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WASTEWATER FACILITIES PLAN

City of Wauchula Wastewater System Improvements

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LIST OF COMMON ACRONYMS

AQI	Air Quality Index
BMP	Best Management Practices
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFU	Colony Forming Unit
CWAs	Critical Wildlife Areas
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
F	Fahrenheit
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLMA	Florida Managed Areas
FNAI	Florida Natural Resource Inventory
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission
FWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
GPD	Gallons Per Day
HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
I&I	Infiltration and Inflow
IPaC	Information for Planning and Consultation
MCC	Motor Control Center
MG	Milligram
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
MHI	Median Household Income
MPN	Most Probable Number
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
SOUR	Specific Oxygen Uptake Rate



SRF	State Revolving Fund
SRT	Solid Residence Time
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
U.S.	United States
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WWTF	Wastewater Treatment Facility

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document was prepared by Chastain-Skillman, Inc. and Angie Brewer & Associates, LC for the City of Wauchula, Florida. The background and engineering technical information contained within this Facilities Plan is information provided by the City of Wauchula and Chastain-Skillman, Inc.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This Facilities Plan and Capital Financing Plan have been prepared to complete a step in the process of establishing the eligibility of the City of Wauchula for low-cost State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans to finance wastewater system improvements. The SRF program provides low interest loans to local governments for the planning, design, and construction of utility systems.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) administers the Florida SRF program. Under the SRF program, local governments are required to submit to FDEP Facilities Plans and Capital Financing Plans containing detailed planning, financial, and technical information for the purpose of obtaining environmental clearance for the proposed project.

This Facilities Plan was prepared to meet the requirements of the SRF loan program for wastewater systems. The City of Wauchula's utility service area has been considered during the preparation of this plan. A map of the City's utility service area is included in Section 2 as **Figure 2-2**.

Review of this document, consideration of public input, and adoption of the Facilities Plan by the City of Wauchula City Commission is required by the SRF program. Adoption of the Plans by the City Commission in no way commits the City to construct the project, nor does it commit the City to use SRF funding or FDEP to offer SRF funding.

1.2 Existing Wastewater Collection and Treatment System

The City of Wauchula owns and operates a wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) and sanitary sewer system. Wastewater produced by customers within Wauchula's utility service area is collected by a sanitary sewer system consisting of approximately 187,600 feet of pipe. Gravity lines make up the majority of the City's sewer with pipe diameters ranging from 4 to 16 inches. There are also short sections of 30- and 36-inch sewer lines near the WWTF influent master lift station. In addition, the sewer system has 28 lift stations.

Wauchula's wastewater treatment facility is currently permitted to treat 1.2 million gallon per day (MGD) on a three-month rolling average flow basis. The WWTF uses an activated sludge treatment process to achieve reduction in dissolved organic wastes and nitrogen with two parallel oxidation ditches. Oxygen for the activated sludge process is provided by a mechanical impeller aerator. Effluent from activated sludge treatment is disinfected and stored in two 500,000-gallon storage tanks until it is sent for reuse at the Mosaic's phosphate complex west of Wauchula.



1.3 Need for The Project

As stated in the Wauchula's Comprehensive Plan, the City's goal to provide quality utility service is achieved by correcting any existing deficiencies in the wastewater system and continuing to inspect, maintain, renovate, and replace infrastructure. The proposed projects detailed in the following sections are intended to help the City meet its goal to ensure reliable wastewater service that protects the health and safety of the system's users.

1.4 The Selected Plans

The improvements proposed in this Plan include construction of the following:

- Projects 1 through 4 are directed at reducing infiltration and inflow (I&I) to the City's wastewater system. Portions of the collection system near the unnamed tributary of Thompson Branch experience significant I&I. These sections of the sewer flow to the Ball Field lift station. During the dry weather season, the station pumps an average of 4 to 5 hours per day and increases to 11 to 12 hours per day during the wet weather season. This corresponds to approximately 28% of the total WWTF flow (140,000 gallons per day (GPD) out of a total of 500,000 GPD) during the dry season and 45% (360,000 GPD out of a total of 800,000 GPD) during the wet season.
 - Project No. 1 – Replacement of gravity sewer line Near Shady Nook Circle
 - Project No. 2 – Abandonment of gravity sewer west of Elementary School and construction of a new lift station and force main
 - Project No. 3 – Abandonment of gravity sewer south of Elementary School and construction of a new lift station and force main
 - Project No. 4 – Replacement of force main at the lift station at the Hardee County Youth Sports Complex (Ball Field lift station)
- Project No. 5 – Construction of a second biosolid aerobic digester at the Wastewater Treatment Facility
- Project No. 6 – Replacement of the mechanical aerators in the oxidation ditches at Wastewater Treatment Facility

1.5 Financing the Improvements Projects

The City of Wauchula is seeking consideration for low-interest SRF Construction Loan funding from FDEP for approximately \$8.4 million based upon preliminary planning estimates. This amount includes the estimated cost of construction, contingency, technical services, capitalized interest, and loan service fee. A detailed breakdown of the costs has been included in Section 8. As the SRF interest rate may fluctuate by calendar quarters, a rate of 0% has been used to



calculate the estimated annual payments of approximately \$487,275.52 (including a coverage rate of 115%).

The planning process for this project has established that the gross revenues currently generated by the combined utilities system are sufficient to support the estimated annual SRF loan debt payments. The City is seeking consideration of principal forgiveness in accordance with the SRF Program rule. It is not possible at this time to ascertain the total amount of principal forgiveness although it is reasonable to expect that the City will qualify for a significant amount based upon current eligibility factors. The most conservative approach has been used by not including the reduction effect of principal forgiveness in the financial information. This plan presents a financially conservative outlook which can only be expected to improve based on the recent economic trends and eligibility factor.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

The City of Wauchula is responsible for planning and implementation of the wastewater service area infrastructure. The City is a small, agricultural-based community located in north-central Hardee County (**Figure 2-1**). Wauchula was incorporated in 1902, has a population of approximately 4,777 in 2020, and is the county seat for Hardee County. The City is governed by a commission-manager form of government. Proprietary funds are maintained for water, sewer, electric, airport, and sanitation services.

2.2 Planning Area and Need

The City owns, operates, and maintains a centralized wastewater treatment and collection system serving Wauchula and adjacent areas of unincorporated Hardee County. The system collects wastewater from residential, commercial, and industrial customers using gravity and force main lines. Collected wastewater is transferred to the City's treatment facility influent lift station through a gravity line along Griffin Road. The existing wastewater service area and WWTF is shown in **Figure 2-2**.

The main unit operation and processes at Wauchula's wastewater treatment facility include screening, activated sludge oxidation ditches with denitrification, clarifiers, disinfection using sodium hypochlorite, effluent transfer pump stations, and biosolids treatment. The facility is permitted to treat 1.2 MGD on a three-month rolling average basis. The plant effluent is permitted for industrial reuse and the residuals produced by the facility are treated to meet Class B biosolids requirements with aerobic digestion.

While the wastewater collection and treatment system are sufficient for the planning period, there are deficiencies associated with the sanitary sewer and wastewater treatment facility. These deficiencies include:

- Portions of Wauchula's gravity sanitary sewer are experiencing significant infiltration and inflow due to proximity with an unnamed tributary of Thompson Branch. Thompson Branch is a tributary of the Peace River. Based on the Ball Field lift station runtimes the flow from this lift station increases from 140,000 GPD during the dry season to over 360,000 GPD during the wet season. Total WWTF flow during the dry and wet season average 500,000 GPD and 800,000 GPD, respectively.
- The Ball Field lift station force main consists of old cast iron that has reached its service life.
- The City's wastewater treatment facility solids handling system consists of a single aerobic digester. The absence of redundancy in the treatment process could result in potential



downtime for the system.

- Current sludge production rates of the oxidation ditch and the 325,400-gallon design capacity of the digester allow for up to 90 days of sludge storage. According to the 10-State Standards, a minimum range of 120 to 180 days should be provided.
- EPA criteria for aerobic digestion of Class B sludge requires solid retention times of 40 days for a single digester and 28 days for two digesters operating in series. The current digester marginally meets the 40-day standard. In addition, Ten State Standards recommend multiple digesters for treatment plants with a design flow exceeding 100,000 gallons per day.
- The mechanical aerators used in Wauchula's oxidation ditches are approaching the end of their service life and need replacement.

2.3 Planning Period

The proposed improvements to the City of Wauchula's wastewater system described herein are based on the planning period of 20 years. Thus, this Facilities Plan extends through the year 2040. Currently, the City of Wauchula's Comprehensive Plan is based on a planning horizon through the year 2030. It is intended that the proposed improvements align with the City's infrastructure goals which are to improve any existing deficiencies and continue to update and renovate its wastewater system.



**Figure 2-1
Location Map**

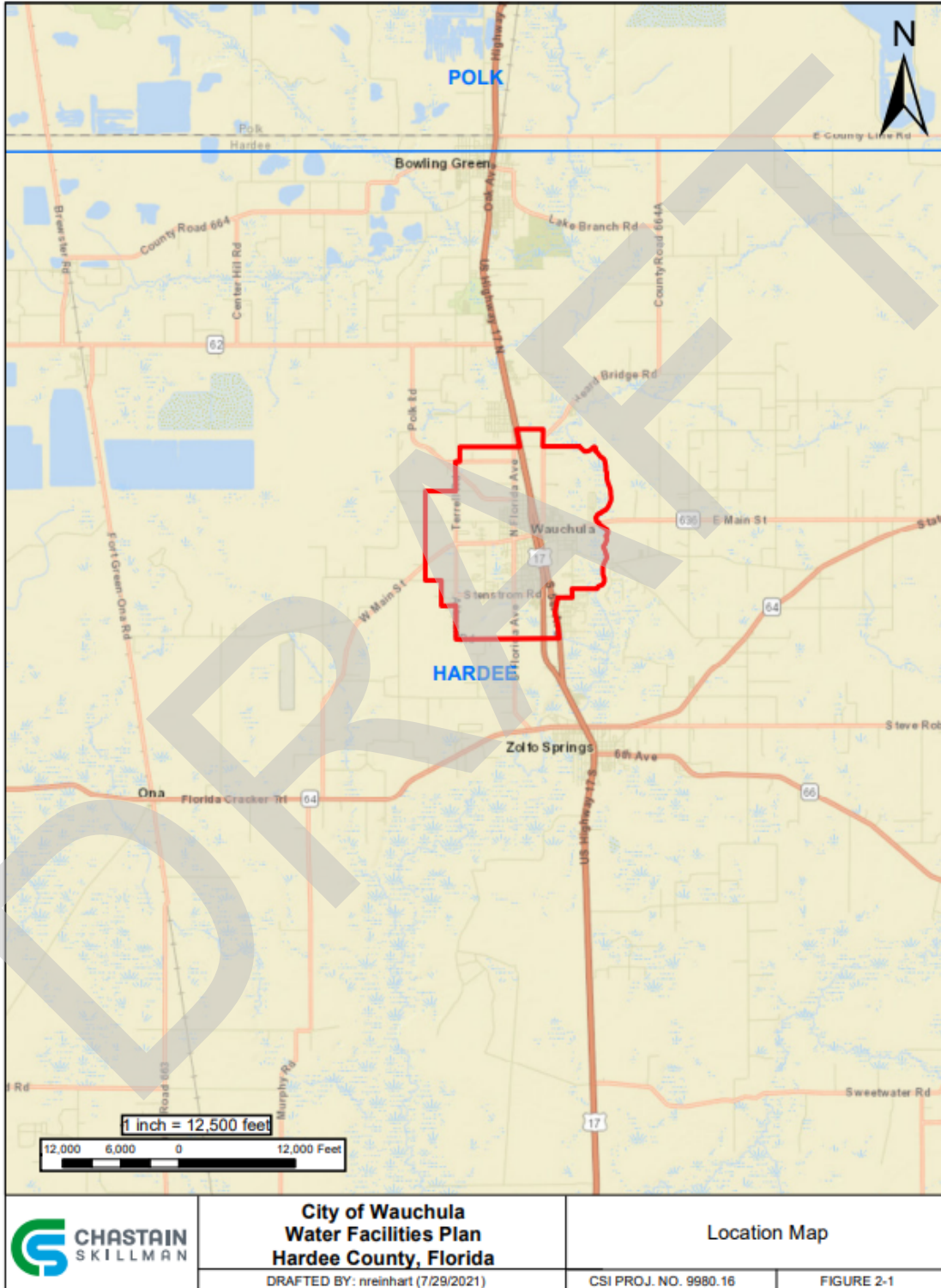
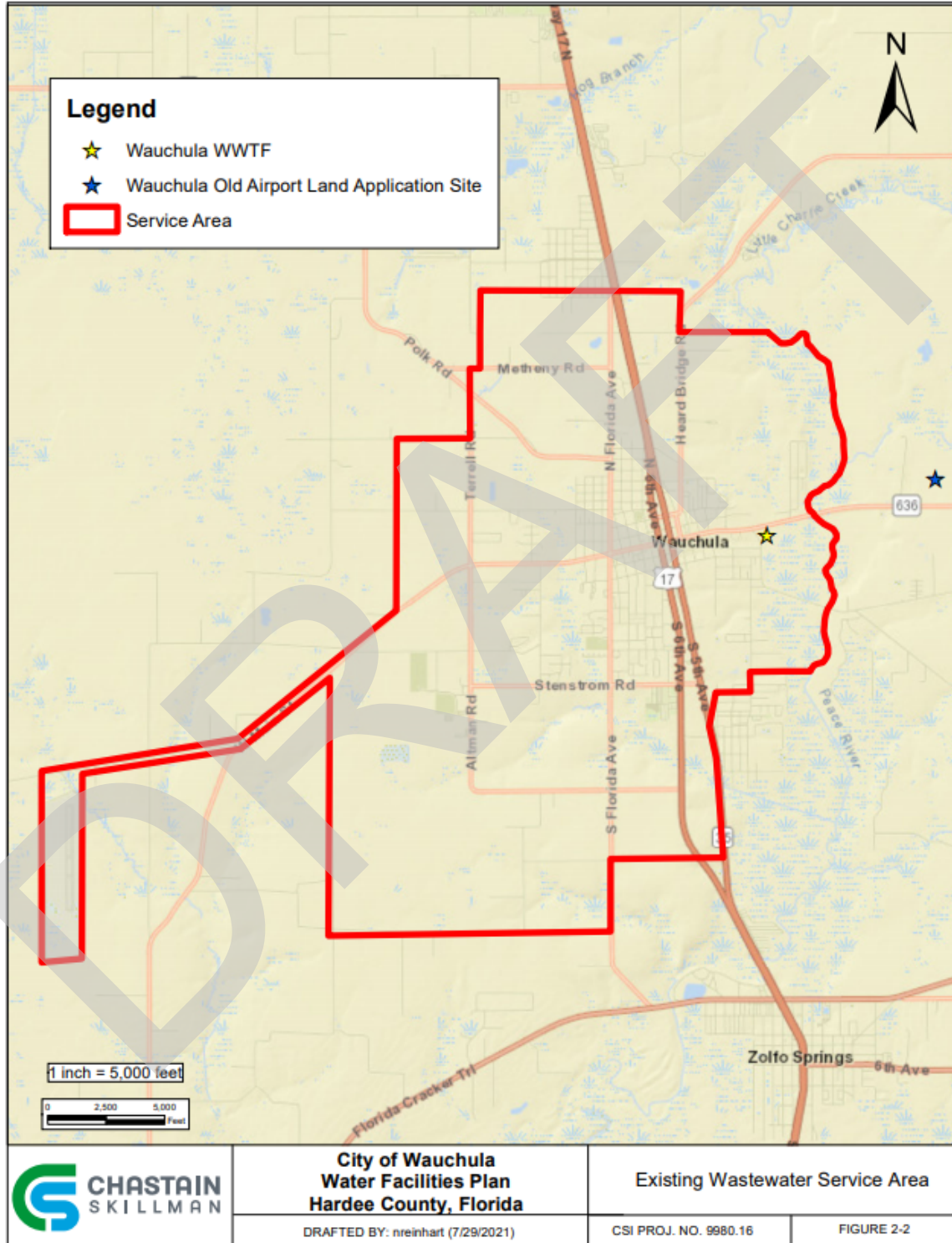




Figure 2-2
Existing Wastewater Service Area





3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, SOCIOECONOMIC, AND LAND USE ASPECTS

3.1 Environmental

The environmental aspects of this project have been evaluated as described in this Facilities Plan. All proposed improvements will be conducted within areas that have already been impacted by past land development or agricultural activities. Pipeline crossing of any critical areas such as water bodies and wetlands will be performed with trenchless methods to eliminate any permanent impacts. Other methods to reduce temporary impacts during construction will include National Pollutant Discharge Elimination (NPDES) Best Management Practices (BMPs) and work-hour restrictions.

3.2 Description of Planning Area

3.2.1 Surface Area

The Planning Area for these improvements is the entire City of Wauchula, the Wauchula Municipal Airport, and adjacent areas of unincorporated Hardee County. The Planning Area encompasses approximately 12 square miles. The area includes the Peace River flood plain, Thompson Branch, and Troublesome Creek. U.S. Highway 17 runs north-south through the City.

3.2.2 Climate

The climate of the Planning Area is humid subtropical. There is a defined rainy season from May through October, when air mass thundershowers that build in the heat of the day drop heavy but brief summer rainfall. Annual average rainfall is approximately 51 inches. Monthly rainfall ranges from less than one inch in the winter months to over 7 inches in the summer.

January typically has the lowest temperatures during the year with an average high to 74°F and average low of 49°F. May through September are the warmest months with average high temperatures of 90-94°F and low average low temperatures in the mid 70's°F (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1: Planning Area Weather Averages

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Avg. High (°F)	74	77	80	85	90	92	93	94	92	87	81	76
Avg. Low (°F)	49	51	55	59	65	72	73	74	73	66	58	51
Avg. Rain (in.)	2.05	2.72	3.79	2.74	3.09	8.07	7.95	7.80	6.09	2.64	2.14	2.15

Source: usclimatedata.com

On August 13, 2004, Hurricane Charley caused \$750 million in damage to Hardee County. Wauchula experienced sustained winds exceeding 145 miles per hour. Other hurricanes in recent



years have crossed central Florida, some causing minor damage in Wauchula.

3.2.3 Topography and Drainage

Hardee County is divided into two major physiographic regions: the Polk Upland and the DeSoto Plain. The Planning Area resides in the Polk Upland. The topography of the Planning Area is generally flat with gently slopes. The elevation ranges from 100 feet to 115 feet above sea level in the City to 125 feet in the northwest portion of the Planning Area. The elevation in the vicinity of the municipal airport is 100 feet to 105 feet. The lowest elevation (approximately 45 feet) in the Planning Area is within the Peace River flood plain.

Drainage generally flows through creeks and manmade channels to the Peace River. There is a significant manmade channel running west to east, south of Main Street which directs stormwater from the downtown/U.S. 17 area to the Peace River. This channel experienced significant erosion and was recently improved. Topography within the Planning Area is shown in **Figure 3-1**.

3.2.4 Geology and Soils

The soils and climate in the Planning Area are suited to various agricultural enterprises, including growing vegetable crops and citrus and raising cattle. Fine to loamy fine sand makes up approximately 90% of the Planning Area soils. These soils range from excessively drained to poorly drained. Soils within the Planning Area are shown in **Figure 3-2**.

3.2.5 Surface and Groundwater Hydrology

3.2.5.1 Surface Water Systems

The Peace River is the only major water body in the vicinity of the Planning Area. The river begins in Polk County, flows along the east side of the Planning Area and eventual discharges into Charlotte Harbor at Port Charlotte. Thompson Branch flows through the western portion of the Planning Area and discharges into Peace River south of Wauchula. Troublesome Creek flows along the east side of the municipal airport and discharges into Peace River south of Zolfo Springs. There are no wild or scenic rivers or Outstanding Florida Waters in the Planning Area.

3.2.5.2 Groundwater Systems

In the Planning Area, groundwater is the principal source of freshwater because of the lack of adequate surface water storage. Three hydrogeologic units serve as sources of freshwater: the surficial aquifer, the intermediate aquifer, and the Floridan aquifer system. The surficial aquifer is generally used for lawn and garden irrigation and livestock watering because of the potential for pollution. The intermediate aquifer is an important source of water although yields of individual wells are generally much less than from deeper wells into the Floridan aquifer. The Upper Floridan



aquifer is the principal source of water supply and yields large quantities of freshwater. The Upper Floridan aquifer is the source of water for Wauchula's potable water system. The City's public supply wells are at a depth of 629 to 1,200 feet below ground surface.

3.2.6 Ecology

3.2.6.1 Environmentally Sensitive Lands

Critical Wildlife Areas (CWAs) are established by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) to provide conservation that support significant concentrations of wildlife. There are no CWAs listed in the Planning Area.

The Florida Natural Resource Inventory (FNAI) Rare Species Habitat Conservation Priorities data set prioritizes places that would protect the greatest number of rare species and those species with the greatest conservation need. The data set lists priorities from 1 (highest) to 6. Those areas within the Planning Area rank as 5 or 6 (**Figure 3-3**).

3.2.6.2 Wetlands

The Planning Area has extensive wetland systems along the Peace River, Thompson Creek, and Troublesome Creek. Other isolated wetlands through portions of the Planning Area (**Figure 3-4**).

3.2.6.3 Plant and Animal Communities

There are no publicly documented eagle nests, scrub jay colonies, sand skink observations, or other state or federally listed wildlife species within the Planning Area. The source for this data is the following:

- USDA/NRCS Soil Survey (for sand skink soils)
- Florida Managed Areas (FLMA)
- Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI) Biodiversity Matrix
- FWC Bald Eagle and Wood Stork Nest Locations
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) Sand Skink Locations
- FWS IPaC Guide

The following threatened and endangered species *may occur* within the proposed project location (**Table 3-2**). Many of these species are unlikely to be present within the construction area. The following species may be present based on the FNAI Biodiversity Matrix. The occurrence status of species and communities is defined as follows:



- Documented - There is a documented occurrence in the FNAI database of the species or community within the matrix units.
- Likely - The species or community is known to occur in this vicinity and is considered likely within the matrix units.
- Potential – The matrix units lie within the known or predicted range of the species or community based on expert knowledge and environmental variables such as climate, soils, topography, and landcover.

Table 3-2: FNAI Biodiversity Matrix

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Documented		
None		
Likely		
<i>Mycteria Americana</i>	Wood Stork	T
<i>Drymarchon couperi</i>	Eastern Indigo Snake	T
Mesic flatwoods	Mesic flatwoods	N
Potential		
Animal/Bird/Reptile		
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Florida Scrub-Jay	T
<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	SSC
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	N
<i>Gopherus Polyphemus</i>	Gopher Tortoise	T
<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>	Florida Sandhill Crane	T
<i>Heterodon simus</i>	Southern Hognose Snake	N
<i>Lithobates capito</i>	Gopher Frog	SSC
<i>Mustela frenata peninsulæ</i>	Florida Long-tailed Weasel	N
<i>Neofiber alleni</i>	Round-tailed Muskrat	N
<i>Peucaea aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	N
<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>	Sherman's Fox Squirrel	SSC
<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	Florida Black Bear	N
<i>Podomys floridanus</i>	Florida Mouse	SSC
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	SSC
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis	SSC
Plant		
<i>Gymnopogon chapmanianus</i>	Chapman's Skeletongrass	N
<i>Hartwrightia floridana</i>	Harwrightia	T
<i>Lechea cernua</i>	Nodding Pinweed	T
<i>Panicum abscissum</i>	Cutthroat Grass	E
<i>Pteroglossaspis ecristata</i>	Giant Orchid	T



<i>Rhynchospora megaplumosa</i>	Large-plumed Beaksedge	E
<i>Schizachyrium niveum</i>	Scrub Bluestem	E
<i>Warea carteri</i>	Carter's Warea	E
<i>Andropogon arctatus</i>	Pine-woods Bluestem	T
<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>	Florida Bonamia	E
<i>Calopogon multiflorus</i>	Many-flowered Grass-pink	T
<i>Centrosema arenicola</i>	Sand Butterfly Pea	E
<i>Litsea aestivalis</i>	Pondspice	E
<i>Matelea floridana</i>	Florida Spiny-pod	E
<i>Zephyranthes simpsonii</i>	Redmargin Zephyrlily	T
<i>Coelorachis tuberculosa</i>	Piedmont Jointgrass	T
<i>Nemastylis floridana</i>	Celestial Lily	E
<i>Platanthera integra</i>	Yellow Fringeless Orchid	E

Status Abbreviations: N = Not Listed, T = Threatened, SSC = Species of Special Concern, E = Endangered

3.2.7 Air Quality

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lists Hardee County's air quality index (AQI) at 40. An AQI of 50 or less represents good air quality with little potential to affect public health.

3.2.8 Archeological and Historic Sites

According to the State Division of Historical Resources, there are no historical markers located within the Planning Area. The National Register of Historic Places lists two historical resources: the Albert Carlton Estate at 302 East Bay Street, Wauchula, Florida and the Downtown Wauchula Historic District. The proposed project will have no impact on historical resources within the Planning Area.

3.2.9 Flood Plain

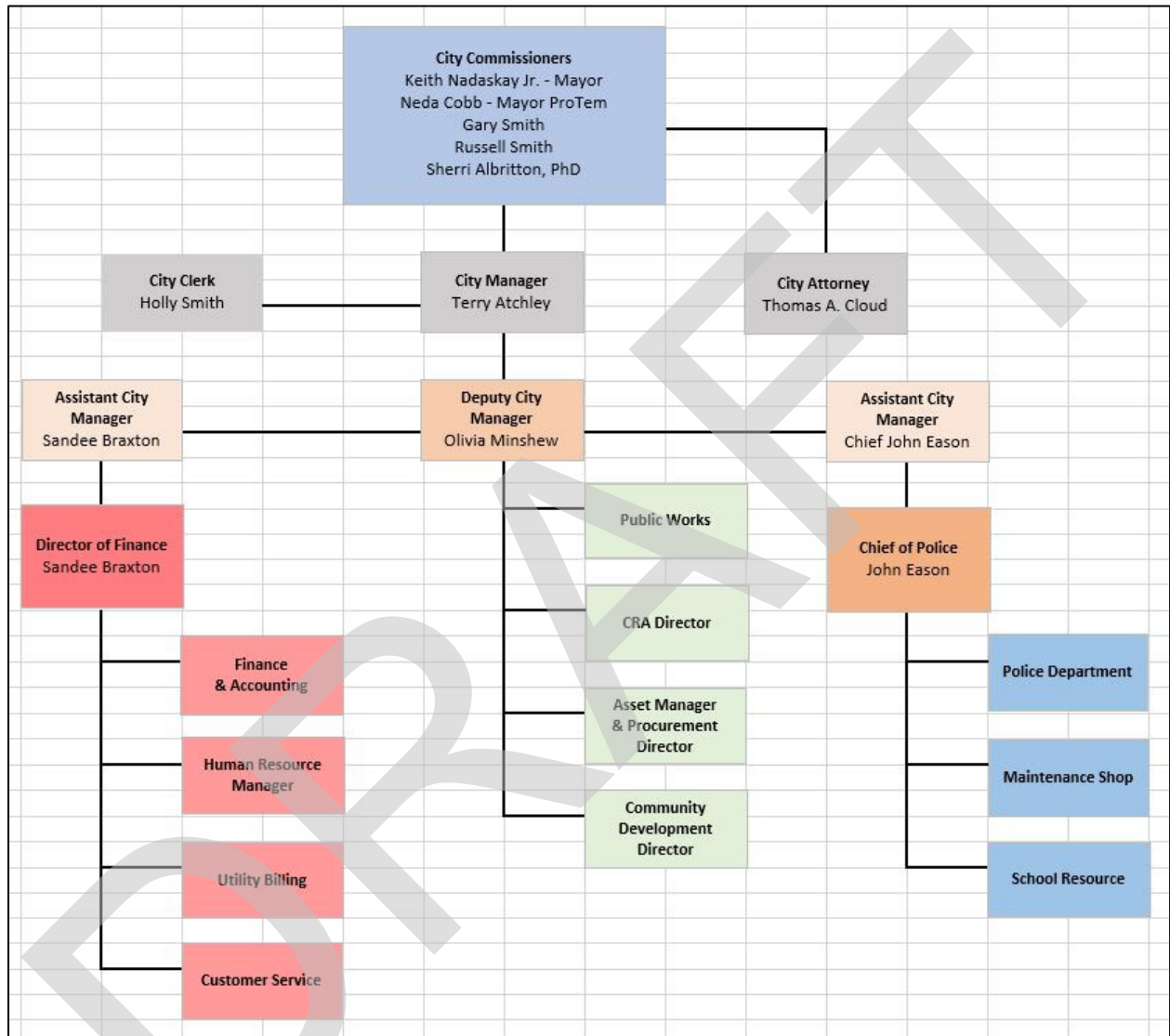
Three flood zone designations are present within the Planning Area. Most of the area is designated as a minimal flood hazard outside the 500-year flood level. Surface water bodies including the Peace River, Thompson Branch, and Troublesome Creek are designated as regulatory floodways. Zones with a 1% or greater chance of flooding are generally limited to the vicinity of the regulatory floodways. **Figure 3-5** illustrates flood zones within the service area.

3.3 Organizational Context

The City of Wauchula is governed by a Commission-Manager form of government. The City Manager carries out day-to-day administrative operation, while the City Commission oversees the



general administration, makes policy, and sets budgets. The City of Wauchula Organization Chart is shown below.



3.4 Socioeconomic Conditions

3.4.1 Population

The estimated population of the City of Wauchula is 4,777. According to the Census Bureau's latest available 5-year American Community Survey the median age of the residents is 32.8 years old, and the population is 59.5% male and 40.5% female. The racial demographics of the City are 75.8% White, 9.9% Black or African American, 1.3% Asian, 0.3% Native American, 0.8% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 12.2% Other.



3.4.2 Economy

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the civilian labor force unemployment is 4.9% (2014-2019 American Community Survey). The median household income (MHI) is approximately \$38,193 which is less than the \$55,660 MHI for the entire State. The highest percentage of employment comes from educational services, health care, and social assistance (14.6%) and agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (13.7%).

3.4.3 Land Use and Development

Land use within the Planning Area includes residential, commercial/industrial, public, recreational, agricultural, and conservation. The provided Future Land Use Map (**Figure 3-6**) is provided by the City's Comprehensive Plan for the year 2030.

3.5 Environmental Impacts of the Project

3.5.1 Beneficial Environmental Effects

The recommended projects will replace sewer lines aged past their service life. This reduces the chance of leaks of raw sewage from the sanitary sewer system.

Improvements to Wauchula WWTF's biosolids management facility will provide the opportunity to further reduce sludge volume, decrease nutrient and other residual loading of the land application site, provide increased on-site sludge storage capabilities, and increase operational flexibility. Replacement of the aging mechanical aerators in the oxidation ditches will allow increased nitrogen removal, reduce operational costs, and reduce electrical costs.

3.5.2 Environmental Impacts

No significant environmental impacts were identified during the planning phase. Minor environmental impacts will be addressed during design, and plans will be subject to environmental review and permitting by appropriate agencies.

Temporary adverse impacts during construction will include increased noise levels and an increase in the amount of airborne particulates. The specifications will require control measures to minimize all temporary adverse impacts and will require construction in compliance with all permit conditions.

The proposed projects are not anticipated to adversely affect the flora, fauna, threatened or endangered plant or animal species, prime agricultural lands, wetlands, undisturbed natural areas, human health or the socioeconomic character of the area including minority or low-income families. No adverse effects are anticipated for historical, cultural, or archaeological sites within



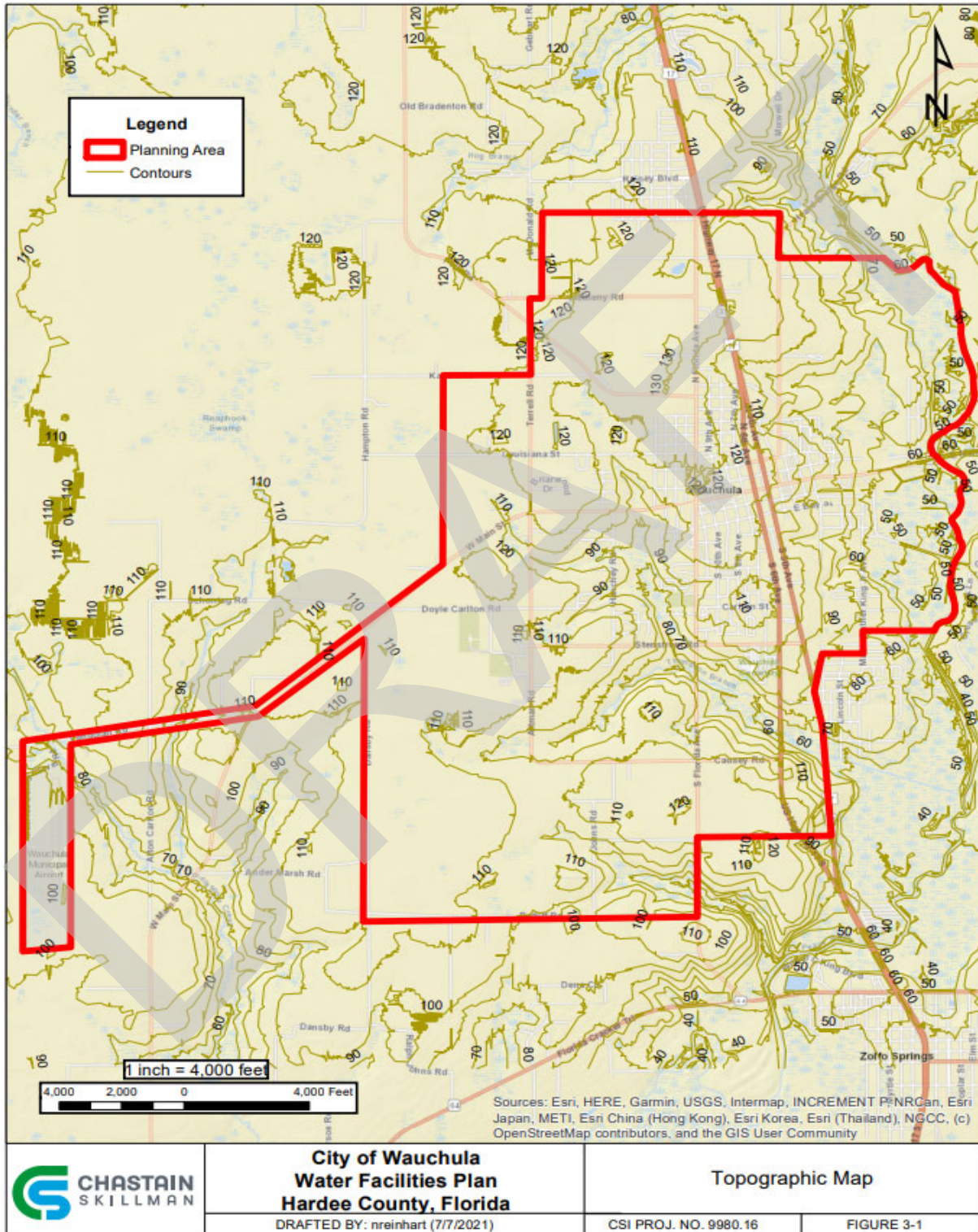
the planning area.

The proposed projects are in conformance with the *City of Wauchula, 2030 Comprehensive Plan*, as adopted by the City of Wauchula City Commission.

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**Figure 3-1
Topographic Map**





**Figure 3-2
Soil Map**

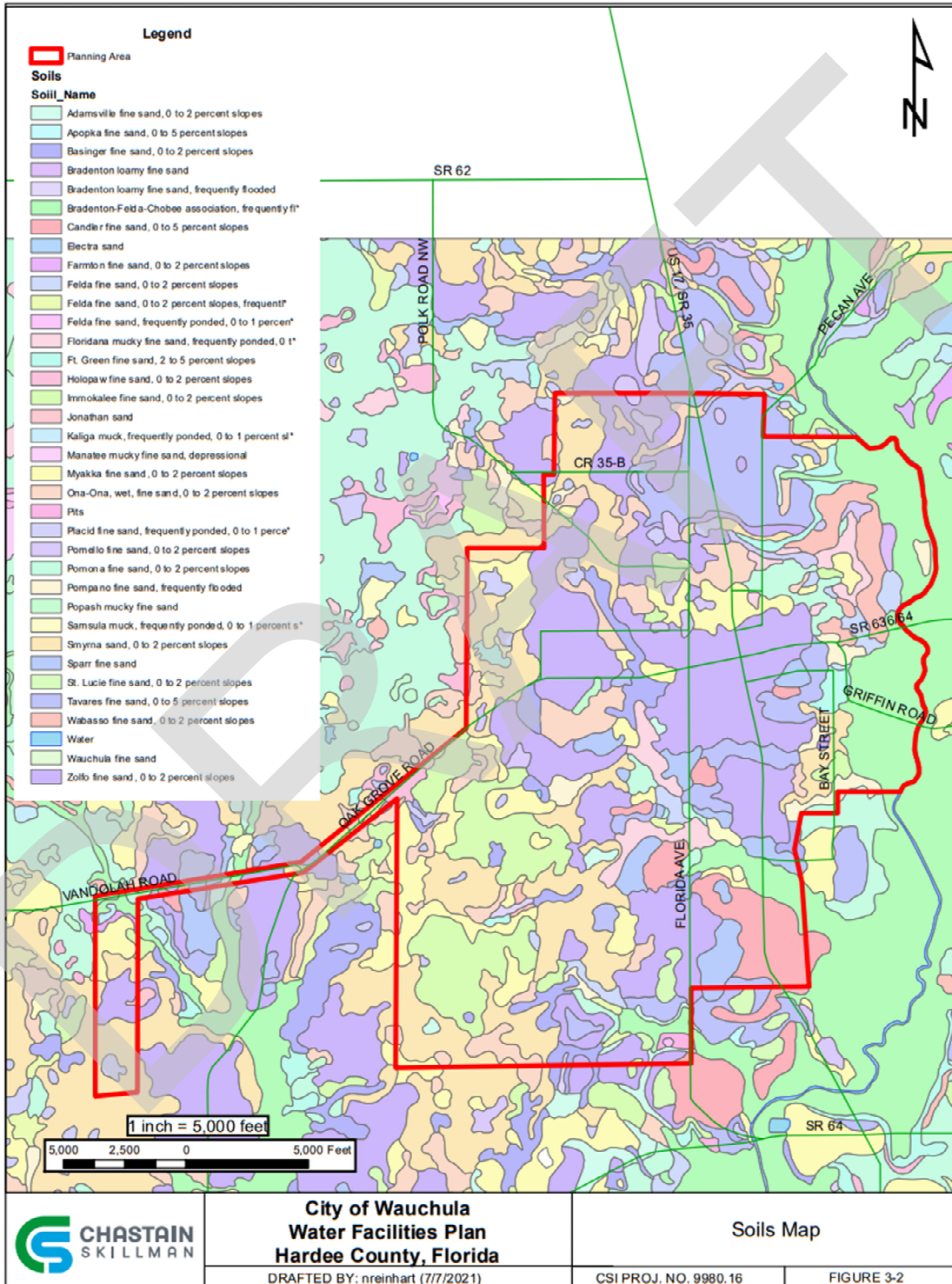




Figure 3-3
Florida Natural Areas Inventory

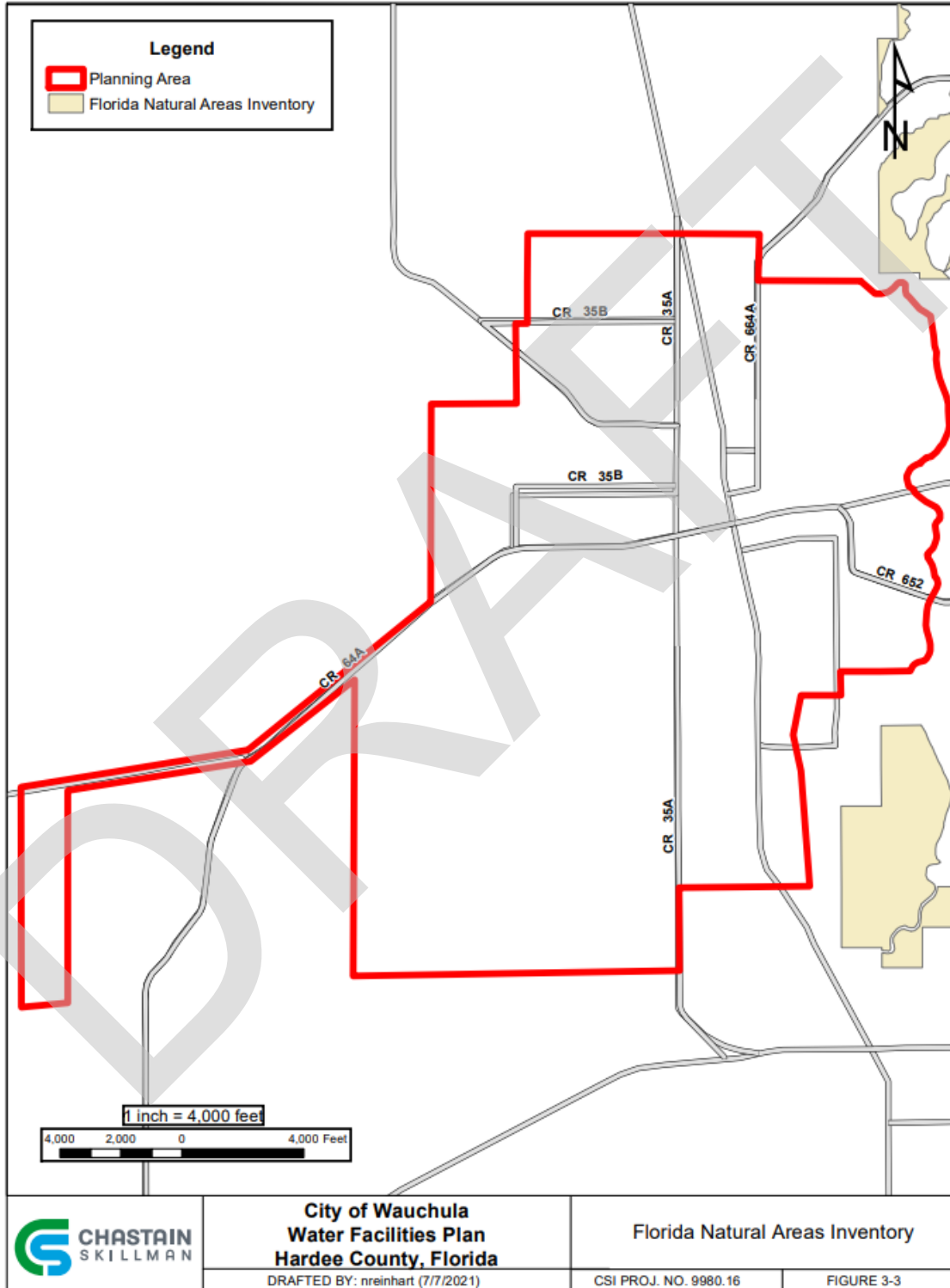




Figure 3-4
Wetland and Land Use Map

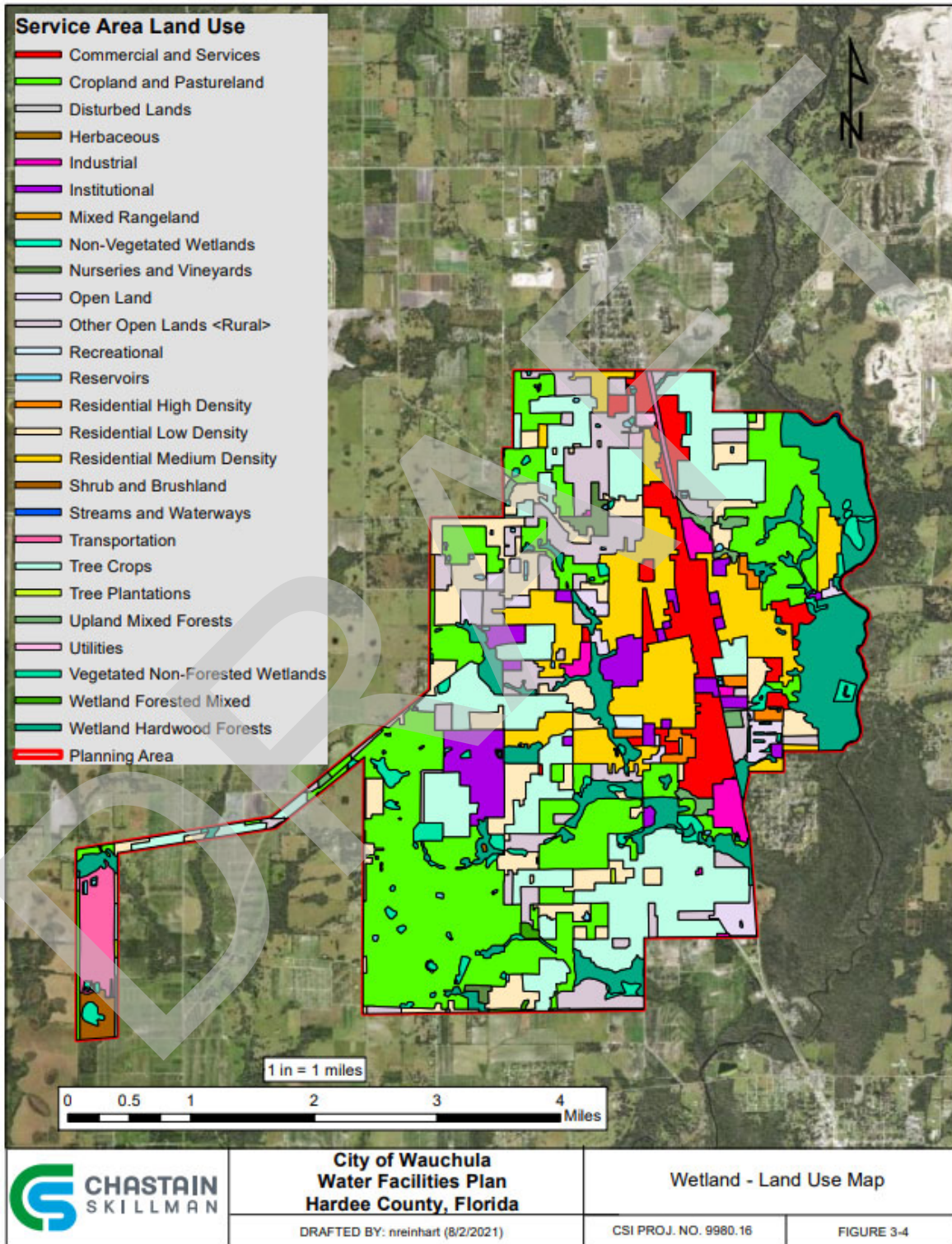
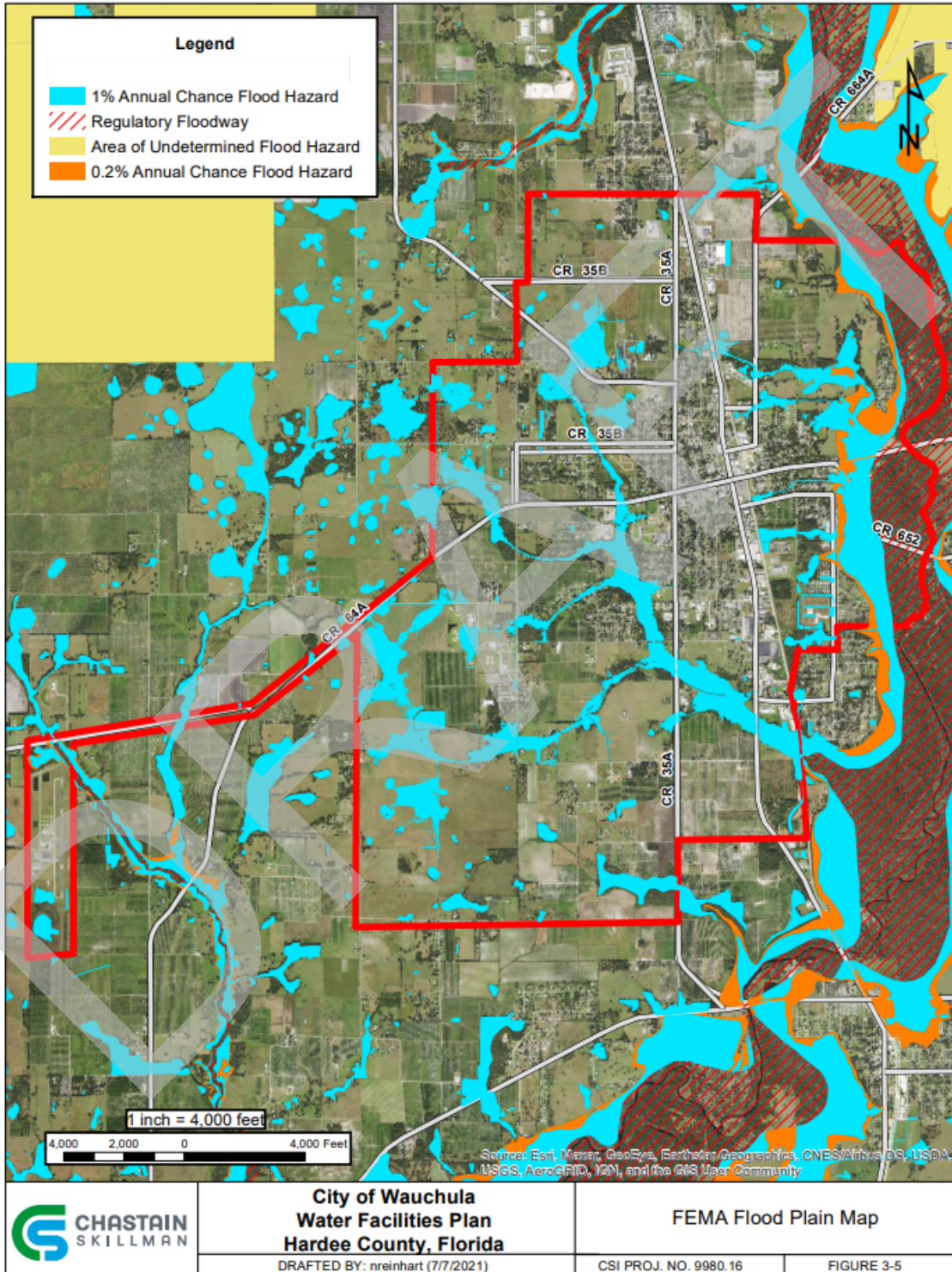




Figure 3-5
FEMA Flood Plain Map





4.0 EXISTING SYSTEM

4.1 Description of the Existing System

4.1.1 Wastewater Collection System

The City of Wauchula currently has an estimated 30 miles of gravity pipeline to collect wastewater from its residents and convey it to the treatment plant. The sanitary sewer system ties into the wastewater facility's influent lift station at the WWTF.

As of May 2021, a total of 2,806 customers are served by this system with 2,407 being residential and 399 commercial connections. The system consists of gravity lines and pressurized force mains. **Table 4-1** provides a breakdown of the pipe sizes and material that are a part of Wauchula's gravity sanitary sewer.

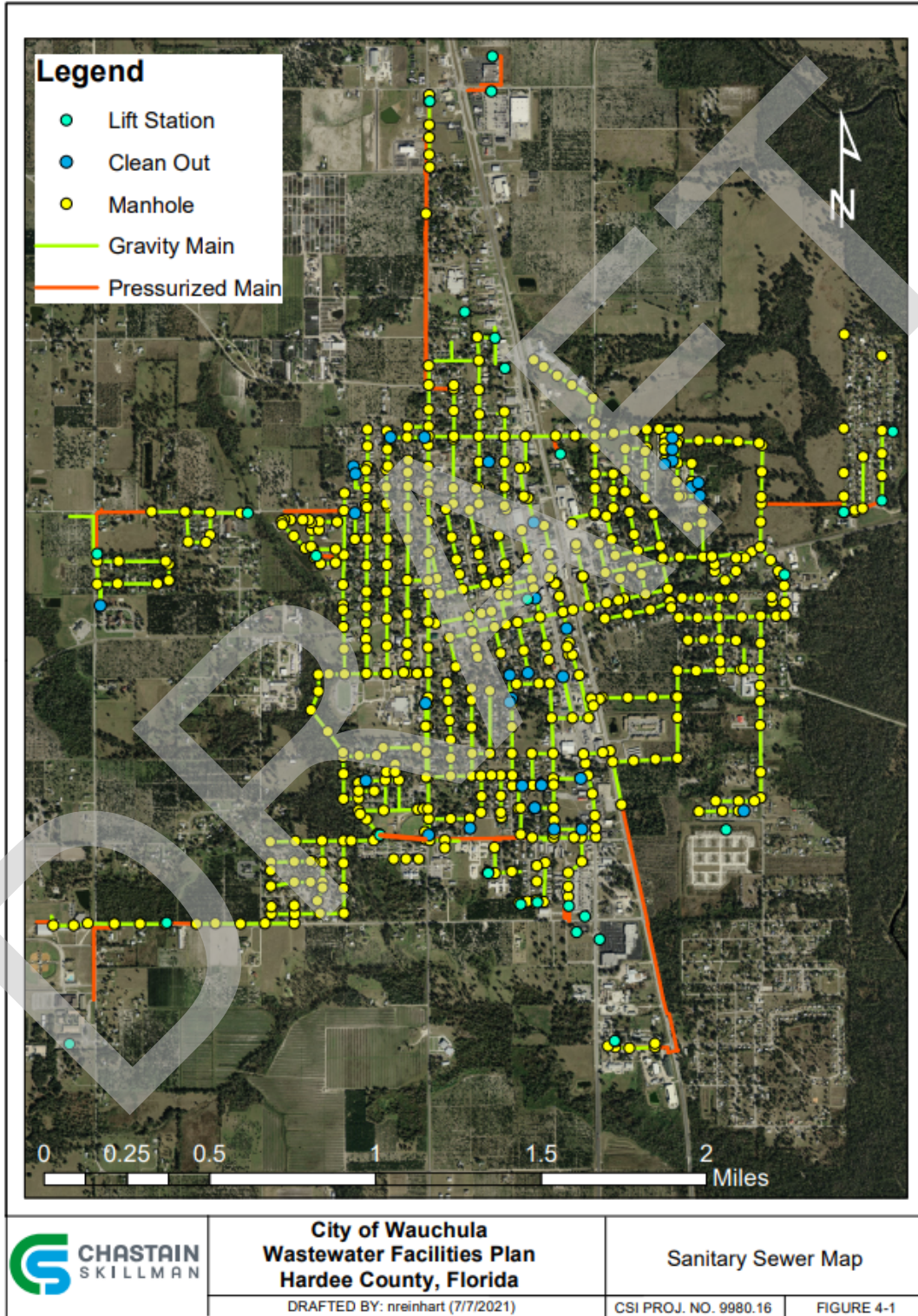
Table 4-1: Wauchula Gravity Sewer

Pipe Diameter (in)	Pipe Material						Total
	Length (ft)						
	PVC	Clay	Lined Clay	Ductile Iron	Cast Iron	Unknown Size and Material	
4	9	-	-	-	-	61,420	
6	198	465	311	-	-		
8	54,113	11,431	20,193	325	434		
9	-	-	611	-	-		
10	1,952	478	944	413	-		
12	190	-	374	2,602	-		
14	-	144	789	-	-		
15	833	177	427	63	-		
16	-	-	322	-	-		
Total	57,286	12,695	23,970	3,403	434		

The pressurized force main component of Wauchula's sanitary sewer consists of approximately 28,400 feet of cast iron pipe. Thus, the system has a total of 187,600 feet of pipe. **Figure 4-1** provides a map of the City of Wauchula's sanitary sewer system.



Figure 4-1
Sanitary Sewer Map





4.1.2 Wastewater Treatment

The City’s wastewater treatment facility currently operates under FDEP Permit No. FLA119890 with a permitted capacity of 1.2 MGD three month rolling average flow. Wastewater is received from the City’s sewer system from a gravity pipe along Griffin Road, which flows into the lift station at the WWTF. The wastewater is then pumped to the plant’s headworks facility where it is screened before entering biological treatment. Two oxidation ditch basins perform the activated sludge process along with denitrification. Each basin has a capacity of 290,000 gallons.

After biological treatment, suspended solids are settled using two circular clarifiers. Biosolids are removed from the bottom of the clarifiers where a portion is returned to the oxidation ditches while the remainder is pumped to an aerobic digester. The aerobic digester has a rated capacity of 325,400 gallons and stabilizes the removed biosolids to Class B standards.

Effluent water from the clarifiers flows into two chlorine contact chambers where it is disinfected using a sodium hypochlorite solution. Each contact chamber has a volume of 29,000 gallons and is connected to a transfer pump station. The transfer station consists of two pumps and a wet well which pump water to two, 500,000-gallon effluent storage tanks. A reclaimed water pump station withdraws water from the storage tanks and sends it through 10.6 miles of transmission pipeline to the industrial reuse site. A portion of the finished water is also stored in the plant’s 8,000-gallon hydro-pneumatic tank for use as non-potable water.

The current and design loadings for Wauchula’s wastewater treatment facility are summarized in the table below.

Table 4-2: Wauchula Wastewater Facility Influent Loading

Parameter	Current Load		Design Load	
Average Annual Daily Flow (MGD)	0.635 [1]		1.20	
	mg/L	lb/day	mg/L	lb/day
CBOD ₅	345 [2]	1,827	250	2,502
TSS	118 [2]	625	275	2,752
Total Nitrogen	-	-	40	400

[1] Reported Average Annual Daily Flow for 2020

[2] 85th Percentile of Reported Influent Data for 2018-2020

4.1.3 Effluent and Residuals Disposal

Finished effluent from the City of Wauchula’s wastewater treatment facility is assigned for industrial reuse by the operating permit. Currently, the City is permitted to discharge 1.2 MGD of treated effluent to Mosaic’s phosphate complex west of Wauchula. The quality of the reclaimed water is monitored at two locations: discharge from the chlorine contact chamber and downstream



from the effluent transfer pumping station. Effluent quality complies with permitted FDEP standards and the limits set by Mosaic. **Table 4-3** summarizes the effluent discharge limits established by Mosaic.

Table 4-3: Effluent Discharge Limits

Monitoring Parameter	FDEP Limit	Industrial Reuse Limit
Flow (MGD)		
Annual Average	1.2	1.2
CBOD₅ (mg/L)		
Annual Average	20	10
Monthly Average	30	-
Single Sample	60	-
TSS (mg/L)		
Annual Average	20	-
Monthly Average	30	-
Single Sample	60	5
Nitrate (mg/L)		12
Single Sample	-	12
Fecal Coliform (#/mL)		
30-Day Geometric Mean	200	-
30-Day (90 th Percentile)	400	-
Single Sample	800	25

Residuals produced by Wauchula's wastewater treatment facility include large debris removed at the headworks and stabilized biosolids from the aerobic digester. Debris removed by the headworks screen are compacted, dewatered, and hauled to a landfill for disposal.

Biosolids in the aerobic digester are separated from the supernatant and removed as settled sludge. The sludge is withdrawn from the digester by a pump and hauled to a disposal site by a tanker truck. The City of Wauchula produces Class B biosolids using their aerobic digester with the objectives of reducing volatile solids, which attract vectors for disease, and significantly reducing pathogens contained in the sludge. The properties of the sludge are monitored by sampling residuals removed from the digester.

The solids handling facility ensures the reduction in pathogens by providing an optimal solid residence time (SRT) based on the design temperature of the process and required percent reduction in volatile solids. As stated in 40 CFR 503, a minimum of 38% reduction in volatile suspended solids must be achieved to meet satisfactory vector attraction requirements. With a design temperature of 68°F, at least 40 days of SRT must be provided by Wauchula's aerobic digester.



Adequate reduction in volatile solids is monitored by testing sludge samples for specific oxygen uptake rate (SOUR). The SOUR is tested by measuring the mass of oxygen consumed per unit time per unit mass of total dry solids. If the SOUR of the biosolids is less than or equal to 1.5 mg of oxygen per hour per gram of total solids, satisfactory vector attraction reduction has been achieved to meet Class B requirements.

Pathogen reduction for Wauchula’s digested sludge is monitored using fecal coliform as an indicator organism. Seven samples of digested sludge are taken within an interval of two weeks and tested for fecal coliform density. For Class B pathogen reduction, the geometric mean of the most probable number (MPN) must not exceed 2 million MPN or CFUs per gram of total solids (dry weight).

Stabilized sludge is disposed via land application at the Wauchula Old Airport Biosolids Site approximately one mile east of the wastewater treatment facility (**Figure 2-2**). Biosolids are directly applied to the surface of the site using a 6-inch pipe from the tanker truck. Currently, a warm-season perennial crop limpgrass is cultivated on the disposal site to utilize the nutrients contained in the applied sludge.

4.2 Present and Future Demand Projections

Wastewater produced by the existing service area for the past two years are summarized in the table below.

Table 4-4: Historical Wastewater Production for Existing Service Area

Year	Average Annual Daily Demand (MGD)	Functional Population Served	Per Capita Wastewater Generation (GPD) ⁽¹⁾
2019	0.718	8,017	90
2020	0.635	8,024	79
Average Per Capita Water Demand			84

⁽¹⁾ Per capita wastewater generation determined by dividing the average annual daily demand by the function population.

Population projections for the Planning Area through the Planning Period were determined using Southwest Florida Water Management District’s (SWFWMD) Geospatial Small-Area Population Forecasting Model (**Table 4-5**). Functional population includes permanent residents, seasonal residents, and group quarters population. Group quarters population includes institutionalized (correctional, nursing homes, etc.) and non-institutionalized (college dormitories, group homes, etc.).



Table 4-5: Projected Planning Area Functional Population

Planning Year	Projected Functional Population
2025	8033
2030	8038
2035	8044
2040	8044
2045	8049

Projected water demands for the Planning Area were estimated utilizing the projected functional population and average per capita water demand (Table 4-6).

Table 4-6: Projected Wastewater Generation

Planning Year	Average Annual Daily Demand (MGD)
2025	0.677
2030	0.678
2035	0.678
2040	0.678

4.3 Need for Facilities

While the existing sewer collection system and wastewater treatment facility for the Wauchula Planning Area are sufficient for the current planning period, there are notable deficiencies with the City's sewer lines and WWTF.

- Portions of Wauchula's gravity sanitary sewer are experiencing significant infiltration and inflow due to proximity with an unnamed tributary of Thompson Branch.
- The Ball Field lift station force main consists of cast iron pipe which has exceeded its service life.
- The City's wastewater treatment facility solids handling system consists of a single aerobic digester. The absence of redundancy in the treatment process could result in potential downtime for the system.
- According to the 10-State Standards for sludge digestion, a minimum of 120 to 180 days of storage should be provided for the biosolids. With the current sludge production and digester volume, Wauchula's solids handling facility can hold solids for up to 90 days. In addition, the Ten State Standards recommend at least two aerobic digesters for WWTFs with a design capacity exceeding 100,000 GPD.
- Mechanical aeration equipment located in Wauchula's oxidation ditches have been in operation for more than 30 years and need replacing.



5.0 PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

To address deficiencies in the City's wastewater system and continue to provide reliable service to its users for future growth and economic development, six projects were identified to meet these objectives. Alternatives were evaluated for each project based on present worth analysis, alignment with the City's infrastructure Comprehensive Plan goal, operation and maintenance, and other criteria. The alternative with the highest evaluation score was recommended to be included in the selected plan.

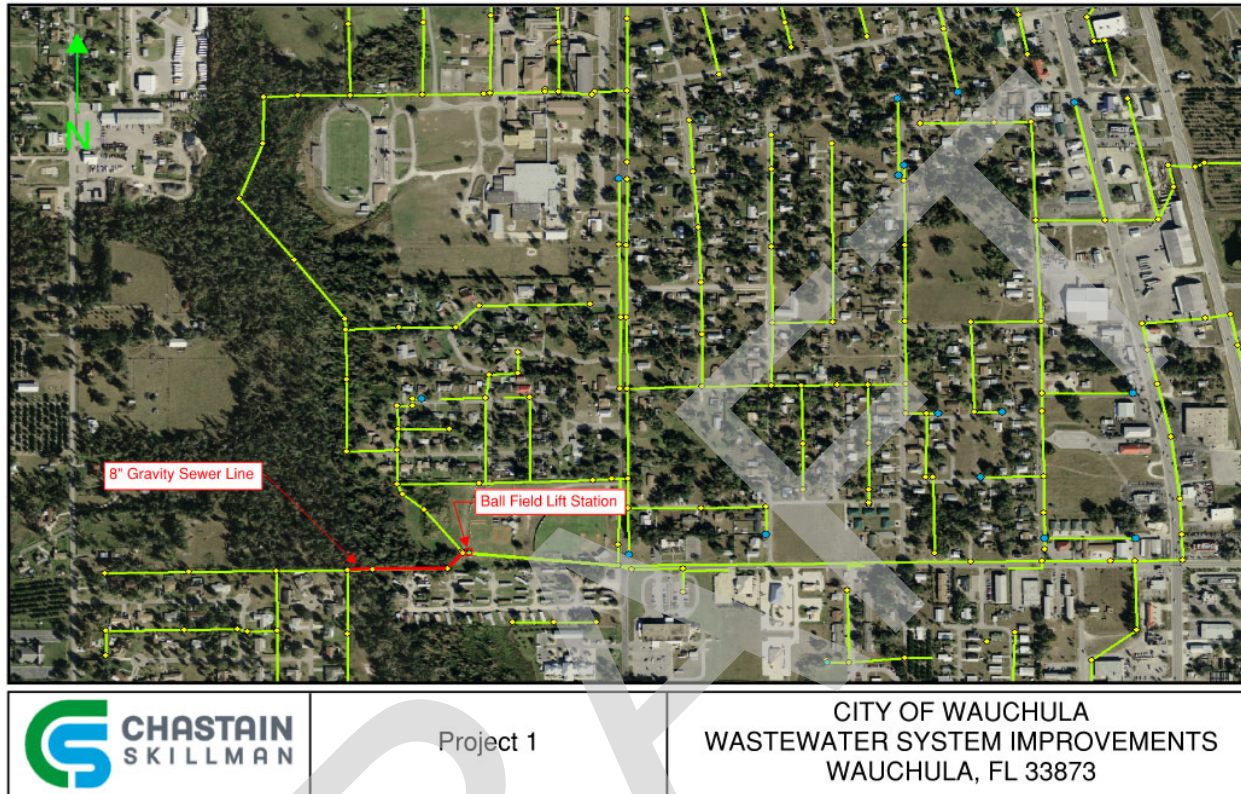
Present worth analyses were prepared based on a 20-year planning period, with a discount rate of 2.5%, and including capital costs and operation and maintenance costs. Projects 1 through 4 involve the wastewater collection system within area of excess I&I. Projects 5 and 6 are for improvements to the City's wastewater treatment facility.

5.1 Project No. 1 – Replace 8" Gravity Line Behind Shady Nook Circle

Currently a section of Wauchula's sanitary sewer located approximately southwest of Wauchula Elementary School near Shady Nook Circle is experiencing significant infiltration and inflow. The line crosses a creek which is a tributary to Thompson Branch. The proposed section to be replaced is depicted in **Figure 5-1**.



Figure 5-1
Project 1 - Gravity Sewer Line Near Shade Nook Circle



5.1.1 Alternatives

To mitigate infiltration and inflow into this section of Wauchula’s sanitary sewer, three alternatives are proposed including no action.

5.1.1.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

With this alternative, no action will be taken to modify Wauchula’s sanitary sewer.

5.1.1.2 Alternative 2 – Replace 8” Gravity Line Using Trenching Methods

This alternative involves the replacement of the 8-inch gravity sewer main west of Wauchula Elementary School using trenching construction methods. This will enable the old line to be completely removed and an 8-inch PVC pipe to be installed. An aerial crossing that consists of 75 ft of ductile iron pipe will be constructed. Dewatering measures and NPDES Best Management Practices will need to be implemented for construction near and at the creek.



5.1.1.3 Alternative 3 – Replace 8” Gravity Line Using Pipe Bursting Methods

For this alternative, the 8-inch gravity sewer will be replaced with new 8-inch PVC piping. A section of the pipe will be replaced with an 8-inch ductile iron pipe approximately 75 feet in length as an aerial crossing. The remaining below grade line will be replaced using pipe bursting.

5.1.2 Present Worth Analysis

For each proposed alternative, a Present Worth Analysis was conducted and presented in **Tables 5-1** through **5-3**. The annual cost for Alternative 1 is associated with the infiltration and inflow into Wauchula’s sanitary sewer. This cost is due to the electrical requirements of pumping the I&I water and the increased treatment needed at the WWTF. For pumping costs, a cost per million gallons of water pumped was developed based on power costs and pump performance. Treatment costs were determined on a dollar per million-gallon treated basis using facility operating expense reports. The pump runtimes during the dry and wet seasons were observed at the lift station that receives wastewater from the area prone to increased I&I. The difference between the seasonal runtimes and pump flowrate was used to estimate the I&I received at the lift station.

Since the total I&I of Wauchula’s sanitary sewer is due to multiple sections addressed in different projects, an infiltration rate per linear foot of pipe was created to estimate the contributions of each area. The annual cost of infiltration and inflow for each sewer section is the yearly volume of I&I that occurs in that area multiplied by the determined cost per gallon.

Table 5-1: Project 1 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 1 – No Action

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Infiltration and Inflow Costs	20	\$ 3,791	\$ 59,106
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 3,791	\$ 59,106
Total Present Worth Costs		\$ 59,106	



Table 5-2: Project 1 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 2 – Replace Gravity Sewer Using Trenching Methods

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
8" PVC Gravity Sewer		\$ 105,000	\$ 105,000
8" DI Gravity Sewer (Aerial Crossing)		\$ 33,750	\$ 33,750
Aerial Supports		\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Manholes		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes		\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
Bypass Pumping		\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
Mobilization (15%)		\$ 33,413	\$ 33,413
Engineering Design and Permitting (15%)		\$ 38,424	\$ 38,424
Contingency (15%)		\$ 44,188	\$ 44,188
Total Capital Costs		\$ 338,775	\$ 338,775
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 847	\$ 12,203
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 847	\$ 12,203
Total Present Worth Costs		\$ 351,978	

Table 5-3: Project 1 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 3 – Replace Gravity Sewer Using Static Pipe Bursting Methods

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
8" PVC GM Installation Pipe Bursting		\$ 157,500	\$ 157,500
8" DI Gravity Sewer (Aerial Crossing)		\$ 33,750	\$ 33,750
Excavation (Entry/Exit Pits)		\$ 840	\$ 840
Backfilling (Entry/Exit Pits)		\$ 432	\$ 432
Trench Safety Measures		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000



Aerial Supports		\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Manholes		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes		\$ 9,000	\$ 9,000
Bypass Pumping		\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Mobilization (15%)		\$ 51,978	\$ 51,978
Engineering Design and Permitting (15%)		\$ 59,775	\$ 59,775
Contingency (15%)		\$ 68,741	\$ 68,741
Total Capital Costs		\$ 527,017	\$ 527,017
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 847	\$ 13,203
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 847	\$ 13,203
Total Present Worth Costs		\$	540,220

5.1.3 Cost Comparison of Alternatives

The estimated costs and associated present worth of each proposed alternative are displayed in **Table 5-4**.

Table 5-4: Project 1 Alternative Cost Comparison

Alternative	Construction Cost	Average Annual O&M Cost	20 Year Present Worth
Alternative 1 – No Action	-	\$3,792	\$59,106
Alternative 2 – Replace 8” Gravity Line Trenching Methods	\$308,913	\$847	\$351,978
Alternative 3 – Replace 8” Gravity Line Using Pipe Bursting Methods	\$416,030	\$847	\$540,220

5.1.4 Summary of Alternatives

The proposed alternatives for Project 1 have been subjectively compared based on a set of selected criteria. This includes operation and maintenance, access requirements, consistency with City objective, and costs. **Table 5-5** summarizes these comparisons.



Table 5-5: Project 1 Alternative Selection Matrix

Criteria	Alternatives		
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Operation & Maintenance	1	3	3
Environmental	1	3	3
Consistent with Objective	1	3	3
Financial	3	2	1
Total	6	11	10

1 = Poor, 2 = Acceptable, 3 = Best

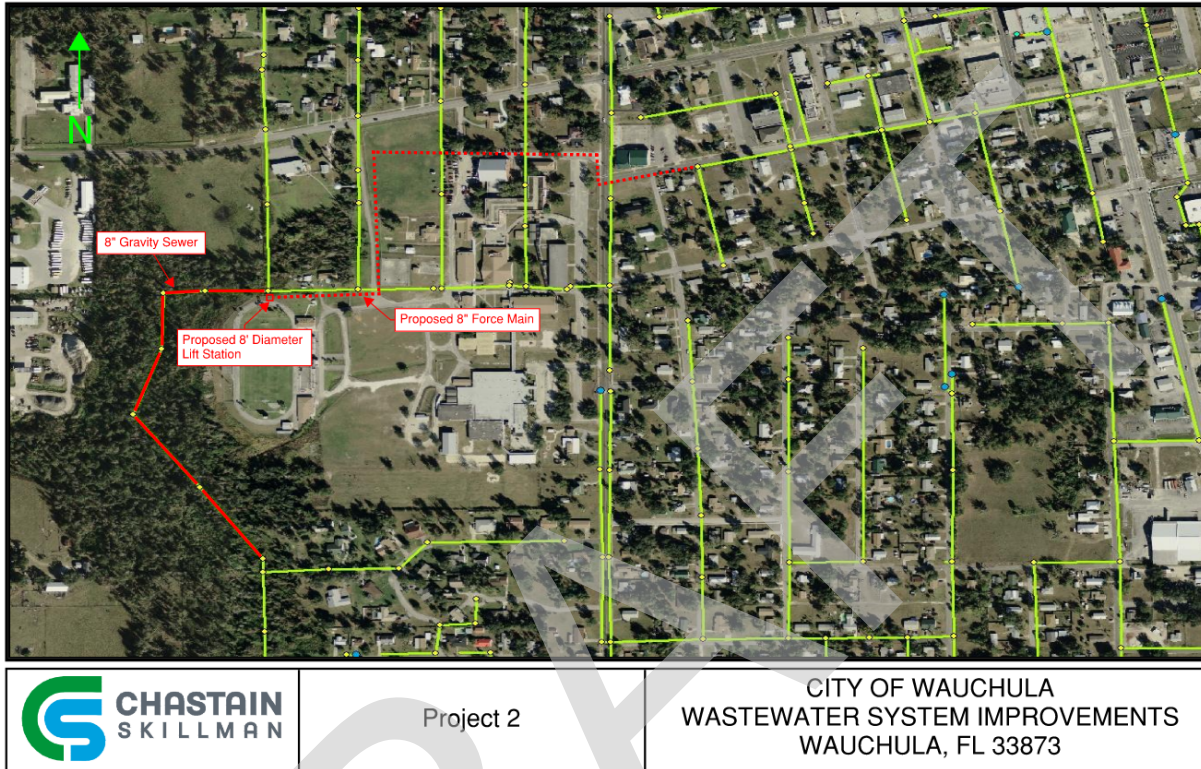
The construction costs for Alternative 3 are significantly higher when compared to the other alternatives. While Alternative 1 has no construction costs, there are costs associated with pumping and treating the excess infiltration and inflow wastewater. In addition, this alternative is inconsistent with the City's Comprehensive Plan goal which is to update and maintain sewer infrastructure. This alternative will also increase the required O&M throughout the sewer system. Alternative 2 and 3 had the highest scores in terms of environmental concerns since they will prevent exfiltration of sewage into the surrounding environment. Both projects will be constructed within a utility easement and run perpendicular to the creek. In terms of consistency with objective, Alternatives 2 and 3 were deemed best for meeting these criteria since they will eliminate infiltration and inflow for that area. Alternative 2 is recommended as the most favorable option since it eliminates I&I, is cost effective, and is consistent with the City's infrastructure goals.

5.2 Project No. 2 – Infiltration and Inflow West of Wauchula Elementary

An existing section of the City's sanitary sewer runs parallel to a tributary of Peace River located west of the Wauchula Elementary School. Due to the pipe's proximity to the creek, the section is susceptible to increased infiltration and inflow. **Figure 5-2** provides an aerial view of the sanitary sewer section of interest for this project.



Figure 5-2
Project 2 - Sanitary Sewer Section West of Wauchula Elementary



5.2.1 Alternatives

To mitigate infiltration and inflow into this section of Wauchula’s sanitary sewer, three alternatives are proposed including no action.

5.2.1.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

With this alternative, no action will be taken to modify Wauchula’s sanitary sewer.

5.2.1.2 Alternative 2 – Replace 8-inch Gravity Line Along Unnamed Tributary

This alternative involves the replacement of the 8-inch gravity sewer main along the unnamed tributary west of the elementary school. The sewer line will be removed and replaced by a new 8-inch PVC line. Trenching construction methods will be implemented for the new line.



5.2.1.3 Alternative 3 – Abandon Gravity Line and Construct New Force Main and Lift Station

For this alternative, the 8-inch gravity sewer will be abandoned, and a new 8-foot diameter lift station will be installed at the north end of the abandoned line. From the new lift station, a new 8-inch force main will be constructed to transfer the wastewater east to the gravity sewer. The new force main will divert wastewater away from the abandoned gravity line.

5.2.2 Present Worth Analysis

For each proposed alternative, a Present Worth Analysis was conducted and presented in **Tables 5-6** through **5-8**. The annual costs associated with the no action alternative is due to infiltration and inflow determined using the same method for Project 1.

Table 5-6: Project 2 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 1 – No Action

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Infiltration and Inflow Costs	20	\$ 12,006	\$ 187,170
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 12,006	\$ 187,170
Total Present Worth Costs		\$	187,170

Table 5-7: Project 2 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 2 – Replace Gravity Main Along Unnamed Tributary

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
8" PVC Gravity Sewer		\$ 380,000	\$ 380,000
Manholes		\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes		\$ 28,500	\$ 28,500
Bypass Pumping		\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Mobilization (15%)		\$ 81,525	\$ 81,525
Engineering Design and Permitting (15%)		\$ 93,754	\$ 93,754



Contingency (15%)		\$ 107,817	\$ 107,817
Total Capital Costs		\$ 746,596	\$ 826,596
Annual Cost Values			
	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 2,066	\$ 32,215
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 2,066	\$ 32,215
Total Present Worth Costs		\$ 858,810	

Table 5-8: Project 2 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 3 – Abandon Gravity Main Along Unnamed Tributary and Build New Lift Station with Force Main

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs			
	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
8' Diameter Lift Station		\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000
8" PVC Force Main		\$ 157,500	\$ 157,500
8" HDPE HDD		\$ 64,000	\$ 64,000
8" Fittings		\$ 10,500	\$ 10,500
8" Valves		\$ 3,400	\$ 3,400
Manholes		\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes		\$ 28,500	\$ 28,500
Bypass Pumping		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Mobilization (15 %)		\$ 70,335	\$ 70,335
Engineering Design and Permitting (15%)		\$ 80,885	\$ 80,885
Contingency (15%)		\$ 93,018	\$ 93,018
Total Capital Costs		\$ 713,138	\$ 713,138
Annual Cost Values			
	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 3,566	\$ 55,586
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 3,566	\$ 55,586
Total Present Worth Costs		\$ 768,724	



5.2.3 Cost Comparison of Alternatives

The estimated costs and associated present worth of each proposed alternative are displayed in **Table 5-9**.

Table 5-9 Project 2: Alternative Cost Comparison

Alternative	Construction Cost	Average Annual O&M Cost	20 Year Present Worth
Alternative 1 – No Action	-	\$12,006	\$187,170
Alternative 2 – Replace Gravity Main Along Tributary	\$673,002	\$2,066	\$858,810
Alternative 3 – Abandon Gravity Main Along Tributary and Build New Lift Station with Force Main	\$680,843	\$3,566	\$768,724

5.2.4 Summary of Alternatives

The proposed alternatives for Project 1 have been subjectively compared based on a set of selected criteria. This includes operation and maintenance, access requirements, consistency with City objective, and costs. **Table 5-10** summarizes these comparisons.

Table 5-10 Project 2: Alternative Selection Matrix

Criteria	Alternatives		
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Operation & Maintenance	1	3	2
Environmental	1	2	3
Consistent with Objective	1	3	3
Financial	3	1	2
Total	6	9	10

1 = Poor, 2 = Acceptable, 3 = Best

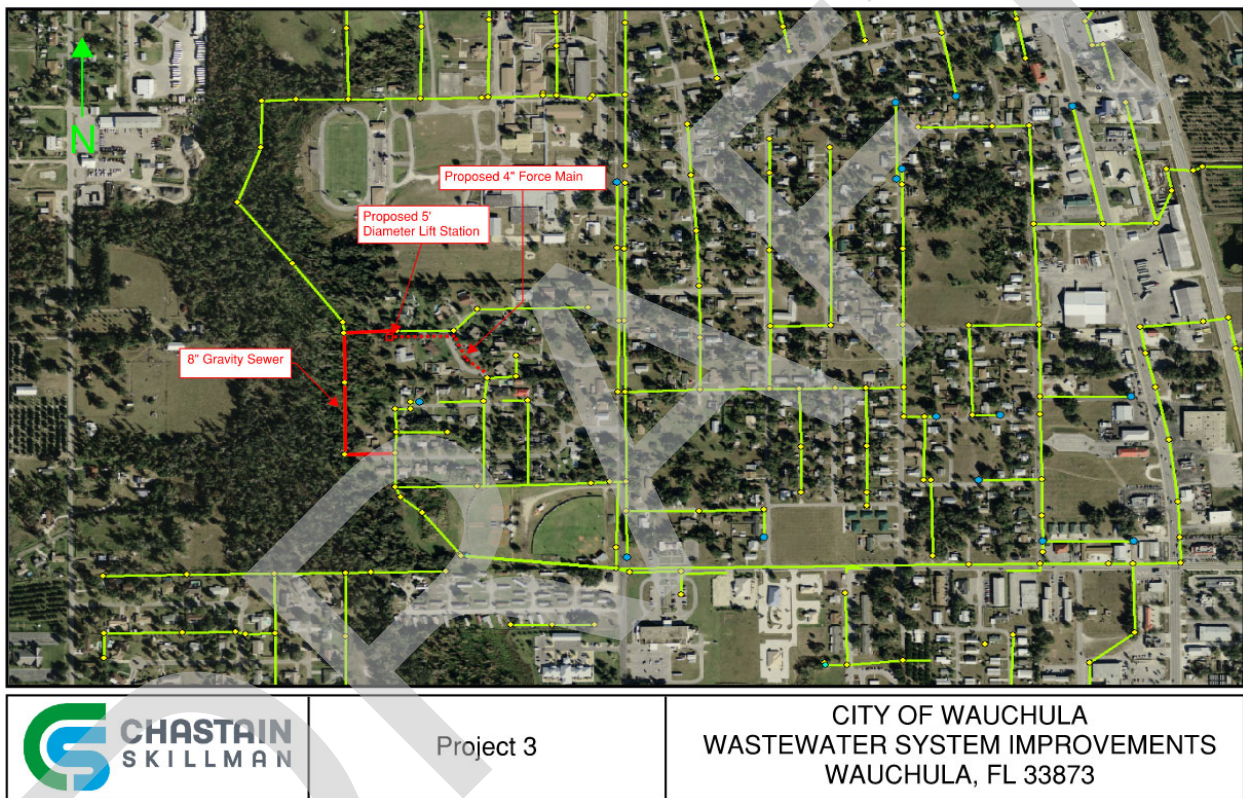
Comparing the proposed alternatives, Alternative 3 had the highest rating and is the recommended option. Construction of a new lift station and force main to replace the abandoned gravity sewer will eliminate the need for construction along the tributary. Alternative 1 scored the lowest in terms of environmental concerns since I&I will not be reduced. Alternative 3 also has a lower present worth compared to Alternative 2. The increased operational and maintenance requirements for a pump station was why Alternative 3 scored lower in terms of O&M. While Alternative 1 ranked the highest financially and will also not disturb the creek, its inconsistency with the city objective and inability to mitigate I&I consequently assigned it the lowest rating. Therefore, Alternative 3 is recommended.



5.3 Project No. 3 – Infiltration and Inflow South of Wauchula Elementary

In addition to the sanitary sewer section proposed for replacement in Project 2, a gravity main located south of the Wauchula Elementary School is contributing to excess wastewater due to infiltration and inflow. This section runs parallel to the same creek as the line in Project 2. The location of the area of interest is shown in **Figure 5-3**.

Figure 5-3
Project 3 - Sanitary Sewer Section South of Wauchula Elementary



5.3.1 Alternatives

To mitigate infiltration and inflow into this section of Wauchula’s sanitary sewer, three alternatives are proposed including no action.

5.3.1.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

With this alternative, no action will be taken to modify Wauchula’s sanitary sewer.



5.3.1.2 Alternative 2 – Replace 8-inch Gravity Line Along Tributary

This alternative involves the replacement of the 8-inch gravity sewer main along the tributary south of the elementary school. The sewer line will be removed and replaced by a new 8-inch PVC line. Trenching construction methods will be implemented for the new line.

5.3.1.2 Alternative 3 – Abandon Gravity Main and Construct Lift Station with Force Main

For this alternative, the 8-inch gravity sewer will be abandoned, and a new 5-foot diameter lift station will be constructed at the north end of the abandoned line. A new 4-inch force main will be constructed along Oak Forest Drive from the lift station to transfer the wastewater east ending at a manhole. The new force main will divert wastewater away from the abandoned gravity line.

5.3.2 Present Worth Analysis

For each proposed alternative, a Present Worth Analysis was conducted and presented in **Tables 5-11** through **5-13**. The annual costs associated with the no action alternative is due to infiltration and inflow determined using the same method for Projects 1 and 2.

Table 5-11: Project 3 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 1 – No Action

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Infiltration and Inflow Costs	20	\$ 7,583	\$ 118,213
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 7,583	\$ 118,213
Total Present Worth Costs		\$ 118,213	

Table 5-12: Project 3 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 2 – Replace Gravity Main Along Unnamed Tributary

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
8" PVC Gravity Sewer		\$ 240,000	\$ 240,000
Manholes		\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000



Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes		\$ 18,000	\$ 18,000
Bypass Pumping		\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
Mobilization (15%)		\$ 53,700	\$ 53,700
Engineering Design and Permitting (15%)		\$ 61,755	\$ 61,755
Contingency (15%)		\$ 71,018	\$ 71,018
Total Capital Costs		\$ 544,473	\$ 544,473
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 1,361	\$ 21,220
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 1,361	\$ 21,220
Total Present Worth Costs			\$ 565,693

Table 5-13: Project 3 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 3 – Abandon Gravity Main Along Unnamed Tributary and Construct New Lift Station with Force Main

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
5' Diameter Lift Station		\$ 118,750	\$ 118,750
4" PVC Force Main		\$ 39,000	\$ 39,000
4" Fittings		\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes		\$ 13,500	\$ 13,500
Bypass Pumping		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Mobilization (15%)		\$ 29,138	\$ 29,138
Engineering Design and Permitting (15%)		\$ 33,508	\$ 33,508
Contingency (15%)		\$ 38,534	\$ 38,534
Total Capital Costs		\$ 295,430	\$ 295,430
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 1,477	\$ 23,028
Total Annual Costs	20	\$ 1,477	\$ 23,028
Total Present Worth Costs			\$ 318,457



5.3.3 Cost Comparison of Alternatives

The estimated costs and associated present worth of each proposed alternative are displayed in **Table 5-14**.

Table 5-14: Project 3 Alternative Cost Comparison

Alternative	Construction Cost	Average Annual O&M Cost	20 Year Present Worth
Alternative 1 – No Action	-	\$7,583	\$118,213
Alternative 2 – Replace Gravity Main Along Tributary	\$439,956	\$1,361	\$565,693
Alternative 3 – Abandon Gravity Main Along Tributary and Const. New Lift Station with Force Main	\$282,051	\$1,477	\$318,457

5.3.4 Summary of Alternatives

The proposed alternatives for Project 3 have been subjectively compared based on a set of selected criteria. This includes operation and maintenance, access requirements, consistency with City objectives, and costs. **Table 5-15** summarizes these comparisons.

Table 5-15: Project 3 Alternative Selection Matrix

Criteria	Alternatives		
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Operation & Maintenance	1	3	2
Environmental	1	2	3
Consistent with Objective	1	3	3
Financial	3	1	2
Total	6	9	10

1 = Poor, 2 = Acceptable, 3 = Best

In terms of operation and maintenance, Alternative 2 received a higher ranking than Alternative 3 since a gravity main has less maintenance requirements than a lift station with force main. Alternative 1 had the lowest O&M rating due to increased wear on sewer infrastructure from infiltration and inflow. Alternative 2 will require minimal operation and maintenance but it has the highest present worth and scored lower in the environmental criteria. While constructing a new sewer line will mitigate I&I, it will also disrupt the nearby creek.

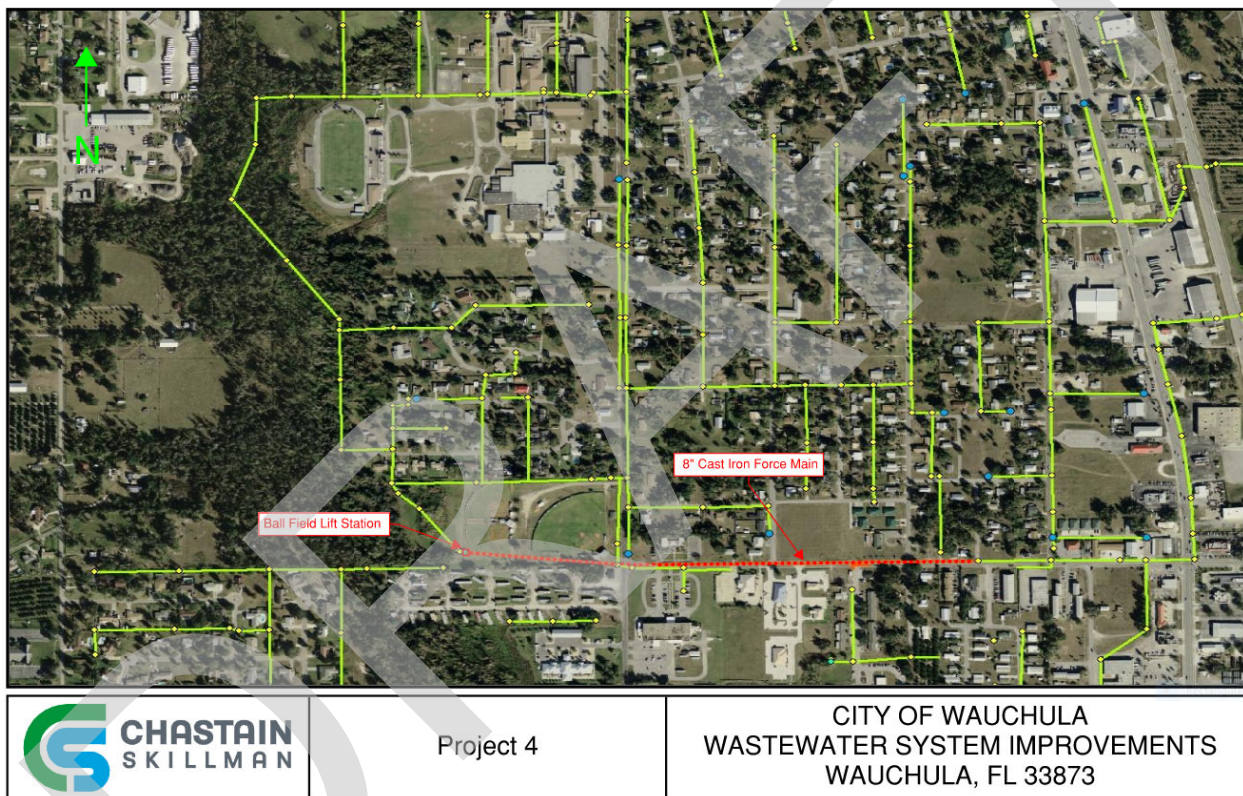
Alternative 1 has the lowest cost, however, it is not consistent with the City’s infrastructure goals and does not address the exfiltration of sewage from the worn pipe. As a result, Alternative 3 is the recommended option for reducing I&I into Wauchula’s sanitary sewer.



5.4 Project No. 4 – Ball Field Lift Station and Force Main

Located adjacent to the Hardee County Youth Sports Complex is a lift station that receives wastewater from northern and western gravity mains. The lift station pumps wastewater through an 8-inch cast iron force main that runs east along Carlton Street and ends at Seminole Street. The 8-inch cast iron pipe has reached the end of its service life and has been corroded by hydrogen sulfide from the wastewater. **Figure 5-4** shows the location of the force main.

Figure 5-4
Project 4 – Ball Field Lift Station Force Main Replacement



5.4.1 Alternatives

Three alternatives including no action are proposed regarding the replacement of the force main along Carlton Street.

5.4.1.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

With this alternative, no action will be taken to replace the force main.



5.4.1.2 Alternative 2 – Replace 8-inch Ductile Iron Force Main

For this alternative, the 8-inch cast iron pipe will be abandoned and a new 8-inch force main will be constructed. The old force main will be abandoned and grouted. Construction methods such as open trenching and horizontal directional drilling will be implemented to install the new force main.

5.4.1.3 Alternative 3 – Replace Force Main Using Static Pipe Bursting

This alternative involves the replacement of the existing force main with an 8-inch HDPE line. For this option, the construction method of static pipe bursting will be implemented. The new HDPE line will be pulled through the existing cast iron force main using a winch cable. At the front of the new pipe, a bursting head will break up the old pipe pushing it into the surrounding soil. No trenching will be required to install the new pipe except at the entrance and exit points of the pipe bursting head. However, there are many unknowns associated with this construction method.

5.4.2 Present Worth Analysis

A Present Worth Analysis was conducted for each alternative and is displayed in **Tables 5-16, 5-17, and 5-18**. For Alternative 1, a reactive repair scenario was considered in the event the corroded force main would fail during service. It was estimated that a reactive repair for an 8-inch cast iron force main would be \$4,000 with an escalating cost at a rate of 10% per year. As a result, the base year plus each year's incremental cost increase was used to calculate the reactive repair's present worth each year for 20 years.

Table 5-16: Project 4 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 1 – No Action

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Reactive Repair Scenario			
Year 1	20	\$ 4,000	\$ 62,357
Year 2	19	\$ 400	\$ 5,992
Year 3	18	\$ 840	\$ 12,057
Year 4	17	\$ 1,324	\$ 18,155
Year 5	16	\$ 1,856	\$ 24,235
Year 6	15	\$ 2,442	\$ 30,236
Year 7	14	\$ 3,086	\$ 36,081



Year 8	13	\$ 3,795	\$ 41,680
Year 9	12	\$ 4,574	\$ 46,923
Year 10	11	\$ 5,432	\$ 51,679
Year 11	10	\$ 6,375	\$ 55,794
Year 12	9	\$ 7,412	\$ 59,084
Year 13	8	\$ 8,554	\$ 61,331
Year 14	7	\$ 9,809	\$ 62,282
Year 15	6	\$ 11,190	\$ 61,636
Year 16	5	\$ 12,709	\$ 59,044
Year 17	4	\$ 14,380	\$ 54,097
Year 18	3	\$ 16,218	\$ 46,319
Year 19	2	\$ 18,240	\$ 35,156
Year 20	1	\$ 20,464	\$ 19,965
Total Present Worth Costs		\$	844,100

Table 5-17: Project 4 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 2 – Replace Ball Field Lift Station Force Main (Trenching Method)

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
8" PVC Force Main		\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
8" HDPE Force Main HDD		\$ 280,000	\$ 280,000
Grout Abandoned Force Main		\$ 38,250	\$ 38,250
8" Valves		\$ 1,700	\$ 1,700
Bypass Pumping		\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
Mobilization (15%)		\$ 58,493	\$ 58,493
Engineering Design & Permitting (15%)		\$ 67,266	\$ 67,266
Contingency (15%)		\$ 77,356	\$ 77,356
Total Capital Costs		\$ 593,065	\$ 593,065
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 1,483	\$ 23,113
Total Annual Costs		\$ 1,483	\$ 23,113
Total Present Worth Costs		\$	616,179



Table 5-18: Project 4 Present Worth Analysis – Alternative 3 – Replace Ball Field Lift Station Force Main (Pipe Burst Method)

Project Life Cycle (Years)	20		
Discount Rate (%)	2.5%		
Capital Costs	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
8" HDPE FM Installation Pipe Bursting		\$ 331,500	\$ 331,500
8 " Valves		\$ 1,700	\$ 1,700
Excavation (Entry/Exit Pits)		\$ 840	\$ 840
Backfilling (Entry/Exit Pits)		\$ 432	\$ 432
Trench Safety Measures		\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Bypass Pumping		\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Mobilization (15%)		\$ 68,171	\$ 68,161
Engineering Design & Permitting (15%)		\$ 78,396	\$ 78,396
Contingency (15%)		\$ 90,156	\$ 90,156
Total Capital Costs		\$ 691,195	\$ 691,195
Annual Cost Values	Years	Cost Estimate	Present Worth
Yearly Operating and Maintenance Costs	20	\$ 1,483	\$ 23,113
Total Annual Costs		\$ 1,483	\$ 23,113
Total Present Worth Costs		\$ 714,309	

5.4.3 Cost Comparison of the Alternatives

A summary of the estimated costs and associated present worth are displayed in **Table 5-19**.

Table 5-19: Project 4 Alternative Cost Comparison

Alternative	Construction Cost	Average Annual O&M Cost	20 Year Present Worth
Alternative 1 – No Action	-	\$7,655	\$844,100
Alternative 2 - Replace Ball Field Lift Station Force Main (Trenching Construction Method)	\$551,687	\$1,483	\$616,179
Alternative 3 – Replace Ball Field Lift Station Force Main (Pipe Burst Construction Method)	\$691,195	\$1,483	\$714,309



5.4.4 Summary of Alternatives

The proposed alternatives for Project 4 have been subjectively compared based on a set of selected criteria. This includes operation and maintenance, access requirements, consistency with City objective, and costs. **Table 5-20** summarizes these comparisons.

Table 5-20: Project 4 Alternative Selection Matrix

Criteria	Alternatives		
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Operation & Maintenance	1	3	3
Environmental	1	3	3
Consistent with Objective	1	3	3
Financial	1	3	2
Total	4	12	11

1 = Poor, 2 = Acceptable, 3 = Best

Alternative 1 scored the lowest in terms of environmental impact since it does not reduce infiltration and inflow. Selecting this alternative will also produce issues with operation and maintenance. Potential failure due to corrosion will result in temporary disruption of the sewer system and incur costs due to a rapid repair scenario.

Compared to Alternative 1, Alternatives 2 and 3 are more consistent with the City's objective to maintain quality sanitary sewer service and have a lower present worth value. While Alternative 3 has a lower present worth, this option uses pipe bursting to install the new line which could incur additional costs due to unknown conditions. The determined cost could increase if more valves or fittings are present in the line than previously determined. This risk of cost increase makes Alternative 3 less desirable financially. Alternative 2 is the recommended option for Project 4.

5.5 Project No. 5 – Wastewater Treatment Solids Handling Facility Improvements

Currently, the City's wastewater treatment facility uses aerobic digestion to process its waste activated sludge into stabilized biosolids. The system consists of a single aerobic digester with two blowers and a central draft tube aeration system. Stabilized biosolids are removed from the digester using a portable trailer mounted pump and hauled offsite via tanker truck. There are no unit operations that dewater the sludge other than supernatant withdrawal within the aerobic digester. The primary concern is the absence of redundancy in the solids handling system. If the digester needs to be shut down for maintenance, there are no backup facilities to hold the wasted sludge removed from the oxidation ditches. In addition, a second digester will provide approximately 90 days of biosolids storage in the event of a disruption of land application operations.



5.5.1 Alternatives

For this project, there are three proposed alternatives for the improvement of Wauchula's solids handling facility.

5.5.1.1 Alternative 1 – Continue to Use One Aerobic Digester

Under this alternative, the wastewater treatment plant will continue to use a single aerobic digester for solids handling. However, the existing blowers and trailer pump are anticipated to require replacement within the next five years. The existing blowers and associated equipment are approximately 30 years old and are operating outdoors. In addition, the blower motor control centers (MCCs) are the same age and need to be replaced.

5.5.1.2 Alternative 2 – Build a Second Aerobic Digester

This alternative involves construction of a second aerobic digester adjacent to the existing structure. The new digester will be 50 feet in diameter and have the same volumetric capacity (325,400 gallons). The two digesters will be able to operate in series or in parallel with the addition of transfer pumps. The transfer pumps will also pump sludge to the tanker truck fill area. This will allow the trailer mounted pump to be used for other purposes. Three new blowers will replace the current equipment with new air diffuser systems for both tanks. New yard piping will be required to connect the new digester.

This alternative requires concrete work, mechanical equipment, electrical work, and piping. Excavation will be needed for construction of the new digester and associated yard piping. A partial enclosure will be provided over the new sludge transfer pumps and blowers.

5.5.1.3 Alternative 3 – Include Solids Dewatering Equipment

Alternative 3 consists of building a second aerobic digester and including a rotary drum thickener to dewater the withdrawn biosolids. A separate concrete pad and cover will be constructed over the thickening facility. The rotary drum equipment will operate during sludge withdrawal to dewater the biosolids prior to hauling.

5.5.2 Present Worth Analysis

A present worth analysis was conducted for the three alternatives proposed for the improvement of Wauchula's biosolids handling facility. This analysis includes the capital costs and the annual costs associated with operation and maintenance for 20 years. **Table 5-21** provides the result of the present worth analysis.



Table 5-21: Project 5 Present Worth Analysis

Capital Costs			
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Concrete Work	\$0	\$487,956	\$510,168
Structural	\$0	\$78,600	\$108,600
Site Civil	\$0	\$369,946	\$371,896
Site Electrical	\$0	\$140,475	\$148,599
Process Equipment	\$675,000	\$994,560	\$1,354,560
Subtotal	\$ 675,000	\$2,071,537	\$2,493,560
Mobilization (15%)	\$101,250	\$310,730	\$374,073
Engineering, Design, and Permitting (15%)	\$116,438	\$357,340	\$430,184
Contingency (15%)	\$133,903	\$410,941	\$494,712
Total Capital Costs	\$1,100,000	\$3,200,00	\$3,800,000
Annual Costs			
Annual Operating Costs	\$103,404	\$132,620	\$126,455
Present Worth	\$2,720,000	\$5,270,000	\$5,780,000

5.5.3 Cost Comparison of the Alternatives

A summary of the estimated costs and associated present worth are displayed in **Table 5-22**.

Table 5-22: Project 5 Cost Comparison

Alternative	Construction Cost	Average Annual O&M Cost	20 Year Present Worth
Alternative 1 – Continue to Use One Aerobic Digester	\$1,100,000	\$103,404	\$2,720,000
Alternative 2 – Build Second Aerobic Digester	\$3,200,000	\$132,620	\$5,270,000
Alternative 3 – Include Solids Dewatering Equipment	\$3,800,000	\$126,455	\$5,780,000

5.5.4 Summary of Alternatives

Alternatives for improving Wauchula’s biosolids handling facility are compared in **Table 5-23** based on selected criteria.



Table 5-23: Project 5 Alternative Selection Matrix

Criteria	Alternatives		
	Alternative 1 Continue to Use One Aerobic Digester	Alternative 2 Build a Second Aerobic Digester	Alternative 3 Build a Second Digester with Thickener
Environmental	1	3	3
Operation & Maintenance	1	3	2
Consistent with Objective	1	3	3
Financial	3	2	1
Total	6	11	9

1 = Poor, 2 = Acceptable, 3 = Best

In terms of environmental impact, Alternatives 2 and 3 scored higher than Alternative 1 due to additional reduction in volatile solids. With the addition of a second digester, the treatment of biosolids can be improved thus reducing the volume of sludge disposed at the land application site. While Alternatives 2 and 3 cost more than 1, they are consistent with the City’s objective to maintain adequate wastewater service. Alternative 1 cost the least out of the three alternatives but will not provide redundancy to prevent system downtime if the digester would fail. Alternative 2 is the recommended option for Project 5.

5.6 Project No. 6 – WWTF Oxidation Ditch Aeration Equipment

Wauchula’s wastewater treatment facility operates a mechanically aerated oxidation ditch as the activated sludge process. The mechanical aeration equipment was installed in 1991 when the facility replaced its trickling filter with an oxidation ditch. Thus, the equipment is 30 years old and reaching the end of its design life.

5.6.1 Alternatives

Three alternatives are proposed for the replacement of the oxidation ditch aeration equipment. This includes a do nothing alternative.

5.6.1.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

For this alternative, no action will be taken to replace the aeration equipment.

5.6.1.2 Alternative 2 – Replace Mechanical Aerators

Alternative 2 for this project will update the equipment by replacing the mechanical aerators with new impellers. In addition, the mechanical aerators will be equipped with variable frequency drives and a new control system will be provided.



5.6.1.3 Alternative 3 – Install Blowers and Air Diffuser System

Instead of mechanical aerators, Alternative 3 will replacing the existing equipment with blowers and an air diffuser system. Three blowers will be provided, one for each oxidation ditch and one standby, along with a course bubble diffuser grid.

5.6.2 Present Worth Analysis

A summary of the estimated costs and associated present worth are displayed in **Table 5-24**.

Table 5-24: Project 6 Present Worth Analysis

Capital Costs			
	Alternative 1	Alternative 2	Alternative 3
Concrete Work	\$0	\$0	\$16,200
Structural	\$0	\$0	\$62,940
Site Civil	\$0	\$0	\$88,050
Site Electrical	\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000
Process Equipment	\$0	\$720,000	\$950,440
Subtotal	\$0	\$1,220,000	\$1,617,630
Mobilization (15%)	\$0	\$183,000	\$242,645
Engineering, Design, and Permitting (15%)	\$0	\$210,450	\$279,041
Contingency (15%)	\$0	\$242,018	\$320,897
Total Capital Costs	\$0	\$1,900,000	\$2,500,000
Annual Costs			
Annual Operating Costs	\$76,047	\$85,475	\$154,220
Present Worth	\$1,190,000	\$3,240,000	\$4,910,000

5.6.3 Cost Comparison of Alternatives

A summary of the estimated costs and associated present worth are displayed in **Table 5-25**.

Table 5-25: Project 6 Cost Comparison

Alternative	Construction Cost	Average Annual O&M Cost	20 Year Present Worth
Alternative 1 – No Action	\$0	\$76,047	\$1,190,000
Alternative 2 – Replace Mechanical Aerators	\$1,900,000	\$85,475	\$3,240,000
Alternative 3 – Install Blowers and Air Diffuser System	\$2,500,000	\$154,220	\$4,910,000



5.6.4 Summary of Alternatives

Alternatives for improving Wauchula's biosolids handling facility are compared in **Table 5-26** based on selected criteria.

Table 5-26: Project 6 Alternative Selection Matrix

Criteria	Alternatives		
	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 Replace Mechanical Aerators	Alternative 3 Install Blowers and Air Diffuser System
Operation & Maintenance	1	3	2
Consistent with Objective	1	3	3
Financial	3	2	1
Total	5	8	6

1 = Poor, 2 = Acceptable, 3 = Best

Alternative 2 is the recommended option for this project since it ranked the highest in O&M and consistency with objective. This option is simply a replacement of the existing equipment with the same aeration technology. As a result, it will not have any more operation and maintenance requirements compared to the existing system. While alternative 3 also remains consistent with the City's objective, it will require more operation and maintenance and has the highest present worth due to construction costs. In addition, there will be the added difficulty of converting an oxidation ditch designed for mechanical aerators to an aeration basin with diffusers. Alternative 1 has the lowest present worth but is ranked the lowest for the remaining criteria due to the possibility of equipment failure.



6.0 THE SELECTED PLANS

6.1 Introduction

The City of Wauchula has established that the proposed improvements to the wastewater system in this Wastewater Facilities Plan are necessary to provide reliable utility services to its customers.

6.2 Selected Improvements

6.2.1 Project No. 1 – Replace Gravity Line Near Shady Nook Circle

For this project, the 8-inch gravity sewer near Shady Nook Circle will be replaced with new 8-inch PVC piping with an 8-inch ductile iron pipe aerial crossing. The below grade piping will be constructed using trenching methods.

6.2.2 Project No. 2 – Abandon Gravity Main West of Elementary School and Build New Lift Station with Force Main

The 8-inch gravity sewer west of Wauchula Elementary School will be abandoned and a new 8-foot diameter lift station will be installed at the north end of the abandoned line for this project. A new 8-inch force main will be constructed from the lift station to transfer the wastewater east and end at a manhole. The new force main will divert wastewater away from the abandoned gravity line.

6.2.3 Project No. 3 – Abandon Gravity Main South of Elementary School and Build New Lift Station with Force Main

The selected option for this project will involve abandoning the 8-inch gravity sewer south of Wauchula Elementary School and a new 5-foot diameter lift station will be installed at the north end of the abandoned line. A new 4-inch force main will be built along Oak Forest Drive from the lift station to transfer the wastewater east and end at a manhole. The new force main will divert wastewater away from the abandoned gravity line

6.2.4 Project No. 4 – Replace Ball Field Lift Station Force Main

For this project, the option selected will abandon and grout the existing force main along Carlton Street and replace it with a new line made of 8-inch PVC or HDPE. Construction methods such as trenching and horizontal directional drilling will be utilized.



6.2.5 Project No. 5 - Build a Second Aerobic Digester at WWTF

At Wauchula's wastewater treatment facility, a second aerobic digester with an air diffuser system will be constructed for this project. A set of transfer pumps will be provided to transfer sludge in between the two digesters and to tanker truck fill area. The existing blowers will be replaced with three new ones to provide aeration to the solids handling facility.

6.2.6 Project No. 6 – Replace Oxidation Ditch Mechanical Aerators at WWTF

The selected option for this project will replace the existing aeration equipment with new impellers for each oxidation ditch. Wauchula's oxidation ditch system was installed 30 years ago and has not received any updates since.

6.3 Site Conditions

The projects are located within the service area (**Figure 2-2**). The projects involving Wauchula's sanitary sewer will be constructed within existing rights-of-way and easements. Improvements to the solids handling facility will occur on the WWTF property. Any environmental impacts will be temporary and restricted to the construction period. All regulatory requirements and best management practices will be specified to minimize these impacts.



7.0 IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE

7.1 Public Hearing

A Public Hearing was held to present this Facilities Plan to the public for review and comment prior to adoption of the Plan by the City of Wauchula City Commission. The selected alternatives were discussed, and the environmental and cost impacts were presented. This allowed for the public to participate in the evaluation of the alternatives as well as any potential financial impacts to affected parties. **Appendix D** contains a copy of the Notice of Public Hearing and a copy of the Resolution adopted by the City Commission.

7.2 Regulatory Agency Review

7.2.1 Florida Department of Environmental Protection

FDEP is the lead agency dealing with issues of environmental quality with regulatory authority encompassing large and small quantity hazardous waste generators, air pollution emissions, solid waste disposal, potable water usage, dredge and fill permitting, and development in environmentally sensitive areas. FDEP is the State agency with regulatory authority over the use of submerged lands and waters. FDEP is also charged with protecting and conserving Florida's natural resources and managing State owned land and aquatic preserves. The City of Wauchula service area is within the Southwest District of FDEP, headquartered in Temple Terrace, Florida.

7.2.2 Florida Department of Health

The Florida Department of Health performs water tests for surface water quality and has the authority to issue health notices, advisories, and boil water orders when the potential for contamination exists in public water supply systems. It also issues health warnings and notices for surface water bodies and food sources that may place the public at a health risk.

7.2.3 Southwest Florida Water Management District

The Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD) is one of five water management districts in Florida. It was established in 1961 as a flood protection agency. SWFWMD is responsible for managing groundwater and surface water supplies in part or all of 16 counties in southwest Florida. The District covers approximately 10,000 square miles. SWFWMD provides a variety of regulatory programs including programs regulating the consumptive use of water, construction of wells, licensing water well contractors, surface water management facilities, stormwater management systems, and artificial recharge of ground water.



7.2.4 United States Environmental Protection Agency

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviews the actions of other governmental agencies and retains the authority to veto permits under the provisions of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. It also manages the collection of water supply quality information under the Information Collection Rule. Many EPA responsibilities have been delegated to State agencies for implementation.

7.2.5 Clean Air Act

The Clean Air Act was amended in 1990. The Clean Air Act Amendments, Title I, address regional air quality for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. If a particular area does not meet national ambient air quality standards, it is established as a non-attainment area.

7.2.6 Federal Water Pollution Control Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, commonly known as the Clean Water Act, was passed by Congress in 1972 to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters by preventing point and nonpoint pollution sources, providing assistance to publicly owned treatment works for the improvement of wastewater treatment, and maintaining the integrity of wetlands.

7.2.7 United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineer mission is to provide vital public engineering services in peace and war to strengthen our Nation's security, energize the economy, and reduce risks from disasters. The Jacksonville District of the Corps was established in 1884 and encompasses Florida, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The Corps also has a Civil Works environmental mission that ensures all Corps projects, facilities, and associated lands meet environmental standards. The program has four functions: compliance, restoration, prevention, and conservation.

7.2.8 Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)

The FDOT mission is to provide a safe transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and goods, enhances economic prosperity, and preserves the quality of our environment and communities. District One includes twelve counties: Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Highlands, Lee, Manatee, Okeechobee, Polk, and Sarasota. The District serves 2.7 million residents and encompasses approximately 12,000 square miles. The Southwest Florida District is headquartered at 801 N. Broadway Avenue in Bartow, Florida.



7.3 Implementation of Responsibility

The City of Wauchula has the sole responsibility and authority to implement the recommended improvements.

7.4 Implementation of Schedule

Under the SRF program, entities who wish to receive funding must receive project and funding approval before construction may take place. This Wastewater Facilities Plan, Capital Financing Plan, and biddable plans and specifications with all necessary permits to construct the selected plans must be approved by the FDEP for the entity to receive SRF funding for the proposed project.

Adoption of these Plans by the City of Wauchula City Commission is a necessary step to establish eligibility for the SRF program; however, adoption of the Plans in no way commits the City of Wauchula to construct the projects, nor does it commit the City to using SRF funding or FDEP to offer SRF funding.

The proposed schedule for this project is shown below in **Table 7-1**.

Table 7-1: Proposed Project Schedule

Activity	Target Completion Date
Permitting & Design	June 2022
Bid Project	October 2022
Begin Construction	January 2023
Substantial Completion	October 2024
Final Completion	January 2025

7.5 Compliance

The wastewater collected and treated will follow the FDEP clean water standards. The wastewater treatment facility will meet requirements mandated by F.A.C. Chapter 62-604. Improvements to Wauchula’s biosolids handling facility will meet requirements of F.A.C. Chapter 62-640. The environmental aspects of the proposed facilities are satisfactory. This plan is not inconsistent with the *City of Wauchula, Florida Comprehensive Plan 2030* as adopted by the Wauchula City Commission.



8.0 FINANCIAL PLANNING

8.1 General

The City of Wauchula is seeking to finance wastewater system improvements from the SRF Loan program. The SRF program provides low interest loans and grants to eligible entities for the planning, design, and construction of wastewater systems.

Adoption of these Plans by the City of Wauchula City Commission is a necessary step to establish eligibility for the SRF program; however, adoption of the Plans in no way commits the City to construct the projects, nor does it commit the City to use SRF funding or FDEP to offer SRF funding.

FDEP administers the Florida SRF program. Eligible entities are required to submit detailed project information to FDEP as part of the application process, consistent with the following SRF objectives:

- To establish the financial capability of local governments to provide complete wastewater systems; and,
- To ensure that local government capital financing plans will not jeopardize the viability of the SRF program; and,
- To ensure consistency between the capital financing plans, user system charges, and facilities plans; and,
- To ensure the timeliness and consistency of reviews of capital financing plans and public hearing documentation; and,
- To establish that adequate disclosure to the public of the project financing and public review and comment has been provided for; and,
- To identify unusual or potentially controversial financing mechanisms that may be of concern in negotiating loan agreements.

8.2 Projected Costs

The City of Wauchula is seeking funding eligibility for the construction of the wastewater system improvements projects included in this plan. **Table 8-1** summarizes the preliminary estimate of probable construction cost, loan service fees, and capitalized interest totaling approximately \$8.47 million.



Table 8-1: Projected Costs

Item	Total
Estimated Construction	\$6,923,494
Contingency	\$692,349
Technical Services During Construction	\$692,349
Capitalized Interest	\$0
Loan Service Fee	\$166,164
Total	\$8,474,357

8.3 Financing Capital Improvements

The City of Wauchula is responsible for financing its wastewater system improvements and plans to use SRF loan funding to minimize the financial impact of the project on the ratepayers. The pledged revenues supporting this debt issue will be the gross revenues derived yearly from the operation of the City of Wauchula Utilities System after payment of the operation and maintenance expenses and the satisfaction of all yearly senior debt payment obligations.

The City of Wauchula is seeking eligibility for low-interest SRF Construction Loan funding from FDEP in the amount of approximately \$8.47 million based upon preliminary planning estimates.

SRF funding will be instrumental in allowing the City of Wauchula to proceed with the project. This action supports the City's intent to secure maximum eligibility for all anticipated wastewater system improvements utilizing the lowest cost funding available. It is not anticipated that rate increases will be required to finance this project.

The preliminary estimate of probable construction cost of the projects is approximately \$6.9 million. Adding other elements associated with the SRF program, the anticipated loan value is approximately \$8.47 million, including capitalized interest.

As the SRF interest rate may fluctuate by calendar quarters, a rate of 0% has been used to calculate the estimated annual payments at \$487,276 (including coverage of 115%). The actual interest rate is set based on the quarter in which the loan agreement is signed.

The planning process for these projects has established that the gross revenues currently generated by the combined Utilities System are sufficient support the estimated annual SRF loan debt payments. The City is seeking consideration of principal forgiveness in accordance with the SRF Program rule. It is not possible at this time to ascertain the total amount of principal forgiveness although it is reasonable to expect that the City will qualify for a significant amount based upon current eligibility factors. The most conservative approach has been used by not including the reduction effect of principal forgiveness in the financial information.



8.4 Operation and Maintenance Costs

The annual Operation and Maintenance costs are estimated at \$83,420 per year. This cost includes all anticipated operations and personnel costs related to the project.

8.5 User System Charges and Costs

A copy of the current rate structure is located in Appendix A.

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Appendix A

Rate Schedule

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[Home](#) > [Departments](#) > [Utilities Customer Service](#) > Utility Fee Schedule

Utility Fee Schedule

GENERAL FEES

Processing Fee: \$25.00

Cleaning Deposit: \$100.00 for 30 days

Fire Hydrant Meter Deposit: \$700

Meter Test: One per year free, \$30.00 afterwards. If meter proves faulty, fee will be refunded.

WATER & SEWER CHARGES

Water Rates:

City 3/4" line

Gallons	Rate
0 - 3,000 (Base Rate)	\$13.29
3,001 - 6,000	\$5.82
6,001 - 9,000	\$11.34
9,001 - 15,000	\$25.65

Rural 3/4" line

Gallons	Rate
0 - 3,000 (Base rate)	\$16.62
3,001 - 6,000	\$7.26
6,001 - 9,000	\$13.79
9,001 - 15,000	\$32.01

Sewer Rates:

City 3/4" line

Gallons	Rate
0 - 6,000 (Base Rate)	\$51.94

Rural 3/4" line

Gallons	Rate
0 - 6,000 (Base Rate)	\$64.95

Water Tap Fees:

Line Size	Fee
3/4"	\$550
1"	\$750
1 1/2"	\$850
2"	\$1000
3"	\$1500

Lawn Meter Tap Fee: \$700

Sewer Tap Fees:

Line Size	Fee
4" (Residential)	\$500
6" (Commercial)	\$700

ELECTRIC CHARGES

Temporary Electric Service*: \$250

Permanent Electric Service*: \$150

*These fees are non-refundable. Both temporary and permanent service must be inspected prior to final connection.

Residential Customer Service Charge: \$15.00

Residential Energy Charges:

Kilowatt hours	Rate
All kWh below 1,000 kilowatt/hours	\$0.09300
All kWh above and including 1,000 kilowatt/hours	\$0.10300

Commercial Customer Service Charge: \$26.60 (usage)

Commercial Energy Charge: \$0.09300/kWh

Security Light & Pole Installation Fee: \$250

Security Light Installation Fee: \$75

Security Light monthly charges:

Wattage	Monthly charge
100W	\$13.50
250W	\$18.00
350W	\$23.00
1000W	\$40.00

GARBAGE CHARGES

Service Type	Monthly Collection Fee	Monthly Disposal Fee
Residential	\$32.46	\$11.74
Commercial	\$32.46	\$15.54 - \$233.00 (per sq ft)

Additional Can Fee: \$22.11

Beginning October 1, 2021, the monthly collection fee for dumpster-type containers shall be as follows:

- Any size container collected 1 time each week \$44.57
- Any size container collected 2 times each week \$89.11
- Any size container collected 3 times each week \$133.67

- Any size container collected 4 times each week \$178.23
- Any size container collected 5 times each week \$222.79
- Any size container collected 6 times each week \$267.36

Beginning October 1, 2021, the monthly solid waste disposal fee for dumpster-type containers shall be as follows

- 2 yard container collected 1 time each week \$10.88
- 2 yard container collected 2 times each week \$21.77
- 2 yard container collected 3 times each week \$32.63
- 2 yard container collected 4 times each week \$43.51
- 2 yard container collected 5 times each week \$54.41
- 2 yard container collected 6 times each week \$65.28
- 4 yard container collected 1 time each week \$21.77
- 4 yard container collected 2 times each week \$43.51
- 4 yard container collected 3 times each week \$65.28
- 4 yard container collected 4 times each week \$87.02
- 4 yard container collected 5 times each week \$108.78
- 4 yard container collected 6 times each week \$130.54
- 6 yard container collected 1 time each week \$32.63
- 6 yard container collected 2 times each week \$65.28
- 6 yard container collected 3 times each week \$97.89

- 6 yard container collected 4 times each week \$130.54
- 6 yard container collected 5 times each week \$163.17
- 6 yard container collected 6 times each week \$195.83
- 8 yard container collected 1 time each week \$43.51
- 8 yard container collected 2 times each week \$87.02
- 8 yard container collected 3 times each week \$130.54
- 8 yard container collected 4 times each week \$174.07
- 8 yard container collected 5 times each week \$217.58
- 8 yard container collected 6 times each week \$261.08

Source URL: <https://www.cityofwauchula.com/utilities-customer-service/pages/utility-fee-schedule>

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Appendix B

Utility Ordinance

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Chapter 22 - UTILITIES

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— *Garage sale signs prohibited on utility poles, § 9-15; streets and sidewalks, Ch. 16; public service tax, § 18-14 et seq.; trees damaging City facilities, § 21-1; removal of hazards near power lines, § 21-2.*

ARTICLE I. - IN GENERAL

Sec. 22-1. - Municipal prerogative to serve; resale or delivery of electricity, gas or water by customers prohibited.

- (a) The City has determined to exercise its municipal prerogative to be the exclusive provider of electric and gas service within its service area. No entity or person may sell, wheel or provide electric or gas utility services to any customer within the corporate limits of the City, as those corporate limits may be extended from time to time, without first obtaining a franchise from the City.
- (b) Existing electric or gas utility facilities and infrastructure situated within the corporate limits of the City, may not be extended or modified without the approval of the City and not until such time as the owner or operator of any such electric or gas utility facilities and infrastructure enters into a franchise agreement with the City.
- (c) Occupation of the City's streets and rights-of-way by providers of electric or gas utility services may be subject to the payment of rent in addition to any payments required pursuant to a franchise agreement. The rental fee for occupying the City's streets and rights-of-way will be determined by the City Commission on a case-by-case basis.
- (d) There shall be no resale of, transmission, distribution, or delivery of electrical energy or water to another person by any customer of the City.

(Code 1982, § 22-1; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 2, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-04, § 2, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-1 from "Resale or delivery of electricity or water by customers prohibited" to "Municipal prerogative to serve; resale or delivery of electricity, gas or water by customers prohibited."

Sec. 22-2. - Accounts required; auditing.

The City Clerk shall maintain a proper system of accounts, showing the amount of revenue received from the utility system and the application of that revenue, and such account shall be audited properly at

least once a year. The keeping of such records and the audit thereof shall be further governed by the provisions of any ordinance authorizing the issuance of bonds payable from the revenues of the utility system.

(Code 1982, § 22-74)

Sec. 22-3. - Franchise required for utility providers; occupation of street or right-of-way by utility providers.

- (a) No entity or person may sell or provide any utility services to any customer, utilize public rights-of-way, or traverse facilities within or through the corporate limits of the City, as those corporate limits may be extended from time to time, without first obtaining a franchise from the City. Such franchise will permit the person or entity to utilize City-owned rights-of way and sell or provide said specified utility services within designated geographical areas of the City's corporate limits and to designated service locations. If granted, the franchise agreement shall contain, at a minimum and at the discretion of the City, the term of the agreement, the franchise fee or other valuable consideration that is to be paid to the City, the specific utility services to be provided within the City limits, the geographical areas and service locations to be served, appropriate terms and conditions of service including provisions and conditions for the utilization of the City's streets and rights-of-way, and appropriate health and safety regulations. However, the terms of the franchise agreement shall not be construed to limit the City's ability to require permits for the construction or maintenance of said utility facilities. Any fees required by the City for such permits will be in addition to the franchise fee.
- (b) Existing utility facilities and infrastructure situated within the corporate limits of the City may not be extended or modified without the approval of the City and not until such time as the owner or operator of any such utility facilities or infrastructure enters into a franchise agreement with the City.
- (c) Occupation of the City's streets and rights-of-way by providers of utility services may be subject to the payment of rent in addition to any payments required pursuant to a franchise agreement. The rental fee for occupying the City's streets and rights-of-way will be determined by the City Commission on a case-by-case basis.
- (d) The City may grant to any franchisee which the City finds capable of meeting the requirements of this article a non-exclusive right to construct, operate and maintain a utility system within the rights-of-way in the City. Any such franchise shall be provided by the City by means of a specific franchise ordinance which shall be negotiated at arms length with the intended franchisee, and which shall at minimum, incorporate the terms and conditions contained herein and shall also contain additional terms and conditions consistent with the City's authority under Florida law which the City and franchisee may negotiate (the "franchise").

Applicants for a franchise shall submit to the City written application on forms to be provided by the City. All such franchise applications when filed shall be available for public inspection at places designated by the City. No person, firm, or entity may conduct business in the City's right-of-way unless it complies with the terms of this article unless said person, firm, or corporation was in place and operating prior to the grant of any franchise to that person, firm or corporation by the City. Grant of a franchise under this article shall create a vested right in the franchisee for the term of the franchise, subject to State law and this Code.

- (e) Nothing in this Code or in any franchise shall be construed to prevent the City from constructing any public facility, grading, paving, repairing and/or altering any rights-of-way or easements. Whenever the City deems it necessary that franchisee's utility system and any rights-of-way or easements must be relocated, franchisee shall relocate, support and protect that portion of the utility system at franchisee's sole cost. In such event, the City shall order the relocation in writing and provide franchisee with adequate time to complete the relocation. The City agrees to cooperate with franchisee in an effort to minimize interruption of utility service and any relocation cost. The City hereby expressly reserves the following additional rights to: (1) exercise its governmental powers, now or hereafter, to the full extent that such powers may be vested in or granted to the City, and (2) adopt, in addition to the provisions contained herein, in the franchise and in any existing ordinances, such additional reasonable regulations as it shall find necessary and appropriate in the exercise of its police powers. Nothing herein shall be construed as a waiver of the franchisee's legal rights to timely contest the exercise or the validity of the exercise of the City's police powers, and (3) renegotiate in good faith any franchise granted pursuant to this article should any material provision of this article or the electric distribution service franchise be declared unenforceable, illegal or invalid, and, (4) include the right at any time during the life of a franchise granted herein to acquire by condemnation for any public purpose all or part of, placed under this grant within the City's property, streets or rights-of-way, at a fair and just value, which shall not include any amount for the grant itself, or of any of the rights and privileges hereby granted, and this grant and franchise shall thereupon terminate as to the portion so acquired by the City, and (5) reserve the right to grant, at any time, as many franchises as it deems appropriate; provided, however, that no such additional grant shall operate to materially modify, revoke or terminate any rights previously granted to any franchisee.
- (f) Any franchise shall have a fixed term not to exceed 30 years, commencing on the effective date thereof and ending on the agreed anniversary date thereafter ("franchise term"), unless terminated sooner in accordance with the provisions of this article or the terms contained therein, and shall contain a purchase option exercisable by the City at and after the end of the term of the franchise.

- (g) A franchisee shall be responsible for the costs associated with the design, construction and operation of the utility system and any modifications thereto. The City shall provide franchisee access to its rights-of-way within the City necessary to allow the timely construction, operation and maintenance of the utility system as permitted in the applicable franchise.
- (h) In determining whether to grant or deny a franchise, the City may grant or deny said franchise as a quasi-legislative determination so long as the decision is not arbitrary and capricious.

(Code 1982, § 16-2; Ord. No. 766, §§ 1—3, 1-10-94; Ord. No. 822, §§ 1—3, 11-11-96; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 3, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Exhibit "A" is not included herein but is available for inspection in County offices.

Cross reference— Streets and sidewalks, Ch. 16.

Sec. 22-4. - Damaging or tampering with facilities or equipment; tampering with meters.

- (a) It shall be unlawful to intentionally injure or knowingly to suffer to be injured any meter, gauge, valve, wire, pipe or fitting connected with or forming a part of the distribution systems for electricity and water and sewer collection systems of the City.
- (b) It shall be unlawful to intentionally tamper or meddle with any meter, gauge, wire, pipe or fitting connected with or forming a part of the distribution systems for electricity and water and sewer collection systems of the City, in such manner as to cause loss or damage to the City.
- (c) It shall be unlawful to intentionally prevent any meter or gauge installed for registering electricity or water from registering the quantity which otherwise would pass through the same; or to alter the index or break the seal of any such meter or gauge; or in any way to hinder or interfere with the proper action or just registration of any such meter or gauge; or fraudulently to use, waste or suffer the waste of electricity or water passing through, or which would have passed through, any such meter or gauge.
- (d) The existence of any unauthorized tap, connection to, use of, bypass, broken seal or interference with any meter, gauge, valve, wire, pipe or fitting connected with or forming a part of the distribution systems for electricity, water and sewer of the City shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate this section by the person or persons receiving the direct benefit of such tap, connection to, use of, bypass, broken seal or interference.
- (e) The existence of any unauthorized tap, connection to, use of, bypass, broken seal or interference with any meter, gauge, valve, wire, pipe, or fitting connected with or forming a part of the distribution systems for electricity, water and sewer of the City shall be sufficient cause to disconnect the service without notice.

(f) Before a utility service which has been disconnected for violation of this section may be resumed, the violator must pay a reconnection fee of \$300.00, all charges for all utilities services since the reading date on the bill issued immediately prior to the discovery of the violation of this section using an average of the most recent three months' billing, and any other outstanding indebtedness owed to the City.

(g) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished as provided in F.S. § 775.082, or F.S. § 775.083.

(Ord. No. 789, §§ 1—5, 1-9-95; Ord. No. 2005-02, §§ 1—3, 3-14-05)

Sec. 22-5. - Applications for service; service classifications.

To obtain utility service, a potential customer must apply in writing to the City using forms approved by the City disclosing such information required by the City and paying a nonrefundable application fee of \$25.00 for each such application. For the purposes of this chapter, the utility services of the City are divided into the following classifications; however, each of the following classifications may be broken down by one or more rate schedules applying to groupings within each service classification:

(a) Residential. Service to a customer in a single dwelling house, or single apartment or other similar unit having housekeeping facilities, occupied by one family or household as a residence. The premises of such single dwelling may include an additional apartment unit with separate housekeeping facilities as well as a garage and other separate structures, where they are occupied or used solely by the members or servants of such family or household.

(b) Commercial. Service required for commercial or industrial power, lighting and any other non-residential purpose.

(Code 1982, §§ 22-2, 22-112; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 4, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-14, § 4, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-5 from "Service classifications" to "Applications for service; service classifications."

Sec. 22-6. - Water and wastewater Chapter 180 reserve area.

(a) There is hereby created under authority of F.S. § 180.02 an area defined as the "City of Wauchula Water and Wastewater Chapter 180 Reserve Area" for the purpose of delivering to that area water and wastewater services and exercising within that area the powers provided for by law.

(b) Wherever reference is made herein to the City reserve area, such reference shall be constructed to mean the City water and wastewater Chapter 180 reserve area.

- (c) The City reserve area shall include the property in Hardee County depicted in exhibit "A" and described in exhibit "B", both of which are attached hereto and by this reference made a part hereof.
- (d) The City reserve area shall not extend for more than five miles from the corporate limits of the City, as amended from time to time.
- (e) The City reserve area, as created hereby, does not now include an area within the corporate limits of any other incorporated municipality, nor shall such an area be included within the City reserve area in the future.
- (f) The City reserve area does not include any areas currently being provided water and/or wastewater utility services by any other incorporated municipality, Hardee County or any private entity.
- (g) Water and sewer availability:
 - (1) All persons or corporations living or doing business within the City of Wauchula Reserve Area are required to connect, when available, to the City's water and wastewater utility systems in order to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of the persons and corporations living or doing business within the City of Wauchula Reserve Area.
 - (2) A water main or sanitary sewer is considered adjacent or available to a property when it is located anywhere in a public right-of-way or easement adjoining the property.
 - (3) If a water main is adjacent or available to a property, and a building or structure located on that property is connected to an individual well, then that building or structure will be required to be connected to the City of Wauchula's water system when the well system fails, becomes contaminated or experiences a dry well condition or a permit is requested for a replacement well. If a sanitary sewer is adjacent or available to a property, and a building or structure located on the property is connected to septic tank system, then that building or structure will be required to be connected to the City of Wauchula's wastewater system.

(Ord. No. 2005-21, §§ 1—7, 4-10-06)

Secs. 22-7—22-11. - Reserved.

ARTICLE II. - RATES AND CHARGES AND BILLING PROCEDURE

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 22-12. - Conformity to economic stabilization program.

This article shall conform to all sections of the Phase IV Economic Stabilization Program.

(Code 1982, § 22-12)

Sec. 22-13. - Reserved.

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2019-15, § 4, adopted Oct. 14, 2019, repealed § 22-13, which pertained to supervision of meter reading and billing, and derived from the Code of 1982, § 22-13.

Sec. 22-14. - Collection of State sales tax.

There shall be collected on utility accounts a sales and usage tax, as required by the Florida Department of Revenue, in accordance with F.S. Ch. 212 as amended July 1, 1972, or any amendments which may be added to F.S. Ch. 212.

(Code 1982, § 22-14; Ord. No. 719, § 1, 5-13-91)

Sec. 22-15. - Collection of City public service tax and surcharge.

There shall be collected as required by Chapter 18, Article III, of this Code, a City utility tax on all charges for electrical energy and water used inside the City limits. There shall also be collected a surcharge on all charges for electrical energy used outside the City limits, which shall be ten percent on all charges for electrical energy.

(Code 1982, § 22-15; Ord. No. 719, § 3, 5-13-91; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 5, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-16. - Deposits.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided herein, prior to providing water, electric, sewer or solid waste disposal service, the City will require, and, at any time after commencement of service, the City may require, that the customer make a cash deposit to the City for the purpose of assuring the City for the payment of utility service(s). The City shall provide receipt for such deposit and any refund of deposit shall be to the person named in the receipt, or as the same may be lawfully assigned. The City will not pay interest on any deposit.
- (b) The deposit for utility services described in Subsection (a) above to be collected from a customer shall be calculated by doubling the average of the last 12 months of service for the customer or the account. If a new account is established, the City may estimate the 12-month average. An existing utility account shall become subject to the deposit requirement when the account is delinquent in payment for two billing cycles within the preceding 12 billing cycles for the account. If a deposit is currently held for such an account which is lower than the deposit

required for new accounts, then the incremental increase in deposit shall be collected. The payment of the additional deposit as assessed herein is required for continued service.

- (c) The deposit for residential rental and commercial accounts may be held by the City until final settlement of the customer's account. For any residential account, the deposit shall be held by the City until final settlement of the customer's account or until the customer's credit has been established. Twenty-four months of timely payment is prima facie evidence of satisfactory credit.
- (d) A deposit shall be collected for each separate unit for which a deposit is required pursuant to this section. A deposit for a rental unit shall be refunded when the account is settled, or the deposit may be credited to tenant's final service bill.
- (e) A deposit for an account may be waived in whole or in part for a customer if the customer of record for the new account has good credit.
- (f) A recipient of a Main Street Wauchula, Inc., "one-half utility deposit" grant may choose to pay the balance of its utility deposit in 12 installments as an "add-on" to its monthly utility bill over the next 12 months, including the month of the "one-half utility deposit" grant award.

(Code 1982, § 22-16; Ord. No. 770, § 2, 3-14-94; Ord. No. 785, § 1, 9-12-94; Ord. No. 858, §§ 1, 2, 9-13-99; Ord. No. 2010-06, §§ 1, 2, 9-27-10; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 6, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-17. - Billing; control of billing; establishment of convenience fee.

Charges for City utility services shall be billed to each customer on substantially a monthly basis, and may be consolidated on a single bill. The City Manager is authorized to adopt a billing schedule which will facilitate the orderly billing and collection of such charges. The City Manager has control of meter reading and billing. The City hereby establishes a convenience fee to process monthly utility payments by phone of five percent of the total bill.

(Code 1982, § 22-17; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 7, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-04, § 7, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-17 from "Billing" to "Billing; control of billing; establishment of convenience fee."

Sec. 22-18. - Date when bills delinquent; disconnection of service.

- (a) Bills for utility services shall be considered due and payable when mailed and shall be considered delinquent as specified in the bill and service shall be subject to disconnection after the delinquent date.
- (b) If the account information is maintained by the City, or if the City has actual knowledge of a user other than the customer of record, the City shall provide a pre-termination notice by mail

or hand delivery notifying the actual user, if known to the City, that utility service shall be discontinued.

- (c) A customer of record shall notify the City at least three working days prior to a requested disconnection of any utility service.

(Code 1982, § 22-18; Ord. No. 775, § 1, 3-14-94; Ord. No. 808, § 1, 2-12-96; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 8, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-19. - Delinquency penalty.

There shall be no penalty charged on delinquent accounts.

(Code 1982, § 22-19)

Sec. 22-20. - Procedure when bill becomes delinquent; lien.

- (a) When a bill for any utility services becomes delinquent, no notice will be mailed. If a collector calls on an account, the account may be settled by paying the amount of the bill plus a collection fee of \$30.00. If the collector is not paid, a service representative/collector shall deliver a cutoff notice to the address of the delinquent account and a disconnection fee of \$45.00 will be assessed. Once the cutoff notice is delivered, the service shall be disconnected without further notice.
- (b) When a statement for any utility service is more than 15 days delinquent, in addition to the collection fee and the disconnection remedies provided above, the City may collect the delinquent amount by either of the following:
- (1) Any utility deposits held by the City in the name of the delinquent account holder or jointly with other account holders or other utility accounts shall be applied to the account balance, and any deficiency thereon shall be subject to collection in the County or Circuit Court. If the City initiates legal action to collect deficiency on utility account(s), the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees.
 - (2) As an alternative to paragraph (1) above, the City may impose a lien for nonpayment of utility charges. The City Clerk shall promptly after the lien is imposed, file a notice of such lien in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hardee County. This notice shall consist of a sworn statement of the Clerk setting out a declaration of such real estate sufficient for the identification thereof, the amount of money due for the use and services of the utility system, and the date when such amount became delinquent. All cost for the filing of such lien against real estate shall be paid by the owner of the real estate before service is restored. Charges shall include court costs, attorney's fees, etc.
- (c) If the account holder for a sewer utility charge who has private water supply fails to pay the

utility statement for the supply of such service, then the City may proceed to collect the same or to impose a lien upon the account holder's real property as provided in Subsection (b) of this section.

- (d) The provisions of Subsections (b)(2) and (c) of this section shall not apply to a landlord's interest in real property if the lessee is in default, and the City's remedies shall be restricted to collecting the delinquent balance as provided in Subsection (b)(1) of this section.

(Code 1982, §§ 22-20, 22-41, 22-56, 22-72, 22-87; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 9, 3-10-14)

State Law reference— Limitation on liens, F.S. § 180.135.

Sec. 22-21. - Disconnect fee; reconnecting service after discontinuance for nonpayment.

The City hereby sets a charge for disconnecting from any City utility system of \$45.00 per disconnection from system. Before any utility service which has been discontinued for nonpayment of a bill may be resumed, the delinquent party must pay all delinquent utility accounts, a collection fee as specified in Section 22-20, a disconnection fee as specified herein, all charges for all utility services used since the reading date shown on the delinquent bill which have been billed, any other outstanding indebtedness owed to the City, and a reconnection fee of \$60.00 if the reconnection is made before 4:00 p.m. or a reconnection fee of \$100.00 if the reconnection is made between 4:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(Code 1982, § 22-21; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 10, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-04, § 10, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-21 from "Reconnecting service after discontinuance for nonpayment" to "Disconnect fee; reconnecting service after discontinuance for nonpayment."

Sec. 22-22. - Small charges and refunds not to be made.

Total charges or refunds for solid waste, water, sewer, and electric services which do not exceed \$1.00 shall not be billed or refunded by mail to the customer. If a customer reconnects to the utilities, any refund due shall be applied as a credit to the customer's account.

(Code 1982, § 22-22)

Sec. 22-23. - Returned checks.

When a check is returned to the City which has been dishonored by a bank, there shall be a fee for collection of the returned check as allowed by statute; and the service of the customer for whose account the check was rendered shall be subject to disconnection in the same manner as outlined in Section 22-20. If a check or bank draft has been dishonored by a bank on the same utility account or from the

same customer, payment by check may no longer be accepted.

(Code 1982, § 22-23; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 11, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-24. - Special contracts for utility services.

The City Commission is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into contracts to furnish electricity, water, sewer, or solid waste at a different rate and subject to special conditions than herein specified provided that such electricity, water, sewer, or solid waste service shall be for a limited and definite period of time, and such contract shall be approved by majority vote of the City Commission.

(Code 1982, § 22-24; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 12, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-04, § 12, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-24 from "Special contracts for cheaper utilities for new businesses" to "Special contracts for utility services."

Sec. 22-25. - Electric service not guaranteed; right of City to turn off utility services.

The City shall not guarantee an uninterrupted supply of utility services and shall have the right to shut off the utility services at any time for the purpose of making repairs or extensions or for other purposes incidental to the utility services supply, and will not be responsible for any damage resulting therefrom. The City shall have the right to turn off utility service at the main for the protection of the City where the consumer has been found to be using utility services illegally and to assess the regular schedule of fees for restoration of service.

(Code 1982, § 22-25; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 13, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-04, § 13, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-25 from "Credit for churches" to "Electric service not guaranteed; right of City to turn off utility services."

Sec. 22-26. - Nonreceipt of bills.

Nonreceipt of a utility bill by a customer shall not release or diminish the obligation of the customer with respect to payment thereof on time.

(Code 1982, § 22-40)

Sec. 22-27. - Charge for turning utilities on or off after hours.

After regular working hours when a customer insists on "turn on" and "turn off" service, other than in an emergency, the customer shall be charged, as set by resolution, as specified in Section 22-21 for such service.

(Code 1982, §§ 22-34, 22-54; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 14, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-28. - Average monthly payment plan.

- (a) A customer may apply to participate in an optional billing plan designed to make monthly bills more uniform throughout the year. Under this plan, a customer will be charged each month for actual consumption, including any adjustments, but the average monthly payment amount due will be computed based on the average of bills for the most recent 12 months on a continuing basis. It is not intended to be used to defer payment of delinquent bills.
- (b) Eligibility requirements.
 - (1) The average monthly payment plan will be available only to residential customers.
 - (2) Customers must have a minimum of 12 months of continuous service with the City utilities to be eligible. This may have been attained at one or more address within the City's service area and applies only to the customer's primary residence. A customer transferring from one address to another may continue to participate.
 - (3) Customers must not have had their service discontinued during the preceding 12 months for non-payment. Applicants must have excellent utility payment history with no penalties, returned checks or bank drafts in the previous 12 months and no previous balance on their account.
 - (4) A customer must participate in the average monthly payment plan for a period of 12 months following date of registration.
 - (5) A customer will be removed from the average monthly payment plan in the event of discontinued service due to non-payment, two collection penalties within any 12-month period, returned check or bank draft. Any amounts due will be subject to immediate collection. Such customers may then become eligible for re-enrollment after re-establishing a satisfactory payment history for a minimum of 12 successive months.
 - (6) A customer who terminates service(s) entirely and reconnects at a future date is also ineligible for re-enrollment in the average monthly payment plan for a minimum of 12 months with good credit.
- (c) Method of billing.
 - (1) The monthly bill will be based on the average of the most recent 12 months of billing. The bill will not be a fixed amount but will be computed on a running average. The current month will be averaged with the prior 11 months, and the oldest month will be dropped from the calculation. The average monthly amount will usually be either higher or lower than the actual bill. This method of billing will result in an accumulated debit or credit on the customer's account.

- (2) No interest will be charged on any account debit balance accrued under average monthly billing, [nor] will interest be paid on any account credit balance accrued under level billing.
 - (3) Finalized accounts (terminating and not involving transfer of service) reflecting a credit balance will have the amount credited against the final bill. If the credit is larger than the final bill, a refund check will be issued to the customer for the difference. If a finalized account reflects a debit balance, this amount as well as any other charges owed by the customer will be due and payable immediately to the City.
 - (4) Under no circumstances will any accumulated credit be used to reduce a customer's bill unless participation is discontinued.
 - (5) The City will continue to read the meter(s) each month and will provide full information on the billing. Monthly bills will show the actual consumption, the regular itemized charges computed on the actual consumption and the total payment due under level billing.
 - (6) Utility rates are not changed for average monthly billing, but it allows a customer to pay approximately the same amount each month rather than more in high usage months and less in low usage months.
- (d) If utility rates are changed at any time, the new rates will be factored into the billing and may cause an adjustment to the average monthly bill payment due.
 - (e) If a customer who is on the average monthly billing plan experiences a rate classification change, such as from residential to commercial or industrial, they will be discontinued in the program as average monthly billing applies only to the primary residential service. No cash refunds will be made for any credit accrued unless the customer discontinues receiving service and the account is finalized.
 - (f) Average monthly billing accounts shall be subject to the same rules, rates, charges, fees, penalties and polices established by the City as regular utility customer accounts.

(Ord. No. 2014-20, § 2, 11-12-15)

Secs. 22-29—22-31. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - ELECTRICITY

Sec. 22-32. - Rates and charges.

No free service shall be furnished or rendered to any person or to the State, or any public agency or instrumentality. The following schedule of rates and charges to be imposed, assessed and collected by the City for electric energy, facilities and service furnished by the City to its customers, including the

initial deposit, and other connection and service charges, is hereby adopted and established:

Electric rates:

Residential electric rates:

Residential:

Minimum:

Customer service charge:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$12.75

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$14.00

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$15.00

Energy:\$/kWh

All kWh below 1,000 kilowatt/hours:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$0.08290

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$0.08740

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$0.09300

All kWh above and including 1,000 kilowatt/hours:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$0.09290

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$0.09740

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$0.10300

General service non-demand electric rates:

Commercial non-demand:

Minimum:

Customer service charge\$26.60

Energy:\$/kWh

All kWh:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$0.08540

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$0.08940

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$0.09300

Applicability: General service non-demand rates shall apply to any commercial customer not eligible for general service demand rates.

General service demand with primary metering:

Minimum:

Customer service charge\$35.00

Demand charge:\$/kW

All kW:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$5.68
per kW

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$5.89
per kW

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$6.10
per kW

Energy:\$/kWh

All kWh:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$0.06200

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$0.06300

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$0.06400

General service demand with secondary metering:

Minimum:

Customer service charge\$35.00

Demand charge:\$/kW

All kW:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$5.75

per kW

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$5.98

per kW

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$6.20

per kW

Energy:\$/kWh

All kWh:

(Effective Oct. 1, 2019)\$0.06300

(Effective Oct. 1, 2020)\$0.06400

(Effective Oct. 1, 2021)\$0.06500

Minimum bill: Customer service charge plus 20 times the demand charge.

Applicability: General service demand rates shall apply to any non-residential customer of the utility with a measured demand in excess of 20 kW in at least three of the prior 12 months and who has an operable demand meter installed. Any customer eligible for general service demand rates but does not have, as determined by the City, an operable demand meter in place, shall be billed under the general service non-demand rate category until such time as an operable demand meter can be installed.

(Code 1982, § 22-32; Ord. No. 2014-14, § 15, 3-10-14; Ord. No. 2016-15, § 2, 9-12-16; Ord. No. 2019-15, § 2, 10-14-19)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-14, § 15, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-32 from "Rates to be established by Council" to "Rates and charges."

Sec. 22-33. - Power cost adjustment.

- (a) A power cost adjustment shall be applied to each and every electric customer within and without the City limits of the City of Wauchula and shall be applied to each kilowatt hour supplied. The power cost adjustment (PCA) will be determined each month by the City. This factor is designed to recover the cost of bulk power supply and related expenses actually incurred by the City to provide electric service to its customers. If the PCA under-recovers the actual costs of bulk power supply and related expenses, the City will increase the PCA to collect the under recovery. If the PCA over-recovers actual costs of bulk power supply and related expenses, the City will decrease the PCA to credit back to customers the over-recovery.

In order to stabilize fluctuations in the PCA, the City Manager may determine to phase in such increases or decreases over time. In no case, however, will cumulative under or over collections be allowed to exceed ten percent of the fiscal year's annual bulk power supply budget (account number 410 555-54960) without appropriate adjustments to the PCA.

- (b) The City shall maintain a separate fund to be called the "rate stabilization fund" in an interest bearing account. All revenues derived from application of COP charges shall be deposited in the rate stabilization fund, and all costs of power to include fuel costs, transmission costs, administrative costs and other costs associated with procurement of electrical power shall be paid from the rate stabilization fund. The City shall periodically establish a desired balance in the rate stabilization fund based upon actual power costs and power price volatility and the COP mechanism shall include components designed to achieve the desired balance in the rate stabilization fund.
- (c) The resulting increase or decrease in rates made in accordance with Subsection 22-33(a) shall be announced at and included in the minutes of the first regular meeting of the City Commission (the "Commission) following implementation of each new COP change.

(Code 1982, § 22-33; Ord. No. 740, § 1, 5-11-92; Ord. No. 782, § 1, 8-8-94; Ord. No. 2013-05, § 1, 5-13-13; Ord. No. 2014-14, § 16, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-34. - Other electric charges.

- (a) *Installation.* There shall be an installation charge for electric services for temporary services of \$250.00 or permanent services of \$150.00.
- (b) *Reconnection.* There shall be reconnection charges for services which have been disconnected for nonpayment of the utilities bill as prescribed in Section 22-21.
- (c) *After-hours connections.* There shall be a charge for all connections made after regular working hours as prescribed in Section 22-21.
- (d) *Security lights.*
 - (1) There shall be a monthly charge for yard lights as set by ordinance for:
 - 100 watt\$ 13.50
 - 250 watt18.00
 - 350 watt23.00
 - 1,000 watt40.00
 - (2) When there is an existing pole, there shall be an installation charge for yard light fixtures of \$75.00.

- (3) When it is necessary to install a pole for a yard light, there shall be an installation charge for pole and yard lights and fixtures of \$250.00.
- (e) *Meter testing fee.* If a customer requests that a meter be tested more than once a year, a meter testing fee of \$30.00 shall be charged if the meter is found not to be defective or inaccurate plus or minus two percent. The \$30.00 will be refunded if the meter is found to be registering higher than industry standard limits of plus or minus two percent.
- (f) *Surcharge.* There shall be imposed an electric utility surcharge on users of the same type or class outside the corporate limits of the City as provided in Section 22-15.
- (g) *Gross receipts tax.* There shall be collected on all charges for electricity Florida gross receipts tax in accordance with Florida Statutes.
- (h) General service nondemand customers whose average kilowatt hour consumption is 100 kwh or less per month for the past 12-month period shall be entitled to be billed on the residential rate so long as the consumption does not increase above an average of 100 kwh per month. Customary home occupation customers shall be billed at the applicable small commercial user rate.

(Code 1982, § 22-34; Ord. No. 740, § 1, 5-11-92; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 17, 3-10-14; Ord. No. 2014-11, § 1, 8-11-14)

Sec. 22-35. - Net metering program and policies.

- (a) The City hereby establishes a written policy designating procedures for the interconnection and net metering of customer-owned renewable generation systems in order to promote the development and use of small, customer-owned renewable generation, particularly solar and wind energy systems; lessen the dependence on fossil fuels for energy production; minimize the volatility of fuel costs; improve the environment; and minimize the costs of energy supply to customers.
- (b) The interconnection of customer-owned renewable generation systems to the City's electric distribution system is on a first-offered, first-accepted basis. Application for interconnection and net metering shall be made for new services and any proposed modifications as described below. Interconnection is subject to diminution and/or rejection in the event the total amount of customer-owned renewable generation systems exceeds ten percent of the City's system energy requirements.
- (c) This schedule is applicable to a customer who:
- (1) Takes retail service from the City under an otherwise applicable rate schedule at their premises.
 - (2) Owns a renewable generating system with a gross power rating that does not exceed 100

kilowatts (100 kW), is located on the customer's premises and is primarily intended to offset part or all of customer's own electric requirements. Customer's renewable generation system shall fall within one of the following ranges:

- Tier 1 = 10 kW or less
- Tier 2 = greater than 10 kW and less than or equal to 100 kW

(3) Is interconnected and operates in parallel with the City's electric distribution system.

(4) Provides the City with an executed Standard Interconnection Agreement for Customer-Owned Renewable Generation.

- (d) Customer-owned renewable generation systems are primarily intended to offset all or part of the customer's electric consumption requirements. As such, the gross power rating of a customer-owned renewable generation system shall be limited in size to 90 percent of the utility distribution service rating. The term "gross power rating" (GPR) means the total manufacturer's AC nameplate generating capacity of an on-site customer-owned renewable generation system that will be interconnected to and operate in parallel with the City's distribution facilities. For inverter-based systems, the GPR shall be calculated by multiplying the total installed direct current (DC) nameplate generating capacity by 0.85 in order to account for losses during the conversion from DC to alternating current (AC). Customers desiring to increase the GPR of their customer-owned renewable generation system must notify the City in writing of the proposed modifications to the system and submit a new application for interconnection specifying the proposed modifications.
- (e) Customers desiring to interconnect a customer-owned renewable generation system to the City's electric distribution system must enter into a written agreement with the City providing the terms and conditions thereof.
- (f) *Metering.* Energy metering under this schedule shall be accomplished by separately registering the flow of electricity both (1) from the City; and (2) excess energy (kWh) generated by customer and delivered to the City's electric system. Such metering equipment shall be installed at the point of delivery at the expense of the City. Meter readings shall be taken monthly on the same cycle as required under the otherwise applicable rate schedule. Any meter or meters installed to measure total renewable electricity generated by the customer for the purposes of receiving renewable energy certificates (or similarly titled credits for renewable energy electricity generated) shall be installed at the expense of the customer, unless determined otherwise during negotiations for the sale of the customer's credits to the City.
- (g) *Charges.* All rates charged for customer-owned renewable generation shall be in accordance with the customer's otherwise applicable rate schedule (i.e., residential, general service

demand, general service, nondemand, etc.). Customers with customer-owned renewable generations systems are responsible for all charges from their otherwise applicable rate schedule including monthly minimum charges, customer charges, meter charges, facilities charges, demand charges and surcharges. Charges for energy (kW-hr) supplied by the City will be based on the net metered consumption of energy in accordance with the following.

Customer shall be billed for its consumption and export of energy as follows:

- (1) Electric energy from the customer-owned renewable generation system shall first be used to serve the customer's own load and offset the customer's demand for the City electricity. Any kWh of electric energy produced by the customer-owned renewable generation system that is not consumed by the customer's own load and is delivered to the City system shall be deemed as "excess customer-owned renewable generation."
- (2) Customer shall be billed for the total amount of electric energy delivered to customer by the City during the billing period in accordance with the otherwise applicable rate schedule.
- (3) Excess customer-owned renewable generation shall be purchased by the City in the form of a credit on the customer's monthly energy consumption bill. Each billing cycle, customer shall be credited for the total amount of excess energy generated by the customer-owned renewable generation that is delivered to the City's electric system during the previous billing cycle. The credit from the City shall be determined in accordance with the wholesale avoided cost paid by the City.
- (4) In the event that a given credit for excess customer-owned renewable generation exceeds the total billed amount for customer's consumption in any corresponding billing period, then the excess credit shall be applied to the customer's subsequent bill. Excess energy credits produced pursuant to the preceding sentence shall accumulate and be used to offset customer's energy consumption bill for a period of not more than twelve (12) months. In the last billing cycle of each calendar year, any unused excess energy credits shall be paid by the City to the customer, at the City's wholesale avoided cost rate.
- (5) In the event that a customer closes an account, any of the customer's unused excess energy credits shall be paid to the address provided by the customer or forwarding address by check within 60 business days.
- (6) Regardless of whether any excess energy is delivered to the City's electric system in a given billing cycle, customer shall be required to pay the greater of: (1) the minimum charge as stated in the otherwise applicable rate schedule; or (2) the applicable customer charge plus the applicable demand charge for the maximum measured demand during the billing period in accordance with provisions of the otherwise applicable rate schedule.
- (7) Customer acknowledges that its provision of electricity to the City hereunder is on a first-

offered first-accepted basis and subject to diminution and/or rejection in the event the total amount of electricity delivered to the City pursuant to this schedule, from all participating city customers, exceeds three percent of the aggregate customer peak demand on the City's electric system.

(h) *Application and inspection fees.* Customer shall pay the following fees for the review and processing of applications for interconnection of customer-owned renewable generation systems:

(1) Tier 1:\$0.00

(2) Tier 2:350.00

(i) *Customer insurance.*

(1) Customers installing and operating an interconnected renewable generation system with a gross power rating of ten kW or less shall not be required to provide proof of liability insurance. However, it is highly recommended that such customers carry an appropriate level of such insurance.

(2) Customers installing and operating an interconnected renewable generation system with a gross power rating of more than ten kW shall provide proof of continuous general liability insurance covering personal injury and property damage with coverage limits no less than \$1,000,000/\$1,000,000. Proof of such insurance naming the City of Wauchula as the certificate holder shall be provided to the City prior to interconnection and on at least an annual basis thereafter.

(Ord. No. 2017-07, § 2, 7-17-2017)

Sec. 22-36. - Measurements and evidence of consumption.

(a) *Generally.* Power and energy shall be measured for each point of delivery by one meter for each type of service rendered; and the City's readings and records thereof shall be accepted and received, at all times and places, as prima facie evidence of the quantity of electricity used by the customer at the point of delivery.

(b) *Conjunctive billing.* The City does not permit conjunctive billing. Each point of delivery to the same customer constitutes a separate service, and bills for two or more points of delivery to the same customer shall be calculated separately for each point of delivery; however, where more than one meter is used to measure the same type of service, although only one point of delivery is involved, each such meter shall be calculated and billed separately, as though it were a separate service, until such time as the customer rearranges his facilities to take all of the same type of service through a single meter.

(c) *Unread meters.* The City reserves the right to render estimated bills to customers based on

average monthly use of such customers, when, after reasonable effort has been made to gain access to the electric meter for the purpose of reading said meter to ascertain the kilowatt hour charge on such meter, the meter reading could not be obtained. Payment of such estimated electric bill does not in any way restrict the right of the City to render a corrected electric bill covering the period of time included in the estimated electric bill and to collect the proper amounts as shown by a subsequent reading of the meter, less the amount paid on the estimated electric bill by the customer. If the amount paid on an estimated electric bill exceeds the proper amount as computed from a subsequent reading of the meter or by negotiation, then a proper credit or refund shall be given the customer or customers involved.

(Code 1982, § 22-39)

Secs. 22-37—22-51. - Reserved.

DIVISION 3. - WATER SERVICE

Sec. 22-52. - Water rates.

The rates and charges for the use and service of the City's water system shall be based on the minimum base facility charges or the amount of water supplied to the user by the City water system as shown on the meter reading for each month. Water rates shall be reviewed from time to time as required by the City Commission and any subsequent revisions thereto shall be by ordinance, except for annual indexing of rates as adopted by this or subsequent ordinances. The following water rates are hereby established:

(a) *City water rates.* The rates for all water used through a customer's water meter service shall be due and payable on a monthly basis and will consist of a minimum fixed base facility charge based on the size of the customer's water meter; plus a variable usage rate for each unit of 1,000 gallons, or portion thereof, of water consumed. The rates are as follows:

(1) *Monthly minimum charge.* The monthly minimum charge for each customer's water meter to be paid whether or not there is consumption shall be as set forth below.

WATER RESIDENTIAL (INSIDE CITY)

Category of Rates	Existing Rates

Water System (includes 3,000 gallons)	
Base Facility Charge	\$10.48
3,000—5,999	\$1.527 per thousand
6,000—8,999	\$2.980 per thousand
9,000—14,999	\$3.368 per thousand
15,000—and over	\$3.769 per thousand

WATER BULK RATE CHARGE METERS

Category of Rates	Proposed Base
	2012
Meter Charges	
4" Meter	\$146.25
6" Meter	\$292.50

Usage Charge \$ 2.38 per one thousand gallons

- (2) *Gallonge charge.* The rates for all water used through a customer's water meter shall be due and payable on a monthly basis at the rate set per unit of each 1,000 gallons, or portion thereof, as set forth above. The gallonge charge will be in addition to the customer's monthly minimum base facility charge.
- (3) *Annual indexing of water rates.* Beginning on October 1, 2014, rates shall be increased annually each October 1 by the Consumer Price Index for the previous year or three percent, whichever is greater, to ensure the city has sufficient revenues for the

operation and maintenance of the water treatment system. The schedule of rates and charges and the percent of automatic annual adjustment shall be reviewed annually, may be waived, postponed, or increased from time to time as may be necessary to produce revenues from the utility system sufficient to pay the costs of managing, operating, maintaining, repairing, renewing, replacing, rehabilitating, and improving the City's water system.

(4) *Separate units.* Each separate residential living unit, or separate commercial business unit or professional office unit, shall be served by an individual water service which shall be metered individually, and shall pay the monthly service charge as a single customer plus the gallonage charge.

(5) *Multiple units on one meter.* For existing buildings served by one water meter and occupied by more than one residential living unit and/or commercial unit, a monthly service charge at the applicable rate for each unit plus the gallonage charge shall be billed to the owner or, at the discretion of the City Clerk, may be billed to the renter, leaseholder or occupant for each unit.

(6) *Home occupations.* Customary home occupation customers shall pay residential user rates.

(b) *Outside city limits water rates.* All water customers located beyond the corporate limits of the City and connected to and served by the City water system shall pay a monthly charge for all water used through the customer's water meter equal to 125 percent of the City water rates. Bills for outside water service shall be due and payable on a monthly basis.

(Code 1982, § 22-52; Ord. No. 721, § 1, 6-10-91; Ord. No. 791, § 2, 1-9-95; Ord. No. 2014-08, § 2, 7-14-14)

Sec. 22-53. - Installation and tapping charges.

(a) There shall be an installation and tapping charge for water services. When over three-inch services are required, estimates will be furnished upon application for service.

Size	Present
5/8 x 3/4"	\$550.00
1"	\$750.00
1 1/2"	\$850.00
2"	\$1,000.00

- (b) In addition to the above charges, a charge for a lawn or irrigation service which is in addition to the service for the structure shall be \$700.00 per lot and shall not be considered a separate service for the purpose of impact fees.
- (c) Such installation and tapping charges shall be paid before water service will be furnished by the City.
- (d) The above rates shall apply except where casing is required under State highways, railroads, etc.; then the actual cost of labor and materials will be charged and such facilities shall be installed in accordance with State highway, railroad or other governing bodies' specifications.
- (e) There shall be a charge for a temporary water connection of \$700.00, which shall be known as a fire hydrant water meter deposit. For construction purposes, the contractor may connect to a fire hydrant so long as the contractor obtains the meter for said connection. The city shall hold the fee as a deposit. Once construction is complete, the contractor may close the account. The cost of the water consumed via the meter for construction based upon the rate shall be applied to the deposit, and the remaining balance, if any, shall be refunded to contractor upon return of the meter.

(Code 1982, § 22-53; Ord. No. 2014-08, § 3, 7-14-14)

Sec. 22-54. - Estimated bills authorized.

The City reserves the right to render estimated bills to customers based on the average monthly use of such customers, when, after reasonable effort has been made to gain access to the water meter for the purpose of reading said meter to ascertain the monthly water service charge on such meter, the meter reading could not be obtained. Payment of such estimated water bills does not in any way restrict the right of the City to render corrected water bills covering the period of time included in the estimated water bills and to collect the proper amounts as shown by a subsequent reading of the meters, less the amount paid on the estimated water bills by the customer. If the amount paid on estimated water bill exceeds the proper amount as computed from a subsequent reading of the meter or by negotiation, then a proper credit or refund shall be given the customer or customers involved.

(Code 1982, § 22-55)

Secs. 22-55—22-66. - Reserved.

DIVISION 4. - SEWER SERVICE

Sec. 22-67. - Sewer rates.

The rates and charges for the use and service of the City's sewer system shall be based on the minimum base facility charges or the amount of water supplied to the user by the City water system as shown on the meter reading for each month. Sewer rates shall be reviewed from time to time as required by the City Commission and any subsequent revisions thereto shall be by ordinance, except for annual indexing of rates as adopted by this or subsequent ordinances. The following sewer rates are hereby established:

MINIMUM SEWER CHARGES
Base Monthly Charges

Meter Size	Residential	Commercial Service
3/4-inch	\$ 40.93	\$ 40.93
1.0-inch	47.21	47.21
1.5-inch	81.89	81.89
2.0-inch	85.58	117.00
3.0-inch	211.47	211.47
4.0-inch	327.69	327.69

(a) *Residential sewer rates.*

(1) Each residential sewer customer connected to the City sewer system located within or beyond the corporate limits of the City shall be billed based on the customer's water meter size and water consumption. The rates of charges are as follows:

- a. *Minimum charge.* The minimum charge for each customer's sewer service shall be as set by the ordinance from which this section derived based on the size of the customer's water meter. This is a minimum charge and will be separate and above the gallonage charge levied for sewer service based on the water consumption as registered through the water meter each month.
- b. *Gallonage charge.* The rates for all sewer usage based on the customer's water

consumption as registered through the customer's water meter shall be due and payable on a monthly basis at the rate of six dollars and 82.3/100s (\$6.823) per unit of each 1,000 gallons, or portion thereof, in excess of 6,000 gallons. The gallonage charge will be in addition to the customer's minimum charge.

- (2) When a customer is not connected to the City's water system, but connected to the sewer system, the customer shall pay the monthly minimum base facility charge as set forth hereinabove.
- (3) In addition to the charges outlined in Paragraphs (1)a and (1)b, customers outside the City limits shall be charged a 25 percent surcharge.
- (4) Customary home occupation customers shall pay residential sewer rates.

(b) *Commercial sewer rates.*

- (1) Each commercial sewer customer connected to the City sewer system located within or beyond the corporate limits of the City shall be billed based on the customer's water meter size and water consumption. The rates of charges are as follows:
 - a. *Minimum charge.* The minimum charge for each customer's sewer service shall be as set by this section based on the size of the customer's water meter. This is a minimum charge and will be separate and above the gallonage charge levied for sewer service based on the water consumption as registered through the water meter each month.
 - b. *Gallonage charge.* The rates for all sewer usage based on the customer's water consumption as registered through the customer's water meter shall be due and payable on a monthly basis at the rate as set by resolution of \$6.823 per unit of each 1,000 gallons, or portion thereof, in excess of 6,000 gallons. The gallonage charge will be in addition to the customer's minimum charge.
- (2) When a commercial sewer customer is not connected to the City's water system, but connected to the City's sewer system, where the spent or used water from which goes into the wastewater collection system, the customer shall install or permit the installation of a water meter on the water service line, which meter shall be accessible to City employees for the purpose of reading the meter. The City shall pay the cost of the water meter and the installation thereof. Water consumption measured by such meter shall be the basis for the wastewater collection charges for the premises.
- (3) In addition to the charges outlined in Paragraphs (1)a and (1)b, customers outside the City limits shall be charged a 25 percent surcharge.

(c) *Industrial sewerage or waste rates.*

- (1) Whenever it shall appear that the sewage or industrial waste discharge from any lot,

parcel of land or premises into the sewer system of the City has a biochemical oxygen demand in excess of 200 parts per million, or a volume in excess of 400 gallons per day; then the rates and charges to be paid on account of the sewage so discharged from such lot, parcel of land or premises shall be calculated as follows:

Industrial users: Each pound of biochemical oxygen demand per month at a rate per pound of 0.13.

In addition to the above charges, each industrial user shall also pay a monthly sewer charge on the metered flow of waste water discharged by such industrial user into the City's sewer system at the rate as set by ordinance per 1,000 gallons, or portion thereof, which shall be an additional \$1.22 per 1,000 gallons.

- (d) *Annual indexing of sewer rates.* Beginning on October 1, 2015, rates shall be increased annually each October 1 by the Consumer Price Index for the previous year or three percent, whichever is greater, to ensure the city has sufficient revenues for the operation and maintenance of the sewer treatment system. The schedule of rates and charges and the percent of automatic annual adjustment shall be reviewed annually, may be waived, postponed, or increased from time to time as may be necessary to produce revenues from the utility system sufficient to pay the costs of managing, operating, maintaining, repairing, renewing, replacing, rehabilitating, and improving the City's sewer system.

(Code 1982, § 22-67; Ord. No. 721, § 2, 6-10-91; Ord. No. 733, §§ 1, 2, 9-30-91; Ord. No. 734, §§ 1, 2, 11-12-91; Ord. No. 791, § 1, 1-9-95; Ord. No. 2014-08, § 4, 7-14-14; Ord. No. 2018-01, § 2, 3-12-18)

Sec. 22-68. - Other sewer charges.

- (a) There shall be an installation and tapping charge for sewer taps as set by agreement with the City for each such installation. Such installation and tapping charges shall be paid before sewer service will be furnished by the City. Taps of four-inch diameter shall cost \$500.00, taps of six-inch diameter shall cost \$700.00, and for all other taps, the applicant shall pay the actual costs of the tap.
- (b) The actual cost of labor and materials will be charged and such facilities shall be installed in accordance with State highway, railroad or other governing bodies' specifications.
- (c) Owners, tenants or occupants of each building located on a lot or parcel of land abutting upon a street or other public way containing a sanitary sewer service shall be billed the maximum monthly charge after receiving three months' notice as set out in Section 22-133 that sanitary sewer service is available, even if the building is not connected to the sewer.

(Code 1982, § 22-68; Ord. No. 719, § 2, 5-13-91; Ord. No. 2014-08, § 5, 7-14-14)

Sec. 22-69. - Premises subject to charge.

Rates and charges for the use and service of the sewerage system of the City shall be made against each lot, parcel of land or premises which may have any active sewer connection with the sanitary sewerage system of the City or which may otherwise discharge sewage or industrial waste, either directly or indirectly, into said system or any part thereof.

(Code 1982, § 22-69)

Sec. 22-70. - Free or special service prohibited.

There shall be no free services rendered by the sewage disposal system and, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, all users of the services and facilities of the sewage disposal system shall pay for the use of such services and facilities at the established rates.

(Code 1982, § 22-70)

Sec. 22-71. - Determination of charge when portion of water not discharged to sewer.

If a customer discharges sewage or industrial waste into the sanitary sewerage system, either directly or indirectly, and it can be shown to the satisfaction of the City that a portion of the water measured by the water meter or meters does not and cannot enter the sanitary sewerage system, then in that event the City is hereby authorized to determine, in such manner and by such method as it may deem practicable, the percentage of the metered water which enters the sanitary sewerage system. In such case the charges and rates shall be based upon the percentage of the metered water so determined by

the City. In the alternative in any such case, the City is authorized to require or to permit the installation of other or additional meters in such a manner that the quantity of water which actually enters the sanitary sewerage system may be determined. In that case the charges or rates shall be based upon the amount of water shown actually to enter the sanitary sewerage system.

(Code 1982, § 22-71)

Secs. 22-72—22-85. - Reserved.

DIVISION 5. - SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE

Sec. 22-86. - City to provide service; use required.

- (1) The City shall provide garbage and trash collection services reasonably adequate and sufficient to take care of the reasonable disposal needs of all properties within the City limits, either by establishing and operating its own garbage and trash collection and disposal facilities or by contracting or subcontracting with a private contractor.
- (2) All residents, occupants or owners of premises in the City are required to have all accumulations of garbage removed and disposed of by such garbage collection services.
- (3) Notwithstanding the above, any company that has an exclusive franchise which was in effect for at least six months prior to the initiation of an annexation to provide solid waste collection services in an unincorporated area may continue to provide such services to an annexed area for five years or the remainder of the franchise term, whichever is shorter, subject to the conditions of F.S. § 171.062(4)(a).

(Code 1982, § 22-86; Ord. No. 762, § 1, 10-11-93; Ord. No. 772, §§ 1, 2, 3-14-94; Ord. No. 791, § 3, 1-9-95; Ord. No. 2014-13, § 2, 11-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-13, § 2, adopted Nov. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-86 from "solid waste rates" to read as set out herein.

Sec. 22-87. - Solid waste rates.

- (1)

Beginning October 1, 2013, the residential solid waste collection fee shall be \$25.39 per month, and the residential solid waste disposal fee shall be \$9.19 per month. These collection and disposal fees shall apply to all those residential units where the City provides curbside pickup service. Customary home occupation customers shall pay residential solid waste rates. Beginning October 1, 2019, for a second City-issued cart, the residential solid waste collection fee shall be \$15.30 and the disposal fee shall be \$5.54 per month.

(2) Beginning October 1, 2013, the commercial solid waste collection fee shall be \$25.39 per month.

(3) Beginning October 1, 2013, the commercial solid waste disposal fee shall be as follows:

C-1 (0—3,000 sq. ft.)	\$12.16
C-2 (3,000—10,000 sq. ft.)	\$42.55
C-3 (10,001—20,000 sq. ft.)	\$91.17
C-4 (20,001 sq. ft. and up)	\$182.34

(4) Beginning October 1, 2013, the monthly collection fee for dumpster-type containers shall be as follows:

Any size container collected 1 time each week	\$ 34.87
Any size container collected 2 times each week	\$ 69.74
Any size container collected 3 times each week	\$ 104.61
Any size container collected 4 times each week	\$ 139.48
Any size container collected 5 times each week	\$ 174.35
Any size container collected 6 times each week	\$ 209.22

(5) Beginning October 1, 2013, the monthly solid waste disposal fee for dumpster-type containers

shall be as follows:

2 yard container collected 1 time each week	\$ 8.51
2 yard container collected 2 times each week	\$ 17.03
2 yard container collected 3 times each week	\$ 25.54
2 yard container collected 4 times each week	\$ 34.05
2 yard container collected 5 times each week	\$ 42.57
2 yard container collected 6 times each week	\$ 51.08
4 yard container collected 1 time each week	\$ 17.03
4 yard container collected 2 times each week	\$ 34.05
4 yard container collected 3 times each week	\$ 51.08
4 yard container collected 4 times each week	\$ 68.11
4 yard container collected 5 times each week	\$ 85.13
4 yard container collected 6 times each week	\$ 102.16
6 yard container collected 1 time each week	\$ 25.54
6 yard container collected 2 times each week	\$ 51.08
6 yard container collected 3 times each week	\$ 76.62
6 yard container collected 4 times each week	\$ 102.16
6 yard container collected 5 times each week	\$ 127.70
6 yard container collected 6 times each week	\$ 153.24

8 yard container collected 1 time each week	\$ 34.05
8 yard container collected 2 times each week	\$ 68.11
8 yard container collected 3 times each week	\$ 102.16
8 yard container collected 4 times each week	\$ 136.21
8 yard container collected 5 times each week	\$ 170.27
8 yard container collected 6 times each week	\$ 204.32

- (6) Any customer who shares a dumpster shall pay a minimum charge per month for collection and disposal, per Sections 22-87 (2) and (3) respectively, or shall pay the proportionate share of the charges for the dumpster based on the number of users if more than this amount, each.
- (7) The use of solid waste collection services, including dumpster or other garbage and trash collection receptacles, shall be limited to the person(s) paying the monthly fee for the garbage collection service for such dumpster or receptacle. Any person, resident or nonresident, who disposes of solid waste by placing it in a dumpster or other receptacle at a location within the municipal limits for which that person does not pay the appropriate periodic fee for the garbage collection services shall be guilty of a violation of this Code. The City can install dumpster locks, upon customer request, for \$150.00 per lock.

(Code 1982, § 22-88; Ord. No. 2014-13, § 3, 11-10-14; Ord. No. 2019-14, § 2, 10-14-19)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-13, § 3, adopted Nov. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-87 from "Fee for use of County landfill" to read as set out herein.

Sec. 22-88. - Indexing of City solid waste rates.

Effective October 1 of each year, beginning October 1, 2014, the solid waste disposal and collection charges identified herein shall be increased by the greater of 3.0 percent or the annual change in the US Consumer Price Index - Garbage and Trash Collection Series (Series ID CUUR0000SEHG02, or any such successor series) as measured during the month of May.

(Ord. No. 2014-13, § 4, 11-10-14)

Secs. 22-89—22-96. - Reserved.

ARTICLE III. - WATER AND SEWER IMPACT FEES

Sec. 22-97. - Imposed; declared additional.

An impact fee is hereby imposed on each new connection or addition to the City's water system or sewer system. This fee shall be charged in addition to all other charges for sewer and water connections and servicing.

(Code 1982, § 22-97)

Sec. 22-98. - Computation of amount.

- (a) Each single-family residence, each unit of a duplex or other multi-unit residential structure, and each distinguishable commercial unit, industrial unit or other individual unit will be considered a separate unit and the appropriate water and sewer impact fee shall be charged per unit.
- (b) Impact fees for institutional, commercial, or industrial developments which do not meet the individual unit criteria will be based on the number of equivalent residential units (ERU) equal to their estimated daily flow of water and/or wastewater. Such fees shall be set by the City Administrator or designee based on the recommendation of the City's consulting engineers.
- (c) The rates upon which impact fees for water and sewer will be determined shall be as set by resolution.

(Code 1982, § 22-98)

Sec. 22-99. - Payment prerequisite to service.

Each impact fee imposed by the City shall be paid to the City before regular service is provided.

(Code 1982, § 22-99)

Sec. 22-100. - Deposit and use of proceeds.

- (a) All funds derived from the water system impact fee shall be deposited in an account titled "Water System Impact Fees" and shall be used only for emergency repairs, expansion, modification, or new construction of the City's water treatment plant, pumping, storing, treating, or distribution facilities.

- (b) All funds derived from the sewer system impact fee shall be deposited in an account titled "Sewer System Impact Fees," and shall be used only for emergency repairs, expansion, modification, or new construction of the City's sewer treatment plant, lift stations, or collection system.
- (c) Such funds derived from impact fees shall be deposited or invested so as to maximize interest earnings and may be pledged for borrowing purposes.

(Code 1982, § 22-100)

Secs. 22-101—22-110. - Reserved.

ARTICLE IV. - ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE REGULATIONS

Footnotes:

--- (2) ---

Cross reference— *Adoption of electrical code, § 5-26.*

Sec. 22-111. - Definitions.

As used in this article:

Connected load means the total rated capacity in horsepower (hp), and/or kilowatts (kw), and/or kilovolt amperes (kva), of all electric equipment, appliances, apparatus and other current consuming devices which are connected in and to the customer's installation and which may utilize service.

Customer means any user of the City's electric service.

Customer's installation means wires, enclosures, switches, appliances and other apparatus, including the service entrance, forming the customer's facilities utilizing service for any purpose on the customer's side of the point of delivery.

General service nondemand is defined as that commercial customer not eligible for general service demand rates.

General service demand is defined as that commercial customer with a measured demand in excess of 20 kW in at least three of the prior 12 months and who has an operable demand meter installed.

Point of delivery means the point of attachment where the City's service drop is connected to the customer's service entrance.

Service means the supply by the City of electricity to the customer, including the readiness and availability of electrical energy at the customer's point of delivery at the required voltage and frequency,

whether or not utilized by the customer.

Service drop means that portion of the City's facilities, between the pole or underground cable and the point of attachment at the service entrance, which brings the service from the City's supply lines to the customer.

Service entrance means wires and enclosures owned by the customer and connecting the customer's installation to the service drop.

Temporary service means the supply of electricity by the City to the customer for construction purposes; or for fairs, displays, exhibits and similar services; or for other services which will be in use for less than a year.

(Code 1982, §§ 22-42, 22-111; Ord. No. 2014-14, § 19, 3-10-14)

Cross reference— Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 22-112. - Electric service; terms and conditions.

The provisions of this ordinance shall apply to the services and facilities of the electric system of the City within and without the corporate limits of the City. The City may extend electric service pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

- (a) *Meters generally and new service connection charge; temporary service generally.* The City shall have the right to connect and install or set meters of such sizes as the City may determine, after consideration of all services to be served by the electric system of the City. All meters so installed shall be and remain the property of the City and shall be maintained and kept in repair by the department without cost to the user. All temporary electric service shall be metered and all charges imposed by this section shall apply thereto.

(b)

Application for electric service; application and ordinances constitute contract upon acceptance. All applications for electric connections and initiation of electric service shall be made to the City by the customer of the property to be served, in writing, on forms provided for those purposes and shall, among other things, state fully all the purposes for which such connections or electrical service is required, and the location of the premises to be supplied, and shall be signed by the owner of the premises. Such application, when accepted by the City, upon its performance of the service applied for, shall, consistent with the terms of City ordinances, constitute a contract between the applicant to pay the City for the services rendered, its prescribed rates therefore and to comply with all of the rules, regulations and ordinances applicable to such service. The nonrefundable fee for applying shall be \$25.00.

- (c) *Connection to electric system after disconnection from such system or other utilities.* No applicant for electric service from the electric system of the City who has previously been disconnected from the electric system for nonpayment of electric charges or any other utility service shall be permitted to have a connection with the electric system until all such delinquent charges have been paid to the City, together with the amount of the applicable connection or reconnection charges as prescribed by ordinance, except as set forth in this section.
- (d) *Termination of contract for electric service by applicant.* An applicant for electric service may terminate his contract for such service at any time by giving notice in writing to the City at its office in the City Hall building and by paying all amounts due for services up to the date of receipt of such notice by the City. In case such notice is not given or the bills due for services are not paid, then such user shall continue liable for electricity consumed thereafter and for the minimum monthly rate or charge in case no electricity is consumed, even though he may vacate the premises or the premises may be occupied by other parties who fail to make application for service. Verbal notices shall not be binding upon the City.
- (e) *Electric service not guaranteed; right of City to turn off electricity.* The City shall not guarantee an uninterrupted supply of electricity and shall have the right to shut off the electricity at any time for the purpose of making repairs or extensions or for other purposes incidental to the electric supply, and will not be responsible for any damage resulting therefrom. The City shall have the right to turn off electric service at the main for the protection of the City where the consumer has been found to be using electricity illegally and to assess the regular schedule of fees for restoration of service.
- (f) *Meter location, etc.*
 - (1) The meter location shall be as designated by the City. If a meter area is later enclosed the consumer shall, at his expense, have the meter facilities moved to an outside

location.

- (2) Meters for residents shall be outdoors.
- (3) The City will provide meter and meter base for single-phase services of 200 amps or less. Charges will apply for meter, meter base and instrument transformers, if required, on all single-phase service above 200 amps and all three-phase services regardless of service size.
- (4) The consumer shall furnish and install meter boards, service switches, and other equipment to form a complete wiring system.
- (5) The number of meters shall be as determined by the electric department.
- (g) *Maintenance of meters.* The department shall maintain the proper operation of all meters. No repairs to meters shall be made other than by the electric department.

(Ord. No. 2014-04, § 20, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-113. - Additional requirements for application for service.

Information in addition to that required in Section 22-112 may be obtained at the City office at the City Hall as to the availability of service at the location where it is desired, and application for such service should be made by the customer at such office at the earliest possible time so that details for furnishing service may be determined. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the City, and except as provided in Section 22-115 hereof, applications will be accepted only upon the condition that the City shall be under no obligation to render service other than that character of service then available at the proposed point of delivery. Any such application or agreement shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter and of the rate schedules, and the terms and conditions thereof shall be binding upon the City as well as upon the customer.

(Code 1982, § 22-113; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 21, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-04, § 21, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-113 from "Application for service required" to "Additional requirements for application for service."

Sec. 22-114. - Application to furnish load data.

In order to insure that capacity is available in City equipment to provide satisfactory service to the customer, load data must be submitted with the application for service. Load data should include the anticipated connected load and the anticipated maximum demand.

(Code 1982, § 22-114)

Sec. 22-115. - Criteria and charges for furnishing service.

- (a) *Service extension payment by customer.* Where an extension of existing City facilities (other than a service drop) is required to provide electric services to a customer, the City shall be not required to make such extensions. The City may require the customer, as a condition precedent to making the extension, to advance to the City a sum of money in cash for construction costs.
- (b) *Service drops generally.* Service drops which are not covered in Subsection (a) above shall mean any single phase three-wire service of standard 120/240 volt service. The customer shall pay to the City the sum provided by Section 22-34 for all such new services to any new installation.
- (c) *Temporary service.* The supply of electrical energy to any temporary service to any entrance shall be paid for by the customer in advance of the performance of work, at the rate provided by Section 22-34.
- (d) *House moving.* A guaranteed deposit shall be furnished by any house mover, rigger or contractor for the moving of any building, fixture or structure over the City's streets where the contractor shall require assistance for raising or lowering utility lines. In any event, the deposit required shall be determined by the City in accordance with the estimated amount of labor and equipment required. Charges will be made at the City's regular labor and equipment cost.
- (e) *Installation by customer.* The customer's installation shall, in its entirety, be installed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of local ordinances pertaining thereto. The City reserves the right to inspect the customer's installation prior to rendering service, and from time to time thereafter; but the City assumes no responsibility whatsoever for the customer's installation as a result of any such inspection, and will not be responsible in any way for any defect in customer's installation, or any part thereof, or for any damage which may result from any such defect.

(Code 1982, § 22-115; Ord. No. 2007-13, § 1, 8-13-07)

Sec. 22-116. - Terms and conditions of service.

- (a) *Service connection.* The City's connection with the customer's electrical service entrance shall be made with such service drop, and shall be backed up by such transformers and related facilities and equipment as may be necessary to supply adequate electric service to the customer in accordance with the load data furnished by the customer at the time of applying for service.
- (b) *Customer's service entrance.* No residence service entrance shall have smaller than 100 amp three-wire capacity.

- (c) *Access to customer premises.* The duly authorized agents of the City shall have access at all reasonable hours to the premises of the customer for the purpose of inspecting the customer's installation, for installing, maintaining, inspecting or removing the City's property, for reading meters, and for other purposes incident to the rendition or termination of service to the customer; and, in acting hereunder, neither the City nor its authorized agents shall be liable for trespass.
- (d) *Protection of City equipment; tampering with meter.* The customer shall provide proper protection for the City's equipment and facilities located on the customer's premises, and shall permit no one but the City's agents, or persons authorized by law, to have access to the City's equipment or facilities.
- (e) *Continuity of service.* The City will at all times use reasonable diligence to provide continuous service, and, having used reasonable diligence, the City shall not be liable to the customer for failure or interruption of service. Whenever the service is necessarily interrupted or curtailed for the purpose of working on lines or equipment, the work shall be done at a time, if at all practicable, which will cause the least inconvenience to the customers, and those customers whom the City knows may be seriously affected shall be notified in advance, except in cases of emergency.
- (f) *Indemnification by customer.* The customer shall indemnify, hold harmless and defend the City from and against any and all liability, proceedings, suits, costs or expenses for loss, damage, death or injury to persons or property, in any manner directly or indirectly connected with or growing out of the use or disposition of electricity by the customer at or on the customer's side of the point of delivery, unless such loss, damage, death or injury shall result from the sole negligence of the City.

(Code 1982, § 22-116; Ord. No. 774, § 1, 3-14-94)

Sec. 22-117. - Vacating premises or change of occupancy.

When a customer vacates premises served with electricity by the City, or when a change of occupancy therein takes place, the outgoing customer shall notify the City as provided in Section 22-18 prior to the date of vacating or change, as the case may be; and the outgoing customer shall be held responsible for all electric service used on such premises until such notice is received and service is disconnected, or until application for service at said location has been made by a new customer and accepted by the City, whichever first occurs.

(Code 1982, § 22-117)

Sec. 22-118. - Reconnection.

There shall be no reconnections after 5:00 p.m. Any reconnections prior to 5:00 p.m. shall pay reconnection fees, which fees shall be specified in Section 22-21 hereof.

(Code 1982, §§ 22-118, 22-119(b); Ord. No. 2010-09, § 1, 12-13-10; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 22, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-119. - Reconnection after service disconnected for nonpayment.

When the service has been disconnected for nonpayment of bill all charges as prescribed by Section 22-21 shall be paid by the customer for reconnection during normal working hours and where no additional expense is involved.

(Code 1982, § 22-119(a))

Sec. 22-120. - Service to be confined to customer's use.

Electric service furnished to a customer shall be rendered directly to the customer, through the City's individual meter, and shall be solely for the customer's own use.

(Code 1982, § 22-120)

Sec. 22-121. - Grounds for discontinuance and withholding of electric service.

- (a) Liability for discontinuance. Whenever for any reason the City shall have the right under this chapter to discontinue electric service to any customer, such right may be exercised without any liability for loss, damage or injury resulting directly or indirectly from lack of electric service; and the City shall be under no obligation or duty to ascertain whether such discontinuance would be likely to result in any such loss, damage or injury.
- (b) Any electric service may be discontinued by the City:
 - (1) For misrepresentation or concealment in the application as to the premises, or fixtures to be furnished with electric service, or the use to be made of such service.
 - (2) For waste or excessive use of electricity through improper or imperfect wiring, fixtures or appliances or in any other manner.
 - (3) For refusal or neglect to comply with any requirement of the department as to meter or service connection maintenance alteration or renewal or other requirement relating to the electric services of the City.
 - (4) For the use of electric services for or in connection with or for the benefit of any other user or purpose than that in the application.
 - (5) For any interference or tampering, whether by act of commission or omission, with the meter measuring the electric supply, or with seals of any meter, or with any other portion

of the electric system which was or is required by the department for controlling or regulating the electric service.

(6) Where meter reader is consistently annoyed by vicious dogs.

(c) Reconnection. Service shall be reconnected when the cause of discontinuance has been adjusted and it is reasonable to assume that there will be no recurrence of such cause in the near future.

(Code 1982, § 22-121; Ord. No. 2014-04, § 23, 3-10-14)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-04, § 23, adopted Mar. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-121 from "Discontinuance and withholding of service" and "Grounds for discontinuance and withholding of electric service."

Sec. 22-122. - Illegal connections.

The City shall have the right to discontinue electric service in cases where an illegal connection is found and to assess an average electric bill for such period as it has been established that the user has been receiving electric service without payment for such service. In addition, the customer shall pay a tampering fee of \$300.00 plus the reconnection fee and any other applicable charges and/or damage.

(Ord. No. 2014-04, § 24, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-123. - Inspection of electric system.

Subject to constitutional limitations, duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter upon any premises connected with the electricity of the City for the purposes of inspection and observation of electric supply wires and electric meters thereon and for making testings and readings of the electric meter or meters thereon, measuring the electricity which is or may be furnished through the electric system of the City, and for performing their duties under the provisions of this article.

(Ord. No. 2014-04, § 25, 3-10-14)

Sec. 22-124. - Penalties.

(a) Except as provided in Subsection (b) of this section, any person who shall violate any provision of this article shall be guilty of an offense against the City, and shall also become liable to the City for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned by the City by reason of such violation.

(b) Nonpayment of electric charges shall not be deemed an offense against the City.

(Ord. No. 2014-04, § 26, 3-10-14)

Secs. 22-125—22-131. - Reserved.

ARTICLE V. - WATER SERVICE REGULATIONS

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— *Adoption of plumbing code, § 5-26; concurrency determinations, App. A, § 4.00.00 et seq.; development design and improvement standards, App. A, § 6.00.00 et seq.*

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 22-132. - Connections with water system.

Where the same shall be available, the owner of every lot or parcel of land within the City may connect, or cause the plumbing of any building or buildings thereon to be connected, with the municipal water system of the City and use the facilities of such system. All such connections shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations which shall be adopted from time to time by the City Council, which rules and regulations shall provide for a charge for making any such connections in such reasonable amount as the Council may fix and determine.

(Code 1982, § 22-132)

Sec. 22-133. - Reserved.

Sec. 22-134. - Exceptions to connection requirements.

This division shall not be construed to require or entitle any person to cross the private property of another to make any such water connection, or require that a water connection be made across a State highway or railroad right-of-way unless the City deems it to be in the best interest of the citizens of the City.

(Code 1982, § 22-134)

Secs. 22-135, 22-136. - Reserved.

Sec. 22-137. - Unlawful connection.

No person shall be allowed to connect into any water line owned by the City without the written consent of the City, and then the connection with such line shall be made only under the direction and supervision of the City Administrator or designee. Any property owner or plumber who shall make any connection without such consent of the City shall upon conviction be subject to the penalties provided in Section 1-13.

(Code 1982, § 22-137)

Sec. 22-138. - Reserved.

Sec. 22-139. - Connecting old plumbing.

Whenever it is desirable to connect old plumbing with the City water line, the owner or plumber contemplating doing such work shall notify the City Administrator or designee, who will inspect the old plumbing and notify the owner or plumber what alterations will be necessary to place the old plumbing in an acceptable condition for such connection. Any owner or plumber who shall make any connection without such approval shall, upon conviction, be subject to the penalties provided in Section 1-13.

(Code 1982, § 22-139)

Sec. 22-140. - Separate connections for each separate unit.

Each residential unit, whether occupying one or more lots and whether it shall occupy any lot or parcel jointly with any other residential unit, shall be considered a separate unit for the payment of the water fees and separate connections and meters will be required for each of such units.

(Code 1982, § 22-148)

Secs. 22-141—22-154. - Reserved.

DIVISION 2. - WATER SHORTAGE

Sec. 22-155. - Definitions.

For the purpose of this division, the following terms, phrases, words and their derivations shall have the meanings given herein. When consistent with the context, words used in the present tense include the future, words in the plural include the singular, and words in the singular include the plural. The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

- (a) *District* is the Southwest Florida Water Management District.
- (b) *Person* is any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization of any kind.
- (c) *Water resource* means any and all water on or beneath the surface of the ground, including natural or artificial watercourses, lakes, ponds or diffused surface water, and water percolating, standing or flowing beneath the surface of the ground.
- (d) *Water shortage condition* is when sufficient water is not available to meet present or anticipated needs of persons using the water resource, or when conditions are such as to require temporary reduction in total water usage within a particular area to protect the water resource from serious harm. A water shortage usually occurs due to drought.
- (e) *Water shortage plan* means Chapter 40D-21, Florida Administrative Code, the codification of the water shortage plan adopted and published by the Southwest Florida Water Management District, or any modification or derivative of Chapter 40D-21 which may be current at the time a water shortage or water shortage emergency is declared.

(Code 1982, § 22-155)

Cross reference— Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 22-156. - Applicability of division.

The provisions of this division shall apply to all persons using the water resource, whether from public or privately owned water utility systems, private wells, or private connections with surface water bodies. This division shall not apply to persons using treated effluent or saltwater.

(Code 1982, § 22-156)

Sec. 22-157. - Declaration of water shortage or water shortage emergency; imposition of use restrictions.

The declaration of a water shortage or water shortage emergency affecting all or any part of the City by the governing board or the executive director of the district shall invoke the provisions of this division. Upon such declaration all water use restrictions or other measures imposed by the district pursuant to Chapter 40D-21, Florida Administrative Code, applicable to the City or any portion thereof, shall be subject to enforcement action pursuant to Section 22-158 of this division. Any violation of the provisions of Chapter 40D-21, or any order issued pursuant thereto, shall be a violation of this division.

(Code 1982, § 22-157)

Sec. 22-158. - Enforcement.

Every police officer of the City in their service areas governed by this division shall, in connection with all other duties imposed by law, diligently enforce the provisions of this division. In addition, the City Administrator may also delegate enforcement responsibility for this division to agencies and departments of local government in the service areas governed by this division, in accordance with State and local law.

(Code 1982, § 22-158)

Sec. 22-159. - Penalties.

Violators of the provisions contained in this division shall be subject to a maximum penalty of \$25.00 in fine for the first offense, and a maximum penalty of \$500.00 in fine and 60 days in jail for each subsequent offense. Each day in violation of this division shall constitute a separate offense. In the initial stages of a water shortage, law enforcement officials may attempt to provide violators with no more than one written warning.

(Code 1982, § 22-159)

Sec. 22-160. - Water users to accept provisions of division.

No water service shall be furnished to any person or utility unless such person or utility agrees to accept all the provisions of this division. The acceptance of water service or the withdrawal of water from a private source shall be in itself the acceptance of the provisions contained in this division.

(Code 1982, § 22-160)

Secs. 22-161—22-170. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VI. - SEWER USE REGULATIONS

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— *Adoption of plumbing code, § 5-26; concurrency determinations, App. A, § 4.00.00 et seq.; development design and improvement standards, App. A, § 6.00.00 et seq.*

Sec. 22-171. - General provisions.

(a) *Purpose and policy.* This article sets forth uniform requirements for direct and indirect contributors into the wastewater collection and treatment system for the City and enables the City to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws required by the Clean Water Act of 1977 and the General Pretreatment Regulations (40 C.F.R. 403). The objectives of this article are:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater system which will interfere with the operation of the system or contaminate the resulting sludge;
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the municipal wastewater system which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into receiving waters or the atmosphere or otherwise be incompatible with the system;
- (3) To improve the opportunity to recycle and reclaim wastewaters and sludges from the system; and
- (4) To provide for equitable distribution of the cost of the municipal wastewater system.

This article provides for the regulation of direct and indirect contributors to the municipal wastewater system through the issuance of permits to certain nondomestic uses and through enforcement activities, requires user reporting, assumes that existing customers' capacity will not be preempted, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established in this article.

(b) *Definitions.* Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the meanings hereinafter designated:

Act or the Act: The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.

Approval authority: The director in an NPDES state with an approved state pretreatment program and the administrator of the EPA in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an approved state pretreatment program.

Authorized representative of industrial user: An authorized representative of an industrial user may be a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial user is a

corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the industrial user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively; or a duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the indirect discharge originates.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD): The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five days at 20 degrees Celsius, expressed in milligrams per liter.

Building drain: That part of the piping of a building which collects wastewater inside the walls of the building and conveys it to outside the building wall.

Building sewer: The extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal, also called "house connection."

Categorical standards: National categorical pretreatment standards or pretreatment standard.

City: The City of Wauchula or the City Council.

City Administrator: The person designated by the City Council to administer all City activities.

City Council: The duly elected officials of the City of Wauchula.

Chemical oxygen demand (COD): A measure of oxygen equivalent of that portion of the organic matter in a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant.

Cooling water: The water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

Control authority: The term "control authority" shall refer to the "approval authority," defined hereinabove; or the City Administrator if the City has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 403.11.

Customer: Every person who is responsible for contracting (expressly or implicitly) with the City in obtaining, having or using sewer connections with, or sewer taps to, the sewer system of the City and in obtaining, having or using water and other related services furnished by the City for the purpose of disposing of wastewater and sewage through the system. The term shall include the occupants of each unit of a multiple-family dwelling unit building as a separate and distinct customer.

Direct discharge: The discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State.

Easement: An acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.

Environmental Protection Agency or EPA: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the Administrator or other duly authorized

official of that agency.

Floatable oil: Oil, fat or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity from wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment facility. A wastewater shall be considered free of floatable fat if it is properly pretreated and the wastewater does not interfere with the collection system.

Flush toilet: The common sanitary flush commode in general use for the disposal of human excrement.

Garbage: The animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking and serving of foods.

Grab sample: A sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.

Health Officer: The County Environmental Health Director.

Holding tank waste: Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

Indirect discharge: The discharge or the introduction of nondomestic pollutants from any source regulated under Section 307(b) or (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1317) into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

Industrial user: A source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1342).

Industrial waste surcharge: The charge made in excess of the sewer service charge for all wastewater over and above normal wastewater.

Industrial wastes: The wastewater from industrial processes as distinct from domestic or sanitary wastes.

Infiltration/inflow: Groundwater and surface water which leaks into the sewers through cracked pipes, joints, manholes or other openings.

Interference: The inhibition or disruption of the POTW treatment processes or operations which contributes to a violation of any requirement of the City's NPDES permit. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with Section 405 of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1345) or any criteria, guidelines or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent State criteria (including those contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

National categorical pretreatment standard or pretreatment standard: Any regulation containing

pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1347) which applies to a specific category of industrial users.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit: A permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1342).

National prohibitive discharge standard or prohibitive discharge standard: Any regulation developed under the authority of Section 307(b) of the Act and 40 C.F.R. 403.5.

Natural outlet: Any outlet, including storm sewers and combined sewer overflows, into a watercourse, pond, ditch, lake or other body of surface water or groundwater.

New source: Any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a Section 307(c) (33 U.S.C. § 1317) national categorical pretreatment standard which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter promulgated within 120 days of proposal in the Federal Register. Where the standard is promulgated later than 120 days after proposal, a new source means any source, the construction of which is commenced after the date of promulgation of the standard.

Normal wastewater: Wastewater discharged into the sanitary sewers in which the average concentration of total suspended solids and BOD is not more than 200 milligrams per liter, total phosphorus is not more than 15 milligrams per liter, total Kjeldahl nitrogen is not more than 30 milligrams per liter, and total flow is not more than 25,000 gallons per day.

Person: Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine and the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

pH: The logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions expressed in grams per liter of solution.

Pit privy: Shored, vertical pit in the earth completely covered with a flytight slab on which is securely located a flytight riser covered with hinged flytight seat and lid.

Pollutant: Any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Pretreatment or treatment: The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or by process changes or other means, except as prohibited by 40 C.F.R. 403.6(d).

Pretreatment requirements: Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a national pretreatment standard imposed on an industrial user.

Properly shredded garbage: The wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that has been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half inch in any dimension.

Public sewer: A common sewer controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

Publicly owned treatment works (POTW): A treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act (33 U.S.C. § 1292), which is owned in this instance by the City. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW treatment plant but does not include pipes, sewers or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purposes of this article, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the City who are, by contract or agreement with the City, users of the City's POTW.

POTW treatment plant: That portion of the POTW designed to provide treatment to wastewater.

Sanitary sewer: A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with minor quantities of groundwater, stormwater and surface water that are not admitted intentionally.

Septic tank: A subsurface impervious tank designed to temporarily retain sewage or similar waterborne wastes together with:

- (a) A sewer line constructed with solid pipe, with the joints sealed, connecting the impervious tank with a plumbing stub-out; and
- (b) A subsurface system of trenches, piping and other materials constructed to drain the clarified discharge from the tank and distribute it underground to be absorbed or filtered.

Sewage: The spent water of a community. The equivalent term is "wastewater" (q.v.).

Sewer: A pipe or conduit that carries wastewater.

Shall is mandatory; *may* is permissive.

Significant industrial user: Any industrial user of the City's wastewater disposal system who (1) has a discharge flow of 25,000 gallons or more per average workday; or (2) has a flow greater than five percent of the flow in the City's wastewater treatment system; or (3) has in his wastes toxic pollutants as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act or Florida Statutes and rules or (4) is found by the City, the FDEP or the EPA to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.

Slug: Any discharge of water or wastewater which in concentration of any given constituent or quantity of flow exceeds for any period of duration longer than 15 minutes more than five times the average 24-hour concentrations of flows during normal operation and shall adversely affect the collection system and/or performance of the wastewater facilities.

Standard industrial classification (SIC): A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972.

State: State of Florida.

Storm drain: Sometimes termed "storm sewer," it shall mean a drain or sewer for conveying water, groundwater, subsurface water, or unpolluted water from any source.

Stormwater: Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Suspended solids: Total suspended matter that either floats on the surface of, or is in suspension in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and that is removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," and referred to as nonfilterable residue.

Toxic pollutant: Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the EPA under the provisions of CWA 307(1) or other acts.

Unpolluted water: Water of quality equal to or better than the effluent criteria in effect or water that would not cause violation of receiving water quality standards and would not be benefited by discharge to the sanitary sewers and wastewater treatment facilities provided.

User: Any person who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the City's POTW.

Wastewater: The spent water of a community. From the standpoint of source, it may be a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water and stormwater that may be present.

Wastewater facilities: Shall mean the structures, equipment and processes required to collect, carry away and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.

Watercourse: Shall mean a natural or artificial channel for the passage of water either continuously or intermittently.

Waters of the State: All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water,

surface or underground, natural or artificial public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion.

(c) *Abbreviations.* The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings:

BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
CWA	Clean Water Act
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
l	Liter
mg	Milligrams
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SWDA	Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq.
TSS	Total suspended solids
U.S.C.	United States Code

(Code 1982, § 22-171)

Sec. 22-172. - Use of public sewers required.

- (a) All premises shall be provided, by the owner thereof, with at least one toilet. All toilets shall be kept clean and in a sanitary working condition.
- (b) No person shall dispose of human excrement except in a toilet.
- (c) It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the City, or in any area under the jurisdiction of the City, any wastewater or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with subsequent provisions of this article.
- (d) Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of wastewater.
- (e) The owners of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes situated within the City jurisdiction and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the City are hereby required at the owner's expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein.
- (f) All sinks, dishwashing machines, lavatories, basins, shower baths, bathtubs, laundry tubs, washing machines, and similar plumbing fixtures or appliances shall be connected to the public sewer; provided that, where no sewer is available, septic tanks or other private subsurface disposal facilities approved by the City may be used.
- (g) The owner of each lot or parcel of land within the City upon which lot or parcel of land any building or mobile home is situated for either residential, commercial or industrial use, shall connect or cause such building or mobile home to be connected with the public sewer facilities of the municipal sewer system of the City and use such facilities within 30 days following notification to do so by the City Clerk. All such connections shall be made in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be adopted from time to time by the City Council, which rules and regulations shall provide for a charge for making any such connections in such reasonable amount as the City Council may fix and determine. No connection shall be required where the sewer system or line is more than 200 feet from such lot or parcel of land.
- (h) Sewer charges shall be in effect upon notification as provided in Subsection (g) of this section.

(Code 1982, §§ 22-133, 22-172)

Sec. 22-173. - Private wastewater disposal.

- (a) Where a public sanitary sewer is not available under the provisions of Section 22-172, the building sewer shall be connected to a private wastewater disposal system complying with the provisions of this section. No person shall construct a septic tank or other wastewater disposal

facility without prior approval from the City Administrator's office. The availability of sewer is defined in Section 22-172(g).

- (b) Septic tanks shall be constructed, repaired, altered, enlarged and maintained in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the City Administrator or designee.
- (c) No person shall construct, repair, alter or enlarge any septic tank unless he receives approval by the City Administrator and shall hold a valid permit for such work issued by the City.
- (d) The type, capacities, location and layout of a private wastewater disposal system shall comply with all regulations of the FDEP. No permit shall be issued for any private wastewater disposal system employing subsurface soil absorption facilities where the area of the lot is less than 20,000 square feet. No septic tank or cesspool shall be permitted to discharge to any natural outlet.
- (e) No septic tank or other subsurface disposal facility shall be installed where a public sewer is accessible to the premises involved.
- (f) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private wastewater disposal system that has failed, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer within 30 days notice. Any septic tanks, cesspools and similar private wastewater disposal facilities shall then be cleaned of sludge and filled with suitable materials.
- (g) The owners shall operate and maintain the private wastewater disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the City.
- (h) Every flush toilet shall be connected to a public sewer where available or to a septic tank. Flush toilets shall be provided at all times with sufficient running water under pressure to flush the toilet clean after each use.
- (i) No pit privy shall be installed.
- (j) Discharge of septic tanks into sewer system.
 - (1) *Restricted.* It shall be unlawful to empty, dump, throw or otherwise discharge into any manhole, catch basin or other opening into the City sewer system, or any system connected with and discharging into the sewer system, the contents of any septic tank, sludge, sewage or other similar matter or material, except as provided in Subsection (2) hereof.
 - (2) *Permits.* The City Administrator is hereby authorized to grant permits to discharge the contents of septic tanks (from domestic sources only) at locations specified by him and under his supervision. Such permits may be revoked at any time if in the opinion of the City Administrator continued dumping of such matter into the sewers will be injurious to the sewer system or treatment processes.
 - (3) *Charges.* A charge shall be made for the privilege of dumping contents of septic tanks, as

provided in separate rules. A record shall be kept of such dumpings, and statements shall be payable within ten days after rendition. Failure to pay the amounts due within such ten-day period shall be cause for revoking the permit.

- (k) Any premises that has a septic tank or any other sewage, industrial waste, or liquid waste disposal system located thereon that does not function in a sanitary manner shall be corrected within the time specified by the City Administrator or designee in the written notification that the system is not functioning in a sanitary manner.
- (l) Premises with private water systems shall not be connected with the public sewerage system unless approved by the City Administrator or designee.
- (m) No statement contained in this section shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the City Administrator or designee.

(Code 1982, § 22-173)

Sec. 22-174. - Building sewers and connections.

- (a) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenances thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the City Administrator.
- (b) The owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the City Administrator. A permit and inspection fee as specified elsewhere shall be paid at the time the application is filed.
- (c) All costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer.
- (d) A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; except, where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway, the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer; but the City does not and will not assume any obligation or responsibility for damage caused or resulting from any such single connection aforementioned.
- (e) Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the City Administrator, to meet all requirements of this article.
- (f) The size, slope, alignment, and materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in construction, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the City. In the absence of code provisions

or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9 shall apply.

- (g) Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which the building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.
- (h) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer unless such connection is approved for purposes of disposal of polluted surface drainage.
- (i) The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the City Administrator when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the City Administrator or designee.
- (j) All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights in compliance with all OSHA requirements so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.
- (k) The City Council will define the availability of sewers and costs associated with sewer permits or construction.
- (l) The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing codes or other applicable rules and regulations of the City, or the procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the ASTM and the WPCF Manual of Practice No. 9. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight and verified by proper testing. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the City Administrator before installation.
- (m) If any house sewer permits entrance of infiltration or inflow, the City Administrator may:
 - (1) Require the owner to repair the house sewer.
 - (2) Charge the owner a sewer rate that reflects the additional cost of sewage treatment from the owner's property.
 - (3) Require the owner to disconnect his sewer from the City's sewer system.
- (n) Where sewer service is unavailable, all cost associated with the permit, construction and extension shall be the responsibility of the permit applicant.

(Code 1982, § 22-174)

Sec. 22-175. - Use of public sewers restricted.

- (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any unpolluted waters, such as stormwater, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, or cooling water, to any sewer.
- (b) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:
- (1) Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil, or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
 - (2) Any waters containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids or gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any waste treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance, or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the wastewater treatment plant.
 - (3) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5 or greater than 9.0, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of the wastewater works.
 - (4) Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the wastewater facilities, such as but not limited to, ashes, bones, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feathers, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc., whether whole or ground by garbage grinders.
- (c) The following described substances, materials, waters or waste shall be limited in discharges to municipal systems to concentrations or quantities which will not harm either the sewers, wastewater treatment process or equipment; will not have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or will not otherwise endanger lives, limb or public property, or constitute a nuisance. The City Administrator may set limitations lower than the limitations established in the regulations below if in his opinion such more severe limitations are necessary to meet the above objectives. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability, the City Administrator will give consideration to such factors as the quantity of subject waste in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, the wastewater treatment process employed, capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, degree of treatability of the waste in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The limitations or restrictions on materials or characteristics of waste or wastewater discharged to the sanitary sewer which shall not be violated without approval of the City Administrator are as follows:
- (1) Wastewater having a temperature higher than 150 degrees Fahrenheit (65 degrees Celsius) or which will cause the temperature at the influent to a treatment plant to exceed 104 degrees Fahrenheit (40 degrees Celsius).

- (2) Wastewater containing more than 25 milligrams per liter of petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oils, or products of mineral oil origin.
- (3) Wastewater containing more than 100 milligrams per liter of oils, fat or grease.
- (4) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. Garbage grinders may be connected to sanitary sewers from homes, hotels, institutions, restaurants, hospitals, catering establishments, or similar places where garbage originates from the preparation of food in kitchens for the purpose of consumption on the premises or when served by caterers.
- (5) Any wastewaters having in excess of (limits in parts per million or milligrams per liter):

Silver, 0.10

Barium, 5.0

Tin, 1.0

Iron, 2.0

Phenol, 0.2

Arsenic, 0.05

Boron, 1.0

Manganese, 1.0

Lead, 0.1

Mercury, 0.005

Nickel, 0.4

Zinc, 1.0

Copper, 0.1

Cadmium, 0.02

Total chrome, 1.8

Selenium, 0.02

Chlorides, 250

and any substance or combination thereof that reduces the BOD by ten percent will be considered as a toxic material. In addition, the limits for the following are:

Antimony, 0.0

Beryllium, 0.0

Bismuth, 0.0

Cobalt, 0.0

Cyanide, 0.0

Molybdenum, 0.0

Rhenium, 0.0

Tellurium, 0.0

Uranyl ion, 0.0

Strontium, 0.0

Herbicides, 0.0

Fungicides, 0.0

Pesticides, 0.0

- (6) Any waters or wastes containing odor-producing substances exceeding limits which may be established by the City Administrator.
 - (7) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentrations as may exceed limits established in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
 - (8) Quantities of flow, concentrations or both which constitute a slug as defined in Section 22-171.
 - (9) Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
 - (10) Any water or wastes which, by interaction with other water or wastes in the public sewer system, release obnoxious gases, form solids which interfere with the collection system, or create a condition deleterious to structures and treatment processes.
 - (11) Wastewater containing constituents in concentrations which are in excess of the concentrations set for normal wastewater (200 mg/l BOD₅ and TSS, 30 mg/l TKN, 15 mg/l phosphorous).
- (d) If any waters or wastes are discharged or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated above and which in the judgment of the City Administrator may have a deleterious effect upon the wastewater facilities, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the City may:
- (1) Reject the wastes.
 - (2) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers.
 - (3) Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge.
 - (4) Require surcharge payment to cover added cost of handling and treating the waters.

When considering the above alternatives, the City Administrator shall give consideration to the economic impact of each alternative on the discharger. If pretreatment or equalization of waste flows is permitted, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the City Administrator.

- (e) Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the City Administrator, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing floatable grease in excessive amounts, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the City Administrator and shall be located so as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. In the maintaining of these interceptors, the owner shall be responsible for the proper removal and disposal by appropriate means of the captured material and shall maintain records of the dates and means of disposal which are subject to review by the City Administrator. Any removal and hauling of the collected materials not performed by the owner's personnel must be performed by currently licensed waste disposal firms.
- (f) Where pretreatment or flow equalizing facilities are provided or required for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.
- (g) Any industry discharging to the City sewer system more than 50,000 gallons per day or any discharger so designated as a potential problem discharger by the City Administrator shall comply with the following:
- (1) In order to provide for accurate sampling and measurement of industrial wastes, each designated discharger shall provide and maintain, on each of its industrial waste outlet sewers, a large manhole or sampling chamber to be located outside or near its plant boundary line. If inside the plant fence, there shall be a gate near the sampling chamber with a key furnished to the City. There shall be ample room provided in each sampling chamber to enable convenient inspection and sampling by the City or its agent.
 - (2) Each sampling chamber shall contain a Parshall flume, accurate weir, or similar device, with a recording and totalizing register for measurement of the liquid quantity; or the metered water supply to the industrial plant may be used as the liquid quantity where it is substantiated that the metered water supply and waste quantities are approximately the same, or where a measurable adjustment can be made in the metered supply to determine the liquid quantity. The measuring, totalizing and recording devices are to be supplied, installed and maintained by the owner.
 - (3) Samples shall be taken every hour, properly refrigerated and composited in proportion to the flow for a representative 24-hour sample. Such sampling shall be repeated on as many days as necessary to ensure representative quantities for the entire reporting period. Industrial plants with wide fluctuations in quantities of wastes will require an automatic sampler paced automatically by the flow-measuring device. Minimum requirements for representative quantities shall include reevaluation during each quarterly period. The

determination of representative quantities shall include not less than three consecutive days of 24-hour composite samplings taken during periods of normal operation, together with acceptable flow measurements. The frequency of sampling, sampling chamber, metering device, sampling methods, and analysis of samples shall be subject, at any time, to inspection and verification by the City. Sampling and measuring facilities shall be such as to provide safe access for authorized personnel of the City for making such inspection and verification. Plans for sampling chambers, with their location shown on a site plan, shall be submitted to the City.

- (4) The owner of each facility discharging industrial wastes shall submit monthly to the City, on forms supplied by the City, a certified statement of the quantities of its wastes discharged into the sewers and sewage works of the City or into any sewer connected therewith. Copies of pertinent water bills shall be submitted with the above statement. Such documents shall be filed with the City not later than the tenth day of the following month. A separate statement shall be filed for each industrial plant. The total quantities of wastes to be measured and certified by the owner shall be:
 - a. Liquid in gallons;
 - b. Five-day BOD in pounds;
 - c. Suspended solids in pounds, on a dry solids basis;
 - d. Total phosphorus in pounds;
 - e. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen in pounds; and
 - f. COD in pounds.
- (h) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any sanitary wastewater into the storm sewer system, without exception.
- (i) Cooling and/or condensing water may be discharged to the storm sewer system only if an NPDES permit is obtained from the FDEP.
- (j) The industrial users may be required to provide information needed to determine compliance with this article. These requirements may include:
 - (1) Wastewaters discharge peak rate and volume over a specified time period.
 - (2) Chemical analyses of wastewaters.
 - (3) Information on raw materials, processes and products affecting wastewater volume and quality.
 - (4) Quantity and disposition of specific liquid, sludge, oil, solvent or other materials important to sewer use control.
 - (5) A plot plan of sewers of the user's property showing sewer and pretreatment facility

location.

- (6) Details of wastewater pretreatment facilities.
- (7) Details of systems to prevent and control the losses of materials through spills to the municipal sewer.
- (k) No statement contained in this section shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the City and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the City for treatment. However, there shall be no agreements made that would violate any State or Federal pretreatment standard.
- (l) All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this article shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association. Sampling methods, location, times, durations and frequencies are to be determined on an individual basis subject to approval by the City Administrator.

(Code 1982, § 22-175)

Sec. 22-176. - Malicious damage.

No person shall maliciously, willfully or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface or tamper with any structure, appurtenance or equipment which is a part of the wastewater facilities. Any persons violating this provision shall be subject to immediate arrest under charge of disorderly conduct and shall be responsible for any loss of revenue or monetary expenditures needed for repairs brought about by their actions.

(Code 1982, § 22-176)

Sec. 22-177. - Powers and authority of inspectors.

- (a) Duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be admitted with permission from proper authorities to all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing pertinent to discharge to the sewer system in accordance with the provisions of this article.
- (b) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to herein, the authorized employees of the City shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company, and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the employees; and the City shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by City employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage

asserted against the company, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required by this article.

- (c) Duly authorized employees of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the City holds an easement for the purposes of but not limited to inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the wastewater facilities lying within the easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on the easement shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

(Code 1982, § 22-177)

Sec. 22-178. - Compliance with regulatory requirements.

- (a) *Generally.* The provisions of this article shall not be deemed as alleviating compliance with applicable State and Federal regulations. Specific user charge and industrial cost recovery requirements, promulgated pursuant to Public Law 92-500, shall be considered as a part of this article upon official adoption. All nonresidential users will be required to comply with pretreatment standards as outlined in 40 C.F.R. 403.
- (b) *Federal categorical pretreatment standards.* Upon the promulgation of Federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this article for sources in that subcategory, shall immediately supersede the limitations imposed under this article. The administrator shall notify all affected users of the applicable reporting requirements under 40 C.F.R. 403.12.
- (c) *Modification of Federal categorical pretreatment standards.* Where the City's wastewater treatment system achieves consistent removal of pollutants limited by Federal pretreatment standards, the City may apply to the approval authority for modification of specific limits in the Federal pretreatment standards. "Consistent removal" shall mean reduction in the amount of a pollutant or alteration of the nature of the pollutant by the wastewater treatment system to a less toxic or harmless state in the effluent which is achieved by the system in 95 percent of the samples taken when measured according to the procedures set forth in Section 403.7(C)(2) of (40 C.F.R. 403) "General Pretreatment Regulations for Existing and New Sources of Pollution" promulgated pursuant to the Act. The City may then modify pollutant discharge limits in the Federal pretreatment standards if the requirements contained in 40 C.F.R., Part 403, § 403.7, are fulfilled and prior approval from the approval authority is obtained.
- (d) *State requirements.* State requirements and limitations on discharges shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than Federal requirements and limitations of those in this article.

- (e) *City's right of revision.* The City reserves the right to establish by ordinance more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the wastewater disposal system if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives presented in Section 22-171(a).
- (f) *Excessive discharge.* No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge, as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the limitations contained in the Federal categorical pretreatment standards, or in any other pollutant-specific limitation developed by the City or State, unless specifically allowed in the Federal categorical pretreatment standards established by the EPA.
- (g) *Accidental discharges.*
- (1) *Protection required.* Each user shall provide protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this article. Facilities to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials shall be provided and maintained at the owner's or user's own cost and expense. Detailed plans showing facilities and operating procedures to provide this protection shall be submitted to the City for review and shall be approved by the City before construction of the facility. All existing users shall complete such a plan four months after this article is enacted. No user who commences contribution to the POTW after the effective date of this article shall be permitted to introduce pollutants into the system until accidental discharge procedures have been approved by the City. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the industrial user from the responsibility to modify the user's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this article. In the case of an accidental discharge, it is the responsibility of the user to immediately telephone and notify the POTW of the incident. The notification shall include location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions.
 - (2) *Written notice.* Within five days following an accidental discharge, the user shall submit to the City Administrator a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge and the measures to be taken by the user to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the user of any expense, loss, damage or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the POTW, fish kills, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the user of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this section or other applicable law.
 - (3) *Notice to employees.* A notice shall be permanently posted on the user's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a dangerous discharge. Employers shall ensure that all employees who may cause or suffer such a dangerous discharge to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

(Code 1982, § 22-178)

Sec. 22-179. - Violations.

- (a) Violation of this article shall be a misdemeanor punishable under the laws of the State of Florida.
- (b) The City may suspend the wastewater treatment service and/or a wastewater contribution permit when such suspension is necessary, in the opinion of the City, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons or to the environment, causes interference to the POTW, or causes the City to violate any condition of its NPDES permit.
- (c) Any person notified of a suspension of the wastewater treatment service and/or the wastewater contribution permit shall immediately stop or eliminate the contribution. In the event of a failure of the person to comply voluntarily with the suspension order, the City shall take such steps as deemed necessary, including initiation of legal action by the City Attorney and immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the POTW system or endangerment to any individuals. The City shall reinstate the wastewater contribution permit and/or the wastewater treatment service upon proof of the elimination of the noncomplying discharge. A detailed written statement submitted by the user describing the causes of the harmful contribution and the measures taken to prevent any future occurrence shall be submitted to the City within 15 calendar days of the date of occurrence.
- (d) Any user who violates the following conditions of this article or applicable State and Federal regulations is subject to having his permit revoked in accordance with the procedures of this section:
 - (1) Failure of a user to report factually the wastewater constituents and characteristics of his discharge.
 - (2) Failure of the user to report significant changes in operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics.
 - (3) Refusal of reasonable access to the user's premises for the purpose of inspection or monitoring.
 - (4) Violation of conditions of the permit.
- (e) Whenever the City finds that any user has violated or is violating this article, the wastewater contribution permit, or any prohibition, limitation or requirements contained herein, the City may serve upon such person a written notice stating the nature of the violation. Within 30 days of the date of the notice, a plan for the satisfactory correction thereof shall be submitted to the City by the user. Each quarter the City will publish in the local newspapers the list of violators of this article for that quarter.

- (f) In the event of violation of this article, the City Administrator or designee or authorized employees may verbally instruct the owner as to the necessary corrective action. If the owner fails to carry out verbal instructions in a timely manner or if a serious violation or hazard to public health exists, the City Administrator or designee may issue to the owner a written order stating the nature of the violation, the corrective action and the time limit for completing the corrective action. This time limit will not be less than 24 hours or more than six months, depending upon the type and severity of the violation. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations. The record of the mailing of the notice or order shall be prima facie evidence thereof, and failure of the owner or owners to receive same shall in no way affect the validity of any proceedings conducted pursuant to this article.
- (g) If any person discharges sewage, industrial waste or other wastes into the City's wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this article, Federal or State pretreatment requirements, or any order of the City, the City Attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the appropriate court.
- (h) Any user who is found to have violated an order of the City Administrator or designee or who willfully or negligently failed to comply with any provision of this article, and the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder, shall be fined not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$1,000.00 for each offense. Each day on which a violation shall occur or continue shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. In addition to the penalties provided herein, the City may recover reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, court reporters' fees and other expenses of litigation by appropriate suit at law against the person found to have violated this article or the orders, rules, regulations and permits issued hereunder.
- (i) Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this article, or wastewater contribution permits, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this article, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both.
- (j) A person violating any provision of this section authorizing the aforementioned action by the City Administrator or designee shall be charged the normal and usual charges for discontinuance and disconnection of water and sewer services and the usual charges for recommencing the water and sewer services.

(Code 1982, § 22-179)

Sec. 22-180. - Service charges and fees.

- (a) *Purpose.* It is the purpose of this section to provide for the recovery of costs from users of the City's sewer system for the implementation of the program established herein. The applicable charges or fees shall be set forth in the City's schedule of charges and fees.
- (b) *Service charges.* It is hereby determined necessary to fix and collect sewer service charges from customers. Such charges shall be published separate from this article and the revenue received shall be used for operation, maintenance, debt retirement and other authorized expenses.
- (c) *Charges and fees.* The City may adopt charges and fees, which may include:
- (1) Fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the City's pretreatment program.
 - (2) Fees for monitoring, inspection and surveillance procedures.
 - (3) Fees for reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction.
 - (4) Fees for permit applications.
 - (5) Fees for filing appeals.
 - (6) Fees for consistent removal (by the City) of pollutants otherwise subject to Federal pretreatment standards.
 - (7) Other fees as the City may deem necessary to carry out the requirements contained in this article.

These fees relate solely to the matters covered by this article and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the City.

(Code 1982, § 22-180)

Sec. 22-181. - Authority to disconnect service.

The City reserves the right to terminate water and sewer services and disconnect a customer from the system when:

- (a) Acids or chemicals damaging to sewer lines or treatment processes are released into the sewer causing rapid deterioration of these structures or interfering with proper conveyance and treatment of wastewater; or
- (b) A governmental agency informs the City that the effluent from the wastewater treatment plant is no longer of a quality permitted for discharge into a watercourse, and it is found that the customer is delivering wastewater to the City's system that cannot be sufficiently treated or requires treatment that is not provided by the City as normal domestic treatment; or

(c) The customer:

- (1) Discharges industrial waste or wastewater that is in violation of the permit issued by the approving authority;
- (2) Discharges wastewater at an uncontrolled, variable rate in sufficient quantity to cause an imbalance in the wastewater treatment systems;
- (3) Fails to pay monthly bills for water and sanitary sewer services when due; or
- (4) Repeats a discharge of prohibited wastes into public sewers.

(Code 1982, § 22-181)

Sec. 22-182. - Administration.

- (a) *Unauthorized discharges prohibited.* It shall be unlawful to discharge without a City permit to the POTW any wastewater except as authorized by the City Administrator in accordance with the provisions of this article.
- (b) *Wastewater contribution permits.*
 - (1) *Generally.*
 - a. All significant users proposing to connect to or to contribute to the POTW shall obtain a wastewater discharge permit before connecting to or contributing to the POTW.
 - b. All existing significant users connected to or contributing to the POTW shall obtain a wastewater contribution permit within 180 days after the effective date of this article.
 - (2) *Permit application.* Users required to obtain a wastewater contribution permit shall complete and file with the City an application in the form prescribed by the City, and accompanied by a fee as set by the City from time to time. Existing users shall apply for a wastewater contribution permit within 30 days after the effective date of this article, and proposed new users shall apply at least 90 days prior to connecting to or contributing to the POTW. In support of the application, the user shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, the following information:
 - a. Name, address and location (if different from the address).
 - b. SIC number according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Bureau of the Budget, 1972, as amended.
 - c. Wastewater constituents and characteristic the Act and contained in 40 C.F.R. 136, as amended.
 - d. Time and duration of contribution.
 - e. Average daily and three-minute peak wastewater flow rates, including daily, monthly and seasonal variations, if any.

- f. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans and details to show all sewers, sewer connections, and appurtenances by the size, location and elevation.
- g. Description of activities, facilities and plant processes on the premises including all materials which are or could be discharged.
- h. Where known, the nature and concentration of any pollutants in the discharge which are limited by any City, State, or Federal pretreatment standards, and a statement regarding whether or not the pretreatment standards are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required for the user to meet applicable pretreatment standards.
- i. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the pretreatment standards, the shortest schedule by which the user will provide such additional pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standards. The following conditions shall apply to this schedule:
 - 1. The schedule shall contain increments of progress in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional pretreatment required for the user to meet the applicable pretreatment standards (e.g., hiring an engineer, completing preliminary plans, completing final plans, executing contract for major components, commencing construction, completing construction, etc.).
 - 2. No increment referred to in Paragraph 1. shall exceed nine months.
 - 3. Not later than 14 days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, the user shall submit a progress report to the City Administrator, including, at a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress to be met on such date and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with this increment of progress, the reason for delay, and the steps being taken by the user to return the construction to the schedule established. In no event shall more than nine months elapse between such progress reports to the City Administrator.
- j. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes and rate of production.
- k. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day).
- l. Number and type of employees and hours of operation of plant and proposed or actual hours of operation of pretreatment system.
- m. Any other information as may be deemed by the City to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

The City will evaluate the data furnished by the user and may require additional information. After evaluation and acceptance of the data furnished, the City may issue a wastewater contribution permit subject to terms and conditions provided herein.

- (3) *Permit modifications.* Within nine months of the promulgation of a national categorical pretreatment standard, the wastewater contribution permit of users subject to such standards shall be revised to require compliance with such standard within the time frame prescribed by such standard. Where a user, subject to a national categorical pretreatment standard, has not previously submitted an application for a wastewater contribution permit as required by Subsection (2) of this subsection, the user shall apply for a wastewater contribution permit within 180 days after the promulgation of the applicable national categorical pretreatment standard. In addition, the user with an existing wastewater contribution permit shall submit to the City Administrator within 180 days after the promulgation of an applicable Federal categorical pretreatment standard the information required by Subparagraphs h. and i. of Subsection (b)(2).
- (4) *Permit conditions.* Wastewater discharge permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this article and all other applicable regulations, user charges and fees established by the City. Permits may contain the following:
- a. The unit charge or schedule of user charges and fees for the wastewater to be discharged to a community sewer.
 - b. Limits on the average and maximum wastewater constituents and characteristics.
 - c. Limits on average and maximum rate and time of discharge or requirements for flow regulation and equalization.
 - d. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection and sampling facilities.
 - e. Specifications for monitoring programs, which may include sampling locations, frequency of sampling, number, types and standards for tests and reporting schedule.
 - f. Compliance schedules.
 - g. Requirements for submission of technical reports or discharge reports (see Subsection (c) of this section).
 - h. Requirements for maintaining and retaining plan records relating to wastewater discharge as specified by the City, and affording the City access thereto.
 - i. Requirements for notification of the City of any new introduction of wastewater constituents or any substantial change in the volume or character of the wastewater constituents being introduced into the wastewater treatment system.
 - j. Requirements for notification of slug discharges as per Section 22-175(c).

- k. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the City to ensure compliance with this article.
- (5) *Permit duration.* Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five years. A permit may be issued for a period less than a year or may be stated to expire on a specific date. The user shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of 180 days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the City during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements as identified in Section 22-175 are modified or other just cause exists. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in his permit at least 30 days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.
 - (6) *Permit transfer.* Wastewater discharge permits are issued to a specific user for a specific operation. A wastewater discharge permit shall not be reassigned or transferred or sold to a new owner, new user, different premises, or a new or changed operation without the approval of the City. Any succeeding owner or user shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.
- (c) *Reporting requirements for permittee.*
- (1) *Compliance date report.* Within 90 days following the date for final compliance with applicable pretreatment standards or, in the case of a new source, following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the POTW, any user subject to pretreatment standards and requirements shall submit to the City Administrator a report indicating the nature and concentration of all pollutants in the discharge from the regulated process which are limited by pretreatment standards and requirements and the average and maximum daily flow for these process units in the user facility which are limited by such pretreatment standards or requirements. The report shall state whether the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements are being met on a consistent basis and, if not, what additional O&M and/or pretreatment is necessary to bring the user into compliance with the applicable pretreatment standards or requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the industrial user, and certified by a qualified professional.
 - (2) *Periodic compliance reports.*
 - a. Any user subject to a pretreatment standard, after the compliance date of such pretreatment standard, or, in the case of a new source, after commencement of the discharge into the POTW, shall submit to the City Administrator during each quarterly period, unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standard or by the City Administrator, a report indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the

effluent which are limited by such pretreatment standards. In addition, this report shall include a record of all daily flows which during the reporting period exceeded the average daily flow reported. At the discretion of the City Administrator and in consideration of such factors as local high or low flow rates, holidays, budget cycles, etc., the City Administrator may agree to alter the months during which the above reports are to be submitted.

- b. The City Administrator may impose mass limitations on users which are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the report required by Subparagraph a. of this paragraph shall indicate the mass of pollutants regulated by pretreatment standards in the effluent of the user. These reports shall contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge including the flow and the nature and concentration, or production and mass where requested by the City Administrator, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards. The frequency of monitoring shall be prescribed in the applicable pretreatment standard. All analysis shall be performed in accordance with procedures established by the approval authority pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Act and contained in 40 C.F.R. 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the Administrator. Sampling shall be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the FDEP.

(Comment: Where 40 C.F.R. 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the EPA publication, "Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants," April 1977, and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the Administrator.)

(d) *Monitoring facilities.*

- (1) The City shall require to be provided and operated at the user's own expense monitoring facilities to allow inspection, sampling and flow measurement of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the user's premises; but the City may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the user, allow the facility to be constructed in the public street or sidewalk area and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles.
- (2) There shall be ample room in or near such sampling manhole or facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analysis. The facility, sampling and measuring

equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the user.

- (3) Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be provided in accordance with the City's requirements and all applicable local construction standards and specifications. Construction shall be completed within 90 days following written notification by the City.
- (e) *Inspection and sampling.* The City shall inspect the facilities of any user to ascertain whether the purpose of this article is being met and all requirements are being complied with. Persons or occupants of premises where wastewater is created or discharged shall allow the City or its representatives ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination or in the performance of any of their duties. The City, the FDEP and (where the NPDES state is the approval authority) the EPA shall have the right to set up on the user's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring and/or metering operations. Where a user has security measures in force which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the user shall make necessary arrangements with their security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from the City, the FDEP and the EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.
- (f) *Pretreatment.*
- (1) Users shall provide necessary wastewater treatment as required to comply with this article and shall achieve compliance with all Federal categorical pretreatment standards within the time limitations as specified by the Federal pretreatment regulations. Any facilities required to pretreat wastewater to a level acceptable to the City shall be provided, operated and maintained at the user's expense. Detailed plans showing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures shall be submitted to the City for review, and shall be acceptable to the City before construction to the facility. The review of such plans and operating procedures will in no way relieve the user from the responsibility of modifying the facility as necessary to produce an effluent acceptable to the City under the provisions of this article. Any subsequent changes in the pretreatment facilities or method of operation shall be reported to and be acceptable to the City prior to the user's initiation of the changes.
 - (2) The City shall annually publish in the largest daily newspaper a list of the users which were not in compliance with any pretreatment requirements or standards at least once during the 12 previous months. The notification shall also summarize any enforcement actions taken against the user(s) during the same 12 months.

- (3) All records relating to compliance with pretreatment standards will be made available to officials of the EPA or FDEP upon request.

(g) *Confidential information.*

- (1) Information and data on a user obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits and monitoring programs and from inspections shall be available to the public or other governmental agencies without restriction unless the user specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the City that the release of such information would divulge information, processes or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets of the user.
- (2) When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report which might disclose trade secrets, or secret processes, shall not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available upon written request to governmental agencies for uses related to this article, the (NPDES) permit, the State disposal system permit, and/or the pretreatment programs; however, such portions of a report shall be available for use by the State or any State agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.
- (3) Information accepted by the City as confidential shall not be transmitted to any governmental agency or to the general public by the City until and unless a ten-day notification is given to the user.

(Code 1982, § 22-182)

Cross reference— Adoption of plumbing code, § 5-26.

Sec. 22-183. - Septic tanks.

No septic tank other than those approved by the State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services shall be constructed within the corporate limits of the City. No septic tank shall be constructed within 200 feet of the sewer line except as set out in Section 22-172.

(Code 1982, § 22-142)

Sec. 22-184. - Failure to maintain plumbing system.

Failure to keep the sewer pipe, i.e., the pipe leading from the plumbing system to the City main, clean and maintained in a proper manner will give the City the right to cut off the water connection, which shall not be reconnected until the sewer pipe is cleaned and maintained properly. In those instances where the owner has his own private water supply, the City shall have the right to discontinue all utility service,

which shall not be reconnected until the sewer pipe leading from the plumbing system to the City sewer main has been maintained and cleaned and is in proper condition. Any violation of this provision by reconnecting the private water supply or the connection from the City water line, until such sewer pipes are cleaned and maintained properly, shall be considered a violation of this division and subject to the penalties provided in Section 1-13.

(Code 1982, § 22-146)

Sec. 22-185. - Separate connections for each separate unit.

Each residential unit, whether occupying one or more lots and whether it shall occupy any lot or parcel jointly with any other residential unit, shall be considered a separate unit for the payment of the sewage disposal fees and separate connections and meters will be required for each of such units.

(Code 1982, § 22-148)

Secs. 22-186—22-191. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VII. - SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

Footnotes:

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Cross reference— *Lot cleaning, § 11-21 et seq.*

Sec. 22-192. - Definitions.

The following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

Brown goods shall mean all electronic goods such as TV's, VCR's, radios, digital media players or computers.

Construction debris shall mean discarded materials from construction/deconstruction/renovation of a structure that are considered to be not water soluble and non-toxic in nature including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, pipe, gypsum wallboard, lumber, unpainted/non-treated wood or pallets, plywood, flooring, siding, roofing materials wiring or plumbing supplies.

Garbage shall mean all kitchen and table food waste, animal or vegetative waste that is attendant with or results from the storage, preparation, cooking or handling of food materials and any refuse accumulation of paper, wooden or paper boxes; cans, bottles or other containers; sweeping; and all other accumulations of a nature usual to housekeeping. The term "garbage" shall not include any

industrial/hazardous waste, white goods, brown goods, yard trash or construction debris.

Household furniture shall mean mattresses, couches, chairs, etc.

Industrial/hazardous waste shall mean any cleaning solvents, paints, pesticides, aerosol cans or anything that may be corrosive, toxic, and able to explode, whether from household use or the manufacture of goods or products. Tires from any type of motor vehicle will not be collected.

White goods shall mean all air conditioners, refrigerators, stoves, washers, dryers, water heaters, or any other large household appliance as well as fluorescent light bulbs.

Yard trash shall mean any vegetative matter resulting from normal yard and landscaping maintenance and shall include materials such as tree and shrub trimmings, grass clippings, palm fronds, or small tree branches that shall not exceed four feet in length and four inches in diameter. Such trash shall be bundled or placed in garbage receptacles. No bundled or filled container shall exceed 50 pounds in weight each.

(Ord. No. 2014-13, § 5, 11-10-14)

Sec. 22-193. - Disposal of garbage.

All garbage shall be placed in a City-issued cart. Carts shall be placed curbside, facing as indicated on the cart, on the route used for scheduled collections with lid fully closed no later than 7:00 a.m. Loose garbage will not be picked up by the City. Carts shall not be modified with lock, lids, wheels, or by painting without prior approval from the City. Damage to carts resulting from loss, abuse or negligence shall be the responsibility of the customer to whom the cart was supplied. The City shall determine the cost for repair or replacement. Carts are the property of the City and each cart is assigned to a specific address.

(Code 1982, § 22-193; Ord. No. 2014-13, § 6, 11-10-14; Ord. No. 2019-14, § 3, 10-14-19)

Sec 22-194. - Disposal of yard trash.

All yard trash, up to two cubic yard by volume, shall be bundled or placed in suitable receptacles not exceeding 32 gallons in size and 50 pounds in weight. Yard trash must be placed curbside on the route used for scheduled collections. If the weight or volume of yard trash exceeds 500 pounds or one cubic yard, the City may remove the same upon request by, and condition that, the customer reimburse the City its costs, including labor and landfill fees, to remove the material.

(Code 1982, § 22-194; Ord. No. 2014-13, § 7, 11-10-14; Ord. No. 2019-14, § 4, 10-14-19)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2019-14, § 4, adopted Oct. 14, 2019, changed the title of § 22-194 from disposal

of trash, leaves and trimmings not picked up by regular garbage truck to disposal of yard trash.

Sec 22-195. - Materials not picked up by the City.

The City shall not remove industrial/hazardous waste, white or brown goods or construction debris. Items of this type shall be taken to the landfill by the owner or the owner's appointee. Loose garbage will not be picked up by the City. Tires from any type of motor vehicle will not be collected.

(Code 1982, § 22-195; Ord. No. 2014-13, § 8, 11-10-14; Ord. No. 2019-14, § 5, 10-14-19)

Editor's note— Ord. No. 2014-13, § 8, adopted Nov. 10, 2014, changed the title of § 22-195 from "Materials not picked up by City; removal of material exceeding 500 pounds or two cubic yards" to read as set out herein.

Sec. 22-196. - Placement of noncontainerized material on street or other public property.

- (a) The placement of trash, leaves or litter or dumping or placement of any material on the City streets, alleys, rights-of-way, and public-owned land which has not been placed in a proper container suitable for the expedient and safe removal of the material or item by the City is prohibited, and the City shall not collect or remove such item except for purposes of public health and safety.
- (b) This section shall not apply to palm fronds and branches or other garden trash which cannot be practically placed in a container.

(Ord. No. 773, § 1, 3-14-94)

Sec. 22-197. - Disposal of household furniture.

Collection of bulk waste is provided once a week for single-family/duplex residential properties only. Up to two items at a time may be placed curbside no later than 7:00 a.m. on the day of pickup. Additional bulk pickups may be available for an additional charge. Acceptable items include:

- (1) Couches.
- (2) Chairs.
- (3) Tables.
- (4) Dressers.
- (5) Mattress/box spring.
- (6) Large plastic toys.

Items not accepted include glass such as table tops, mirrors and plate glass, brown goods, white goods, industrial/hazardous waste, and construction debris.

(Ord. No. 2019-14, § 6, 10-14-19)

Secs. 22-198—22-206. - Reserved.

ARTICLE VIII. - RESERVED

Secs. 22-207—22-230. - Reserved.

ARTICLE IX. - CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL

Footnotes:

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Editor's note— *The appendices referred to in this article are not printed herein, but are kept on file at the offices of the City.*

Sec. 22-231. - Title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the Cross-Connection Control Ordinance of the City of Wauchula, Florida.

(Ord. No. 787, § 1, 10-10-94)

Sec. 22-232. - Declaration of policy.

It is the policy of the City in keeping with the laws of the State and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States of America to provide clean, potable water to its citizens and to prevent contamination of this water supply due to cross-connections.

(Ord. No. 787, § 2, 10-10-94)

Sec. 22-233. - Definitions.

The terms as used in this article shall be defined as follows:

Administrator means that person appointed by the City Council pursuant to this article.

Approved means accepted by the City.

Auxiliary water supply means any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor's approved public potable water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another

purveyor's public potable water supply or any natural sources(s) such as a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, etc., or "used waters" or "industrial fluids." These waters may be polluted or contaminated or they may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

Backflow means the flow of water or other liquids, mixtures or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any source other than its intended source. Backflow may occur under two conditions:

- (1) Pressure created within a customer's water distribution system that is greater than the potable water supply pressure; and
- (2) Reduced pressure of sufficient duration in the potable water supply system.

Backflow prevention device means a device or means to prevent backflow due to back-pressure or back-siphonage. As used herein, the terms "backflow prevention device" and "backflow preventer" may be used synonymously. Only the following are considered to be backflow prevention devices. They shall be installed in agreement with and under the supervision of the City Administrator or designee at the customer's meter, at the property line of the customer when a meter is not used, or at a location designated by the City Administrator or designee. Such devices are:

- (1) *Air-gap separation*: The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet supplying the water to a tank, plumbing fixture or other device and the flood level rim of said vessel. An approved air-gap separation shall be at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically, above the top of the rim of the vessel, and in no case less than one inch.
- (2) *Reduced pressure principle backflow prevention device*: A device containing within its structure a minimum of two independently acting approved check valves, together with an automatically operating pressure differential relief valve located between the two check valves. The first check valve reduces the supply pressure a predetermined amount so that during normal flow and at cessation of normal flow the pressure between the checks shall be less than the supply pressure. In case of leakage of either check valve, the differential relief valve, by discharging to the atmosphere, shall operate to maintain the pressure between the checks less than the supply pressure. The unit shall include tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the device, and each device shall be fitted with properly located test cocks. When the inlet pressure is two pounds per square inch or less, the relief valve shall open to the atmosphere. To be approved these devices must be readily accessible for in-line testing and maintenance.
- (3) *Atmospheric vacuum breaker*: A backflow prevention device which is operated by atmospheric pressure in combination with the force of gravity. The unit is designed to

work on a vertical plane only. The one moving part consists of a poppet valve which must be carefully sized to slide in a guided chamber and effectively shut off the reverse flow of water when a subatmospheric pressure exists.

- (4) *Pressure vacuum breaker*: A pressure vacuum breaker is similar to an atmospheric vacuum breaker except that the checking unit "poppet valve" is activated by a spring. This type of vacuum breaker does not require a subatmospheric pressure to react and can be used on the pressure side of a valve.
- (5) *Double check valve assembly*: An assembly composed of two single, independently acting check valves, including tightly closing shutoff valves located at each end of the assembly and suitable connections for testing the watertightness of each check valve. A check valve is a valve that is drip-tight in the normal direction of flow when the inlet pressure is one psi and the outlet pressure is zero. The check valve shall permit no leakage in a direction reverse to the normal flow. The closure element (e.g., clapper) shall be internally weighted or otherwise internally loaded to promote rapid and positive closure.
- (6) *Residential dual check valve*: A compact unit manufactured with two independent spring-actuated check valves.

Back-pressure means pressure created within a customer's water distribution system that is greater than the potable water supply system pressure as may be created by a pump, elevated tank, boiler or other means.

Back-siphonage means the flow of water or other liquids, mixture or substances into the distributing pipes of a potable water supply system from any source or sources other than its intended source caused by the sudden reduction of pressure in the potable water supply system.

Contamination means the presence of any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or other foreign materials to the extent that an impairment of the quality or usefulness of the potable water results, and which may or may not constitute an actual or potential hazard to public health or otherwise adversely affect such waters for domestic use.

Cross-connection means any physical arrangement whereby a public water supply is connected, directly or indirectly, with any other water supply system, sewer, drain, conduit, pool, storage reservoir, plumbing fixture, or other device which contains or may contain contaminated water, sewage or other waste, or liquid of unknown or unsafe quality which may be capable of imparting contamination or pollution to the public water supply as the result of backflow. Bypass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeable devices and other temporary or permanent devices through which or because of which backflow could occur are considered to be cross-connections.

Cross-connection eliminated or controlled means a connection between a potable water system and a

nonpotable water system with an approved backflow prevention device commensurate with the degree of hazard.

Cross-connection eliminated or controlled by containment means the installation of an approved backflow prevention device at the water service connection to any customer's premises where it is physically and economically infeasible to find and permanently eliminate or control all actual or potential cross-connections within the customer's water system; or it shall mean the installation of an approved backflow prevention device on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where there are actual or potential cross-connections which cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of cross-connection.

Hazard, degree of. The term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse affect of the hazard upon the potable water system.

- (1) *Hazard, health* means any condition, device, or practice in the water supply system and its operation which could create, or in the judgment of the City may create, a danger to the health and well-being of the water consumer. An example of a health hazard is a structural defect, including cross-connections, in the water supply system.
- (2) *Hazard, plumbing* means a plumbing type cross-connection in a consumer's potable water system that has not been properly protected by a vacuum breaker, air-gap separation or backflow prevention device. Unprotected plumbing type cross-connections are considered to be a health hazard.
- (3) *Hazard, pollutional* means an actual or potential threat to the physical properties of the water system or to the potability of the public or the consumer's potable water system, which would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable or could cause damage to the system or its appurtenances, but would not be dangerous to health.
- (4) *Hazard, system* means an actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or consumer's potable water system or of pollution or contamination which would have a protracted effect on the potable water in the system and its quality.

Industrial fluids system means any system containing a fluid or solution which may be physically, chemically, biologically, radiologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration such as would constitute a health, system, pollutional or plumbing hazard if introduced into an approved water system. This may include, but shall not be limited to: polluted or contaminated waters; all types of process waters and "used waters" originating from the public potable water system which may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form; plating acids and alkalis; circulated cooling waters connected to an open cooling tower and/or cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters such as from wells, springs,

rivers, bays, harbors, seas, irrigation canals or systems, etc.; and oils, gases, glycerine, paraffins, caustic and acid solutions and other liquids and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other purposes or for firefighting purposes.

Pollution. See "Contamination."

Water, nonpotable means water which is not safe for human consumption which is of questionable potability.

Water, potable means any water which, according to recognized standards, is safe for human consumption.

Water purveyor means the owner or operator of the public potable water system supplying an approved water supply to the public. As used herein, the terms "water purveyor" and "the City" may be used synonymously.

Water service connection means the terminal of a service connection from the public potable water system, i.e., where the water purveyor loses jurisdiction and the sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end of the meter. There should be no unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any meter or any backflow prevention device located at the service connection or point of delivery to the customer's water system. Service connections shall include all temporary or emergency water service connections from the public potable water system.

Water, used means any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public water system (potable) to a consumer's water system after it has passed through the point of delivery and is no longer under the sanitary control of the water purveyor.

(Ord. No. 787, § 3, 10-10-94)

Cross reference— Definitions generally, § 1-2.

Sec. 22-234. - Excerpts from State codes and regulations.

- (a) *State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection, Administrative Code, Rule 17-555.360.* Cross-connection, which is the physical connection of a water system or other substance of unknown, questionable or unsafe water quality to a public water system, is prohibited. However, a person owning or managing a public water system may interconnect to another public water system if such system is operated and maintained in accordance with Chapter 17-555, Florida Administrative Code.
- (b) *Standard Plumbing Code, Chapter XII, Section 1204.1.* Potable water supply piping, water

discharge outlets, backflow prevention devices or similar equipment shall be so located as to make impossible their submergence in any contaminated or polluted liquid or substance.

- (c) *Standard Plumbing Code, Appendix D, Section D-2(a)—(d)*. The City Administrator or designee shall enforce the provisions of the plumbing code so as to insure the potability of the consumer's water supply, from the point of entrance of the public water supply to the extremities of the consumer's water system. The City Administrator or designee has primary enforcing responsibility of new installations, alterations or repairs of water supply systems. He shall provide the assistance required to enforce the provisions of Appendix D of the plumbing code on existing water supply systems.

The water purveyor is primarily responsible for the prevention of contamination and pollution of the public water mains. Such responsibility begins at the point of origin of the public water supply and includes adequate treatment facilities and water mains, and ends at the point of entrance to the consumer's water system, provided adequate backflow due to back-pressure and back-siphonage protection is maintained on all water supply systems directly connected to the water purveyor's public system. The water purveyor has secondary supervisory responsibility to the City Administrator or designee for new installations, alterations or repairs of the water supply system and has secondary supervisory responsibility to the City Administrator or designee for existing water supply systems.

The City Administrator or designee, when administrative head of water quality control, is responsible for supervising the prevention of contamination and pollution of the public water main, all water systems and all water sources. Such responsibility extends from the point of origin of the public water supply to and includes all extremities of the consumer's supply and its actual use. The City Administrator or designee has prime supervisory responsibility for administration and enforcement of those portions of the cross-connection, backflow, and back-siphonage control applicable to existing water supply systems and water sources. The City Administrator or designee has secondary supervisory responsibility to the water purveyor for the public water system.

The consumer has the prime responsibility for preventing contaminants and pollutants from entering the water system and from entering the public water main or water source from his water supply system. The consumer shall protect his water supply system against actual or potential cross-connection, backflow due to back-pressure and back-siphonage, as is required by Appendix D of the plumbing code, and other applicable regulations. He shall assure that all protective devices are tested and maintained in the working condition required. He shall assure that the necessary plumbing permits are obtained for new water supply system installations, and for alterations or repair to existing systems, as required by Appendix D of the plumbing code.

- (d) *Standard Plumbing Code, Appendix D, Section D-4(a)*. No water service connection to any premises shall be installed or maintained unless the potable water and water supply are

protected against actual or potential contamination or pollution in the manner required.

(Ord. No. 787, § 4, 10-10-94)

Sec. 22-235. - Regulation of cross-connections; required backflow prevention devices.

In order to protect the public water supply system from contamination due to cross-connections, the City hereby establishes the following regulations:

- (1) No installation of potable water supply piping or a part thereof shall be made in such a manner that it will be possible for used, unclean, polluted or contaminated water, mixtures or substances to enter any portion of such piping from any tank, receptacle, equipment or plumbing fixture by reason of backflow due to back-pressure, back-siphonage, or any other cause, either during normal use and operation thereof or when any such tank, receptacle, equipment or plumbing fixture is flooded, or subject to pressure in excess of the pressure in the hot or cold water piping.
- (2) No person shall make a connection or allow one to exist between pipes or conduits carrying domestic water supplied by any public or private water service system, and any pipes, conduits or fixtures containing or carrying water from any other source or containing or carrying water which has been used for any purpose whatsoever, or any piping carrying chemicals, liquids, gases, or any substance whatsoever, unless there is provided an approved backflow prevention device. The approval of the City must be obtained before any connection is made between the domestic supply and any contaminated, polluted or auxiliary water system.
- (3) No plumbing fixture, device or construction shall be installed or maintained or shall be connected to any domestic water supply, when such installation or connection may provide a possibility of contaminating or polluting such water supply or may provide a cross-connection between a distribution system of water for drinking and domestic purposes and water which may become contaminated or polluted by such plumbing fixture device or construction unless there is provided an approved backflow prevention device.
- (4) No water piping supplied by any private water supply system or industrial piping system shall be connected to the public potable water system without the approval from the City.
- (5) Backflow prevention devices, as specified by the City, shall be required, tested, and maintained on the following types of facilities:
 - a. Automotive maintenance facilities (RP).
 - b. Auxiliary water systems (RP).
 - c.

Bottling plants (RP).

- d. Buildings with house pumps and/or water storage tanks (RDC).
- e. Buildings with sewage injectors (RP).
- f. Canneries, packing houses, or reduction plants (RP).
- g. Car washes with water reclamation systems (RP).
- h. Centralized heating and air-conditioning plants (RP).
- i. Chemical plants (RP).
- j. Chemically treated potable water systems (RP).
- k. Commercial laundries (RP).
- l. Dairy and cold storage plants (RP).
- m. Dye works (RP).
- n. Film processing laboratories (RP).
- o. Fire systems with pumps and/or storage tanks (RP).
- p. Fire systems with auxiliary supplies (RP).
- q. Food processing plants (RP).
- r. High schools and colleges (RP).
- s. Hospitals, mortuaries, and medical and dental buildings (RP).
- t. Convalescent homes and sanitariums (RP).
- u. Agricultural irrigation systems (RP).
- v. Laboratories using toxic materials (RP).
- w. Manufacturing, processing, and fabricating plants (RP).
- x. Mobile home parks (RP).
- y. Oil and gas production facilities (RP).
- z. Plating plants (RP).
- aa. Residential unit (RDC).
- bb. Restricted, classified or other restricted and/or closed facilities (RP).
- cc. Sewage and storm drain facilities (RP).
- dd. Where the use of a substance, process water, or water supplied by the City is such as to subject the water to deterioration in sanitary quality (RP as determined by the City).

Code for type of backflow prevention device:

(RP): Reduced pressure principle.

(RDC): Residential dual check valve.

- (6) Backflow prevention devices as specified by the City shall be provided with the following types of plumbing devices:
- a. Air conditioning system with chill water (RP).
 - b. Air conditioning cooling tower (RP).
 - c. Medical aspirators (RP).
 - d. Autoclave and sterilizer steam tables (RP).
 - e. Boiler industrial feed lines (RP).
 - f. Medical and industrial condensers (RP).
 - g. Commercial dishwashing machines (RP).
 - h. Suction side pump chlorinators (RP).
 - i. De-greasing equipment (RP).
 - j. Hospital digesters (RP).
 - k. City water and sewage pump direct connections (RP).
 - l. Hydraulic elevators and industrial processes (RP).
 - m. Dental cuspidors and saliva ejectors (RP).
 - n. Etching tanks (RP).
 - o. Floor drains with trap primers or flush connections (RP).
 - p. Garbage can washers (RP).
 - q. Industrial in-plant plumbing systems (RP).
 - r. Lawn sprinkling systems (RP).
 - s. Hospital laundry machines (RP).
 - t. Industrial plant's protection meter (RP).
 - u. Processing tanks (RP).
 - v. Pumps for unsafe materials primed with water (RP).
 - w. Rubber hoses equipped with hand controls or self-closing faucets (RDC).
 - x. Swimming pools (RDC).
 - y. Fire protection sprinkling systems (RP).
 - z. Steam tables (RP).
 - aa. Dairy and stable water troughs (RP).
 - bb. Poultry or livestock water troughs where vaccine is added (RP).
 - cc. Below the rim of inverted supply water inlets in devices such as aquariums, bidets,

baptistries, bed pan washers, bird baths, fish ponds, foot tubs, sinks, drinking fountains, siphon flush tanks, lavatories, tanks, and other tubs or vats (RP).

Code for type of backflow prevention devices:

(RP): Reduced pressure principle (RDC).

(RDC): Residential dual check valve.

- (7) Backflow prevention devices may be required by the City for other facilities not listed if deemed necessary to protect the water system from possible contamination, pollution and/or deterioration.
- (8) The City shall install, inspect and maintain residential dual check valve backflow preventers on all residential units. Installation of residential dual check valve backflow preventers on residential units existing at the time of passage of this article [October 10, 1994] shall be at no cost to the customer. The installation charge for new residential units whose building permit was issued subsequent to the passage of this article shall be determined by the City using current product, labor and equipment costs. All charges shall be due and payable prior to user service connection. Inspection and maintenance of residential dual check valve backflow preventers installed by the City on residential units shall not require a fee. The installation, inspection and maintenance of all other backflow prevention devices, consistent with and as required by the provisions of this article, shall be the responsibility of the customer.

(Ord. No. 787, § 5, 10-10-94)

Sec. 22-236. - Procedures for enforcement.

(a) *Existing facilities.*

- (1) The City shall, within three years of passage of this article [October 10, 1994], provide existing residential units with protection against backflow as stipulated in Section 22-235(5)aa. Additional backflow protection may be required for residential units as appropriate for the actual existing facilities or plumbing devices on such premises, or if deemed necessary by the City to adequately protect the public water supply system. Any additional protective measures that may be required shall be provided by the owner, in accordance with the requirements and provisions of Section 22-235, and commensurate with the degree of hazard.
- (2) All premises (excluding residential units only requiring backflow protection as stipulated by Section 22-235(5)aa.) of the type where cross-connections are suspect shall be surveyed and inspected to identify and locate all actual and potential cross-connections.

- (3) The owners of the suspected premises shall be notified in writing 30 days in advance to secure an appointment for survey and inspection of the premises (see Appendix (A) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office). The owner or his authorized representative will be required to accompany the inspector during the tour of the premises.
 - (4) A cross-connection survey and inspection form will be completed by the inspector and signed by the owner or his representative (see Appendix (B) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office).
 - (5) At the time of completion of the cross-connection survey and inspection, the owner shall be advised that an official letter of notification shall be sent from the City indicating what corrective actions must be taken (see Appendix (C) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office). All corrective actions must be completed within 90 days following the date of issuance of the notification letter.
 - (6) Upon conformance to the requirements in the notification letter, the owner shall immediately notify the City to schedule a date for reinspection.
- (b) *New facilities.*
- (1) All new customers shall provide backflow protection as stipulated in Section 22-235(5) and (6). Additionally, each applicant for a building permit (excluding permits for residential units) shall be required to complete, and submit to the City, a cross-connection questionnaire (see Appendix (D) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office).
 - (2) If upon review of the questionnaire it is determined that a potential cross-connection would exist, the City will notify the new customer in writing and arrange a meeting to discuss the requirements for backflow prevention. Procedures for inspection of the device will be discussed at this meeting. The customer will be required to provide construction drawings of his proposed facility.
- (c) *Testing and maintenance of backflow prevention devices.*
- (1) All backflow prevention devices shall be tested at a minimum bi-annually to assure proper operation and adequate protection of the public water system. The owner of a backflow prevention device shall be notified 30 days in advance by the City as to when his device will require testing and/or inspection (see Appendix (E) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office).
 - (2) Attached to the aforementioned notification shall be a test and maintenance form which must be completed by an approved certified backflow prevention tester (see Appendix (F) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office). Unsatisfactory

operation or indications of failed components identified during the test must be corrected or repaired within ten days of the initial test. All corrected or repaired backflow prevention devices must be retested and demonstrate satisfactory operation in order to successfully complete the test. The completed test and maintenance form shall be submitted to the City no later than 30 days following the final test date. Failure to comply could result in the enforcement of Section 22-239.

(Ord. No. 787, § 6, 10-10-94)

Sec. 22-237. - Certification of backflow prevention device testers.

- (a) Any person wishing to become a certified backflow prevention device tester must complete a comprehensive training program as given by the University of Florida Treeco Center or an approved equivalent program.
- (b) If an individual wishes to be placed on the City's list of approved certified backflow prevention device testers, he or she must submit a request in writing to the City Administrator or designee along with a notarized copy of his or her certificate of completion. The individual will be notified in writing of his or her approval or denial (see Appendix (G) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office).

(Ord. No. 787, § 7, 10-10-94)

Sec. 22-238. - Construction of backflow prevention devices.

Appendix (H) to Ordinance Number 787 which is on file in the City Clerk's office contains minimum construction standards for the various types of backflow prevention devices required under the provisions of this article.

(Ord. No. 787, § 8, 10-10-94)

Sec. 22-239. - Disconnection of service for noncompliance.

Service of water to any premises shall be disconnected by the City if a backflow prevention device required by law, rules, or regulations is not installed, tested, and maintained, or is bypassed, or if uncontrolled cross-connections exist on the premises and there is inadequate backflow protection at the service connection. Water service will not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected. All turn-off and turn-on service charges shall be paid by the consumer.

(Ord. No. 787, § 9, 10-10-94)

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Appendix C

Capital Financing Plan

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CAPITAL FINANCING PLAN

City of Wauchula

(Project Sponsor)

Sandee Braxton, Finance Director

(Authorized Representative and Title)

Wauchula, FL 33873

(City, State, and Zip Code)

Sandee Braxton, Finance Director

(Capital Financing Plan Contact, Title and Telephone Number)

126 South 7th Ave.

(Mailing Address)

Wauchula, FL 33873

(City, State, and Zip Code)

The Department needs to know about the financial capabilities of potential State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan applicants. Therefore, a financial capability demonstration (and certification) is required well before the evaluation of the actual loan application.

The sources of revenues being dedicated to repayment of the SRF loan are: The gross revenues derived yearly from the operation of the Utilities Systems after payment of the operation and maintenance expense and the satisfaction of all yearly payment obligations on account of the senior revenue obligations.

(Note: Projects pledging utility operating revenues should attach a copy of the existing/proposed rate ordinance)

Estimate of Proposed SRF Loan Debt Service

Capital Cost*	\$	8,308,193
Loan Service Fee (2% of capital cost)**	\$	166,164
Subtotal	\$	8,474,357
Capitalized Interest***	\$	0
Total Cost to be Amortized	\$	8,474,357
Interest Rate****		0.00%
Annual Debt Service	\$	423,718
Annual Debt Service Including Coverage	\$	487,276

* Capital Cost = Allowances + Construction Cost (including a 10% contingency) + Technical Services After Bid Opening.

** Estimated Capitalized Interest = Subtotal times Interest Rate times construction time in years divided by two.

*** 20 GO Bond Rate times Affordability Index divided by 200.

**** Coverage factor is generally 15%. However, it may be higher if other than utility operating revenues are pledged.

SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AND PARITY LIENS

List annual debt service beginning two years before the anticipated loan agreement date and continuing at least fifteen fiscal years. Use additional pages as necessary.

IDENTIFY EACH OBLIGATION

#1 Utility Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2016 Coverage % 125% Insured (Yes/No)	#2 SRF Loan WW62419P Coverage % 115% Insured (Yes/No) No	#3 SRF Loan WW250200 Coverage % 115% Insured (Yes/No) No
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------

#4 SRF Loan WW250201 Coverage % 115% Insured (Yes/No) No	#5 SRF Loan WW250150 Coverage % 115% Insured (Yes/No) No	#6 Coverage % Insured (Yes/No)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

FISCAL YEAR	ANNUAL DEBT SERVICE (PRINCIPAL + INTEREST)						TOTAL NON SRF DEBT SERVICE W/COVERAGE	TOTAL SRF DEBT SERVICE W/COVERAGE
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6		
2017	\$0.00	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$151,459.53
2018	\$256,879.81	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$0.00		\$321,099.76	\$151,459.53
2019	\$259,106.00	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$0.00		\$323,882.50	\$151,459.53
2020	\$258,904.40	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$0.00		\$323,630.50	\$151,459.53
2021	\$258,622.00	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$0.00		\$323,277.50	\$151,459.53
2022	\$258,258.80	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$0.00		\$322,823.50	\$151,459.53
2023	\$258,814.80	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$323,518.50	\$198,069.03
2024	\$258,269.80	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$322,837.25	\$198,069.03
2025	\$258,644.00	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$323,305.00	\$198,069.03
2026	\$258,917.20	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$323,646.50	\$198,069.03
2027	\$259,089.40	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$323,861.75	\$198,069.03
2028	\$259,160.60	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$323,950.75	\$198,069.03
2029	\$259,130.80	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$323,913.50	\$198,069.03
2030	\$0.00	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$198,069.03
2031	\$0.00	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$198,069.03
2032	\$0.00	\$28,691.48	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$198,069.03
2033	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$165,073.83
2034	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,080.70	\$75,931.76	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$165,073.83
2035	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2036	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2037	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2038	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2039	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2040	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2041	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2042	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2043	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$40,530.00		\$0.00	\$46,609.50
2044	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00		\$0.00	\$0.00

**SCHEDULE OF ACTUAL REVENUES AND DEBT COVERAGE
FOR PLEDGED REVENUE**

(Provide information for the two fiscal years preceding the anticipated date of the SRF Loan Agreement)

	FY 2019	FY 2020
(a.) Operating Revenues (Identify)		
<u>Electric Sales</u>	\$ 6,477,183	\$ 6,601,885
<u>Water Sales</u>	\$ 1,016,473	\$ 1,041,830
<u>Sewer Sales</u>	\$ 2,086,823	\$ 2,128,345
(b.) Interest Income	\$ 16,401	\$ 14,055
(c.) Other Incomes or Revenues (Identify)		
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
(d.) Total Revenues	\$ 9,596,880	\$ 9,786,115
(e.) Operating Expenses (excluding interest on debt, depreciation, and other non-cash items)	\$ 7,716,024	\$ 6,778,187
(f.) Net Revenues (f = d - e)	\$ 1,880,856	\$ 3,007,928
(g.) Debt Service (including coverage) Excluding SRF Loans	\$ 323,883	\$ 323,631
(h.) Debt Service (including coverage) for Outstanding SRF Loans	\$ 151,460	\$ 151,460
(i.) Net Revenues After Debt Service (i = f - g - h)	\$ 1,405,514	\$ 2,532,838

Source:

City of Wauchula, Florida Financial Statements and Supplemental Information September 30, 2019

City of Wauchula, Florida Financial Statements and Supplemental Information September 30, 2020

Notes:

SCHEDULE OF PROJECTED REVENUES AND DEBT COVERAGE FOR PLEDGED REVENUE

(Begin with the fiscal year preceding first anticipated semiannual loan payment)

	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
(a.) Operating Revenues (Identify)					
Electric Sales	\$ 8,816,614	\$ 9,477,860	\$ 10,188,699	\$ 10,952,852	\$ 11,774,316
Water Sales	\$ 1,391,332	\$ 1,495,682	\$ 1,607,858	\$ 1,728,447	\$ 1,858,081
Sewer Sales	\$ 2,842,339	\$ 3,055,514	\$ 3,284,678	\$ 3,531,029	\$ 3,795,856
(b.) Interest Income	\$ 17,462	\$ 18,771	\$ 20,179	\$ 21,693	\$ 23,320
(c.) Other Incomes or Revenues (Identify)					
(d.) Total Revenues	\$ 13,067,746	\$ 14,047,827	\$ 15,101,414	\$ 16,234,021	\$ 17,451,572
(e.) Operating Expenses ¹	\$ 9,052,060	\$ 9,730,964	\$ 10,460,786	\$ 11,245,345	\$ 12,088,746
(f.) Net Revenues (f = d - e)	\$ 4,015,687	\$ 4,316,863	\$ 4,640,628	\$ 4,988,675	\$ 5,362,826
(g.) Existing Debt Service on Non-SRF Projects (including coverage)	\$ 322,837	\$ 323,305	\$ 323,647	\$ 323,862	\$ 323,951
(h.) Existing SRF Loan Debt Service (including coverage)	\$ 198,069	\$ 198,069	\$ 198,069	\$ 198,069	\$ 198,069
(i.) Total Existing Debt Service (i = g + h)	\$ 520,906	\$ 521,374	\$ 521,716	\$ 521,931	\$ 522,020
(j.) Projected Debt Service on Non-SRF Future Projects (including coverage)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
(k.) Projected SRF Loan Debt Service (including coverage)	\$ -	\$ 487,276	\$ 487,276	\$ 487,276	\$ 487,276
(l.) Total Debt Service (Existing and Projected) (l = i + j + k)	\$ 520,906	\$ 1,008,650	\$ 1,008,991	\$ 1,009,206	\$ 1,009,295
(m.) Net Revenues After Debt Service (m = f - l)	\$ 3,494,781	\$ 3,308,214	\$ 3,631,637	\$ 3,979,469	\$ 4,353,531

Source:

Notes: (I.e. rate increases, explanations, etc.)

FY 2024-2028 revenues and expenditures have been projected using current CPI of 7.5% from FY2020 audited figures.

The City intends to request principal forgiveness from FDEP for a portion of the costs of this project. The entire cost of the construction has been included for planning activities.

CERTIFICATION

I, Sandee Braxton, certify that I have reviewed the information
Chief Financial Officer (please print)

included in the preceding capital financing plan worksheets, and to the best of my knowledge, this
information accurately reflects the financial capability of City of Wauchula
Project Sponsor

I further certify that City of Wauchula has the financial capability to ensure
Project Sponsor
adequate construction, operation, and maintenance of the system, including this SRF project.

Signature Date

DRAFT



SRF PROJECT COST WORKSHEET / LOAN CALCULATION

Construction, Demolition and Related Procurement		\$	6,923,494
Eligible Land		\$	0
Contingency (10% or 5% of construction and land)		\$	692,349
Technical Services After Bid Opening		\$	692,349
Interim Financing (excluding SRF capitalized interest)		\$	0
Start-up Services		\$	0
Allowance		\$	0
Subtotal		\$	8,308,193
Years to Construct / Capitalized Interest	1	\$	0
Total Cost for Priority List		\$	8,308,193
Service Fee (2% of subtotal)		\$	166,164
Total Cost for Amortization		\$	8,474,357
Estimated Interest Rate	0.00%		
Semi-annual Payment Start Date / Annual Payment	3/15/2025	\$	423,718
Annual Payment with	115% Coverage	\$	487,276
Total Payments		\$	8,474,357

Notes:

Angie Brewer & Associates, L.C.
Estimated SRF WW Amortization Schedule



Enter Values	
Loan Amount	\$ 8,474,356.66
Annual Interest Rate	0.00 %
Loan Period in Years	20
Number of Payments Per Year	2
Start Date of Loan	9/15/2024
Coverage Factor	1.15

Loan Summary	
Scheduled Payment	\$ 211,858.92
Scheduled Number of Payments	40
Actual Number of Payments	40
Total Early Payments	\$ -
Total Interest	\$ 0.00
Annual Payment	\$ 423,717.83
Annual Payment with Coverage	\$ 487,275.52
Total Payments	\$ 8,474,356.66

Lender Name:

Pmt No.	Payment Date	Beginning Balance	Scheduled Payment	Extra Payment	Total Payment	Principal	Interest	Ending Balance
1	3/15/2025	\$ 8,474,356.66	\$ 211,858.92	-	\$ 211,858.92	\$ 211,858.92	\$ 0.00	\$ 8,262,497.74
2	9/15/2025	8,262,497.74	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	8,050,638.82
3	3/15/2026	8,050,638.82	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	7,838,779.91
4	9/15/2026	7,838,779.91	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	7,626,920.99
5	3/15/2027	7,626,920.99	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	7,415,062.07
6	9/15/2027	7,415,062.07	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	7,203,203.16
7	3/15/2028	7,203,203.16	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	6,991,344.24
8	9/15/2028	6,991,344.24	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	6,779,485.32
9	3/15/2029	6,779,485.32	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	6,567,626.41
10	9/15/2029	6,567,626.41	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	6,355,767.49
11	3/15/2030	6,355,767.49	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	6,143,908.58
12	9/15/2030	6,143,908.58	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	5,932,049.66
13	3/15/2031	5,932,049.66	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	5,720,190.74
14	9/15/2031	5,720,190.74	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	5,508,331.83
15	3/15/2032	5,508,331.83	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	5,296,472.91
16	9/15/2032	5,296,472.91	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	5,084,613.99
17	3/15/2033	5,084,613.99	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	4,872,755.08
18	9/15/2033	4,872,755.08	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	4,660,896.16
19	3/15/2034	4,660,896.16	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	4,449,037.24
20	9/15/2034	4,449,037.24	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	4,237,178.33
21	3/15/2035	4,237,178.33	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	4,025,319.41
22	9/15/2035	4,025,319.41	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	3,813,460.50
23	3/15/2036	3,813,460.50	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	3,601,601.58
24	9/15/2036	3,601,601.58	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	3,389,742.66
25	3/15/2037	3,389,742.66	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	3,177,883.75
26	9/15/2037	3,177,883.75	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	2,966,024.83
27	3/15/2038	2,966,024.83	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	2,754,165.91
28	9/15/2038	2,754,165.91	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	2,542,307.00
29	3/15/2039	2,542,307.00	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	2,330,448.08
30	9/15/2039	2,330,448.08	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	2,118,589.16
31	3/15/2040	2,118,589.16	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	1,906,730.25
32	9/15/2040	1,906,730.25	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	1,694,871.33
33	3/15/2041	1,694,871.33	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	1,483,012.41
34	9/15/2041	1,483,012.41	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	1,271,153.50
35	3/15/2042	1,271,153.50	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	1,059,294.58
36	9/15/2042	1,059,294.58	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	847,435.67
37	3/15/2043	847,435.67	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	635,576.75
38	9/15/2043	635,576.75	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	423,717.83
39	3/15/2044	423,717.83	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	211,858.92
40	9/15/2044	211,858.92	211,858.92	-	211,858.92	211,858.92	0.00	0.00

These worksheets are intended to assist in determining the affordability index and estimated loan financing rate. To use this form, input the CENSUS PLACE of the rate payers who will be paying for the project on tab Afford 1. Your affordability index will be calculated and shown on tab Afford 1 line 34. Complete the form below and your estimated loan financing rate will be shown on line 43 on Tab Afford 1. Note that a population must be entered for the financing rate to appear.

Project Sponsor -	Wauchula
Project Number -	0
Current Service Area Population (include population to be served)*	4900
Does this project have Davis-Bacon provisions?*	Yes
Does this project qualify as a "Green Project"*	No
Does the sponsor have an approved Asset Mangement Plan?*	Yes
Does the project need to comply with American Iron and Steel (after 1/17/2014)?*	Yes
Financing Rate Reduction	1.10%

* Required fields for financing rate calculation

USER INTERFACE

Enter Census Place Number below

(a list of census place numbers and names is found on page 2)

Project Sponsor
Project Number

City of Wauchula

Number	Census Place Number	Census Place Name	Index Number	Population
1	75375	Wauchula	80.70	4,930
2	0		0.00	0
3	0		0.00	0
4	0		0.00	0
5	0		0.00	0
6	0		0.00	0
7	0		0.00	0
8	0		0.00	0
9	0		0.00	0
10	0		0.00	0
11	0		0.00	0
12	0		0.00	0
13	0		0.00	0
14	0		0.00	0
15	0		0.00	0
16	0		0.00	0
17	0		0.00	0
18	0		0.00	0
19	0		0.00	0
20	0		0.00	0
21	0		0.00	0
22	0		0.00	0
23	0		0.00	0
24	0		0.00	0
25	0		0.00	0
Summary			80.70	4,930

Bond Buyer 20-Bond GO Index Rate = 2.14%
Financing Rate = 0.000%

CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

DRAFT

CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

	Business – Type Activities			Total Enterprise Funds
	Utility	Airport	Sanitation	
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for services and fees				
Electric sales	\$ 6,477,183	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 6,477,183
Water sales	1,016,473	–	–	1,016,473
Sewer sales	2,086,823	–	–	2,086,823
Airport fuel	–	148,845	–	148,845
Hanger rental	–	107,485	–	107,485
Sanitation	–	–	1,133,828	1,133,828
Total Operating Revenues	9,580,479	256,330	1,133,828	10,970,637
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of sales and services				
Personal services	2,171,674	–	393,748	2,565,422
Other operating expenses	1,803,717	203,123	428,590	2,435,430
Purchased power	3,740,633	–	–	3,740,633
Depreciation	1,791,169	254,540	55,105	2,100,814
Total Operating Expenses	9,507,193	457,663	877,443	10,842,299
Operating Income (Loss)	73,286	(201,333)	256,385	128,338
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Capital grants and contributions	772,709	1,303,900	–	2,076,609
Interest income	16,401	191	1,004	17,596
Interest expense	(96,522)	–	(8,964)	(105,486)
Other income (expense)	43,798	–	–	43,798
Total Non-Operating Items	736,386	1,304,091	(7,960)	2,032,517
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	809,672	1,102,758	248,425	2,160,855
Transfers				
Transfers out	(1,242,078)	(22,000)	(216,082)	(1,480,160)
Net Transfers	(1,242,078)	(22,000)	(216,082)	(1,480,160)
Change in Net Position	(432,406)	1,080,758	32,343	680,695
Net Position – Beginning	19,020,110	3,554,238	558,143	23,132,491
Net Position – Ending	\$ 18,587,704	\$ 4,634,996	\$ 590,486	\$ 23,813,186

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CITY OF WACHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Governmental Activities – Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings – Continued

The City’s vehicle loans describe events of default as failure to make required payments. In event of default, creditors may declare the total balance outstanding due on demand. The creditor may also repossess the collateralized property and seek any other remedies as allowed by law.

Business-Type Activities – Bonds

Utility Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2016

On October 3, 2016, the City issued Series 2016 Utility Refunding Revenue Note for \$2,732,000. The purpose of the note was to refund the Utility Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2011 which refunded Utility Revenue Bonds, Series 2001A and Series 2001B. The bond and the interest thereon are payable from and secured by a prior lien and pledge of the net revenues derived by the City from the operation of its combined water, sewer and electric system. Interest on the bond is payable semi-annually at 2.02%. Maturities vary from \$202,000 to \$254,000 from October 1, 2018 to October 1, 2028. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$124,560, which was reported as a deferred outflow of resources and amortized over the life of the new debt. The refunding resulted in a reduction of \$166,674 in future debt service costs and an economic gain of \$145,519 in net present value savings between the Utility Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2011 and the Series 2016 Utility Refunding Revenue Note.

The bonds require the use of a sinking fund, of which is included in restricted cash.

Failure to make timely payments will result in default. In addition to any remedies available to the creditor by law, upon default the City is required to pay interest due on unpaid amounts plus an additional 2% per annum from and five days after the date due until such overdue amount is paid. The City is also required to pay all costs of collection.

Future maturities of the revenue bonds are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 212,000	\$ 46,904	\$ 258,904
2021	216,000	42,622	258,622
2022	220,000	38,259	258,259
2023	225,000	33,815	258,815
2024	229,000	29,270	258,270
2025 – 2029	<u>1,220,000</u>	<u>74,942</u>	<u>1,294,942</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,322,000</u>	<u>\$ 265,812</u>	<u>\$ 2,587,812</u>

**CITY OF WACHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Business-Type Activities – Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW62419P

In September 2005, the City Commission passed resolution 2005-41, authorizing the City to obtain financing from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), which is available through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of the financing is the improvement and expansion of the City's wastewater facilities.

During 2006 and 2007, the City borrowed \$509,883 in accordance with the loan agreement. Payments began in July of 2009 and are due in semi-annual amounts of \$21,906 including interest of 0.71% per annum. The total amount outstanding, including capitalized interest, at September 30, 2019 is \$254,142.

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW250201

Pursuant to Resolution 2009-20, the City entered into a construction loan agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to finance or refinance the construction of public water systems, specifically for:

1. Water System Improvements – Well Number 5
2. Water System Improvements – Wellhead and Water Treatment Plant

The loan was also to assist the City in paying down the Series 2008 Water System Revenue Bond (Bridge Loan).

On February 9, 2010, the original agreement was amended to increase project funding to \$3,652,106. Of this amount, \$2,550,000 is "Principal Forgiveness" by the state and federal governments.

The City drew funds under the agreement in 2011, 2012, and 2013. The semi-annual loan payments of \$37,966, include interest at 2.82%, 2.57%, and 1.86% for each draw. Payments started on June 15, 2011 and continue until all amounts have been fully paid. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2019 is \$750,282. The City has pledged the revenues of the system for the repayment of the loan.

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW250200

On October 29, 2010 the City entered into a financing agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for the completion of the improvements noted above (companion loan). Semi-annual payments of \$13,647 (including interest at 2.61%) started on June 15, 2011, and will continue until the loan is fully repaid in 2031. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2019 is \$267,542. The City has pledged the revenues of the system for the repayment of the loan.

**CITY OF WACHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Default Remedies on State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loans

Loans by the State of Florida Department Environmental Protection (SRF Revolving Loans) define events of default as failure to make any monthly loan deposits or semi-annual loan payments for a period of 30 days; failure to comply with the loan agreement; bankruptcy or insolvency; or failure to give immediate written notice of default when a default has continued for 30 days.

State Revolving Fund loans provide for a number of remedies providing finance-related consequences in an event of default. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection may:

- Establish rates and collect fees and charges for the use of the City’s Utility System.
- Intercept the delinquent amount plus six percent, as expressed as an annual interest rate from any unobligated funds due to the City under any revenue or tax sharing fund established by the State. Penalty interest shall accrue on any amount due and payable beginning on the 30th day following the date upon which payment is due.
- Notify financial market credit ratings agencies and potential creditors.
- Sue for payment of amounts due, as well as interest on overdue payments and associated costs.
- Accelerate the repayment schedule or increase the interest rate on the unpaid principal to as much as 1.667 times the original rate.

USDA Side-Arm Garbage Truck

On August 29, 2018, the City borrowed \$279,500 from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to finance the purchase of a side-arm garbage truck. The note bears interest at 3.25% per annum and is due in annual payments of \$33,188, which includes interest. The note matures August 28, 2028 and is secured by revenues of the sanitation fund. At September 30, 2019, the principal balance outstanding was \$227,395. The loan requires the use of a reserve account, of which is included in restricted cash. In the event of default by not making timely payments, the creditor may repossess the collateralized property and seek any other remedies as allowed by law.

Future maturities of all notes payable from direct borrowings are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2020	\$ 129,260	\$ 35,901	\$ 165,161
2021	132,477	32,862	165,339
2022	135,756	29,735	165,491
2023	139,093	26,518	165,611
2024	141,488	23,213	164,701
2025 - 2029	734,990	64,613	799,603
2030 - 2034	86,297	3,001	89,298
Total	<u>\$ 1,499,361</u>	<u>\$ 215,843</u>	<u>\$ 1,715,204</u>

**CITY OF WACHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2019, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings					
2015 Dodge Chargers	\$ 37,562	\$ -0-	\$ (18,444)	\$ 19,118	\$ 19,118
2015 Patrol Cars	55,788	-0-	(27,415)	28,373	28,373
2014 Patrol Cars	25,619	-0-	(25,619)	-0-	-0-
Animal Control Truck	6,410	-0-	(6,410)	-0-	-0-
2017 Dodge Chargers	109,878	-0-	(26,334)	83,544	27,078
2019 Patrol Cars	-0-	150,000	-0-	150,000	27,713
Total	235,257	150,000	(104,222)	281,035	102,282
Compensated absences	253,181	229,749	(186,621)	296,309	230,519
Other postemployment benefits	1,847,984	589,974	(111,258)	2,326,700	-0-
Governmental activity					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$2,336,422</u>	<u>\$969,723</u>	<u>\$ (402,101)</u>	<u>\$2,904,044</u>	<u>\$ 332,801</u>
	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business Type activities:					
Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings					
2006 Clean Water State SRF Revolving Loan 2010	\$ 278,960	\$ -0-	\$ (24,818)	\$ 254,142	\$ 27,064
SRF Revolving Loan – Original 2011	808,578	-0-	(58,296)	750,282	56,616
SRF Revolving Loan – Companion 2011	287,253	-0-	(19,711)	267,542	20,572
USDA Side-Arm Garbage Truck	279,500	-0-	(52,105)	227,395	24,908
Total	1,654,291	-0-	(154,930)	1,499,361	129,160
Bonds Payable:					
Utility Revenue Bond Refunding Series 2016	2,530,000	-0-	(208,000)	2,322,000	212,000
Capital leases	274,782	173,423	(52,633)	395,572	86,494
Compensated Absences	179,259	249,058	(257,842)	170,475	132,624
Other postemployment benefits	1,819,313	584,604	(109,704)	2,294,213	-0-
Business type activity					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$6,457,645</u>	<u>\$1,007,085</u>	<u>\$ (783,109)</u>	<u>\$6,681,621</u>	<u>\$ 560,278</u>

NOTE 4 – RETIREMENT PLANS

The City has two defined benefit pension plans.

- The City of Wauchula Employee Pension Plan (WEPP)
- The City of Wauchula Police Pension Trust Fund (WPPP)

CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

DRAFT

CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

	Business – Type Activities			Total Enterprise Funds
	Utility	Airport	Sanitation	
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for services and fees				
Electric sales	\$ 6,601,885	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 6,601,885
Water sales	1,041,830	–	–	1,041,830
Sewer sales	2,128,345	–	–	2,128,345
Airport fuel	–	142,132	–	142,132
Hanger rental	–	113,425	–	113,425
Sanitation	–	–	1,222,366	1,222,366
Total Operating Revenues	9,772,060	255,557	1,222,366	11,249,983
Operating Expenses:				
Cost of sales and services				
Personal services	2,007,171	–	158,518	2,165,689
Other operating expenses	1,314,193	201,577	387,673	1,903,443
Purchased power	3,456,823	–	–	3,456,823
Depreciation	1,794,679	456,991	74,887	2,326,557
Total Operating Expenses	8,572,866	658,568	621,078	9,852,512
Operating Income (Loss)	1,199,194	(403,011)	601,288	1,397,471
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)				
Capital grants and contributions	285,425	21,557	–	306,982
Interest income	14,055	281	1,034	15,370
Interest expense	(90,822)	–	(8,312)	(99,134)
Gain on disposal of capital assets	3,987	–	81,100	85,087
Other income (expense)	30,990	–	–	30,990
Total Non-Operating Items	243,635	21,838	73,822	339,295
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	1,442,829	(381,173)	675,110	1,736,766
Transfers				
Transfers out	(1,265,422)	(24,000)	(253,000)	(1,542,422)
Net Transfers	(1,265,422)	(24,000)	(253,000)	(1,542,422)
Change in Net Position	177,407	(405,173)	422,110	194,344
Net Position – Beginning	18,587,704	4,634,996	590,486	23,813,186
Net Position – Ending	\$ 18,765,111	\$ 4,229,823	\$ 1,012,596	\$ 24,007,530

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Governmental Activities – Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings – Continued

2019 Patrol Cars

On January 7, 2019, the City borrowed \$150,000 from First National Bank of Wauchula to finance the purchase of three police vehicles. The note bears interest at 3.99% per annum and is due in annual payments of \$33,700, which includes interest. The note matures in January 2024 and is secured by the vehicles. At September 30, 2020, the principal balance outstanding was \$122,343.

2020 Patrol Cars

On August 19, 2020, the City borrowed \$150,096 from First National Bank of Wauchula to finance the purchase of three police vehicles. The note bears interest at 3.99% per annum and is due in annual payments of \$33,707, which includes interest. The note matures in August 2025 and is secured by the vehicles. At September 30, 2020, the principal balance outstanding was \$150,096.

Future maturities of all governmental notes payable from direct borrowings are as follows:

<u>Year ending September 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ 85,381	\$ 12,475	\$ 97,856
2022	87,414	9,439	96,853
2023	61,137	6,270	67,407
2024	63,562	3,830	67,392
2025	31,411	1,294	32,705
Total	<u>\$ 328,905</u>	<u>\$ 33,308</u>	<u>\$ 362,213</u>

The City's vehicle loans describe events of default as failure to make required payments. In event of default, creditors may declare the total balance outstanding due on demand. The creditor may also repossess the collateralized property and seek any other remedies as allowed by law.

Business-Type Activities – Bonds

Utility Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2016

On October 3, 2016, the City issued Series 2016 Utility Refunding Revenue Note for \$2,732,000. The purpose of the note was to refund the Utility Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2011 which refunded Utility Revenue Bonds, Series 2001A and Series 2001B. The bond and the interest thereon are payable from and secured by a prior lien and pledge of the net revenues derived by the City from the operation of its combined water, sewer and electric system. Interest on the bond is payable semi-annually at 2.02%. Maturities vary from \$202,000 to \$254,000 from October 1, 2018 to October 1, 2028. The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$124,560, which was reported as a deferred outflow of resources and amortized over the life of the new debt. The refunding resulted in a reduction of \$166,674 in future debt service costs and an economic gain of \$145,519 in net present value savings between the Utility Refunding Revenue Bond, Series 2011 and the Series 2016 Utility Refunding Revenue Note.

The bonds require the use of a sinking fund, of which is included in restricted cash.

**CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Business-Type Activities – Bonds – Continued

Failure to make timely payments will result in default. In addition to any remedies available to the creditor by law, upon default the City is required to pay interest due on unpaid amounts plus an additional 2% per annum from and five days after the date due until such overdue amount is paid. The City is also required to pay all costs of collection.

Future maturities of the revenue bonds are as follows:

Year ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 216,000	\$ 42,622	\$ 258,622
2022	220,000	38,259	258,259
2023	225,000	33,815	258,815
2024	229,000	29,270	258,270
2025	234,000	24,644	258,644
2026 – 2029	986,000	50,298	1,036,298
Total	\$ 2,110,000	\$ 218,908	\$ 2,328,908

Business-Type Activities – Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW62419P

In September 2005, the City Commission passed resolution 2005–41, authorizing the City to obtain financing from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), which is available through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The purpose of the financing is the improvement and expansion of the City’s wastewater facilities.

During 2006 and 2007, the City borrowed \$509,883 in accordance with the loan agreement. Payments began in July of 2009 and are due in semi-annual amounts of \$21,906 including interest of 0.71% per annum. The total amount outstanding, including capitalized interest, at September 30, 2020 is \$228,970.

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW250201

Pursuant to Resolution 2009–20, the City entered into a construction loan agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to finance or refinance the construction of public water systems, specifically for:

1. Water System Improvements – Well Number 5
2. Water System Improvements – Wellhead and Water Treatment Plant

The loan was also to assist the City in paying down the Series 2008 Water System Revenue Bond (Bridge Loan).

On February 9, 2010, the original agreement was amended to increase project funding to \$3,652,106. Of this amount, \$2,550,000 is “Principal Forgiveness” by the state and federal governments.

**CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW250201 – Continued

The City drew funds under the agreement in 2011, 2012, and 2013. The semi-annual loan payments of \$37,966, include interest at 2.82%, 2.57%, and 1.86% for each draw. Payments started on June 15, 2011 and continue until all amounts have been fully paid. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2020 is \$693,538. The City has pledged the revenues of the system for the repayment of the loan.

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW250200

On October 29, 2010 the City entered into a financing agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for the completion of the improvements noted above (companion loan). Semi-annual payments of \$13,647 (including interest at 2.61%) started on June 15, 2011, and will continue until the loan is fully repaid in 2031. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2020 is \$247,314. The City has pledged the revenues of the system for the repayment of the loan.

State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loan WW250150

On October 29, 2010 the City entered into a financing agreement with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection for the planning phase of drinking water improvements. The original agreement had project funding of \$180,000 of which \$75,000 is principal forgiveness by state and federal governments. During 2020, the original agreement was amended to include design activities. Amendment 1 increased the total project funding to \$721,600 and total principal forgiveness of \$360,800. Semi-annual payments of \$20,265 (including interest at 1.64%) commence on February 15, 2022, and will continue until the loan is fully repaid in 2031. The outstanding balance at September 30, 2020 is \$77,981. The City has pledged the revenues of the system for the repayment of the loan and a loan debt service account will be required in fiscal year 2021.

Default Remedies on State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loans

Loans by the State of Florida Department Environmental Protection (SRF Revolving Loans) define events of default as failure to make any monthly loan deposits or semi-annual loan payments for a period of 30 days; failure to comply with the loan agreement; bankruptcy or insolvency; or failure to give immediate written notice of default when a default has continued for 30 days.

State Revolving Fund loans provide for a number of remedies providing finance-related consequences in an event of default. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection may:

- Establish rates and collect fees and charges for the use of the City's Utility System.
- Intercept the delinquent amount plus six percent, as expressed as an annual interest rate from any unobligated funds due to the City under any revenue or tax sharing fund established by the State. Penalty interest shall accrue on any amount due and payable beginning on the 30th day following the date upon which payment is due.
- Notify financial market credit ratings agencies and potential creditors.
- Sue for payment of amounts due, as well as interest on overdue payments and associated costs.

**CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

Default Remedies on State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection Loans – Continued

- Accelerate the repayment schedule or increase the interest rate on the unpaid principal to as much as 1.667 times the original rate.

USDA Side-Arm Garbage Truck

On August 29, 2018, the City borrowed \$279,500 from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to finance the purchase of a side-arm garbage truck. The note bears interest at 3.25% per annum and is due in annual payments of \$33,188, which includes interest. The note matures August 28, 2028 and is secured by revenues of the sanitation fund. At September 30, 2020, the principal balance outstanding was \$174,395. The loan requires the use of a reserve account, of which is included in restricted cash. In the event of default by not making timely payments, the creditor may repossess the collateralized property and seek any other remedies as allowed by law.

Future maturities of all notes payable from direct borrowings are as follows:

Year ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2021	\$ 132,477	\$ 32,862	\$ 165,339
2022	141,855	32,083	173,938
2023	146,411	27,646	174,057
2024	148,927	24,220	173,147
2025	152,503	20,731	173,234
2026 – 2030	660,188	49,809	709,997
2031 – 2034	39,837	518	40,355
Total	\$ 1,422,198	\$ 187,869	\$ 1,610,067

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended September 30, 2020, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings					
2015 Dodge Chargers	\$ 19,118	\$ -0-	\$ (19,118)	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
2015 Patrol Cars	28,373	-0-	(28,373)	-0-	-0-
2017 Dodge Chargers	83,544	-0-	(27,078)	56,466	27,846
2019 Dodge Chargers	150,000	-0-	(27,657)	122,343	29,818
2020 Patrol Cars	-0-	150,096	-0-	150,096	27,717
Total	281,035	150,096	(102,226)	328,905	85,381
Compensated absences	296,309	164,124	(156,745)	303,688	247,433
Other postemployment benefits	<u>2,326,700</u>	<u>947,283</u>	<u>(108,870)</u>	<u>3,165,113</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Governmental activity					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$2,904,044</u>	<u>\$1,261,503</u>	<u>\$ (367,841)</u>	<u>\$3,797,706</u>	<u>\$ 332,801</u>

**CITY OF WAUCHULA, FLORIDA
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS – CONTINUED

F. LONG-TERM DEBT – CONTINUED

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Business-type activities:					
Notes Payable from Direct Borrowings					
2006 Clean Water State SRF					
Revolving Loan WW62419P	\$ 254,142	\$ -0-	\$ (25,172)	\$ 228,970	\$ 27,257
SRF Revolving Loan WW250201	750,282	-0-	(56,744)	693,538	58,107
SRF Revolving Loan WW250200	267,542	-0-	(20,228)	247,314	21,113
SRF Revolving Loan WW250150	-0-	77,981	-0-	77,981	-0-
USDA Side-Arm Garbage Truck	<u>227,395</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>(53,000)</u>	<u>174,395</u>	<u>26,000</u>
Total	1,499,361	77,981	(155,144)	1,422,198	132,477
Bonds Payable:					
Utility Revenue Bond Refunding Series					
2016	2,322,000	-0-	(212,000)	2,110,000	216,000
Capital leases	395,572	-0-	(86,494)	309,078	88,607
Compensated Absences	170,475	119,160	(124,127)	165,508	134,849
Other postemployment benefits	<u>2,294,213</u>	<u>635,473</u>	<u>(73,033)</u>	<u>2,856,653</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Business type activity					
Long-term liabilities	<u>\$6,681,621</u>	<u>\$832,614</u>	<u>\$(650,798)</u>	<u>\$6,863,437</u>	<u>\$ 571,933</u>

NOTE 4 – RETIREMENT PLANS

The City has two defined benefit pension plans.

- The City of Wauchula Employee Pension Plan (WEPP)
- The City of Wauchula Police Pension Trust Fund (WPPP)

Plan Description and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

WEPP – The Plan is a single employer, defined benefit public employee retirement system. Participation is mandatory for full time employees and employees are eligible on the date of hire. Benefit provisions and employer and employee contributions are authorized by the City Commission and trustees. The Plan was amended and restated pursuant to Ordinance 2014-3.

The Plan is accounted for in the accompanying financial statements as a pension trust fund. A separate financial statement is not issued for the Plan. Plan administrative costs are paid by the Plan. The Advisory Committee administers the Plan with final authority residing in the City Commission with powers to amend or extend the provisions of the Plan.

Plan Membership

At the October 1, 2019 valuation date membership consisted of:

Active	69
Retirees	40
Terminated with deferred vested pensions	<u>10</u>
Total	<u>119</u>



**Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
 8:30 a.m. (ET) February 10, 2022**

USDL-22-0191

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX – JANUARY 2022

(NOTE: The PDF version of the CPI news release was re-issued February 10, 2022. Data errors were found in tables in the PDF version of the news release. Data found elsewhere including the text version of the news release are correct as originally published.)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.6 percent in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased **7.5 percent before seasonal adjustment.**

Increases in the indexes for food, electricity, and shelter were the largest contributors to the seasonally adjusted all items increase. The food index rose 0.9 percent in January following a 0.5-percent increase in December. The energy index also increased 0.9 percent over the month, with an increase in the electricity index being partially offset by declines in the gasoline index and the natural gas index.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in January, the same increase as in December. This was the seventh time in the last 10 months it has increased at least 0.5 percent. Along with the index for shelter, the indexes for household furnishings and operations, used cars and trucks, medical care, and apparel were among many indexes that increased over the month.

The all items index rose 7.5 percent for the 12 months ending January, the largest 12-month increase since the period ending February 1982. The all items less food and energy index rose 6.0 percent, the largest 12-month change since the period ending August 1982. The energy index rose 27.0 percent over the last year, and the food index increased 7.0 percent.

Chart 1. One-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), seasonally adjusted, Jan. 2021 - Jan. 2022
 Percent change

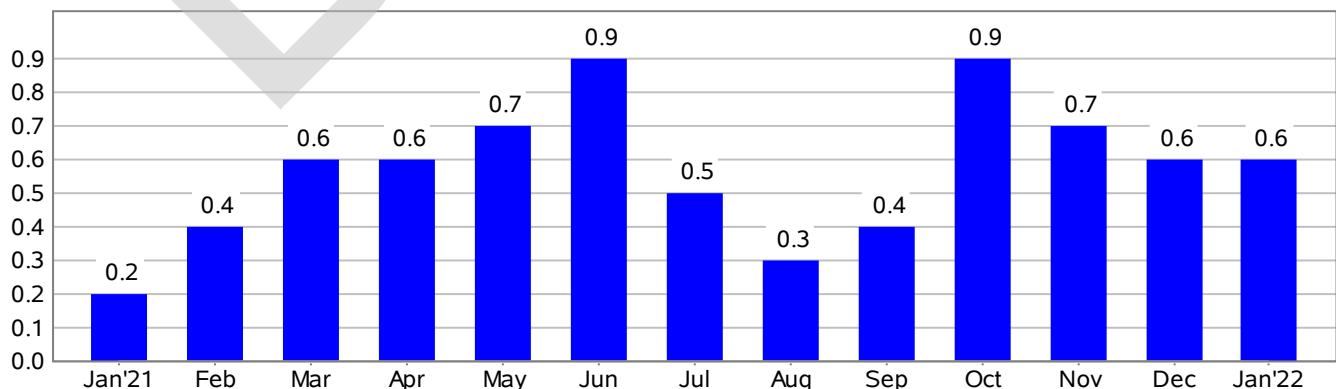


Chart 2. 12-month percent change in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), not seasonally adjusted, Jan. 2021 - Jan. 2022

Percent change

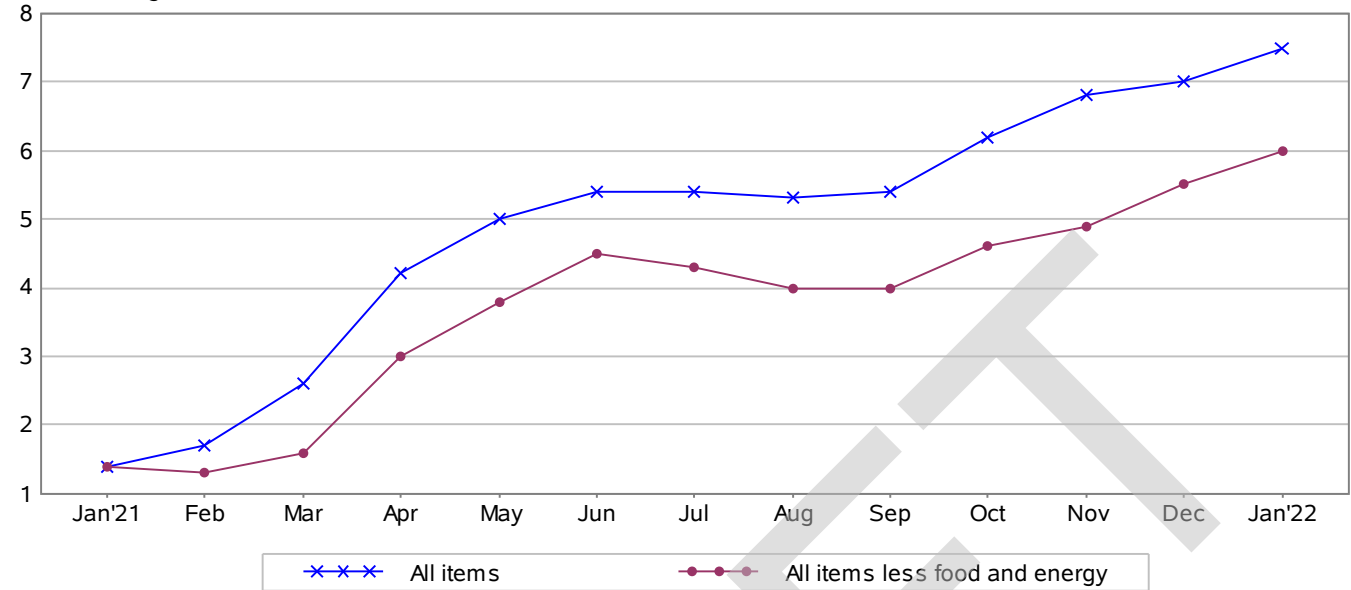


Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Jan. 2022
	Jul. 2021	Aug. 2021	Sep. 2021	Oct. 2021	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	
All items.....	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	7.5
Food.....	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	7.0
Food at home.....	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	7.4
Food away from home ¹	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	6.4
Energy.....	1.6	1.9	1.2	3.7	2.4	0.9	0.9	27.0
Energy commodities.....	2.4	2.5	1.2	4.7	4.2	1.3	-0.6	39.9
Gasoline (all types).....	2.5	2.5	1.1	4.6	4.5	1.3	-0.8	40.0
Fuel oil ¹	0.6	-2.1	3.9	12.3	3.5	-2.4	9.5	46.5
Energy services.....	0.7	1.2	1.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	2.9	13.6
Electricity.....	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.5	4.2	10.7
Utility (piped) gas service.....	2.2	1.6	2.9	5.9	0.3	-0.3	-0.5	23.9
All items less food and energy.....	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	6.0
Commodities less food and energy commodities.....	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	11.7
New vehicles.....	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.0	12.2
Used cars and trucks.....	0.0	-1.2	-0.5	2.5	2.4	3.3	1.5	40.5
Apparel.....	0.1	0.3	-0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	5.3
Medical care commodities ¹	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.4
Services less energy services.....	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	4.1
Shelter.....	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	4.4
Transportation services.....	-0.9	-1.2	-1.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	5.6
Medical care services.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	2.7

¹ Not seasonally adjusted.

Food

The food index increased 0.9 percent in January. The food at home index increased 1.0 percent over the month after rising 0.4 percent in December. Five of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased in January. The index for cereals and bakery products increased the most, rising 1.8 percent over the month. The index for other food at home increased 1.6 percent in January, while the index for dairy and related products rose 1.1 percent. The fruits and vegetables index rose 0.9 percent over the month, and the meats, poultry, fish, and eggs index increased 0.3 percent. The only grocery store group index not to increase in January was the index for nonalcoholic beverages, which was unchanged.

The food away from home index rose 0.7 percent in January following an increase of 0.6 percent in December. The index for full service meals and the index for limited service meals both also rose 0.7 percent over the month.

The food at home index rose 7.4 percent over the last 12 months. All of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased over the period. By far the largest increase was that of the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs, which rose 12.2 percent over the year. The index for dairy and related products increased 3.1 percent, the smallest 12-month increase among the groups.

The index for food away from home rose 6.4 percent over the last year, the largest 12-month increase since January 1982. The index for limited service meals rose 8.0 percent over the last 12 months, and the index for full service meals rose 7.1 percent. The index for food at employee sites and schools, in contrast, declined 46.9 percent over the past 12 months, reflecting widespread free lunch programs.

Energy

The energy index increased 0.9 percent in January. The electricity index rose sharply in January, increasing 4.2 percent. The gasoline index fell 0.8 percent in January after rising rapidly in the autumn of 2021. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices rose 0.1 percent in January.) The index for natural gas also declined in January, falling 0.5 percent after declining 0.3 percent in December.

The energy index rose 27.0 percent over the past 12 months with all major energy component indexes increasing. The gasoline index rose 40.0 percent over the last year, despite declining in January. The index for natural gas rose 23.9 percent over the last 12 months, and the index for electricity rose 10.7 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.6 percent in January, the same increase as December. The shelter index increased 0.3 percent in January as the rent index increased 0.5 percent and the owners' equivalent rent index rose 0.4 percent. The index for household furnishings and operations rose 1.3 percent over the month following a 1.1-percent increase in December. The used cars and trucks index rose 1.5 percent in January, a deceleration from the 3.3-percent increase reported in December.

The medical care index rose 0.7 percent in January. The index for hospital services increased 0.5 percent and the index for prescription drugs rose 1.3 percent, while the index for physicians' services declined 0.1 percent. Other indexes that rose in January include recreation (+0.9 percent), apparel (+1.1 percent), personal care (+1.0 percent), airline fares (+2.3 percent), and education (+0.2 percent).

Only a few indexes decreased in January; among those that did were lodging away from home (-3.9 percent) and wireless telephone services (-0.1 percent). The index for new vehicles was unchanged over the month.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 6.0 percent over the past 12 months. Major contributors to this increase include shelter (+4.4 percent) and used cars and trucks (+40.5 percent). However, the increase is broad-based, with virtually all component indexes showing increases over the past 12 months.

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 7.5 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 281.148 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.8 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 8.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 276.296 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index rose 0.9 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 7.1 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.8 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the past 10 to 12 months are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for February 2022 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, March 10, 2022 at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

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Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

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Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

Public Hearing Notice



Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

Public Hearing Notice

Insert Affidavit of Publication
Once Available



Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

Public Hearing Minutes



Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

Public Hearing Minutes

Insert Public Hearing Minutes
Once Available



Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

Authorizing Resolution



Appendix D

Public Hearing Documentation

Authorizing Resolution

Insert Signed Resolution
Once Available

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Appendix E

**Environmental Review
Documentation**

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Appendix E

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Threatened and Endangered Species County Report

Hardee County, FL



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

ECOS

ECOS / Species Reports / Species County Report

Listed species believed to or known to occur in Hardee, Florida

The following report contains species that are known to or are believed to occur in this county, based on the species current range, as defined by the USFWS. The definition of current range that the FWS uses is the general geographic area where we know or suspect that a species currently occurs.

This list of species by county cannot be used for consultation purposes. To obtain an official list of species that should be considered during consultation, please visit [IPaC](#).

CSV

Show entriesSearch:

28 Species Listings

Group	Name	Population	Status	Lead Office	Recovery Plan	Recovery Plan Action Status
Reptiles	American alligator (Alligator mississippiensis)	Wherever found	Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	4		
Mammals	Florida bonneted bat (Eumops floridanus)	Wherever found	Endangered	4	Recovery Outline for Florida Bonneted Bat (Eumops floridanus)	Implementation Progress
Mammals	Puma (=mountain lion) (Puma (=Felis) concolor (all subsp. except coryi))	U.S.A. (FL)	Similarity of Appearance (Threatened)	4		
Reptiles	Sand skink (Neoseps reynoldsi)	Wherever found	Threatened	4	South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan (68 spp.)	Implementation Progress
Mammals	Florida panther (Puma (=Felis) concolor coryi)	Wherever found	Endangered	4	Third Revision of the Florida Panther Recovery Plan	Implementation Progress
Mammals	Tricolored bat (Perimyotis subflavus)	Wherever found	Under Review	5		
Insects	Yellow-sided clubtail (Stylurus potulentus)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Crustaceans	Coastal Flatwoods crayfish (Procambarus apalachicola)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Insects	Calvert's emerald (Somatochlora calverti)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Insects	Southern snaketail (Ophiogomphus australis)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Insects	Sykora's Hydroptila caddisfly (Hydroptila sykorai)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		

Crustaceans	Cypress crayfish (<i>Cambarellus blacki</i>)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Insects	Morse's Little Plain Brown sedge (<i>Lepidostoma morsei</i>)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Reptiles	Eastern diamondback rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Flowering Plants	Blackbract pipewort (<i>Eriocaulon nigrobacteatum</i>)		Under Review	4		
Insects	Westfall's clubtail (<i>Gomphus westfalli</i>)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Reptiles	Gopher tortoise (<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>)	eastern	Candidate	4		
Flowering Plants	Florida golden aster (<i>Chrysopsis floridana</i>)		Endangered	4	Florida Golden Aster	Implementation Progress
Flowering Plants	Florida bonamia (<i>Bonamia grandiflora</i>)		Threatened	4	Florida Scrub and High Pineland Plants (19 spp.)	Implementation Progress
Fishes	Gulf sturgeon (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus (=oxyrinchus) desotoi</i>)	Wherever found	Threatened	4	Gulf Sturgeon	Implementation Progress
Reptiles	Eastern indigo snake (<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>)	Wherever found	Threatened	4	Eastern Indigo Snake Draft Recovery Implementation Strategy	Implementation Progress
Reptiles	Eastern indigo snake (<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>)	Wherever found	Threatened	4	Eastern Indigo Snake Revised Recovery Plan	Implementation Progress
Birds	Florida scrub-jay (<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>)	Wherever found	Threatened	4	Florida Scrub-Jay Revised Recovery Plan	Implementation Progress
Birds	Audubon's crested caracara (<i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i>)	U.S.A. (FL)	Threatened	4	South Florida Multi-Species Recovery Plan (68 spp.)	Implementation Progress
Birds	Wood stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)	U.S.A. (AL, FL, GA, MS, NC, SC)	Threatened	4	Revised Recovery Plan for the U.S. Breeding Population of the Wood Stork	Implementation Progress
Clams	Rayed creekshell (<i>Anodontoides radiatus</i>)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
Clams	Southern elktoe (<i>Alasmidonta triangulata</i>)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		

Insects	Logan's Agarodes caddisfly (Agarodes logani)	Wherever found	Under Review	4		
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Showing 1 to 28 of 28 entries

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Appendix E

Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species

Updated June 2021

FLORIDA'S ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES



Updated June 2021

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
COMMISSION

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PREFACE

This document provides a table and list of the State of Florida's imperiled species of wildlife. It includes species listed at the Federal level as Endangered, Threatened, Threatened Due to Similarity of Appearance, or Non-Essential Experimental by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). It also includes species listed at the State level as State-designated Threatened and Species of Special Concern by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC).

FWC is a constitutional agency, and its authority to regulate and manage most wildlife comes from the Florida constitution. FWC was created by a 1998 amendment to the State of Florida constitution merging the former Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission (GFC), a constitutional agency, the former Marine Fisheries Commission, and certain parts of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), both statutory agencies. At the time of the merger, there were several wildlife species, not under the constitutional authority of the GFC, for which the Florida Legislature had given some statutory authority to regulate and manage to FDEP. The authority for FWC to regulate and manage these species, listed in Rule 68A-27.0031, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), comes from this statutory authority, not constitutional authority. These species are included in this document for the convenience of the user, but they are not included in rules codifying the Florida Endangered and Threatened Species List (Rule 68A-27.003, F.A.C.) or the Species of Special Concern list (Rule 68A-27.005, F.A.C.). The Federal listing status of these species shown in Rule 68A-27.0031 is that of the species in 1998 and does not reflect any status changes since that time. However, the status of these species in *this document does* reflect their status as of the date of this document.

In November 2010, FWC established an imperiled species management system and revised its imperiled species rules (<https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=68A-27>). All species listed by the USFWS and NMFS that occur in Florida are now included on Florida Endangered and Threatened Species List as Federally-designated Endangered, Federally-designated Threatened, Federally-designated Threatened Due to Similarity of Appearance, or Federally-designated Non-Essential Experimental Population species. Species listed by the FWC are included on the Florida Endangered and Threatened Species List as State-designated Threatened species.

The revised imperiled species management system abolishes the species of special concern (SSC) category once all species on that list are reclassified as State-designated Threatened, found to not meet any of the State's listing criteria, or become Federally listed. Until then, the FWC will continue to maintain a separate Species of Special Concern list. These species are included in this document.

The State lists of plants, which are designated Endangered, Threatened, and Commercially Exploited, are administered and maintained by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DOACS) via Chapter 5B-40, F.A.C. This list of plants can be obtained at <https://www.fdacs.gov/Divisions-Offices/Plant-Industry/Bureaus-and-Services/Entomology-Nematology-Plant-Pathology/Botany/Florida-s-Endangered-Plants>.

The Federal list of Endangered and Threatened animals and plants is administered by the USFWS and is published in 50 CFR 17 (animals) and 50 CFR 23 (plants). Additional information regarding Federal listings can be located at the following websites; NMFS - <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/listed.htm> and USFWS - <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/reports/ad-hoc-species-report-input>

Common and scientific names listed first are as they appear in the Florida Administrative Code, Title 68A. Common and/or scientific names following this and located within parentheses () are names as used by USFWS, or other commonly used names.

Claire Sunquist-Blunden, WDC Section Leader
Natalie Montero, Species and Habitat Monitoring Coordinator
Wildlife Diversity Conservation
Division of Habitat and Species Conservation
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission

Cover Photos by FWC Staff: Key Largo Woodrat, Burrowing Owls, Okaloosa Darter, Schaus' swallowtail butterfly, Short-tailed Snake.

NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF SPECIES

Listed by the State of Florida as Federally-designated Endangered (**FE**), Federally-designated Threatened (**FT**), Federally-designated Threatened due to Similarity of Appearance [**FT(S/A)**], Federal Non-Essential Experimental Population (**FXN**), State-designated Threatened (**ST**), or State Species of Special Concern (**SSC**).

STATUS DESIGNATION	FISH	AMPHIBIANS	REPTILES	BIRDS	MAMMALS	INVERTEBRATES	TOTAL
FE	3(1) ¹	1	3(3)	8	22(5) ²	13	50(9)
FT	4(1)	1	7(2)	7	2(1)	17	38(4)
FT(S/A)	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
FXN	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
ST	6	2	9	16	4	2	39
SSC	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	13(2)	4	20(5)	32	28 (6)	36	133(13)

¹ Numbers in the parentheses are the number of species for which the FWC does not have constitutional authority. The status in Rule 68A-27.0031 is the Federal status these species had when the FWC was created by amendment to the Florida Constitution, adopted in 1998. The status of these species listed in here is their current Federal status as of June 2021.

² There is one additional species included in Rule 68A-27.0031 as a species for which the FWC does not have constitutional authority. This species is not included here because it has been determined to be extinct.

FLORIDA'S ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES LIST

VERTEBRATES

FISH

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Atlantic sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus oxyrinchus</i>	FE
Blackmouth shiner	<i>Notropis melanostomus</i>	ST
Bluenose shiner	<i>Pteronotropis welaka</i>	ST
Crystal darter	<i>Crystallaria asprella</i>	ST
Giant manta ray	<i>Manta birostris</i>	FT
Gulf sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus [=oxyrhynchus] desotoi</i>	FT ¹
Key silverside	<i>Menidia conchorum</i>	ST
Nassau grouper	<i>Epinephelus striatus</i>	FT
Okaloosa darter	<i>Etheostoma okalossae</i>	FT
Saltmarsh topminnow	<i>Fundulus jenkinsi</i>	ST
Shortnose sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>	FE ¹
Smalltooth sawfish	<i>Pristis pectinate</i>	FE
Southern tessellated darter	<i>Etheostoma olmstedii maculaticeps</i>	ST

AMPHIBIANS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Florida bog frog	<i>Lithobates okaloosae</i>	ST
Frosted flatwoods salamander	<i>Ambystoma cingulatum</i>	FT
Georgia blind salamander	<i>Eurycea wallacei</i>	ST
Reticulated flatwoods salamander	<i>Ambystoma bishopi</i>	FE

REPTILES

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>	FT(S/A)
American crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>	FT
Atlantic salt marsh snake	<i>Nerodia clarkii taeniata</i>	FT
Barbour's map turtle	<i>Graptemys barbouri</i>	ST
Bluetail mole skink	<i>Plestiodon egregius lividus</i>	FT
Eastern indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	FT
Florida brown snake	<i>Storeria victa</i>	ST ³

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Florida Keys mole skink	<i>Plestiodon egregius egregius</i>	ST
Florida pine snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	ST
Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	ST
Green sea turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	FT ¹
Hawksbill sea turtle	<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>	FE ¹
Kemp's ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys kempii</i>	FE ¹
Key ringneck snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus acricus</i>	ST
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	FE ¹
Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	FT ¹
Rim rock crowned snake	<i>Tantilla oolitica</i>	ST
Sand skink	<i>Plestiodon reynoldsi</i>	FT
Short-tailed snake	<i>Lampropeltis extenuata</i>	ST
Suwannee alligator snapping turtle	<i>Macrochelys suwanniensis</i>	ST

BIRDS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
American oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	ST
Audubon's crested caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus audubonii</i>	FT
Bachman's wood warbler	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	FE
Black skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	ST
Cape Sable seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus mirabilis</i>	FE
Eastern black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</i>	FT
Eskimo curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	FE
Everglade snail kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus</i>	FE
Florida burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia floridana</i>	ST
Florida grasshopper sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum floridanus</i>	FE
Florida sandhill crane	<i>Antigone canadensis pratensis</i>	ST
Florida scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	FT
Ivory-billed woodpecker	<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	FE
Kirtland's warbler (Kirtland's wood warbler)	<i>Setophaga kirtlandii (Dendroica kirtlandii)</i>	FE
Least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	ST
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	ST
Marian's marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris marianae</i>	ST
Piping plover	<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	FT

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	FE
Reddish egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>	ST
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	ST
Roseate tern	<i>Sterna dougallii dougallii</i>	FT
Rufa red knot	<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	FT
Scott's seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus peninsulae</i>	ST
Snowy plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	ST
Southeastern American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	ST
Tricolored heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	ST
Wakulla seaside sparrow	<i>Ammodramus maritimus juncicola</i>	ST
White-crowned pigeon	<i>Patagioenas leucocephala</i>	ST
Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	FXN
Worthington's marsh wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris griseus</i>	ST
Wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	FT

MAMMALS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Anastasia Island beach mouse	<i>Peromyscus polionotus phasma</i>	FE
Big Cypress fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger avicennia</i>	ST
Choctawhatchee beach mouse	<i>Peromyscus polionotus allophrys</i>	FE
Everglades mink	<i>Neovison vison evergladensis</i>	ST
Finback whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	FE ¹
Florida bonneted bat	<i>Eumops floridanus</i>	FE
Florida panther	<i>Puma [=Felis] concolor coryi</i>	FE
Florida salt marsh vole	<i>Microtus pennsylvanicus dukecampbelli</i>	FE
Gray bat	<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	FE
Gray wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>	FE ²
Bryde's Whale (Gulf of Mexico subspecies)	<i>Balaenoptera edeni [unnamed subspecies]</i>	FE
Humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	FE ⁴
Indiana bat	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	FE
Key deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus clavium</i>	FE
Key Largo cotton mouse	<i>Peromyscus gossypinus allapaticola</i>	FE
Key Largo woodrat	<i>Neotoma floridana smalli</i>	FE
Lower Keys rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus palustris hefneri</i>	FE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
North Atlantic right whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	FE ¹
Perdido Key beach mouse	<i>Peromyscus polionotus trissyllepsis</i>	FE
Red wolf	<i>Canis rufus</i>	FE
Rice rat	<i>Oryzomys palustris natator</i>	FE ³
Sanibel Island rice rat	<i>Oryzomys palustris sanibeli</i>	ST
Sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	FE ¹
Sherman's short-tailed shrew	<i>Blarina shermani</i>	ST
Southeastern beach mouse	<i>Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris</i>	FT
Sperm whale	<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i>	FE ¹
St. Andrew beach mouse	<i>Peromyscus polionotus peninsularis</i>	FE
West Indian manatee (Florida manatee)	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> (<i>Trichechus manatus latirostris</i>)	FT ¹

INVERTEBRATES

CORALS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Boulder star coral	<i>Orbicella franksi</i>	FT
Elkhorn coral	<i>Acropora palmata</i>	FT
Lobed star coral	<i>Orbicella annularis</i>	FT
Mountainous star coral	<i>Orbicella faveolata</i>	FT
Pillar coral	<i>Dendrogyra cylindricus</i>	FT
Rough cactus coral	<i>Mycetophyllia ferox</i>	FT
Staghorn coral	<i>Acropora cervicornis</i>	FT

CRUSTACEANS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Black Creek crayfish	<i>Procambarus pictus</i>	ST
Panama City crayfish	<i>Procambarus econfinae</i>	SSC
Santa Fe cave crayfish	<i>Procambarus erythrops</i>	ST
Squirrel Chimney Cave shrimp	<i>Palaemonetes cummingi</i>	FT

INSECTS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
American burying beetle	<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	FT
Bartram's scrub-hairstreak	<i>Strymon acis bartrami</i>	FE
Cassius blue butterfly	<i>Leptotes cassius theonus</i>	FT(S/A)
Ceraunus blue butterfly	<i>Hemiargus ceraunus antibubastus</i>	FT(S/A)
Florida leafwing	<i>Anaea troglodyta floridalis</i>	FE
Miami blue butterfly	<i>Cyclargus thomasi bethunebakeri</i>	FE
Miami tiger beetle	<i>Cicindelidia floridana</i>	FE
Nickerbean blue butterfly	<i>Cyclargus ammon</i>	FT(S/A)
Schaus swallowtail butterfly	<i>Heraclides aristodemus ponceanus</i>	FE

MOLLUSKS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status
Chipola slabshell (mussel)	<i>Elliptio chiplolaensis</i>	FT
Choctaw bean	<i>Villosa choctawensis</i>	FE
Fat threeridge (mussel)	<i>Amblema neislerii</i>	FE
Fuzzy pigtoe	<i>Pleurobema strodeanum</i>	FT
Gulf moccasinshell (mussel)	<i>Medionidus penicillatus</i>	FE
Narrow pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia escambia</i>	FT
Ochlockonee moccasinshell (mussel)	<i>Medionidus simpsonianus</i>	FE
Oval pigtoe (mussel)	<i>Pleurobema pyriforme</i>	FE
Purple bankclimber (mussel)	<i>Elliptoideus sloatianus</i>	FT
Round ebonyshell	<i>Fusconaia rotulata</i>	FE
Shinyrayed pocketbook (mussel)	<i>Lampsilis subangulata</i>	FE
Southern kidneyshell	<i>Ptychobranthus jonesi</i>	FE
Southern sandshell	<i>Hamiota australis</i>	FT
Stock Island tree snail	<i>Orthalicus reses [not incl. nesodryas]</i>	FT
Suwannee moccasinshell	<i>Medionidus walkeri</i>	FT
Tapered pigtoe	<i>Fusconaia burki</i>	FT

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS AND NOTATIONS

List Abbreviations

FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FE	Federally-designated Endangered
FT	Federally-designated Threatened
FXN	Federally-designated Threatened Nonessential Experimental Population
FT(S/A)	Federally-designated Threatened species due to similarity of appearance
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
ST	State-designated Threatened
SSC	State Species of Special Concern
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service

List Notations

- 1 A species for which the FWC does not have constitutional authority.
- 2 Not documented in Florida.
- 3 Lower Keys population only.
- 4 A species for which FWC does not have constitutional authority; see <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/species-directory/threatened-endangered> for federal status.

LISTING CHANGES SINCE 2010

The Florida black bear was removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List on August 23, 2012 after approval by the Commission at the June 2012 Commission meeting. A new [Florida Black Bear Management Plan](#) was also approved at this meeting.

The Miami blue butterfly was emergency listed as Endangered by the USFWS on August 10, 2011. On April 6, 2012, the Miami blue was officially listed as Endangered by the USFWS. Effective September 19, 2012 the FWC listed the Miami blue butterfly as Federally-designated Endangered on Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List.

The Cassius blue butterfly, ceraunus blue butterfly, and nickerbean blue butterfly were emergency listed as Threatened Due to Similarity of Appearance to the Miami blue by the USFWS on August 10, 2011. On April 6, 2012, these three species were officially listed as Threatened Due to Similarity of Appearance to the Miami blue by the USFWS. These three species were listed on Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List as Federally Threatened by Similarity of Appearance to the Miami blue butterfly effective September 19, 2012, and as such only the following prohibitions apply to these three species:

- a. Incidental take, that is, take that results from, but is not a purpose of, carrying out an otherwise lawful activity will not apply to cassius blue butterfly, ceraunus blue butterfly, and nickerbean blue butterfly.
- b. Collection of the cassius blue butterfly, ceraunus blue butterfly, and nickerbean blue butterfly is prohibited in coastal counties south of Interstate 4 and extending to the boundaries of the State of Florida at the endpoints of Interstate 4 at Tampa and Daytona Beach. Specifically, such activities are prohibited in the following counties: Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Collier, De Soto, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lee, Manatee, Pinellas, Sarasota, St. Lucie, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Palm Beach, and Volusia

The Okaloosa darter was reclassified by the USFWS effective May 2, 2011 from Endangered to Threatened. A special rule under Section 4d of the Endangered Species Act was also adopted that allows Eglin Air Force Base to continue activities with a reduced regulatory burden and will provide a net benefit to the Okaloosa darter. FWC reclassified the darter from Federally Endangered to Federally Threatened on September 19, 2012.

The Atlantic sturgeon was listed as Endangered by the NMFS on April 6, 2012. FWC reclassified the fish from Species of Special Concern to Federally Endangered on September 19, 2012.

On October 10, 2012, the USFWS listed the round ebonyshell, southern kidneyshell, and Choctaw bean as Endangered. All three mussels were listed as Federally Endangered by the FWC on June 10, 2015.

The USFWS listed the tapered pigtoe, narrow pigtoe, southern sandshell, and fuzzy pigtoe as Threatened on October 12, 2012. All four mussels were listed as Federally Threatened by the FWC on June 10, 2015.

The Florida bonneted bat was listed as Endangered by the USFWS on October 2, 2013 after receiving a petition for emergency listing in January 2010. FWC reclassified this bat species from State Threatened to Federally Endangered on June 10, 2015.

The wood stork was reclassified by the USFWS on June 30, 2014, from Endangered to Threatened. FWC reclassified the wood stork to Federally Threatened on June 10, 2015.

The Florida leafwing and Bartram's scrub-hairstreak butterfly were listed as Endangered by the USFWS on September 11, 2014. Both species were listed by the FWC as Federally Endangered on June 10, 2015.

The pillar coral was listed as Threatened by the USFWS on November 13, 2014. FWC reclassified the coral from State Threatened to Federally Threatened on June 10, 2015.

The rufa red knot was listed as Threatened by USFWS on January 12, 2015 and listed by FWC as Federally Threatened on June 10, 2015.

The Miami tiger beetle was listed as Endangered by the USFWS on November 4, 2016 and listed by FWC as Federally Endangered on or about June 12, 2017.

The Suwannee moccasinshell was listed as Threatened by the USFWS on November 7, 2016 and listed by FWC as Federally Threatened on or about June 12, 2017.

On January 11, 2017, the State listing status changes that were proposed in 2011 as part of the newly implemented imperiled species management system became official after the approval of Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan by FWC Commissioners.

- 15 species were removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List: Eastern chipmunk, Florida mouse, brown pelican, limpkin, snowy egret, white ibis, peninsula ribbon snake (Lower Keys population), red rat snake (Lower Keys population), striped mud turtle (Lower Keys population), Suwannee cooter, gopher frog, Pine Barrens tree frog, Lake Eustis pupfish, mangrove rivulus, and Florida tree snail.
- 23 species changed from State-designated Species of Special Concern to State-designated Threatened species: Sherman's short-tailed shrew, Sanibel rice rat, little blue heron, tricolored heron, reddish egret, roseate spoonbill, American oystercatcher, black skimmer, Florida burrowing owl, Marian's marsh wren, Worthington's Marsh wren, Scott's seaside sparrow, Wakulla seaside sparrow, Barbour's map turtle, Florida Keys mole skink, Florida pine snake, Georgia blind salamander, Florida bog frog, bluenose shiner, saltmarsh top minnow, Southern tessellated darter, Santa Fe crayfish, and Black Creek crayfish.
- 14 species maintain their State-designated Threatened status: Everglades mink, Big Cypress fox squirrel, Florida sandhill crane, snowy plover, least tern, white-crowned pigeon, Southeastern American kestrel, Florida brown snake (Lower Keys population), Key ringneck snake, short-tailed snake, rim rock crowned snake, Key silverside, blackmouth shiner, and crystal darter. Six species remain listed as State-designated Species of Special Concern: (list species): Homosassa shrew, Sherman's fox squirrel,

osprey (Monroe County population), alligator snapping turtle, Panama City crayfish, and harlequin darter.

On December 23, 2018, the State listing status changes that were proposed in 2011 as part of the newly implemented imperiled species management system became official after the approval of Florida's Imperiled Species Management Plan by FWC Commissioners.

- Four species were removed from Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species List as State Species of Special Concern: Harlequin darter, Osprey (Monroe County population), Homosassa shrew, and Sherman's fox squirrel.
- The Alligator snapping turtle was taxonomically reclassified into three subspecies. The Suwannee alligator snapping turtle was listed as a State-designated Threatened species.
- Two species were listed as Federally-designated Threatened species: Giant manta ray and Nassau grouper.
- Four species had changes in their scientific names: Short tailed snake, Bluetail mole skink, Florida Keys mole skink, and Sand skink.

The Bryde's whale (Gulf of Mexico subspecies) was listed as Endangered by NMFS on May 15, 2019 and listed by FWC as Federally Endangered on February 9, 2021.

The Eastern black rail was listed as Threatened by the USFWS on November 9, 2020 with an additional rule under Section 4(d) of the Endangered Species Act. The Eastern black rail was listed by FWC as Federally Threatened on May 27, 2021.

The American burying beetle was reclassified from Endangered to Threatened by the USFWS on November 16, 2020 and listed by FWC as Federally Threatened on May 27, 2021.

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Appendix F

Engineering Reports

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Appendix F

Engineering Reports

Project Capital Cost Tables



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Project Capital Cost Tables

Project 1 - Alternative 2 Replace 8" Gravity Line Behind Shady Nook Circle (Trenching Method)				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
8" PVC Gravity Sewer	LF	525	\$ 200	\$ 105,000
8" DI Gravity Sewer (Aerial Crossing)	LF	75	\$ 450	\$ 33,750
Aerial Supports	LS	1	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Manholes	EA	4	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes	LF	600	\$ 15	\$ 9,000
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
subtotal				\$ 222,750
Mobilization @ 15%				\$ 33,413
subtotal				\$ 256,163
Engineering/permitting @ 15%				\$ 38,424
subtotal				\$ 294,587
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 44,188
Total				\$ 338,775

Project 1 - Alternative 3 Replace 8" Gravity Line Behind Shady Nook Circle (Pipe Bursting Method)				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
8" PVC GM Installation Pipe Bursting	LF	525	\$ 300	\$ 157,500
8" DI Gravity Sewer (Aerial Crossing)	LF	75	\$ 450	\$ 33,750
Excavation (Entry/Exit Pits)	CY	24	\$ 35	\$ 840
Backfilling (Entry/Exit Pits)	CY	24	\$ 18	\$ 432
Trench Safety Measures	LS	1	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Aerial Supports	LS	1	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
Manholes	EA	4	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes	LF	600	\$ 15	\$ 9,000
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
subtotal				\$ 346,522
Mobilization @ 15%				\$ 51,978
subtotal				\$ 398,500
Engineering/permitting @ 15%				\$ 59,775
subtotal				\$ 458,275
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 68,741
Total				\$ 527,017

Project 2 - Alternative 2 Replace 8" Gravity Sewer Along Creek Between Track and Shady Nook Circle				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
8" PVC Gravity Sewer	LF	1900	\$ 200	\$ 380,000
Manholes	EA	7	\$ 5,000	\$ 35,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes	LF	1900	\$ 15	\$ 28,500
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
subtotal				\$ 543,500
Mobilization @ 15%				\$ 81,525
subtotal				\$ 625,025
Engineering/permitting @ 15%				\$ 93,754
subtotal				\$ 718,779
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 107,817
Total				\$ 826,596

Project 2 - Alternative 3 Abandon 8" Gravity Sewer Along Creek Between Track and Shady Nook Circle and Build Lift Station and Force Main				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
8' Diameter Lift Station	LS	1	\$ 175,000	\$ 175,000
8" PVC Force Main	LF	2100	\$ 75	\$ 157,500
8" HDPE HDD	LF	400	\$ 160	\$ 64,000
8" Fittings	EA	15	\$ 700	\$ 10,500
8" Valves	EA	2	\$ 1,700	\$ 3,400
Manholes	EA	7	\$ 5,000	\$ 35,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes	LF	1900	\$ 15	\$ 28,500
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
subtotal				\$ 468,900
Mobilization @ 15%				\$ 70,335
subtotal				\$ 539,235
Engineering/permitting @ 15%				\$ 80,885
subtotal				\$ 620,120
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 93,018
Total				\$ 713,138

Project 3 - Alternative 2 Replace 8" Gravity Sewer Along Creek Between Shady Nook Circle and Hawaiian Drive				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
8" PVC Gravity Sewer	LF	1200	\$ 200	\$ 240,000
Manholes	EA	5	\$ 5,000	\$ 25,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes	LF	1200	\$ 15	\$ 18,000
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000
subtotal				\$ 358,000
Mobilization @ 15%				\$ 53,700
subtotal				\$ 411,700
Engineering/permitting @ 15%				\$ 61,755
subtotal				\$ 473,455
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 71,018
Total				\$ 544,473

Project 3 - Alternative 3 Abandon Gravity Sewer Along Creek Between Shady Nook Circle and Hawaiian Drive Build Lift Station and Force Main				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
5' Diameter Lift Station	LS	1	\$ 118,750	\$ 118,750
4" PVC Force Main	LF	650	\$ 60	\$ 39,000
4" Fittings	EA	6	\$ 500	\$ 3,000
Remove or Grout Abandoned Sewer/Manholes	LF	900	\$ 15	\$ 13,500
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
subtotal				\$ 194,250
Mobilization @ 15%				\$ 29,138
subtotal				\$ 223,388
Engineering/permitting @ 15%				\$ 33,508
subtotal				\$ 256,896
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 38,534
Total				\$ 295,430

Project 4 - Alternative 2 Replace Ball Field Lift Station Force Main (Trenching Methods)				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
8" PVC Force Main	LF	800	\$ 75	\$ 60,000
8" HDPE Force Main HDD	LF	1750	\$ 160	\$ 280,000
Grout Abandoned Force Main	LF	2550	\$ 15	\$ 38,250
8" Valves	EA	1	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,700
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
subtotal				\$ 389,950
Mobilization @ 15%				\$ 58,493
subtotal				\$ 448,443
Engineering/permitting @ 15%				\$ 67,266
subtotal				\$ 515,709
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 77,356
Total				\$ 593,065

Project 4 - Alternative 3 Replace Ball Field Lift Station Force Main (Pipe Bursting Methods)				
	Units	Qty	Unit Price	Extended Price
8" PVC FM Installation Pipe Bursting	LF	2550	\$ 80	\$ 204,000
8" Valves	EA	1	\$ 1,700	\$ 1,700
Excavation (Entry/Exit Pits)	CY	24	\$ 35	\$ 840
Backfilling (Entry/Exit Pits)	CY	24	\$ 18	\$ 432
Trench Safety Measures	LS	1	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Bypass Pumping	LS	1	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
subtotal				\$ 326,972
Mobilization 15%				\$ 49,046
subtotal				\$ 376,018
Engineering/Permitting @ 15%				\$ 56,403
subtotal				\$ 432,420
Contingency @ 15%				\$ 64,863
Total				\$ 497,284

SRF Cost Analysis			
Client: City of Wauchula		Compiled by: Noah R Reinhart	
Project: Biosolids Treatment Improvements		Checked by: Aurora Shaefer	
Facility: Aerobic Digester		Date: 7/7/2021	
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL COSTS	COSTS		
	Option 1 Continue to Use Only One Aerobic Digester	Option 2 Build 2nd Tank & Replace Blowers	Option 3 Build 2nd Tank, Replace Blowers, & Add Sludge Thickener
Concrete Work	\$ -	\$ 487,956	\$ 510,168
Structural	\$ -	\$ 78,600	\$ 108,600
Site Civil	\$ -	\$ 369,946	\$ 371,896
Site Electrical	\$ -	\$ 140,475	\$ 148,599
Process Equipment	\$ 675,000	\$ 994,560	\$ 1,354,560
Subtotal 1	\$ 675,000	\$ 2,071,537	\$ 2,493,823
Mobilization @ 15% (Subtotal 1)	\$ 101,250	\$ 310,730	\$ 374,073
Engineering, Design, and Permitting 15% (Subtotal 1 & Mobilization)	\$ 116,438	\$ 357,340	\$ 430,184
Contingency @ 15% (Subtotal 1, Mobilization, & Eng/Des)	\$ 133,903	\$ 410,941	\$ 494,712
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS:	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 3,800,000
PRESENT WORTH ANALYSIS			
Sludge Production at 1.2 mgd	1970.0	Lbs/Day	
Design Life of the facility, years:	20	20	20
Discount Rate:	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Present Worth Factor for annual expenditures:	15.589	15.589	15.589
Power Costs:	With: \$0.10	per kW Hour	
Transfer Pumps, Operating HP	HP	0	20
Transfer Pumps, Operating Hours	Hrs/Wk	0	1.85
Kw-hr/yr	Kw-hr/yr	0	1432
Blowers, Operating HP	HP	100	150
Hours per Week	Hrs/Wk	168	168
Kw-hr/yr	Kw-hr/yr	651444	977165
Process Equipment, Operating HP	HP	0	5
Hours per Week	Hrs/Wk	0	1.85
Kw-hr/yr	Kw-hr/yr	-	358
Total Annual Power Cost:		\$ 65,144	\$ 97,860
Estimated Manpower Requirements:	Hours/ Week	12	12
	\$/Hour	40	40
Annually		\$ 24,960	\$ 24,960
Annual Sludge Hauling Costs:	\$4.20 /1000 gal	gal sludge/yr	3162299
			2321128
			844429
Total Annual Hauling Cost		\$ 13,300	\$ 9,800
Total Annual Operating Costs:		\$ 103,404	\$ 132,620
TOTAL PRESENT WORTH:		\$ 2,720,000	\$ 5,270,000
PRESENT WORTH COST PER GAL SLUDGE:		\$ 314	\$ 829
COMMENTS:	No Redundancy in the Solids Handling Process	Redundancy is Added to Wauchula's Solids Handling	Redundancy is Added to Wauchula's Solids Handling

SRF Cost Analysis			
Client: City of Wauchula		Compiled by: Noah R Reinhart	
Project: Biosolids Treatment Improvements		Checked by: Aurora Shaefer	
Facility: Oxidation Ditch		Date: 8/3/2021	
SUMMARY OF CAPITAL COSTS	COSTS		
	Option 1 No Action	Option 2 Replace Mechanical Aerators	Option 3 Build Air Diffuser System
Concrete Work	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,200
Structural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62,940
Site Civil	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 88,050
Electrical & I/C	\$ -	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Process Equipment	\$ -	\$ 720,000	\$ 950,440
Subtotal 1	\$ -	\$ 1,220,000	\$ 1,617,630
Mobilization @ 15% (Subtotal 1)	\$ -	\$ 183,000	\$ 242,645
Contingency @ 15% (Subtotal 1 & Mobilization)	\$ -	\$ 210,450	\$ 279,041
Engineering, Design, and Perm 15% (Subtotal 1, Mobilization, & Eng/Des)	\$ -	\$ 242,018	\$ 320,897
TOTAL CAPITAL COSTS:	\$ -	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,500,000
PRESENT WORTH ANALYSIS			
Design Life of the facility, years:	20	20	20
Discount Rate:	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Present Worth Factor for annual expenditures:	15.589	15.589	15.589
Power Costs: With: \$0.10 per kW Hour			
Aeration Equipment, Operating HP (Proposed w/ VFD)	HP	30	40
Operating Hours	Hrs/Wk	168	168
Kw-hr/yr	Kw-hr/yr	390866	521155
Mixing Pump, Operating HP	HP	0	20
Operating Hours	Hrs/Wk	0	168
Kw-hr/yr	Kw-hr/yr	0	521155
Total Annual Power Cost:	\$	39,087	\$ 52,115
Estimated Manpower Requirements:	Hours/ Week	12	12
	\$/hr	40	40
	Annually	\$ 24,960	\$ 24,960
Estimated Maintenance Costs:	\$/Month	\$ 1,000	\$ 700
	Annually	\$ 12,000	\$ 8,400
Total Annual Operating Costs:	\$	76,047	\$ 85,475
TOTAL PRESENT WORTH:	\$	1,190,000	\$ 3,240,000
COMMENTS:			



Appendix F

Engineering Reports

Process Flow Diagram

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Process Flow Diagram



Appendix F

Engineering Reports

Site Plan

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Site Plan

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	7/20/21	ISSUED FOR REVIEW

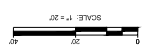
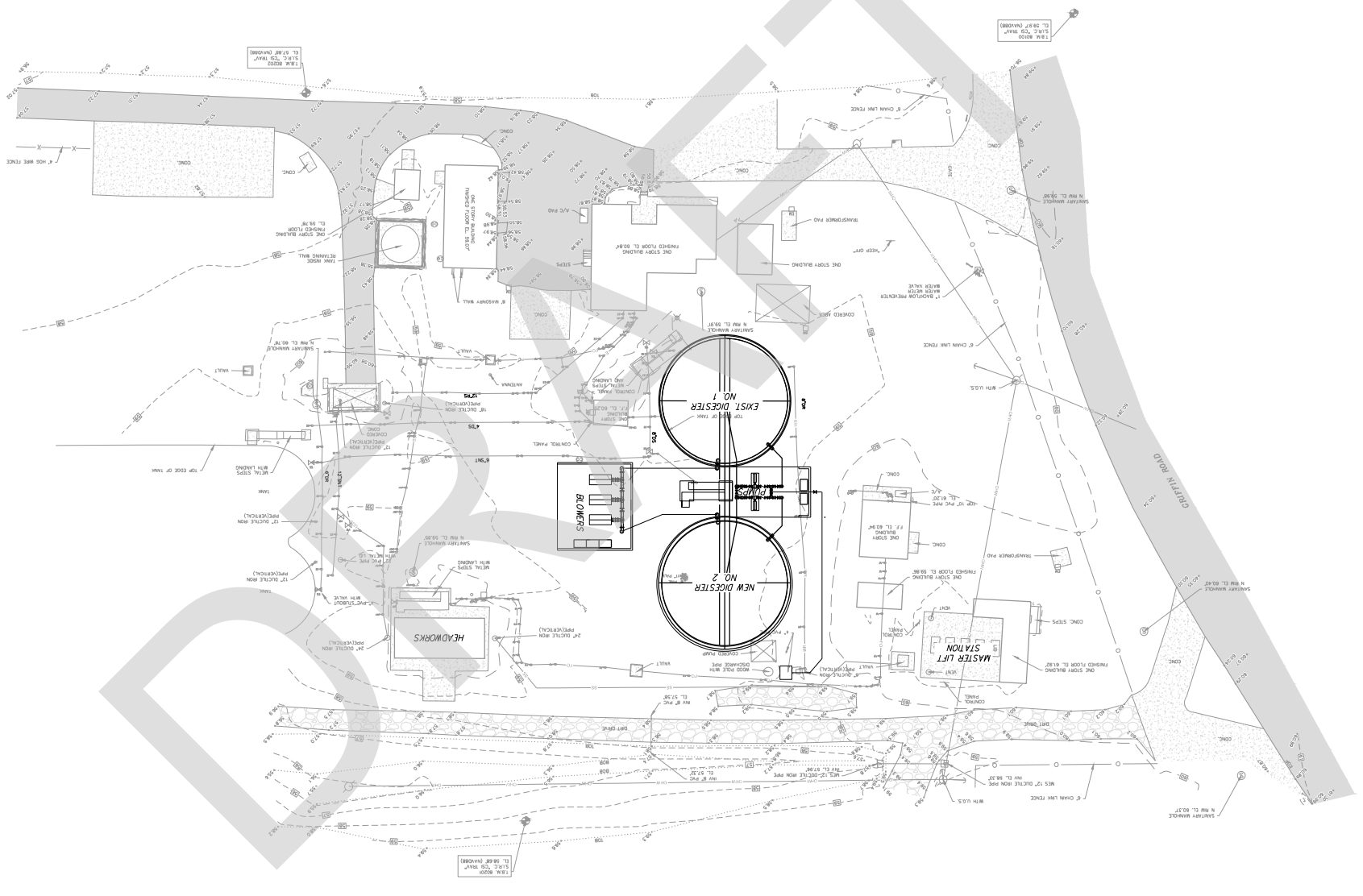
CHASTAIN-SKILLMAN
 205 EAST DANFORTH STREET
 SUITE #110
 LAKELAND, FL 33801-4611
 (889) 646-1102
 C.A. NO. 202



CITY OF WAUCHULA - WWTP
 DIESTER IMPROVEMENTS
 153 GRIFFIN ROAD, WAUCHULA FLORIDA

ENGINEER: DOUGLAS E. JONES, P.E.
 REG. NO.: 9907

PROJECT NUMBER: 9980.16
 SHEET NUMBER: C-01



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Appendix G

**Comprehensive Planning
Documents**

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Appendix G

Comprehensive Planning Documents

City of Wauchula – 2030 Comprehensive Plan

Conservation Element

CITY OF WAUCHULA

2030 Comprehensive Plan



Adopted June 13, 2011

Conservation Element

**CONSERVATION ELEMENT
Goal, Objectives, and Policies**

City of Wauchula 2030 Comprehensive Plan

GOAL: TO PROVIDE A QUALITY ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS COMPATIBLE WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF WAUCHULA AND TO ENHANCE, CONSERVE, AND APPROPRIATELY MANAGE THE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR EXISTING AND FUTURE RESIDENTS.

OBJECTIVE 1: CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF WATER SOURCES

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL TAKE SPECIFIC STEPS TO PROTECT AND ENHANCE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER SOURCES WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.

Measurable Targets: Collection and comparison of base line groundwater quality information throughout the planning period; implementation of local water conservation programs.

Policy 1.1: The City will continuously monitor the quality of groundwater at its potable water wells as a normal practice of treating and distributing the municipal water supply.

Policy 1.2: The City shall adopt and strive with all means available to meet the conservation standards established by SWFWMD and its SWUCA for per capita, per day consumption, as follows: 138 GPD. (40D-2, F.A.C.)

Policy 1.3: The City will restrict uses in the wellhead protection zone. When funds become available through the Southwest Florida Water Management District or another agency with jurisdiction, the City will request funding assistance to identify cones of influence for all of its wellheads, and extend protection measures to those areas.

Policy 1.4: The City shall establish the following water conservation measures and practices to achieve the conservation standards set forth in Policy 1.2 above:

- a. The City shall enforce the use of low volume plumbing fixtures for all new construction, consistent with the Southern Standard Building Code.

- b. The City shall encourage the use of Florida-Friendly Landscaping techniques for all new development.
- c. The City shall improve the efficiency of operational methods to enhance water conservation, such as, pressure balancing, waste water reuse, storm water retention for irrigation, and coordination of inter-system connections through interlocal agreements.
- d. The City shall continue to conduct an audit of the municipal water system to determine areas that may be in need of repair and may be contributing to increased water consumption through leaking pipes, and prioritize accordingly.
- e. The City shall periodically evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of using inverted water rates to increase consumer water conservation and achieve its overall water conservation goals.

Policy 1.5: The City will continue to require new development projects to provide stormwater treatment improvements as required by the FDEP, Chapter 62-25, F.A.C.

Policy 1.6: The City shall assess projected water needs and sources for at least a ten (10) year planning period by creating and maintaining the Ten-Year Water Supply Plan (WSP). The WSP shall maximize the efficient use of groundwater and, where possible and financially feasible, substitute alternative water sources for the use of groundwater.

Policy 1.7: The City shall consider the Southwest Florida Water Management District Regional Water Supply Plan adopted December 1, 2006, and updated in July 2011, when proposing and/or amending its Ten-Year Water Supply Plan.

OBJECTIVE 2: WETLANDS

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL PROTECT AND CONSERVE WETLANDS AND THE NATURAL FUNCTION OF WETLANDS, AND SHALL DIRECT INCOMPATIBLE USES AWAY FROM WETLANDS. [9J-5.-013(3)]

Measurable Targets: Number of acres of land designated as wetlands and protected from development or development impacts during the planning period.

- Policy 2.1:** The City will ensure that new and proposed developments comply with all applicable wetland regulations of the FDEP and SWFWMD. Site review will not proceed until all applicable permits are obtained from either or both agencies.
- Policy 2.2:** The City will enforce its land development regulations to eliminate expansion of nonconforming uses and ultimately eliminate nonconforming uses that threaten wetlands and the function of wetlands.
- Policy 2.3:** The following activities or development types are permissible within wetlands areas unless the City determines in a specific case that a listed activity or development type would have a significant adverse impact on a wetland protection area. No other activities or development types are allowed:
- a. Non-mechanical clearing of vegetation from an area of less than 10% of a parcel;
 - b. Minor maintenance or emergency repair to existing structures;
 - c. Cleared walking trails having no structural components;
 - d. Timber catwalks and docks six feet or less in width;
 - e. Utility crossings;
 - f. Maintenance of drainage systems, including routine dredge and fill activities in ditches, retention and detention areas, public road and other rights-of way;
 - g. Bona fide mosquito control activities;
 - h. Activities approved by a federal, state, or regional agency prior to adoption of this Comprehensive Plan.
 - i. Scenic, historic, wildlife or scientific preserves;
 - j. Minor maintenance or emergency repair to existing boat docks, walking trails, and timber catwalks;
 - k. Cultivating agricultural or horticultural products that occur naturally in the wetland;
 - l. Constructing fences where no fill activity is required and where navigational access will not be impaired by construction of a fence;
 - m. Developing a “Wetlands Storm Water Discharge Facility” in accordance with state permits received under Chapters 17-25, FAC.
 - n. Construction of footbridges and vehicular bridges as permitted by the State.
- Policy 2.4:** A wetland transitional zone is hereby created adjacent to each wetland protection area. The transitional zone is an area having direct ground or surface water influence and functions as a buffer between wetlands and development. The purpose of the transitional zone is to minimize the adverse effects of development upon the wetland itself. In no case shall a

transitional zone of less than 30 feet be approved.

Policy 2.5:

Adjacent to a wetland area is an upland zone. The following standards apply within upland zones:

- a. Natural vegetative buffer areas shall be retained between all development and all wetlands where such buffer areas exists. The minimum width of the buffer shall be 20 feet. No structures shall be located in such areas. Impervious surfaces shall be limited to roads or walking trails providing access to a body of water. Where a natural buffer area does not exist, an equivalent buffer shall be created.
- b. A developer shall completely restore any portion of a wetland zone damaged as a result of construction activity in the upland zone.
- c. The City may require other reasonable protective measures to be undertaken within the upland zone as necessary to prevent significant adverse effects on a wetland. Protective measures may include, but are not limited to maintaining natural drainage patterns; limiting the removal of vegetation; minimizing the amount of fill used in the development activity; and prohibiting or limiting the use of septic tanks.

OBJECTIVE 3:

ENSURE PROTECTION OF THE PEACE RIVER

COOPERATE WITH AND ASSIST SWFWMD, FDEP, AND OTHER AGENCIES IN IMPLEMENTING THE RESOURCE PROTECTION PLANS OF THESE AGENCIES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SWFWMD SURFACE WATER IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT (SWIM) PROGRAM, DEP ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, SWFWMD SAVE OUR RIVERS (SOR) UPPER PEACE RIVER CORRIDOR PROGRAM, NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM (NEP) AND THE CHARLOTTE HARBOR ECOSYSTEM GREENWAY CORRIDOR, LAND WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS IN THE UPPER PEACE RIVER CORRIDOR SHALL BE DESIGNATED FOR CONSERVATION ON THE FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT MAP AND MANAGED TO ENSURE THAT SURFACE WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY ARE PROTECTED WITHIN THE PEACE RIVER CORRIDOR. IN ADDITION, ANY OTHER WETLANDS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS SHALL ALSO BE DESIGNATED AS CONSERVATION AND SHALL BE PROTECTED IN THE SAME MANNER, AS LISTED BELOW.

Measurable Targets: All of the Peace River and its wetlands shall be mapped as Conservation on the Future Land Use Map; no degradation of surface water quality and quantity. All other wetlands shall be mapped as Conservation.

Policy 3.1: The Peace River and all wetlands associated with the river must be classified as “Conservation” on the Future Land Use Map and zoned “Conservation” on the Official Zoning Map of the City. All other wetlands currently within the City limits, or annexed into the City, shall be classified as Conservation on the maps of the City.

Policy 3.2: The City will utilize the technical expertise and assistance of the SWFWMD when reviewing new developments and redevelopment projects adjoining the wetlands of the Peace River or when reviewing development adjacent to any other identified wetland.

Policy 3.3: The wetlands of the Peace River are designated as "environmentally sensitive lands." These areas shall be designated “Conservation” on the Future Land Use Map. Their hydrologic functions and habitat characteristics shall be protected through the enforcement of land development regulations, including zoning, site plan review, buffer zones, minimum setback requirements, regulation and prohibition of certain uses, and stormwater treatment regulations. Development shall be restricted to access structures, such as boat ramps and boardwalks, only.

Policy 3.4: There shall be no development activities or types in a conservation district other than those listed in Objective 2, Policy 2.5 of this Conservation Element, except residential units for caretakers or park rangers.

Policy 3.5: The approximate range of Density/Intensity for the Conservation land use classification shall not exceed one residential unit per twenty acres. Single family residences allowed in this category shall be accessory and integral to the recreation use (e.g. caretaker or ranger residence).

Policy 3.6: Only six types of uses may be shown in the Table of Uses in the Unified Land Development Code of the City for the Conservation Zoning District:

- three types of single-family dwellings (standard construction, modular construction, or manufactured home), which may only be built for park rangers;
- parks;
- public indoor recreation, such as museums, information centers, exhibits or restrooms; and,

- nature-based public outdoor recreation.

Policy 3.7: Development standards listed in the land development regulations shall be:

- a. Density restricted to 1 du/ 20 acres for dwellings for park rangers only;
- b. setbacks of 50 feet on all sides;
- c. only one-story buildings allowed; and,
- d. maximum lot coverage may be no more than 1% of the total land area.

Policy 3.8: Conservation areas must match and be mapped on the Official Zoning Map identical to those on the Future Land Use Map Series.

OBJECTIVE 4: FLOODPLAINS

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL PROTECT FLOODPLAINS AND THE NATURAL FUNCTION OF FLOODPLAINS, AND SHALL DIRECT INCOMPATIBLE USES AWAY FROM FLOODPLAINS.

Measurable Targets: Number of acres of land designated as floodplains; building regulations enforced for floodplains.

Policy 4.1: The City will ensure that new and proposed developments comply with all applicable floodplain regulations of the FDEP and SWFWMD. Site review will not proceed until all applicable permits are obtained from either or both agencies.

Policy 4.2: The City will utilize the technical expertise and assistance of the SWFWMD when reviewing new developments and redevelopment projects in or adjacent to floodplains.

Policy 4.3: Floodplain functions and habitat characteristics shall be protected through the enforcement of land development regulations, including zoning, site plan review, buffer zones, minimum setback requirements, regulation and prohibition of certain uses, and stormwater treatment regulations. Development shall be restricted so that all structures within a floodplain are a minimum of one foot above the 25-year, 24-hour flood level.

Policy 4.4: The City will enforce its land development regulations to eliminate expansion of nonconforming uses and ultimately eliminate nonconforming uses that threaten floodplains and the function of floodplains.

- Policy 4.5:** Areas of special flood hazard that have been or may be identified on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and any revisions thereto, are adopted by reference and declared areas of special flood hazard for the City of Wauchula. In the absence of FIRMs and supporting data, areas of special flood hazard shall be identified by field analysis until such FIRMs are available.
- Policy 4.6:** In floodplains, encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development, are prohibited unless a registered professional engineer certifies that compensatory storage will be provided in order to alleviate flood problems within the impacted area.
- Policy 4.7:** In floodplains, all new construction and substantial improvements of existing construction shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure during a base flood. Manufactured (mobile) homes shall be anchored, tied down and blocked in accordance with the standards of the Florida Administrative Code of the State.
- Policy 4.8:** In floodplains, all new construction and substantial improvements of existing construction shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage, and using methods and practices that will minimize flood damage and prevent the pollution of surface waters during a base flood.
- Policy 4.9:** In floodplains, electrical heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning and other service facilities shall be designed or located to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during a base flood.
- Policy 4.10:** In floodplains, all new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate both infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharges from the systems into floodwaters.
- Policy 4.11:** In floodplains, on-site sanitary sewage systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding, and shall not be installed wholly or partially in a regulatory floodway.
- Policy 4.12:** In floodplains, new construction or substantial improvements of elevated buildings that include fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the flood protection elevation shall be designed to

preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls. Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect.

Policy 4.13: For residential structures in floodplains, all new construction and substantial improvements of existing construction of residential structures shall be constructed with the lowest floor elevated to or above the flood protection elevation. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified as meeting this requirement by a registered professional engineer or architect.

Policy 4.14: For residential structures in floodplains, for all new construction and substantial improvements of existing construction, enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for automatic entry and exit of floodwater. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified as meeting this requirement by a registered professional engineer or architect.

Policy 4.15: In floodplains, electrical, plumbing, and other utility connections shall not be placed below the flood protection elevation.

Policy 4.16: When developing a subdivision in a floodplain, the following shall apply:

- a. All preliminary subdivision proposals shall identify the area of special flood hazard and the elevation of the base flood.
- b. All final subdivision plans shall identify the elevation of proposed structures and pads. If the site is filled above the base flood, the final pad elevation shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor.
- c. All public utilities and facilities in subdivisions shall be located and constructed to minimize flood damage, and shall be adequately drained to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- d. Each lot must include a site suitable for constructing a structure in conformity with the standards of these flood damage prevention regulations.

Policy 4.17: For construction in areas of shallow flooding, the following standards apply:

- a. For residential structures, the lowest floor of all residential structures, including new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, shall be elevated above the highest adjacent grade at least as high as the depth number specified in feet on the FIRM (at least 2 feet if no depth number is specified).
- b. For nonresidential structures, the lowest floor of all new construction of and substantial improvements to non-residential structures shall be elevated as prescribed for residential structures; or be constructed, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, so that any walls below the flood level shall be substantially impermeable to the passage of water and any structural components below that level shall be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.

Policy 4.18:

For construction in areas of small streams in the area of special flood hazard for which no base flood data have been provided, the following applies:

- a. No encroachments, including fill material or structures, shall be located within a distance of the stream bank equal to five times the width of the stream at the top of the bank, or 20 feet from the top of each bank, whichever is greater, unless a registered professional engineer demonstrates and certifies that the encroachments would not result in any increase in flood levels in a base flood.
- b. New construction of or substantial improvements to structures shall be elevated or flood-proofed to minimize risks of flooding reasonably to be expected based on the best available data.

OBJECTIVE 5:

CONSERVATION AND APPROPRIATE USE OF MINERALS, SOILS, AND NATURAL VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES.

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL PROTECT, CONSERVE AND GUIDE THE APPROPRIATE USE OF NATIVE VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES AND MINERAL AND SOIL RESOURCES WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION.

Measurable Targets: Acres of land with native vegetative communities annexed, identified and protected during the planning period.

Policy 5.1: The City shall designate on the Future Land Use Map as Conservation any environmentally significant native vegetative communities that are identified or annexed into the City limits; and shall classify them as “environmentally sensitive lands”. Development shall be restricted and minimum setback criteria established and enforced.

Policy 5.2: When reviewing new development and redevelopment proposals, the City will refer to the guidelines of the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to determine soil capability, suitability, and limitations.

Policy 5.3: The City, in coordination with Hardee County, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, will conserve, appropriately use and protect designated environmentally significant vegetative communities located jointly within the City and Hardee County.

Policy 5.4: Mining activities shall be prohibited within the City of Wauchula.

OBJECTIVE 6: CONSERVATION OF WILDLIFE HABITAT

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL CONSERVE, APPROPRIATELY USE AND PROTECT WILDLIFE HABITAT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.

Measurable Targets: Acres of wildlife habitat annexed, identified and protected during the planning period.

Policy 6.1: The City, in coordination with Hardee County, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission will conserve, appropriately use and protect designated wildlife habitats located jointly within the City and Hardee County.

Policy 6.2: The City will advocate the preservation and/or restoration of the native vegetation as open space buffer zones for wildlife habitat.

OBJECTIVE 7: PROTECTION OF AIR QUALITY

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL MEET OR EXCEED THE MINIMUM AIR QUALITY LEVELS ESTABLISHED BY THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

Measurable Targets: Comparison of base line air quality information from 1999 and maintenance of standards throughout the planning period.

Policy 7.1: The City, in cooperation with the FDEP, will continue to ensure that air quality within the City's jurisdiction will meet the following standards, as adopted by the Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Act, Chapter 17-2, F.A.C., as amended from time to time:

Ozone	less than .125 parts per million
Carbon monoxide	less than 35 parts per million (hourly average)
Lead	less than 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter
Oxides of nitrogen	less than 100 micrograms per cubic meter
Sulfur dioxide	less than 1300 micrograms per cubic meter 3 hour average; less than 260 micrograms per cubic meter 24 hour average; less than 60 micrograms per cubic meter annual average
Particulates	less than 150 micrograms per cubic meter 24 hour average; less than 50 micrograms per cubic meter annual average

Policy 7.2: The City's land development regulations will require all applicable certifications and/or air quality permits from the Department of Environmental Protection and other relevant agencies as a condition of development approval.

Policy 7.3: The City shall obtain ambient air quality information from agencies that maintain air quality monitoring stations in Hardee County and neighboring municipalities and establish conditions for the base year of 1999. Annually thereafter, comparisons to the base year shall be monitored and actions recommended to the elected officials when air quality is found to be degraded from the baseline conditions.

OBJECTIVE 8: MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES TO PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL WORK TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OF IMPROPER HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES.

Measurable Targets: Documented participation in hazardous waste recycling and disposal programs.

- Policy 8.1:** The City shall continue to participate in a program to require the periodic, environmentally safe disposal of household, commercial and industrial hazardous wastes. The program may include, but not be limited to, the following measures:
- a. Actively participate in the activities of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to develop emergency response plans to handle accidents involving hazardous waste;
 - b. Promote the recycling of hazardous wastes by publicizing lists of approved recyclers; and
 - c. Participate in the County's Amnesty Days to collect hazardous wastes in the City.

Policy 8.2: The City shall participate in programs that emphasize education, monitoring, inspections and proper disposal of small quantities of hazardous waste.

Policy 8.3: The City shall participate in programs that emphasize education, monitoring, inspections and proper disposal of hazardous medical waste.

OBJECTIVE 9: PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LANDS

IN ADDITION TO OTHER CONSERVATION POLICIES, ANY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SITUATED WITHIN THE AREA DESIGNATED AS ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE LAND SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Measurable Targets: Development of a program, development of regulations and numbers of acres protected.

Policy 9.1: At a minimum, Environmentally Sensitive Land shall contain one or more of the following natural resources: (1) rare, threatened or endangered wildlife and or vegetation. The complete list of rare and threatened plants shall be as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission and Florida Natural Areas Inventory; (2) artifacts of archeological or historic significance; (3) be within floodways and areas subject to flooding, e.g., the Peace River floodplain.

Policy 9.2: Land use decisions shall consider the effects of development impacts on fish, wildlife and habitat and the cumulative impact of development upon wildlife habitat. In cases where rare and endangered, threatened or species of special concern are present, a condition of approval will be that design features and management techniques be implemented that will protect the habitat of endangered, threatened or species of special concern found on site.

Policy 9.3: The City shall develop a program to evaluate and protect rare or threatened plants and vegetative communities within the city limits including but not limited to development criteria and land acquisition. The complete list of rare and threatened plants shall be as defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Florida Natural Areas Inventory.

OBJECTIVE 10: INTEGRATED GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL ENCOURAGE THE INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INVESTMENTS IN GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE (INTERCONNECTED NETWORK OF OPEN SPACES, AND NATURAL AREAS).

Policy 10.1: The City will encourage the acquisition or conservation of an interconnected network of open spaces, and natural areas. The network will provide for:

- a. Protection of natural resources and wildlife habitat;
- b. Habitat corridors through linked open spaces;
- c. Protection of historic and cultural resources;
- d. Recreational opportunities;
- e. Community health benefits;
- f. Economic development opportunities; and
- g. Multi-use trails connecting population centers to natural areas.

Policy 10.2: The City will coordinate with Hardee County to develop and implement policies to acquire, conserve, or construct green infrastructure.

Policy 10.3: The City will coordinate with the County and municipalities within the county to coordinate future trails connecting Wauchula to other parts of the county.



Appendix G

Comprehensive Planning Documents

City of Wauchula – 2030 Comprehensive Plan

Future Land Use Element

CITY OF WAUCHULA

2030 Comprehensive Plan



Adopted June 13, 2011

Future Land Use Element

**FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT
Goal, Objectives, and Policies**

City of Wauchula 2030 Comprehensive Plan

GOAL: PROVIDE A FUTURE LAND USE PATTERN THAT PROTECTS NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENHANCES THE HEALTH, SAFETY, GENERAL WELFARE, AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE RESIDENTS OF WAUCHULA THROUGH THE PROMOTION OF ORDERLY GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT THAT ENSURES THE CHARACTER, MAGNITUDE, AND LOCATION OF ALL LAND USES FOSTERS A BALANCED NATURAL, PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT AND REDUCES GREEN HOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. [9J-5.006(3)(a)]

OBJECTIVE 1: LOCATION AND DENSITY CRITERIA; ESTABLISHMENT OF A FUTURE LAND USE MAP

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAND USES IN THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL BE TIMED AND STAGED IN CONJUNCTION WITH AVAILABLE CAPACITY OF PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES, APPROPRIATE SOIL CONDITIONS AND TOPOGRAPHY. THE CITY WILL ENSURE THAT GROWTH WILL BE DIRECTED TO APPROPRIATE AREAS AS DEPICTED ON THE FUTURE LAND USE MAP SERIES IN ORDER TO DISCOURAGE URBAN SPRAWL. THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF ITS LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, THE CITY WILL ALSO ENSURE THAT NEW DEVELOPMENT IS: CONSISTENT WITH SOUND PLANNING PRACTICES; SENSITIVE TO THE NATURAL LIMITATIONS OF THE SPECIFIC SITES TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT; CONSISTENT WITH THE ABILITY OF THE CITY TO MEET ITS ESTABLISHED LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS; COMPATIBLE WITH THE PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES; AND COMPLEMENTARY TO THE EXISTING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT OF WAUCHULA. [9J-5.006(3)(B)1,4,8]

Measurable Target: Land use changes classified and mapped according to the adopted classifications; CMS up to date; development located near city services.

Policy 1.1: The City of Wauchula shall enforce its land development regulations to limit density and intensity of development as dictated by soil conditions and topography.

- Policy 1.2:** The City shall continue to maintain a Concurrency Management System. Development orders and permits shall be issued only when public facilities and services are available concurrent with the impacts of development at or above the City's adopted level of service standards. Public facilities and services which are necessary to serve a proposed development shall be authorized at the same time that the proposed land use is authorized. [9J-5.006(3)(c)3]
- Policy 1.3:** Through the implementation of a Concurrency Management System, the City will issue a development permit only if the adopted level of service standards for those facilities that are available are met. [9J-5.006(3)(c)3]
- Policy 1.4:** Through the application of its land development regulations and the Future Land Use Map Series, the City will encourage and direct development to areas where public facilities and services are available or are projected to be available. [9J-5.006(3)(c)3]
- Policy 1.5:** The City shall depict generalized land uses on the Future Land Use Map and Map Series. The City has determined it appropriate to depict educational uses, public buildings and grounds and other public facilities as one land use category on the Future Land Use Map. The City will depict the following natural resources or conditions on the Future Land Use Map or Map Series: 1) existing and planned public potable waterwells and wellhead protection areas; 2) rivers, lakes and floodplains; 3) wetlands; and, 4) minerals and soils. [9J-5.006(3)(c)7 & (4)(a),(b),(d),(e)]
- Policy 1.6:** The City of Wauchula hereby establishes the following future land use designations for the purpose of managing growth and development:
- a. Agriculture.** This classification provides for the annexation of agricultural lands into the City and allows the continuation of agricultural activities on that land, specifically farming, ranching and pasturing of animals, without a residential unit required. Specific development patterns will be determined by individual development site characteristics and the feasibility of providing public services and facilities by the city. Permitted uses include agriculture and agriculture-related activities, public facilities and single family residential. Single family residences allowed in this category shall be accessory and integral to the primary use of agricultural and shall not exceed two dwelling units per acre. [(9J-5.006(3)(c)1) and (9J-5.006(3)(c)7)]

- b. **Single Family Residential.** This category permits traditional single-family development and compatible or related low-density neighborhood uses or public facilities, with a maximum density of four units per acre (4 du/ac).
- c. **Low Density Residential.** This category permits higher density residential uses consistent with duplexes and related neighborhood or public uses, with a maximum density of eight units per acre.
- d. **Medium Density Residential.** This category permits higher-density residential uses consistent with apartments and mobile home parks, and related neighborhood or public uses, with a maximum density of twelve units per acre (12 du/ac).
- e. **Commercial.** This category permits Single Family Residential, Low Density Residential, retail activity, wholesaling, light manufacturing and offices. The land development regulations shall ensure that these establishments are compatible with surrounding uses. The floor area ratio in the Commercial category shall not exceed 3.0.
- f. **Industrial.** The Industrial designation shall be compatible with adjacent land uses, promote a variety of employment opportunities, facilitate a diversified economic base, and promote efficient use of infrastructure. Manufacturing, wholesaling or processing activities are permissible in this land use designation. Traffic generated by these establishments should not overburden roadways. The floor area ratio in the Industrial category shall not exceed 1.0.
- g. **Recreation.** Properties which are publicly owned and open to recreational use by the public are included in this category. It encompasses sports facilities, and city, county and state owned parks. This category also permits recreational vehicles (RVs) at a density up to 10 units per acre (10 du/ac). However, RVs are prohibited in wetlands, but are allowed in the 100-year floodplain on a temporary campsite basis. As a result, tie downs and impervious surfaces of any kind are prohibited when associated with RV uses.
- h. **Public/Semi-Public.** This category includes local government buildings, educational facilities, hospitals, and other public and semi-public properties which are accessible to all citizens, compatible with adjacent land uses and the environment, and promote the efficient use of infrastructure. Compatible public land uses are permissible within all land use designations. The floor area ratio for public buildings shall not exceed 2.0. [9J-5.006(3)(c)1,7]

- i. **Conservation.** The primary function of the Conservation classification is to protect natural resources and to improve surface and groundwater quality. The Conservation designation includes land within the 100 year floodplain, wetlands, soils-limited areas, wellhead protection areas and ancient scrub lands. Commercial and industrial land uses are not permissible within conservation areas. Recreational land uses, such as boat docks, public beaches and hiking trails are permissible. The approximate range of Density/Intensity for this land use category shall not exceed one residential unit per twenty acres. Single family residences allowed in this category shall be accessory and integral to the recreation use (e.g. ranger residence). No other forms of non-conservation uses are allowed in this classification.

Policy 1.7:

Public schools are allowed in all land use classifications except the City of Wauchula's Future Land Use classification of Conservation. This provision applies to lands contiguous to existing schools, as well as development of vacant land for new schools. Further, the City hereby encourages the collocation of public facilities such as parks, libraries, and community centers, with schools, when planning and reviewing a proposed site for new or expanded facilities, and shall adopt criteria for collocation in the Unified Land Development Code.

Policy 1.8:

Future land uses shall be designated on the Future Land Use Map to guide future development and to protect, preserve, acquire and manage lands within the City as identified as environmentally sensitive.

Policy 1.9:

"Environmentally Sensitive" land shall be defined as property having one or more of the following characteristics: undeveloped lands immediately adjacent to and buffering natural water bodies; floodplains; wetlands; flora and fauna typically associated with wetlands; a habitat for rare threatened or endangered species or species of special concern; or shall be a high aquifer recharge areas or public supply potable water wellfield protection areas

Environmentally Sensitive land shall include areas meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Known and potential habitats for endangered, threatened and species of special concerns as listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Central Florida Regional Planning Council and Florida Natural Areas Inventory;

- b. Wetlands as defined by the most comprehensive definition used by the Southwest Florida Water Management District, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer;
- c. Undeveloped land adjacent to the Peace River;
- d. Water bodies;
- e. Potable water wellfields;
- f. Floodplains and flood-prone areas as defined by FEMA;
- g. Areas of critical state concern as defined by Chapter 380, F.S.;
- h. Natural Resources of Regional Significance, as delineated in the Strategic Regional Policy Plan of the Central Florida Regional Planning Council.

Policy 1.10:

The City will continue to enforce its zoning and site plan review procedures to include development standards that limit the density and intensity of land use in areas where soils or topography are not conducive to development. The City's site plan review process will be used to evaluate soil conditions on a proposed development site, and will provide for appropriate design features to protect natural resources and the structural integrity of buildings and other facilities. The City shall require proposed developments to provide adequate information regarding the suitability of the soils for their intended use, in order to protect potable water wellfields and environmentally sensitive land. [9J-5.006(3)(c) 6, 7]

Policy 1.11:

The City will approve the location of new development on the basis of the suitability of the land to support such uses without adversely affecting natural resources, potable water wellhead protection areas, and environmentally sensitive land, using proper site plan review procedures and appropriate mitigation measures. [9J-5.006(3)(c)6]

Policy 1.12:

The City will keep an annually updated list of all hazardous wastes and uses within 500 feet of every wellhead. The list of hazardous wastes and uses that will be tracked within the 500 foot protection zone shall be identified in the City's Unified Land Development Code. Wellheads and wellhead protection areas shall be mapped on the Future Land Use Map. Specifically, the map shall show the location of each well within the City, including all wells not currently within the City limits but part of the City's water system, and identify the 500 foot protection zone around each well. Wellhead protection areas shall be identified in order to prohibit the

establishment of new uses from locating within the identified zone of protection that may be a potential source of pollution to the potable water system. The City of Wauchula will utilize, as it becomes available, the most current data available from the water management district or any other government agency to identify the cone of influence around each well, in order to afford the most protection to the potable water supply. Upon receipt and evaluation of such data, the City shall use the data to update the FLUM series with respect to the wellhead protection areas. The City will prohibit existing uses within the protection zone that use or create hazardous materials (such use is known as a nonconforming use) from being reestablished once the use has ceased. Regulations and the procedures for administration of nonconforming uses are adopted within the Unified Land Development Code of the City of Wauchula. [9J-5.006(3)(c)6]

Policy 1.13: The City will cooperate with SWFWMD in designating areas of aquifer recharge to the Floridan Aquifer. Once identified and designated, such areas shall be shown as Conservation on the Future Land Use Map, where no development shall be allowed, in accordance with the Conservation Future Land Use Classification.

Policy 1.14: The City shall support the use of lands for agricultural purposes by allowing such uses within the City limits. Such uses shall be classified Agriculture future land use classification. [187.201 (23), F.S.]

Policy 1.15: The City shall undertake a visioning process, from time to time, of the future physical appearance and qualities of the city, as a component of this Comprehensive Plan. Upon doing so, the City shall review the comprehensive plan, land development regulations and capital improvement program to ensure that these instruments will help to move the city toward its vision. When undertaking a visioning process, the process shall be a collaborative planning process with meaningful public participation; and shall be adopted by the City Commission upon completion. [163.3167(11), F.S.]

OBJECTIVE 2: REDEVELOPMENT AND RENEWAL OF BLIGHTED AREAS

THE CITY SHALL PROTECT THE QUALITY OF ITS NEIGHBORHOODS THROUGH CONTINUED CODE ENFORCEMENT, SITE PLAN REVIEWS, AND THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM FOR THE RENEWAL AND REDEVELOPMENT OF BLIGHTED AREAS. [9J-5.006(3)(B)2& 187.201(17), F.S.]

Measurable Target: Measure the change in the amount of sub-standard

structures, both commercial and residential from the established base year; the change in the number of vacant commercial structures from the base year; and, the change in the total property value within the downtown area.

Policy 2.1: The City of Wauchula shall continue to identify, prioritize, and maintain documentation of areas in need of redevelopment and renewal.

Policy 2.2: The City of Wauchula shall establish specific programs to be conducted in the elimination of blighted areas, including but not limited to the following: a) applying for Small-Cities Community Development Block Grant Program funds; b) identification of program funding sources to assist persons in relocation during federally-assisted rehabilitation or demolition activity; and c) enforcement of local building and housing codes.

Policy 2.3: The City of Wauchula shall continue to seek out and implement other appropriate federal, state, and private programs for redevelopment and renewal of blighted areas as outlined in the Housing Element of this plan.

Policy 2.4: The City shall develop strategies to rehabilitate those areas targeted for redevelopment activities; which may include, but not be limited to (1) increased code enforcement activities; (2) removal of dilapidated structures to create space for infill development; and (3) coordination of infrastructure improvements with rehabilitation activities.

Policy 2.5: The City shall protect its investment and continue to invest in its downtown by maintaining a schedule of routine maintenance and enforcing the city's minimum maintenance codes for property owners; and continue revitalization of the urban core through enforcement of the sign ordinance, beautification projects and incentive programs for revitalization of the downtown area.

Policy 2.6: The City will promote infill development and redevelopment as an important mechanism to revitalize and sustain its urban core by maintaining the existing land use map, which clearly identifies vacant parcels.

OBJECTIVE 3: ELIMINATION OF INCOMPATIBLE USES

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL WORK TOWARD THE ELIMINATION OR REDUCTION OF EXISTING LAND USES AND ZONING DESIGNATIONS INCONSISTENT WITH THE FUTURE LAND USE ELEMENT AND COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. [9J-5.006(3)(B)3]

Measurable Target: Number of nonconforming uses eliminated during the planning period.

Policy 3.1: Development which is not consistent with the Future Land Use Map or Future Land Use Element shall not be permitted unless vested against the Comprehensive Plan by a final development order or under principles of law. The City of Wauchula's land development regulations shall specify criteria for the continuation or elimination of non-conforming uses or structures upon damage, destruction, or cessation of activity. [9J-5.006(3)(c)4]

Policy 3.2: The City of Wauchula shall enforce its land development regulations to ensure compatibility between zoning districts and land use classifications listed in the Future Land Use Element of the Comprehensive Plan. [9J-5.006(3)(c)2]

Policy 3.3: The City shall enforce its Unified Land Development Code that establishes compatibility criteria for adjacent land uses. These criteria will provide adequate separation or protection between existing land uses and proposed land uses of a different type which could have adverse impacts on previously approved development. The City Commission shall assess and consider these adverse impacts in its zoning decisions, site plan approvals, and other regulatory actions. Mechanisms for ensuring compatibility between adjacent land uses may include:

- a. setback requirements;
- b. landscape buffering requirements;
- c. walls or fences;
- d. performance standards;
- e. access control; and
- f. other requirements as determined by the City Commission.

In implementing its compatibility criteria, the City shall give primary consideration to preserving the integrity of residential neighborhoods, discouraging crime and civil disorder, protection of property values, and preservation of natural resources. However, this policy shall not be interpreted to protect land uses or activities which are illegal or which have been established without proper authorization from the City. In addition, this policy shall not confer special status or protection on land uses which are nonconforming to adopted City codes or otherwise inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan. [9J-5.006(3)(c)2]

OBJECTIVE 4: PROTECTION OF HISTORIC AND CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES

AS A PART OF THE CITY'S LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL ADOPT AND ENFORCE STANDARDS AND PROGRAMS THAT PROTECT HISTORICALLY AND CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT RESOURCES. [9J-5.006(3)(B)4]

Measurable Target: Number of units identified as locally significant and designated, per year, during the planning period.

Policy 4.1: Historical properties and archaeological sites shall be designated by City Commission. Criteria for local designation shall be included in land development regulations. Following designation as an historical or archaeological site or structure, demolition or alteration of such sites or structures may be granted only by the City Commission. A vote by the City Commission to permit the alteration or demolition of designated sites must be a majority consisting of no less than five (5) affirmative votes. This procedure does not replace or diminish established procedures for the alteration or demolition of structures or sites in the City, but is an additional safeguard to protect structures and sites designated by City Commission as meriting protection. [9J-5.006(3)(c)8]

Policy 4.2: The City of Wauchula shall negotiate with land owners prior to the development review process to mitigate disturbances of known historical resources. [9J-5.006(3)(c)8]

Policy 4.3: The City shall annually consider designation of local historic structures or areas by using criteria established in the City's land development regulations. [9J-5.006(3)(c)8]

Policy 4.4: Through the Policies specified in the Housing Element, the City will encourage investment and reinvestment in older neighborhoods, and other areas considered historically significant, to prevent deterioration of these areas and to preserve the historic resources of the community.

OBJECTIVE 5: PREVENT PROLIFERATION OF URBAN SPRAWL

THE CITY WAUCHULA SHALL ENFORCE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS WHICH DISCOURAGE URBAN SPRAWL, EFFECTIVELY MANAGE GROWTH, ESTABLISH STANDARDS FOR DENSITIES AND INTENSITIES OF DEVELOPMENT, EFFECTUATE A REDUCTION IN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS, AND OTHERWISE IMPLEMENT THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. URBAN SPRAWL SHALL BE DISCOURAGED BY MAXIMIZING THE USE OF EXISTING PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES, AND BY COORDINATING WITH HARDEE COUNTY TO LIMIT THE EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL FACILITIES IN THE UNINCORPORATED

COUNTY TO THOSE AREAS CONSISTENT WITH HIGHER INTENSITIES OF USE IN THE HARDEE COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. [9J-5.006(3)(B)7]

Measurable Target: Number of developments brought into the city rather than into the county to diffuse urban sprawl.

Policy 5.1: The City of Wauchula shall require that adequate public facilities and services, based on level of service standards established in this comprehensive plan, will be available concurrent with the impacts of development, and that public facilities and services are consistent with applicable levels of service established in this plan. [9J-5.006(3)(c)5]

Policy 5.2: The City shall enforce adopted land development regulations consistent with those standards listed below in order to prevent the proliferation of urban sprawl, which shall direct future development only to those areas where provision of public facilities necessary to meet levels of service standards are available concurrent with the impacts of the development. [9J-5.006(5)]

- No premature or poorly planned conversion of rural land to other uses;
- No areas of urban development or uses that are not functionally related to land uses which predominate the adjacent area;
- No areas of urban development or uses that fail to maximize the use of existing public facilities;
- No areas of urban development or uses that fail to use areas within which public services are currently provided;
- No leapfrog/ scattered development or ribbon/ strip commercial development patterns; and
- Development shall be consistent with criteria in Rule 9J-5.006 (5).

Policy 5.3: The City shall require new development and substantial redevelopment to conform with the following criteria:

- a. Connect to centralized potable water and wastewater systems;
- b. Incorporate design features that promote green building principles including landscaping;
- c. Integrate pedestrian-oriented features, including sidewalks, trail, or walkways into all development including pedestrian shelters or awnings;
- d. Provide accesses to civic spaces, parks, green areas, and open space and other amenities;
- e. Be supported by public safety (fire, EMS, law enforcement); and
- f. Have access to public schools.

OBJECTIVE 6: LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND URBAN GROWTH

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL PROMOTE INNOVATIVE LAND DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUES. THE CITY'S LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS SHALL SET FORTH THE CRITERIA FOR UTILIZING SUCH DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUES. [9J-5.006(3)(B)3, 9]

Measurable Target: Number of non-residential uses added in residential areas; number of developments built without city services.

Policy 6.1:

Land development regulations shall address, at a minimum:

- a. Regulate the subdivision of land;
- b. Regulate the use of land in a manner consistent with this Future Land Use Element and ensure the compatibility of adjacent land uses;
- c. Provide for open space in a manner consistent with the recreation and open space element;
- d. Protect lakes, wetlands and floodplains, and other environmentally sensitive areas, formerly mined land, and agricultural land;
- e. Regulate areas subject to periodic flooding;
- f. Protect historically significant properties and archeological resources;
- g. Protect potable water wells and aquifer recharge areas;
- h. Provide regulations to encourage the use of innovative development techniques by providing provisions for planned unit development, cluster and zero lot line development and new urbanism development;
- i. Regulate signs within the City limits. At a minimum, this provision shall establish the frontage requirement for signs, and define terms within the provision to clarify its intent;
- j. Regulate parking, vehicular site access, and on site traffic flow, through the adoption and continued enforcement of design standards for new construction; and
- k. Provide that development orders and permits will not be issued that will result in a reduction of the level of service for the affected public facilities below the level of service standards established in this Comprehensive Plan. [9J-5.006(3)(c)1,2,4,5,6]

Policy 6.2:

The City of Wauchula's land development regulations shall provide for mixed-use developments and land uses which: a) maximize the use of public facilities and services, and b) protect environmentally sensitive lands, including wetlands and floodplains. [9J-5.006(3)(c)5]

Policy 6.3:

The City of Wauchula will continue to enforce its land development regulations to protect the public's safety along its roadways, by providing for proper signalization, limiting future access to U.S. 17 and S.R. 636, and

proper placement of signage. [9J-5.006(3)(c)1]

- Policy 6.4:** The City of Wauchula will promote land development techniques such as planned development projects, zero lot line patio home subdivisions, and cluster housing techniques that increase development within higher density areas where public facilities are available. [9J-5.006(3)(c)7]
- Policy 6.5:** New development shall be consistent with the City's land development regulations for stormwater management, open space, safe and convenient on-site traffic flow, and parking. [9J-5.006(3)(c)4]
- Policy 6.6:** The City shall locate future land uses at densities and intensities that will discourage urban sprawl and leap frog development patterns. [9J-5.006(3)(c)7]
- Policy 6.7:** The City shall promote compact urban growth through the location of public facility expansions contiguous to existing developed areas. [9J-5.006(3)(c)2,3]
- Policy 6.8:** The City shall maximize the use of its existing potable water and sewer facilities by prioritizing extensions to unserved areas of the City. Priority for the expansion of municipal water and sewer facilities shall be given to: legal obligations; existing development that is in or adjacent to Wauchula; new development in or adjacent to Wauchula; and new development that will contribute to the tax base through higher densities or intensities of land use.
- Policy 6.9:** The City shall request that adjacent governments provide notification of all proposed amendments to their respective Comprehensive Plans which may affect land uses in areas adjacent to the City of Wauchula. [9J-5.006(3)(c)2]
- Policy 6.10:** The City Manager, or his/her designee, shall review and comment on proposed comprehensive plan amendments of Hardee County and neighboring municipalities' Comprehensive Plans. If a proposed amendment would create a conflict between Wauchula's and the neighboring jurisdiction's land uses, the City shall transmit written comments and recommendations to that governmental entity regarding the nature of the incompatible use. [9J-5.006(3)(c)2]
- Policy 6.11:** The City shall follow the procedures for negotiation and mediation outlined in the Intergovernmental Coordination Element to resolve disputes which may arise from land use planning issues with neighboring municipalities.

OBJECTIVE 7: PROTECTION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL ADOPT AND ENFORCE STANDARDS AND PROGRAMS THAT PROTECT NATURAL RESOURCES. NATURAL RESOURCES SHALL BE PROTECTED BY THE REGULATION OF LAND USE IN PROXIMITY TO PUBLIC SUPPLY WATER WELLS, FLOODPLAINS, AND WETLANDS; AND BY THE MANAGEMENT OF STORMWATER RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE. [9J-5006(3)(B)4]

Measurable Target: Number of acres designated for protection during the planning period.

- Policy 7.1:** Public supply wellfields shall be protected from adverse impacts of development by requiring a 500foot arbitrary fixed buffer of non-polluting land uses around each well field. When sufficient data are provided to more accurately calculate appropriate buffer zones around well heads based upon time of travel, these 500 foot wellhead protection areas shall be expanded or contracted as the calculation may dictate. Non-polluting land uses shall include compatible land uses such as recreation and open space, conservation, or uses which are permitted with appropriate monitoring as required by the Department of Environmental Protection. The use or storage of hazardous substances within the buffer shall be regulated. [9J-5.006(3)(c)6]
- Policy 7.2:** The City of Wauchula shall protect wetlands and areas subject to potential periodic flooding and to limit uses and intensities to those for which the risk of loss would be minimal and which do not alter the natural function of the wetland or floodplain. [9J-5.006(3)(c)6]
- Policy 7.3:** The City shall establish a 500-foot radius zone of protection around its wellheads, in which it will limit the density and intensity of land uses. [9J-5.006(3)(c)6]
- Policy 7.4:** Property owners and developers shall be responsible for the on-site management of runoff to ensure that post-development runoff rates, volumes and pollutant loads do not exceed pre-development conditions.
- Policy 7.5:** The City shall require developers to obtain all required permits from the US Army Corps of Engineers, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, the Southwest Florida Water Management District, and the Hardee County Health and Rehabilitative Services when a proposed development: 1) is located within the 100- year floodplain as delineated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; 2) contains jurisdictional wetlands designated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and/or

the Southwest Florida Water Management District, or wetland areas identified on National Wetlands Inventory maps completed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; or 3) contains soils rated as having "severe limitations" by the Hardee County Soil Conservation Service. The City shall require evidence of appropriate permits from state or federal regulatory agencies prior to the issuance of a development permit. [9J-5.006(3)(c)3,6]

OBJECTIVE 8: AVAILABILITY OF UTILITY FACILITIES

THE CITY SHALL ENSURE THE AVAILABILITY OF SUITABLE LAND FOR UTILITY FACILITIES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT. [9J-5.006(3)(B)9]

Measurable Target: Number of acres set aside for utility facilities during the planning period.

Policy 8.1: Public utilities which provide essential services to existing and future land uses authorized by the Comprehensive Plan shall be permitted in all future land use categories. [9J-5.006(3)(c)3]

Policy 8.2: The City shall review and amend its zoning, subdivision, and other Land Development Regulations to ensure that adequate land for the provision of public facilities is available concurrent to the impacts of new development. [9J-5.006(3)(c)3]

Policy 8.3: Approval of development proposals will be conditioned on the availability of public facilities and services necessary to serve the proposed development and that the facilities meet the City's established level of service standards provided within all elements of the City of Wauchula Comprehensive Plan, including the level of service standards listed within the following elements: [9J-5.006(3)(c)3]

- a. Infrastructure Element
- b. Transportation Element
- c. Capital Improvements Element
- d. Public School Facilities Element

OBJECTIVE 9: COORDINATION WITH THE OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMS IN THE HARDEE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY; AND COORDINATION WITH CHAPTER 380 PLANS.

THE CITY SHALL COORDINATE FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS WITH THE COUNTY AND SURROUNDING MUNICIPALITIES TO ELIMINATE OR REDUCE DEVELOPMENT IN AREAS IDENTIFIED AS HAVING REPETITIVE

LOSS DUE TO NATURAL HAZARDS AND WHICH ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE HARDEE COUNTY HAZARD MITIGATION STRATEGY; AND THE CITY SHALL COORDINATE WITH ANY RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARED PURSUANT TO CHAPTER 380. [9J-5.006(3)(B)6,7]

Measurable Target: Number of repetitive loss areas mitigated; number of developments under Chapter 380 Florida Statutes.

- Policy 9.1:** As proposed future land use activities are presented to the City for actions, they shall be coordinated with any appropriate resource planning and management plan prepared pursuant to Chapter 380, Florida Statutes, in an effort to reduce potential conflicts. [9J-5.006(3)(b)6]
- Policy 9.2:** The City, through the implementation of its land development regulations, will ensure that development approvals are consistent with the objectives and policies of the Hardee County Hazard Mitigation Strategy, August 1999, as amended. In so doing, the City shall specifically limit the extension of infrastructure to areas of repetitive loss due to natural hazards, especially within any 100-year floodplain or wetland area.
- Policy 9.3:** The City shall identify and include in the 5-Year Capital Improvements Plan equipment and facility improvements needed to insure the delivery of municipal services during and after a natural disaster such as hurricane or flood; and to maintain traffic flow on all key roadways and at critical intersections during heavy rainfall events.
- Policy 9.4:** In conjunction with the American Red Cross and the Hardee County School Board, the City will develop plans for reduction of the shelter deficit state-wide.
- Policy 9.5:** The City hereby requires all operators/developers of mobile/manufactured home parks to provide hurricane shelters to be built in their park to house all mobile/manufactured home park residents. If the park has a population of part-time residents, the shelter shall be large enough to house all park residents that reside in the park during the official Hurricane Season, from June 1 to November 1.
- Policy 9.6:** The City will develop, maintain and annually update a list of all mobile/manufactured home parks, all singly-sited mobile/manufactured homes, and all high-risk resident facilities, such as, nursing homes and adult restricted communities, within the City limits, in order to assist emergency managers during an evacuation. Persons at risk shall be provided written evacuation procedures and the location of shelters.

- Policy 9.7:** The City will trim trees on city rights-of-way on a regular, rotating schedule, and coordinate such activities with local power companies, in order to, reduce the incidence of blocked streets and storm hazards to overhead utility lines that may occur during periods of heavy rainfall and especially during hurricanes.
- OBJECTIVE 10:** **THE CITY SHALL PROTECT ITS DOWNTOWN CORE BY CONTINUOUSLY PRACTICING DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION.**
- Policy 10.1:** Wauchula shall protect its investment in the urban core and continue to invest in its downtown by continuing revitalization through enforcement of the sign ordinance, beautification projects and incentive programs.
- Policy 10.2:** Wauchula shall promote infill development and redevelopment as an important mechanism to revitalize and sustain its urban core by maintaining and monitoring the existing land use map, which clearly identifies vacant parcels.
- OBJECTIVE 11:** **THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL CONTINUE TO PROMOTE ECONOMICALLY VIABLE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT THROUGHOUT THE CITY AND WITHIN THE DOWNTOWN AREA.**
- Policy 11.1:** In order to provide a more walkable and patron-friendly downtown district, the City shall continue to work toward improving and adding downtown parking areas.
- Policy 11.2:** The City shall, through new development and redevelopment, promote the creation of interconnected systems for vehicular and pedestrian travel and the location and orientation of buildings and vehicular parking areas.
- Policy 11.3:** The City shall, through new development and redevelopment, promote the design of attractive and useable public open spaces/common area through good architectural and landscape design.
- Policy 11.4:** The City shall continue coordination with the Wauchula Main Street, Inc.
- Policy 11.5:** The City shall support businesses and business expansion through partnerships among State, Regional, and local economic development organizations.

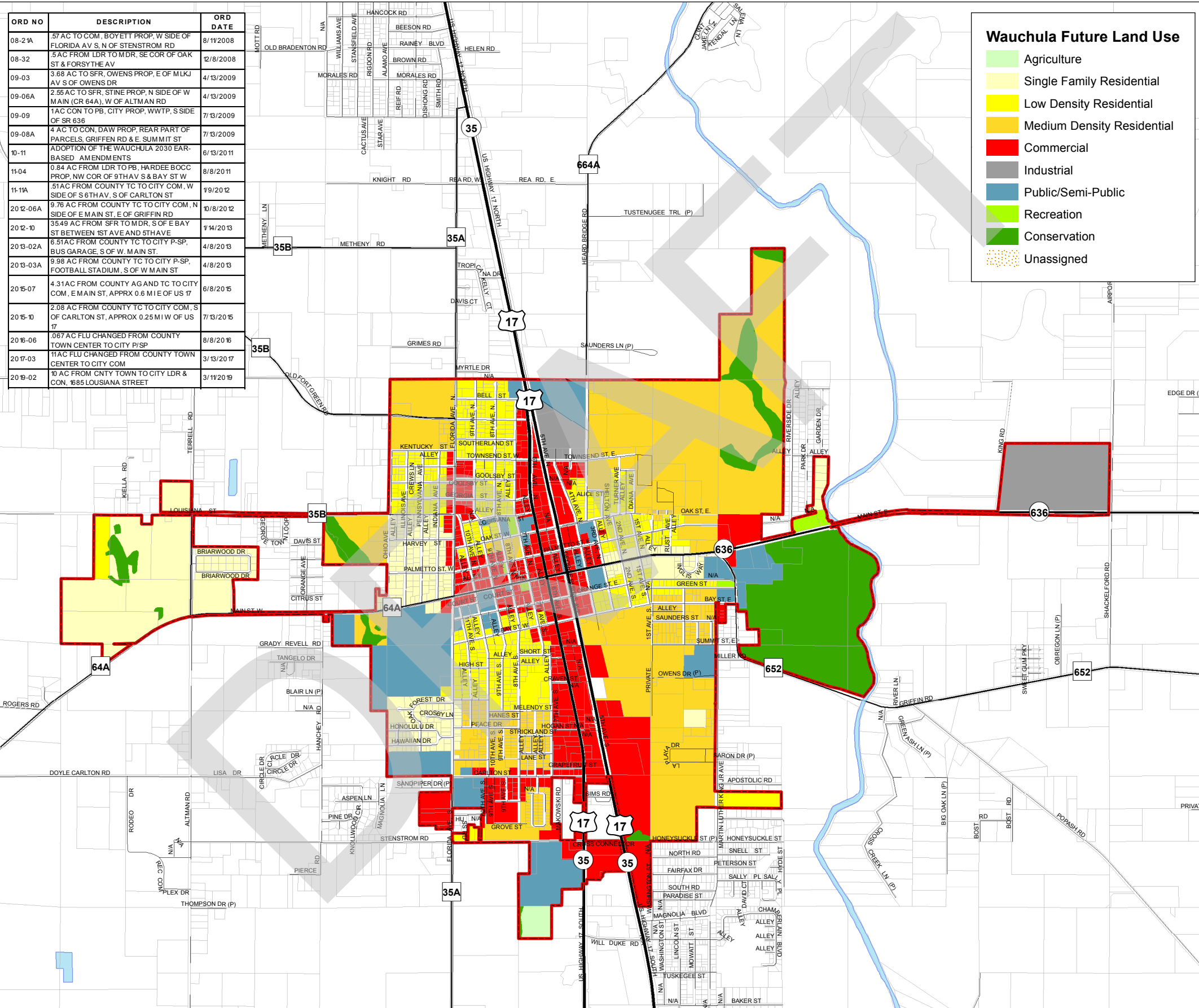
Policy 11.6: The City shall promote infill development and redevelopment through designation of appropriate land uses and densities on the future land use map series, and support of downtown revitalization, historic preservation, and neighborhood revitalization efforts.

DRAFT

CITY OF WAUCHULA - 2030 FUTURE LAND USE MAP

ORD NO	DESCRIPTION	ORD DATE
01-08	1AC TO COM, WALLY WASH PROP, W SIDE OF S 6TH AV, S OF CARLTON ST	5/14/2001
01-13B	4.13 AC TO COM, LEE PROP, E & W SIDE OF S 10TH AV	2/11/2002
02-04B	22 AC TO COM, LONG PROP, E SIDE OF S 8TH AV, N OF ORANGE PL	5/13/2002
02-14B	4 AC TO COM, JERNIGAN PROP, W SIDE OF MAKOWSKI RD, N OF STENSTROM RD	12/9/2002
03-03B	22 AC TO COM, LONG PROP, NE COR OF S 8TH AV & ORANGE PL	4/14/2003
03-05B	20 AC TO IND & CON, NE COR OF US 17 & STENSTROM RD	12/8/2003
03-06B	.52 AC TO COM, WHARTON PROP, NW COR OF FLORIDA AV S & STENSTROM RD	8/11/2003
03-08B	10 AC TO AG & CON, LONG PROP, S OF STENSTROM RD, BETW S 6TH AV & S FL AV	9/8/2003
03-09B	1AC TO COM, LONG PROP, N OF SIMS RD, BETW S 5TH AV & S 6TH AV	9/8/2003
04-02B	2.5 AC TO MDR, MANLEY PROP, W SIDE OHIO AV, S OF LOUISIANA ST	3/8/2004
04-03B	27 AC TO MDR & CON, SAS GROUP PROP, SW COR OF OHIO AV & LOUISIANA ST	8/9/2004
04-04B	7 AC LDR TO COM, E SIDE OF 4TH AV N, S OF E TOWNSEND ST	3/8/2004
04-05B	9.71 AC TO MDR & CON, S SIDE OF W MAIN ST, E OF HANCHEY RD	8/9/2004
04-08B	27 AC FROM SFR TO COM, SE COR OF S 7TH AV & E ORANGE ST	9/13/2004
04-09B	.35 AC FROM SFR TO COM, SW COR OF S 7TH AV & E ORANGE ST	9/13/2004
04-10B	.08 AC FROM SFR TO COM, E SIDE OF S 8TH AV, S OF E ORANGE ST	9/13/2004
04-11B	.12 AC FROM SFR TO COM, SE COR OF S 8TH AV & E ORANGE ST	9/13/2004
04-12B	2 AC FROM SFR TO COM, S SIDE OF E ORANGE ST, BETW S 7TH AV & S 8TH AV	9/13/2004
04-13B	.3 AC FROM SFR TO COM, SE COR OF E ORANGE ST & S 9TH AV	9/13/2004
04-14B	218 AC TO SFR & CON, NW COR OF W MAIN ST & TERRELL RD	12/20/2004
04-16B	142 AC TO MDR & CON, IRBY PROP, ADJ TO W SIDE OF RIVERVIEW HEIGHTS	3/14/2005
05-01B	10 AC SFR & COM TO MDR, E OF US 17 N, N OF SIMS RD, W SIDE OF PRIVATE RD	2/14/2005
05-04B	22.7 AC TO SFR, LAMBERT PROP, SW COR OF LOUISIANA ST & TERRELL RD	12/12/2005
05-05B	43 AC TO COM, SAMI PROP, SW COR OF S 6TH AV & CARLTON ST	5/9/2005
05-07	.3 AC FROM LDR TO COM, E SIDE OF S 7TH AV, BETW E ORANGE ST & W BAY ST	5/9/2005
05-12	16 AC LDR TO COM, 19 AC IND TO COM, REYNOLDS ALLEN, E SIDE OF S 5TH AV	12/12/2005
05-14	5 AC FROM LDR TO COM, SE COR OF S 7TH AV & W BAY ST	10/10/2005
05-23	2.26 AC FROM SFR TO COM, E OF US 17 N, N OF SIMS RD, W OF PRIVATE RD	3/13/2006
05-25	4.27 AC FROM SFR TO MDR, E OF US 17 N, N OF SIMS RD, W SIDE OF PRIVATE RD	3/13/2006
05-26	10 AC FROM SFR TO COM, E SIDE OF US 17 N, N OF SIMS RD	2/13/2006
05-26	2.27 AC FROM SFR TO COM, E SIDE OF US 17 N, N OF SIMS RD	2/13/2006
06-03	15 AC FROM MDR TO SFR, N SIDE OF ALABAMA ST, BETW ILLINOIS & PENNSYLVANIA	3/13/2006
06-06B	5 AC FROM FR TO COM, FINR II PROP, W SIDE OF FLORIDA AV S, N OF STENSTROM RD	5/8/2006
06-09	4 AC FROM LDR TO COM, NE COR OF E ORANGE ST & N 9TH AV	7/10/2006
06-15B	71 AC TO SFR & CON, NW SIDE OF MAIN ST W, S SIDE OF LOUISIANA ST	11/3/2006
07-01B	8.66 AC TO MDR, LONG PROP, N SIDE OF STENSTROM RD & E SIDE OF 8TH AV	2/12/2007
07-04B	10 AC TO SFR, ROBERTS PROP, NW COR OF LOUISIANA ST & TERRELL RD	5/14/2007
07-08B	2.62 AC TO LDR, LONG PROP, N OF STENSTROM RD E & W OF HUSS RD	7/9/2007
07-09B	34 AC TO MDR, W SIDE OF MLK JR AV, N SIDE OF HONEYSUCKLE ST	12/10/2007
07-14B	15 AC TO SFR, EMBER PROP, NW COR OF W MAIN ST & OHIO AV	9/10/2007
08-01A	10 AC TO LDR, LEE & VUE PROP, E SIDE OF MLK JR AV, N OF HYDE ST	3/10/2008
08-05A	6.84 AC TO CON, CITY PROP, S SIDE OF E MAIN ST, E OF GRIFFIN RD	4/14/2008
08-08	.3 AC FROM MDR TO COM, E SIDE OF S 7TH AV, S OF W BAY ST	6/9/2008
08-10	5 AC FROM MDR TO COM, W SIDE OF S 7TH AV, S OF W BAY ST	5/12/2008
08-12	.3 AC FROM MDR TO COM, SW COR OF S 7TH AV & W BAY ST	5/12/2008
08-14	.3 AC FROM MDR TO COM, W SIDE OF S 7TH AV, S OF W BAY ST	5/12/2008
08-18A	2.48 AC TO COM, MURPHY PROP, W SIDE OF FLORIDA AV S, N OF STENSTROM RD	8/11/2008
08-19A	1.16 AC TO COM, MURPHY, HENCHEY, WARD PROP, W SIDE OF FLORIDA AV S	8/11/2008
08-20A	1.16 AC TO COM, WHITEHEAD PROP, W SIDE OF FLORIDA AV S, N OF STENSTROM RD	8/11/2008

ORD NO	DESCRIPTION	ORD DATE
08-21A	.57 AC TO COM, BOYETT PROP, W SIDE OF FLORIDA AV S, N OF STENSTROM RD	8/11/2008
08-32	5 AC FROM LDR TO MDR, SE COR OF OAK ST & FORSYTHE AV	12/18/2008
09-03	3.68 AC TO SFR, OWENS PROP, E OF MLK AV S OF OWENS DR	4/13/2009
09-06A	2.55 AC TO SFR, STINE PROP, N SIDE OF W MAIN (CR 64A), W OF ALTMAN RD	4/13/2009
09-09	1 AC CON TO PB, CITY PROP, WWTP, S SIDE OF SR 636	7/13/2009
09-08A	4 AC TO CON, DAW PROP, REAR PART OF PARCELS, GRIFFIN RD & E. SUMMIT ST	7/13/2009
10-11	ADOPTION OF THE WAUCHULA 2030 EAR-BASED AMENDMENTS	6/13/2011
11-04	0.84 AC FROM LDR TO PB, HARDEE BOCC PROP, NW COR OF 9TH AV S & BAY ST W	8/8/2011
11-11A	.51 AC FROM COUNTY TC TO CITY COM, W SIDE OF S 6TH AV, S OF CARLTON ST	1/9/2012
2012-06A	9.76 AC FROM COUNTY TC TO CITY COM, N SIDE OF E MAIN ST, E OF GRIFFIN RD	10/8/2012
2012-10	35.49 AC FROM SFR TO MDR, S OF E BAY ST BETWEEN 1ST AVE AND STH AVE	1/14/2013
2013-02A	6.57 AC FROM COUNTY TC TO CITY P-SP, BUS GARAGE, S OF W MAIN ST	4/8/2013
2013-03A	9.98 AC FROM COUNTY TC TO CITY P-SP, FOOTBALL STADIUM, S OF W MAIN ST	4/8/2013
2015-07	4.31 AC FROM COUNTY AG AND TC TO CITY COM, E MAIN ST, APPRX 0.6 MI E OF US 17	6/8/2015
2015-10	2.08 AC FROM COUNTY TC TO CITY COM, S OF CARLTON ST, APPROX 0.25 MI W OF US 17	7/13/2015
2016-06	.067 AC FLU CHANGED FROM COUNTY TOWN CENTER TO CITY P/SP	8/8/2016
2017-03	11 AC FLU CHANGED FROM COUNTY TOWN CENTER TO CITY COM	3/13/2017
2019-02	10 AC FROM CNTY TOWN TO CITY LDR & COM, 1685 LOUISIANA STREET	3/11/2019

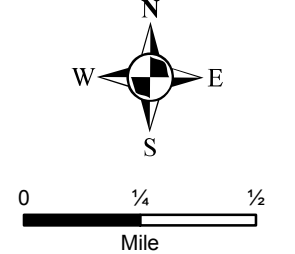


Wauchula Future Land Use

- Agriculture
- Single Family Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Public/Semi-Public
- Recreation
- Conservation
- Unassigned

General Legend

- Wauchula City Boundary
- Parcels
- US Highways
- State Roads
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- Railroads
- Water Bodies



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City Boundary Updated per Ordinance no. 2019-01 February 11, 2019

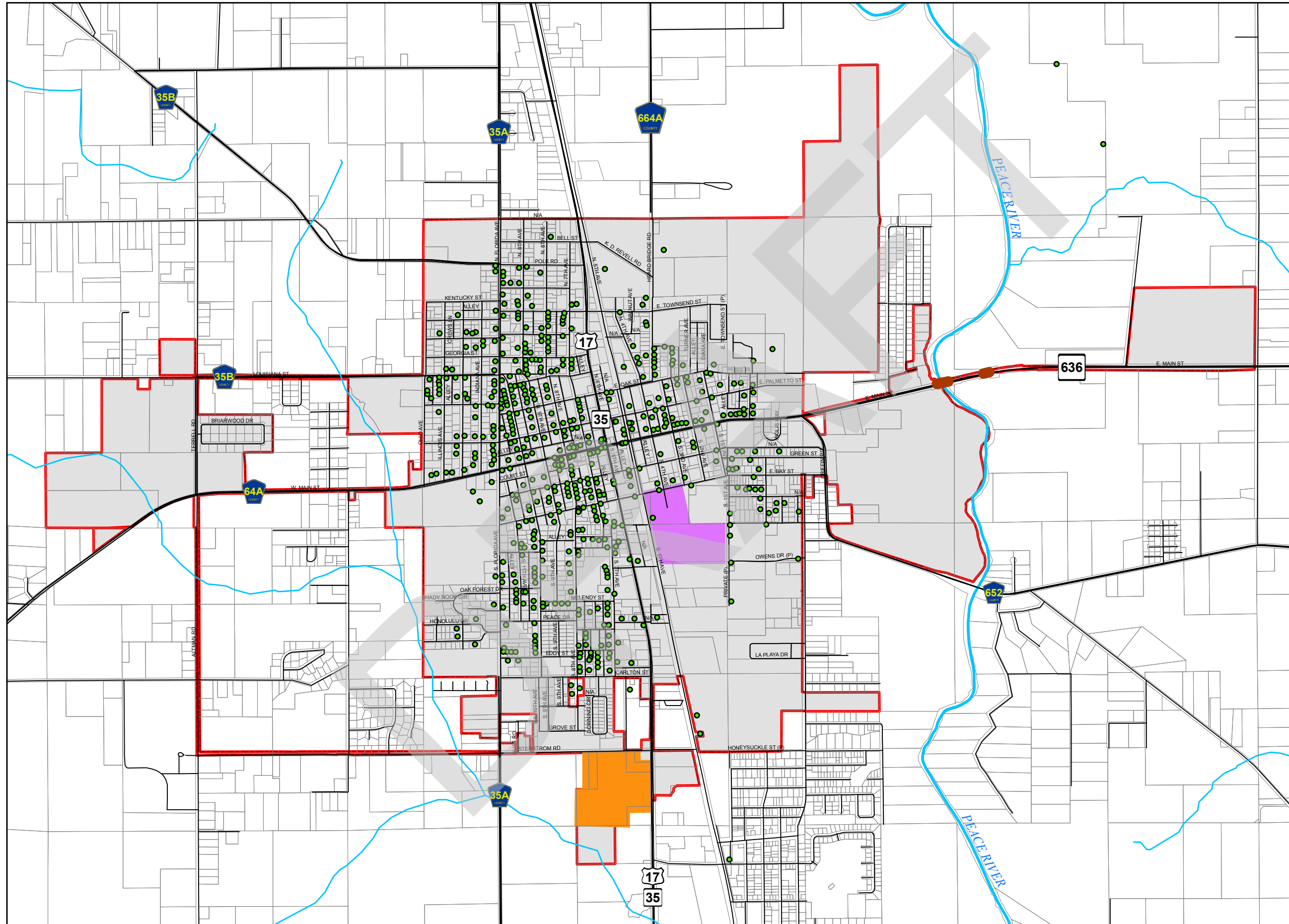
Future Land Use Updated per Ordinance no. 2019-02 March 11, 2019

DISCLAIMER:
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Data Sources:
Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Florida Department of Transportation
Hardee County Property Appraiser
City of Wauchula

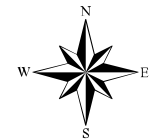
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Document Path: D:\Projects\Current_Jurisdiction_map\Wauchula\Wauchula_FLU_index_062319.mxd

FLU MAP 2 - CITY OF WAUCHULA - HISTORIC RESOURCES MAP



Legend

- Historic Structures
- Historic Bridges
- Historic Districts
- Historic Cemeteries
- Roads
- ▭ Parcels
- Wauchula City Limits



1:20,000
1 inch = 1,667 feet

Miles



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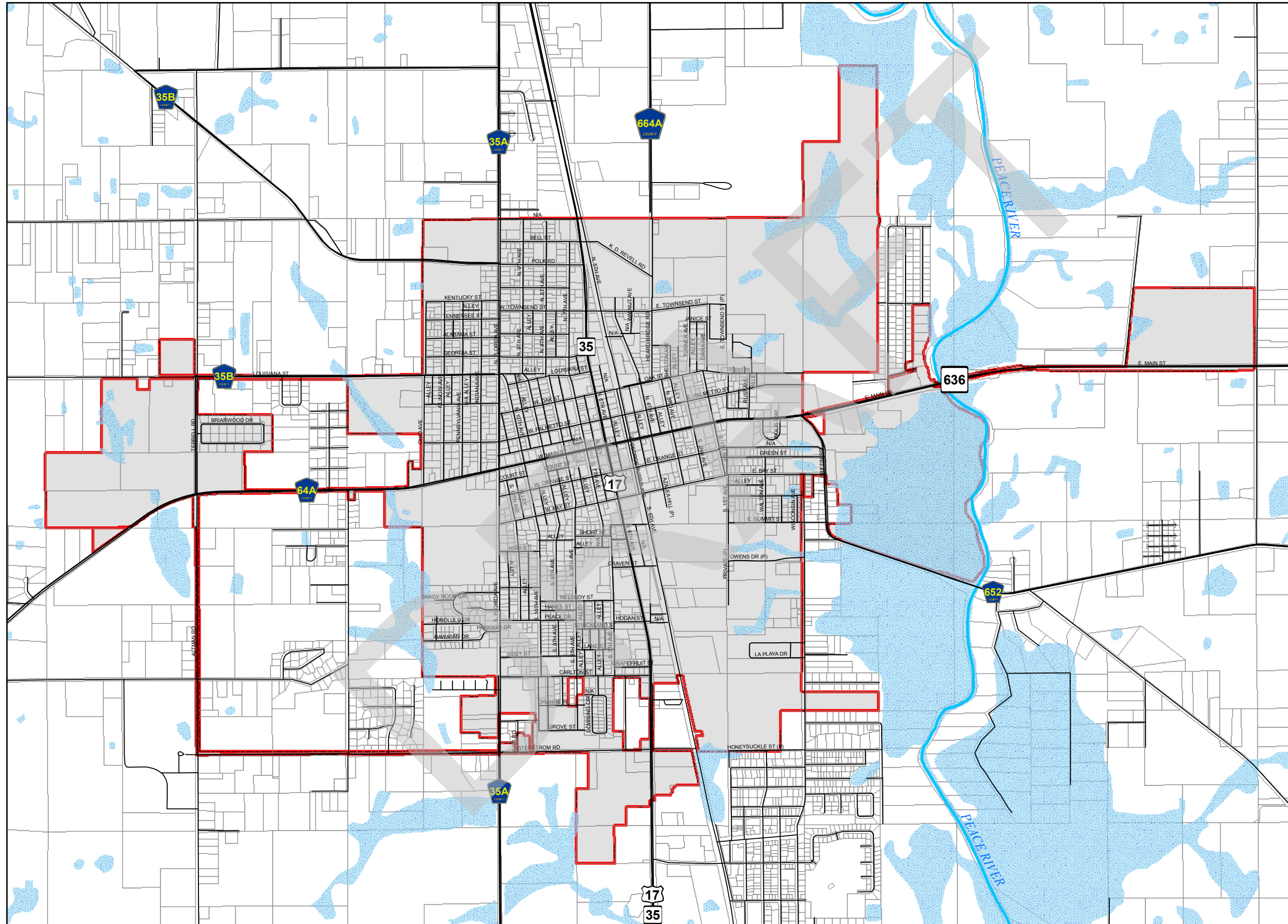
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Adoption Date:
June 13, 2011

DISCLAIMER:
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Data Sources:
Hardee County Property Appraiser
City of Wauchula
Florida Department of Transportation
Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Historic Data: Bureau of Archaeological Research

FLU MAP 3 - CITY OF WAUCHULA - WETLANDS MAP



Legend

- Roads
- Parcels
- Wauchula City Limits
- Wetlands

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W E S

1:20,000
1 inch = 1,667 feet

0 0.25 0.5
Miles



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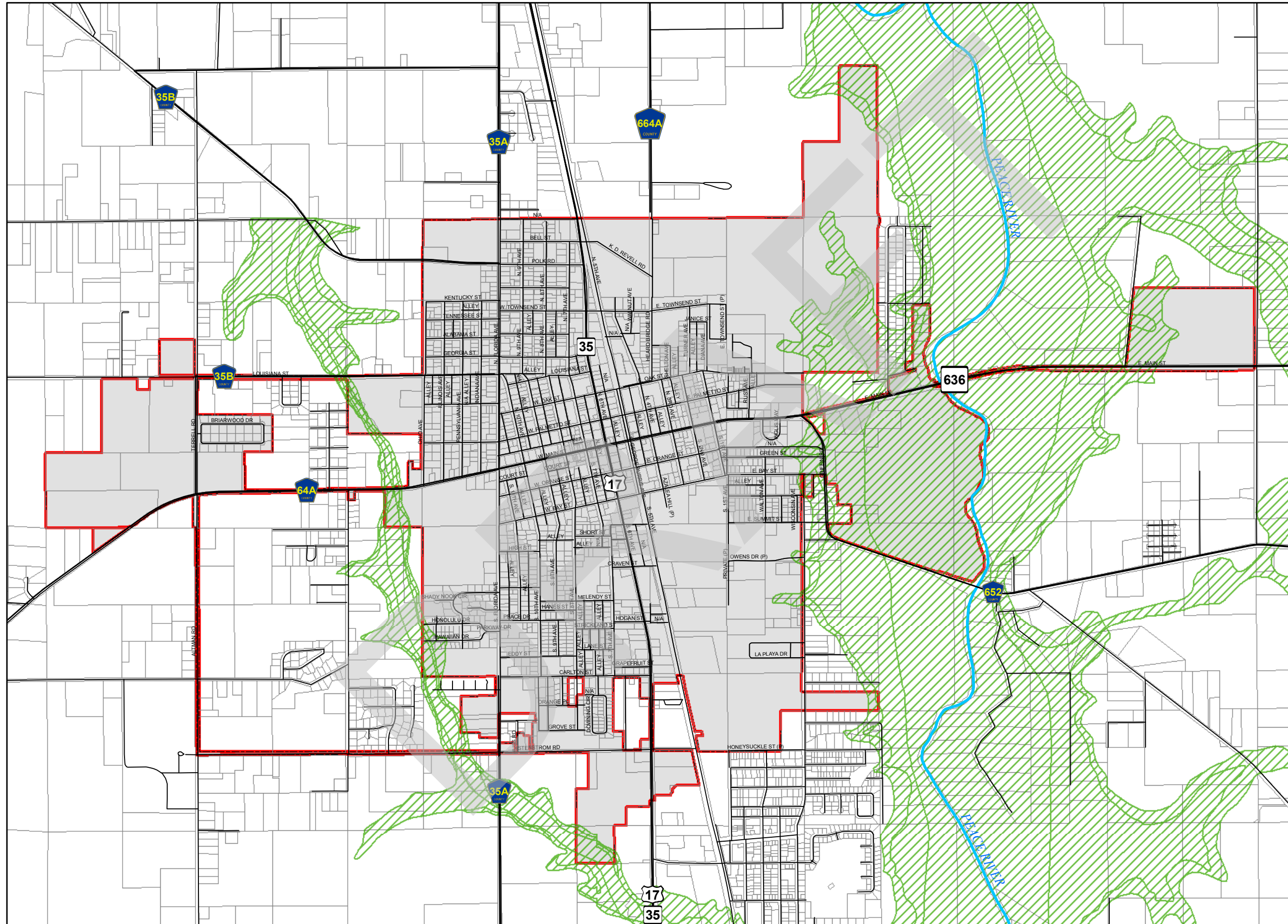
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Adoption Date:
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Data Sources:
Hardee County Property Appraiser
City of Wauchula
Florida Department of Transportation
Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Wetlands: US Fish & Wildlife Service – National Wetlands Inventory

FLU MAP 4 - CITY OF WAUCHULA - FLOODPLAIN MAP



Legend

- Roads
- Parcels
- Wauchula City Limits
- Floodzones

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W E S

1:20,000
1 inch = 1,667 feet

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Miles

CITY OF WAUCHULA
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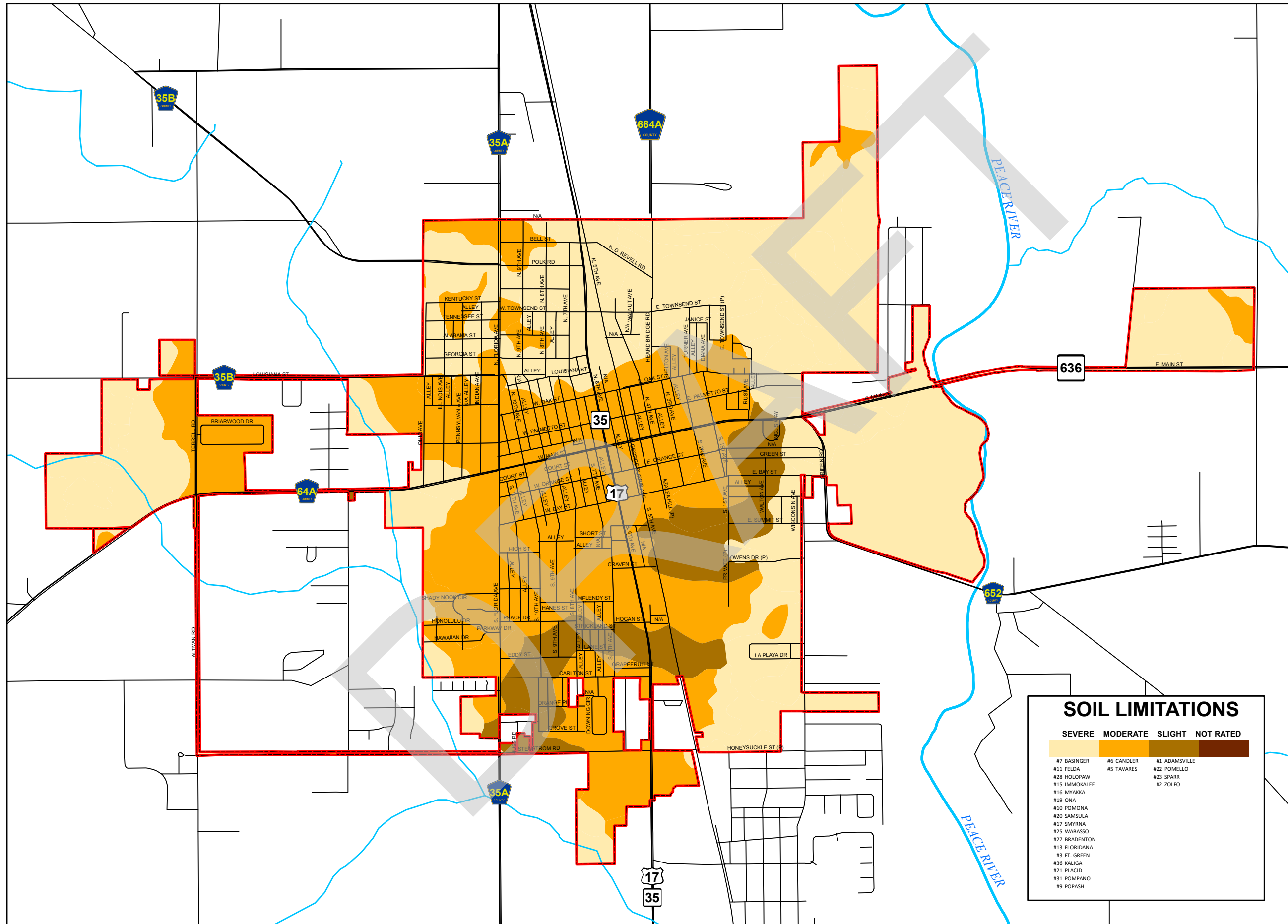
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Data Sources:
Hardee County Property Appraiser
City of Wauchula
Florida Department of Transportation
Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Floodplain Data: Federal Emergency Management Agency

FLU MAP 5 - CITY OF WAUCHULA - SOILS MAP



General Legend

- Roads
- Parcels
- Wauchula City Limits

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W E
S

1:20,000
1 inch = 1,667 feet

0 0.25 0.5
Miles



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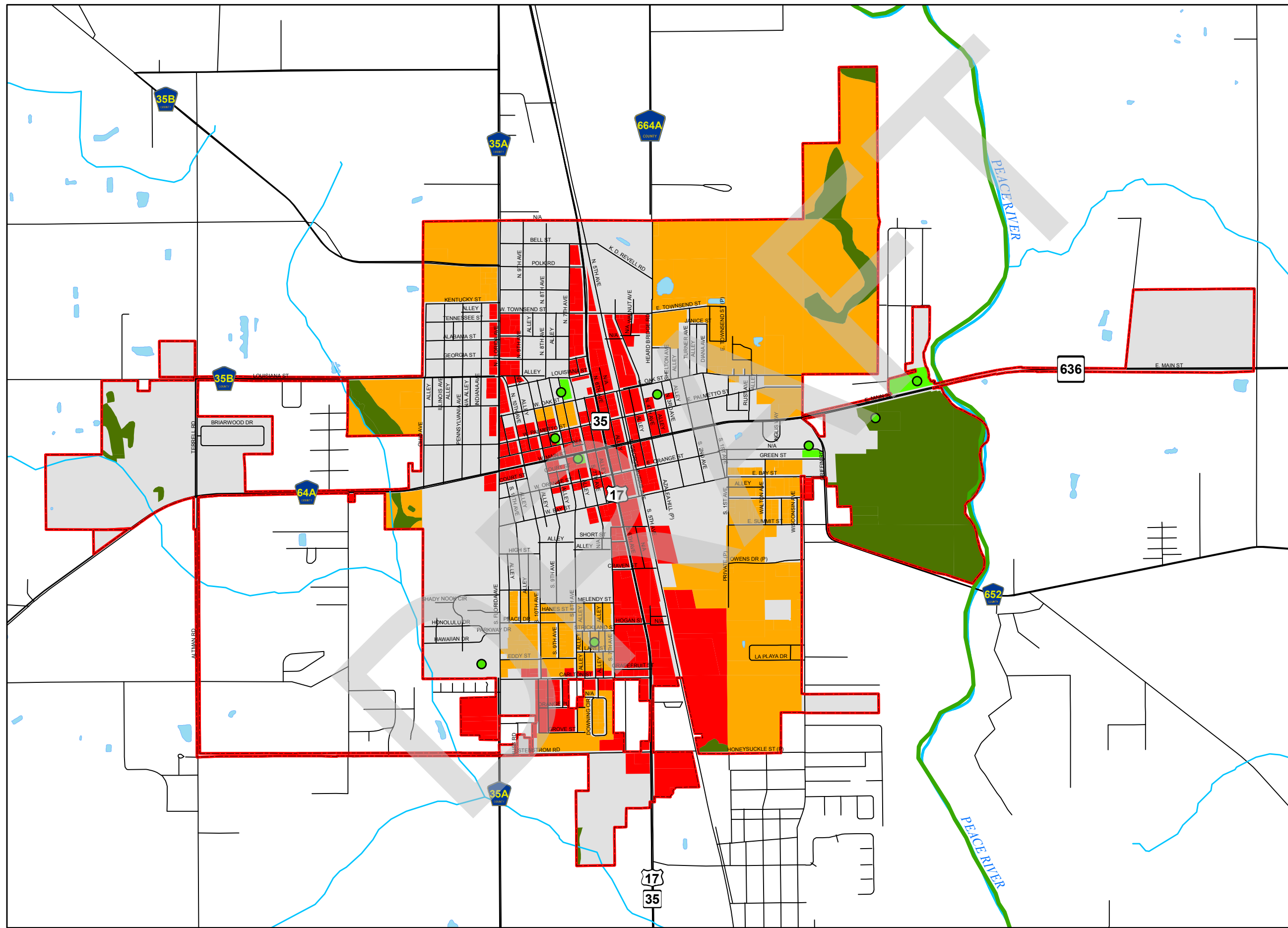
SOIL LIMITATIONS

SEVERE	MODERATE	SLIGHT	NOT RATED
#7 BASINGER	#6 CANDLER	#1 ADAMSVILLE	
#11 FELDA	#5 TAVARES	#22 POMELLO	
#28 HOLOPAW		#23 SPARR	
#15 IMMOKALEE		#2 ZOLFO	
#16 MYAKKA			
#19 OMA			
#10 POMONA			
#20 SAMSULA			
#17 SMYRNA			
#25 WABASSO			
#27 BRADENTON			
#13 FLORIDANA			
#3 FT. GREEN			
#36 KALIGA			
#21 PLACID			
#31 POMPANO			
#9 POPASH			

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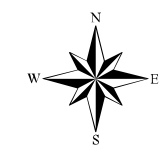
Data Sources:
Hardee County Property Appraiser
City of Wauchula
Florida Department of Transportation
Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Soils Data: US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services, FGDL

FLU MAP 6 - CITY OF WAUCHULA - 2030 ENERGY CONSERVATION MAP



Legend

- Roads
- ▭ Parcels
- ▭ Wauchula City Limits
- ▭ Associated Future Land Uses
 - ▭ Medium Density Residential
 - ▭ Commercial
 - ▭ Recreation
 - ▭ Conservation
- Recreation Sites
- Trails



1:20,000
1 inch = 1,667 feet

Miles



CITY OF WAUCHULA
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Adoption Date:
June 13, 2011

DISCLAIMER:
The information on this map should be considered conceptual and subject to change. This map is not a survey.

Data Sources:
Hardee County Property Appraiser
City of Wauchula
Florida Department of Transportation
Central Florida Regional Planning Council



Appendix G

Comprehensive Planning Documents

City of Wauchula – 2030 Comprehensive Plan

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

CITY OF WAUCHULA

2030 Comprehensive Plan



Adopted June 13, 2011

Intergovernmental Coordination Element

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION ELEMENT
Goals, Objectives, and Policies**

City of Wauchula 2030 Comprehensive Plan

GOAL: **PROVIDE FOR THE COORDINATION AND COOPERATION AMONG ALL PERTINENT PUBLIC, QUASI-PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES TO ENSURE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE USE OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES.**

OBJECTIVE 1: **COORDINATION WITH OTHER UNITS OF GOVERNMENT**

CONSIDER THE PLANS OF OTHER AGENCIES, SPECIAL DISTRICTS AND ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENTS.

Measurable Targets: Number of plans reviewed; number of meetings held.

Policy 1.1: The City will review the plans and independent special district facility reports of any future transit authorities, the County School Board, the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD), any airport master plans and any college and/or university master plans presented to the City, and identify and resolve conflicts with the *City of Wauchula Comprehensive Plan*, including concurrency related items.

Policy 1.2: The City will coordinate with other agency staff and governing boards in order to resolve issues raised in Policy 1.1.

Policy 1.3: The City will consider amending its Comprehensive Plan based upon the review of plans and discussions identified in Policy 1.2.

OBJECTIVE 2: **JOINT PLANNING AREAS**

IDENTIFY, IMPLEMENT, AND COORDINATE JOINT PLANNING AREAS FOR ANNEXATION AND SERVICE PROVISION.

Measurable Targets: Number of meetings held; creation of annexation planning maps; utility service agreements executed.

Policy 2.1: The City will coordinate with Hardee County, and other jurisdictions as appropriate, to establish a joint planning process and delineate the direction and extent of municipal annexation for the planning period.

Policy 2.2: The City and Hardee County shall establish a municipal annexation area that appears on the County's *Future Land Use Map*, and shall develop an interlocal agreement for planning within the area and for the exclusive provision of water and sewer service to all development therein.

OBJECTIVE 3: JOINT PROCESSES FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE JOINT PROCESSES FOR COLLABORATIVE PLANNING ON POPULATION PROJECTIONS.

Measurable Targets: Number of plans reviewed; number of meetings held; population figures supplied to other agencies.

Policy 3.1: The City will coordinate with Hardee County Planning Department and Central Florida Regional Planning Council to develop county-wide population projections that include expected growth projections in the incorporated areas due to annexation.

Policy 3.2: The City will review the draft population projections and consider using them in the comprehensive plan.

Policy 3.3: The City will forward the population projections used in its comprehensive plan to the School Board so they can consider projected growth and development as it relates to the future need for schools.

Policy 3.4: The City will enter into an interlocal agreement with the School Board addressing such matters as the joint utilization of consistent and coordinated population projections.

OBJECTIVE 4: JOINT PROCESSES FOR SCHOOL SITING

IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE JOINT PROCESSES FOR COLLABORATIVE PLANNING ON SCHOOL SITING.

Measurable Targets: Number of plans reviewed; number of meetings held; number of school sitings negotiated during the planning period.

Policy 4.1: The City will annually review Hardee County School Board's plans for the siting of public schools within its jurisdiction for consistency with the comprehensive plan, both at the staff level and through public hearings for specific site plans. This will include the review of the School Board's annually updated 5-year facility work program, as well as responding as needed to site-specific plans to locate new schools or expand existing schools.

Policy 4.2: As per Chapter 235, F.S., and in accordance with an Interlocal Agreement executed between the City and the School Board, prior to the purchase or leasing of property that may be used for a new or expanded public educational facility, and where the proposed site is in or adjacent to the City of Wauchula, the Hardee County School Board shall notify the City of the location of the site. The City shall review the site as it relates to consistency with the *Wauchula Comprehensive Plan*, Future Land Use Element, including a preliminary analysis of the potential impacts to public facilities. Through the participation by designated city staff on a Site Selection Committee, the City's comments and concerns shall be provided to the School Board.

Where additional time is required for a complete public facilities impact analysis as it relates to issues of concurrency for transportation, water, wastewater, parks, stormwater management and/or solid waste, the City shall request that the School Board delay the purchase or lease of a site for a new or expanded school site until such an analysis may be completed and reviewed by the City Commission and School Board respectively.

Policy 4.3: As per Chapter 235, F.S., the planning for new or expanded educational facilities must consider the effects of the location of public education facilities, including the feasibility of keeping central city facilities viable, in order to encourage central city redevelopment and the efficient use of infrastructure while discouraging urban sprawl. The City will encourage the collocation of public facilities of any kind, including parks, libraries, recreation opportunities and schools, when planning and reviewing a proposed site for a new or expanded educational facility.

Policy 4.4: As per Chapter 235, F.S., if the proposed site for a new or expanded educational facility is consistent with the future land use policies and categories of the *Wauchula Comprehensive Plan*, the City may not deny an application for such a facility but may impose reasonable development standards and conditions which consider the site plan and its adequacy related to environmental concerns, health, safety and welfare, and effects on adjacent property.

OBJECTIVE 5: JOINT PROCESSES FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO CONCURRENCY

IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE JOINT PROCESSES FOR COLLABORATIVE PLANNING FOR FACILITIES SUBJECT TO CONCURRENCY.

Measurable Targets: Number of plans reviewed; number of meetings held; 5-Year Schedule of Capital improvements updated and adopted annually.

- Policy 5.1:** City staff will coordinate annually, or more often as needed, with Hardee County planning staff for the purpose of determining future unincorporated area needs for water and sewer within each respective unincorporated area served by the City.
- Policy 5.2:** For the purpose of obtaining comments pertaining to development expected in the *Hardee County Comprehensive Plan*, the City will notify Hardee County planning staff of plans to adopt construction schedules within its capital improvements element for water and sewer facilities in unincorporated areas within the City's service areas.
- Policy 5.3:** The City will coordinate the transportation needs of the City with the needs of Hardee County and the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT).
- Policy 5.4:** The City will forward requests for access to county or state maintained roadways to each respective agency for comment concerning their respective plans and policies.
- Policy 5.5:** The City will coordinate with service providers that have no regulatory authority over the use of land in the City to develop recommendations that address ways to improve coordination of the City's concurrency management methodologies and systems, and levels of service.
- Policy 5.6:** The City will enter into an interlocal agreement with Hardee County for joint projects identified in the City's stormwater management plan and the County's Stormwater Management Plan.
- Policy 5.7:** The City will continually coordinate with the School Board to ensure that new residential development in the city is approved concurrent with school capacity, adhering to the process established in the adopted Interlocal Agreement for School Concurrency, consistent with State Statutes.

OBJECTIVE 6: JOINT PROCESSES FOR FACILITIES WITH REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE JOINT PROCESSES FOR COLLABORATIVE PLANNING FOR FACILITIES WITH REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Measurable Targets: Number of plans reviewed; number of meetings held; data and information exchanged regarding planning for regional facilities.

- Policy 6.1:** The City will continue to coordinate with the Hardee County Board of County Commissioners staff for the provision of county-wide services,

including but not limited to, solid waste disposal and the Hardee County Emergency Operations Center.

Policy 6.2: The City will coordinate with the any future transit authorities for the provision of major transportation facilities and mass transit.

Policy 6.3: The City will forward notice of proposed future land use plan policies related to hurricane shelters and evacuation routes, as well as map amendments resulting in an increase in population, to the Central Florida Regional Planning Council (CFRPC) and the Hardee County Emergency Management Department to determine hurricane shelter space availability and the effect of increased evacuating populations on evacuation clearance times and routes.

Policy 6.4: The City will forward notice of proposed future land use plan policies that would affect any regional resource identified in the *Strategic Regional Policy Plan of the CFRPC* to the Central Florida Regional Planning Council (CFRPC).

Policy 6.5: The City will coordinate with the Central Florida Regional Planning Council (CFRPC) to identify and protect Natural Resources of Regional Significance as identified in the CFRPC's *Strategic Regional Policy Plan, October 1997*. The City will cooperate with Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and CFRPC to identify and include greenways and an integrated habitat network of uplands on all planning maps. The City will adopt goals and objectives for protection of the Peace River and its wetlands and floodplains, as recommended by the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program board, and continue to participate by attending advisory board meetings.

Policy 6.6: The City shall participate with the Central Florida Regional Planning Council in the Heartland 2060 Vision process, and coordinate its Comprehensive Plan therewith as applicable in future planning efforts.

OBJECTIVE 7: JOINT PROCESSES FOR PROBLEMATIC LAND USES

IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE JOINT PROCESSES FOR COLLABORATIVE PLANNING ON PROBLEMATIC LAND USES.

Measurable Targets: Number of plans reviewed; number of meetings held; countywide regulations adopted and citywide regulations adopted.

Policy 7.1: The City will conduct a review of its locational standards to determine whether conflicts exist between its regulations and neighboring jurisdiction regulations, what can be done to resolve any conflicts found,

and any improvement in the effectiveness or efficiency to be gained through a countywide approach to standards that would be more uniform in their application.

Policy 7.2 The City will coordinate with the County, the CFRPC, or the appropriate ad hoc committees, in the development, review, and recommendation of efficient citywide guidelines to coordinate the location of problematic land uses.

OBJECTIVE 8: VOLUNTARY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES

BRING INTERGOVERNMENTAL DISPUTES TO CLOSURE IN A TIMELY MANNER THROUGH THE USE OF VOLUNTARY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESSES.

Measurable Targets: Number of voluntary dispute resolution processes received. Number facilitated.

Policy 8.1: The City will pursue the resolution of conflicts that may arise from the coordination of these ICE goals, objectives, and policies using the appropriate voluntary dispute resolution processes adopted by the City.

Policy 8.2: The City will coordinate with the County and the CFRPC, as appropriate, to resolve local government future land use plan disputes, as well as other planning related intergovernmental disputes.

Policy 8.3: The City will pursue the resolution of conflicts that may arise from the coordination of these ICE goals, objectives, and policies using the appropriate voluntary dispute resolution processes adopted by the City

Policy 8.4: The City will utilize the CFRPC's role as a mediator and conciliator as outlined in the adopted Rule to reconcile differences on planning and growth management issues as outlined in the Rule.

OBJECTIVE 9: JOINT PROCESSES FOR ENSURING FUTURE WATER RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL WORK WITH SURROUNDING GOVERNMENTS, AND SWFWMD AND COORDINATE ITS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN WITH THE WATER SUPPLY PLAN APPROVED BY THE SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, TO ENSURE THAT MEETING FUTURE POTABLE WATER NEEDS IS COORDINATED ON A REGIONAL BASIS.

Measurable Targets: Interlocal agreements entered into; adopt consistency with Regional Supply Plan.

Policy 9.1: The City hereby adopts by reference the SWFWMD Regional Water Supply Plan adopted December 1, 2006, and updated in July 2011, and shall be consistent with the SWFWMD Plan when proposing and/or amending its Ten-Year Water Supply Plan.

Policy 9.2: The City shall continue coordination with SWFWMD, Hardee County and adjacent municipalities regarding cooperative water supply planning and joint-projects which may collectively conserve groundwater and enhance use of reclaimed water. Coordination shall also include entities such as the Heartland Water Alliance (HWA) which are parties reviewing and planning alternative water supply projects within Hardee County.

DRAFT



Appendix G

Comprehensive Planning Documents

City of Wauchula – 2030 Comprehensive Plan

Infrastructure Element

CITY OF WAUCHULA

2030 Comprehensive Plan



Adopted June 13, 2011

Infrastructure Element

**INFRASTRUCTURE ELEMENT:
SANITARY SEWER, SOLID WASTE,
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT, POTABLE WATER AND
NATURAL GROUNDWATER AQUIFER RECHARGE
Goal, Objectives, and Policies**

City of Wauchula 2030 Comprehensive Plan

GOAL 1: IT SHALL BE A GOAL OF THE CITY OF WAUCHULA TO PROVIDE ITS CITIZENS PUBLIC SERVICES IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE DELIVERY OF THESE SERVICES PROTECTS INVESTMENTS THROUGH FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY, PROMOTES ORDERLY GROWTH AND REDEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY, AND ENSURES THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT.

OBJECTIVE 1.1: CORRECTING EXISTING FACILITY DEFICIENCIES AND MAXIMIZING CURRENT FACILITIES

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL CORRECT ANY EXISTING DEFICIENCIES IN THE MUNICIPAL WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS, THROUGH A CONTINUED PROGRAM OF REGULAR INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, RENOVATION, AND REPLACEMENT.

Measurable Targets: Number of inspections of wastewater and potable water facilities; number of deficiencies identified; number of deficiencies corrected.

Policy 1.1.1: The City shall continue a program to replace or repair segments of the water and wastewater systems as necessary to maintain the level of service standards established in this plan.

Policy 1.1.2: The City shall continue its current program to prioritize necessary replacement, correct any deficiencies, and provide for future needs of the City for all municipal services.

OBJECTIVE 1.2: EXPANSION OF CURRENT FACILITIES TO MEET FUTURE NEEDS

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL INCREASE FACILITY CAPACITY OR SERVICE AREA AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE THE PROVISION OF SERVICES AT OR ABOVE THE ESTABLISHED LEVEL OF SERVICE FOR ALL MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE DEMANDS.

Measurable Targets: Meet or exceed the adopted level of service standards of all municipal services and facilities (measured by the CMS) to accommodate future growth.

Policy 1.2.1: The City will extend municipal sanitary sewer or potable water facilities only if such expansion will not adversely impact the ability of the City to provide adequate service to the existing service area.

Policy 1.2.2: The City shall approve extension of the geographical area of service for municipal sanitary sewer and potable water facilities into new developments only at the expense of the developer.

Policy 1.2.3: The City will continue to ensure, through land development regulations and the City's concurrency management system, that no development order will be issued that would result in a level of service deficiency.

Policy 1.2.4: The extension of municipal sanitary sewer and potable water facilities beyond the City limits of Wauchula shall be extended to those areas suitable for higher densities and intensities of use, and to discourage urban sprawl.

Policy 1.2.5: All improvements, including repair, maintenance and expansion of municipal sanitary wastewater and potable water facilities shall be included in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements.

OBJECTIVE 1.3: DESIGN/OPERATIONAL CRITERIA AND LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS

THE CITY SHALL DESIGN/OPERATE AND MAINTAIN LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS FOR ALL MUNICIPAL SERVICES, AS ESTABLISHED BY THIS COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

Measurable Targets: Meet or exceed adopted Level of Service standards during the planning period; number of deficiencies corrected to meet or exceed the water quality standards adopted by reference in Chapter 62-25, F.A.C., for all stormwater management facilities; number of times the system dropped below the operational minimums; number of variances approved to the stormwater management criteria.

Policy 1.3.1: The City establishes the following Levels of Service:

Sanitary Sewer	170 gallons of treatment per person per day
Potable Water	Residential: 127 gallons per person per day. Non-residential: 380 gallons per day per equivalent residential unit
Solid Waste	Disposal of 4.28 pounds per person per day
Stormwater Management Facilities for <i>existing</i> development	Designed for a 3-year, 24-hour storm event
Stormwater Management Facilities for <i>new</i> development	Designed for a 25-year, 24-hour storm event

Policy 1.3.2: The City establishes minimum design and operational criteria for public supply potable water facilities of:

Pumping Capacity	2.160 million gallons
Storage Capacity	550,000 gallons
Pressure	50 pounds per square inch

Policy 1.3.3: Stormwater management facilities shall be designed to accommodate the 25-year, 24-hour design storm to meet the water quality and quantity standards that follow:

- a: Water Quantity: Peak post-development runoff shall not exceed peak pre-development runoff rates.
- b: Water Quality: Treatment of stormwater runoff shall be required for all development, redevelopment and, when expansion occurs, existing developed areas. The stormwater treatment system or systems can be project specific, serve sub-areas within the City or be a system to serve the entire City. Regardless of the area served and in accordance with Chapter 62-25, F.A.C., the stormwater treatment systems must provide a level of treatment for the runoff from the first one (1) inch of rainfall for projects in natural drainage basins of 100 acres or more, or as an option, for projects or project subunits in natural drainage basins of less than 100 acres, the first one-half (1/2) inch of runoff, from the design storm in accordance with Rule 62-25, F.A.C. in order to meet the receiving water quality standards of Rule 62-302, section 62-302.500, F.A.C. Stormwater discharge facilities

shall be designed so as to not lower the receiving water quality or degrade the receiving water body below the minimum conditions necessary to maintain their classifications as established in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C. It is intended that all standards in these citations are to apply to all development and redevelopment and that any exemptions or exceptions in these citations, including project size thresholds, do not apply for concurrency determinations.

Infill residential development within improved residential areas or subdivisions existing prior to the adoption of this comprehensive plan, must ensure that its post-development stormwater runoff will not contribute pollutants which will cause the run-off from the entire improved area or subdivision to degrade receiving water bodies and their water quality as stated above.

Policy 1.3.4: No development permit will be issued if it will result in the inability of the City to maintain the Levels of Service at or above the levels established in this plan.

OBJECTIVE 1.4: CONSERVATION OF POTABLE WATER RESOURCES

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL CONSERVE WATER RESOURCES.

Measurable Targets: Number of gallons of water saved per capita per year; lowering of the LOS for potable water.

Policy 1.4.1: The City shall conduct audits of the municipal water system to determine areas that may be in need of repair and may be contributing to increased water consumption through leaking pipes, and prioritize accordingly.

Policy 1.4.2: The City shall encourage the use of low volume plumbing fixtures for all new construction, to be enforced as part of the City's building code and other appropriate permitting regulations. [553.14, F.S.]

Policy 1.4.3: The City will cooperate with the Southwest Florida Water Management District in regard to any future water shortage conservation plans or strategies.

Policy 1.4.4: The City shall encourage the use of Florida-Friendly Landscaping techniques for all new development.

Policy 1.4.5: As part of the City's 10-Year Water Supply plan, potable water conservation measures shall be established in the Land Development Code consistent with rules and recommendations of SWFWMD and SWUCA.

Policy 1.4.6: The City shall encourage conservation of water sources by the enforcement of water restrictions of customers, monitoring of excessive water uses and other active measures to ensure that water is conserved and non-compliance is corrected, maintaining and implementing a water-conservation educational program, adoption of watering restrictions and requirement that reclaimed (non potable) water be used by all customers when made available by the water utility provider.

OBJECTIVE 1.5: AQUIFER PROTECTION

PROTECT GROUNDWATER RECHARGE AREAS WITHIN THE CITY'S JURISDICTION FROM ANY AVOIDABLE CONTAMINATION OR DAMAGE.

Measurable Targets: Completion of survey of all hazardous uses and uses that produce hazardous wastes within 400 feet of all wellheads; degree of elimination of any hazardous wastes within 200 feet of wellheads; number of hazardous uses or sources of contamination eliminated near wells.

Policy 1.5.1: The City will protect areas of "prime recharge" to the Floridan aquifer and delineate said areas in the Comprehensive Plan Infrastructure Map Series where such areas are designated by the Southwest Florida Water Management District.

Policy 1.5.2: The City shall continue to enforce its land development regulations that include restrictions on land use activities known to adversely affect groundwater, particularly in areas of known high aquifer recharge. These regulations further establish criteria regarding the location and extent of impervious surfaces, based on pollution potential to surface and ground waters.

Policy 1.5.3: The City will keep an updated list of all hazardous wastes and uses within 400 feet of every wellhead.

Policy 1.5.4: Continue to enforce the City's Land Development Regulations related to minimum development standards for retention and detention areas and for the amount of impervious surface material permitted in developments. The City shall encourage the use of porous pavement and modular pavement for new development located in identified high aquifer recharge areas.

OBJECTIVE 1.6: PROTECTION OF NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURES AND MAN-MADE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES

PROTECT NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURES, MAN-MADE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AND THE PEACE RIVER FROM RECEIVING STORMWATER RUNOFF THAT COULD DEGRADE WATER QUALITY IN THE CITY OR DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CITY.

Measurable Targets: Monitor the City's stormwater discharge to assess compliance with standards of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection; number of site plans modified or rejected due to impacts on drainage features or structures, or impacts to the Peace River; number of inspections of retention facilities and amount of clean-up done.

Policy 1.6.1: The City shall institute a monitoring program to eliminate point and non-point sources of pollution to the Peace River.

Policy 1.6.2: The City shall continue its participation with the Charlotte Harbor National Estuary Program to ultimately protect the Peace River from point and non-point sources of pollution so as to protect the water quality and potable water supply of persons downstream from the City.

Policy 1.6.3: The City will enforce land development regulations to restrict land use activities which may adversely affect natural drainage features and man-made drainage structures. Submitted site plans shall include an identification and analysis of natural drainage features and man-made drainage structures, and the impacts of proposed development on drainage and topographic features.

Policy 1.6.4: The City shall regulate stormwater run-off for new development through the enforcement of performance standards for design and treatment of stormwater facilities at least as stringent as those specified in Section 62-25, F.A.C.

Policy 1.6.5: The City shall continue to participate in the Federal Flood Insurance Program.

Policy 1.6.6: The City shall institute a program to remove sediments from retention/detention ponds as well as silt and vegetation from ditches and storm sewers to ensure the design capacity of these facilities is maintained. This Policy shall only be applicable to facilities owned or maintained by the City of Wauchula.

Policy 1.6.7: The City shall ensure that stormwater management facility improvements requiring correction shall be included in the 5-Year Schedule of Capital Improvements (CIP).

Policy 1.6.8: The City shall only extend stormwater management facilities to new areas if such an extension will not exceed the present ability of the City to provide protection from flooding to presently served areas, consistent with the established level of service standard for new stormwater management facilities.

OBJECTIVE 1.7: PROVISION FOR COLLECTION OF SOLID WASTE

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA WILL PROVIDE FOR THE ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE CITY.

Measurable Targets: All residents of the City receive service.

Policy 1.7.1: The City of Wauchula shall ensure that all solid waste within the City limits is collected.

Policy 1.7.2: The City will ensure that the necessary solid waste facilities to support development are in place concurrent with the impacts of development.

OBJECTIVE 1.8: REDUCING THE VOLUME OF THE MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE STREAM

THE CITY OF WAUCHULA, IN COOPERATION WITH HARDEE COUNTY, SHALL CONTINUE TO RECYCLE AT LEAST THIRTY PERCENT OF THE TOTAL VOLUME OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED WITHIN THE CITY. THIS PROGRAM WILL INCLUDE THE SEPARATION OF ALUMINUM, PAPER, GLASS, AND OTHER MATERIALS TO COMPLY WITH THE STATE MANDATED REQUIREMENTS.

Measurable Targets: Continued recycling and recycling education to keep the solid waste stream below that which was required by the State by 1994.

Policy 1.8.1: The City will maintain its current Level of Service of 4.28 pounds per person per day for solid waste by promoting and educating its citizens about recycling.

GOAL 2: ENSURE THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE WATER RESOURCES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ALL RESIDENTS, BUSINESSES, AND VISITORS IN WAUCHULA.

OBJECTIVE 2.1: THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL PROVIDE SUFFICIENT AMOUNTS OF SAFE, HIGH QUALITY WATER TO MEET THE NEEDS OF CURRENT AND FUTURE USERS THROUGH THE YEAR 2022.

Measurable targets: average per capita water use within adopted LOS; amount of water conserved to reduce overall water use.

Policy 2.1.1: The City shall annually assess the performance and effectiveness of its Ten-Year Water Supply Plan and update the status of project development and potential funding sources, consistent with the corresponding SFWMD Regional Water Supply Plans and the policies of this Comprehensive Plan in order to maximize the use of existing facilities and provide for future needs.

Policy 2.1.2: The City shall maintain water sources capable of supplying an average of 127 gallons per person per day.

Policy 2.1.3: Through its concurrency review process, sufficient sources of water shall be in place, or scheduled to be in place to serve new development. Prior to issuance of a building permit, the City shall verify concurrence that its water system can provide an adequate supply of potable water to serve a new development or construction by the anticipated date of issuance of a certificate of occupancy or its functional equivalent signifying that the impact of the development may occur.

Policy 2.1.4: The City shall conserve water sources by continuing to require all new development and redevelopment to utilize native drought tolerant landscaping, water conserving plumbing fixtures, and efficient irrigation design.

Policy 2.1.5: Upon agreement with the SWFWMD, allow transfers of consumptive use permits to the City where existing agricultural wells are abandoned and plugged upon conversion to urban development.

OBJECTIVE 2.2: THE CITY OF WAUCHULA SHALL IDENTIFY AND DEVELOP ALTERNATIVES TO TRADITIONAL GROUNDWATER SOURCES FOR MEETING FUTURE WATER NEEDS.

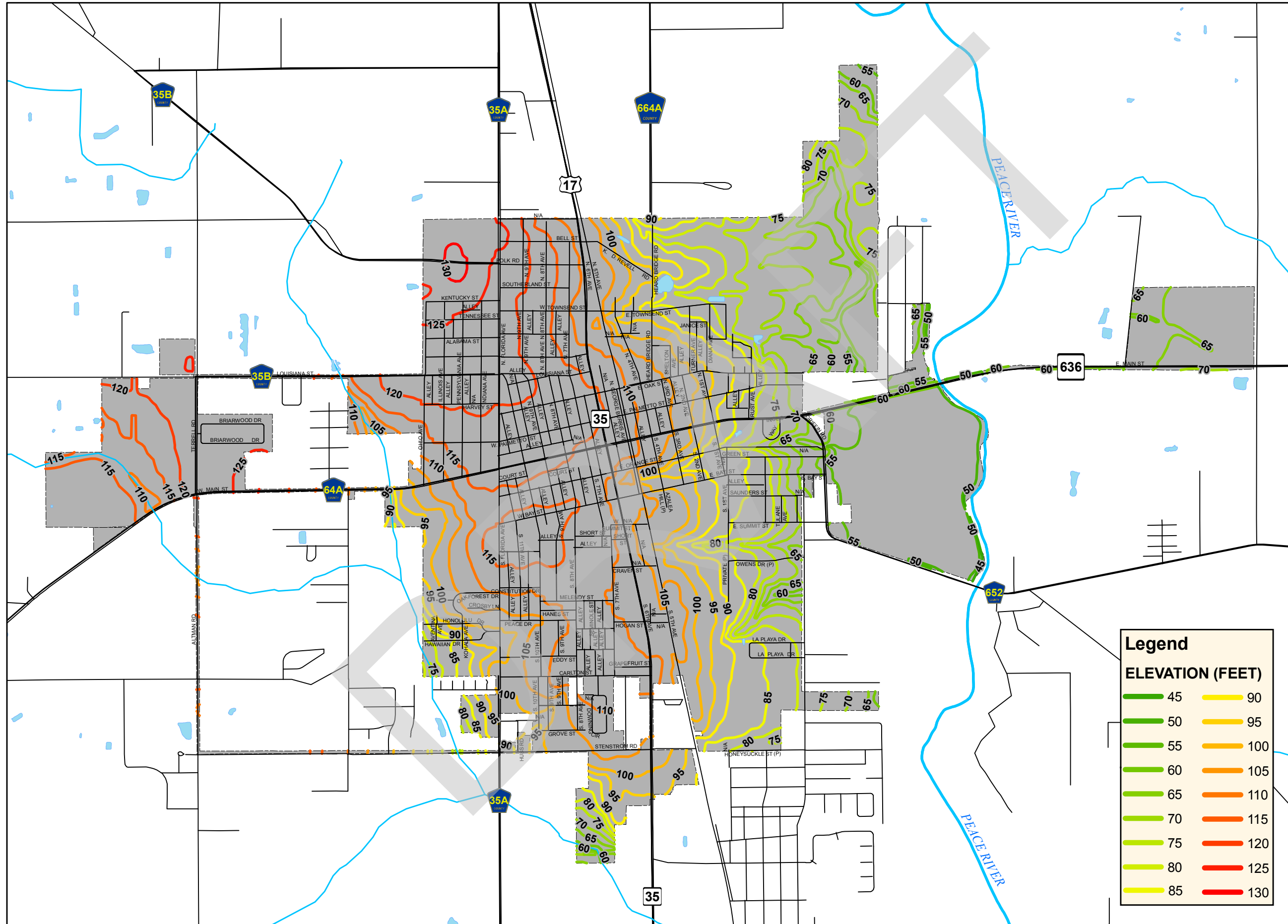
Measurable targets: Amount of water reuse to offset water use; identification of other sources

Policy 2.2.1: In addition to groundwater, the City's future water needs shall be supplied from a variety of alternative sources including reclaimed water, and surface water where permitted and State regulated.

Policy 2.2.2: The City shall consider expanding or reallocating its water reuse capabilities for urban and public irrigation, with the target of reducing the proportion of potable water used for irrigation citywide by fifteen percent (15%) by 2022.

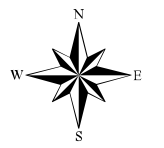
DRAFT

INF MAP 1 - CITY OF WAUCHULA - GENERALIZED TOPOGRAPHY MAP



General Legend

- Roads
- Parcels
- Wauchula City Limits



1:20,000
1 inch = 1,667 feet

Miles



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Legend

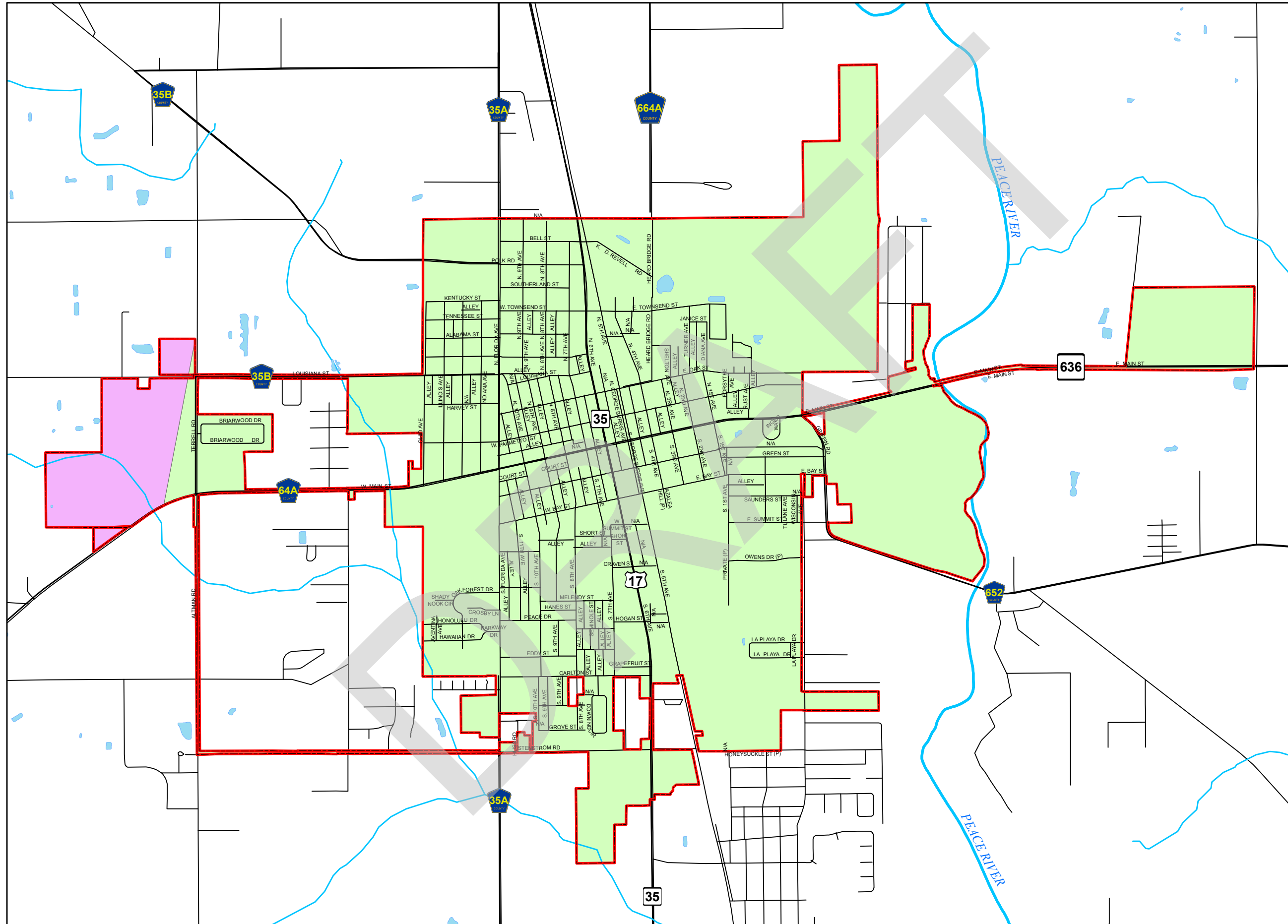
ELEVATION (FEET)

	45		90
	50		95
	55		100
	60		105
	65		110
	70		115
	75		120
	80		125
	85		130

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City of Wauchula
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Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Topography Data: Florida Water Management Districts & USGS, FGDL

INF MAP 2 - CITY OF WAUCHULA - FLORIDAN AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS MAP



Legend

- Roads
- ▭ Parcels
- ▭ Wauchula City Limits
- ▭ DISCHARGE/LESS THAN 1
- ▭ RECHARGE/LESS THAN 1



1:20,000
1 inch = 1,667 feet

Miles



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Data Sources:
Hardee County Property Appraiser
City of Wauchula
Florida Department of Transportation
Central Florida Regional Planning Council
Florida Water Management Districts

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Appendix H

References

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