Response

Shoreline storm response is determined by applying the plausible storm set that drives the Beach-*fx* model to simplified beach profiles that represent the shoreline features of the project site. For this study, application of the storm set to the idealized profiles was accomplished with the SBEACH coastal processes response model (Larson and Kraus, 1989). SBEACH is a numerical model which simulates storm-induced beach change based on storm conditions, initial profiles, and shoreline characteristics such as beach slope and grain size. Output consists of post-storm beach profiles, maximum wave height and wave period information, and total water elevation including wave setup. Pre- and post-storm profiles, wave data, and water levels can be extracted from SBEACH and imported into the Beach-*fx* Shore Response Database (SRD). The SRD is a relational database used by the Beach-*fx* model to pre-store results of SBEACH simulations of all plausible storms impacting a pre-defined range of anticipated beach profile configurations.

6.3.1.1 Idealized Representative Profiles

In order to develop the idealized SBEACH profiles from which the SRD was derived, it was necessary to first develop representative profiles for the project shoreline. The number of representative profiles developed for any given project depends on the natural variability of shoreline itself. Typically, historical profiles at each FDEP R-monument would be compared over time, aligned, and then averaged into a composite profile representative of the shoreline shape at that given R-monument location. Composite profiles would then be compared and separated into groupings according to the similarity between the following seven dimensions:

- Upland elevation
- Dune slope
- Dune height
- Dune width
- Berm height
- Berm width
- Foreshore slope

6.3.1.2 Future Without Project (FWOP) Profiles

The base year for the present study is 2028. The model start year is required to be 2027. In order to determine the condition of the project shoreline at the model start year, historical surveys were studied. The most recent survey (prior to initiation of this study), was taken by the USACE in 2018 and was considered to be the closest representation of a projected 2027 shoreline.

Using the 2018 survey, fourteen representative profiles were developed for the Treasure Island segment and sixteen representative profiles were developed for Long Key. Using the representative profiles, idealized profiles representing the major dimensions of the profile were defined. **Table A- 9** and **Table A- 10** provide dimensions for each of the idealized pre-storm Beach-*fx* profiles.

6.3.1.3 SBEACH Methodology

SBEACH simulates beach profile changes that result from varying storm waves and water levels. These beach profile changes include the formation and movement of major morphological features such as longshore bars, troughs, and berms. SBEACH is a two-dimensional model that considers only cross-shore sediment transport. The model assumes that simulated profile changes are produced only by cross-shore processes. Longshore wave, current, and sediment transport processes are not included.

Table A- 9. Dimensions of Idealized Representative Profiles – Treasure Island

Profile	Model Reach	Upland Elevation (ft-NAVD88)	Dune Elevation (ft-NAVD88)	Dune Width* (ft)	Berm Elevation (ft-NAVD88)	Berm Width (ft)
TI01	R126	5	7	50	4.57	80
TI02	R127	5	8	20	4.57	45
TI03	R128	5	8	30	4.57	110
TI04	R129	5	5	50	4.57	700
TI05	R130, R131, R132	5	5	50	4.57	800
TI06	R133	5	5	50	4.57	500
TI07	R134	5	5	50	4.57	350
TI08	R135	6	7	80	4.57	100
TI09	R136	6	9	50	4.57	70
TI10	R137	6	6	50	4.57	50
TI11	R138	5	9	40	4.57	0
TI12	R139	5	5	20	4.57	50
TI13	R140, R141, R142	5	9	60	4.57	0
TI14	R143	6	7	60	4.57	150

* Note that the elevation between the upland and the dune may result in a low dune or no berm. In these cases the dune width represents the location on the profile where shoreline characteristics indicate a dune might be placed if included in a FWP project template.

Table A- 10. Dimensions of Idealized Representative Profiles – Long Key

Profile	Model Reach	Upland Elevation (ft-NAVD88)	Dune Elevation (ft-NAVD88)	Dune Width* (ft)	Berm Elevation (ft-NAVD88)	Berm Width (ft)
LK01	R144A	7	7	20	4.57	0
LK02	R144B, R144C	6	6	20	4.57	0
LK03	R145	6	7	60	4.57	220
LK04	R146	6	7	60	4.57	100
LK05	R147	6	9	25	4.57	200
LK06	R148	6	7	80	4.57	150
LK07	R149, R150, R151	5	7	50	4.57	280
LK08	R153	6	7	50	4.57	150
LK09	R155	5	8	100	4.57	100
LK10	R156	6	7	20	4.57	100
LK11	R157	5	9	15	4.57	0
LK12	R158, R159	5	10	40	4.57	0
LK13	R160, R161, R162	5	10	15	4.57	45
LK14	R163	5	10	10	4.57	10
LK15	R164	6	9	20	4.57	10
LK16	R165	5	8	90	4.57	10

* Note that the elevation between the upland and the dune may result in a low dune or no berm. In these cases the dune width represents the location on the profile where shoreline characteristics indicate a dune might be placed if included in a FWP project template.

SBEACH is an empirically based numerical model, which was formulated using both field data and the results of large-scale physical model tests. Input data required by SBEACH describes the storm being simulated and the beach of interest. Basic requirements include time histories of wave height, wave period, water elevation, beach profile surveys, and median sediment grain size.

SBEACH simulations are based on six basic assumptions:

- Waves and water levels are the major causes of sand transport and profile change
- Cross-shore sand transport takes place primarily in the surf zone
- The amount of material eroded must equal the amount deposited (conservation of mass)
- Relatively uniform sediment grain size throughout the profile,
- The shoreline is straight and longshore effects are negligible
- Linear wave theory is applicable everywhere along the profile without shallow-water wave approximations

Once applied, SBEACH allows for variable cross shore grid spacing, wave refraction, randomization of input waves conditions, and water level setup due to wind. Output data consists of a final calculated profile at the end of the simulation, maximum wave heights, maximum total water elevations plus setup, maximum water depth, volume change, and a record of various coastal processes that may occur at any time-step during the simulation (accretion, erosion, over-wash, boundary-limited run-up, and/or inundation).

6.3.1.4 SBEACH Calibration and Verification

Calibration of the SBEACH model was performed using wave height, wave period, and water level information from Tropical Storm Barry (2007) (**Figure A- 17**). Note that SBEACH generated graphics refer to elevations as "ft". However, these elevations (water levels and profiles) are referenced to NAVD88. Calibration of the model is required to ensure that the SBEACH model is tuned to provide realistic shore responses that are representative of the specific project location.

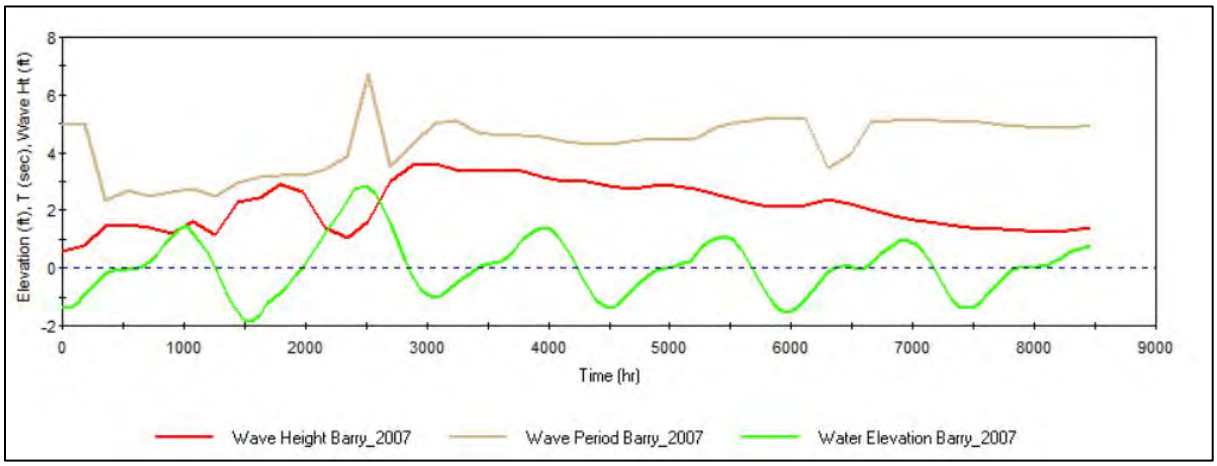


Figure A- 17. Tropical Storm Barry Wave and Water Level Data for SBEACH Calibration

Pre- and post-storm shoreline profiles were obtained from FDEP. Using the pre-storm profiles, SBEACH was then run with a range of values for an array of calibration parameters. **Table A- 11** provides the relevant beach characteristic and sediment transport calibration parameters as well as their final (best fit) calibrated values. Calibration parameters were verified using wave height, wave period, and water level information from Hurricane Irma (2017) (**Figure A- 18**). It should be noted that to calibrate SBEACH a smaller than expected grain size was required. It is believed that the higher erosion this generates in the model helps to reflect inlet effects from Johns Pass, Blind Pass, and Pass-a-Grille that are likely exacerbated during storm events.

Table A- 11. SBEACH Calibrated Beach Characteristic and Sediment Transport Parameters

Beach Characteristic		**Sediment Transport**	
Parameter	**Calibrated Value**	**Parameter**	**Calibrated Value**
Landward Surf Zone Depth	1.0 ft	Transport Rate Coefficient	2.5e-07 (m4/N)
Effective Grain Size	0.15 mm	Overwash Transport Parameter	0.0
		Coefficient for Slope-Dependent Term	0.005
Maximum Slope Prior to Avalanching	30	Transport Rate Decay Coefficient Multiplier	0.3
		Water Temperature	25degC

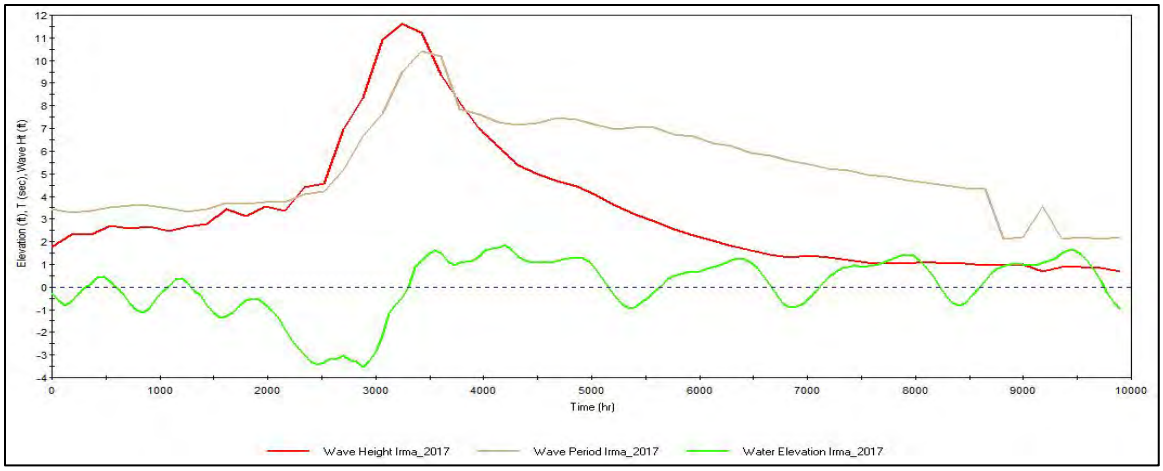


Figure A- 18. Hurricane Irma Wave and Water Level Data for SBEACH Verification

Figure A- 19 to **Figure A- 24** show a sample of calibration and verification SBEACH outputs.

6.3.1.5 SBEACH Simulations

Calibrated Treasure Island and Long Key SBEACH simulations were run for an array of future without project and with project (projected maximum potential dune and berm dimensions) idealized profiles in combination with each of the tropical and extra-tropical storms in the plausible storm database. This resulted in individual storm response profiles. From these profiles, changes in the key profile dimensions were extracted and stored in the combined Treasure Island and Long Key Beach-*fx* SRD.

6.3.2 Applied Shoreline Change

The applied shoreline change rate (in feet per year) is a Beach-*fx* morphology parameter specified at each of the model reaches. It is a calibrated parameter that, combined with the storm-induced change generated internally by the Beach-*fx* model, returns the historical shoreline change rate for that location. Calibration is essential to insure that the morphology behavior is appropriate and representative of the study area.

The target shoreline change rate is an erosion or accretion rate equivalent to the historical background shoreline change rates for the project area. Changes in mean high water (MHW) position typically provide a historical view of the behavior of the shoreline. In Florida profiles are gathered by the FDEP, local sponsors, and USACE. Available beach surveys for Treasure Island and Long Key go back as far as 1873 and the most recent surveys were completed in 2018. Because the Treasure Island and Long Key segments of the Federal HSDR Project was initially completed in 1969 and 1980, respectively, and continues to be periodically renourished, the majority of available surveys do not accurately reflect historical background erosion rates. Inspection of available data prior to initial construction for both segments also found that early surveys did not yield reliable shoreline change rates. Therefore an analytical means of determining background shoreline change was employed. A summary of how these values were determined is provided in Sub-appendix A: Historic Shoreline Change

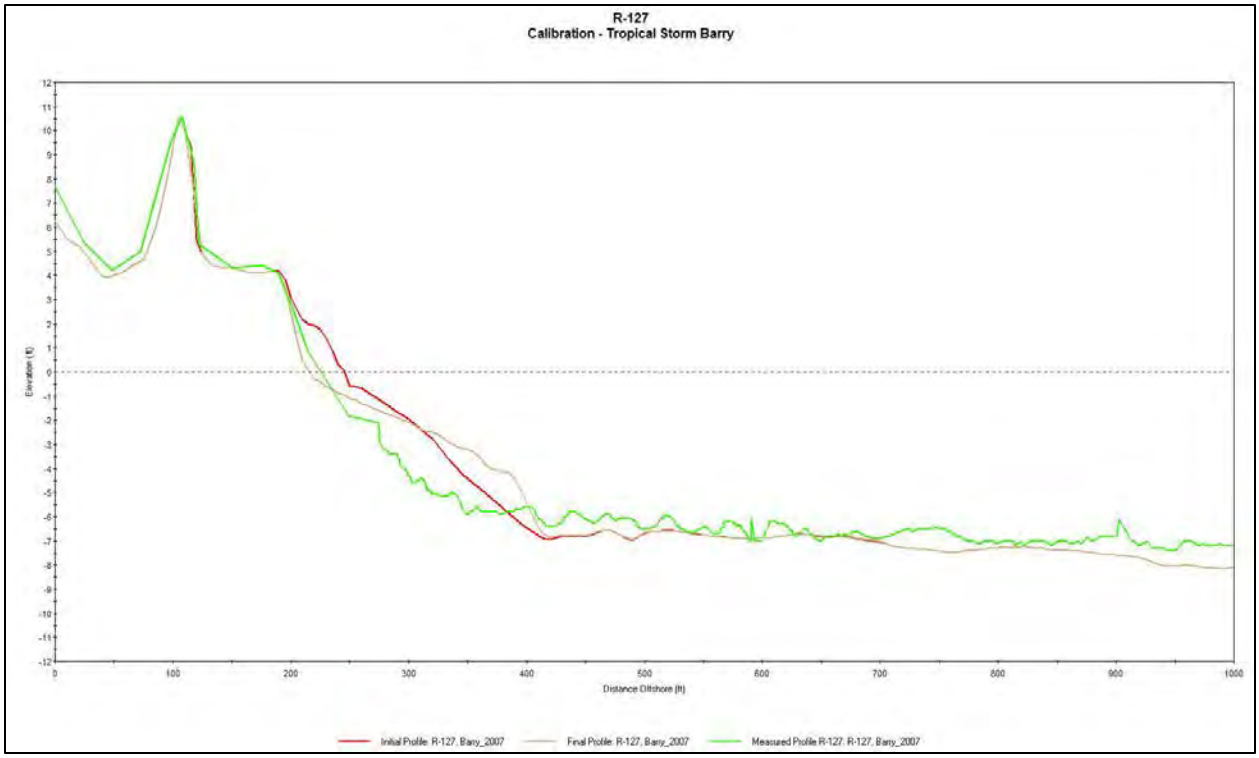


Figure A- 19. SBEACH Calibration at R-127 (Tropical Storm Barry)

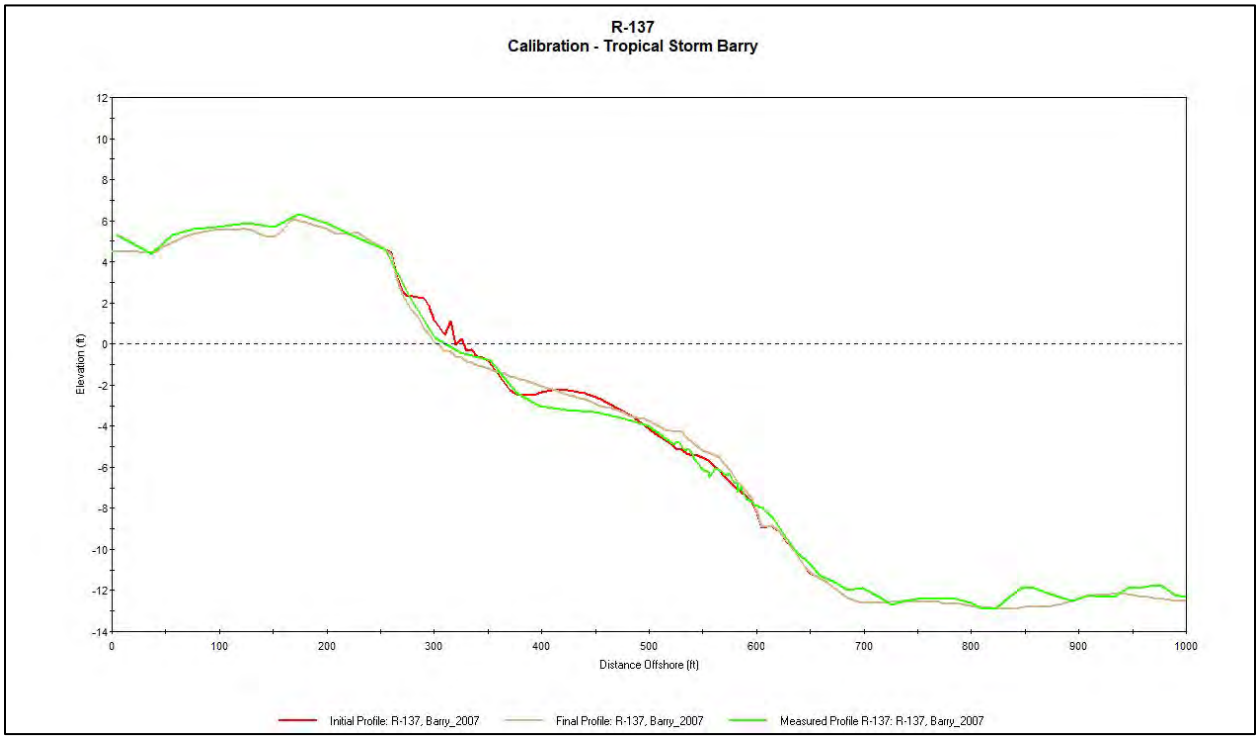


Figure A- 20. SBEACH Calibration at R-137 (Tropical Storm Barry)

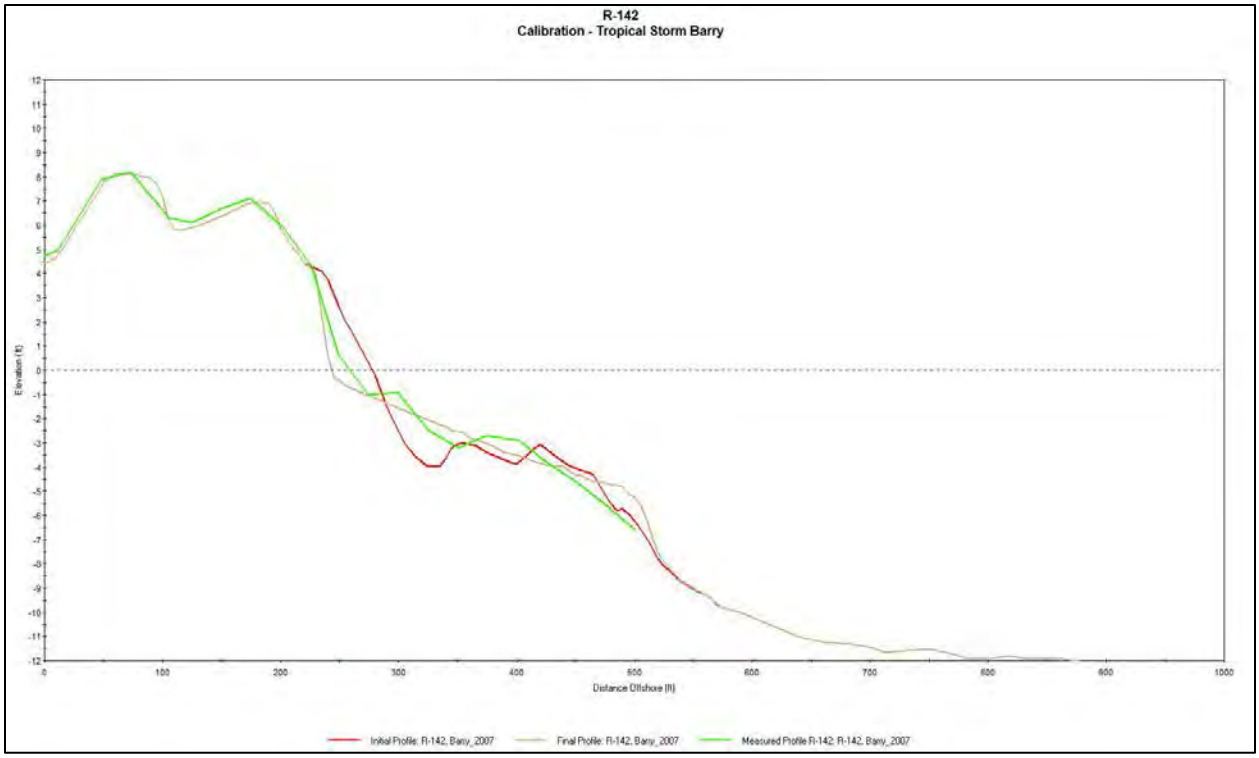


Figure A- 21. SBEACH Calibration at R-142 (Tropical Storm Barry)

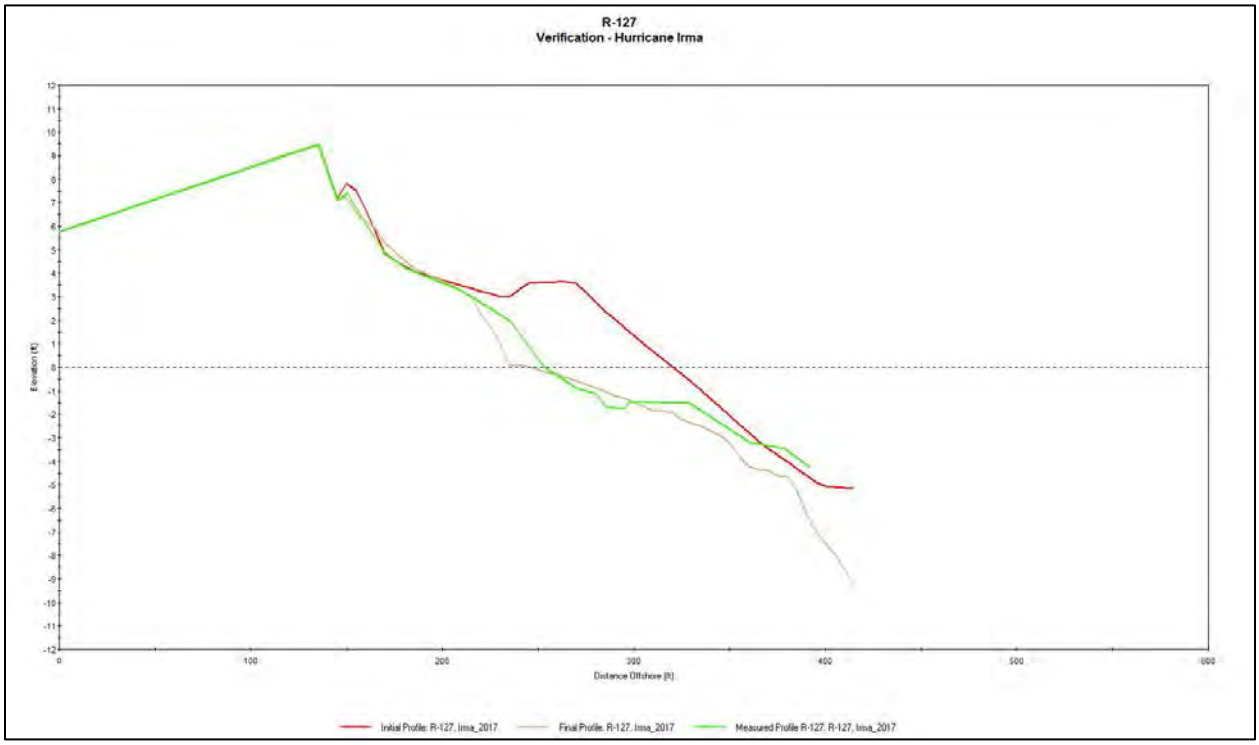


Figure A- 22. SBEACH Verification at R-127 (Hurricane Irma)

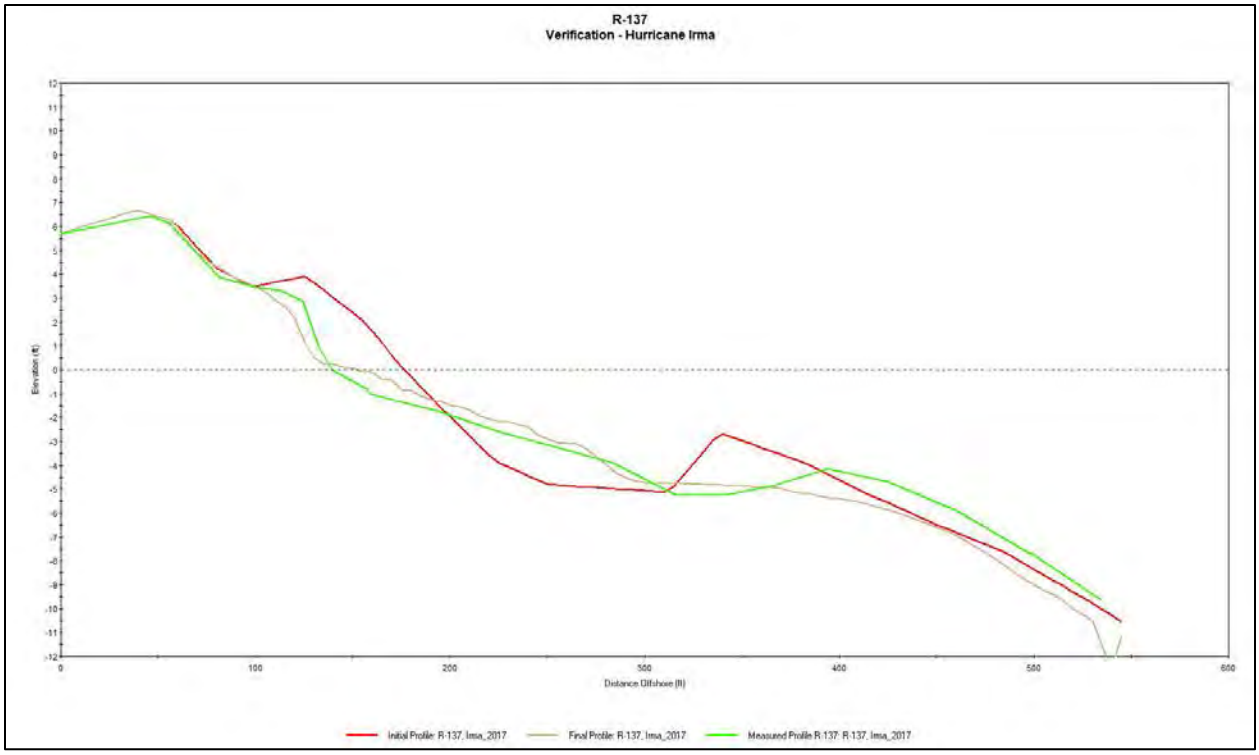


Figure A- 23. SBEACH Verification at R-137 (Hurricane Irma)

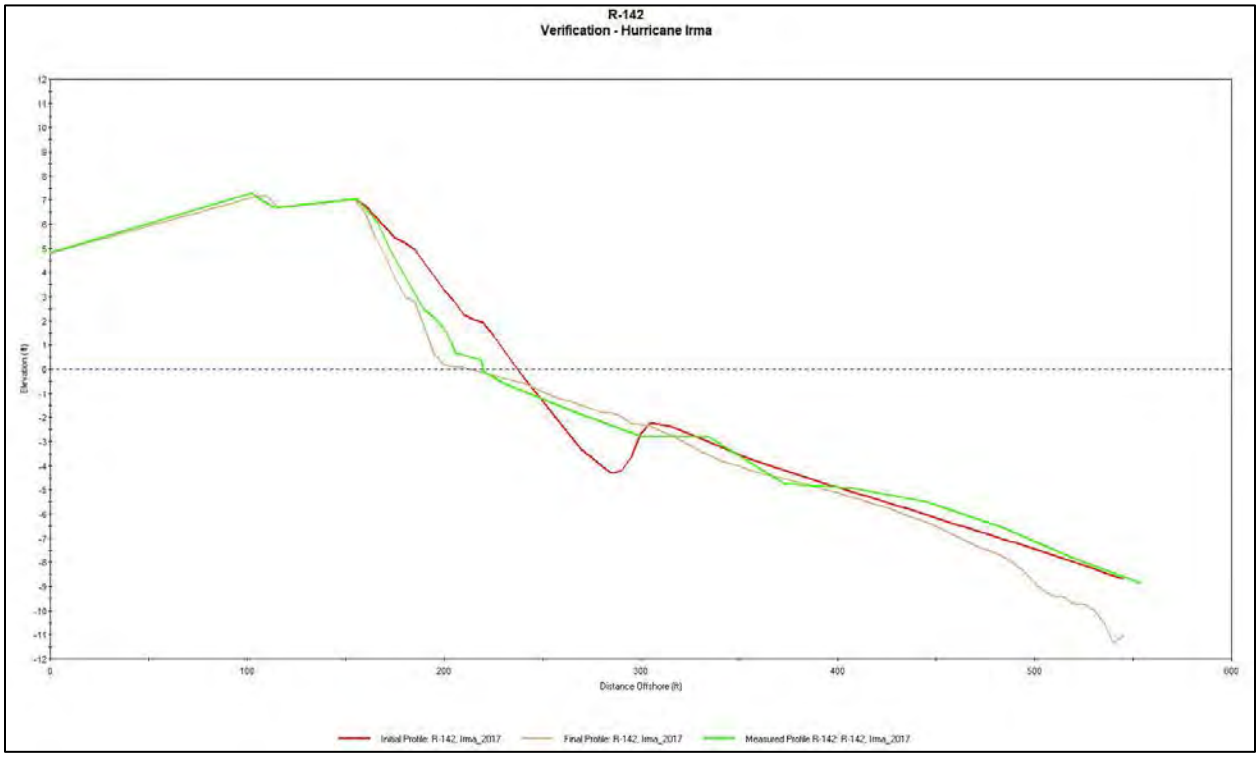


Figure A- 24. SBEACH Verification at R-142 (Hurricane Irma)

During Beach-*fx* calibration, applied erosion rates were adjusted for each model reach and the Beach-*fx* model was run for repeatedly for 300 iterations over a 50-year project life cycle. Calibration is achieved when the rate of shoreline change, averaged over hundreds of life cycle simulations, is equal to the background (target) shoreline change rate. **Table A- 12** provides the historical background erosion rates, storm-induced change rates (isolated by running the model with applied rates set to zero), and the calibrated Beach-fx applied erosion rates for Treasure Island and Long Key.

Table A- 12. Historical Background Change Rates and Calibrated Beach-fx Applied Erosion Rates

Treasure Island				Long Key			
Model Reach	Historical Background Change Rate (ft/year)	Storm Induced Change Rate (ft/year)	Calibrated Beach-fx Applied Erosion Rates (ft/year)	Model Reach	Historical Background Change Rate (ft/year)	Storm Induced Change Rate (ft/year)	Calibrated Beach-fx Applied Erosion Rates (ft/year)
R126	-18.207	-1.430	-16.777	R144A	-42.116	-2.974	-38.774
R127	-15.199	-1.588	-13.613	R144B	-36.984	-2.984	-33.613
R128	-10.401	-1.586	-8.815	R144C	-39.550	-2.984	-36.179
R129	-6.532	-1.399	-5.133	R145	-30.414	-1.610	-28.442
R130	-3.639	-1.416	-2.223	R146	-22.473	-1.611	-20.501
R131	-1.707	-1.416	-0.291	R147	-16.170	-1.519	-14.333
R132	-0.736	-1.416	0.680	R148	-9.703	-1.520	-7.858
R133	-0.295	-1.416	1.121	R149	-5.012	-1.525	-3.184
R134	-0.158	-1.436	1.278	R150	-2.414	-1.525	-0.585
R135	-0.213	-1.433	1.220	R151	-1.008	-1.525	0.820
R136	-0.949	-1.516	0.873	R152	-0.434	-1.610	1.543
R137	-2.245	-1.455	-0.564	R153	-0.156	-1.525	1.690
R138	-4.696	-1.564	-2.807	R154	-0.058	-1.614	1.916
R139	-8.672	-1.409	-7.034	R155	-0.138	-1.524	1.386
R140	-15.057	-1.526	-13.216	R156	-0.346	-1.524	1.178
R141	-23.403	-1.526	-21.562	R157	-0.791	-1.524	0.733
R142	-34.750	-1.526	-32.911	R158	-1.862	-1.525	-0.337
R143	-43.268	-1.263	-42.984	R159	-3.047	-1.525	-1.522
				R160	-4.938	-1.525	-3.413
				R161	-8.060	-1.525	-6.535
				R162	-12.137	-1.542	-10.595
				R163	-16.940	-1.525	-15.416
				R164	-42.116	-2.974	-38.774
				R165	-36.984	-2.984	-33.613

6.3.3 Post Storm Berm Recovery

Post storm recovery of eroded berm width after passage of a major storm is a recognized process. Although present coastal engineering practice has not yet developed a predictive method for estimating this process, it is an important element of post-storm beach morphology. Within Beach-*fx*, post-storm recovery of the berm is represented in a procedure in which the user specifies the percentage of the

estimated berm width loss during the storm that will be recovered over a given recovery interval. It is important to note that the percentage itself is not a "stand alone" parameter that is simply applied during the post storm morphology computations. The percentage of berm recovery is estimated prior to model calibration and becomes a tunable calibration parameter to ensure model convergence (when the model reproduces the target erosion rates as discussed in Section 6.3.2: Applied Shoreline Change).

Based on recommendations by the model developer regarding Florida shorelines, review of available historical FDEP profiles that would qualify as pre- and post- storm, and successful model calibration a recovery percentage of 90% over a recovery interval of 21 days was determined to be appropriate for Pinellas County.

6.4 Economic Evaluation

The Beach-*fx* model analyzes the economics of coastal storm risk management projects based on the probabilistic nature of storm associated damages to structures in the project area. Damages are treated as a function of structure location and construction, the intensity and timing of the storms, and the degree of protection that is provided by the natural or constructed protection elements. Within the model, damages are attributed to three mechanisms:

- Erosion (through structural failure or undermining of the foundation)
- Flooding (through structure inundation levels)
- Waves (through the force of impact)

Although wind may also cause shoreline damage, coastal storm risk management projects are not designed to mitigate for impacts due to wind. Therefore, the Beach-*fx* model does not include this mechanism. Damages are calculated for each model reach, lot, and damage element following each storm that occurs during the model run. Erosion, water level, and maximum wave height profiles are determined for each individual storm from the lookup values in the previously stored SRD. These values are then used to calculate the damage driving parameters (landward excursion, erosion depth, inundation level, and wave height) for each damage element.

The relationship between the value of the damage driving parameter and the percent damage incurred from it is defined in a user-specified "damage function". Two damage functions are specified for each damage element, one to address the structure and the other to address its contents. Damages due to erosion, inundation, and wave attack are determined from the damage functions and then used to calculate a combined damage impact that reduces the value of the damage element. The total of all FWOP damages is the economic loss that can be mitigated by the coastal storm risk management project.

A thorough discussion of the economic methodology and processes of Beach-*fx* can be found in the Appendix B: Economics.

6.5 Management Measures

Shoreline management measures that are provided for in the Beach-*fx* model are emergency nourishment and planned nourishment.

6.5.1 Emergency Nourishment

Emergency nourishments are generally limited beach fill projects conducted by local governments in response to storm damage. The Treasure Island and Long Key Segments of Pinellas County does not have a consistent history of emergency nourishment in response to storm related erosion. Therefore, no emergency management measure was included in the Beach-*fx* analysis.

6.5.2 Planned Nourishment

Planned nourishments are handled by the Beach-*fx* model as periodic events based on nourishment templates, triggers, and nourishment cycles. Nourishment templates are specified at the model reach level and include all relevant information such as order of fill, dimensions, placement rates, unit costs, and borrow-to-placement ratios. Planned nourishments occur when user defined nourishment triggers are exceeded and a mobilization threshold volume is met. At a pre-set interval, all model reaches which have been identified for planned nourishment are examined. In reaches where one of the nourishment threshold triggers is exceeded, the required volume to restore the design template is computed. If the summation of individual model reach level volume requirements (to fill the given nourishment template) exceeds the mobilization threshold volume established by the user, then a nourishment is triggered and all model reaches identified for planned nourishment are restored to the nourishment template.

6.5.2.1 Nourishment Distance Triggers and Mobilization Threshold

Beach-*fx* planned nourishment templates have three nourishment distance triggers (1) berm width, (2) dune width, and (3) dune height. Each distance trigger is a fractional amount of the corresponding nourishment template dimension. When the template dimensions fall below the fraction specified by the trigger, a need for renourishment is indicated. For any project template, the berm width trigger can be set such that a minimum berm width (what has been traditionally referred to as a “design berm”) can be maintained, allowing the remainder of the template to act as sacrificial fill (traditional “advance fill”), or the berm trigger can be set to allow minimal erosion of the berm allowing the project interval and mobilization threshold volume to govern the renourishment cycle. For the Pinellas study, the latter method was employed and the berm trigger was set to 0.99 (1% loss). The dune width and dune height triggers were similarly set to allow minimal erosion to the dune. The dune width and dune height triggers were set to 0.99 (1% loss of width) and 0.90 (10% loss of height), respectively.

6.5.2.2 Project Interval Setting and Mobilization Threshold

The project interval (set in years) is the interval at which the Beach-fx model will determine if a renourishment is required. At the set interval, if nourishment triggers have been met, the model will then determine the volume in each reach designated to receive fill that would be necessary to restore the full nourishment template for that reach. If the sum of the individual reach volumes exceeds the user specified mobilization threshold a renourishment event is initiated. If the total volume falls below the mobilization threshold no event is initiated and the model will not evaluate the nourishment triggers again until the next interval increment. For example a project interval of 4 years will cause the model to evaluate nourishment distance triggers in year 4 of the project life and if the triggers or volume threshold are not met, the model will not evaluate the triggers again until year 8.

The mobilization threshold (minimum nourishment volume required to initiate a nourishment cycle) is specified in cubic yards. It is often set to be approximately the same volume (or slightly less) than the

volume of the sacrificial portion of the nourishment template. This allows the berm width trigger and mobilization threshold to act together to maintain a desired project dimension.

While both the project interval and the mobilization threshold are variable, one or the other will be the dominate parameter in determining the characteristics of the renourishment event. By setting the project interval to the minimum of 1 year, it allows the volume threshold to control when an event will be initiated by causing the model to check reach volume requirements on an annual basis. Renourishment events over the lifecycle may then occur during any given year should volumetric losses require it. Due to the random generation of storms, this can result in a range of renourishment intervals over the life of the project. In defining the project, an average renourishment interval is determined based on events occurring over multiple iterations of the project lifecycle.

When the project interval is set to a value greater than 1 and the volume threshold is set low (in the range of 10,000 cubic yards), it is the interval that will determine the characteristics of the renourishment event. In this case, the model will return volumetric requirements for the specified interval. Due to the random generation of storms within the model, these requirements will vary between renourishment events. In defining the project, the average renourishment volume is determined based on events occurring over multiple iterations of the project lifecycle.

It is the nature of the Beach-fx model that if the project volume is relatively fixed (volume threshold governs) then the renourishment interval becomes more variable. Conversely, if the renourishment cycle is fixed (project interval governs) then the renourishment volume becomes more variable. In practice, the best way to optimize a project is to allow either the project interval or the threshold volume to govern. Once the project alternatives have been screened (using either approach) based on performance and economic benefit, the project returning the highest net benefits may be further refined as necessary by making incremental adjustments to either the threshold volume (in cases where the project interval governs) or the project increment (in cases where the volume threshold governs). Attempting to vary the project interval and the threshold volume simultaneously during the initial screening process is not recommended as it will lead to an unreasonably large array of alternatives.

The choice of screening process is determined by the user and may be influenced by a number of factors. At project sites where frequent high intensity storms dominate erosional impacts, it may be preferred to determine volume losses on an annual basis. The project interval would then be set to one year and the volume threshold would be determined based on the dimensions of fill (roughly equivalent the “sacrificial” portion of the fill). At project sites where storms are less frequent or less intense and erosional impacts are dominated by relatively constant conditions, including inlet effects, it may be preferred to evaluate project performance based on a fixed interval. The volume threshold would be set low (10,000 cubic yards as a general rule) and the project interval would be set based on factors such as borrow site recharge estimates or anticipated funding cycles. Note that the choice of process and specified parameters are project specific and may vary from location to location.

Pinellas County lies on the west coast of Florida. Historically, storm frequency and intensity have been relatively low (compared to the east coast of Florida) and extra-tropical storms lack the high energy wave conditions that characterize the northeaster storms that impact the eastern seaboard. Erosional losses throughout Pinellas County, including at both Treasure Island and Long Key, are dominated by localized (non-storm generated) sediment transport processes. At Treasure Island and Long Key, the north and south regions of the barrier islands experience the highest erosion levels due to effects from

the inlets that they are adjacent to. It was therefore concluded that a fixed interval screening approach was warranted.

The project interval for Treasure Island and Long Key was set to six years based on existing frequency of fills and inlet recharge rates. Initial evaluation runs indicated that the presence of armor influenced project benefits by reducing the impacts of erosion on infrastructure. This reduced the variability of benefits between various project alternatives. Therefore, project costs became a governing factor in the economic analysis. One of the most significant project costs is the mobilization and demobilization of dredging equipment. Increasing the project interval significantly reduces project costs (due to reduced mobilization events). While theoretically the project interval can be increased up to the analyzed life of the project, in practice this is not feasible. Placing large volumes of sand at infrequent intervals can easily exceed the expected capacity of available sand sources and may lead to distortions of the shoreline that will negatively alter natural shoreline behavior in unanticipated ways, require alteration of existing jetty and groin structures, and increase the environmental impacts of sand placement on the species that utilize this habitat.

For Treasure Island and Long Key, primary sand sources are the adjacent inlets with occasional supplement coming from the Egmont Shoal north of the Tampa Harbor channel. Sand from the inlets comes from periodic maintenance events ranging from 4 to 10 years in frequency. Additionally, based on inlet management plans for each of the three adjacent inlets (FDEP, 2018; FDEP, 2019, and FDEP, 2019), the average recharge rate of these sand sources is approximately 6 years. As the project is expected to include placement at both Treasure Island and Long Key simultaneously (to minimize project costs and maintain historic placement patterns) using sand from all three of these sources, the maximum interval was set to 6 years in order to avoid either excessive over dredging or under dredging of any given inlet. Egmont Shoal was considered as a source that would allow for longer intervals. However, its distance from the project makes it a less economical sand source except in a supplemental capacity or when combined with other placements outside of the present study area such as Sand Key. Additionally, taking substantial volumes of material from the Egmont Shoal could potentially have negative impacts to the local sediment transport system in the vicinity of Tampa Bay.

With little variability in benefit due to the presence of armor, the cost effectiveness and minimal localized impact of using maintenance material from adjacent inlets, and the high cost of mobilization and demobilization of dredging equipment, an interval of 6 years was considered optimal for the screening of project alternatives.

6.6 Beach-*fx* Project Alternatives

6.6.1 Nourishment Templates

Beach-*fx* planned nourishment templates are defined by three dimensions, the template dune height, template dune width, and template berm width. Berm elevations and dune and foreshore slopes remain constant based on the existing profiles. For Pinellas County, each model reach template was developed based on combinations of dune raising (to an elevation of 10 ft-NAVD88), dune extension (20 foot extension of the existing dune and profile to depth of closure), and twelve berm extensions (profile extensions to depth of closure): 20-foot to 130-foot by increments of 10 feet.

The future without project Beach-fx model runs indicated that little to no damages were expected in the central portions of either Treasure Island or Long Key. It was found that based on expected damages, the optimal placement areas were the same as those presently being filled as part of the current period of Federal participation:

- Sunshine Beach – Model reaches R126 to R128
- Sunset Beach – Model Reaches R138 to R142
- Upham Beach – Model Reaches R144A to R146
- Pass-a-Grille – Model Reaches R160 to R165

It should be noted that tapers are not included as part of the modeled fill and may extend several hundred feet beyond the physical limits covered by these model reaches.

Nourishment templates were developed for an array of alternatives which are presented in **Table A- 13**.

Table A- 13. Project Alternatives

Primary Template Dimensions			Treasure Island	Long Key	Alternative
Berm Width (ft)	Dune Elevation (ft-NAVD88)	Dune Width (ft)	Alternative ID	Alternative ID	Description
Berm Only					
20	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_20ft	LK_Ends_20ft	20ft Berm at Ends
30	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_30ft	LK_Ends_30ft	30ft Berm at Ends
40	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_40ft	LK_Ends_40ft	40ft Berm at Ends
50	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_50ft	LK_Ends_50ft	50ft Berm at Ends
60	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_60ft	LK_Ends_60ft	60ft Berm at Ends
70	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_70ft	LK_Ends_70ft	70ft Berm at Ends
80	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_80ft	LK_Ends_80ft	80ft Berm at Ends
90	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_90ft	LK_Ends_90ft	90ft Berm at Ends
100	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_100ft	LK_Ends_100ft	100ft Berm at Ends
110	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_110ft	LK_Ends_110ft	110ft Berm at Ends
120	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_120ft	LK_Ends_120ft	120ft Berm at Ends
130	Existing	Existing	TI_Ends_130ft	LK_Ends_130ft	130ft Berm at Ends
Dune Raising					
0	10	Existing	TI_Ends_DH_0ft	LK_Ends_DH_0ft	0ft Berm at Ends + Added 10ft Dune Height Addition
30	10	Existing	TI_Ends_DH_30ft	LK_Ends_DH_30ft	30ft Berm at Ends + Added 10ft Dune Height Addition
100	10	Existing	TI_E_DH_100ft	LK_E_DH_100ft	100ft Berm + 10ft Dune Height
Dune Widening					
0	Existing	Existing + 20	TI_Ends_DW_0ft	LK_Ends_DW_0ft	0ft Berm at Ends + 20ft Dune Width Extension
30	Existing	Existing + 20	TI_Ends_DW_30ft	LK_Ends_DW_30ft	30ft Berm at Ends + 10ft Dune Width Extension
100	Existing	Existing + 20	TI_E_DW_100ft	LK_E_DW_100ft	100ft Berm + Added 20ft Dune Width
Dune Raising + Widening					
0	10	Existing + 20	TI_E_DWDH_0ft	LK_E_DWDH_0ft	0ft Berm at Ends + Added 20ft Dune Width + 10ft Dune Height
30	10	Existing + 20	TI_E_DWDH_30ft	LK_E_DWDH_30ft	30ft Berm at Ends + Added 20ft Dune Width + 10ft Dune Height
100	10	Existing + 20	TI_E_DWDH_100ft	LK_E_DWDH_100ft	100ft Berm +10ft Dune Height +Added 20ft Dune Width

6.7 Recommendation for TSP

Screening of the project alternatives using the Beach-fx model indicated that templates in which the dune was raised to a uniform +10 ft-NAVD88 elevation and then extended by 20 feet seaward (from dune crest to depth of closure) provided the maximum net benefits of the full array. These included the TI_E and LK_E DWDH_0ft, the TI_E and LK_E DWDH_30ft, and TI_E and LK_E DWDH_100ft alternatives.

Typically, one of these alternatives would definitively return the highest net benefits for the lowest cost and would be established as the Tentatively Selected Plan (TSP). However, due to uncertainty in the reliability of FWOP damage tabulations within the model, no definitive TSP was determined from this final array. While the relative screening of FWP alternatives resulted in high confidence that the

"DWDH" (dune raising and widening) alternatives provide the most benefit, uncertainty in the FWOP model results would not allow for reliable screening to identify the most beneficial and cost effective berm condition. Therefore, the TSP, which includes elevation of the dune to 10 ft-NAVD88 and extension of the elevated dune and profile by 20 feet seaward, is presented as a berm extension with a range of 0 feet (no berm in the equilibrated profile) to 100 feet. Efforts to refine this range to a single berm template is ongoing.

7 Project Design

7.1 Project Length

The Treasure Island and Long Key each contain two segments that will receive renourishment under the TSP. Sunshine Beach and Sunset Beach are located at the north and south ends of Treasure Island. Sunshine Beach to the north has a project length of approximately 0.5 miles. Sunset Beach to the south has project length of approximately 1.0 miles. Upham Beach and Pass-a-Grille Beach are located at the north and south ends of Long Key and have similar dimension to Treasure Island beaches. Upham Beach to the north has a project length of approximately 0.5 miles. Pass-a-Grille Beach to the south has a project length of approximately 1.0 mile.

7.2 Project Baseline

The project baseline (referenced to R-monuments) will be in the general vicinity of the landward toe of the existing dune for the final recommended plan. In regions where the existing dune is ill defined, extrapolation from adjacent areas with dunes, consideration of localized topography, and position infrastructure will be considered. Due to the complexity of the shoreline, involving residential and commercial structures as well as instances of shoreline armor, the exact baseline will not be fully determined until the Planning, Engineering, and Design (PED) phase of the study.

7.3 Project Cross-shore Dimensions

Despite uncertainty in precise positioning of the combined dune and berm TSP profile, the general cross-shore dimensions will be as described in the following sections.

Note that project elevations are presented in the NAVD88 datum. This is consistent with Beach-fx model inputs. However, as sea levels change, the natural cross-shore dimension will equilibrate to those changes resulting in an elevated berm relative to the NAVD88 datum modeled. Therefore, relevant elevations will also be noted in the MLW datum to allow for future adjustment of cross-shore dimensions due to sea level change. Relative difference between NAVD88 to MLW differs slightly between Treasure Island and Long Key (see Section 4.3: Tides). Therefore, an average conversion of MLW = -1.1 ft-NAVD88 was applied.

7.4 Project Dune

The TSP includes raising the dune to a uniform elevation of +10 ft-NAVD88 (11.1 ft-MLW). The existing Treasure Island and Long Key shorelines in the vicinity of the project has a predominantly variable, low elevation dune system. Treasure Island existing dune heights relative to the upland elevation range

from 2 to 3 feet in Sunshine Beach and 0 feet to 4 feet in Sunset Beach. Long Key dune heights relative to the upland range from 0 feet to 1 foot in Upham Beach and 3 feet to 5 feet in Pass-a-Grille Beach. Raising the dunes to a uniform elevation of +10 ft-NAVD88 (11.1 ft-NAVD88) would result in dune heights relative to the upland of 5 feet in Sunshine Beach, 4 feet to 5 feet in Sunset Beach, 3 feet to 4 feet in Upham Beach and 4 feet to 5 feet in Pass-a-Grille Beach.

In addition to raising the elevation of the existing dune (creating dunes as necessary where the existing dune elevation is 0 feet), the TSP includes extending the existing width of the dune seaward by 20 feet. The seaward extension of the dune includes the dune and the foreshore down to the depth of closure. In reaches where the existing dune has a height of 0 feet, an "existing width" was assigned based on localized shoreline characteristics (where a dune might naturally fall if included in the cross-section profile) and informed by adjacent areas. Existing widths ranged from 20 feet to 50 feet at Sunshine Beach, 20 feet to 60 feet at Sunset Beach, 20 feet to 60 feet at Upham Beach, and 15 feet to 90 feet at Pass-a-Grille Beach.

Table A- 14 and **Table A- 15** summarize the cross-shore dune dimensions for the existing and TSP profiles for Treasure Island and Long Key, respectively. Note that dune width will likely become more uniform between adjacent reaches than shown in the individual idealized Beach-fx model profiles. This is due to constructability and performance as well as aesthetics.

7.5 Project Berm

The berm elevation for the TSP is +4.57 ft-NAVD88 (+5.67 ft-MLW), which is consistent with the previously authorized Pinellas County project and approximates the natural berm elevation. Restricting the design berm elevation to the natural berm elevation minimizes scarping of the beach fill as it undergoes readjustment. Vertical scarps can hinder the beach access of nesting sea turtles, and may also pose safety problems related to recreational beach use. Other reasons for mimicking the natural berm elevation are related to storm damage protection. A berm constructed at a lower elevation would increase the probability of overtopping by relatively frequent storms, thereby offering less protection to upland development and/or existing dunes. A higher berm elevation could result in problems related to backshore flooding due to excessive rainfall or wave overtopping. A higher berm may also be more susceptible to wind-induced erosion.

The TSP berm has a minimum width of 0 feet and maximum width of 100 feet.

7.6 Project Beach Slopes

After adjustment and sorting of the placed material by wave action, the material is expected to adjust to an equilibrium beach slope, similar to the existing beach. In southern Pinellas County, the existing beach slopes in the project area are approximately 1 (vertical) on 10 (horizontal) at the dune, 1 on 15 from the berm to MLW (approximately -1.1 ft-NAVD88), and 1 on 30 below MLW. The estimate of the slope of the material after adjustment is based on averaging the beach profile slopes of the native beach from the mean low water datum to the approximate location of the 15 foot depth contour. Sand from the project borrow site was determined to be a near match to the gradation and shell content of the existing beach (which is dominated by previous fills from the same borrow sources). This will allow the beach fill to equilibrate to a shape similar to the existing profile.

Table A- 14. Existing and TSP Cross-shore Dune Dimensions – Treasure Island

Model Profile	Model Reach	Upland Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Existing Dune			TSP Dune			Dune Slope	TSP Berm	
			Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Height (ft)	Width (ft)	Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Height (ft)	Width (ft)		Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Max Width (ft)
TI01	R126	5	7	2	50	10	5	70	0.1	4.57	100
TI02	R127	5	8	3	20	10	5	40	0.1	4.57	100
TI03	R128	5	8	3	30	10	5	50	0.1	4.57	100
TI04	R129	5	5	0	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
TI05	R130, R131, R132	5	5	0	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
TI06	R133	5	5	0	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
TI07	R134	5	5	0	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
TI08	R135	6	7	1	80	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
TI09	R136	6	9	3	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
TI10	R137	6	6	0	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
TI11	R138	5	9	4	40	10	5	60	0.1	4.57	100
TI12	R139	5	5	0	20	10	5	40	0.1	4.57	100
TI13	R140, R141, R142	5	9	4	60	10	5	80	0.1	4.57	100
TI14	R143	6	7	1	60	10	4	80	0.1	4.57	100

Table A- 15. Existing and TSP Cross-shore Dune Dimensions – Long Key

Model Profile	Model Reach	Upland Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Existing Dune			TSP Dune			Dune Slope	Berm	Max
			Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Height (ft)	Width (ft)	Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Height (ft)	Width (ft)		Elevation (ft-NAVD)	Width (ft)
LK01	R144A	7	7	0	20	10	3	40	0.1	4.57	100
LK02	R144B, R144C	6	6	0	20	10	4	40	0.1	4.57	100
LK03	R145	6	7	1	60	10	4	80	0.1	4.57	100
LK04	R146	6	7	1	60	10	4	80	0.1	4.57	100
LK05	R147	6	9	3	25	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK06	R148	6	7	1	80	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK07	R149, R150, R151	5	7	2	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK08	R153	6	7	1	50	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK09	R155	5	8	3	100	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK10	R156	6	7	1	20	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK11	R157	5	9	4	15	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK12	R158, R159	5	10	5	40	---	---	---	---	4.57	100
LK13	R160, R161, R162	5	10	5	15	10	5	35	0.1	4.57	100
LK14	R163	5	10	5	10	10	5	30	0.1	4.57	100
LK15	R164	6	9	3	20	10	4	40	0.1	4.57	100
LK16	R165	5	8	3	90	10	5	110	0.1	4.57	100

It is unnecessary and impractical to artificially grade beach slopes below the low water elevation since they will be shaped by wave action. For this reason, the foreshore slope of the beach fill placed at the time of construction or future renourishment may differ from that of the natural profile. The angle of repose of the hydraulically placed material depends on the characteristics of the fill material and the wave climate in the project area. With steep initial slopes, the material will quickly adjust to the natural slopes. For design purposes it is assumed that that construction berm will have an approximate slope of 1:10.

7.7 Project Construction

As previously discussed, the foreshore slope of the beach fill placed at the time of construction or future renourishment may differ from that of the natural profile. This reflects the capabilities of the construction equipment that will be used to build the shore protection project. Within the first year or two after placement of the beachfill, the construction profile will be reshaped by waves into an

equilibrium profile, causing the berm to retreat to a position more characteristic of the project design template.

Based on the approximated initial fill volume and constructability considerations, construction templates applicable to the TSP enhanced dune template with minimum (0 foot) equilibrated berm and maximum (100 foot) equilibrated berm were determined. The construction templates (shown in **Figure A- 25** and **Figure A- 26**) consist of a uniform dune elevation, a 20 foot seaward extension of the dune and profile, and the equilibrated berm and corresponding construction berm. The construction template for the 0 foot berm is approximated to be 70 feet in width (at the existing berm elevation from the seaward toe of the dune). The construction template for the 100 foot berm is approximated to be 225 feet in width. Both of these construction templates will equilibrate into the project template. The volume of material in the equilibrated profile (between the template and the "existing" condition) represents the material that is expected to erode between successive nourishment events including portions of the dune.

7.8 Project Volumes and Renourishment Interval

Each complete Beach-*fx* model run consists of 100 iterations, each iteration representing the life of the project (50 years). Based on the enhanced dune TSP, both minimum and maximum berm widths were modeled (100 iteration runs) and a range of average volumes was determined for each initial fill event and each subsequent renourishment event. Model runs were made for each of the three sea level rise cases: Base, Intermediate, and High. **Table A- 16** and **Table A- 16** provide minimum, maximum, and average fill volumes (for both initial and renourishment events) and renourishment intervals over the life of the project for the TSP with minimum and maximum berm, respectively for the combined Treasure Island segments (Sunshine Beach and Sunset Beach).

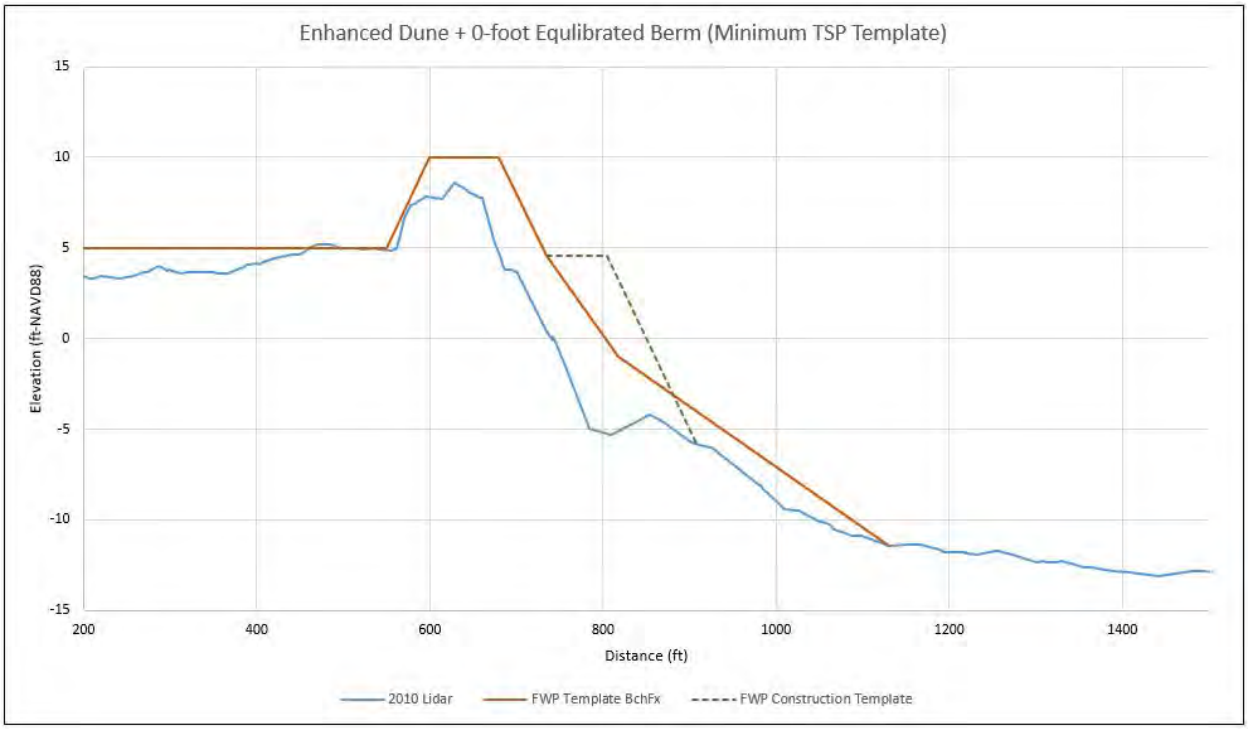


Figure A- 25. Conceptual Cross-shore Profile and Construction Berm for TSP Dune with 0-foot Berm

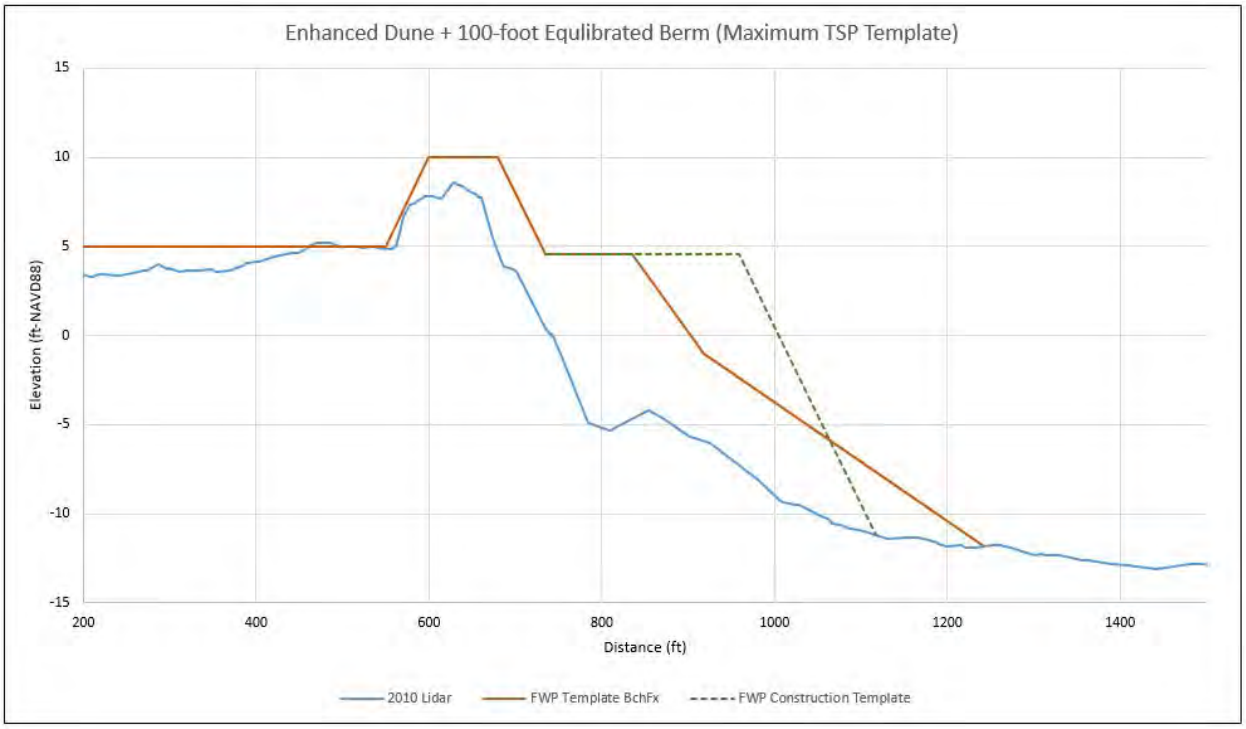


Figure A- 26. Conceptual Cross-shore Profile and Construction Berm for TSP Dune with 100-foot Berm

Table A- 16. Project Volumes for Minimum (0 foot) TSP Berm (Treasure Island Segment)

Project Volumes (Over 100 Beach-*fx* Life-cycle Iterations)				
Sea level change Case	Volume Description	Initial Fill Volume (cubic yards)	Renourishment Interval (years)	Average Volume per Interval (cubic yards)
Base	Min - Max	174,500 – 179,200	5.9 - 6.2	123,800 – 558,900
	Average	174,650	6.0	409,250
Intermediate	Min - Max	174,600 – 179,300	5.9 - 6.2	154,150 – 589,100
	Average	174,700	6.0	444,100
High	Min - Max	174,700 – 179,650	5.9 - 6.2	127,200 – 731,800
	Average	174,900	6.0	547,900

Table A- 17. Project Volumes for Maximum (100 foot) TSP Berm (Treasure Island Segment)

Project Volumes (Over 100 Beach-*fx* Life-cycle Iterations)				
Sea level change Case	Volume Description	Initial Fill Volume (cubic yards)	Renourishment Interval (years)	Average Volume per Interval (cubic yards)
Base	Min - Max	741,000 – 772,300	5.7 - 6.2	328,000 – 588,250
	Average	743,400	6.0	413,650
Intermediate	Min - Max	741,350 – 773,050	5.7 - 6.2	366,100 – 610,600
	Average	743,800	6.0	447,650
High	Min - Max	742,550 – 775,400	5.7 - 6.2	437,200 – 725,900
	Average	745,100	6.0	557,400

Table A- 18 and **Table A- 19** provide minimum, maximum, and average fill volumes (for both initial and renourishment events) and renourishment intervals over the life of the project for the TSP with minimum and maximum berm, respectively for the combined Treasure Island segments (Upham Beach and Pass-a-Grille Beach).

Final optimization of the TSP may include variable berm widths (between 0 foot and 100 foot) between the project segments. These tables represent a bracket of minimum and maximum anticipated volumes.

Table A- 18. Project Volumes for Minimum (0 foot) TSP Berm (Long Key Segment)

Project Volumes (Over 100 Beach-*fx* Life-cycle Iterations)				
Sea level change Case	Volume Description	Initial Fill Volume (cubic yards)	Renourishment Interval (years)	Average Volume per Interval (cubic yards)
Base	Min - Max	153,500 – 155,400	5.8 - 6.2	97,200 – 433,800
	Average	153,550	6.0	238,860
Intermediate	Min - Max	153,550 – 155,500	5.8 - 6.2	100,250 – 417,500
	Average	153,600	6.0	265,200
High	Min - Max	153,600 – 155,700	5.8 - 6.3	131,800 – 520,200
	Average	153,700	6.0	354,850

Table A- 19. Project Volumes for Maximum (100 foot) TSP Berm (Long Key Segment)

Project Volumes (Over 100 Beach-*fx* Life-cycle Iterations)				
Sea level change Case	Volume Description	Initial Fill Volume (cubic yards)	Renourishment Interval (years)	Average Volume per Interval (cubic yards)
Base	Min - Max	683,650 – 705,500	5.7 - 6.2	232,300 – 505,650
	Average	685,350	6.0	316,300
Intermediate	Min - Max	683,950 – 706,000	5.7 - 6.2	252,100 – 492,350
	Average	685,700	6.0	348,000
High	Min - Max	684,900 – 707,600	5.8 - 6.2	318,550 – 608,152
	Average	686,750	6.0	450,600

7.9 Project Monitoring

Physical monitoring of the project is necessary to assess project performance and to ensure that project functionality is maintained throughout the 50-year project life. The monitoring plan will be directed primarily toward accomplishing systematic measurements of the beach profile shape. Profile surveys should provide accurate assessments of dune and beach fill volumes and a basis for assessing post-construction dune and beach fill adjustments, as well as variation in the profile shape due to seasonal changes and storms. Monitoring will play a vital role in determining if the project is preforming as predicted and if project renourishment is necessary. Post construction monitoring activities include topographic and bathymetric surveys of the placement area on an annual basis following construction. The cost for this post construction monitoring is included in the cost shared total project cost.

Other monitoring efforts include bathymetric mapping of the borrow sites to ensure sand availability, which will be done as part of the pre-construction engineering and design (PED) phase prior to each nourishment.

Measured wind, wave, and water level information will be obtained from the best available existing data sources. This data will be applied in support of previously discussed monitoring efforts. It will also be used to periodically assess the state of sea level rise and to determine if reassessment of the project volumes and/or renourishment intervals.

8 Project Summary

This appendix summarizes the engineering design of a shore protection project proposed for construction in Pinellas County, Florida (Treasure Island and Long Key Segments). The project consists of beach nourishment/renourishment along the north and south portions of Treasure Island and Long Key as follows:

- Sunshine Beach – Model reaches R126 to R128
- Sunset Beach – Model Reaches R138 to R142
- Upham Beach – Model Reaches R144A to R146
- Pass-a-Grille – Model Reaches R160 to R165

The design beach fill template is characterized by enhancement/construction of a uniform dune to a +10 ft-NAVD88 (+11.1 ft-MLW) elevation, a 20 foot extension of the dune (from crest to Depth of Closure), and 0 foot to 100 foot extension of the berm at +4.57 ft-NAVD88 (+5.67 ft-MLW). Beach fill material required under the High SLR case includes an average of 328,600 to 1,431,850 cubic yards for initial construction of all project segments and eight renourishment events averaging 902,750 to 1,008,000 cubic yards every six years. The final renourishment event is expected to occur eight years prior to the end of Federal participation. This will require proration of the final renourishment volume (increase by approximately a third) to ensure protection for the remaining two years of the project. It should be noted that in practice, renourishment requirements are influenced by storm events and long term erosion and may experience some variability due to the uncertainty inherent in natural phenomena.

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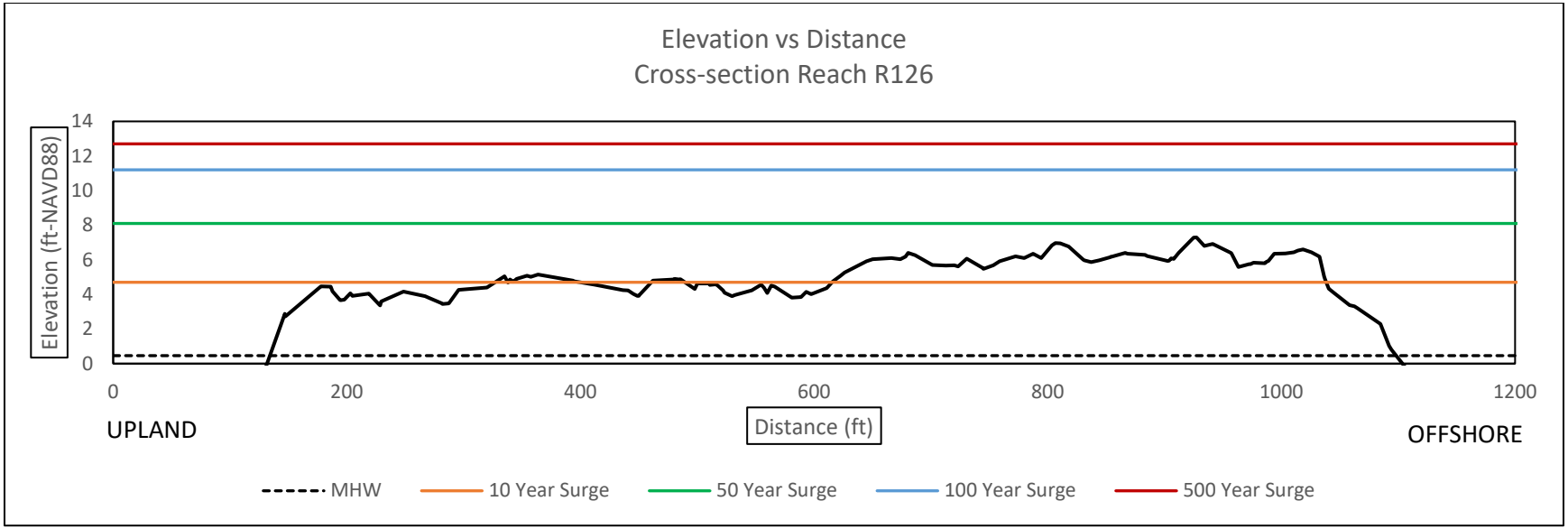
Attachment 1

Treasure Island and Long Key Cross-sections

Treasure Island – Transects and Cross-sections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10
8
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4
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Distance (ft)
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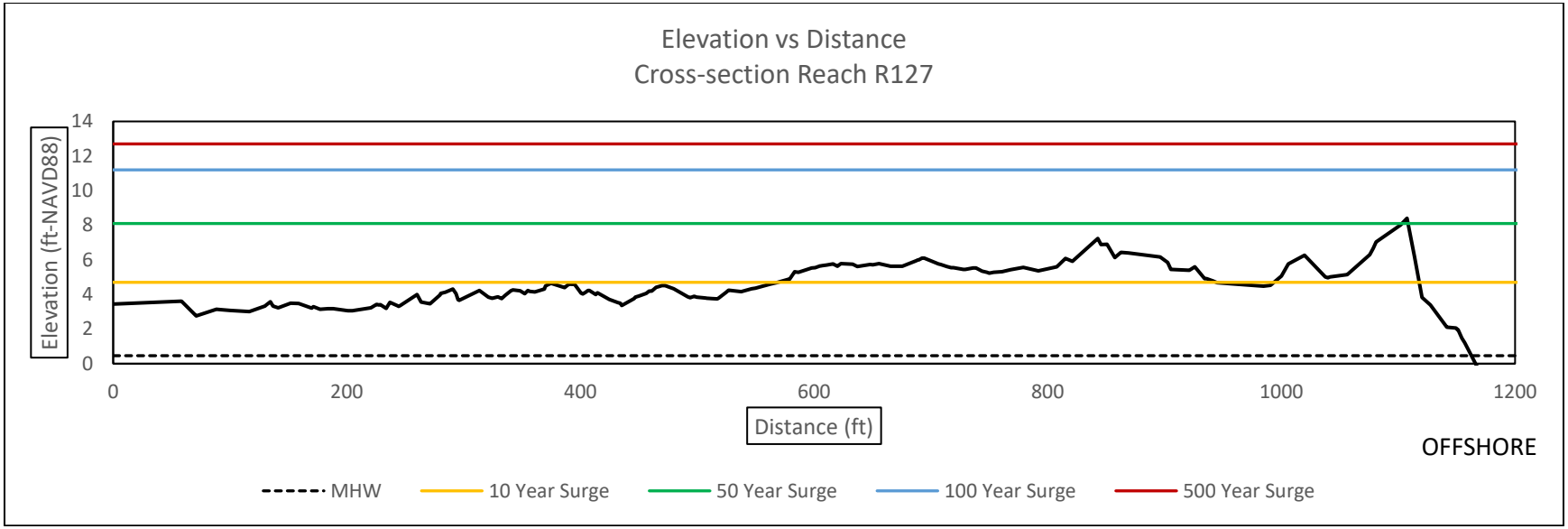
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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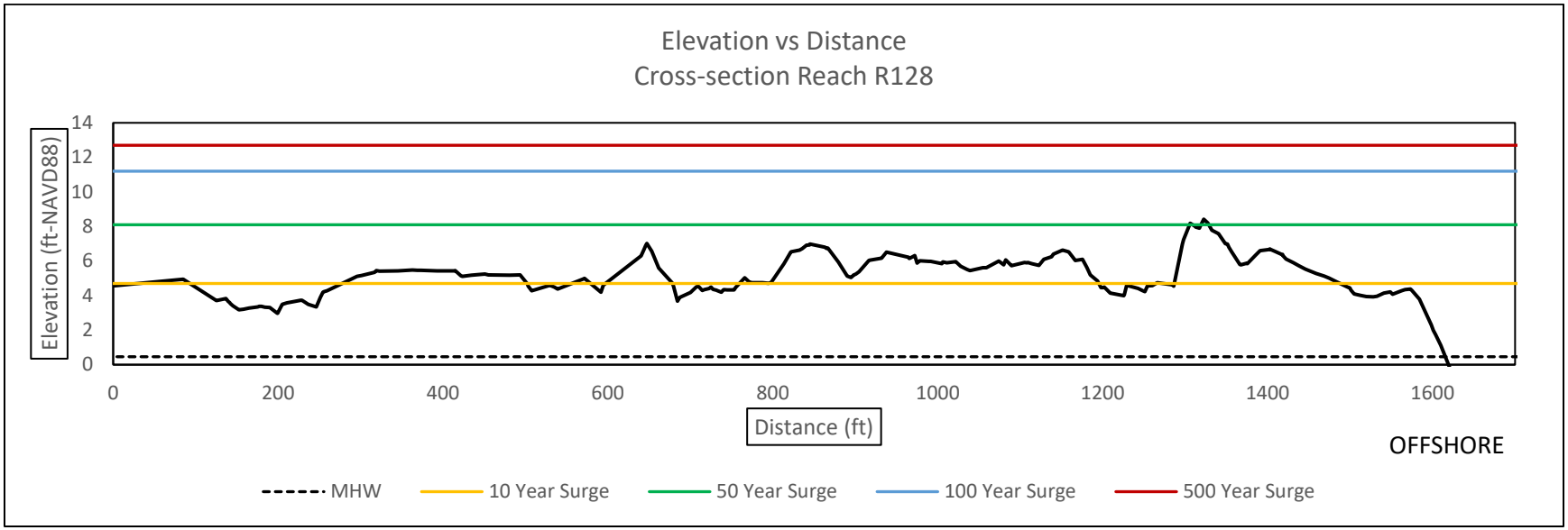
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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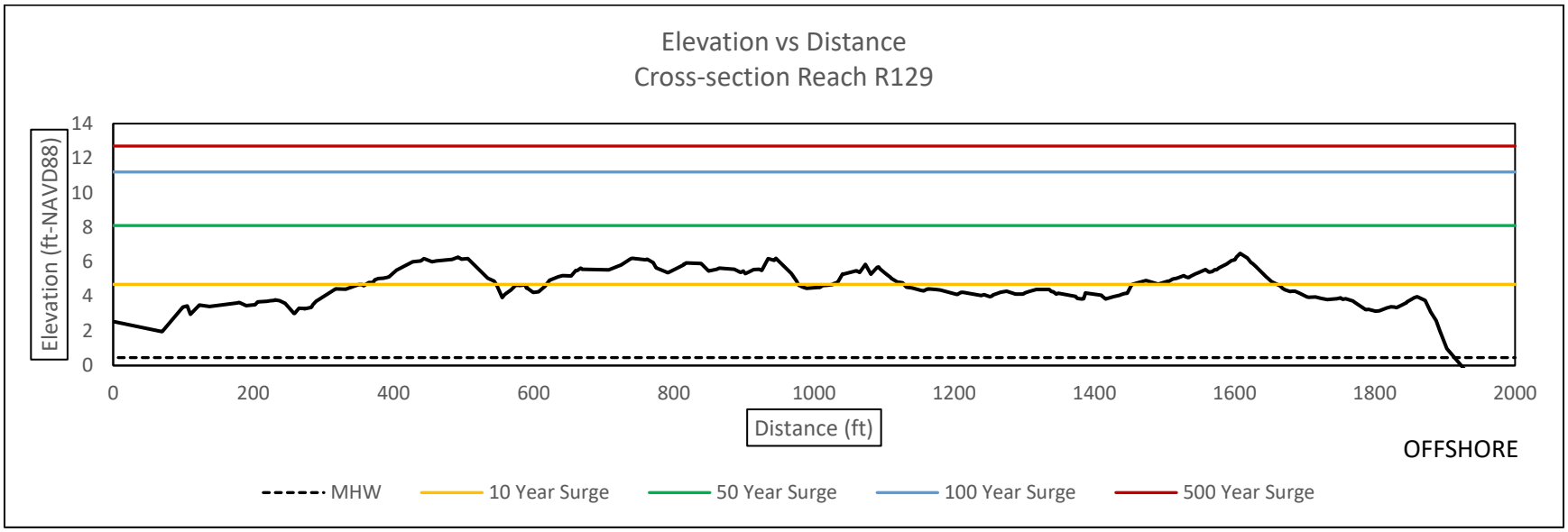
1600
Distance (ft)
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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8
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400
600
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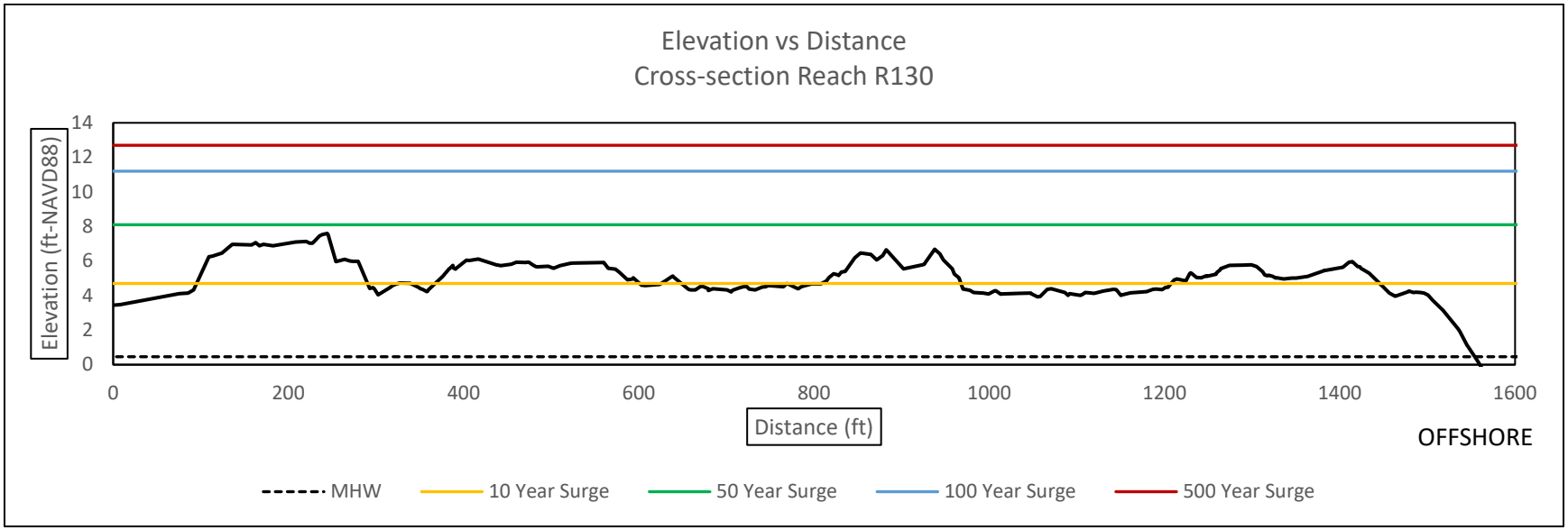
1800
2000
Distance (ft)
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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Distance (ft)
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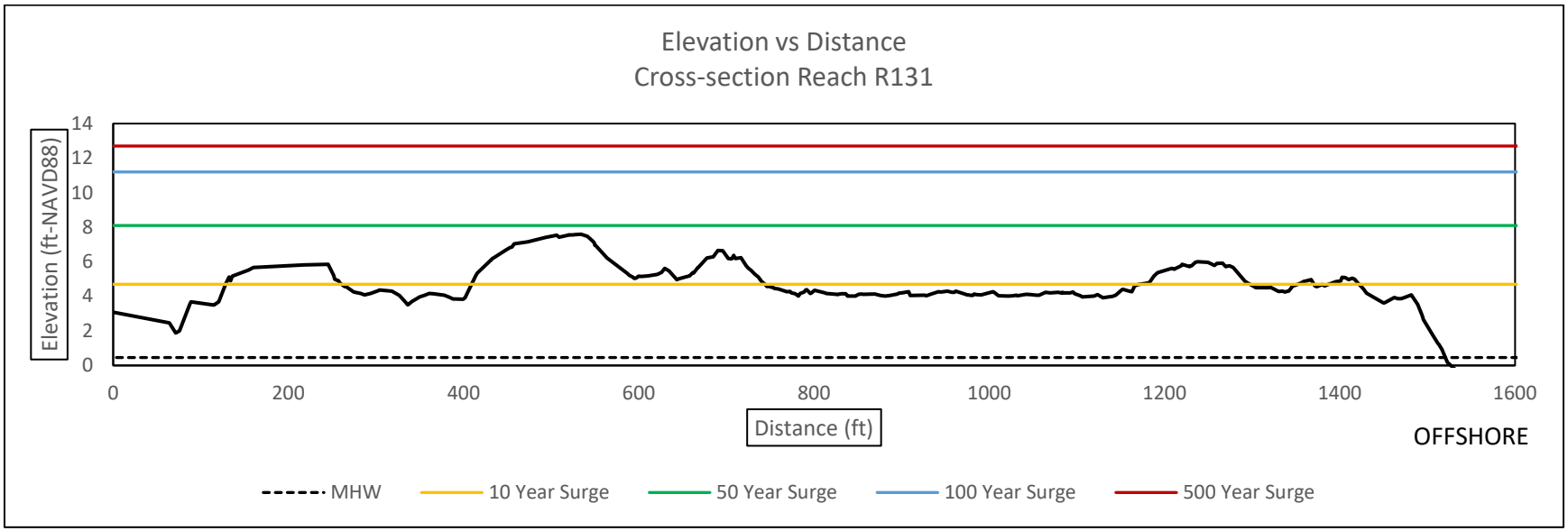
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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Distance (ft)
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MHW
10 Year Surge
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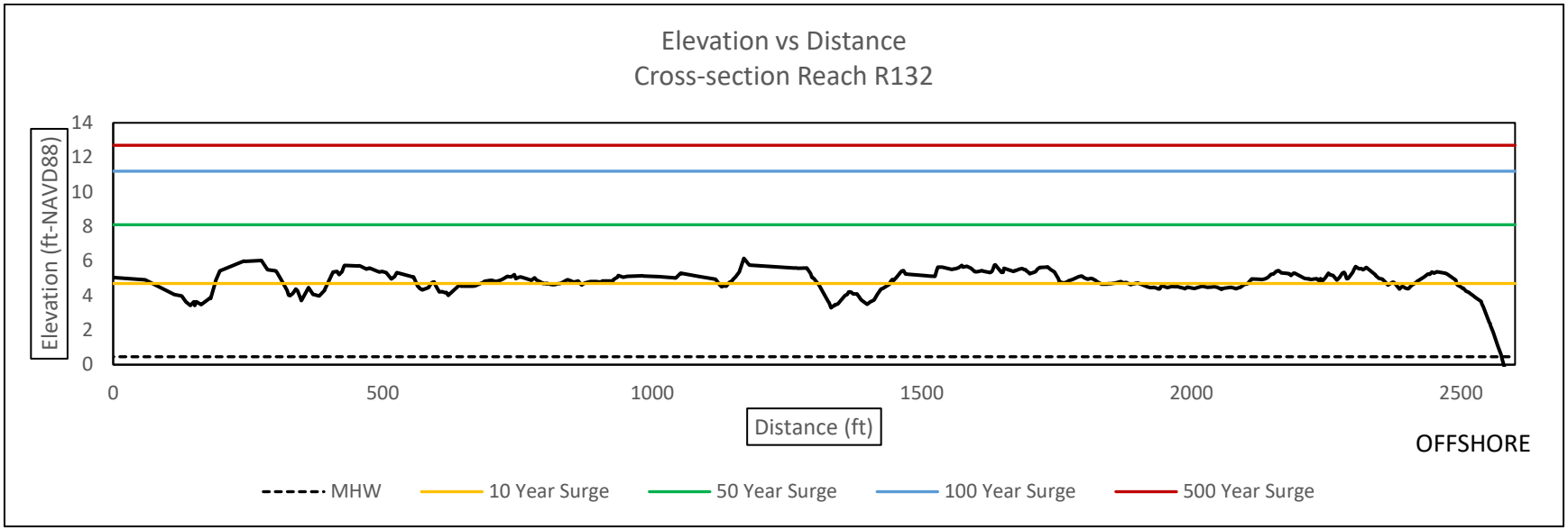
500 Year Surge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8
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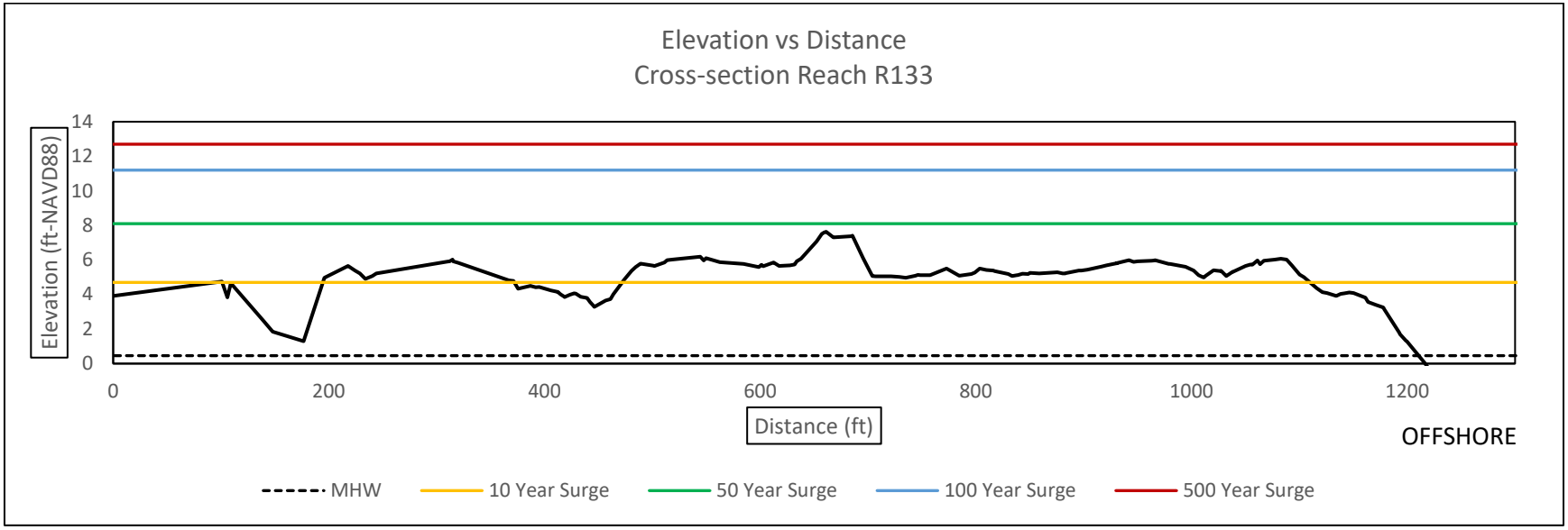
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Distance (ft)
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MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
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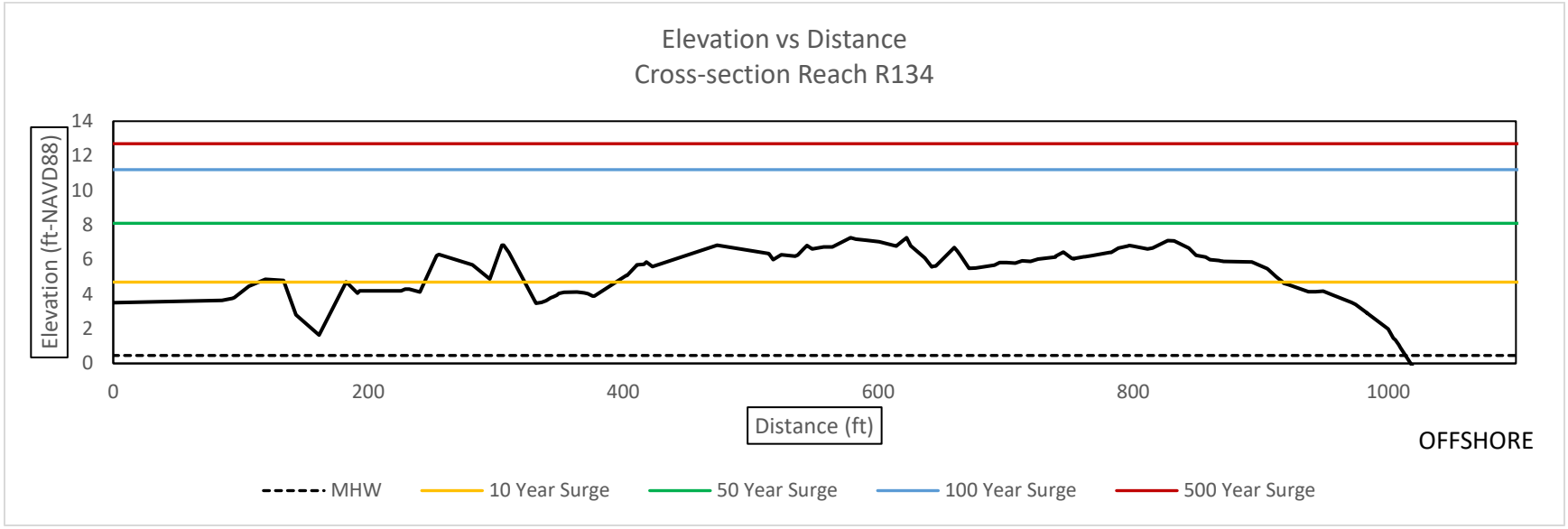
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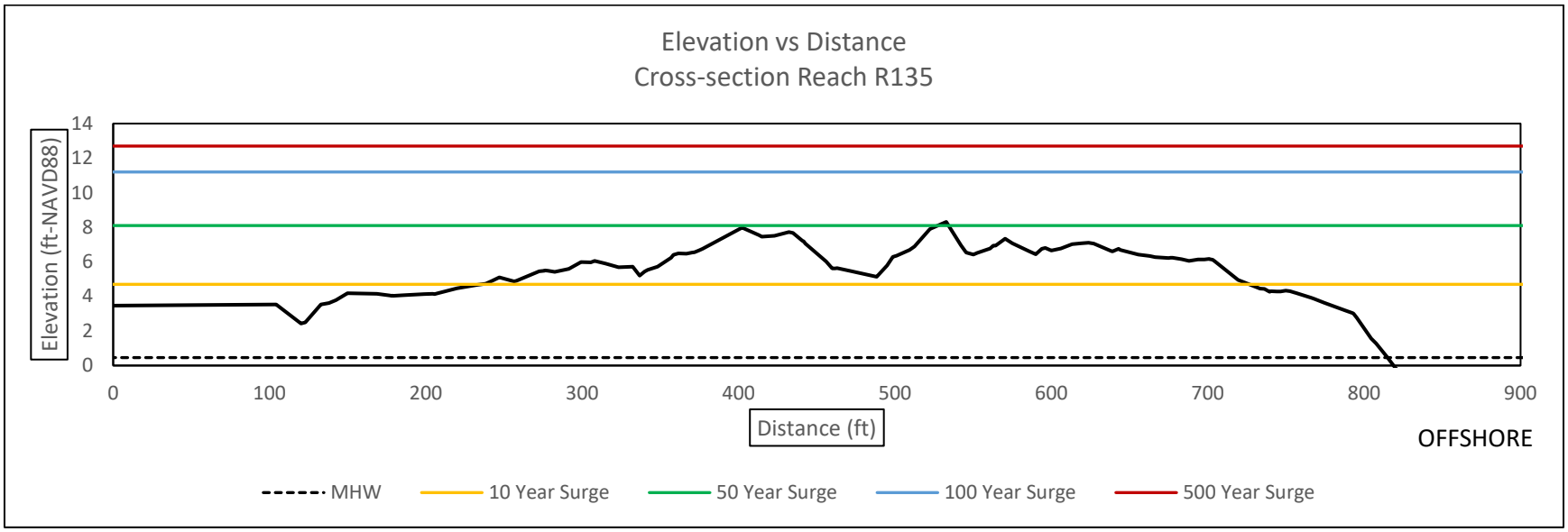
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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Distance (ft)
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10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
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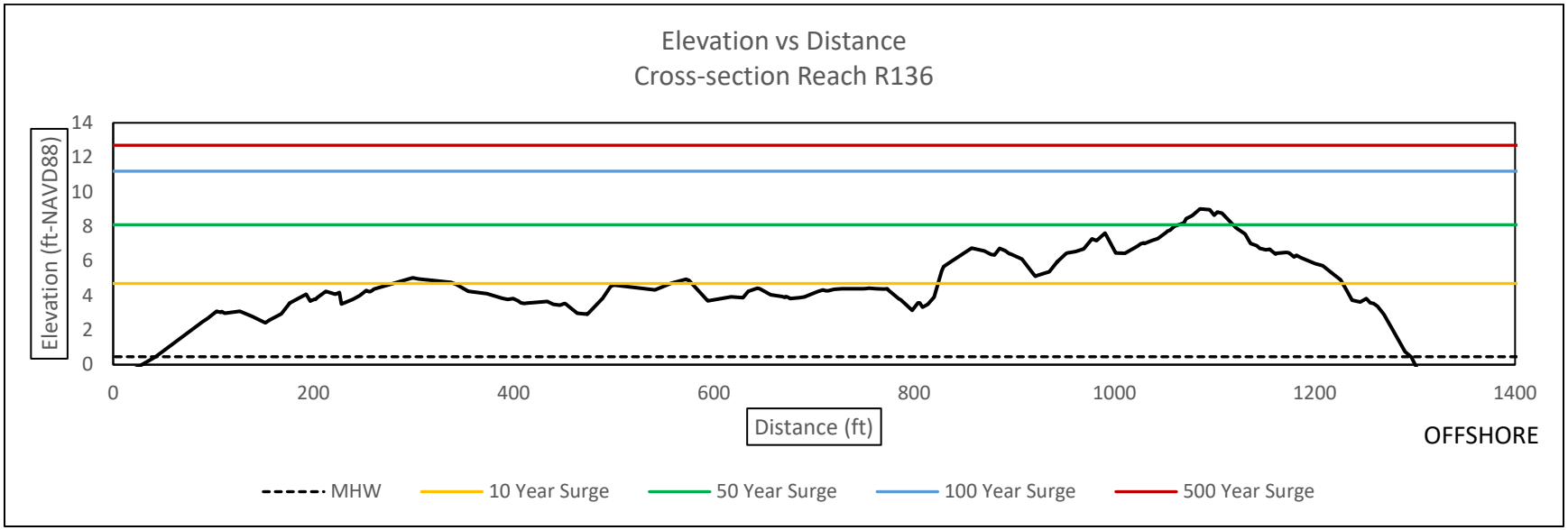
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10 Year Surge
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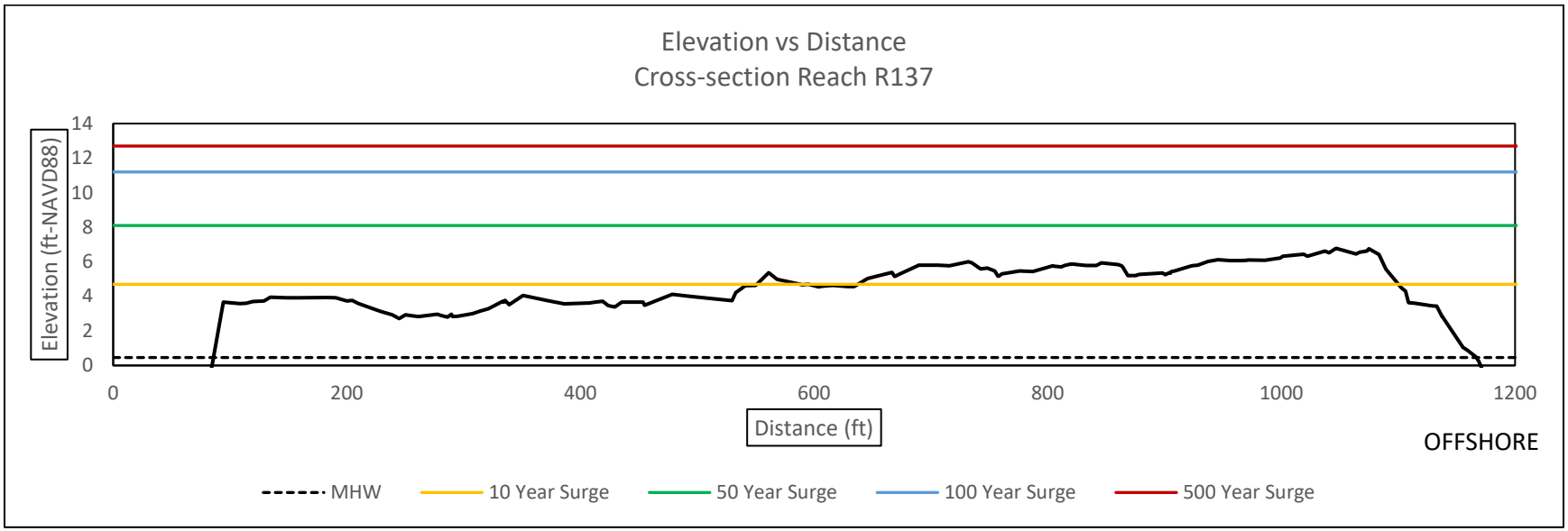
500 Year Surge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10 Year Surge
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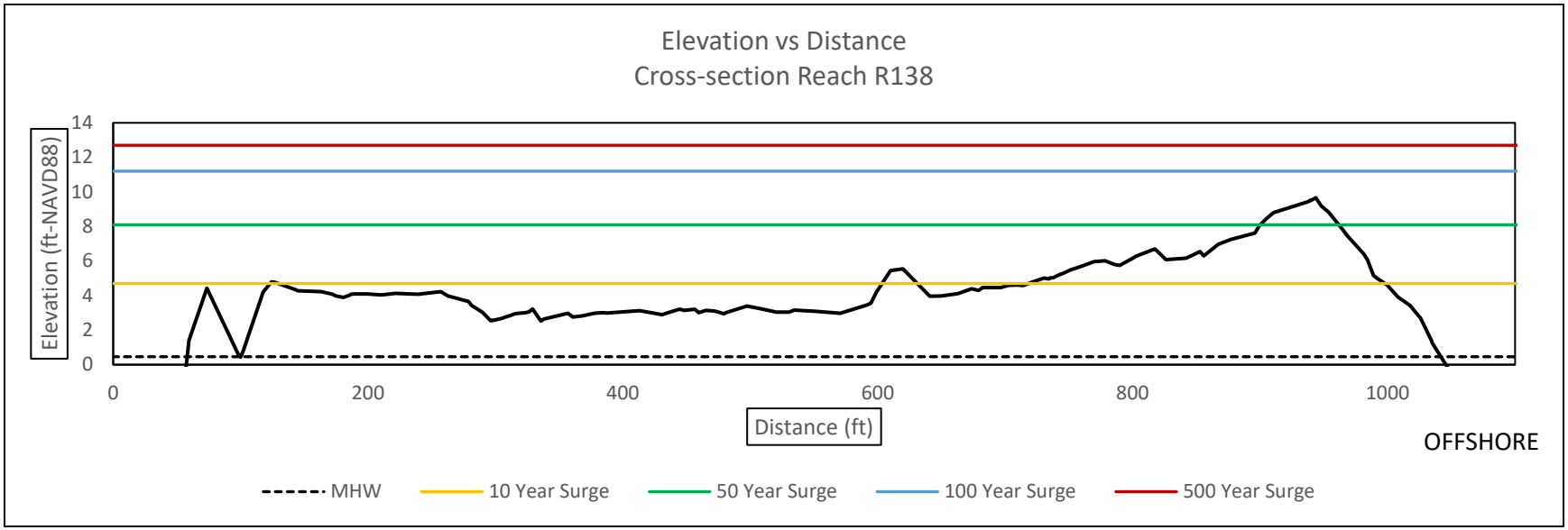
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Cross-section Reach R138
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10 Year Surge
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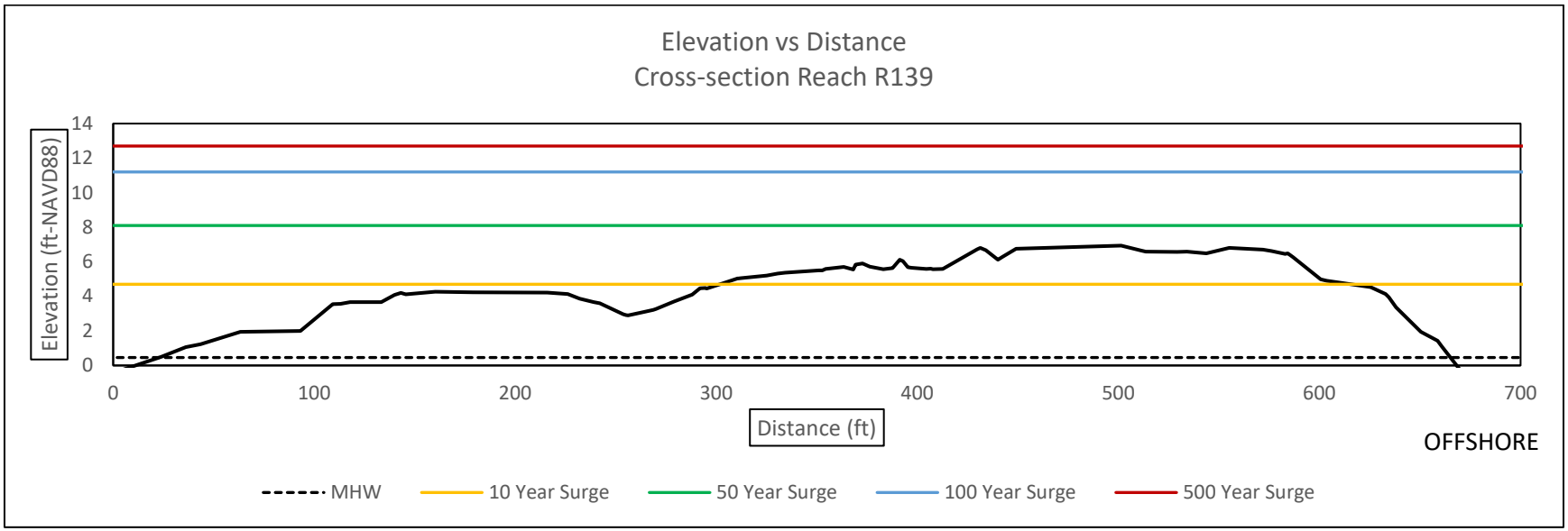
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Distance (ft)
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MHW
10 Year Surge
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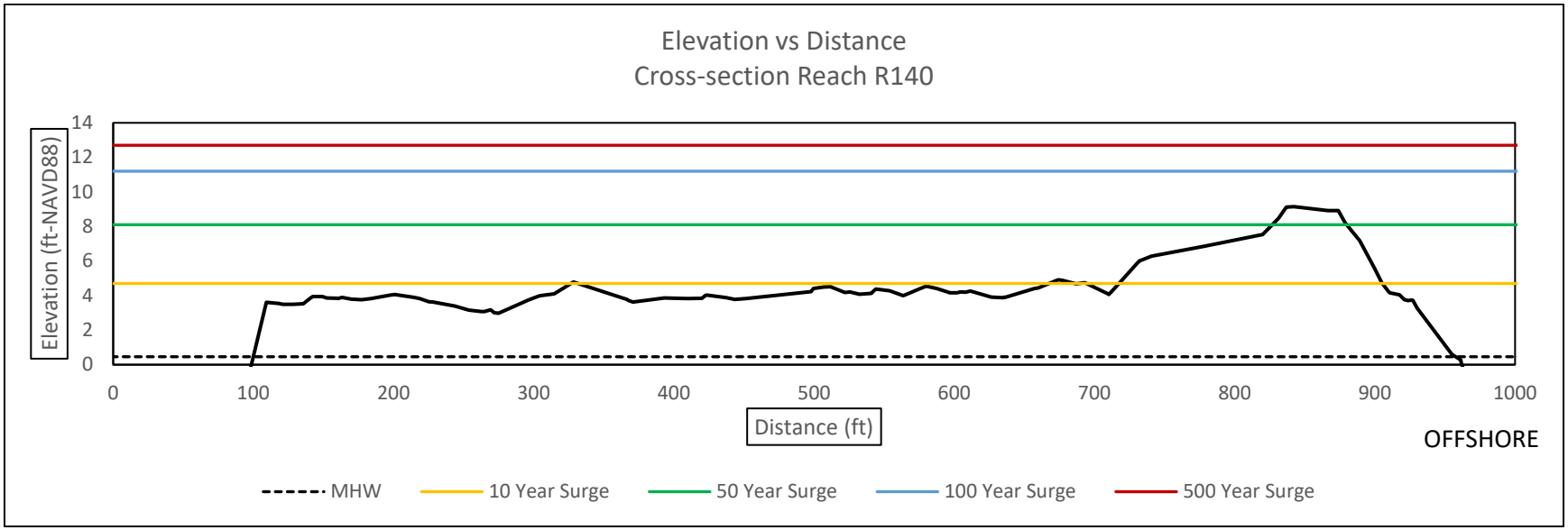
500 Year Surge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Distance (ft)
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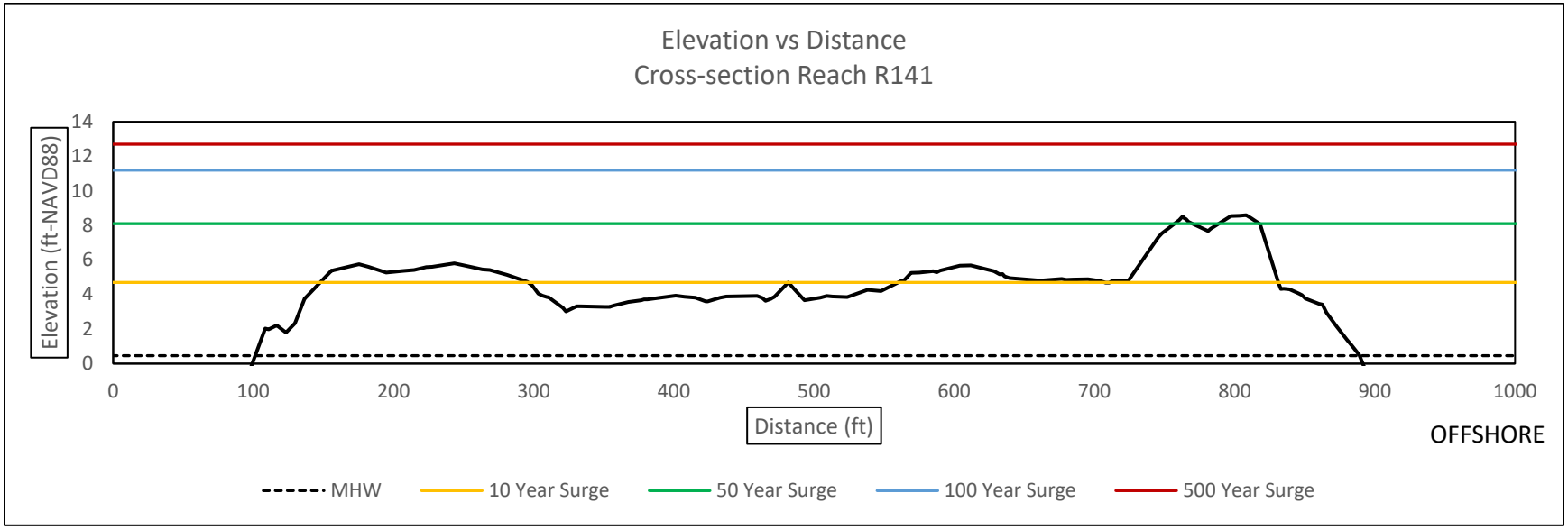
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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Distance (ft)
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10 Year Surge
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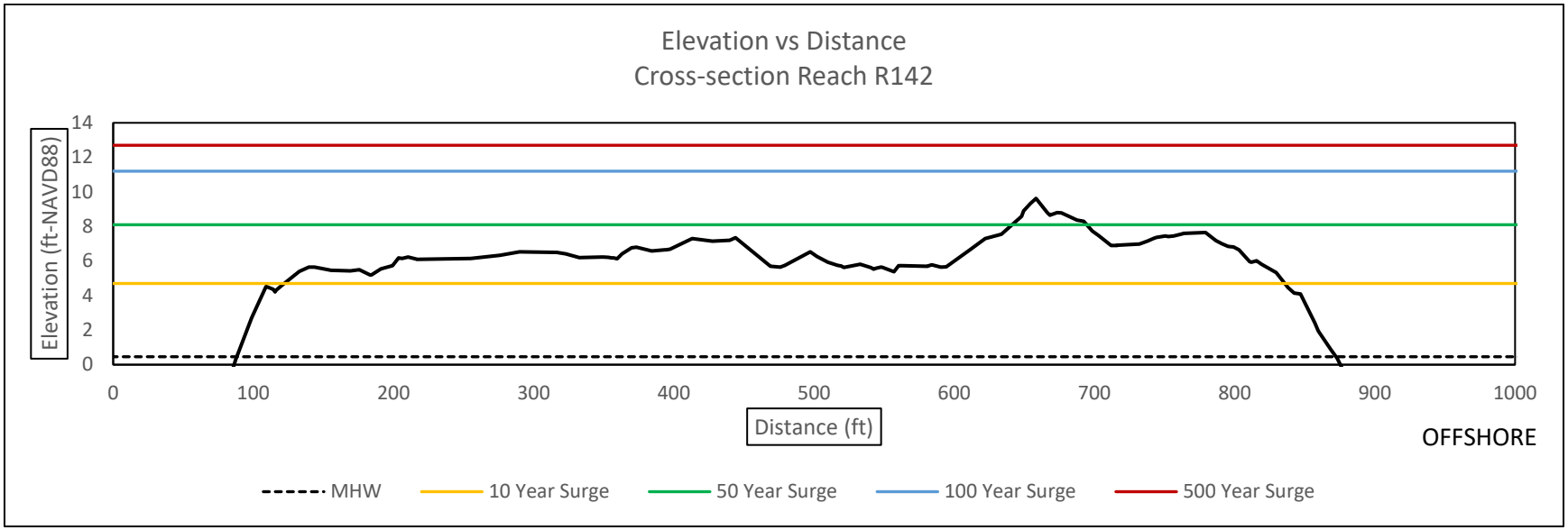
500 Year Surge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Distance (ft)
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10 Year Surge
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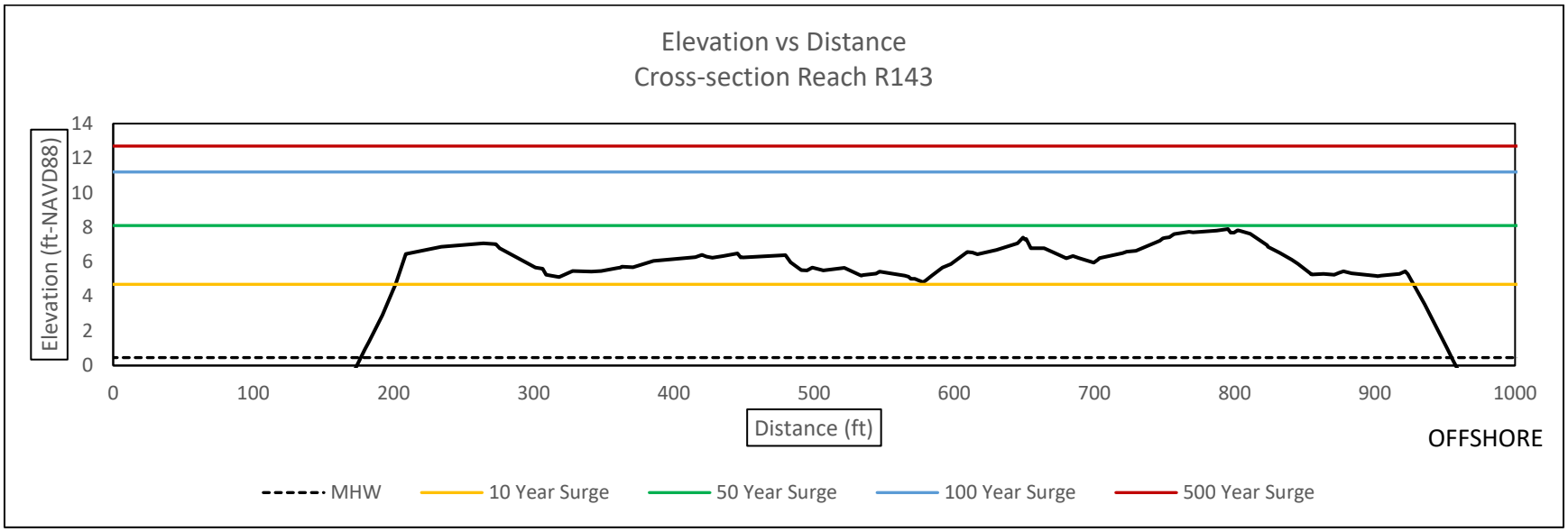
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Distance (ft)
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MHW
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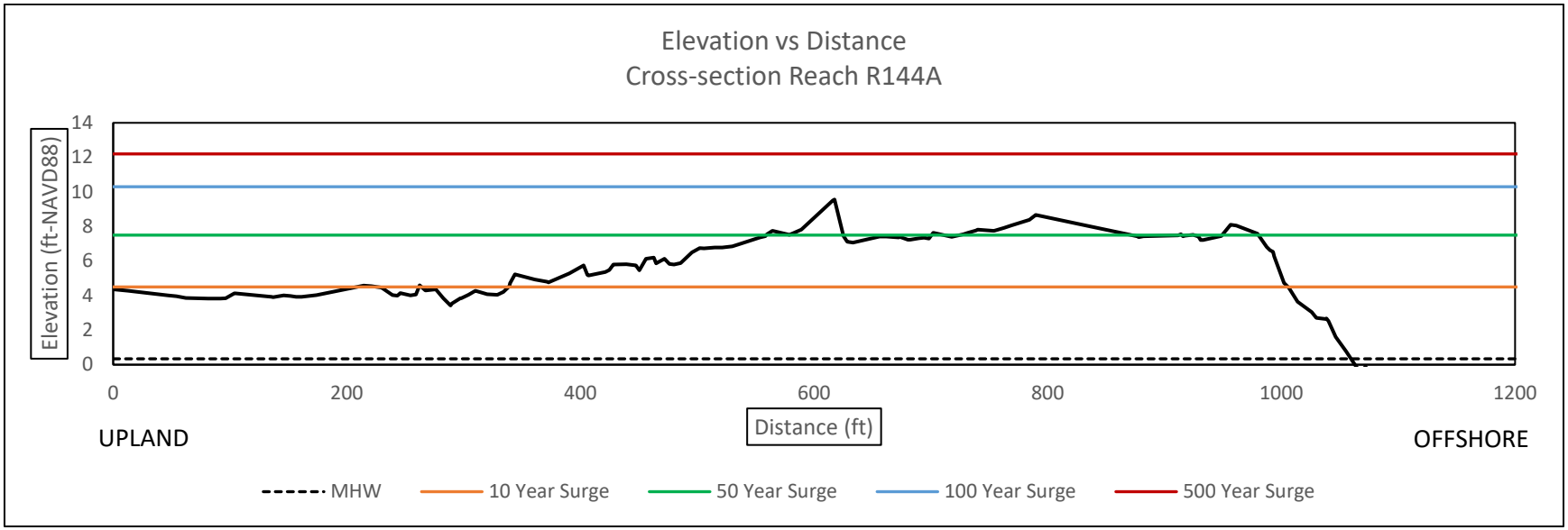
Long Key – Transects and Cross-sections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OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
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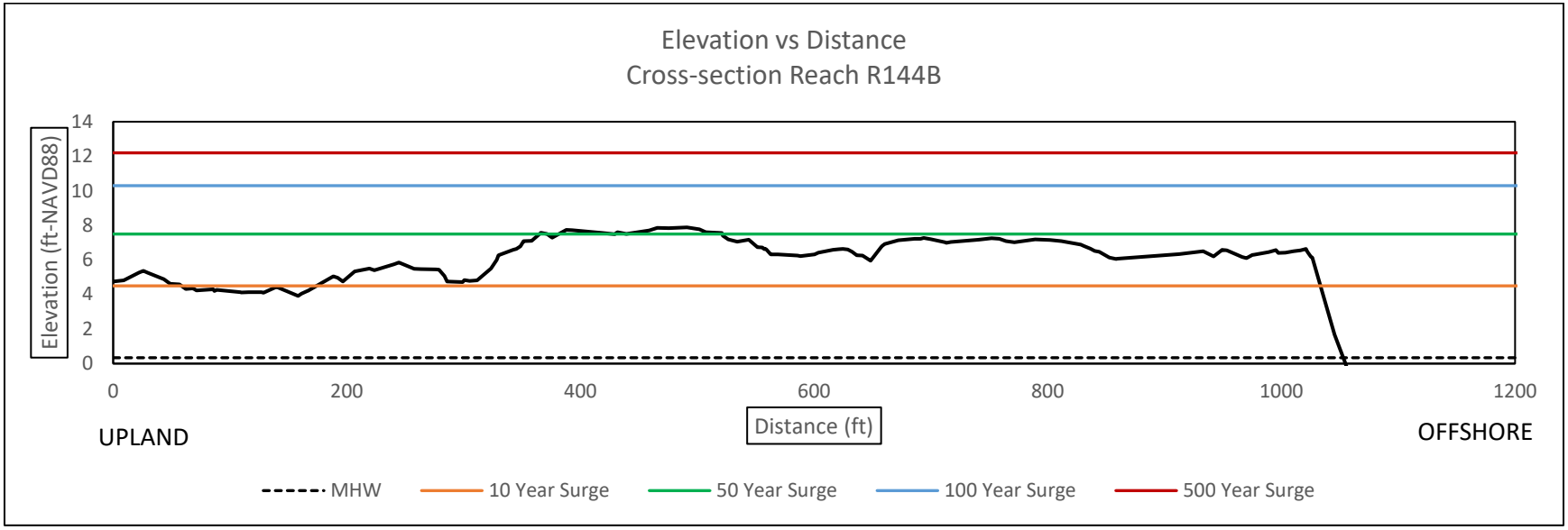
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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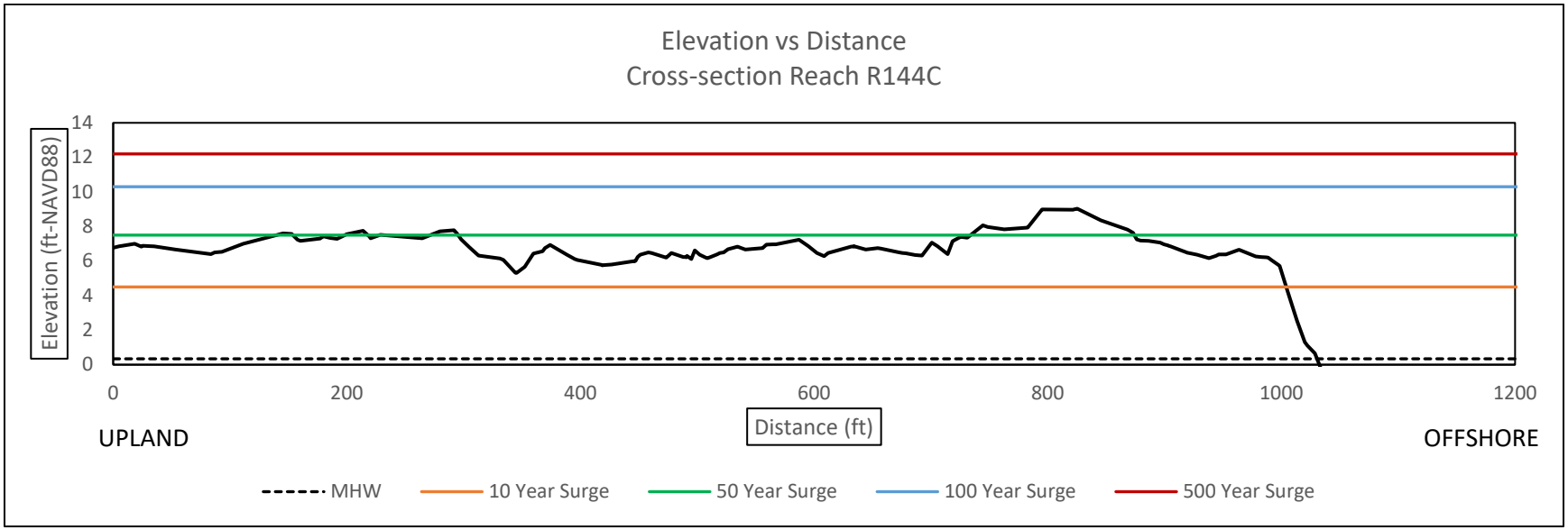
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
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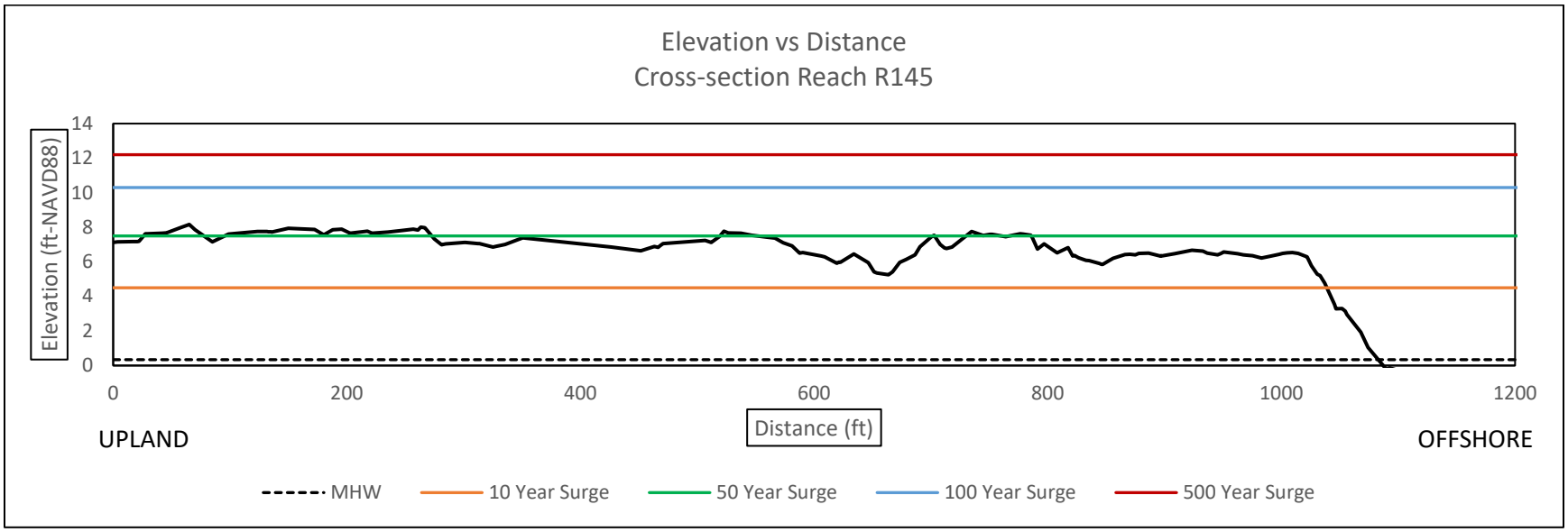
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OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
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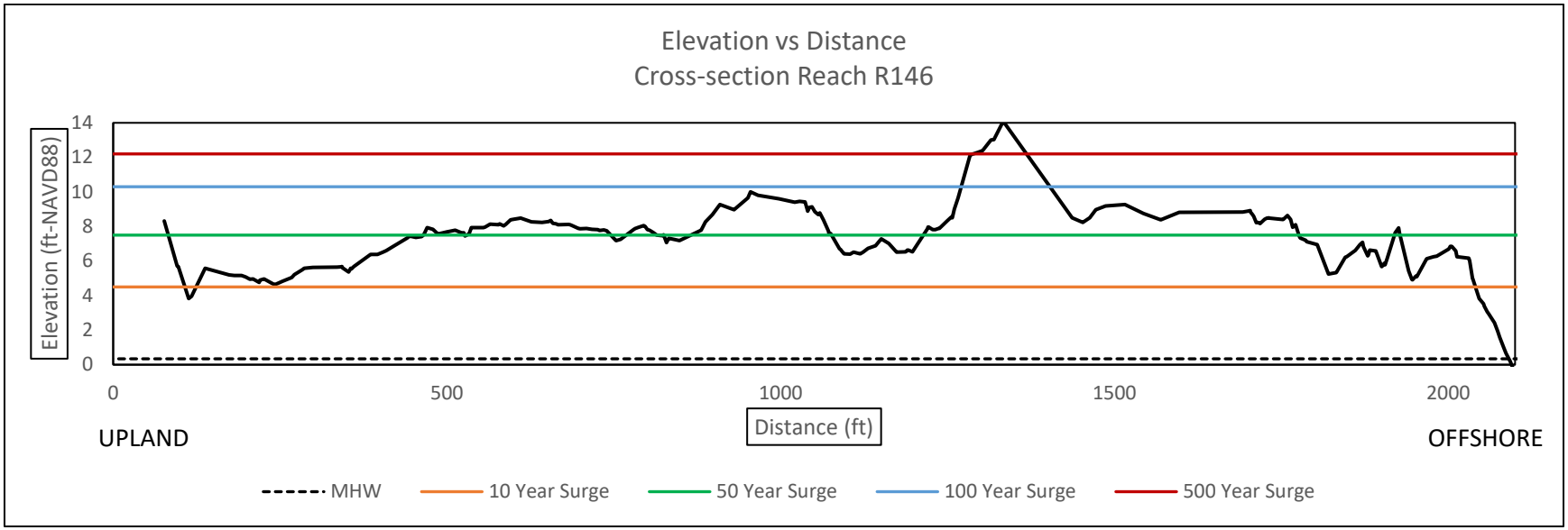
500 Year Surge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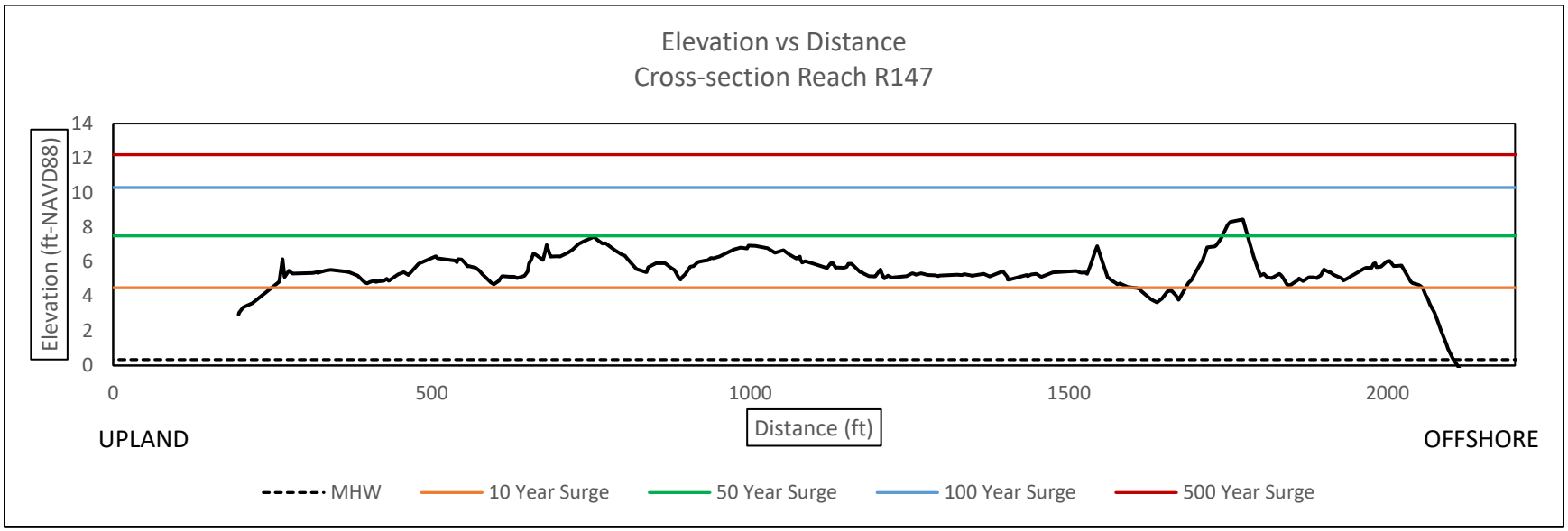
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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Cross-section Reach R147
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10
8
6
4
2
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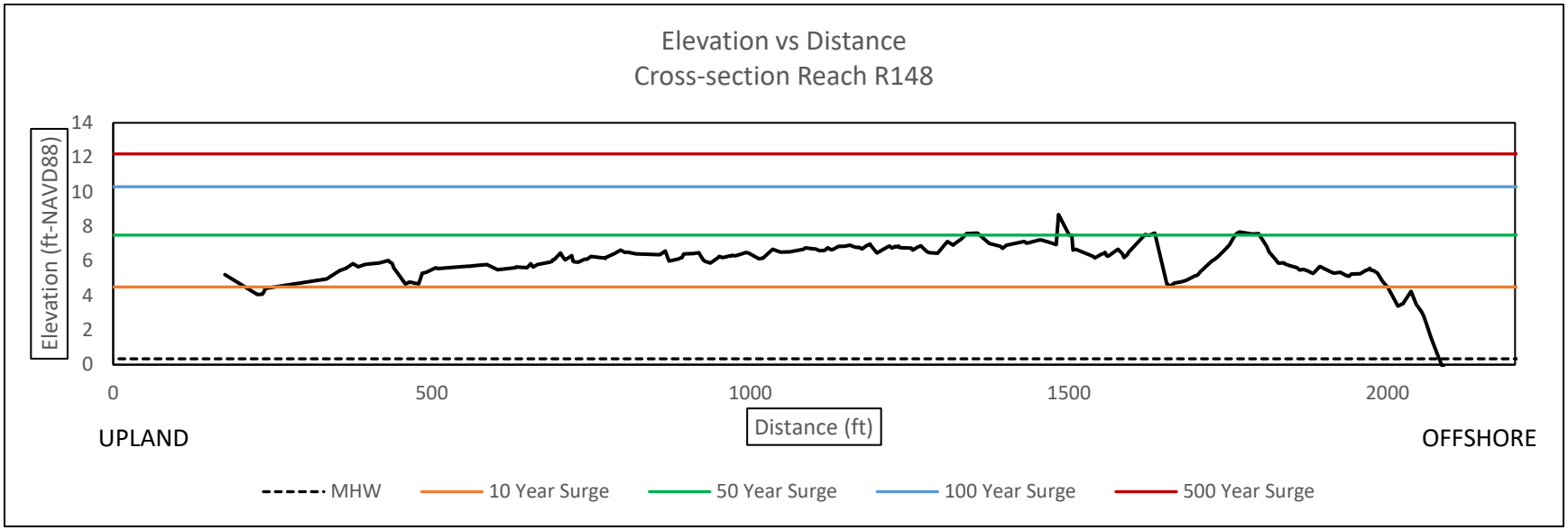
1500
2000
Distance (ft)
UPLAND
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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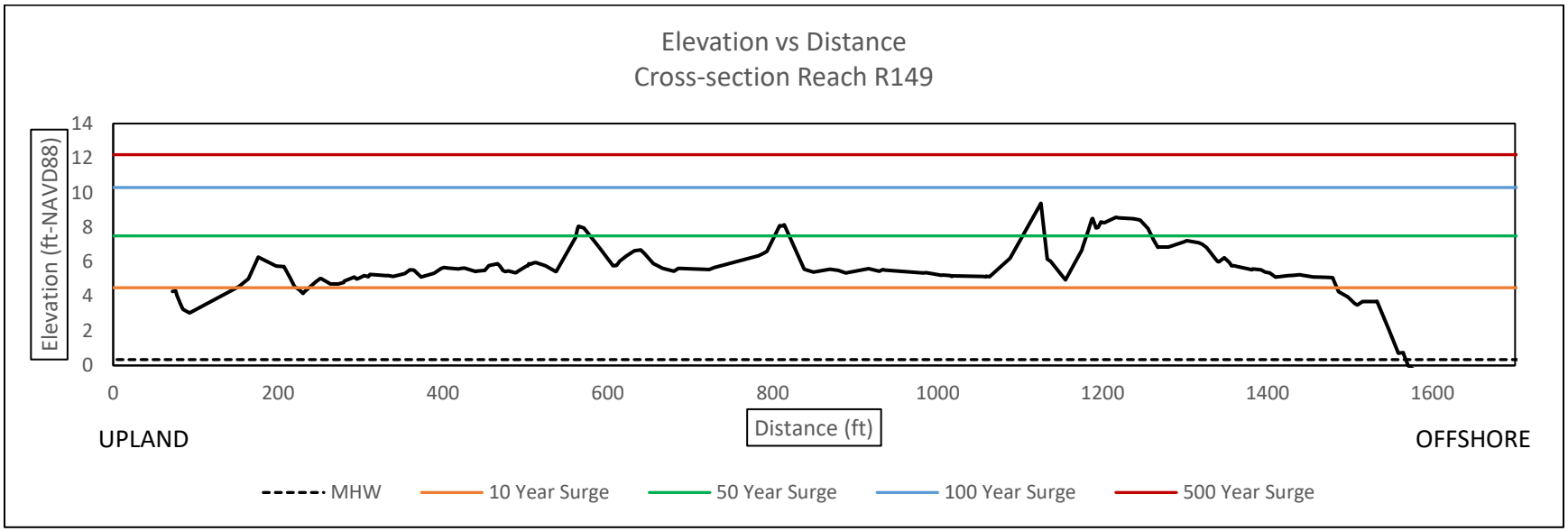
Distance (ft)
UPLAND
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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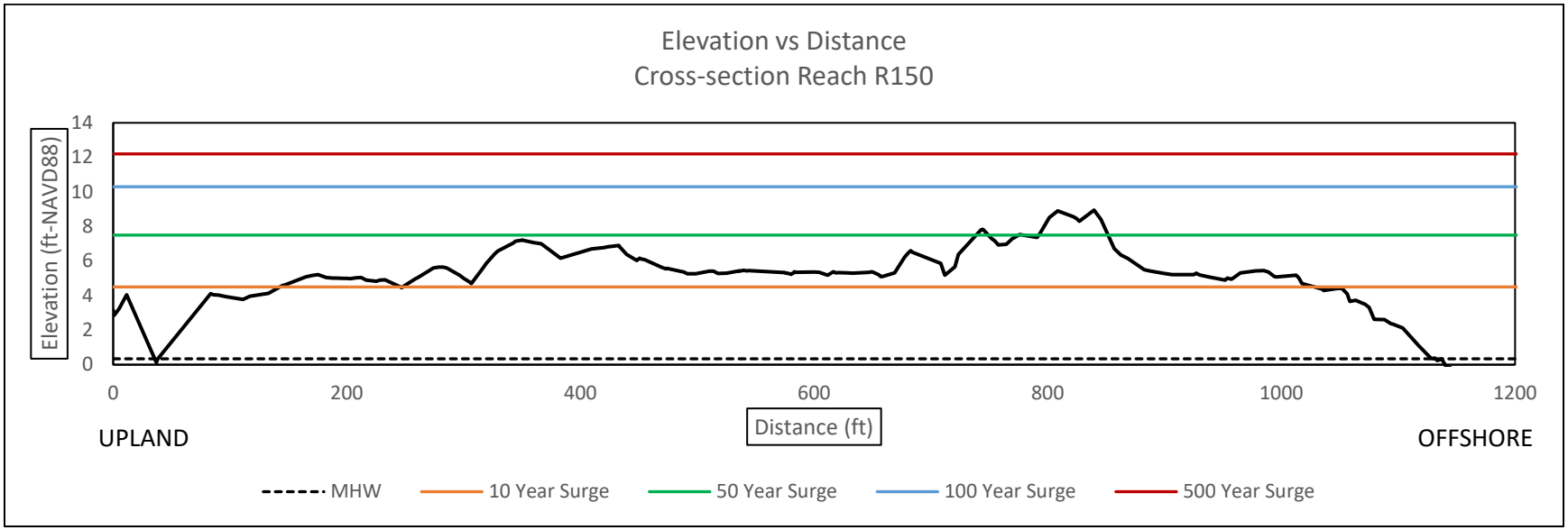
Distance (ft)
UPLAND
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge


Elevation vs Distance
Cross-section Reach R150
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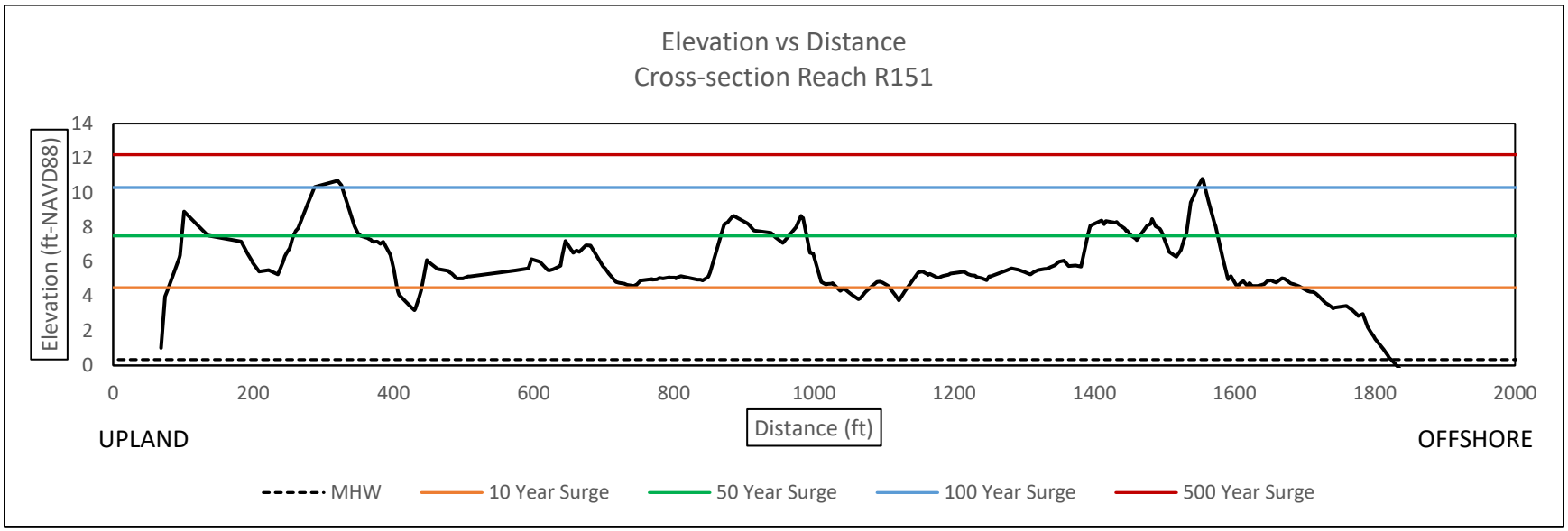
Distance (ft)
UPLAND
OFFSHORE
MHW
10 Year Surge
50 Year Surge
100 Year Surge
500 Year Surge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Elevation (ft-NAVD88)
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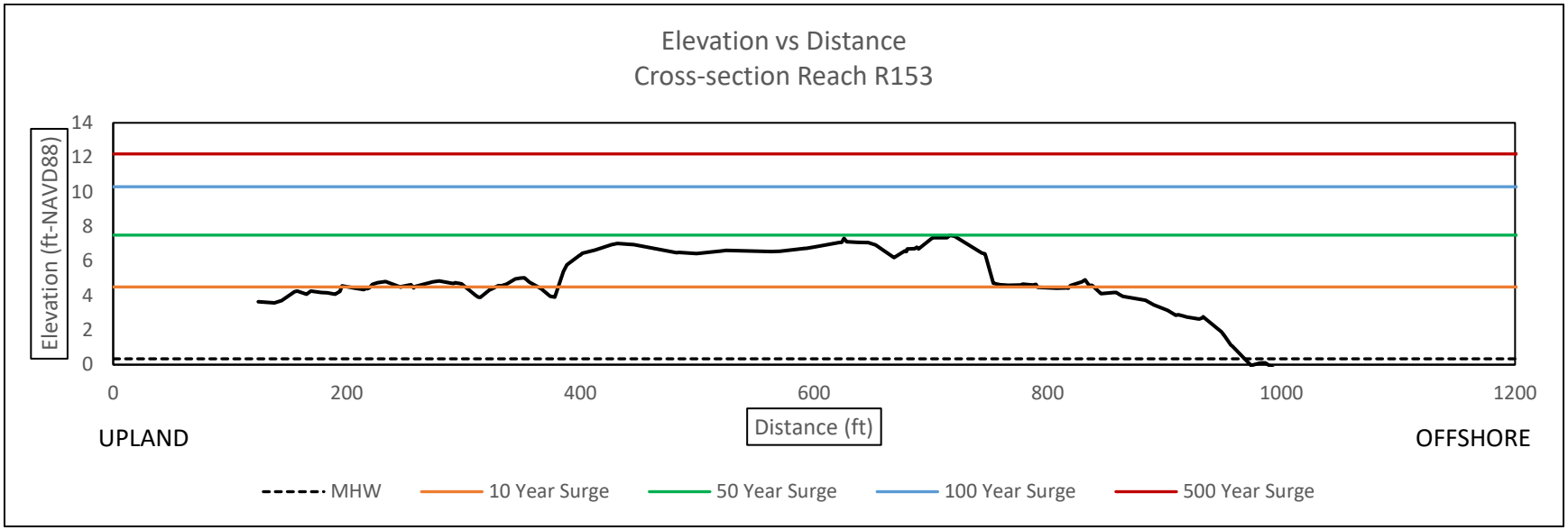
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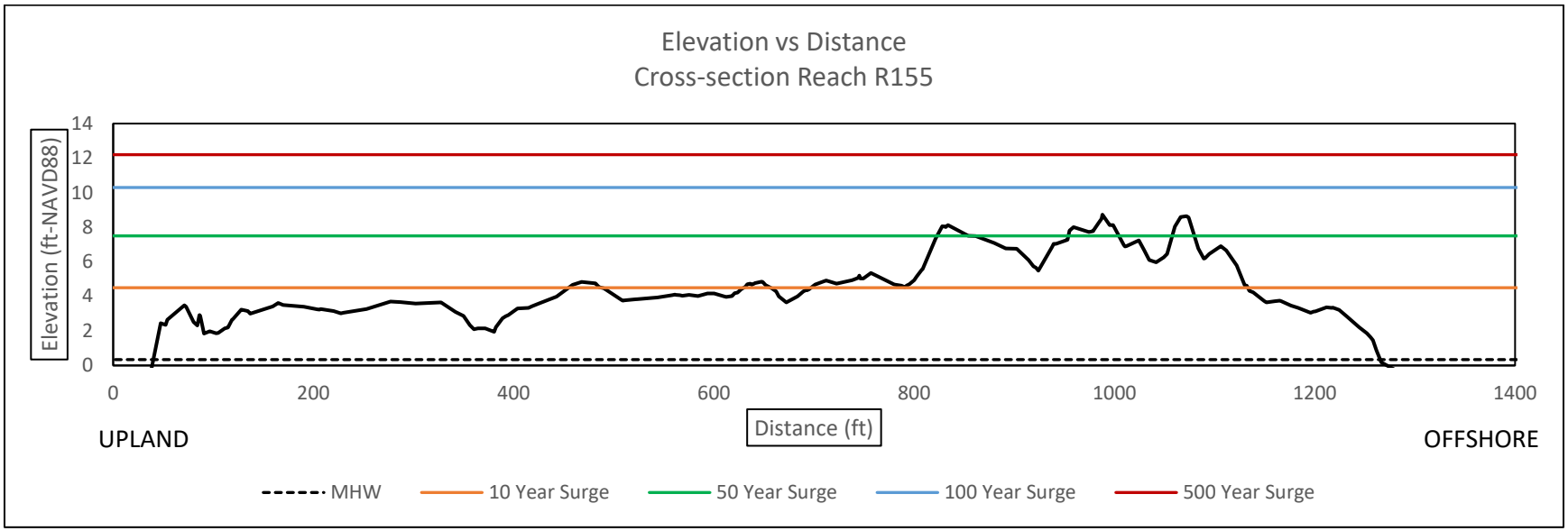
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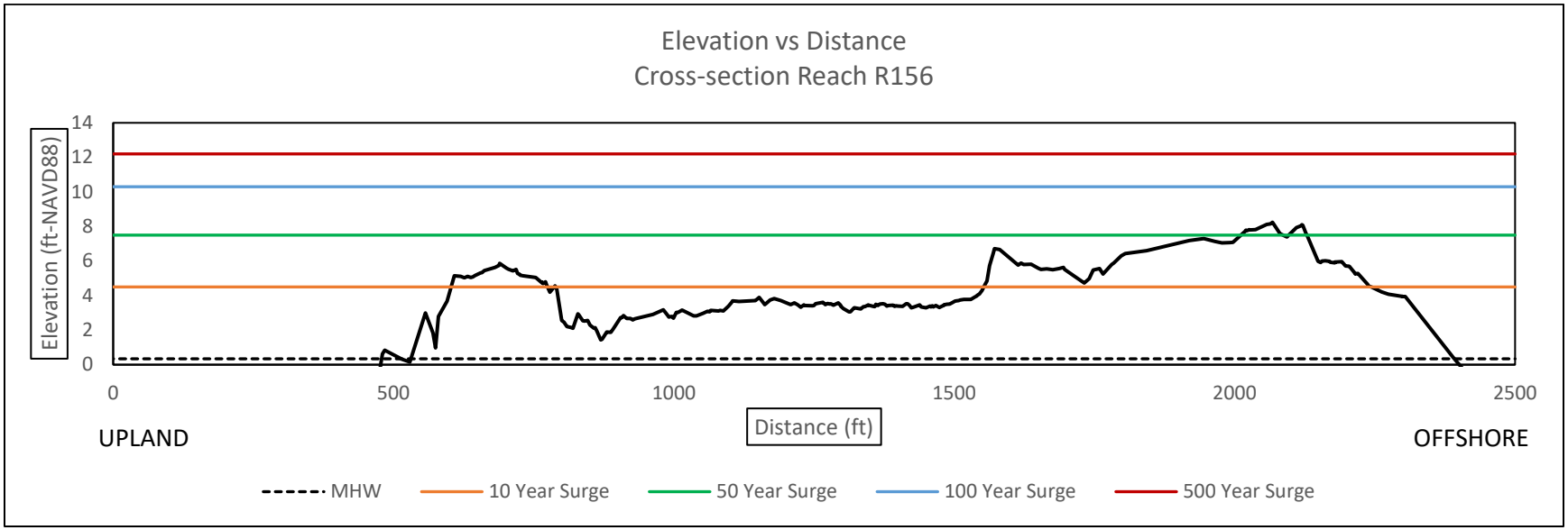
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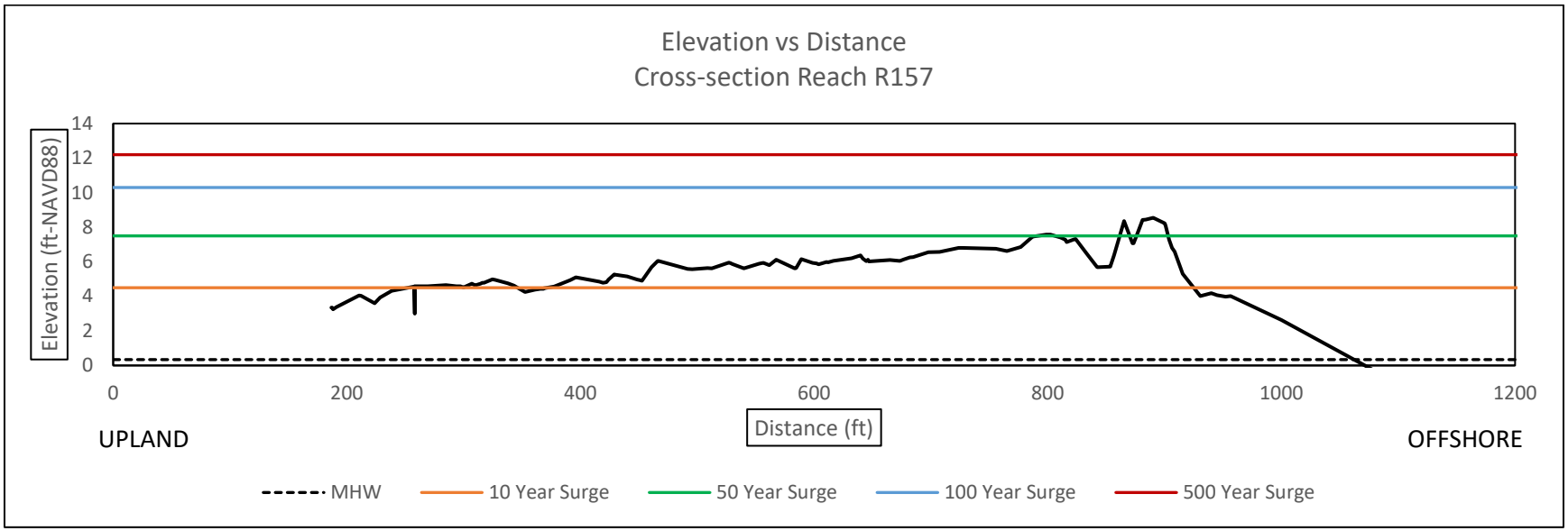
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Cross-section Reach R157
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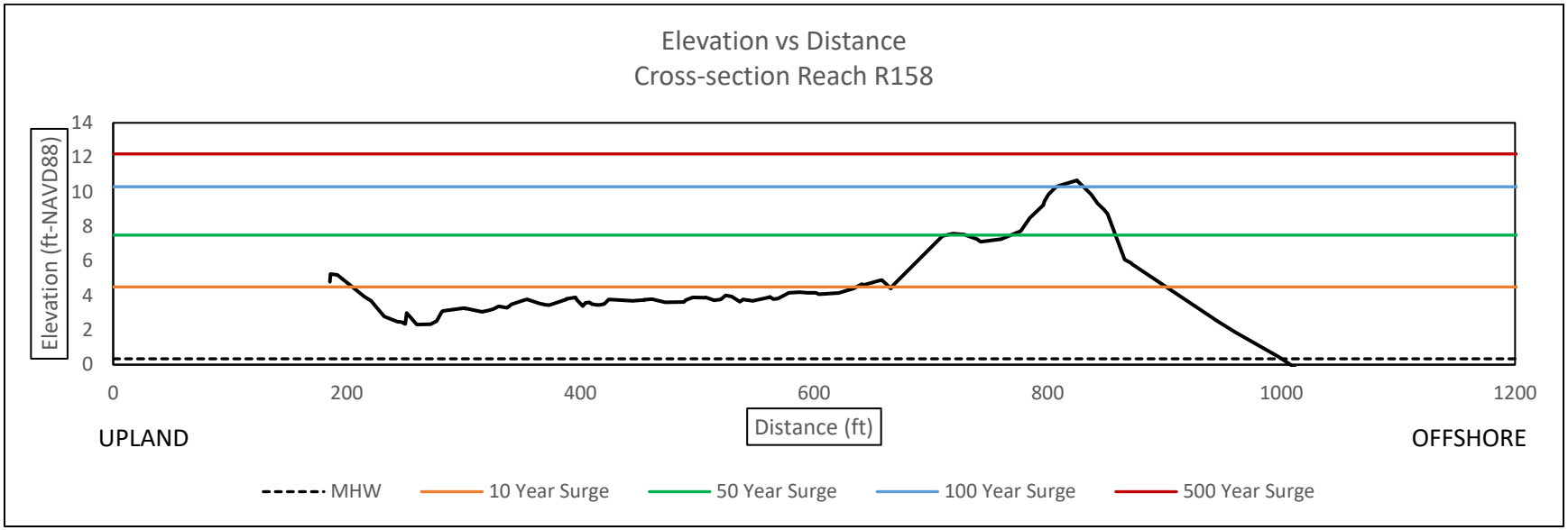
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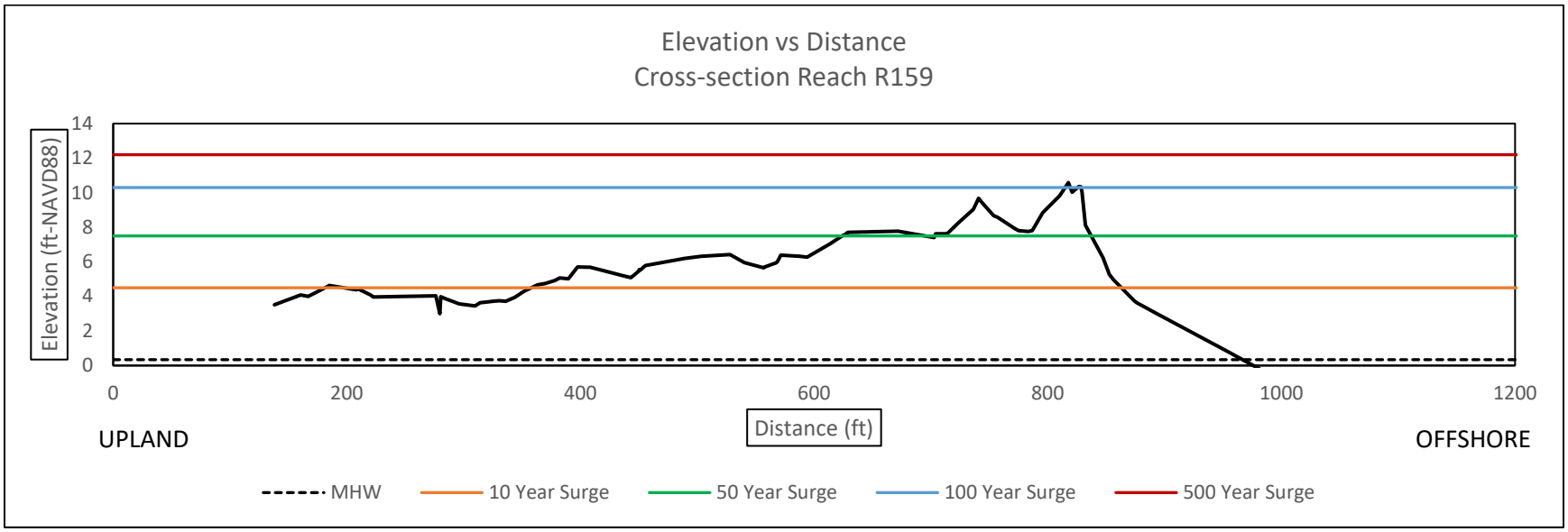
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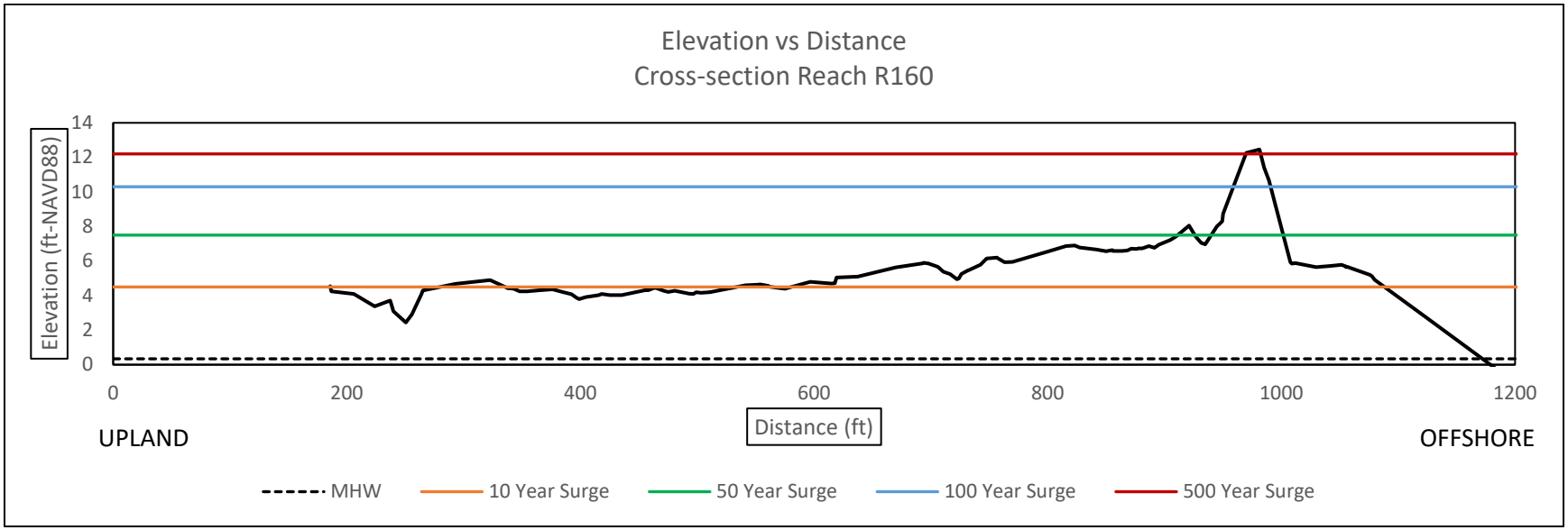
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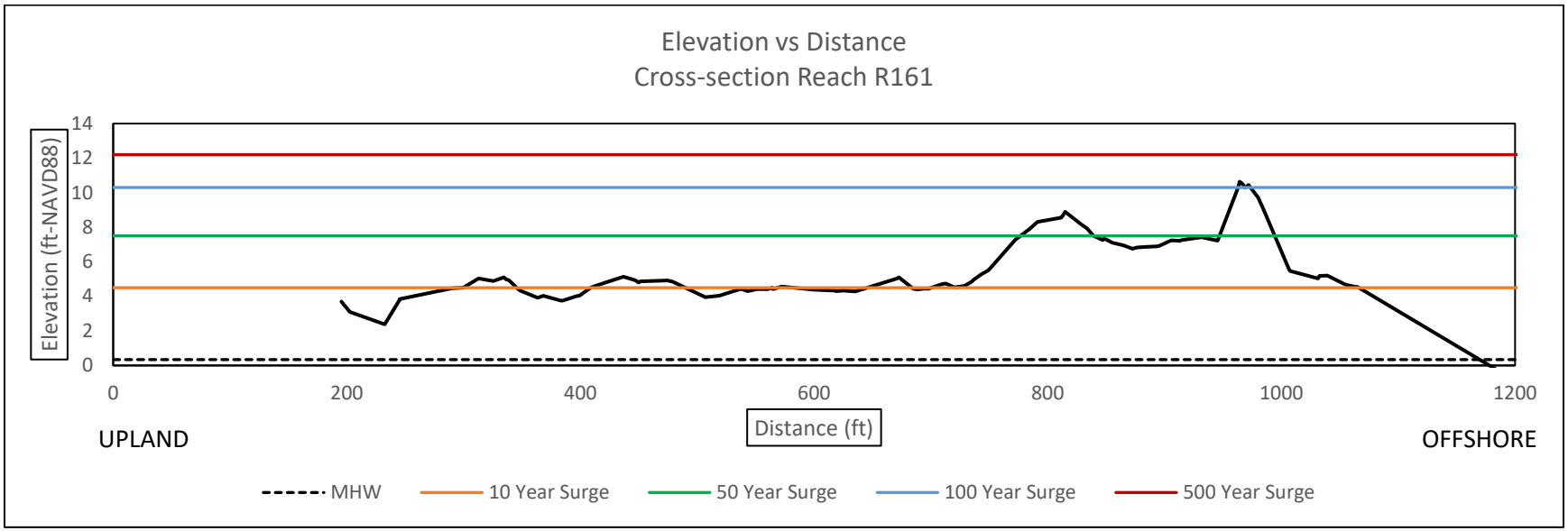
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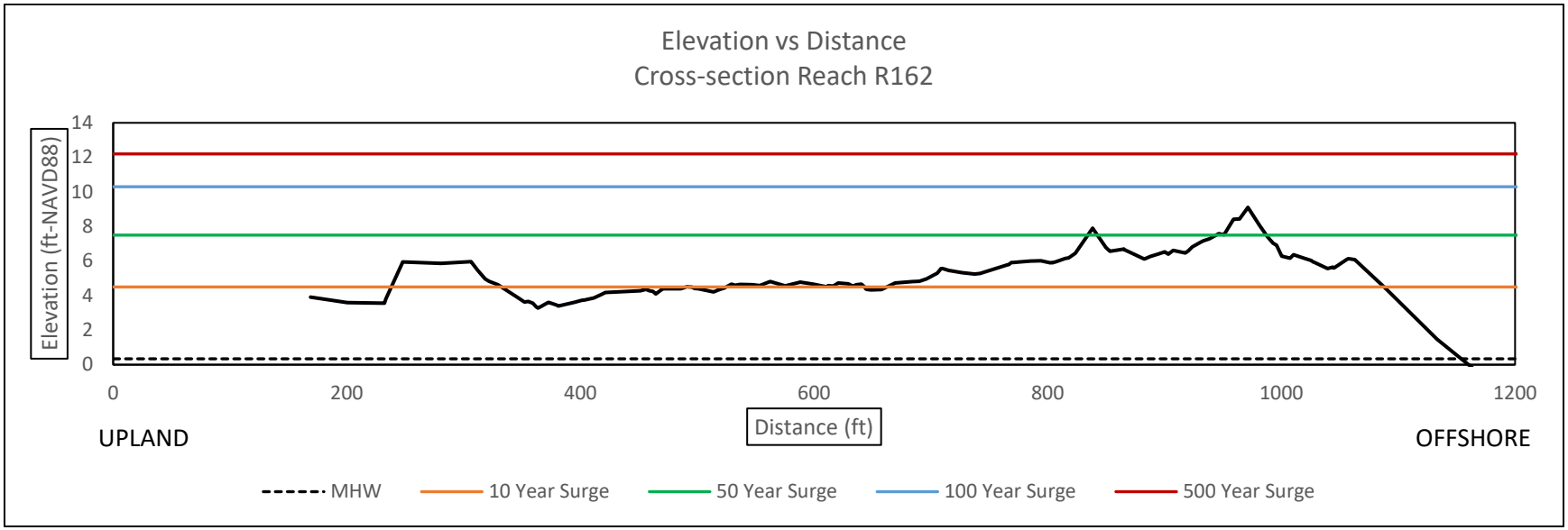
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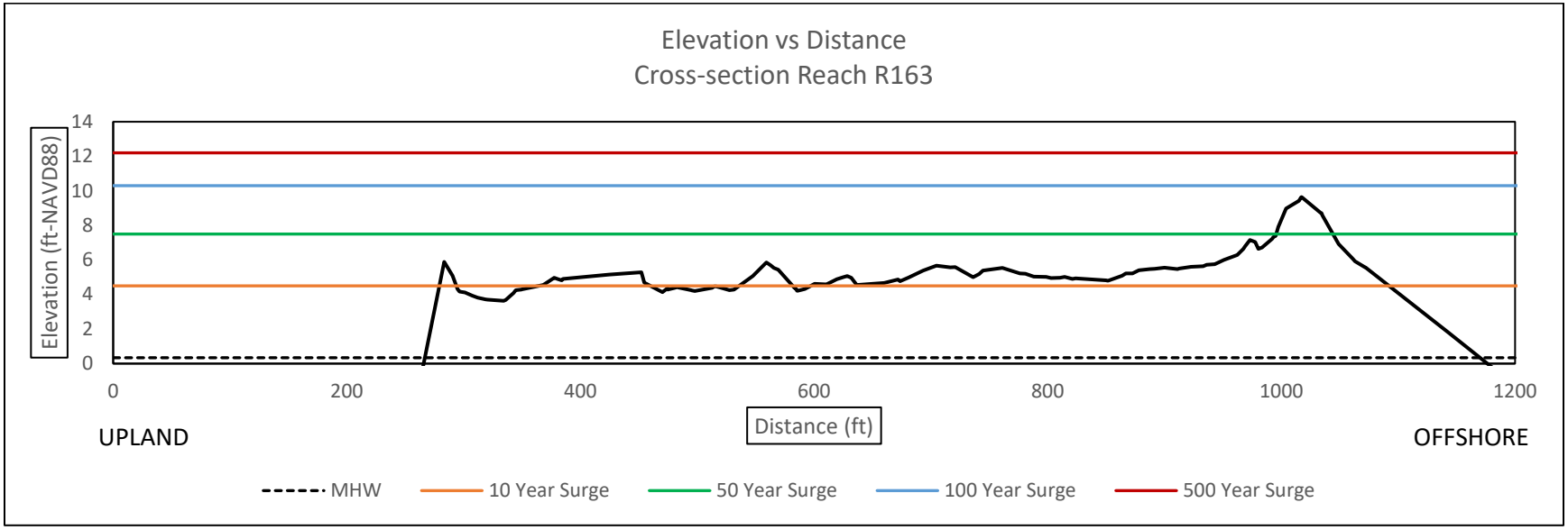
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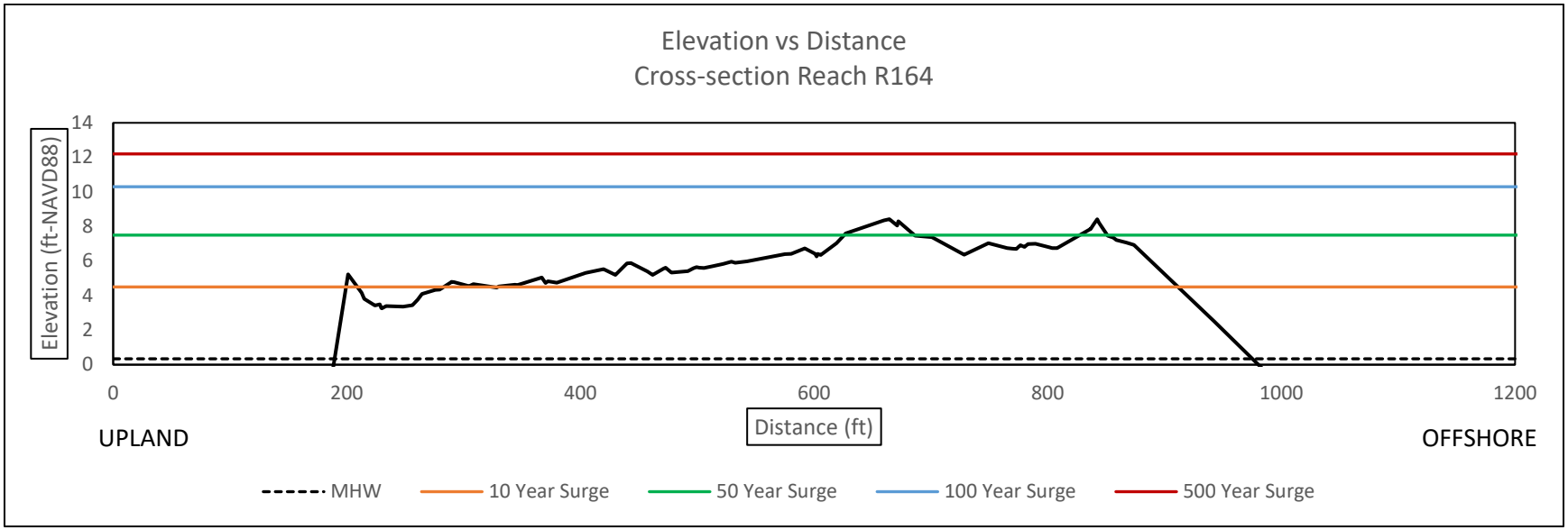
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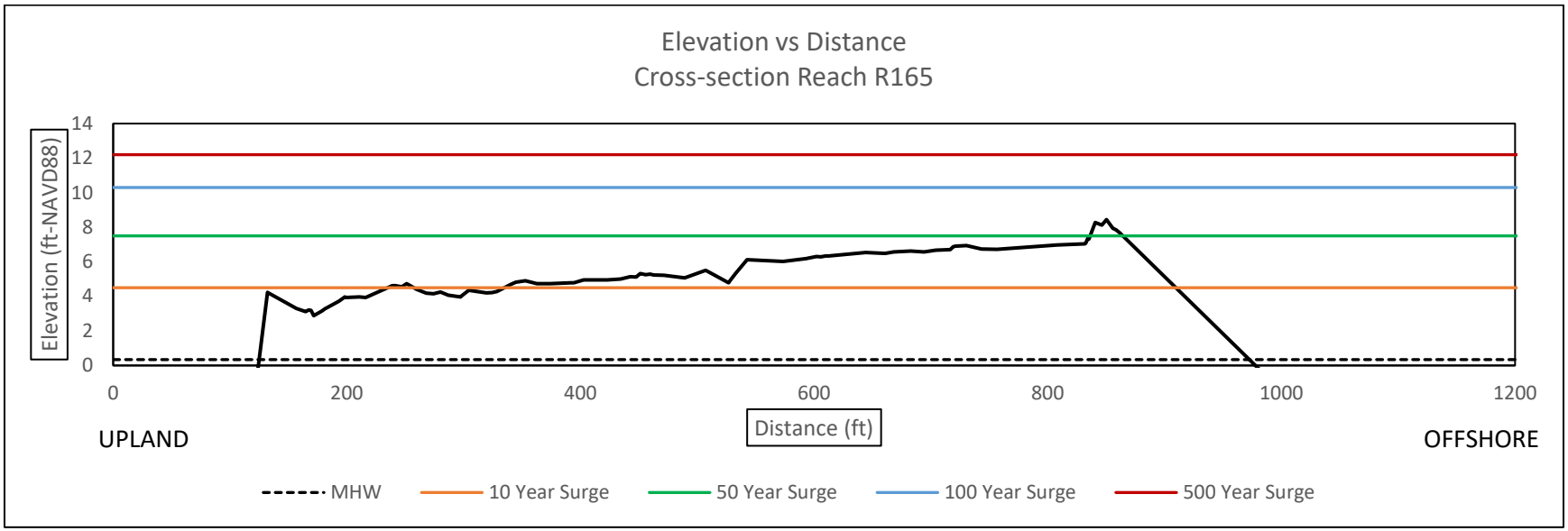
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Engineering Sub-appendix A

Pinellas Applied Shoreline Change

Determination of Background Shoreline Change from Project Induced Shoreline Change
Pinellas County, Treasure Island and Long Key, Florida

1 Project Induced Shoreline Change

The project induced shoreline change rate accounts for the alongshore dispersion of placed beach nourishment material. Beach-*fx* requires the use of shoreline change rates in order to represent the planform diffusion of the beach fill alternatives after placement. Traditionally the one-dimensional shoreline change model GENESIS (Hanson and Kraus, 1989), a PC-based program capable of simulating long term spatial changes in longshore transport, has been employed for USACE feasibility studies. However, model setup, calibration, verification, and application to an array of beach renourishment alternatives can be complex and time consuming.

In order to bring the analysis more in line with the accelerated schedules required under SMART Planning guidelines, an alternative methodology was employed. Engineering Manual EM 1110-2-3301 Design of Beach Fills (USACE, 1995) provides guidance on the selection of shoreline change models. Four acceptable alternatives are discussed:

- GENESIS – One-dimensional model (PC based)
- Dean and Yoo (1992) – One line analytical model (spreadsheet/calculator based)
- Multi-contour 3D – Three dimensional model with variable profile and longshore capabilities (PC based)
- Fully 3D Model – Three dimensional model that calculate waves and currents in addition to sediment transport (PC based)

Of the alternatives, the one line analytical model is simplest to apply and produces valid planform diffusion estimates for variable fill widths and lengths. It should be noted that the governing equation within the GENESIS and GenCade models is a one line analytical solution.

1.1 One Line Analytical Model

While Dean and Yoo provides the basic governing formulations for assessing shoreline change rates, it does not specify a discrete analytical solution. These governing formulations, based on the conservation of sand combined with sediment transport, have existed for several decades. In that time, many analytical solutions have been developed to solve them. Because the analytical solution presented by Larson et al. (1987) is the closest in formulation to the GENESIS model traditionally used in more complex USACE applications, it was selected as the one-line model for use with the Pinellas County, Treasure Island and Long Key Segment project.

1.2 One Line Analytical Solution

The analytical solution for shoreline evolution derived by Larson et al. can be described by:

$$y(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} y_o \left[erf\left(\frac{a-x}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon t}}\right) + erf\left(\frac{a+x}{2\sqrt{\varepsilon t}}\right)\right]$$

Where

a = one half of the length of the fill
y_o = original cross-shore width of the fill
x = long-shore distance (where x = 0 is the center point of the fill)
t = time (where t = 0 is initial placement)
ε = diffusion coefficient

The diffusion coefficient is defined as:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{2Q}{(h_* + B)}$$

Where Q can be computed using the CERC equation, given as:

$$Q = \frac{KH_b^{\frac{5}{2}}\sqrt{\frac{g}{\lambda}}\sin(2\theta)}{16(s-1)(1-p)}$$

Where

K = non-dimensional sediment transport proportionality factory (see Section 1.1.2.3.3)
H_b = breaker height
g = acceleration due to gravity
λ = breaking wave height proportionality factor
θ = angle of wave approach
s = specific gravity of sediment
p = porosity of sediment

1.3 Input Parameters

1.3.1 Breaker Wave Height

The breaker wave height is an estimate of the height of waves as they arrive and break on a given beach. This parameter is typically calculated analytically based on deep-water wave characteristics (USACE, 1984). However, for the Treasure Island and Long Key shorelines, only an estimated value for this parameter was required. This is due to the fact that measured shoreline change rates were available to calibrate the analytical solution. The value of H_b becomes independent of the analytical results during the calibration process.

1.3.2 Wave Angle

Wave angle like the breaker wave height is normally a value determined from measured data. This parameter also becomes independent of analytical results during the calibration process. Therefore, the wave angle was set to 45deg, which results in maximum dispersion.

1.3.3 Non-dimensional Sediment Transport Coefficient, K

The sediment transport coefficient *K* can be highly variable. It is dependent on sediment characteristics, properties of the suspension medium, and local wave climate. Small changes in any of the environmental or sediment factors can have a significant impact on the value of *K*. Given its variability, *K* can be set initially based on known or generally accepted parameter values, and then fine-tuned using measured or historical data for the project site. The one line model is calibrated in just this manner, where *K* is adjusted to maximize replication of measured shoreline change rates.

1.4 Calibration

In order to apply a one-line model it is necessary to calibrate the model using the available data. For Treasure Island and Long Key the best available data are post-fill dispersion rates associated with the existing project. Shoreline change rates for the existing project at Treasure Island were calculated as MHW recession using post-fill monitoring surveys taken annually following the 2006 renourishment event. Shoreline change rates for the existing project at Long Key were calculated as MHW recession using post-fill monitoring surveys taken annually following the 2015 renourishment event. For each project segment the one-line model was applied only to those model reaches that correspond to the limits of the fill. Measured rates were then compared to recession rates calculated with the one line model using the project berm widths for each fill segment and variable K values. Because of consistent environments between Treasure Island and Long Key, a single K value for all segments was needed. The K value that most closely reproduced the measured shoreline recession for all project segments was 0.85.

Model reaches are shown graphically in **Figure 1** and corresponding project induced shoreline change rates are provided in **Table 1**. Note that **Table 1** provides a single value averaged over the entire project segment. This is due to the fact that survey data shows considerable variability between monitoring survey profiles, fluctuating significantly from year to year as sediment “waves” move (predominantly south) along the islands. These fluctuations in annual rates tend to drown out the long term erosional trends unless there is a sufficient long term record to smooth them out. Long term records were not available due to the relatively short interval between fills as well as the variability in consecutive fill volumes and dimensions for each event. It was determined that in the absence of long term data, average values within each monitoring period would best capture associated erosional trends. Additionally, the Beach-fx model was developed with the assumption of relatively smooth transitions in erosions rates between model reaches. Past experience has shown that significant changes in erosion between consecutive model reaches results in model instability and questionable outputs. Model developers recommend using averaged or otherwise smoothed values if measured erosion rates show significant variance.

2 Background Shoreline Change Rates

Past applications of the one line model have shown that as a fill equilibrates, the dispersion rate decreases until it approximates the background erosion rate when the project berm width reaches approximately 20 feet in width. Using the calibrated one line model, the background shoreline change rates for the full extent of both Treasure Island and Long Key project segments were calculated. In order to determine erosion for the entire length of each island, all model reaches were included in the analysis. **Table 2** provides the calculated background shoreline change rates representative of the

project. As the values are determined analytically with a consistent fill width there is no significant variability in the values.

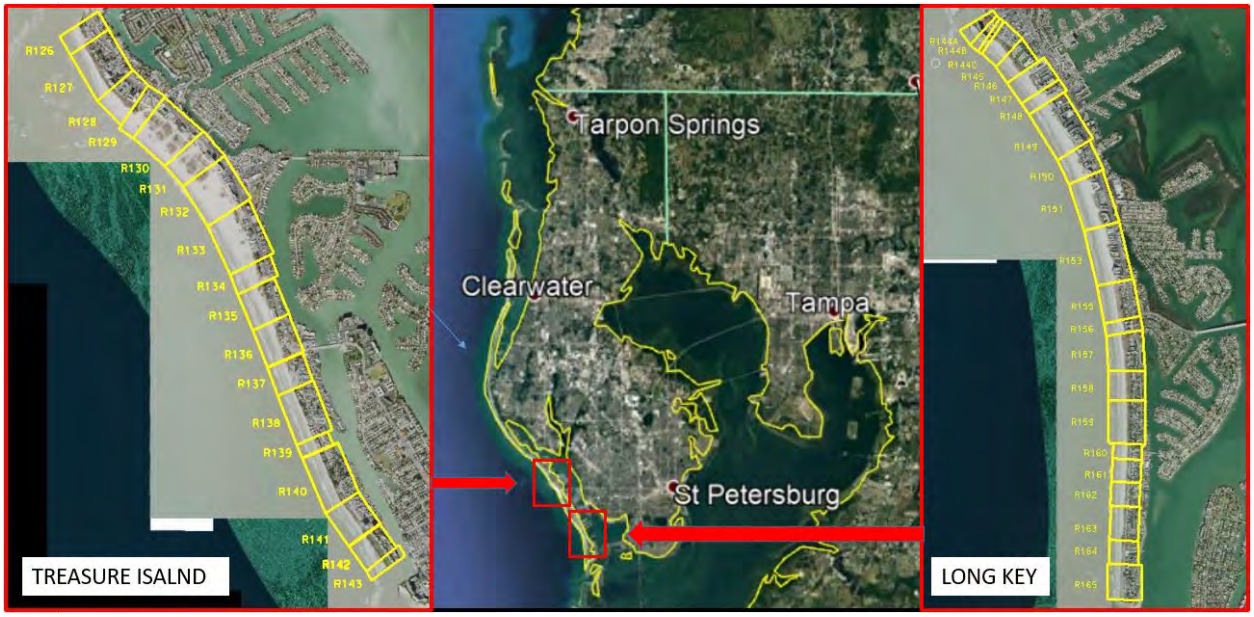

Figure 1. Beach-fx Model Reaches for Treasure Island and Long Key

Table 1. Project Induced Shoreline Change Rates

Project Segment	Model Reaches	Average Berm Width* (feet)	Optimized K	Measured Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)	Calculated Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)
Sunshine Beach North Treasure Island	R126 – R127	40	0.85	-18.0	-17.5
Sunset Beach South Treasure Island	R138 – R143	30	0.85	-8.0	-9.0
Upham Beach North Long Key	R144A – R146	125	0.85	-46.0	-40.0
Pass-a-Grille Beach South Long Key	R160 – R166	40	0.85	-11.0	-11.0
* Berm width measured from the seaward toe of the dune					

Table 2. Calculated Background Shoreline Change Rates

Treasure Island Model Reach	Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)	Long Key Model Reach	Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)
R126	-9.104	R144A	-9.359
R127	-7.599	R144B	-8.219
R128	-5.201	R144C	-8.219
R129	-3.266	R145	-6.759
R130	-1.820	R146	-4.994
R131	-0.853	R147	-3.593
R132	-0.368	R148	-2.156
R133	-0.147	R149	-1.114
R134	-0.079	R150	-0.536
R135	-0.106	R151	-0.224
R136	-0.211	R153	-0.035
R137	-0.499	R155	-0.010
R138	-1.044	R156	-0.023
R139	-1.927	R157	-0.069
R140	-3.346	R158	-0.173
R141	-5.201	R159	-0.396
R142	-7.722	R160	-0.853
R143	-9.615	R161	-1.524
		R162	-2.469
		R163	-4.030
		R164	-6.068
		R165	-8.470

3 Verification of Calculated Background Erosion

Current renourishment intervals for Sunshine, Sunset, and Upham Beaches is 4 years. The interval for Pass-a-Grille Beach is 10 years. For study purposes it can be assumed that in the final year of the renourishment period each project segment will be in a nearly or fully eroded condition. As the fill berm associated with the placement diminishes the dispersive (planform) erosion rates also diminish. By the end of the fill interval the berm will be nearly or entirely eroded and localized erosion rates should approach the background erosion rates for that segment. Note that these rates, determined at each FDEP R-monument, could not be directly applied to the Beach-fx modeling due to significant variability. Additionally, given the project length and the steady decrease in erosion moving toward the island centers from the inlets, a single or set of averaged values that might be suitable for a general comparison with the one-line model was not considered suitable for Beach-fx modeling purposes.

In order to verify the calculated background rates, averaged background erosion rates were compared to the average erosion determined from the final post-fill survey (fourth year for Sunrise, Sunset, and Upham Beaches and tenth year for Pass-a-Grille Beach) for each of the fill events previously identified. Only previously filled segments were included in the comparison as dispersion from these fills will affect adjacent areas such that conditions would not represent true background rates for those areas. Comparison results are shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Project Induced Shoreline Change Rates

Project Segment	Model Reach	Fourth Year Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)	Calculated Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)
Sunrise Beach	R126 – R127	-19.0	-7.3
Sunset Beach	R138 – R143	-18.0	-3.7
Upham Beach	R144A – R146	-32.0	-6.8
Pass-a-Grille Beach	R160 – R166	-7.0	-3.9

As can be seen in **Table 3** there is a significant difference between the calculated and expected (fourth year and tenth year) averaged erosion rates. That they do not show better agreement is likely due to the fact that the project segments are heavily dominated by inlet effects which are not accounted for in the one-line model. In an attempt to fully capture those effects on the background erosion (inlet effects are also not intrinsically part of the Beach-fx methodology and therefore can only be introduced through erosion rates) the berm width in the one-line solution was reset from 20 feet to 40 feet. **Table 4** provides the comparison for the adjusted average background erosion rates.

Table 4. Project Induced Shoreline Change Rates

Project Segment	Model Reach	Monitored Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)	Calculated Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)
Sunrise Beach	R126 – R127	-15.0	-17.0
Sunset Beach	R138 – R143	-18.0	-10.0
Upham Beach	R144A – R146	-32.0	-14.0
Pass-a-Grille	R160 – R166	-7.0	-8.0

While there is now good agreement between erosion rates for Sunshine Beach and Pass-a-Grille Beach, the one-line model still significantly under predicts the expected erosion rates measured for Sunshine Beach and particularly Upham Beach.

The averaged erosion rates with the “best fit” to measured data were obtained through incremental (10 foot) adjustments to the modeled berm width. The best fit berm width for both Sunset Beach and Upham Beach was found to be 90 feet. Average erosion rates for each are shown in **Table 5**

Table 5. Project Induced Shoreline Change Rates

Project Segment	Model Reach	Monitored Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)	Calculated Average Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)
Sunset Beach	R138 – R143	-18.0	-17.0
Upham Beach	R144A – R146	-32.0	-31.0

Based on adjusted model settings for all project segments the final calculated background erosion rates for both Treasure Island and Long Key are presented in **Table 6** and are shown graphically in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**. Note that the erosion rate shown graphically for R144 is an average of R144A, R144B, and R144C.

Table 6. Calculated Background Shoreline Change Rates

Treasure Island Model Reach	Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)	Long Key Model Reach	Shoreline Change Rate (feet/year)
R126	-18.207	R144A	-42.116
R127	-15.199	R144B	-39.550
R128	-10.401	R144C	-36.984
R129	-6.532	R145	-30.414
R130	-3.639	R146	-22.473
R131	-1.707	R147	-16.170
R132	-0.736	R148	-9.703
R133	-0.295	R149	-5.012
R134	-0.158	R150	-2.414
R135	-0.213	R151	-1.008
R136	-0.949	R153	-0.434
R137	-2.245	R155	-0.156
R138	-4.696	R156	-0.058
R139	-8.672	R157	-0.138
R140	-15.057	R158	-0.346
R141	-23.403	R159	-0.791
R142	-34.750	R160	-1.862
R143	-43.268	R161	-3.047
		R162	-4.938
		R163	-8.060
		R164	-12.137
		R165	-16.940

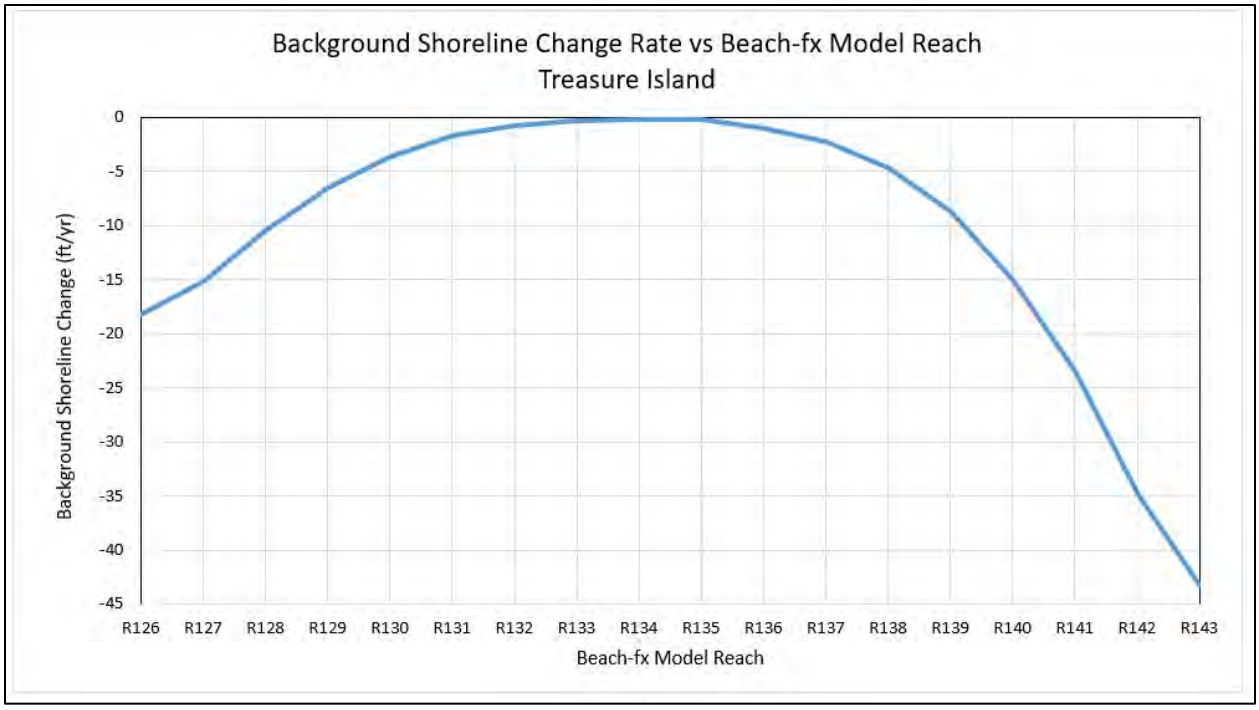

Figure 2. Calculated Background Erosion Rates – Treasure Island

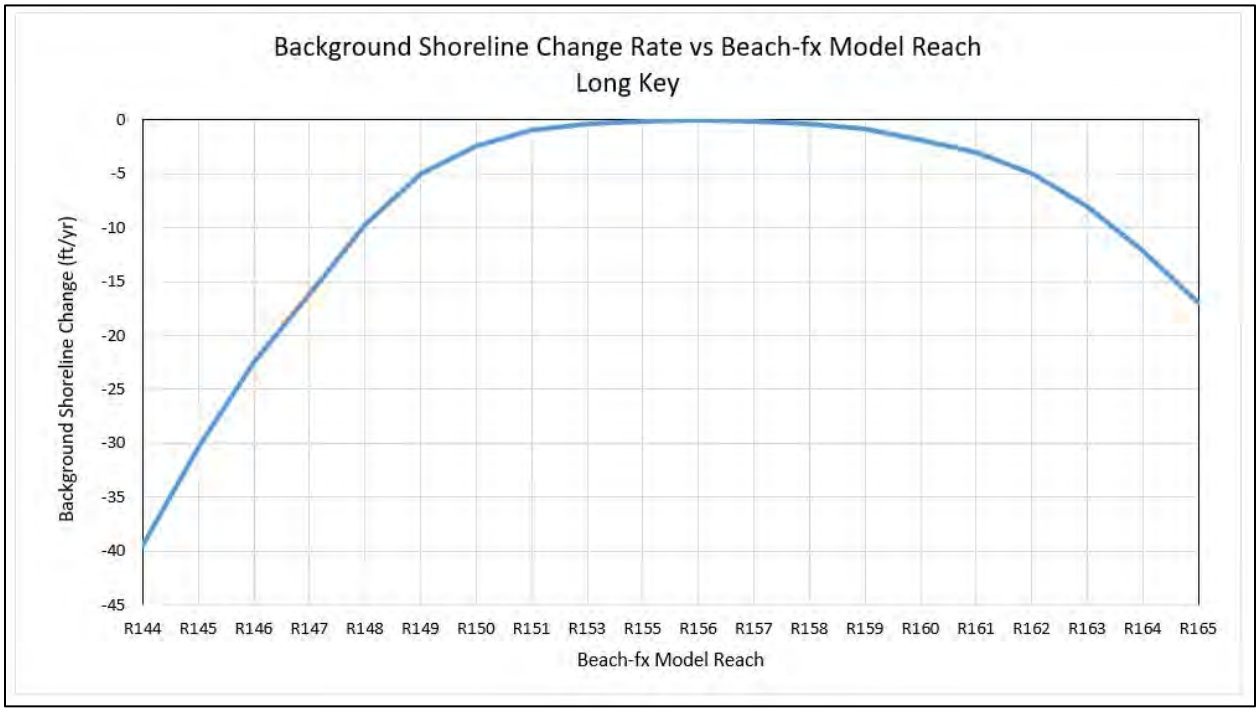

Figure 3. Calculated Background Erosion Rates – Long Key

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered: Ordinance 2020-12: Amending the Land Development Code Division 6, Section 6.25, Mobile food establishment, to modify licensing and permitting requirements of mobile food establishments to ensure consistency with Florida Statutes.

Date: August 25, 2020

Prepared By: Wesley Wright, Community Development Director

Through: Alex Rey, City Manager

Summary of Issue The Occupational Freedom and Opportunity Act (SB 474 Amendment 891252 [2020]), effective July 1, 2020, preempts the licensing, registration, permitting, and fee-collecting associated with mobile food dispensing vehicles to the state. It also prohibits municipalities from prohibiting the operation of these vehicles within the entirety of their jurisdiction. Staff are proposing these amendments to ensure consistency between the city's existing mobile food truck ordinance and Florida Statutes.

The proposed ordinance amends DIVISION 6 – SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS, to modify Section 6.25, Mobile food establishment. Changes proposed are intended to clarify that licensing and other preemptions are handled by the state. The ordinance also modifies the permitted and conditional uses of the city's downtown and commercial corridor districts to allow for food trucks to operate as a "use-by-right", rather than a conditional use, provided certain standards are met. This ordinance does not propose to permit the operation of food trucks on private property in any area of the city in which they are not already conditionally permitted, nor does it allow for the operation of mobile food trucks along public properties and rights-of-way except in tandem with a special event.

Requested Motion: "I move to approve Ordinance No. 2020-12 on the final reading (read title)."

Attachment: Agenda Report, Staff Report, Ordinance No. 2020-12

Reviewed by the City Manager : AR

Ordinance 2020-12

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE AS IT RELATES TO THE LICENSING AND PERMITTING OF MOBILE FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, CONSTRUCTION, PUBLICATION, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE. AMENDING DIVISION 6 – SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS, SECTION 6.25 – MOBILE FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS, DIVISION 30 – TC-1 TOWN CENTER CORE DISTRICT SECTION 30.2 – PERMITTED USES AND SECTION 30.4 – ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES, DIVISION 32 – CC1 COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR BLIND PASS ROAD DISTRICT, SECTION 32.2 – PERMITTED USES AND SECTION 32.4 ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES, DIVISION 33 – CC2 COMMERCIAL CORRIDOR GULF BLVD DISTRICT, SECTION 33.2 – PERMITTED USES AND SECTION 33.4 CONDITIONAL USES, DIVISION 37 – TC-2 TOWN CENTER COREY CIRCLE AND COQUINA WEST DISTRICTS, SECTION 37.2 – PERMITTED USES AND SECTION 37.5 ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES.

WHEREAS, notice of this ordinance has been provided in accordance with applicable law; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach has determined that the specified amendments to the Land Development Code are necessary to ensure consistency with Florida Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH FLORIDA, HEREBY ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The above recitals ("Whereas" clauses) are hereby adopted as legislative findings, purpose and intent of the City Commission.

SECTION 2. The provisions in this Section pertaining to the City's Land Development Code are amended as follows:

Division 6, Sec. 6.25 (Mobile food establishment) shall be amended as follows:

It is a violation to vend any product from a mobile food truck at any location except in compliance with the requirements of this section.

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words <u>underscored</u> constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol ******* constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

(a) *Vehicle requirements.* A mobile food truck shall not be used for vending a product unless the vehicle has been designed and constructed specifically for such purpose. The mobile food truck shall be licensed in accordance with the rules and regulations of any ~~local,~~ state and federal agency having jurisdiction over the mobile food truck or products sold therein.

(b) *Special event permits.* Mobile food trucks may be permitted in public rights-of-way, or on public property, in conjunction with a special event permit as regulated in this section. Operation of mobile food trucks on public property or within public rights-of-way for special events is permitted, subject to approval of the special event by ~~of~~ the City Commission.

(c) *Insurance requirements.*

(1) *Operating in rights-of-way.* The permittee, owner or operator shall at all times maintain any insurance which the city determines to be necessary, which may include but is not limited to, general liability insurance, commercial automobile liability insurance, worker's compensation insurance, and environmental liability insurance, issued by an insurance company licensed to do business in the State of Florida, in the amounts established by the city which shall be reasonable, based on industry standards and the risk determined to exist. The insurance policy shall be in occurrence form and the City of St. Pete Beach shall be named as an additional insured on the certificate of insurance. The permittee, owner or operator shall furnish the city with a certificate of insurance which shall be accepted by the city only after approval by the city commission. The permittee, owner or operator shall notify the city within three (3) business days of any changes in the insurance coverage. Upon the cancellation or lapse of any policy of insurance as required by this section, the special event permit shall be immediately revoked unless, prior to the expiration or cancellation date of the insurance policy, another insurance policy meeting all the requirements of the city is obtained and a new certificate of insurance is provided to the city.

(2) *Operating in all other locations, not in rights-of-way.* A mobile food truck shall obtain at a minimum, the insurance as required by any ~~local,~~ state or federal laws and regulations.

~~(3) *City issued permit (as defined herein).* In addition to the insurance requirements set forth in this section, a mobile food truck shall obtain any additional insurance which may be required to obtain a city issued permit (as defined herein).~~

(d) *Open flame cooking.* Open flame cooking is prohibited; except that such activity may take place if permitted by the city fire marshal.

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words underscored constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol ******* constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

(e) *Noise limitations.* Amplified music shall be prohibited; any other sounds from any mobile food truck shall comply with the noise requirements of the city.

(f) *Waste collection.* The operator shall provide a waste receptacle for public use within 100 feet of the truck. The area shall be kept neat and orderly at all times and garbage or trash shall be removed daily.

(g) *Improved surface.* Food trucks shall only operate from and be located on an improved surface at least 5 feet off the public right-of-way.

(h) *Signage.* All signage must comply with the sign section of the Land Development Code. In no case shall "A-frame" signs be permitted.

(i) *Alcohol sales.* Mobile food trucks are prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages, except as may be specifically allowed by a city issued permit in conjunction with a special event.

(j) *Business tax receipt.* A business tax receipt (BTR) shall be required as provided in Article IV, Chapter 78. ~~A mobile food establishment permit is issued concurrent with the business tax receipt (BTR) confirmation. If an applicant is a resident of the City of St. Pete Beach, they will be required to obtain a BTR from the city.~~

(~~k~~j) *Restroom facility.* Mobile food trucks operating at a site for a duration of more than three (3) hours shall have a written agreement, available upon request by the city, which confirms that employees have access to a flushable restroom within 150 feet of the vending location during the hours of operation.

(~~l~~k) *Grease disposal.* Mobile food trucks shall have a current written agreement for the proper disposal of grease, available upon request by the city.

(~~m~~l) *Location.* The vending of products from a mobile food truck on public rights-of-way shall be prohibited unless in conjunction with a special event permit. The vending of products from a mobile food truck on private lands shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) *Private property.* The vending of products from a mobile food truck on private property, in conjunction with an established business, is permitted only ~~as a conditional use~~ in zoning districts of the city as outlined herein.

(2) *Vacant property.* Operation of a mobile food truck is prohibited on vacant and unimproved property.

(3) *Permission.* A mobile food truck shall have the written permission of the owner of the property on which it is located, available upon request by the city. ~~Such written permission shall accompany application for the mobile food truck permit.~~

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words underscored constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol ******* constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

(4) *Frequency.* Except as may be allowed as part of a special event permit, mobile food trucks are permitted on each property, a maximum of no more than three (3) days per calendar week. Mobile food trucks may operate at different locations as allowed herein.

(5) *Maximum number of mobile food trucks.* No more than two (2) mobile food trucks shall operate on any property at any one (1) time, except as may be allowed by a special event permit.

(6) *Parking.* Mobile food trucks shall not be required to provide additional parking on the principal business site. If a mobile food truck parks in a principal business required off-street provided space(s), then the principal business shall provide evidence, in the form of a site plan indicating that on-street parking exists within 800 feet of the establishment, available upon request from the city.

(7) *Access.* A mobile food truck shall not be placed in any location that impedes the ingress or egress or building entrances or emergency exits.

(8) *Hours of operation.* mobile food trucks shall be permitted to operate after 7:00 a.m. and before 10 p.m. The request for extended hours must be reviewed and approved by the city ~~subject to the criteria contained in the application~~.

(9) *Power.* ~~Power for all mobile food trucks will be evaluated on a case by case basis during the conditional use process but~~ In no case shall a generator be used within 200 feet of a residential district.

~~(n) *CUP expiration.* The conditional use permit shall automatically expire if the principal business does not hold a valid business tax receipt from the city.~~

Division 30, Sec. 30.2 (Permitted uses) shall be amended as follows:

Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, permitted uses in the TC-1 Town Center Core District are as follows:

(a) Financial institutions without drive-through service.

(b) Government buildings and other public or civic facilities, including parks and recreation facilities and transit stations and stops.

(c) Office uses.

(d) Personal service businesses such as barbershops, beauty shops, day spas, tailoring, garment alteration and repair, shoe repair, pet grooming, dry cleaning

pick-up and drop-off and other personal service uses similar in character and impact. Body art, bail-bond, check-cashing, and other similar services are prohibited.

(e) Printing and copying.

(f) Residential uses as a component of mixed-use development only. Residential uses shall not be allowed on the ground floor level of any structure.

(g) Eating and drinking establishments - full-service restaurant, limited-service restaurant, take-out only restaurant, bar/lounge, subject to Section 6.24 of this Code as may be applicable.

(h) Retail uses except automotive sales lots, pawn shops, liquor stores, and tobacco shops.

(i) Theaters, cinemas and other indoor commercial entertainment facilities.

(j) Artist studios and art galleries.

(k) Grocery stores and pharmacies without drive-through service.

(l) Commercial kitchen.

(m) Sales, rentals, and/or service of bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles, segways, and scooters;

(n) Mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein;

(~~n~~o) Other commercial uses similar in character, nature and impact to permitted uses listed above.

Division 30, Sec. 30.4 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows:

Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, allowable conditional uses in the TC-1 Town Center Core District are as follows:

(a) Automotive retail stores and automotive service stations with related services. Such uses shall only be allowed on lots which front directly on 75th Avenue.

(b) Car washes.

(c) Commercial developments with a gross square footage of greater than 25,000.

(d) Convenience stores without the sale of gasoline or other fuels.

(e) Cigar shops and cigar bars.

(f) Financial institutions with drive-through service.

(g) Pharmacies with drive-through service.

(h) Public or private parking structures.

(i) Bed and breakfast inns, subject to the following:

(1) In addition to any density and intensity which may be allowed, the city shall also establish a reserve of units, not to exceed 50 total temporary lodging units for the entire Town Center Core District, which shall be allocated by ordinance of the city commission upon request of an individual property owner on a first come, first serve basis. Such allocation shall not exceed ten units per acre, or a total of ten units per redevelopment project. The remaining number of available reserve temporary lodging units shall be specified in each city commission ordinance allocating such units and each such ordinance shall provide that no units beyond those remaining available shall be allocated to any subsequent project. This limitation shall be absolute and shall apply regardless of the proposed size or density of the project requesting such allocation.

~~(j) Class I mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein.~~

Division 32, Sec. 32.2 (Permitted uses) shall be amended as follows:

Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, permitted uses and structures in the CC1 Commercial Corridor Blind Pass Road are as follows.

(a) Clinics;

(b) Clubs, community service establishments;

(c) Clubs, private;

(d) Eating and drinking establishments—with or without outdoor seating;

(e) Financial institutions with and without drive-through service;

(f) Laundries, self-service;

(g) Office uses;

(h) Printing and copying services;

(i) Retail uses;

(j) Personal service businesses such as barbershops, beauty shops and salons, day spas, gyms and fitness centers, tailoring, garment alteration and repair,

shoe repair, dry cleaning pick-up and drop-off and other personal service uses similar in character and impact;

(k) Social service agencies;

(l) Veterinarians; dog grooming facilities;

(m) Multi-family residential uses as a component of mixed-use development only. Multi-family residential uses shall not be allowed on the ground level of any structure;

(n) Single-family, detached residential uses (Only on parcels which do not directly abut Blind Pass Road);

(o) Government buildings and other public facilities, including parks and recreation facilities;

(p) Artist studios with retail and/or wholesale distribution space for artist's original handmade works, excluding mass produced or manufactured products;

(q) Public facilities such as schools, public parks and/or recreational facilities;

(r) Mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein;

(~~r~~s) Other commercial uses similar in character, nature and impact to permitted uses listed above.

Division 32, Sec. 32.4 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows: Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, allowable conditional uses in the CC1 Commercial Corridor Blind Pass Road Districts are as follows:

(a) Automotive rental agencies;

(b) Automobile services—Repair;

(c) Automotive service stations, with or without a carwash and/or a convenience store;

(d) Commercial developments with a gross square footage of greater than 25,000;

(e) Communication facilities;

(f) Parking lots, commercial and/or off-premises~~;~~.

~~(g) Class I mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein.~~

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words underscored constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol ******* constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

Division 33, Sec. 33.2 (Permitted uses) shall be amended as follows:
Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, permitted uses and structures in the CC2 Commercial Corridor Gulf Blvd are as follows:

(a) Clinics;

(b) Eating and drinking establishments with or without outdoor seating;

(c) Financial institutions with or without drive-through service;

(d) Laundries, self-service;

(e) Office uses;

(f) Printing and copying services;

(g) Retail uses;

(h) Personal service businesses such as barbershops, beauty shops, tailoring, garment alteration and repair, shoe repair, dry cleaning pick-up and drop-off and other personal service uses similar in character and impact;

(i) Veterinarians, dog grooming establishments;

(j) Multi-family residential uses as a component of mixed-use development only. Multi-family residential uses shall not be allowed on the ground level of any structure;

(k) Artist studios and galleries with retail and/or wholesale distribution space for artist's original handmade works, excluding mass produced or manufactured products;

(l) Grocery stores, pharmacies, markets;

(m) Commercial recreation, public parks and/or recreational facilities;

(n) Sales, rentals, and/or service of bicycles, mopeds, motorcycles, Segways, and scooters;

(o) Mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein;

(~~o~~p) Other commercial uses similar in character, nature and impact to permitted uses listed above.

Division 33, Sec. 33.4 (Conditional uses) shall be amended as follows:
Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, allowable conditional uses in the CC2 Commercial Corridor Gulf Boulevard District are as follows:

(a) Automotive rental agencies;

(b) Automobile services—Repair;

(c) Automotive service stations, with or without a carwash and/or a convenience store;

(d) Commercial developments with a gross square footage of greater than 25,000;

(e) Communication facilities;

(f) Parking lots, commercial and/or off-premises;.

~~(g) Class I mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein.~~

Division 37, Sec. 37.2 (Permitted uses) shall be amended as follows:
Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, permitted uses in the TC-2 Town Center Corey Circle and Coquina West Districts are as follows.

(a) Retail uses except automotive sales lots, pawn shops, liquor stores, and tobacco shops;

(b) Grocery stores, markets, pharmacies without drive-through service;

(c) Personal service businesses such as barbershops, beauty shops, salons, day spas, gyms and fitness centers, tailoring, garment alteration and repair, shoe repair, dry cleaning pick-up and drop-off and other personal service uses similar in character and impact. Body art, bail-bond, check-cashing and other similar services are prohibited;

(d) Eating and drinking establishments - full-service restaurant, limited-service restaurant, bar/lounge, subject to Section 6.24 of this Code as may be applicable;

(e) Office uses;

(f) Commercial recreation, public parks and/or recreational facilities;

(g) Government buildings and other public facilities, including parks and recreation facilities;

(h) Artist studios and art galleries;

(i) Multi-family residential only as a component of mixed use. Residential uses are not permitted on the ground floor;

(j) Vehicle for hire - Limited to rental of non-motorized (bicycles) and individual motorized vehicles such as Segways, mopeds/scooters;

(k) Class I mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein;

(~~k~~l) Other commercial uses similar in character, nature and impact to permitted uses listed above.

Division 37, Sec. 37.5 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows: Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, allowable conditional uses in the TC-2 Town Center Corey Circle and Coquina West Districts are as follows:

(a) Temporary lodging facilities hotel, motel and resort condominium, awarded on a first come, first serve basis, to come from the density pool established in the Comprehensive Plan.

(b) Commercial developments with a gross square footage of greater than 25,000.

(c) Commercial kitchen.

(d) Commercial docks—Classes A, B, C and D.

(e) Eating and drinking establishment—Take-out only restaurant.

(f) Vessel for hire (water taxis).

~~(g) Class I mobile food trucks, subject to the criteria found in Division 6, herein.~~

SECTION 3. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of any conflict with the Ordinance.

SECTION 4. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable, and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

SECTION 5. Construction. This Ordinance is to be liberally construed to accomplish its objectives.

SECTION 6. Publication**.** This Ordinance shall be published in accordance with the requirements of law.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

PUBLISHED: 07/29/2020
FIRST READING: 08/11/2020
PUBLISHED: _____
SECOND READING: _____
PUBLIC HEARING: _____

CITY COMMISSION, CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA.

_____
Alan Johnson, Mayor

I, Amber LaRowe, City Clerk of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of applicable law this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____
Amber LaRowe, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

_____
Andrew Dickman, City Attorney

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words underscored constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol ******* constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH
PLANNING BOARD STAFF REPORT

TO: Planning Board

FROM: Community Development Department Staff

DATE: July 8, 2020

SUBJECT: **Ordinance No. 2020-E** providing for an amendment of Land Development Code (LDC) Division 6, Section 6.25, *Mobile food establishment*, to modify licensing and permitting requirements of mobile food establishments to ensure consistency with Florida Statutes.

BACKGROUND:

The Occupational Freedom and Opportunity Act (SB 474 Amendment 891252 [2020]), effective July 1, 2020, preempts the licensing, registration, permitting, and fee-collecting associated with mobile food dispensing vehicles to the state. It also prohibits municipalities from prohibiting the operation of these vehicles within the entirety of their jurisdiction. Staff are proposing these amendments to ensure consistency between the city's existing mobile food truck ordinance and Florida Statutes.

Ordinance No. 2020-E amends DIVISION 6 – SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS, to modify Section 6.25, *Mobile food establishment*. Changes proposed are intended to clarify that licensing and other preemptions are handled by the state. The ordinance also modifies the permitted and conditional uses of the city's downtown and commercial corridor districts to allow for food trucks to operate as a "use-by-right", rather than a conditional use, provided certain standards are met. This ordinance does not propose to permit the operation of food trucks on private property in any area of the city in which they are not already conditionally permitted, nor does it allow for the operation of mobile food trucks along public properties and rights-of-way except in tandem with a special event.

PLANNING BOARD:

The Planning Board, sitting as the LPA, will review proposed Ordinance 2020-E on July 8, 2020 for consistency with St. Pete Beach's Comprehensive Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – STAFF REVIEW

The City's Comprehensive Plan does not directly regulate Mobile Food Establishments. Staff routinely evaluate upcoming laws to ensure consistency between the city's codes and Florida Statutes. Staff find that the quoted goals and standards in place when the city initially passed its Mobile Food Establishment ordinance are still relevant, specifically:

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

FUTURE LAND USE POLICIES – GREEN PRACTICES, RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER AND INTRODUCTION TO LAND USE CATEGORIES

GOAL 2:
The City shall ensure that the residential character of the City of St. Pete Beach is maintained and protected while:

- Maximizing the potential for economic benefit resulting from the tourist trade and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by residents and visitors alike.

- Minimizing the threat to health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses, and environmental degradation.

- Maintaining the community's recreation, open space and beaches.

And

Community Redevelopment District general redevelopment guidelines, standards and initiatives

2. Ensure that a comprehensive redevelopment strategy can be and shall be implemented through land development regulations that maintain the City's heritage of quality residential living complemented by resort facilities and supported by a tourist-based economy that includes temporary lodging uses, local retail, restaurants and local pubs and bars;

***

The proposed Ordinance is also consistent with the intent of the Land Development Code and further augments the regulations for supporting the City’s business community.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Staff recommends the Planning Board, sitting as the LPA, recommend approval of Ordinance No. 2020-E and find it consistent with the City’s Comprehensive Plan as described in the staff report.

Attachment: Draft Ordinance 2020-E

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered: Ordinance 2020-XX: Amending the Comprehensive Plan to provide clarification on rationale for awarding density pool units to projects and situate review criteria within the Land Development Code.

Date: August 25, 2020

Prepared By: Wesley Wright, Community Development Director

Through: Alex Rey, City Manager

Summary of Issue The Ordinance pertains primarily to the rationale for awarding density pool units as specified in the Comprehensive Plan. Currently, the Comprehensive Plan generally states these units are to be awarded on a "first-come, first-serve" basis. Staff have interpreted this statement as intent to protect the various density caps of the city's density pools, rather than permit these units to be awarded outright to the first project(s) that request(s) units from any density pool. To better solidify this interpretation, staff are recommending that references to the "first-come, first-serve" nature of any density pool established in the Comprehensive Plan be changed to clarify that projects are to be awarded density pool units "on a case-by-case basis".

Furthermore, this Ordinance is intended to amend language in the Comprehensive Plan to refer explicitly to the criteria, as established in the Land Development Code, for review of any project that requests allocation of units from a district density pool.

Requested Motion: "I move to approve Ordinance No. 2020-xx on the first reading (read title)."

Attachment: Ordinance No. 2020-xx
Staff Report

Reviewed by the City Manager: AR

Ordinance 2020-XX

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO PROVIDE CLARIFICATION ON RATIONALE RELATED TO AWARDING UNITS FROM THE CITY'S DENSITY POOLS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, CONSTRUCTION, PUBLICATION, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach periodically finds sections in its Comprehensive Plan which require clarification, updating and/or amending; and

WHEREAS, the City's Comprehensive Plan also serves to create a vision for the City's future that ensures the City will remain a desirable place to live and visit that includes overall quality land management and emphasis on strict management of redevelopment in designated core areas of the City; and

WHEREAS, on February 24, 2020, the Planning Board viewed several of these proposed changes as a discussion item and made no recommendations to staff; and

WHEREAS, on June 15, 2020, the City's Planning Board sitting as the Local Planning Agency held a public hearing to consider the proposed Comprehensive Plan changes and provided recommendations to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has found this ordinance to be in the best interest of the citizens of the City, and preserves safety and welfare and

WHEREAS, notice of this ordinance has been provided in accordance with applicable law.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH FLORIDA, HEREBY ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The above recitals ("Whereas" clauses) are hereby adopted as legislative findings, purpose and intent of the City Commission.

SECTION 2. Language in the City's Comprehensive Plan is to be amended as follows:

II. – Future Land Use Plan Element, Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD), B. Community Redevelopment District, Community Redevelopment District General redevelopment guidelines,

standards and initiatives, (b) Temporary Lodging Unit Density Pools ("TLU Density Pools") – Generally shall be amended as follows:

***

2. Limiting Overall Density. Realistically, not all existing resort properties can or will be redeveloped as such. In some cases, the existing density is not only higher than the 30 units per acre allowed under the existing land use designation is higher than the density allowed in the character districts providing for increased density for temporary lodging uses within the Community Redevelopment District. Therefore, rather than allowing every existing property the maximum potential density which would overestimate the need for density, and further, to ensure that almost every existing property first and foremost has the opportunity to become a conforming property in terms of use, TLU Density Pools shall be created to allow density to be utilized in meaningful ways in the areas of the City where temporary lodging uses currently exist. The goal and intent is to promote economic redevelopment but also provide an absolute overall maximum density cap to ensure that the overall approved density for the Community Redevelopment District is not exceeded and overdevelopment does not occur. Each TLU Density Pool shall have a maximum cap on the allocation of density on a project by project basis to ensure the redevelopment occurs on an orderly basis over time throughout each character district. ~~and~~ This is to avoid a potential overdevelopment scenario that could arise without a cap and a program that evaluates projects on a case-by-case basis ~~of first-come first-serve~~.

3. TLU Density Pools Established. TLU Density Pools shall be established in the following seven specific character districts*:
   a. Boutique Hotel/Condo*
   b. Town Center Core*
   c. Upham Beach Village*
   d. Town Center Core Corey Circle**
   e. Town Center Core Coquina West**
   f. Activity Center **
   g. Bayou Residential**

   The total number of temporary lodging units approved in 2005 as part of transient unit density pools for the three character districts designated with one asterisk* was 350 units. That 350 unit total for those three designated character districts* remains unchanged in this plan.

   In the 2007 amendment, temporary lodging use density was reduced in the Large Resort District from 80 to 75 units per acre over 65.16 acres. The total temporary lodging unit decrease in the Large Resort District is 325 units. Therefore, these 325 units are available for redistribution to character districts with the potential for

temporary lodging use redevelopment. These 325 available units are redistributed for potential use in the Town Center Core Corey Circle, Coquina West, Activity Center, and Bayou Residential Districts** upon approval of a conditional use request and on a ~~first come, first serve~~ case-by-case basis through evaluation of criteria specified in the Land Development Code. These two additional character districts are identified as having temporary lodging use redevelopment potential as a result of their location at either terminus of the Corey Avenue main street corridor and proximity to waterfront.

***

II. – Future Land Use Plan Element, Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD), C. Gulf Boulevard Redevelopment District, Boutique Hotel/Condo District (B-HC), Permitted Uses and Standards, (c) Density/Intensity and Height Standards shall be amended as follows:

***

2. Temporary Lodging Unit Density Pool ("TLU Density Pool") - The City shall establish a TLU Density Pool not to exceed a total of 125 units for the entire Boutique Hotel/Condo district and the following shall govern the allocation of density from the TLU Density Pool:

   a. The TLU Density Pool shall be allocated to individual projects by ordinance of the City Commission upon request of an individual property owner on a case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in the Land Development Code; and

***

II. – Future Land Use Plan Element, Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD), C. Gulf Boulevard Redevelopment District, Activity Center District (AC), Permitted Uses and Standards, (c) Density/Intensity and Height Standards shall be amended as follows:

***

5. Temporary Lodging Unit Density Pool ("TLU Density Pool") - The City shall establish a TLU Density Pool not to exceed a total of 325 units for the entire TC-2, Bayou Residential, and Activity Center districts and the following shall govern the allocation of density from the TLU Density Pool:

a. The TLU Density Pool shall be allocated to individual projects by ordinance of the City Commission upon request of an individual property owner on a case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in the Land Development Code; and

***

II. – Future Land Use Plan Element, Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD), Bayou Residential District (BR), Permitted Uses and Standards, (c) Density/Intensity and Height Standards shall be amended as follows:

***

4. Temporary Lodging Unit Density Pool ("TLU Density Pool") - The City shall establish a TLU Density Pool not to exceed a total of 325 units for the entire TC-2, Bayou Residential, and Activity Center districts and the following shall govern the allocation of density from the TLU Density Pool:

a. The TLU Density Pool shall be allocated to individual projects by ordinance of the City Commission upon request of an individual property owner on a case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in the Land Development Code; and

***

II. – Future Land Use Plan Element, Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD), D. Downtown Redevelopment District, Town Center Core District (TC-1), Permitted Uses and Standards, (c) Density/Intensity and Height Standards shall be amended as follows:

***

3. Temporary Lodging Unit Density Pool ("TLU Density Pool"): In addition to any density and intensity which may be allowed in the Town Center Core District, the City shall also establish a TLU Density Pool, not to exceed a total of fifty (50) units for the entire Town Center Core District. The following shall govern the implementation of the TLU Density Pool:

a. The TLU Density Pool shall be allocated by Ordinance of the City Commission upon request of an individual property owner <u>on a case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in the Land Development Code</u>; and

***

II. – Future Land Use Plan Element, Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD), D. Downtown Redevelopment District, TC-2 Temporary Lodging Use shall be amended as follows:

(a) **Density** - TC-2 Temporary Lodging Unit Density Pool ("TC-2 TLU Density Pool"): The City shall establish a TC-2 TLU Density Pool, not to exceed a total of three-hundred and twenty-five (325) units for the entire Town Center Corey Circle and Coquina West Districts (TC-2). These density pool units may also be allocated to the Activity Center and Bayou Residential Districts. The following shall govern the allocation of temporary lodging units from the TLU Density Pool:

1. The TC-2 TLU Density Pool shall be allocated by Ordinance of the City Commission upon request of an individual property owner <u>on a case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in the Land Development Code</u>; and

***

SECTION 3. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of any conflict with the Ordinance.

SECTION 4. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable, and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

SECTION 5. Construction. This Ordinance is to be liberally construed to accomplish its objectives.

SECTION 6. Publication**.** This Ordinance shall be published in accordance with the requirements of law.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

FIRST READING: _____
PUBLISHED: _____
SECOND READING: _____
PUBLIC HEARING: _____

CITY COMMISSION, CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA.

_____
Alan Johnson, Mayor

I, Amber LaRowe, City Clerk of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of applicable law this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____
Amber LaRowe, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

_____
Andrew Dickman, City Attorney

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words <u>underscored</u> constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol *** constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH
PLANNING BOARD STAFF REPORT

TO: Planning Board

FROM: Wesley Wright, Community Development Director

DATE: June 15, 2020

SUBJECT: Ordinance 2020-A to amend the Comprehensive Plan to provide clarification on rationale for awarding density pool units to projects, and situate review criteria within the Land Development Code.

BACKGROUND:

Draft Ordinance 2020-A pertains primarily to the rationale for awarding density pool units as specified in the Comprehensive Plan. Currently, the Comprehensive Plan generally states these units are to be awarded on a "first-come, first-serve" basis. Staff have interpreted this statement as intent to protect the various density caps of the city's density pools, rather than permit these units to be awarded outright to the first project(s) that request(s) units from any density pool. To better solidify this interpretation, staff are recommending that references to the "first-come, first-serve" nature of any density pool established in the Comprehensive Plan be changed to clarify that projects are to be awarded density pool units "on a case-by-case basis".

Furthermore, this Ordinance is intended to amend language in the Comprehensive Plan to refer explicitly to the criteria, as established in the Land Development Code, for review of any project that requests allocation of units from a district density pool.

PLANNING BOARD:

On February 24, 2020, the Planning Board viewed several of the proposed Comprehensive Plan clarifications as a discussion item. No recommendations to alter the language proposed were provided by the board. Staff have identified other statements in the Comprehensive Plan in need of similar clarification, which are proposed in this ordinance.

The Planning Board, sitting as the LPA, will review proposed Ordinance 2020-A on June 15, 2020 for consistency with St. Pete Beach's Comprehensive Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – STAFF REVIEW

Staff has reviewed the proposed Ordinance and finds it to be consistent with the City of St. Pete Beach's Comprehensive Plan specifically as follows:

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

Quality Community – Planning to Stay (General Provisions)

[…]

c. Citywide Land Use Goals, Objectives and Policies. In furtherance of the overall goals, objectives, and policies contained in the Comprehensive Plan, the land use categories and their descriptions, beginning on the next page, are hereby adopted for the purpose of serving as the guide for the City of St. Pete Beach in continuing its heritage of quality residential living complemented by resort facilities that support a tourist-based economy by creating a vision for the City's future that ensures that the City will remain a desirable place to live and visit that includes overall quality land management and emphasis on strict management of redevelopment in designated strategic core areas of the City.

GOAL 2:

The City shall ensure that the residential character of the City of St. Pete Beach is maintained and protected while:

- Maximizing the potential for economic benefit resulting from the tourist trade and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by residents and visitors alike.
- Minimizing the threat to health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses, and environmental degradation.
- Maintaining the community's recreation, open space and beaches.

Objective 2.1

The integrity and quality of life throughout the City, including existing residential neighborhoods, as well as core commercial and resort areas, will be maintained through the enforcement of the land development regulations and shall be encouraged to be improved, and for those properties experiencing blighting conditions such as deterioration, degradation, and distress shall be encouraged to redevelop through the use of land development regulations and other incentives, in accordance with the Future Land Use Element.

Objective 2.13

The City shall promote the preservation and redevelopment of temporary lodging uses.

Policy 2.13.1

The City shall implement an on-going process of assessing the status of the City's temporary lodging unit inventory through review of zoning and permitting activities.

Objective 2.4

Consistent with this comprehensive plan, as amended, the City of St. Pete Beach shall enhance and protect the City's character through the encouragement of redevelopment which ensures an orderly and aesthetic mixture of land uses.

Policy 2.4.2

The City shall, through administration of the LDC, encourage the adaptive re-use or mixed use redevelopment incentives of no longer viable commercial properties, including the implementation of Community Redevelopment Districts, where appropriate.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Staff recommends the Planning Board, sitting as the LPA, recommend approval of Ordinance No. 2020-A and find it consistent with the city's Comprehensive Plan as stated in the staff report.

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered:	Ordinance No. XX: Amending the Land Development Code to add a definition for "density pool", establish a merit-based criteria for the awarding of density pool units to projects requiring a conditional use, provide language in district divisions to complement Comprehensive Plan language amendments, and establish allocation procedures and absolute density limitations for the residential density pool.
Date:	August 25, 2020
Prepared By:	Wesley Wright, Community Development Director
Through:	Alex Rey, City Manager
Summary of Issue	Ordinance complements accompanying Comprehensive Plan language clarifications. This ordinance amends language in the divisions of city zoning districts that possess a density pool to clarify that density pool units are to be awarded on a "case-by-case basis" rather than in a "first-come, first-serve" manner. Furthermore, this ordinance adds a merit-based standard for City Commission consideration of any project that requests conditional use approval to draw from a district density pool, along with a catalogue of public benefits that may be considered in tandem with the request. In addition to the above, this ordinance provides a definition for "density pool" in the definitions division of the Land Development Code, and implements allocation procedures and absolute density limitations for allocation of units from the Community Redevelopment District-wide residential density pool. It is the intent of these amendments to promote quality land management through the use of the city's limited density pools. This is achieved by providing general guidance to the City Commission and developers on public benefits that may supplement a project proposal, affirming the absolute density limitations established in the comprehensive plan while providing the Commission flexibility in emphasizing projects that may act in catalytic revitalization of an area of the city.
Requested Motion:	"I move to approve Ordinance No. 2020-xx on the first reading (read title)."
Attachment:	Ordinance No. 2020-xx Staff Report
Reviewed by the City Manager:	AR

Ordinance 2020-XX

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA AMENDING THE LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, SECTION 2.1 – WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES DEFINED, SECTION 4.12 – CRITERIA FOR REVIEW OF CONDITIONAL USE APPLICATIONS, SECTION 30.4 – ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES, SECTION 37.5 – ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES, SECTION 38.4 – ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES, SECTION 39.18 – GENERAL RESIDENTIAL UNIT "RU" DENSITY POOL RESERVE, SECTION 42.4 – ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES, SECTION 46.4 – ALLOWABLE CONDITIONAL USES, PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, CONSTRUCTION, PUBLICATION, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach periodically finds sections in its Land Development Code which require clarification, updating, and/or amending; and

WHEREAS, the City's Land Development Code also serves to maintain an environment conducive to the health, safety, and welfare of the City's residents, and preserves and enhances property values within the City; and

WHEREAS, on February 24, 2020, the Planning Board viewed two of these proposed changes as a discussion item and made recommendations to staff; and

WHEREAS, on June 15, 2020, the City's Planning Board sitting as the Local Planning Agency held a public hearing to consider the proposed Land Development Code changes and provided recommendations to the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has found this ordinance to be in the best interest of the citizens of the City, and preserves safety and welfare and

WHEREAS, notice of this ordinance has been provided in accordance with applicable law.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH FLORIDA, HEREBY ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The above recitals ("Whereas" clauses) are hereby adopted as legislative findings, purpose and intent of the City Commission.

SECTION 2. The provisions in this Section pertaining to the City's Land Development Code are amended as follows:

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words <u>underscored</u> constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol *** constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

Division 2 (DEFINITIONS), Sec. 2.1 (Words, terms and phrases defined) shall be amended as follows:

***

Density pool means a finite quantity of temporary lodging or residential units allocated for specified districts in the Comprehensive Plan that may allow a property to be developed with additional units than would be otherwise permitted or conditionally permitted under the property's district regulations.

***

Division 4 (CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS), Sec. 4.12 (Criteria for review of conditional use applications) shall be amended as follows:

***

(d) The allocation of temporary lodging or residential units from a density pool established in the Comprehensive Plan shall be by ordinance. In cases where a property is required to obtain a conditional use permit to be awarded units from a density pool, evaluation shall be by the City Commission on a case-by-case basis, with review of relevant criteria specified in this division and Code generally. In addition to these criteria, the Commission may consider any proposal requiring a conditional use permit to draw from a density pool on a merit basis to include, but not be limited to, the provision of public benefits such as the following:

(1) Surplus on-site parking to be reserved for the public, and/or public or private multimodal transportation enhancements;

(2) Public beach access with an easement made to the City for beachfront properties that are not otherwise required to provide access, or wider or multiple public beach accesses for properties required to provide access;

(3) Additional public art or amenities;

(4) Public boat slips;

(5) Workforce housing;

(6) Integration of additional green building principles, or other principles such as wellness, into new development or redevelopment projects;

(7) For Gulf-front properties not otherwise required to provide such, an unimproved public access easement landward of the mean high water line;

(8) Other public benefits proposed by citizens or the applicant at community meetings, which may be considered by the City Commission.

It is the intent of the city that requests for public benefits such as those listed above be considered within the contexts of the scale of the development proposal, the local and citywide impact of the proposal, the size and proportion of the density pool request, and the degree to which the benefits proposed and development itself advance the goals, objectives and/or policies of the district specifically and the Community Redevelopment District generally. This list is not considered to be exhaustive, nor is any one benefit or set of benefits required to be included in a proposal unless said benefit(s) are made condition(s) of development approval by the City Commission.

Division 30 (TC-1 TOWN CENTER CORE DISTRICT), Sec. 30.4 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows:

***

(i) Bed and breakfast inns, subject to the following:

(1) In addition to any density and intensity which may be allowed, the city shall also establish a reserve of units, not to exceed 50 total temporary lodging units for the entire Town Center Core District, which shall be allocated by ordinance of the city commission upon request of an individual property owner on a ~~first come, first serve~~ case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in this Code. Such allocation shall not exceed ten units per acre, or a total of ten units per redevelopment project. The remaining number of available reserve temporary lodging units shall be specified in each city commission ordinance allocating such units and each such ordinance shall provide that no units beyond those remaining available shall be allocated to any subsequent project. This limitation shall be absolute and shall apply regardless of the proposed size or density of the project requesting such allocation.

Division 37 (TC-2 TOWN CENTER COREY CIRCLE AND COQUINA WEST DISTRICTS), Sec. 37.5 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows:

***

(a) Temporary lodging facilities hotel, motel and resort condominium, awarded on a ~~first come, first serve~~ case-by-case basis, to come from the density pool established in the Comprehensive Plan, with evaluation through criteria specified in this Code.

***

Division 38 (AC ACTIVITY CENTER DISTRICT), Sec. 38.4 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows:

(l) Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, temporary lodging units may be allocated from a density pool via a conditional use as follows:

40 temporary lodging uses per acre, not to exceed a total of either 50 units per project or the density pool allocated in the Comprehensive Plan (325 available units for potential use in the Town Center Core Corey Circle, Coquina West, Activity Center, and Bayou Residential Districts), with a maximum 1.0 floor area ratio on a minimum one (1) acre buildable site. To qualify for mixed use densities and intensities, a minimum of 10 temporary lodging units, mixed with a minimum of 0.35 floor area ratio for commercial or office uses, is required. Proposals to draw from the temporary lodging unit density pool shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in this Code.

Division 39 (COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT DISTRICT GENERAL STANDARDS), Sec. 39.18 (General Residential Unit "RU" Density Pool Reserve) shall be amended as follows:

(a) *Establishment.* The residential density pool is established for the entire Community Redevelopment District by reducing the previously allowed maximum residential density of 18 dwelling units per acre in the Large Resort character district by three dwelling units per acre to a maximum of 15 dwelling units per acre over the entire 65.16 acres. The total residential density reduction in the Large Resort district equals 195 residential dwelling units. These 195 residential dwelling units shall automatically become available as a residential density reserve for any property located within the boundaries of the Community Redevelopment District that permits residential use without further need to amend the Future Land Use Plan and Map through the conditional use process in conjunction with an ordinance and a unified site plan. Residential units will be available on a ~~first come first serve~~ case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria established in this Code.

(b) *Intent.* It is the intent of the city that these units be distributed to promote quality land management, with emphasis given to proposals that may act in catalytic revitalization of the area. Along with factors considered in the typical conditional use process, consideration shall be given to the local and city-wide impact of the proposal, and the size and proportion of the density pool request in relation to any public benefits included in the proposal.

(c) *Allocation Procedures.* Units from the residential density pool shall be allocated by ordinance of the City Commission on a case-by-case basis to ensure that the overall density cap is not exceeded. The final version of any ordinance in which residential density pool units are awarded shall state, at a minimum, the number of

units available in the density pool prior to any allocation to the subject property, as well as the number of units remaining in the density pool following any allocation to the subject property. The accompanying conditional use application shall be considered at the final reading of the ordinance.

(d) *Project Availability and Considerations.* These 195 residential density pool units are made available without setting a maximum project, acreage, or district cap other than that established by density pool availability at the time of awarding one or more units to a project. The number of units awarded to a project shall be at the discretion of the City Commission upon consideration of criteria listed in this Code.

(e) *Prohibitions.* The awarding of one or more residential density pool units to a project shall not be construed to permit variation to the maximum height, impervious surface ratio, or any other district standard to which variances are prohibited in the Comprehensive Plan.

Division 42 (BR BAYOU RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT), Sec. 42.4 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows:

***

(d) Temporary Lodging with or without a commercial component, awarded on a ~~first come, first serve~~ case-by-case basis, with evaluation through criteria specified in this Code, to come from the density pool established in the Comprehensive Plan (325 available units for potential use in the Town Center Core Corey Circle, Coquina West, Activity Center, and Bayou Residential Districts).

***

Division 46 (B/HC BOUTIQUE HOTEL/CONDO DISTRICT), Sec. 46.4 (Allowable conditional uses) shall be amended as follows:

***

(c) Subject to the provisions or restrictions contained in this section and elsewhere in this Code, additional temporary lodging units may be allocated from a density pool via a conditional use as follows:

In addition to any transient accommodation units which may be allowed on a per acre basis, there are hereby 125 total transient accommodation units for the entire Boutique Hotel/Condo district, which shall be allocated to

individual projects by ordinance of the city commission upon request of an individual property owner on a case-by-case basis, with evaluation of the request through criteria specified in this Code. Such allocation shall not exceed an additional twenty (20) units per acre, nor a total of 60 units per redevelopment project, irrespective of total project acreage.

***

SECTION 3. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of any conflict with the Ordinance.

SECTION 4. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable, and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

SECTION 5. Construction. This Ordinance is to be liberally construed to accomplish its objectives.

SECTION 6. Publication**.** This Ordinance shall be published in accordance with the requirements of law.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

FIRST READING: _____
PUBLISHED: _____
SECOND READING: _____
PUBLIC HEARING: _____

CITY COMMISSION, CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA.

_____
Alan Johnson, Mayor

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words underscored constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol *** constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

I, Amber LaRowe, City Clerk of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of applicable law this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____
Amber LaRowe, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

_____
Andrew Dickman, City Attorney

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words underscored constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol *** constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH
PLANNING BOARD STAFF REPORT

TO: Planning Board

FROM: Wesley Wright, Community Development Director

DATE: June 15, 2020

SUBJECT: Ordinance No. 2020-B to amend the Land Development Code to add a definition for “density pool”, establish a merit-based criteria for the awarding of density pool units to projects requiring a conditional use, provide language in district divisions to complement Comprehensive Plan language amendments, and establish allocation procedures and absolute density limitations for the residential density pool.

BACKGROUND:

Ordinance No. 2020-B complements accompanying Ordinance No. 2020-A related to Comprehensive Plan language clarifications. This ordinance amends language in the divisions of city zoning districts that possess a density pool to clarify that density pool units are to be awarded on a “case-by-case basis” rather than in a “first-come, first-serve” manner. Furthermore, this ordinance adds a merit-based standard for City Commission consideration of any project that requests conditional use approval to draw from a district density pool, along with a catalogue of public benefits that may be considered in tandem with the request.

In addition to the above, this ordinance provides a definition for “density pool” in the definitions division of the Land Development Code, and implements allocation procedures and absolute density limitations for allocation of units from the Community Redevelopment District-wide residential density pool.

It is the intent of these amendments to promote quality land management through the use of the city’s limited density pools. This is achieved by providing general guidance to the City Commission and developers on public benefits that may supplement a project proposal, affirming the absolute density limitations established in the comprehensive plan while providing the Commission flexibility in emphasizing projects that may act in catalytic revitalization of an area of the city.

PLANNING BOARD:

On February 24, 2020, the Planning Board viewed two of the four proposed Land Development Code amendments as discussion items. Suggestions were made to alter language in one item for clarity purposes.

The Planning Board, sitting as the LPA, will review proposed Ordinance 2020-B on June 15, 2020 for consistency with St. Pete Beach's Comprehensive Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – STAFF REVIEW

Staff has reviewed the proposed Ordinance and finds it to be consistent with the City of St. Pete Beach's Comprehensive Plan specifically as follows:

FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT

Quality Community – Planning to Stay (General Provisions)

[…]

c. Citywide Land Use Goals, Objectives and Policies. In furtherance of the overall goals, objectives, and policies contained in the Comprehensive Plan, the land use categories and their descriptions, beginning on the next page, are hereby adopted for the purpose of serving as the guide for the City of St. Pete Beach in continuing its heritage of quality residential living complemented by resort facilities that support a tourist-based economy by creating a vision for the City's future that ensures that the City will remain a desirable place to live and visit that includes overall quality land management and emphasis on strict management of redevelopment in designated strategic core areas of the City.

Future Land Use Policies – Green Practices, Residential Character and Introduction to Land Use Categories

GOAL 1:

Support rebuilding and maintaining a sustainable carbon-neutral community by adopting and implementing land development and building regulations that: protect and conserve water resources; promote energy efficient buildings; encourage environmentally sensitive site and building design; facilitate recycling of construction materials and debris; support innovative building and site design that recognizes the complexities and environmental sensitivities of our coastal environment and its vulnerability to storms; and protect and enhancement of the overall environmental quality of our City.

Objective 1.2
Transform the City's development and permitting regulations into a Smart Growth and Quality Development Code, promoting flexibility, mixed use, incorporating economic and environmentally sustainable standards and pilot Green practices program incentives.

Policy 1.2.2
The City shall promote mixed use developments that reduce impacts on infrastructure and the environment.

Objective 1.3
The City's Land Development Code shall be amended to encourage implementation of transportation and alternative mobility and management strategies, including mixed use projects, that reduce dependence on automobiles, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and consumption of non-renewable energy sources.

GOAL 2:

The City shall ensure that the residential character of the City of St. Pete Beach is maintained and protected while:

- Maximizing the potential for economic benefit resulting from the tourist trade and the enjoyment of natural and man-made resources by residents and visitors alike.
- Minimizing the threat to health, safety, and welfare posed by hazards, nuisances, incompatible land uses, and environmental degradation.
- Maintaining the community's recreation, open space and beaches.

Objective 2.1
The integrity and quality of life throughout the City, including existing residential neighborhoods, as well as core commercial and resort areas, will be maintained through the enforcement of the land development regulations and shall be encouraged to be improved, and for those properties experiencing blighting conditions such as deterioration, degradation, and distress shall be encouraged to redevelop through the use of land development regulations and other incentives, in accordance with the Future Land Use Element.

Objective 2.13
The City shall promote the preservation and redevelopment of temporary lodging uses.

Policy 2.13.1
The City shall implement an on-going process of assessing the status of the City's temporary lodging unit inventory through review of zoning and permitting activities.

Objective 2.4
Consistent with this comprehensive plan, as amended, the City of St. Pete Beach shall enhance and protect the City's character through the encouragement of redevelopment which ensures an orderly and aesthetic mixture of land uses.

Policy 2.4.2
The City shall, through administration of the LDC, encourage the adaptive re-use or mixed use redevelopment incentives of no longer viable

commercial properties, including the implementation of Community Redevelopment Districts, where appropriate.

Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD)
C. Gulf Boulevard Redevelopment District
Goals, Objectives and Policies for the Gulf Boulevard Redevelopment District

GOAL 1:
Gulf Boulevard shall be a place that attracts people for living, employment and recreation. The City shall encourage the revitalization of Gulf Boulevard through commercial and temporary lodging redevelopment that will attract residents and visitors to the Gulf Boulevard core resort area as a recreation, entertainment, resort and shopping destination.

Objective 1.3
The Gulf Boulevard Redevelopment District shall maintain, and where practical, expand parks and recreational activities, including waterfront recreation that serves residents and visitors.

Objective 1.6
Public beach access will be preserved and expanded through redevelopment of temporary lodging uses.

Objective 1.8
The City shall recognize the importance of temporary lodging uses and public beach access to its residents and visitors in preserving and maintaining its socio-economic quality of life; and further, the City recognizes that additional high-rise residential development along the Gulf beaches is not desirable and not in keeping with the City and its residents' desire to preserve and expand public beach access and temporary lodging uses that if lost, and replaced with high-rise residential uses, will adversely impact the City's tourism-based economy; and as a result, such high rise residential development shall be discouraged throughout the Gulf Boulevard Redevelopment District and shall not be allowed to exceed current height limitations of five stories over parking for exclusively multifamily residential use projects in the Gulf Boulevard Redevelopment District.

Policies

Policy 2:
The character of each district shall be reinforced through the site plan review and approval process. Projects shall be consistent with and contribute positively to the vision of the character district in which they are located.

Special Designation – Community Redevelopment District (CRD)
D. Downtown Redevelopment District
Goals, Objectives and Policies for the Downtown Redevelopment District

GOAL 1:
The downtown commercial core of the District shall be a community gathering place that attracts people to the area with living, working, shopping, entertainment and recreational opportunities. The City shall encourage revitalization through redevelopment that is designed to attract residents and visitors to Downtown core community destination. The downtown residential neighborhoods surrounding and within walking distance of the Downtown core area, are encouraged to redevelop in a manner that enhances pedestrian and non-vehicular mobility.

Objective 1.1
All development and redevelopment within the Downtown Redevelopment District shall further the goals, objectives and policies of the Community Redevelopment District where applicable, and development and redevelopment shall be consistent with the policies for the character district within which the development occurs and shall comply with the design guidelines and the applicable land development regulations for each respective character district.

Objective 1.2
Residential uses in the Downtown are encouraged only as part of a mixed use commercial project with a variety of densities, housing types and affordability, consistent with the character districts. Exclusively residential use projects shall be prohibited in the Town Center Core Districts located along Corey Avenue Corey Circle East, and Coquina West as well as the small commercial corridors located near Corey Avenue on Blind Pass Road and Gulf Boulevard.

Objective 1.3
A variety of incentives shall be available to encourage commercial revitalization through various redevelopment prototypes in the Town Center Core Districts located along Corey Avenue, on Corey Circle East and Coquina West as well as the small commercial corridors located near Corey Avenue on Blind Pass Road and Gulf Boulevard that also promote a pedestrian-friendly, safe, comfortable, aesthetically pleasing village-like environment.

Objective 1.4
The City shall use all existing incentives to encourage an affordable mix of housing types and varieties that are located within walking distance of the downtown Corey Avenue core area integrated with retail, commercial, office and entertainment uses at street level to create a live, shop, work and play environment in the Corey downtown area that will revitalize the traditional main street as a vibrant center of activity for residents and visitors.

Objective 1.9
The Downtown Core areas located at either end of Corey Avenue on the waterfront shall consider temporary lodging uses in conjunction with a comprehensive mixed use redevelopment project that will act as a catalyst project to stimulate reinvestment and redevelopment of the historic core neighborhood main street shopping and entertainment district.

Objective 1.10
Public or private small-scale marina facilities with transient boat slips to encourage alternative non-vehicular modes of transportation and attract visitors to the core main street shopping, restaurant and entertainment district shall be encouraged and pursued, where appropriate.

GOAL 2:
Create a livable community environment where safe and comfortable pedestrian, bicycle and other non-vehicular mobility is emphasized over vehicular transportation in a manner that ensures that pedestrians, bicyclists and vehicles circulate together throughout the Downtown safely, comfortably and efficiently.

Objective 2.4
A variety of parking solutions for motorized and non-motorized transportation systems shall be pursued to support development and redevelopment while maintaining ease of access and parking throughout the Downtown Redevelopment District.

Objective 2.5
Development and redevelopment will be encouraged to provide public improvements that create and contribute to pedestrian and bicycle linkages throughout the Downtown Redevelopment District.

GOAL 3:
Create a downtown core community that has a "sense of place" that is a vibrant and memorable place for residents and visitors that will provide neighborhood services, and opportunities for living, working, recreation and entertainment that showcases the City's waterfront, main street environment and history.

Objective 3.2
Sunset and Sunrise parks for public use and enjoyment shall be pursued as an integral element of development and redevelopment at either end of Corey Avenue as focal points for these areas.

Policies

Policy 3:
The design of all projects in the Downtown Redevelopment District shall make meaningful contributions to the pedestrian environment through site and building design.

HOUSING PLAN ELEMENT

GOAL 1:
The City shall provide decent, safe and sanitary housing in suitable neighborhoods at affordable costs to meet the needs of the present and future residents of the City, free from arbitrary discrimination because of race, sex, handicap, ethnic background, age, marital status or household composition.

Objective 1.1
In accordance with this Comprehensive Plan the City shall continue to provide technical assistance to the private sector so that they will be able to provide a suitable mix of housing types and numbers to meet the City's housing needs as well as making all housing sites in the City available to low and moderate income families.

Policy 1.1.3
The City shall continue to allow a variety of residential densities and housing types in order to enhance the opportunity for the private sector to provide housing in a wide range of types and costs.

Objective 1.8
Encourage, and provide incentives, when appropriate for design and construction techniques and building materials capable of significantly reducing the cost of maintenance and energy consumption of housing while providing for a more healthy and durable home environment.

Policy 1.8.5
By 2012, The City shall require all new construction and major renovations to meet Green Building and site design minimum standards and encourage development to exceed minimum standards with various incentive and promotion programs.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:
Staff recommends the Planning Board, sitting as the LPA, recommend approval of Ordinance No. 2020-B and find it consistent with the city’s Comprehensive Plan as stated in the staff report.

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered:	Ordinance No. 2020-XX: First Reading and Public Hearing of an Ordinance of St. Pete Beach, Florida amending Appendix "A" of the Code of Ordinances, pertaining to the fee schedule, to set flat fees for certain project types and increasing the cost of plan revisions.
Date:	August 25, 2020
Prepared By:	Wesley T. Wright, Community Development Director
Through:	Alex Rey, City Manager
Summary of Issue:	In recent months the City Commission has been in discussions pertaining to modifications to the building permit fees. Staff has created a Permit Fee Calculator that provides a more direct relationship to the effort to approve and inspect a building projects, rather than the cost of the project. This modification will provide immediate relief to our residents.
Funding:	N/A
Requested Motion:	"I move to approve Ordinance No. 2020-xx on first reading (read title)."
Attachment:	Ordinance 2020-xx Appendix A Permit Fee Calculator
Reviewed by the City Manager:	AR

ORDINANCE NO. 2020-XX

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, AMENDING APPENDIX "A" OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, PERTAINING TO THE FEE SCHEDULE, TO SET FLAT FEES FOR CERTAIN PROJECT TYPES AND INCREASING THE COST OF PLAN REVISIONS, PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION, PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach periodically finds sections in its Code of Ordinances which require clarification, updating and/or amending; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission seeks to ensure that building permit fees collected accurately reflect the administrative costs of administering its codes and conducting inspections; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has found this ordinance to be in the best interest, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City and

WHEREAS, notice of this ordinance has been provided in accordance with applicable law.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH FLORIDA, HEREBY ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The above recitals ("Whereas" clauses) are hereby adopted as legislative findings, purpose and intent of the City Commission.

SECTION 2. "Appendix A" of the Code of Ordinance is hereby amended as illustrated in "Exhibit A," which is attached and made a part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of any conflict with the Ordinance.

SECTION 4. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable, and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

SECTION 5. Construction. This Ordinance is to be liberally construed to accomplish its objectives.

SECTION 6. Publication. This Ordinance shall be published in accordance with the requirements of law.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

FIRST READING:

PUBLISHED:

SECOND READING:

PUBLIC HEARING:

_____

Alan Johnson, Mayor

I, Amber LaRowe, City Clerk of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of applicable law this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____

Amber LaRowe, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM AND CORRECTNESS:

_____

Andrew Dickman, City Attorney

"Exhibit A"

APPENDIX A - FEE SCHEDULE

This appendix includes fees and charges that do not appear in other sections of the Code of Ordinances.

***

Description	**Amount**
Chapter 118. Planning and Development	
***	
Building Permit Fees:	
Plan Review	½ of Building Permit Fee
Building Permit Base fee	50.00 plus 16.00 per $1,000.00 of project valuation unless the specific category is listed below and being performed as a stand-alone permit, which includes Building and Fire Reviews and Inspections for the specific category.
Residential Re-roof	Flat fee of $300.00
Commercial Re-roof	Flat fee of $625.00
Residential Pool and Spa	Flat fee of $600.00
Residential Bath Remodel	Building Permit Base fee not to exceed $1350.00
Residential Kitchen Remodel	Building Permit Base fee not to exceed $1200.00
Residential Bath and Kitchen (when done together)	Building Permit Base fee not to exceed $1,500.00
Commercial Bath Remodel	Building Permit Base fee not to exceed $1,750.00

Commercial Kitchen Remodel	Building Permit Base fee not to exceed $1,550.00
Plan Revisions	~~15.00~~ 25.00 per sheet

***

Words ~~stricken~~ through shall be deleted. Words underscored constitute the amendment proposed. The symbol *** constitutes code sections not shown for purposes of brevity. Remaining provisions are now in effect and remain unchanged.

Permit Fee Calculator

Permit Type		Permit Intake $34.72	Zoning Rev $38.19	Building Rev $81.01	Permit Issue $34.72	Inspections $81.01	Fire Rev+Insp $57.86	C/O Process $57.86	Total Permit Fee
Residential Re-roof	**Base Hours:**	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.00	0.00	0.00	
	Base Costs:	$34.72	$0.00	$0.00	$17.36	$243.02	$0.00	$0.00	**$295.10**
Barrel tile surcharge:									
Base Reroof Assumptions: The base re-roof permit includes 2 inspections for an In Progress and a Final Reroof. This includes the following materials: Shingles, metal panels, flat roofs (all types)									
Commercial Re-roof	**Hours:**	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	6.00	0.00	0.00	**8.50**
	Costs:	$34.72	$0.00	$81.01	$17.36	$486.04			**$619.13**
Residential Pool/Spa	**Hours:**	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	5.00	0.00	0.00	**8.50**
	Costs:	$34.72	$38.19	$81.01	$17.36	$405.04			**$576.31**
Residential Bath Remodel	**Hours:**	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	15.00	0.00	0.00	**17.50**
(15 max inspections)	**Costs:**	$34.72	$0.00	$81.01	$17.36	$1,215.11			**$1,348.19**
Residential Kitchen Remodel	**Hours:**	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	13.00	0.00	0.00	**15.50**
(13 max inspections)	**Costs:**	$34.72	$0.00	$81.01	$17.36	$1,053.09			**$1,186.18**
Commercial Bath Remodel	**Hours:**	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	18.75	1.00	0.00	**22.25**
(15 max inspections)	**Costs:**	$34.72	$0.00	$81.01	$17.36	$1,518.88	$57.86		**$1,709.83**
Commercial Kitchen Remodel	**Hours:**	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	16.25	1.00	0.00	**19.75**
(13 max inspections)	**Costs:**	$34.72	$0.00	$81.01	$17.36	$1,316.37	$57.86		**$1,507.31**

St. Pete Beach City Commission
Agenda Report

Issue Considered: Ordinance 2020-15: First Reading and Public Hearing. An Ordinance of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida providing for an amendment of Appendix A – Fee Schedule of the Code of Ordinances, implementing a wastewater service fee increase.

Date: August 25, 2020

Prepared By: Vincent Tenaglia, Assistant City Manager

Through: Alex Rey, City Manager

Summary of Issue: Ordinance 2020-15 requests authorization to implement a wastewater service fee increase of approximately 7%, as reflected in the fiscal year (FY) 2021 proposed budget:

Residential base rate: ~~$36.28~~ $38.82 for the first 3,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used per residential unit.

Residential excess rate: $11.97 $12.81 for each 1,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used by the customer in excess of the residential base rate.

Commercial base rate: ~~$36.28~~ $38.82 for the first 3,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used by the customer.

Commercial excess rate: ~~$11.97~~ $12.81 for each 1,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used by the customer in excess of the commercial base rate.

The FY 2021 fee is intended to be the second of three, successive 7% wastewater service fee increases (FY 2020, FY 2021, FY 2022). Authorization of the requested fee will increase Wastewater Fund revenue by approximately $500,00, as needed to fund current and future maintenance, debt service, and capital expenditures.

Funding: If approved, the fee increase will take effect October 1, 2020.

Requested Motion: "I move to approve Ordinance 2020-15 (read title) on first reading."

Attachment: Ordinance 2020-15
Appendix A – Fee Schedule (Exhibit A)

Reviewed by the City Manager: AR

Ordinance 2020-15

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA PROVIDING FOR AN AMENDMENT OF APPENDIX A – FEE SCHEDULE OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES, IMPLEMENTING A WASTEWATER SERVICE FEE INCREASE; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS, SEVERABILITY, CONSTRUCTION, PUBLICATION, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City's wastewater collection system infrastructure provides public health benefits to the community; and

WHEREAS, the operation of the City's wastewater collection system infrastructure requires adequate levels of revenue to provide for maintenance, improvements, and reserves; and

WHEREAS, the maintenance, improvements, and reserves anticipated for fiscal year 2021 are predicated upon a wastewater service fee increase; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission authorizes a wastewater service fee increase.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH FLORIDA, HEREBY ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The above recitals ("Whereas" clauses) are hereby adopted as legislative findings, purpose and intent of the City Commission.

SECTION 2. Appendix A of the Code of Ordinances is hereby amended as illustrated in Exhibit A, which is attached and made part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 3. Conflicts. All ordinances or parts of ordinances, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of any conflict with the Ordinance.

SECTION 4. Severability. The provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable, and if any section, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance shall for any reason be held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining sections, sentences, clauses, and phrases of this Ordinance but they shall remain in effect, it being the legislative intent that this Ordinance shall stand notwithstanding the invalidity of any part.

SECTION 5. Construction. This Ordinance is to be liberally construed to accomplish its objectives.

SECTION 6. Publication**.** This Ordinance shall be published in accordance with the requirements of law.

SECTION 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall take effect October 1, 2020.

FIRST READING: _____
PUBLISHED: _____
SECOND READING: _____
PUBLIC HEARING: _____

CITY COMMISSION, CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA.

_____
Alan Johnson, Mayor

I, Amber LaRowe, City Clerk of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida, do hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of applicable law this _____ day of _____, 2020.

_____
Amber LaRowe, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

_____
Andrew Dickman, City Attorney

Ordinance 2020-15
Exhibit A

APPENDIX A - FEE SCHEDULE

This appendix includes fees and charges that do not appear in other sections of the Code of Ordinances.

Description	Amount
Chapter 2. Administration	
Miscellaneous fees:	
Photocopy charges:	
Per side of page	0.15
Per two-sided duplicated page	0.20
Reprint of color photos up to 5" x 7"	3.00
Reprint of color photos larger than 5" x 7"	Actual cost of duplication
DVD or CD of meetings	5.00
Administrative fees:	
Returned Check fee	25.00
Credit Card Processing Fee	2.50%
Notarization of documents, per document	No charge
Preparation of declaration and notarization of domicile, per preparation	7.00
Temporary street banners permitted by chapter 122 pertaining to signs:	
Erection by city employees	184.00
City civic associations or charitable special events, no fee	
Certification of city records by city clerk's office (F.S. § 119.07.1(a)), per document	1.00

Fees for off-duty fire department personnel special detail work per person (minimum three hours)	50.00
Special event fire vehicle charge per hour per vehicle (minimum three hours)	25.00
Chapter 10. Amusements and Entertainment	
Article II. Adult Entertainment Establishments	
Permit fee for employee of licensed adult entertainment establishment	25.00
Permit renewal fee for employee of licensed adult entertainment establishment	25.00
Replacement of lost permit for employee of licensed adult entertainment establishment	25.00
Adult use business fees:	
Adult use establishment license; fee for zoning review	375.00
Adult use establishment nonrefundable license fee	25.00
Annual licensing regulatory fees for adult entertainment establishments:	
Adult theater:	
Having only adult booths, for each booth	450.00
Having only a hall or auditorium, for each seat	450.00
Having only an area outdoors designed to permit viewing by customers seated in vehicles, for each parking space	450.00
Having a combination of two or more of the items listed in subsections (a)(1)a—(1)c of this section, the cumulative license fee applicable to each under subsections (a)(1)a—(1)c of this section	
Special adult cabaret	450.00
Adult photographic studio	450.00
Physical culture establishment	450.00

Adult bookstore/video store	450.00
Change of name of adult use establishment	5.00
Appeal of denial, suspension or revocation of adult entertainment license or permit	25.00
Plus, deposit for costs of administrative hearing officer	250.00
Certified mail/postage/handling	
Per certified letter (depending on the weight of letter)	Time & Material
Per noncertified letter (depending on the weight of letter)	Time & Material
Copies, per copy per letter	0.15
Administrative costs for letters of violation/notices of hearing/hearing agenda/hearing minutes per hour for preparation of each of the following documents: Notice of violation letter, notice of hearing letter, agenda, findings of fact letter, minutes, notary fee, lien filing fee, courier service	15.00
Chapter 26. Businesses	
Regulatory fee for unlicensed businesses	15.00
Special Event Administrative Regulations and Fees	
Event fees:	
Type IA Event: St. Pete Beach Resident/Business event that does not require site plan review, on-site inspections, other city services, permits from other governmental agencies and are limited to three consecutive days	
Type IB Event: Non-Resident/Business event that does not require site plan review, on-site inspections, other city services, permits from other governmental agencies and are limited to three consecutive days	
Type IIA Event: St. Pete Beach Resident/Business event that requires any of the following: site plan review, on-site inspections, other city services or additional permits from other governmental agencies	

Type IIB Event: Non-Resident/Business event that requires any of the following: site plan review, on-site inspections, other city services or additional permits from other governmental agencies	
Type III Event: Any event that the City Manager or his/her designee determines cannot be permitted as a Type IA, IB, IIA, or IIB due to complexity of event or other impacts of the event. The fee shall be determined following review of the event impact	

Special event fees:					
Attendance	Type IA	TypeIB	Type IIA	Type IIB	Type III
Up to 249	$25.00	$50.00	$75.00	$100.00	TBD
250—500	$50.00	$100.00	$250.00	$350.00	TBD
501—999	$75.00	$150.00	$500.00	$650.00	TBD
1,000+	$100.00	$200.00	$750.00	$1,000.00	TBD
Non-Permitted Event Fee - 3 times event fee plus cost incurred by City					

Description	**Amount**
Beach Wedding:	
St. Pete Beach Resident	$100.00
Non-Resident	250.00
Beach Wedding with no Commercial support (i.e., no equipment, chairs, etc.) limited to 20 people:	
St. Pete Beach Resident	50.00

Non-Resident	75.00
Business permit for fire and other altered goods sale or going out of business sale:	
First 60 days	20.00
Additional 15 days	5.00
Chapter 38. Elections	
Candidate guidebook administrative costs	10.00
Qualifying fee for position of mayor-commissioner or city commissioner	40.00
Chapter 42. Emergency Services	
Article II. Alarm Systems	
Response to fourth or succeeding false alarm	150.00
Chapter 46. Environment	
Article II. Nuisances	
Lot clearing or mowing by city:	
Administrative fee	200.00
Lot mowing charges for vacant or improved lots in an amount equal to the city cost for mowing, in addition to administrative fee in subsection (1) of this section	
Tree trimming in an amount equal to the city cost for trimming, in addition to administrative fee in subsection (1) of this section	
Clerical work, secretarial services and all other notification costs at rate equivalent to actual city cost. Attorney's fees equal to actual charge to the city	
Article III. Junked, Wrecked, Abandoned Property	

Storage of abandoned or unclaimed property, per day	10.00
Chapter 50. Library	
Special, temporary "tourist" card for visitors from outside the Tampa Bay Area	
Up to 90 days	25.00
90—180 days	50.00
Over 180 days	100.00
Books returned in such condition that they cannot be returned to circulation	Replacement value
50-3 becomes 50-3-2	
50-3 becomes 50-3-3	
50-3 becomes 50-3-4	
Copies from the self-service photocopy machine	0.20
Print-outs from the public computers, per page	0.20
Chapter 58. Parks and Recreation	
Fees and Memberships:	
Resident daily use (visitor) fees for multi-facilities (gym, arts studio, fitness room)	1.00
Non-resident daily use (visitor) fees for multi-facilities (gym arts studio, fitness room)	2.00
Warren Webster	60.00
Park/pool pavilion	25.00
All Don Vista Rooms: Mary Nabors, Mary Tracy, Don Vista "A", "B" and "C"	25.00

Gymnasium	75.00
Raymond Room	75.00
Boca Ciega Room (entire floor)	200.00
½ Boca Ciega Room	100.00
Balcony Room and Board Room	20.00
Under the CC Building and Courtyard	60.00
Friday/Saturday/Sunday rental of Community Center:	
4 hours:	
Standard (Friday & Sunday)	1,000.00
Premium (Saturday)	1,500.00
6 hours:	
Standard (Friday & Sunday)	1,500.00
Premium (Saturday)	2,000.00
8 hours:	
Standard (Friday & Sunday)	2,000.00
Premium (Saturday)	2,500.00
10 or more:	
Standard (Friday & Sunday)	2,500.00
Premium (Saturday)	3,000.00
Additional Rental Charges:	
Pool umbrella—Party rental	25.00

Staff Cost:	
Staff (min. two hours)	20.00
Staff holiday pay (min. two hours)	45.00
Rental of park property based on the number of anticipated attendees:	
Residents:	
50—100	150.00
101—250	250.00
251—500	350.00
Nonresidents:	
50—100	250.00
101—250	350.00
251—500	400.00
Deposit	50.00—500.00
Rental deposit for facilities:	
Under 50 people	100.00
Over 50 people	500.00
The resident hourly and time block room rental fees will be ten percent less than the standard fee schedule	
Pool (151—180 guest)	200.00
Additional Rental Charges:	
Pool Umbrella - Party Rental	25.00

Staff Cost:	
Staff (Min. 2 hrs)	20.00
Staff Holiday pay (Min. 2 hrs)	45.00
Pass-a-Grille Patio Rental:	
City operated markets: $25.00 + tax per vendor	
4 p.m. - 10 p.m.: $450.00 for three hour rental (minimum) + tax; additional $100.00 for each additional hour after three hours; $200.00 deposit due at time of booking.	
Chapter 62. Peddlers and Solicitors	
Article II. Commercial Solicitations	
Solicitation permit fee, per individual, yearly	100.00
Chapter 78. Taxation	
Article IV. Business License Tax	
Business tax license application fee	10.00
Transfer of business tax license to another person:	
Transfer of business tax license from one location to another:	
Not less than	3.00
Not more than	25.00
Chapter 82. Traffic and Vehicles	
Parking decals:	
Employees of businesses operated on premises only in Pass-a-Grille area and south of 31st Avenue, employees of businesses operated on premises having frontage on Beach Plaza	25.00

City resident or nonresident owning property within city	20.00
Parking permits:	
Gulf Way and Eighth Avenue area:	Below
Houses and apartments having street addresses on Gulf Way from First Avenue to 22nd Avenue and Eighth Avenue	Below
"A" Permit purchase by record title owner of each unit	20.00
On-premises businesses in Pass-a-Grille	Below
One-day permits for operators of commercial watersports businesses at Merry Pier, for resale at same price to legitimate customers	4.00
Gulfwinds Condominium, Friendly Native Condominium and Ramar Apartments and Starlight Towers Condominium	Below
"E" Permit Purchase by record title owner of unit, each	20.00
Hanging meter permits for Pass-a-Grille business owners to be used by customers	35.00 per yr.
Parking meter rates for coin-operated parking meters per hour	2.00
Parking meter rates for parking pay stations	2.75 per hour
Parking meter rates County Park Beach Access parking pay stations	2.75 per hour
"C" and "D" Controlled parking residential parking annual permit	5.00
"C" and "D" Controlled parking residential temporary parking permit	3.00 per mo.
Daily parking permits:	
Daily B permit for city metered parking spaces and non-metered city streets requiring, parks and lots requiring B permit (other than County Park)	$27.00 per day

Temporary non-metered B permit—Must provide proof of owning or residing at an address fronting a city non-metered B Permit only zone	$3.00 per month
Temporary one-day non-metered B permit—Must provide proof of owning or residing at an address fronting a city non-metered B permit only zone. Cannot be consecutive days	Up to 20 one-day permits $3.00
Storage charge for impounded motor vehicle, per day	35.00
Chapter 86. Utilities	
Identification or location of sanitary sewer tap-in	25.00
Fats, Oils and Grease annual inspection fee	100.00
Fats, Oils and Grease re-inspection fee	50.00
Chapter 90. Vehicles for Hire	
Permit fees for taxicabs and public conveyances:	
Each vehicle	50.00
Each driver	10.00
Driver's permit fee	10.00
Chapter 94. Waterways	
Article IV. Water Taxis	
Fee for water taxi permit, per year	100.00
Renewal fee, per year	100.00
Chapter 98. Buildings and Building Regulations	
General site development/Site plan review—Fire:	
Plan review (developments less than 15,000 sq. ft. and no higher than three stories in height)	250.00

Plan review for buildings greater than 15,000 sq. ft. or three stories in height	350.00
Re-submittals	100.00
Building construction:	
Plan review (developments less than 15,000 sq. ft. and no higher than three stories in height)	250.00
Plan review for buildings greater than 15,000 sq. ft. or greater than three stories in height	350.00
Building four stories or higher add additional fee per floor	50.00
Re-submittals	100.00
Fire protection/Life safety systems:	
Plan review, inspections and acceptance test	250.00
Re-submittals	100.00
Re-inspections and Red tag	50.00
Fire prevention inspections:	
Certificate of occupancy inspection	No charge
Periodic-inspection	50.00
Business tax inspection (For fire inspection of new occupancy)	50.00
Hotels	
- Small (< 15,000 sq. ft.)	100.00
- Large (> 15,000 sq. ft.)	150.00
Restaurants (each restaurant within a hotel or business will be charged individually in addition to hotel or business inspection fee)	75.00 (Less than 50)

	150.00 (More than 50)
Apartments, condominiums and transient occupancies buildings	50.00 per floor
Apartments, condominiums hotels and transient occupancies building four stories or higher add additional fee per floor	25.00
Assisted living facilities—Per floor	50.00
Foster homes	50.00
Daycares	50.00
Other (Specialty facilities: Marina, boat repair, auto repair type facilities and other facilities/business types not covered)	150.00
Special events—Fire-Permits and inspections:	
Temporary structure permit	25.00
Beach fire permit	25.00
Outdoor cooking permit	25.00
Fireworks permit—Application fee and site inspection	150.00
Special events/Temporary use	100.00
Chapter 106. Flood Control	
Chapter 118. Planning and Development	
Planning and Zoning Fees	
Site Plan Review (initial and one revision)	
Not located In CRD Lot less than 5,000 sq. ft.	500.00

Lot greater than 5,000 sq. ft.	1,000.00 plus 100.00 for each additional 5,000 sq. ft. or portion thereof
Each re-submittal review	250.00
Within CRD:	
Lot less than 5,000 sq. ft.	1,200.00
Lot greater than 5,000 sq. ft.	1,200.00 plus 125.00 for each additional 5,000 sq. ft. or portion thereof
Each re-submittal review	350.00
Zoning Review (where no building permit is required)	50.00
Preliminary Plat	500.00 plus direct costs for review
Final Plat	300.00 plus any direct costs and recording fees
Required Mailing	0.20 per piece plus associated mailing costs
Planned Development Review	1,000.00
Each re-submittal review	125.00
Temporary Use approval	100.00 plus direct mailing costs
Vacation of Easement/ROW request	375.00 plus direct mailing costs
Conditional Use Permit	500.00 plus direct mailing costs
Conditional Use Permit with Variance Request	700.00 plus direct mailing costs

Conditional Use Permit with Planning Board Review	1,000.00 plus direct mailing costs
Administrative Appeal to City Manager	250.00
Administrative Appeal to Special Magistrate	500.00
Concurrency Review	75.00 plus direct costs (includes consulting engineer charges for review of utility capacity, transportation analysis and other required concurrency issues)
Certificate of Appropriateness	50.00
With FEMA Variance	100.00 plus direct mailing costs
Land Development Code Text change	800.00 plus direct mailing costs
Land Development Code Map change	2,000.00 plus direct mailing costs
Comprehensive Plan Amendment (not in CRD)	2,500.00 plus direct mailing costs
Comprehensive Plan Amendment (in CRD)	3,000.00 plus direct mailing costs
Sign Permit	25.00 plus building permit fee
Variance Request (Unnecessary hardship/Practical difficulty)	500.00 plus direct mailing cost
Variance Request (Administrative)	250.00 plus direct mailing cost
Mobile Food Establishment Permit	
Class I—Mobile kitchens	85.00
Class II—Canteen trucks	35.00

Class III—Ice cream trucks	35.00
Renewal of Mobile Food Permit	
Class I—Mobile kitchens	85.00
Class II—Canteen trucks	35.00
Class III—Ice cream trucks	35.00
Building Permit Fees:	
Plan Review	½ of Building Permit Fee
Building Permit Base fee	50.00 plus 16.00 per $1,000.00 of project valuation
Plan Revisions	15.00 per sheet
Certificate of Occupancy	100.00
Conditional Certificate of Occupancy	100.00 for each 30 days of portion thereof
Certificate of Completion	100.00
Permit placard replacement	15.00
Penalty fee for failure to post permit card	50.00
Re-inspection fee	50.00
Stop Work Order	100.00
Permit Extension	50.00
Permit Reinstatement	50% of original permit fee applied to remaining work to be completed
Transfer of Permit	15.00 or 10% of original permit fee whichever is greater
Commencement of work without permit	3 times permit fee

Chapter 130. Vegetation	
Tree removal permit application filing fee	25.00
Tree removal permit appeal fee	20.00
Commencement of work without tree removal permit	100.00

;adv=10;**WASTEWATER CONNECTION FEES**

Residential: Single-family, single condominium, single apartment $2,668.00

Commercial: Fee for commercial structures (other than units) will be based on water meter size.

5/8 " or ¾" $2,668.00

1" 6,670.00

1½" 13,340.00

2" 21,344.00

3" 42,688.00

4" 66,700.00

6" 133,400.00

8" 213,440.00

WASTEWATER USER FEES

Monthly wastewater (sewer) rates shall be charged to all customers using the wastewater (sewer) utility system of the city. The rate is based on a base component, flow component (3,000 gallons), rate for usage (1,000 gallons) over flow component, purchased wastewater (sewer) treatment pass-through, and annual index adjustment. Each wastewater (sewer) customer shall be billed as follows:

Residential base rate: ~~$36.28~~ $38.82 for the first 3,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used per residential unit.

Residential excess rate: ~~$11.97~~ $12.81 for each 1,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used by the customer in excess of the residential base rate.

Commercial base rate: ~~$36.28~~ $38.82 for the first 3,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used by the customer.

Commercial excess rate: ~~$11.97~~ $12.81 for each 1,000 gallons, or fraction thereof, of potable water used by the customer in excess of the commercial base rate.

(Ord. No. 98-16, § 1, 5-5-98; Ord. No. 98-24, § 1, 5-1-98; Ord. No. 98-27, attch., 7-7-98; Ord. No. 99-11, § 1, 3-16-99; Ord. No. 99-17, § 6, 3-2-99; Ord. No. 99-20, § 2, 4-6-99; Ord. No. 99-

31, § 2, 5-18-99; Ord. No. 99-48, § 2, 9-7-99; Ord. No. 00-34, § 1, 8-1-00; Ord. No. 00-44, § 2, 10-17-00; Ord. No. 00-48, § 3, 11-21-00; Ord. No. 01-07, § 1, 2-20-01; Ord. No. 01-22, § 1, 6-19-01; Ord. No. 01-36, § 1, 10-2-01; Ord. No. 01-45, § 1, 12-4-01; Ord. No. 02-09, § 2, 2-19-02; Ord. No. 03-03, § 2, 2-18-03; Ord. No. 03-05, § 3, 2-18-03; Ord. No. 03-20, § 1, 10-7-03; Ord. No. 04-22, § 4, 11-23-04; Ord. No. 05-04, § 2, 2-8-05; Ord. No. 05-05, § 2, 2-8-05; Ord. No. 05-10, § 2, 2-22-05; Ord. No. 07-12, § 1, 6-12-07; Ord. No. 07-36, § 1, 10-23-07; Ord. No. 07-46, § 1(Att. A), 11-27-07; Ord. No. 08-30, § 6, 8-12-08; Ord. No. 09-26, § 1, 10-27-09; Ord. No. 09-27, § 1, 10-27-09; Ord. No. 09-18, 9-21-09; Ord. No. 10-05, § 1(Att. A), 4-13-10; Ord. No. 10-08, § 1(Att. A), 5-25-10; Ord. No. 10-33, Att. A, 10-12-10; Ord. No. 10-39, § 4, 1-11-11; Ord. No. 11-25, § 1(Att. A), 9-27-11; Ord. No. 11-26, § 1(Att. A), 9-27-11; Ord. No. 11-31, § 1(Att. A), 10-25-11; Ord. No. 12-03, § 1, 2-14-12; Ord. No. 12-04, § 1, 2-28-12; Ord. No. 12-12, § 1, 7-24-12; Ord. No. 13-10, §§ 1, 2, 3-26-13; Ord. No. 15-23, § 1, 9-22-15; Ord. No. 16-12, § 1(Exh. A), 6-14-16; Ord. No. 16-16, § 1, 9-20-16; Ord. No. 16-21, § 1(Exh. A), 10-25-16; Ord. No. 17-05, § 2(Exh. A), 4-11-17; Ord. No. 17-08, § 2(Exh. A), 7-11-17; Ord. No. 17-12, § 3(Exh. A), 11-28-17; Ord. No. 18-05, § 2(Exh. A), 6-26-18; Ord. No. 18-10, § 2(Exh. A), 9-25-18; Ord. No. 19-12, § 1, 9-3-19; Ord. No. 2019-18, § 3(Exh. A), 12-10-19; Ord. No. 2019-20, § 3(Exh. A), 12-10-19; Ord. No. 2019-23, § 3(Exh. A), 1-28-20)

RESOLUTION 2020-38

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. PETE BEACH, FLORIDA, AUTHORIZING AND CONFIRMING THE DECLARATION PROCLAIMING A STATE OF LOCAL EMERGENCY IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY AND PROPERTY, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FROM THE HAZARDS OF THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019 (COVID-19).

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 has the potential for causing a serious public health risk to the citizens and visitors of the City of St. Pete Beach; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Florida Governor, Ron DeSantis issued executive order 20-52 ("Emergency Management COVID-19 Public Health Emergency"), followed by numerous additional Executive Orders (collectively "Executive Orders") allowing in part for the suspension of formalities and procedures of political subdivisions of the state articulated under Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, Pinellas County commissioners unanimously approved a local state of emergency, followed by additional approvals ("County Declarations"), that delegates authority to the county administrator, allowing him to take measures to keep residents safe and help mitigate and contain the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes, and Article II, Sec. 34-38 of the City of St. Pete Beach Code of Ordinances authorized the proclamation declaring a state of local emergency which was initially executed by Mayor Alan Johnson on March 16, 2020, and thereafter has been renewed in seven (7) day increments in accordance with state law (Exhibit "A"); and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes, and Article II, Sec. 34-38 of the City of St. Pete Beach Code of Ordinances, the City Commission desires to renew its confirmation of the Mayor's proclamation dated August 25, 2020 (Exhibit "B") declaring a state of local emergency, which shall remain in effect for seven (7) days from the date of the proclamation; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission desires to authorize the City Manager, through this resolution confirming the Mayor's renewed proclamation, to take any and all legal, appropriate and reasonable measures, described in more detail below, to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, city employees and visitors of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida to help mitigate and contain the spread of COVID-19.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, that:

Section One: The above recitals and attached exhibits are true and correct and are incorporated herein by reference.

Section Two: COVID-19 poses a serious threat to the residents of the City of St. Pete Beach and the Mayor's renewed proclamation declaring a State of Local Emergency executed on August 25, 2020 is necessary and is hereby confirmed and shall be in effect for all territory within the corporate boundaries of the City of St. Pete Beach for seven (7) days in accordance with state law and the City's code of ordinances.

Section Three: The City Commission authorizes the City Manager of the City of St. Pete Beach to take any and all legal, appropriate and reasonable measures ("Emergency Measures") to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, city employees and visitors of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida to help mitigate and contain the spread of COVID-19, including but not limited to the actions listed in

a) Sec. 34-38, St. Pete Beach Code of Ordinance;
b) 252.38, Florida Statute; and
c) Resolution 2020-13, as amended.

Section Four: Such Emergency Measures entrusted to the City Manager include the duties and responsibilities required of him by the City's charter, code, and other laws, policies, rules, and regulations.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the enforcement of the provisions of this Resolution and the associated proclamation shall be in effect until terminated or expiration in accordance with State law.

Passed this 25th day of August 2020 by the City Commission of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida.

_____
Alan Johnson, Mayor

ATTEST:

_____
Amber LaRowe, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND CORRECTNESS:

_____
Andrew Dickman, City Attorney

RENEWED PROCLAMATION
DECLARING STATE OF LOCAL EMERGENCY
August 25, 2020

WHEREAS, the COVID-19 has the potential for causing a serious public health risk to the citizens and visitors of the City of St. Pete Beach; and

WHEREAS, on March 9, 2020, Florida Governor, Ron DeSantis issued executive order 20-52 ("Emergency Management COVID-19 Public Health Emergency"), followed by numerous additional Executive Orders (collectively "Executive Orders") allowing in part for the suspension of formalities and procedures of political subdivisions of the state articulated under section 252.38, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, on March 13, 2020, Pinellas County commissioners unanimously approved a local state of emergency, followed by additional approvals ("County Declarations"), that delegates authority to the county administrator, allowing him to take measures to keep residents safe and help mitigate and contain the spread of COVID-19; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes, and Article II, Sec. 34-38 of the City of St. Pete Beach Code of Ordinances authorized the proclamation declaring a state of local emergency which was initially executed by the undersigned on March 16, 2020, was confirmed by the City Commission by Resolution Number 2020-07, and successively renewed as the State of Local Emergency every seven (7) days thereafter, and is in effect for seven (7) days in accordance with state law; and

WHEREAS, even though both the Governor of the State of Florida and the Pinellas Board of County Commissioners have issued orders and initiated Phase Two of a gradual reopening for normal activities; there remains a necessity for emergency directives in the city; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with Chapter 252.38, Florida Statutes, and Article II, Sec. 34-38 of the City of St. Pete Beach Code of Ordinances, I desire to renew the proclamation declaring a state of local emergency, which shall be submitted to the City Commission for confirmation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Alan Johnson, Mayor of the City of St. Pete Beach, Florida do hereby proclaim a State of Local Emergency shall be declared, effective immediately, for all territory within the corporate boundaries of the City of St. Pete Beach.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED THAT the City of St. Pete Beach hereby exercises its authority and waives the procedures and formalities required by law of a political subdivision as provided in Chapter 252.38(2), Florida Statutes.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED THAT the enforcement of the provisions of emergency ordinances, actions, policies, rules and procedures, pursuant to the City Code of Ordinances, Article II, Emergency Management, shall be in effect until the termination of the local State of Emergency or seven (7) calendar days from the date of this proclamation, whichever comes first. The City Manager is hereby ordered to take whatever lawful and prudent actions necessary to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community, including but not limited to the actions listed in Sec. 34-38, St. Pete Beach Code of Ordinance, Sec. 252.38, Florida Statutes, and any other actions later expressed by the City Commission by resolution confirming this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here unto set my hand and caused the great Seal of The City of St. Pete Beach, Florida to be affixed this 25th day of August 2020.

_____

Alan Johnson, Mayor