

PROPOSED
ORDINANCE NO. _____

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE
TO BE ENTITLED:

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 12-2 AIRPORT LAND USE DISTRICT;
CHAPTER 12-11 AIRPORT AND CHAPTER 12-14 DEFINITIONS OF THE
CODE OF THE CITY OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA; PROVIDING FOR
SEVERABILITY; REPEALING CLAUSE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF PENSACOLA, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. Chapter 12-2-11 of the Code of the City of Pensacola,
Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 12-2-11. - Airport land use district.

The regulations in this section shall be applicable to the airport
restricted and airport transition zoning districts: ARZ, ATZ-1 and ATZ-
2.

(A) *Purpose of district.* The airport land use district is established for
the purpose of regulating land, owned by the Pensacola Regional
Airport or immediately adjacent to the airport, which is considered
sensitive due to its relationship to the runways and its location
within noise zones "A" and "B" as defined in Chapter 12-11 of this
title. Land zoned ARZ is owned by the city and allows only open space,
recreational or commercial and industrial uses customarily related
to airport operations. The areas designated as airport transitional
zones are permitted a range of uses.

(B) *Uses permitted.*

(1) *ARZ, airport restricted zone (city-owned property).*

(a) The following three (3) sections of the airport restricted
zone are limited to specific uses as defined below:

1. *ARZ-1.* The parcel of land located north of Summit Boulevard
between two (2) airport transition zones (includes the
Scott Tennis Center and airport drainage system). Uses
within this zone will be limited to those uses described
below in subsections (b) and (c).

2. *ARZ east of runway 8/26.* The parcel of land on the eastern
end of runway 8/26, located between Avenida Marina and
Gaberonne Subdivision and between Spanish Trail and Scenic
Highway. All land within this zone outside of the fifteen
(15) acres required for clear zone at the eastern end of
runway 8/26 will be retained as open space.

3. *ARZ south of runway 17/35.* The parcel of land at the southern end of runway 17/35, located north of Heyward Drive and east of Firestone Boulevard. All land within this zone outside of the twenty-eight and five-tenths (28.5) acres required for clear zone at the southern end of runway 17/35 will be retained as open space.
 - (b) Airport, airport terminal, air cargo facilities, and uses customarily related to airport operations and expansions.
 - (c) Golf course, tennis court, driving range, par three course, outdoor recreational facilities, provided that no such uses shall include seating or structures to accommodate more than one hundred (100) spectators or occupants.
 - (d) Service establishments such as auto rental and travel agencies, commercial parking lots and garages, automobile service station and similar service facilities.
 - (e) Warehousing and storage facilities.
 - (f) Industrial uses compatible with airport operations.
 - (g) Commercial uses to include hotels, motels, extended stay facilities, pharmacy, restaurant and drive through facilities, banks, office, post secondary education facilities, meeting facilities, dry cleaner, health club, exercise center, martial arts facility, bakery, floral shop, day care/child care facility, medical clinic, doctor and dentist offices, and retail services to include specialty shops and studios; or other similar or compatible uses.
 - (h) Other uses which the city council may deem compatible with airport operations and surrounding land uses pursuant to the city's Comprehensive Plan and the Airport Master Plan and as such uses that meet the FAA's requirements for airport activities.
- (2) *ATZ-1, airport transitional zone.*
 - (a) Single-family residential, attached or detached, 0-5 units per acre;
 - (b) Home occupations, subject to regulations in section 12-2-33;
 - (c) Offices;
 - (d) Family day care homes licensed by the Florida Department of Children and Family Services as defined in the Florida Statutes.
 - (e) Conditional uses permitted:
 - a. Communications towers in accordance with section 12-2-44.
 - b. Rooftop mounted antennas in accordance with section 12-2-45.
- (3) *ATZ-2, airport transitional zone.*

- (a) Any use allowed in the ATZ-1;
- (b) Retail and service commercial; and,
- (c) Aviation related facilities;
- (d) Conditional uses permitted:
 - a. Communications towers in accordance with section 12-2-44.
 - b. Rooftop mounted antennas in accordance with section 12-2-45.

(C) *Review and approval process.* All private, nonaviation related development in the ARZ zone and all developments other than single-family residential within approved subdivisions within the ATZ-1 and ATZ-2 zones must comply with the development plan review and approval process as established in section 12-2-81.

(D) *Regulations.* All development shall comply with applicable height and noise regulations as set forth in Chapter 12-11. All development must comply with design standards and is encouraged to follow design guidelines as established in section 12-2-82. All private, nonaviation related development within the ARZ zone and all development within ATZ-1 and ATZ-2 zones must comply with the following regulations:

(1) *Airport land use restrictions.* Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this chapter, no use may be made of land or water within any zone established by this chapter in such a manner as to interfere with the operation of an airborne aircraft. The following special requirements shall apply to each permitted use:

- (a) All lights or illumination used in conjunction with street, parking, signs or use of land structures shall be arranged and operated in such a manner that is not misleading or dangerous to aircraft operating from a public airport or in the vicinity thereof.
- (b) No operations of any type shall produce electronic interference with navigation signals or radio communication between the airport and aircraft.
- (c) No continuous commercial or industrial operations of any type shall produce smoke, glare or other visual hazards, within three (3) statute miles of any usable runway of a public airport, which would limit the use of the airport.
- (d) Sanitary landfills will be considered as an incompatible use if located within areas established for the airport through the application of the following criteria:
 - 1. Landfills located within ten thousand (10,000) feet of any runway used or planned to be used by ~~turbojet or turboprop~~ turbine aircraft.
 - 2. Landfills located within five thousand (5,000) feet of any runway used only by nonturbine~~piston-type~~ aircraft.

3. Landfills outside the above perimeters but within conical surfaces described by FAR Part 77 and applied to an airport will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
 4. ~~Any landfill located so that it places the runways and/or approach and departure patterns of an airport between bird feeding, water or roosting areas.~~ Any landfill located and constructed in a manner that attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of aircraft. The landfill operator must incorporate bird management techniques or other practices to minimize bird hazards to airborne aircraft.
- (e) Obstruction lighting. Notwithstanding any provisions of section 12-11-2, the owner of any structure over one hundred fifty (150) feet above ground level shall install lighting on such structure in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 and amendments thereto. Additionally, the high-intensity white obstruction lights shall be installed on a high structure which exceeds seven hundred forty-nine (749) feet above mean sea level. The high-intensity white obstruction lights must be in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 and amendments thereto.
- (f) Noise Zones. The noise zones based on the Pensacola Regional Airport FAR part 150 Study adopted in 1990 and contained in Section 12-11-3 shall establish standards for construction materials for sound level reduction with respect to exterior noise resulting from the legal and normal operations at the Pensacola International Airport. It also establishes permitted land uses and construction materials in these noise zones;
- (g~~f~~) Variances. Any person desiring to erect or increase the height of any structure(s), or use his property not in accordance with the regulations prescribed in this chapter, may apply to the zoning board of adjustment for a variance from such regulations. No application for variance to the requirements of this part may be considered by the zoning board of adjustment unless a copy of the application has been furnished to the building official and the airport manager.
- (h~~g~~) Hazard marking and lighting. Any permit or variance granted shall require the owner to mark and light the structure in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 or subsequent revisions. The permit may be conditioned to permit Escambia County or the city at its own expense, to install, operate and maintain such markers and lights as may be necessary to indicate to pilots the presence of an airspace hazard if special conditions so warrant.
- (i~~h~~) Nonconforming uses. The regulations prescribed by this subsection shall not be construed to require the removal, lowering or other changes or alteration of any existing

structure not conforming to the regulations as of the effective date of this chapter. Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the construction or alteration of which was begun prior to the effective date of this chapter, and is diligently prosecuted and completed within two (2) years thereof.

Before any nonconforming structure may be replaced, substantially altered, repaired or rebuilt, a permit must be secured from the building official or his duly appointed designee. No permit shall be granted that would allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or permit a nonconforming structure to become a greater hazard to air navigation than it was as of the effective date of this chapter. Whenever the building official determines that a nonconforming use or nonconforming structure has been abandoned or that the cost of repair, reconstruction, or restoration exceeds the value of the structure, no permit shall be granted that would allow said structure to be repaired, reconstructed, or restored except by a conforming structure.

(j±) Administration and enforcement. It shall be the duty of the building official, or his duly appointed designee, to administer and enforce the regulations prescribed herein within the territorial limits over which the city has jurisdiction. Prior to the issuance or denial of a tall structure permit by the building official, the Federal Aviation Administration must review the proposed structure plans and issue a determination of hazard/no hazard. In the event that the building official finds any violation of the regulations contained herein, he shall give written notice to the person responsible for such violation. Such notice shall indicate the nature of the violation and the necessary action to correct or abate the violation.

- (2) *Minimum lot size and yard requirements/lot coverage.* There are no minimum requirements for lot size or yards, except that the development plan shall take into consideration the general development character of adjacent land uses. The maximum combined area occupied by all principal and accessory buildings shall be fifty (50) percent.
- (3) *Maximum height of structures.* For the ATZ-1 and ATZ-2 zoning districts the maximum height for residential structures is thirty-five (35) feet and for office, commercial or aviation-related facilities, is forty-five (45) feet. Communications towers and rooftop mounted antennas may be permitted within the ATZ-1 and ATZ-2 districts upon conditional use permit approval in accordance with Section 12-2-79. Provided, however that no structure shall exceed height limitations established in section 12-11-2(A).
- (4) *Additional regulations.* In addition to the regulations established above all development must comply with the following regulations:
 - (a) Supplementary district regulations. (Refer to sections 12-2-31 to 12-2-50).

- (b) Signs. (Refer to Chapter 12-4).
- (c) Tree/landscape. (Refer to Chapter 12-6).
- (d) Subdivision. (Refer to Chapter 12-8).
- (e) Stormwater management, and control of erosion, sedimentation and runoff. (Refer to Chapter 12-9).

SECTION 2. Chapter 12-11 Airport of the Code of the City of Pensacola, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 12-11. AIRPORT

Sec. 12-11-1. - Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to prevent obstructions which are potentially hazardous to aircraft operations as well as persons or property in the vicinity of the obstruction; for the prevention of incompatible land use within certain airport noise zones where aircraft noise may be an annoyance or objectionable to the residents within said zones; to provide for the prevention of these obstructions and incompatible land uses, to the extent legally possible. The elimination, removal, alteration, mitigation, or marking and lighting of existing airport hazards are public purposes for which the political subdivision may raise and expend public funds and acquire land or interests in land.

Sec. 12-11-2. - Airport Zoning Protection Regulations

No structure or obstruction will be permitted within the City of Pensacola or Escambia County that would cause a minimum obstruction clearance altitude, a minimum descent altitude or a decision height to be raised or would be permitted that was determined to be a hazard to air navigation by a Federal Aviation Administration aeronautical study (7460-1) or conflict with Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 77.

(A) *Airport land use restrictions.* Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in this chapter, no use may be made of land or water within any zone established by this chapter in such a manner as to interfere with the operation of an airborne aircraft. The following special requirements shall apply to each permitted use:

- (1) *Lights or illumination.* All lights or illumination used in conjunction with street, parking, signs or use of land structures shall be arranged and operated in such a manner that is not misleading or dangerous to aircraft operating from a public airport or in the vicinity thereof.
- (2) *Electronic interference.* No operations of any type shall produce electronic interference with navigation signals or radio communication between the airport and aircraft.
- (3) *Visual hazards.* No continuous commercial or industrial operations of any type shall produce smoke, glare or other visual hazards,

within three (3) statute miles of any usable runway of a public airport, which would limit the use of the airport.

- (4) *Sanitary landfills.* Sanitary landfills will be considered as an incompatible use if located within areas established for the airport through the application of the following criteria:
 - (a) Landfills located within ten thousand (10,000) feet of any runway used or planned to be used by turbine aircraft.
 - (b) Landfills located within five thousand (5,000) feet of any runway used only by nonturbine aircraft.
 - (c) Landfills outside the above perimeters but within conical surfaces described by FAR Part 77 and applied to an airport will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.
 - (d) Any landfill located and constructed in a manner that attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of aircraft. The landfill operator must incorporate bird management techniques or other practices to minimize bird hazards to airborne aircraft.
- (5) *Obstruction lighting.* Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, the owner of any structure over one hundred fifty (150) feet above ground level shall install lighting on such structure in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 and amendments thereto. Additionally, the high-intensity white obstruction lights shall be installed on a high structure which exceeds seven hundred forty-nine (749) feet above mean sea level. The high-intensity white obstruction lights must be in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 and amendments thereto.
- (6) *Hazard marking and lighting.* Any permit or variance granted shall require the owner to mark and light the structure in accordance with FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1 or subsequent revisions. The permit may be conditioned to permit Escambia County or the city at its own expense, to install, operate and maintain such markers and lights as may be necessary to indicate to pilots the presence of an airspace hazard if special conditions so warrant.
- (7) *Nonconforming uses.* The regulations prescribed by this subsection shall not be construed to require the removal, lowering or other changes or alteration of any existing structure not conforming to the regulations as of the effective date of this chapter. Nothing herein contained shall require any change in the construction or alteration of which was begun prior to the effective date of this chapter, and is diligently prosecuted and completed within two (2) years thereof.

Before any nonconforming structure may be replaced, substantially altered, repaired or rebuilt a permit must be secured from the building official. No permit shall be granted that would allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or permit a

nonconforming structure to become a greater hazard to air navigation than it was as of the effective date of this chapter. Whenever the building official determines that a nonconforming use or nonconforming structure has been abandoned or that the cost of repair, reconstruction, or restoration exceeds the value of the structure, no permit shall be granted that would allow said structure to be repaired, reconstructed, or restored except by a conforming structure.

(B) Airport Obstruction Notification Zone

- (1) Purpose: The purpose of the Airport Obstruction Notification Zone is to regulate obstructions to air navigation which affects the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace or the operation of planned or existing air navigation and communication facilities.
- (2) Location and map of zone: An Airport Obstruction Notification Zone is established around Pensacola International Airport (PNS) and consists of an imaginary surface extending from any point of PNS runway at a slope 100 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 20,000 ft. and a height of 200 above ground level. The Airport Obstruction Notification Zone map may be reviewed annually by the Airport staff and updated/amended by the Airport Executive Director as needed to ensure currency.
- (3) Development Compliance: No object, structure, or alteration to a structure will be allowed within an Airport Obstruction Notification Zone at a slope exceeding 100 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 20,000 from the nearest PNS runway or 200 feet above ground level without an approved Permit issued by the Building Inspections Department.

Sec. 12-11-3. - Structure Permit

(A) Permitting

- (1) Building Inspection Services (BIS) will make the initial determination with respect to whether proposed development exceeds the height and surface within the Airport Obstruction Notification Zone based upon on the maps in Appendix C as an element of the zoning, development order and building permit application process. If BIS determines the proposed development, including associated use of temporary construction equipment, exceeds an Airport Obstruction Notification Zone surface or height threshold, then the applicant is required to obtain a Structures Permit from BIS prior to the issuance of any further development orders or permits. This provision applies to all development or improvements to land, including new development, redevelopment, building or use modifications etc.

- (2) The permitting procedures for a Structures Permit are outlined as follows. If a structures permit application is deemed necessary by BIS as determined through the use of the Airport Obstruction Notification Zone map, the following procedures will apply:
- a. PSD will give a written notice to the applicant that a Structures Permit is required and that no further permits or development orders can be issued until a Structures Permit is obtained.
 - b. The applicant must then submit a completed Structures Permit application to Inspections Services, 222 W. Main Street, Pensacola, FL 32502. The BIS will complete a sufficiency review and then route the application to Pensacola International Airport. The Airport will review the application, and provide comment within a timely manner.
 - c. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, BIS shall provide a copy of the application to the Florida Department of Transportation's (FDOT) aviation office by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by a delivery service that provides a receipt evidencing delivery. To evaluate technical consistency with this subsection, the department shall have a 15-day review period following receipt of the application, which must run concurrently with the local government permitting process. Cranes, construction equipment, and other temporary structures in use or in place for a period not to exceed 18 consecutive months are exempt from the FDOT's review, unless such review is requested by the department. Temporary structures are still to be reviewed by the PSD.
- (3) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, BIS will consider the following, as applicable:
- a. The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
 - b. The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
 - c. The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures.
 - d. The effect of the construction or alteration on the state licensing standards for a public-use airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.
 - e. The character of existing and planned flight operations and developments at public-use airports.
 - f. Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration.

- g. The effect of the construction or alteration of the proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport.
- h. The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures and all other known proposed structures in the area

(4) Approval of a permit will not be based solely on the determination by the Federal Aviation Administration that the proposed structure is not an airport hazard. (C) *Appeals and variances.* Appeals and variances from the provisions of this chapter shall be considered by the zoning board of adjustment established in section 12-13-1 in accordance with the procedures established in section 12-12-2. The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) shall be notified of all variance requests from the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 12-11-3. - Sound level reduction.

It is hereby declared that the purpose of this section is to provide for the health, safety and welfare of the general public located in proximity to the Pensacola Regional Airport by establishing standards for construction materials for sound level reduction with respect to exterior noise resulting from the legal and normal operations at the Pensacola Regional Airport. This section establishes noise zones in the vicinity of Pensacola Regional Airport; establishes permitted land uses and construction materials in these noise zones; and establishes notification procedures to prospective purchasers of real estate within the noise zones.

(A) *Noise zones.*

(1) *Establishment of noise zones.* There are hereby created and established three (3) land use noise zones; zone A, zone B, and zone C. Such zones are shown on the airport noise zone maps, dated November 1993, for the City of Pensacola and Escambia County which are adopted by reference and are on file and available for review at the city planning office. The noise zones contained herein are based on the Pensacola Regional Airport FAR part 150 Study adopted in 1990.

(2) *Definition of noise zone boundaries.*

(a) Zone A. A land use noise zone is hereby established and designated as zone A, being that area commencing at the outer boundary line indicated on the noise zone map as "B" and extending outward therefrom to the furthestmost boundary line indicated on the noise zone map. The outer contour of noise zone A approximates a noise level of 65 Ldn.

(b) Zone B. A land use noise zone is hereby established and designated as zone B, being that area commencing at a boundary line indicated on the noise zone map as the outer boundary

line of noise zone C and extending outward therefrom to a boundary line indicated on the noise zone map as "A." The outer contour of noise zone B approximates a noise level of 70 Ldn.

(c) Zone C. A land use noise zone is hereby established and designated as zone C, being that area commencing at the outermost boundary line of the airport and extending outward therefrom to a boundary line indicated on the noise zone map as "B." The outer boundary line of noise zone C approximates a noise level of 75 Ldn.

(3) *Definition of overflight areas.* Overflight areas are those areas that lie directly below and five hundred (500) feet on either side of the centerline of runways 17/35 and 08/26 and extend three thousand (3,000) feet from the runway ends. No new residential construction will be allowed in these overflight areas.

(4) *Noise zone boundaries.* The boundaries of noise zones A, B, and C are depicted on the airport impact district map located in the city planning office. A complete legal description of the boundaries of each noise zone is on file in the city clerk's office and the Department of Planning and Neighborhood Development. In determining the location of noise zone boundaries on the map accompanying and made a part of these regulations, the following rules shall apply:

(a) Where boundaries are shown to follow streets or alleys, the centerline of such streets or alleys, as they exist at the time of adoption of these regulations shall be the noise zone boundary; or

(b) Where boundaries are shown to enter or cross platted blocks, property lines of lots, as they exist at the time of adoption of these regulations, shall be the noise zone boundary; or

(c) Notwithstanding the above, where a noise zone boundary line is shown dividing a platted lot, the location of such boundary, unless the same is indicated by dimensions, shall be determined by use of the legal description appearing in this chapter. Where a noise zone boundary line divides a lot into equal sections, the higher noise zone requirements shall apply. If a lot is divided into unequal sections, the noise zone shall be the same as that in the largest section;

(d) Where a noise zone boundary line is shown dividing an unsubdivided piece of property, less than ten (10) acres in area, into equal sections, the higher zoning classification shall regulate. If this acreage is divided into unequal sections, the noise zone shall be the same as that in the largest section; or

(e) Where boundaries are shown on unsubdivided property, ten (10) or more acres the location shall be determined by scale shown on the map unless dimensions are given on the map.

(B) *Land use activities permitted and restricted.* Residential land uses shall be permitted in the several noise zones as provided in Table 12-11.1, and residential uses and other types of land uses shall be permitted as specified in section 12-2-11.

(C) *Noise reduction standards, methods and construction list.* The provisions of this subsection shall apply to new construction and moving of buildings into said noise zones A, B and C, as described herein. Noise reduction standards, construction and methods are specified in Appendix G of the Part 150 study, which is available for review in the Inspection Services Department.

(1) *Noise Zone A.* Appendix G of the Part 150 Study recommends a sound reduction twenty-five (25) decibels (dB) for residential construction within the 65–70 Ldn noise contour. The standards specified in Appendix G for a reduction of twenty-five (25) dB are recommended in Noise Zone A.

(2) *Noise Zone B.* Appendix G of the Part 150 Study recommends a sound reduction of thirty (30) decibels (dB) for residential construction within the 70–75 Ldn noise contour. The standards specified in Appendix G for a reduction of thirty (30) dB are required in Noise Zone B.

(3) *Noise Zone C.* No residential construction is permitted in Noise Zone C within the city.

Any existing residence may be added to, structurally altered or repaired without conforming to the referenced specifications provided the property owner signs a waiver acknowledging notification of said specifications.

TABLE 12-11.1
PENSACOLA REGIONAL AIRPORT NOISE IMPACT DISTRICT
RESIDENTIAL LAND USE GUIDANCE CHART

Land Use Guidance Zones (LUG)	Noise Exposure Class	Ldn Day-Night Average Sound Level	Pensacola Residential Development Guidelines	Suggested Noise Controls
A	Minimal Exposure	65 to 70	Normally Acceptable	Normally no Special Considerations, Suggest Noise Attenuation Materials
B	Moderate Exposure	70 to 75	Provisionally Acceptable	Site Specific Analysis, Aviation Easements, Sound Level

				Reduction Measures
C	Significant Exposure	75 and Higher	Unacceptable	No Additional Residential Development, Containment Within Airport Boundary or Compatible Non-Residential Land Use
NOTES:				
1. This chart has been tailored to the specific conditions at Pensacola Regional Airport.				
2. See Chapter 12-14 for definition of terms.				

(D) *Filing of maps.* Maps depicting noise impacted areas shall be available for public inspections at the Department of Planning and Neighborhood Development, and delivered for filing in the office of the County Comptroller of Escambia County.

Sec. 12-11-4. - Administration and enforcement.

It shall be the duty of the building official to administer and enforce the regulations prescribed in this chapter within the territorial limits over which the city has jurisdiction. Prior to the issuance or denial of a tall structure permit by the building official, the Federal Aviation Administration must review the proposed structure plans and issue a determination of hazard/no hazard. In the event that the building official finds any violation of the regulations contained herein, he shall give written notice to the person responsible for such violation. Such notice shall indicate the nature of the violation and the necessary action to correct or abate the violation. The building official shall, prior to granting approval of any alternate materials other than those listed in the noise reduction materials, methods and construction list, require a qualified acoustical consultant to certify, at the owner's expense, that the alternate materials and methods are either equal to or greater than the noise reduction capabilities of the materials and methods itemized in the approved noise reduction materials, methods and construction list.

Sec. 12-11-5. - Appeals.

An appeal from any interpretation or administrative decision of the building official may be taken, and requests for variance or exception may be made to the zoning board of adjustment as provided in section 12-12-2 of this title.

- (a) A person, a political subdivision or its administrative agency, or a joint airport zoning board that contends a decision made by a political subdivision or its administrative agency is an improper application of airport zoning regulations may use the process established for an appeal.
- (b) All appeals must be made within a reasonable time as provided by the rules of the zoning board of adjustment. The building official shall forthwith transmit to the board of adjustment all the papers constituting the record upon which the appeal was taken.
- (c) An appeal shall stay all proceedings in the furtherance of the action appealed unless the building official certifies to the zoning board of adjustment, after the notice of appeal has been filed that by reason of the facts stated in the certificate, a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed except by order of the zoning board of adjustment on notice to the building official and after due cause is shown.
- (d) The zoning board of adjustment shall fix a reasonable time for hearings appeals, give public notice and due notice to the interested parties and render a decision within a reasonable time. The zoning board of adjustment shall notify in writing, the airport manager and NAS facilities management office of all meetings. During the hearing, any party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.
- (e) The zoning board of adjustment may, in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, reverse or affirm, in whole, or in part, or modify, the order, requirement, decision or determination, as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

Sec. 12-11-6. - Future uses.

No change shall be made in the use of land, and no structure shall be altered or otherwise established in any zone hereby created except in accordance with this chapter.

Sec. 12-11-7. - Variances.

A variance may be granted by the zoning board of adjustment where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of the regulations would result in unnecessary and undue hardship, and would prevent the substantial enjoyment of property rights as shared by nearby properties which do conform to this chapter.

Sec. 12-11-8. - Exemptions.

All single-family development proposals located in ATZ-1 and ATZ-2 zones in existing subdivisions are exempt from the provisions of this chapter, except for section 12-11-2 and 12-11-3(C).

Sec. 12-11-9. - Required reevaluation.

Permitted use, regulations of land and other development requirements set forth in this chapter shall be reviewed within one year of the date of completion of the update to the airport master plan. This review shall be undertaken to determine if any parts herein require amendment in order to be made consistent with the most current airport master plan. When such amendment is deemed necessary, it will be promulgated by official city council action, with due public notice.

SECTION 3. Chapter 12-14 Definitions of the Code of the City of Pensacola, Florida, is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 12-14. DEFINITIONS

[Sec. 12-14-1. - Definitions enumerated.]

As used in this title and unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Abandonment means to cease or discontinue a use or activity without intent to resume, but excluding temporary or short-term interruptions to a use or activity during periods of remodeling, maintaining, or otherwise improving or rearranging a facility, or during normal periods of vacation or seasonal closure.

Abut means having property or district lines in common.

Access management means a method whereby non-residential property owners limit the number of driveways or connections from individual parcels of property to the major thoroughfare.

Accessory residential unit means an accessory structure built or a portion of a single-family dwelling unit which is converted into a separate housing unit subject to regulations in section 12-2-52 and which may be rented.

Accessory office unit means an accessory structure built or a portion of a single-family dwelling unit which is converted into a separate office unit subject to regulations in section 12-2-51 and which may be rented.

Accessory use means a use or structure which:

- (a) Is clearly incidental to, customarily found in association with, and serves a principal use;
- (b) Is subordinate in purpose, area, or extent to the principal use served; and

(c) Is located on the same lot as the principal use or on an adjoining lot in the same ownership as that of the principal use.

Addition (to an existing building) means any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a fire wall. Any walled and roofed addition which is connected by a fire wall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing walls is new construction.

Adjacent means any property that is immediately adjacent to, touching, or separated from such common border by the width of a right-of-way, alley, or easement.

Adult entertainment establishment means an adult motion picture theater, a leisure spa establishment, an adult bookstore, or an adult dancing establishment.

Airport means any area of land or water designed and set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and used or to be used in the interest of the public for such purpose.

Airport hazard means an obstruction to air navigation which affects the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace or the operation of planned or existing air navigation and communication facilities.

Airport obstruction zone means any area of land or water upon which an airport hazard might be established.

Airport protection zoning regulations means airport zoning regulations governing airport hazards.

Alleys are roadways which afford only a secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

Alteration means any change or rearrangement in the supporting members of an existing building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, girders or interior partitions, as well as any change in doors or windows, or any enlargement to or diminution of a building or structure, whether horizontally or vertically.

Amusement machine complex means a group of three (3) or more amusement games or other amusement machines, in the same place, location or premises.

Anchoring system means an approved system of straps, cables, turnbuckles, chains, ties or other approved materials used to secure a manufactured home.

Animal clinic, veterinary clinic means an establishment where small animals are admitted for examination and treatment by one or more persons practicing veterinary medicine. Animals may be boarded or lodged overnight provided such activity is totally confined within the building. No outside pens or runs shall be allowed. See: Kennel.

NOTE: Small animals shall be deemed to be ordinary household pets excluding horses, monkeys, or other such animals not readily housed or cared for entirely within the confines of a residence.

Antenna means any exterior transmitting or receiving device mounted on a tower, building or structure and used in communications that radiate or capture electromagnetic waves, digital signals, analog signals, radio frequencies (excluding radar signals), wireless telecommunications signals or other communication signals.

Antenna array means one (1) or more personal wireless antennas used by a single service provider and designed and installed at the same site in such a way as to operate as a unit.

Antenna support structure means a guyed or lattice-work tower that is designed and constructed for the sole purpose of supporting one (1) or more personal wireless antennas.

Apartment house. See: Dwelling, multiple.

Automobile repair. See: Garage, mechanical.

Appeal means a request for a review of the building official's interpretation of any provision of this title or a request for a variance.

Bar means a structure or part of a structure in which the principal business is the sale or dispensing of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises. This term includes lounges, taverns, pubs, bottle clubs, etc.

Bed and breakfast facility means an accessory use in which no more than four (4) rooms or lodging units and breakfast service only is provided to guest clients, for lengths of stay ranging from one night to seasonal, by the owner of the principal structure living on-site.

Block means a parcel of land entirely surrounded by public streets, watercourse, railway, right-of-way, parks, etc., or a combination thereof.

Boardinghouse, lodging house means a dwelling other than an apartment, commercial hotel or motel where, for compensation and by prearrangement for definitive periods, lodging, or lodging and meals are provided for five (5) or more persons; and which is subject to licensing by the Division of Hotels and Restaurants of the Florida Department of Business Regulations as a rooming or boarding house.

Boats and boat trailers means a vessel or craft for use on the water which is customarily mounted upon a highway vehicle designed to be hauled by an automobile vehicle.

Boat sales and service shop means an establishment primarily engaged in the sale or repair of boats, marine engines, marine equipment, and any similar services.

Buffer yard means a ten-foot strip of yard along the property line(s) used to visibly separate incompatible land uses and/or zoning districts as regulated through provisions established in section 12-2-32.

Buildable area means area inside building setback lines.

Building means any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage.

Building coverage means the area of a site covered by all principal and accessory buildings.

Building height means the vertical distance of a building measured from the average elevation of the finished grade to the highest point of the roof, except in a special flood hazard area where the height of a building is measured from an elevation established three (3) feet above the required base flood elevation.

Building official means the individual responsibility for conducting inspections and issuing permits under the Standard Building Code as amended.

Building setback line means that line that is the required minimum distance from the street right-of-way or any other lot line when measured at right angles that establishes the area within which the principal structure must be erected or placed.

Cabana means a beach or pool-side shelter, usually with an open side facing the water.

Camping trailer means a vehicular portable structure mounted on wheels, constructed with collapsible partial side walls of fabric, plastic, or other material for folding compactly while being drawn by another vehicle and when unfolded at the site or location, providing temporary living quarters, and which is designed for recreation, travel, or camping purposes.

Car wash means a building, or portion thereof, where automobiles are washed, including self-service car washes.

Cemetery means land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes and including, the sale of burial plots, columbariums and mausoleums, in addition to the operations of a funeral chapel, management office and maintenance facility when operated in conjunction with and within the boundary of such cemetery.

Incidental cemetery functions shall include the sale of interment rights, caskets, funeral services, monuments, memorial markers, burial vaults, urns, flower vases, floral arrangements and other similar merchandise and services when limited for use in the cemetery in which they are sold. Manufacturing of these items shall be prohibited on the cemetery premises. No outdoor retail displays shall be permitted except for monuments and memorial markers.

No portions of the cemetery or accessory buildings shall be used for purposes of embalming and cremation or the performance of other services used in preparation of the dead for burial.

Certificate of occupancy means official certification by the building official that a building conforms to provisions of the zoning ordinance and technical codes, and may be used or occupied. Such certificate is granted for new construction or for a change of occupancy classification in an existing non-residential building. A building or part thereof may not be occupied unless such certificate is issued.

Chapel means a structure whose primary use is assembly for religious purposes.

Child care center. See: Day Care Center.

Childcare facility. Any childcare center or childcare arrangement which provides childcare for more than five (5) children unrelated to the operator and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, wherever operated, and whether or not operated for profit. Examples of a childcare facility include the following:

Drop-in child care means childcare which is provided occasionally in a childcare facility in a shopping mall or business establishment where a child is in care for no more than a four-hour period and the parent remains on the premises of the shopping mall or business establishment at all times. Drop-in childcare arrangements shall meet all requirements for a childcare facility unless specifically exempted.

Evening childcare means childcare provided during the evening hours of 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. to accommodate parents who work evenings and late-night shifts.

Family day care home means an occupied residence in which childcare is regularly provided for children from at least two (2) unrelated families and which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit. A family day care home shall be allowed to provide care for one of the following groups of children, which shall include those children under thirteen (13) years of age who are related to the caregiver: a) A maximum of four (4) children from birth to twelve (12) months of age. b) A maximum of three (3) children from birth to twelve (12) months of age, and other children, for a maximum total of six (6) children. c) A maximum of six (6) preschool children if all are older than twelve (12) months of age. d) A maximum of ten (10) children if no more than five (5) are under preschool age and, of those five (5), no more than two (2) are under twelve (12) months of age.

Large family child care home means an occupied residence in which child care is regularly provided for children from at least two (2) unrelated families, which receives a payment, fee, or grant for any of the children receiving care, whether or not operated for profit, and which has at least two (2) full-time child care personnel on the premises during the hours of operation as defined in the Florida Statutes.

Churches and religious institutions. A building or structure, or groups of buildings or structures, which by design and construction are primarily intended for the conducting of organized religious services and accessory uses associated therewith. Includes temples, synagogues or other places of assembly for the purposes of organized religion.

Clearing or clearing and grubbing means removal of vegetation such as tree stumps, shrubs and roots from the land, but shall not include mowing.

Clinic means a building designed and used for the medical and surgical diagnosis and treatment of patients under the care of doctors and nurses.

Cluster development. A form of development for residential subdivisions that permits a reduction in lot area and setback requirements, provided there is no increase in the density of residential units permitted within the future land use district and the resultant land area is devoted to open space.

Coastal high hazard area means the evacuation zone for a Category 1 hurricane as established in the most current hurricane evacuation study for the area.

Commercial communications antenna means a surface from which television, radio, or telephone communications signals are transmitted or received, but which is neither (i) used primarily for the provision of personal wireless services nor (ii) used exclusively for dispatch communications. The term also includes any microwave or television dish antenna.

Commercial communications tower means a structure on which may be mounted one (1) or more antennas intended for transmitting or receiving television, radio, or telephone communications, but which is neither (i) used primarily for the provision of personal wireless services nor (ii) used exclusively for dispatch communications.

Commercial mobile service means any mobile service that is provided for profit and makes interconnected service available to the public or to such classes of eligible users as to be effectively available to a substantial portion of the public.

Commercial vehicle means any motor vehicle, trailer, or semi-trailer designed or used to carry passengers, freight, materials, or merchandise in the furtherance of any commercial enterprise.

Commercial vehicle—Large means any commercial vehicle greater than seven (7) feet wide, seven (7) feet high or twenty-five (25) feet long including but not limited to the following: construction equipment (bulldozers, graders etc.) semi-tractors and/or trailers, moving vans, delivery trucks, flat-bed and stake-bed trucks, buses (except school buses), and similar vehicles over seven (7) feet wide, seven (7) feet high or twenty-five (25) feet long.

Commercial vehicle—Small means any commercial vehicle less than or equal to seven (7) feet wide, seven (7) feet high or twenty-five (25) feet long including but not limited to the following: automobiles, pick-up trucks, sport utility vehicles, vans, and other vehicles which are also commonly used as personal vehicles.

Communications tower means a commercial communications tower or a personal wireless tower.

Community correctional center means any residential or non-residential facility described in F.S. § 944.033, created to supervise offenders on probation and/or facilitate the reintegration of state inmates back into the community by means of participation in various work-release, study-release, community service, substance abuse treatment and other rehabilitative programs. This includes all non-residential and residential offender facilities licensed and operated by the State of Florida Department of Corrections or the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Community residential home means a dwelling unit licensed to serve clients of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, which provides a living environment for up to fourteen (14) unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent of a family, including such supervision and care by support staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the residents. Types of community residential homes include the following: adult congregate living facilities; adult foster homes; residential treatment facilities for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health services; residential child care agency facilities (excluding runaway and emergency shelters, family foster and maternity homes); intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled; foster care facilities; and group homes.

Comprehensive plan means the Comprehensive Plan for the City of Pensacola and any amendment thereto.

Concurrency means the provision of the necessary public facilities and services required to maintain the adopted level of service standards at the time the impacts of development occur.

Concurrency monitoring report means the data collection, processing, and analysis performed by the City of Pensacola to determine impacts on the established levels of service for potable water, sanitary sewer, drainage, solid waste, recreation and open space, roads, and mass transit. For traffic circulation: data collection, processing, and analysis will be utilized to determine traffic concern areas and traffic restriction areas in addition to impacts on the established levels of service. The traffic circulation data maintained by the concurrency management monitoring report shall be the most current information available to the city.

Conditional use means a use allowed in a particular zoning district only upon complying with all the standards and conditions as specified in the regulations and approved by city council.

Condominium means ownership in fee simple of a dwelling unit, and the undivided ownership, in common with other purchasers, of the common elements in the development.

Construction (Chapter 12-9, Stormwater Management and Control of Erosion, Sedimentation and Runoff) means any on-site activity which will result in the creation of a new stormwater discharge facility, including the building, assembling, expansion, modification or alteration of the

existing contours of the site, the erection of buildings or other structures, or any part thereof, or land clearing.

Contiguous means next to, abutting, or touching and having a boundary or portion thereof, which is coterminous.

Cross access driveways mean a method whereby access to property crosses one or more adjoining parcels of property. Cross access driveways will generally be placed at the rear of these properties, but are not limited to that method.

Crown means the main point of branching or foliage of a tree or the upper portion of a tree.

Cul-de-sac means a street terminated at the end by a vehicular turnaround.

Day care center means any establishment which provides care for the day for more than five (5) persons unrelated to the operator and which received a payment, fee or grant for any of the persons receiving care wherever operated and whether or not operated for profit. The term "day care center" shall include child care center, day nursery, day care service and day care agency.

Decision height means the height at which a decision must be made, during an ILS instrument approach, to either continue the approach or to execute a missed approach.

Deck means a flat floored roofless area adjoining a house.

Dense business area means all of that portion of the corporate limits of the city lying south of the north line of Wright Street, west of the east line of Alcaniz Street, east of the west line of Spring Street to the north line of Garden Street and east of the west line of "A" Street south of the north line of Garden Street and the area encompassed in the Gateway Redevelopment District, those properties located on the north side of Heinberg Street between the east line of 9th Avenue and the west line of 14th Avenue, and C-2A Downtown Retail Commercial District, but excluding all areas zoned HC-1 (Historical Commercial District) and GRD-1 (Gateway Redevelopment District, Aragon redevelopment area).

Density means the number of dwelling units per acre of land. Density figures will be computed by dividing the total number of dwelling units in a contiguous parcel by the total number of acres in a contiguous parcel.

Detention means collection and storage of stormwater for treatment through physical, chemical or biological processes and for attenuating peak discharge with subsequent gradual controlled discharge.

Detention pond (basin) means a storage facility for the detention of stormwater.

Developable area means the total area of a lot or parcel, excluding public rights-of-way.

Development or development activity means:

- (a) The construction, installation, alteration, or removal of a structure, impervious surface, or stormwater management facility; or
- (b) Clearing, scraping, grubbing, killing, or otherwise removing the vegetation from a site; or
- (c) Adding, removing, exposing, excavating, leveling, grading, digging, burrowing, dumping, piling, dredging, mining, drilling or otherwise significantly disturbing the soil, mud, sand or rock or a site; or
- (d) The modification or redevelopment of a site.

Development order means any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions an application for a development permit.

Development permit means any permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action of local government having the effect of permitting the development of the land.

Development plan; site plan means a plan, prepared to scale as regulated in section 12-2-81, showing accurately and with complete dimensioning, the boundaries of a site, and the location of all buildings, structures, uses and principal site development features proposed for a specific parcel of land.

Discharge (section 12-2-26, Wellhead Protection) means, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, seeping, pouring, misapplying, emitting, emptying or dumping of any pollutants prohibited by lawful statutes or regulation which occurs and which affects surface and ground waters.

Discharge (Chapter 12-9, Stormwater Management and Control of Erosion, Sedimentation and Runoff) means volume of fluid per unit time flowing along a pipe or channel from a project, site, aquifer, stormwater management facility, basin, discharge or outfall point.

Dormitory means a building used as group living quarters for a student body or religious order as an accessory use for a college university, boarding school, orphanage, convent, monastery, or other similar institutional use.

Drain means a channel, pipe or duct for conveying surface, groundwater or wastewater.

Drainage means surface water runoff; the removal of surface water or groundwater from land by drains, grading or other means which include runoff controls, to minimize erosion and sedimentation during and after construction or development.

Drainage area basin means a catchment area drained by a watercourse or providing water for a reservoir.

Dredging means a method for deepening streams, wetlands or coastal waters by excavating solids from the bottom.

Dripline means the circumference of the tree canopy extended vertically to the ground.

Driveways:

- (a) Mean any privately owned way or place used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not by other persons. It shall not include an extension or parking apron that may be an extension of a "driveway."
- (b) Mean the connections or curb cuts that permit vehicular access to a site from the roadway.

Dry cleaners means an establishment which cleans and/or dries garments and similar materials using water and/or chemical liquids or solvents.

Dwelling, dwelling unit means an enclosure of one or more rooms and separate bathroom and kitchen facilities designed and constructed as a unit for permanent residential occupancy by one family.

Dwelling, multifamily means a building designed, constructed or reconstructed and used for three (3) or more dwelling units, with each dwelling unit having a common structural or load-bearing wall of at least ten (10) linear feet with any other dwelling unit on the same floor or building level.

Dwelling, single-family means a building designed, constructed or reconstructed and used for one dwelling unit.

- *Attached.* A single-family dwelling that is connected on at least one side by means of a common dividing structural or load-bearing wall of at least ten (10) linear feet to one or more other single-family dwellings, or the end dwelling of a series of such dwellings, each dwelling unit on its own individual lot.
- *Detached.* A single-family dwelling which is completely surrounded by permanent open spaces.

Dwelling, two-family (duplex) means a building designed, constructed or reconstructed and used for two (2) dwelling units that are connected by a common structural or load-bearing wall of at least ten (10) linear feet.

Easement means a grant by the property owner of a nonpossessing right of use of his land by another party for a specific purpose.

Enforcing officer means the mayor or duly authorized representative.

Emergency circumstances means the situation which exists when a single-family residence of a person or persons residing in the city is destroyed by a fire or other disaster to the extent that said person or persons are unable to continue residency in said residence until it is repaired or rebuilt.

Emergency health situation means any situation involving sickness or other physical disability of an individual to the event that he or she

requires the assistance of another individual to attend to his or her personal needs, and the use of a manufactured home becomes necessary or desirable in order to care for such individual.

Engineer means a person who is registered to engage in the practice of engineering under F.S. §§ 471.001–471.039, who is competent in the field of hydrology and stormwater pollution control; includes the terms "professional engineer" and "registered engineer."

Equipment cabinet means an enclosed shed or box at the base of a personal wireless tower or associated with a personal wireless antenna within which are housed, among other things, batteries and electrical equipment.

Erosion means the washing away or scour of soil by water or wind action.

Family means one or more persons occupying a dwelling unit and using common utility services, provided that unless all members are related by blood or marriage, no such family shall contain over four (4) persons.

Filling station. See: Service station.

Floor means the top surface of an enclosed area in a building (including basement), i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for parking vehicles.

Floor area, gross means the sum of all floors of a building as measured to the outside surfaces of exterior walls and including halls, elevator shafts, stairways, interior balconies, mezzanines, open porches, breezeways, mechanical and equipment rooms and storage rooms. Enclosed parking and loading areas below or above grade are excluded from gross floor area.

Floor area, net means the total of all floor areas of a building, excluding halls, elevator shafts, stairways, open porches, breezeways, mechanical and equipment rooms, storage rooms, enclosed parking and loading spaces, and other areas not intended for human habitation or service to the public.

Foundation siding/skirting means a type of wainscoting constructed of fire and weather resistant material enclosing the entire undercarriage of a manufactured home.

Fraternity house, sorority house, or student cooperative means a building occupied by and maintained exclusively for students affiliated with an academic or professional college or university or other recognized institution of higher learning and regulated by such institution.

Frontage means all the property abutting on one side of a street measured along the street line.

Funeral parlor, funeral home means a building used for the preparation of the deceased for burial and the display of deceased and ceremonies connected therewith before burial or cremations. The building may contain

space for the storage and display of caskets, funeral urns, and other funeral supplies.

Furniture manufacturing/repair shop means an establishment primarily engaged in the manufacturing and repairing of furniture including cabinets, tables, desks, beds and any similar items.

Garage, residential means building or area used as an accessory to or part of a main building permitted in any residential district, providing for the storage of motor vehicles, and in which no business occupation, or service for profit is in any way conducted.

Garage, parking or storage means any building or premises except those described as a private garage used for the storage of automobiles. Services other than storage shall be limited to refueling, lubrication, washing, waxing and polishing.

Garage, mechanical means buildings where the services of a service station may be rendered, i.e., maintenance, service and repair of automobiles, not to include body work, painting, storage for the purpose of using parts or any other activity which may be classified as a junk yard.

Gas station. See: Service station.

Golf course means a tract of land for playing golf, improved with tees, greens, fairways, hazards and which may include clubhouses and shelters. See golf driving range and golf, miniature.

Golf, miniature means a simplified version of golf, played on a miniature course.

Greenhouse means a structure used for the cultivation or protection of tender plants.

Greenhouse, commercial means a structure in which plants, vegetables, flowers and similar materials are grown for sale.

Ground cover means low growing plants planted in such a manner as to form a continuous cover over the ground (e.g., Confederate Jasmine, English Ivy or other like plants).

Health club, spa, exercise center means an establishment for the exercise and improvement of health, with or without specialized equipment.

Home occupation means an accessory use of a service character customarily conducted within a dwelling by the resident thereof, which is clearly secondary to the use of the dwelling for living purposes and which does not change the character thereof or have any exterior evidence of such secondary use and in connection therewith is not involved in the keeping of a stock-in-trade.

Hospital means a building designed and used for the medical and surgical diagnosis, treatment and housing of persons under the care of doctors and nurses.

Hotel means a building in which lodging, or boarding and lodging, are provided and offered to the public for compensation.

Impervious surface means a surface covered by an impermeable, nonporous material including concrete, asphalt, wood, metal, plastic, fiberglass, compacted clay, and other substances.

Industrial laundry means an establishment which provides industrial type cleaning, including linen supply, rug and carpet cleaning, and diaper service.

Industry, heavy means a use engaged in the basic processing and manufacturing of materials or products predominately from extracted or raw materials, or a use engaged in storage of, or manufacturing processes using flammable or explosive materials, or storage or manufacturing processes that potentially involve hazardous or commonly recognized offensive conditions.

Industry, light means a use engaged in the manufacture, predominantly from previously prepared materials, of finished products or parts, including processing, fabrication, assembly, treatment, packaging, incidental storage, sales, and distribution of such products, but excluding basic industrial processing.

Interstate corridor means the area within one hundred twenty-five (125) feet of either side of the rights-of-way of Interstate Highways I-10 or I-110.

Irrigation system means the water supply system used to irrigate the landscaping consisting of an underground sprinkler system, outlets for manual watering, or other appropriate technology.

Joint or shared access driveways mean a method whereby adjoining property owners share a common driveway. These driveways will generally be placed along a common property line, but are not restricted to that method.

Joint, shared, and cross access systems mean the driveways and parking areas utilizing these methods.

Junkyard means a parcel of land used for the collecting, storage and/or sale of waste paper, rags, scrap metal or discarded material, or for the collecting, dismantling, storage, salvaging or sale of parts of machinery or vehicles not in running condition.

Kennel means an establishment which is licensed to house dogs, cats, or other household pets and where grooming, breeding, boarding, training, or selling of animals is conducted as a business. Outside pens and runs are allowed.

Land use means the specific purpose for which land or a building is designated, arranged, intended, or for which it is or may be occupied or maintained.

Ldn means a day/night average sound level which is the twenty-four-hour average sound level, in decibels on the A scale, obtained after the addition of ten (10) decibels to sound levels during the night from 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Landfill means any solid waste land disposal area for which a permit, other than a general permit, is required by s. 403.707 and which receives

solid waste for disposal in or upon land. The term does not include a land-spreading site, an injection well, a surface impoundment, or a facility for the disposal of construction and demolition debris.

Landscape material means living material including, but not limited to, trees, shrubs, vines, lawn grass, ground cover; landscape water features; and nonliving durable material commonly used in landscaping, including but not limited to rocks, pebbles, sand, weed barriers including but not limited to polypropylene and jute mesh, brick pavers, earthen mounds, but excluding impervious surfaces for vehicular use. Fifty (50) percent of landscape material shall be living.

Laundromat means an establishment providing coin-operated washing and dry-cleaning machines on the premises.

Local business tax receipt inspection certificate means either (1) for a new building or a change of occupancy classification, a certificate of occupancy issued by the building official or (2) for an existing non-residential building, an official certification by the fire department that such building conforms to the NFPA 1, Fire Prevention Code, and may be used or occupied. Such certificate is granted for a change in tenancy, business ownership, or nature of use in existing non-residential buildings. With respect to existing buildings, such certificate shall mean only that, in the opinion of the official issuing the certificate, the building, or the part thereof for which the certificate is issued, is deemed to be in compliance with applicable codes. No such certificate shall be a warranty of code compliance.

Lodge means the hall or meeting place of a local branch or the members composing such a branch of an order or society.

Lot means a parcel, plot, or tract of land having fixed boundaries and having an assigned number, letter or other name through which it may be identified. For the purpose of this title the word "lot" shall be taken to mean any number of contiguous lots or portions thereof, upon which one or more main structures for a single use are erected or are to be erected.

Lot, corner means a lot abutting upon two (2) or more streets at their intersection.

Lot, interior means a lot other than a corner lot.

Lot, nonconforming means any lot which does not meet the requirements for minimum lot area, lot width, or yard requirements for any use, for the district in which such lot is located.

Lot, through means an interior lot having frontage on two (2) streets or corner lots having frontage on three (3) or more streets.

Lot coverage means the area of a site covered by all principal and accessory buildings and any parking areas, walkways, drives or other impervious surfaces.

Lot depth means the distance measured in the mean direction of the side line of the lot from midpoint of the front line to the midpoint of the opposite main rear line of the lot.

Lot of record means an area designated and owned as a separate and distinct parcel of land on a legally recorded deed as filed in the Public Records of Escambia County, Florida prior to July 24, 1965.

Lot lines means the property lines bounding a lot.

Lot width means the distance between the side lot lines measured along the street right-of-way lines or the building setback lines.

Maintenance means that action taken to restore or preserve structures, buildings, yards or the functional intent of any facility or system.

Major recreational equipment means all travel trailers, camping trailers, truck campers, motor homes, boats, boat trailers, racecars, utility trailers, dune buggies and similar recreational equipment.

Major subdivision. See: Subdivision.

Manufactured building, modular building means a closed structure, building assembly, or system of subassemblies, which may include structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating or other service systems manufactured in manufacturing facilities for installation or erection, with or without other specified components, as a finished building, or as part of a finished building, and bearing the insignia of approval of the Florida Department of Community Affairs. Manufactured buildings shall include, but not be limited to, residential, commercial, institutional, storage, and industrial structures. Manufactured buildings are permitted in any zoning district in the city. This does not include mobile homes or manufactured homes.

Manufactured home means a single-family dwelling unit fabricated on or after June 15, 1976 in an off-site manufacturing facility for installation or assembly at the building site, with each section bearing a seal certifying that it is built in compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development construction and safety standards (HUD Code). Manufactured homes fall into one or the following two (2) categories:

Residential Design Manufactured Home or *RDMH* means a manufactured home which meets certain residential design criteria described in section 12-2-62 and which is compatible with site-built dwellings.

Standard Design Manufactured Home or *SDMH* means a manufactured home which does not meet the residential design criteria.

Manufactured home park means a parcel of land under single ownership on which more than one manufactured home or space for such is located and available for rent or lease.

Marina means a place for docking boats and/or providing services to boats and the occupants thereof, including minor servicing and repair

to boats while in the water, sale of fuel and supplies, and/or provision of food, beverages, and entertainment as accessory uses.

Martial art means pertaining to manual self-defense, unarmed, hand-to-hand combat including karate, judo and jujitsu.

Mean high water line means the line formed by the interaction of the tidal plane of mean high tide with the shore.

Minimum descent altitude means the lowest altitude, expressed in feet above mean sea level, to which descent is authorized on final approach or during circle-to-land maneuvering in execution of a standard instrument approach procedure where no electronic glide slope is provided.

Minimum obstruction clearance altitude means the specified altitude in effect between radio fixes or VOR airways, off-airway routes, or route segments which meets obstruction clearance requirements for the entire route segment and which assure acceptable navigational signal coverage only within twenty-two (22) miles of a VOR.

Mini-warehouse; mini-storage means a structure containing separate storage spaces of varying sizes leased or rented on an individual basis.

Minor subdivision. See: Subdivision.

Mobile home means a transportable, factory-built home, designed to be used as a year-round residential dwelling but not conforming to the definition of a manufactured home.

Mobile home park means a parcel of land under single ownership on which more than one mobile home or space for such is located and available for rent or lease.

Modular home. See: Manufactured building.

Monopole means a structure consisting of a single steel or concrete shaft that is designed and constructed for the sole purpose of supporting one (1) or more personal wireless antennas.

Mortuary means a place for the storage of human bodies prior to their burial or cremation.

Motel means a building in which lodging, or boarding and lodging, are provided and offered to the public in contradistinction to a boarding or lodging house, or a multiple-family dwelling, same as a hotel, except that the buildings are usually designed to serve tourists traveling by automobile, ingress to rooms need not be through a lobby or office, and parking usually is adjacent to each unit.

Motor home means a structure built on and made an integral part of a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis, designed to provide temporary living quarters for recreation, camping, and travel use.

Motor hotel. See: Motel.

Noise zones (See Chapter 12-11).

Noise zone A means an area of minimal noise exposure between the 65-70 Ldn noise contour in which land use is normally acceptable for

construction of buildings which include appropriate noise attenuation measures.

Noise zone B means an area of moderate noise exposure between the 70-75 Ldn noise contour in which land use should require aviation easements and appropriate sound level reduction measures for the construction of buildings.

Noise zone C means an area of significant noise exposure within the 75 Ldn contour in which land use should be limited to activities that are not noise sensitive.

Nonconforming lot. See: Lot.

Nonconforming structure means any structure which does not meet the limitations on building size and location on a lot, for the district in which such structure is located.

Nonconforming use means any use of land which is inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or amendments thereto.

Nonprecision instrument runway means a runway having a nonprecision instrument approach procedure utilizing air navigation facilities with only horizontal guidance, or area type navigation equipment for which a straight-in, nonprecision instrument approach procedure has been approved or planned and for which no precision approach facilities are planned or indicated on an FAA planning document or military service's military airport planning document.

Nonresidential use means any use of land which is not defined as an office, commercial or industrial land use and which is permitted within a residential district, including public uses, churches, day care centers, etc.

Obstruction means any existing or proposed object, terrain, or structure construction or alteration that exceeds the federal obstruction standards contained in 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C. The term includes:

- (a) Any object of natural growth or terrain;
- (b) Permanent or temporary construction or alteration, including equipment or materials used and any permanent or temporary apparatus; or
- (c) Alteration of any permanent or temporary existing structure by a change in the structure's height, including appurtenances, lateral dimensions, and equipment or materials used in the structure.

Occupational license inspection certificate means either (1) for a new building or a change of occupancy classification, a certificate of occupancy issued by the building official or (2) for an existing non-residential building, an official certification by the fire department that such building conforms to the NFPA 1, Fire Prevention Code, and may be used or occupied. Such certificate is granted for a change in tenancy, business ownership, or nature of use in existing non-residential buildings. With respect to existing buildings, such certificate shall

mean only that, in the opinion of the official issuing the certificate, the building, or the part thereof for which the certificate is issued, is deemed to be in compliance with applicable codes. No such certificate shall be a warranty of code compliance.

Opacity means the degree of obscuration of light.

Opaque means the characteristic of excluding or screening visual contact.

Outbuilding means a building located to the rear of a lot, separate from the principal building, whose use is defined in the Urban Regulations section of the Aragon Design Code.

Outdoor storage means the storage or display outside of a completely enclosed building, of merchandise offered for sale as a permitted use or of equipment, machinery and materials used in the ordinary course of a permitted use. Items used in renovation or construction, where a building permit has been issued, are exempt from this definition for purposes of this title.

Parking lot means an area or plot of land used for the storage or parking of vehicles.

Permanent perimeter enclosure means a structural system completely enclosing the space between the floor joists of a home and the ground.

Permitted use. A use by right that is specifically authorized in a particular zoning district.

Personal service shop means an establishment engaged in providing services including the care of a person or his apparel, or any of the following services. Barbershops, beauty shops, tailoring shops, watch repair shops, body tanning centers, weight loss centers or any similar services with the exception of those expressly referenced elsewhere in this chapter.

Personal wireless antenna means a surface from which radio signals are transmitted or received for purposes of providing personal wireless services.

Personal wireless facility means a personal wireless antenna, a personal wireless tower, an equipment cabinet, or any combination thereof.

Personal wireless services means commercial mobile service, unlicensed wireless services, and common carrier wireless exchange access services.

Personal wireless tower means an antenna support structure or a monopole.

Planting area means any area designed for landscape material installation.

Plat means a map or delineated representation of the subdivision of lands, being a complete exact representation of the subdivision and other information in compliance with the requirement of all applicable sections of this title.

Precision instrument runway means a runway having an instrument approach procedure utilizing an instrument landing system (ILS) or a precision approach radar (PAR).

Predevelopment condition means topography, soils, vegetation, rate, volume and direction of surface or groundwater flow existing immediately prior to development based on best available historical date.

Private club means buildings, facilities and property owned and operated by a corporation or association of persons for social or recreational purposes, including those organized chiefly to promote friendship or welfare among its members, but not operated primarily for profit or to tender a service which is customarily carried on as a business.

Protected tree means native trees protected by Chapter 12-6, as identified by species and size in Appendix A of that chapter.

Public transit bus shelter means a structure or facility located at a site designated and approved by the operating transit agency and the City of Pensacola whose purpose is to protect passengers from the elements.

Quadruplex means four (4) attached single-family dwelling units and each unit has two (2) open space exposures and shares two (2) separation walls with an adjoining unit or units.

Receiving bodies of water means waterbodies, watercourses or wetlands into which surface waters flow.

Recharge means inflow of water into a project site, aquifer, drainage basin or facility.

Residential design manufactured home. See: Manufactured home.

Residential districts are those including the following zoning classifications: R1-AAAAA, R1-AAAA, R1-AAA, R1-AA, R1-A, R-ZL, R-2A.

Restaurant means any building or structure or portion thereof, in which food is prepared and served for pay primarily for consumption on the premises.

Restaurant, drive-in or drive-through means a drive-in or drive-through restaurant where provision is made on the premises for the selling, dispensing, or serving of food or beverages to customers in vehicles.

Retention means the prevention of the discharge of stormwater runoff into surface waters by complete on-site storage where the capacity to store the given volume must be provided by a decrease of stored water caused only by percolation through soil, evaporation, or evapotranspiration (loss of water from soil both by evaporation and transpiration from the plants growing thereon).

Retention pond (basin) means a storage facility for the retention of stormwater.

Right-of-way means the areas of a highway, road, street or way reserved for public use, whether established by prescription, dedication, gift, purchase, eminent domain or any other legal means.

Rooftop mounted antenna means any commercial communications or personal wireless antenna located on the roof or top of any building, public utility structure or permanent nonaccessory sign.

Rooming house. See: Boardinghouse.

Runoff means the amount of water from rain, snow, etc., which flows from a catchment area past a given point over a certain period. It is total rainfall, less infiltration and evaporation losses.

Runway means a defined area on an airport prepared for landing and take-off of aircraft along its length.

Satellite television transmitting and receiving dish means a device commonly concave in shape, mounted at a fixed point for the purpose of capturing and sending television signals transmitted via satellite communications facilities and serving the same or similar function as the common television antenna.

School means an institution primarily for academic instruction, public, parochial or private and having a curriculum the same as ordinarily given in a public school.

Screen or screening means a fence, wall, hedge, earth berm or any combination of these provided to create a visual and/or physical separation between properties, land uses or certain facilities. A screen may be located on the property line or elsewhere on the site, and where required in a buffer yard must be located within the required buffer yard.

Sediment means solid material, mineral or organic in suspension, that is being transported, or has moved from its site or origin by air, water or gravity.

Sedimentation facility means a structure or area designed to retain runoff, as in a retention or holding pond, until suspended sediments have settled.

Service station means a building or lot where gasoline, oil and/or grease are supplied and dispensed to the motor vehicle trade, or where battery, tire and other similar services are rendered.

Shade tree means any species of tree identified in Appendix A and Appendix B of Chapter 12-6.

Sign means any device, display or structure, or part thereof, which advertises, identifies, displays, directs or attracts attention to an object, person, institution, organization, business, product, service, event or location by the use of words, letters, figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination or projected images.

Sign, abandoned. A sign which advertises a business that is no longer licensed, no longer has a certificate of occupancy, or is no longer doing business at that location.

Sign, accessory. Sign which directs attention to a profession, business, commodity, service, entertainment or other activity conducted, sold or offered on the premises.

Sign, advertising display area. The advertisement display surface area as measured from the outside edge of the sign or the sign frame, whichever is greater, excluding the area of the supporting structures provided that the supporting structures are not used for advertising purposes and are of an area equal to or less than the permitted sign area.

Sign, attached or wall sign. Any sign painted on or attached to and erected parallel to the face of, or erected and confined within the limits of, the outside wall of any building or supported by such wall or building and which displays only one advertising surface.

Sign, freestanding. A sign which is supported by one or more columns, uprights, or braces in or upon the ground and is not attached to a building.

Sign, nonaccessory. A sign which directs attention to a business, profession, commodity, service, entertainment or other activity conducted, sold or offered off the premises.

Sign, political.

Sign, portable. A sign or advertising device designed to be temporary in nature and movable including those mounted on a trailer-type vehicle, with or without wheels. A-frame signs, balloon signs and all other similar type signs not permanently attached to the ground or a building.

Sign, real estate.

Sign, temporary. A sign intended to advertise community or civic projects, construction projects, property for sale, lease or rent, or special events on a temporary basis for a designated period of time.

Sign, tri-faced nonaccessory. A sign composed of sections which rotate to display a series of advertisements, each advertisement being displayed for at least five (5) seconds continuously without movement and the movement of the sections between displays being not more than two (2) seconds.

Site plan. See: Development plan.

Social services home/center means a home/center for individuals requiring supervision and care by support staff as may be necessary to meet the physical, emotional and social needs of the resident. Types of social services homes/centers include the following: residential treatment facilities for alcohol, drug abuse and mental health services; intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded/developmentally disabled; and similar foster care facilities or group homes. These

homes/centers shall be regulated by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services.

Specialty shop means a retail shop specializing in books, cards, jewelry, newspapers and magazines, gifts, antiques, stationery, tobacco, candy, craft distilleries, breweries and microbreweries (with an accessory use area allowing direct retail sale and consumption on premises), and any similar specialty items and hand craft shop for custom work or making custom items not involving noise, odor or chemical waste.

Stable, private means a structure where horses are kept by the owners or occupants of the premises and are not kept for hire or sale.

Standard design manufactured home. See: Manufactured home.

Stealth technology means the use of both existing and future technology and techniques through which a personal wireless facility may be caused to blend in with its surroundings or resemble an object other than a personal wireless facility, including, without limitation, architectural screening of antennas, integration of antennas into architectural elements, painting of antennas, and disguising personal wireless towers to closely resemble trees, street lights, telephone poles, and similar objects. One example of existing technology is the use of small panel antennas concealed behind fiberglass panels.

Stormwater management plan means the detailed analysis required by section 12-9-5.

Stormwater management system means the designed features of the property which treat stormwater, or collect, convey, channel, hold, inhibit, or divert the movement of stormwater. Examples are canals, ditches, culverts, dikes, storm sewers, swales, berms or other manmade facilities which control flow of surface water.

Stormwater runoff means the flow of water which results from, and which occurs immediately following, a rainfall event.

Street means a way for vehicular traffic, whether designated as a street, highway, thoroughfare, parkway, throughway, road, avenue, boulevard, lane, place or however otherwise designated. The word "street" includes the following terms, further described as follows:

Streets, major arterial means streets which provide for through traffic movement between areas and across the city, and direct access to major employment locations and commercial uses.

Streets, minor arterial means street which provide for traffic movement between major neighborhoods.

Streets, collector means streets which provide for the movement of traffic between major arterials and local streets and direct access to abutting property.

Street, local means streets which provide for direct access to abutting land and used for local traffic movements only.

Streets, marginal access are minor streets which are parallel to and adjacent to arterial streets and highways; and which provide access to abutting properties and protection from through traffic.

Street line means the line between the street right-of-way and abutting property.

Structural alteration means any change, except for repair or replacement, in the supporting members of a building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams or girders, or in the dimensions or configurations of the roof or exterior walls.

Structure means anything constructed or erected on a fixed location on the ground, or attached to something having a fixed location on the ground, including but not limited to, a building, mobile home, wall, fence, tower, smokestack, utility pole, overhead transmission line or sign.

Studio means a workroom or place of study of an art, including painting, sculpting, photography, dancing, music and the other performing arts with the exception of those expressly referenced elsewhere in this chapter.

Subdivision means the division of a parcel of land into two (2) or more parcels for the purpose of transfer of ownership or building development, or, if a new street is involved, any division of a parcel of land. The word includes resubdivision and shall relate to the process of subdividing or to the land subdivided. Refer to Chapter 12-8 for subdivision regulations.

Subdivision, nonresidential means any subdivision, other than a residential, such as office, commercial, or industrial.

Tattoo parlor or *studio* means an establishment that performs the placement of indelible pigment, inks, or scarification beneath the skin by use of needles for the purpose of adornment or art. For the purposes of this Code, "tattooing" does not include the practice of permanent makeup and micro pigmentation when such procedures are performed as incidental services in a medical office or in a personal services establishment such as a hair or nail salon.

Townhouse means a single-family residential building attached to one or more single-family residential buildings by a common wall.

Travel trailer means a vehicular portable structure built on a chassis, designed and constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreation, travel or camping purposes, of such size and weight not to require special highway movement permits when drawn by a passenger automobile.

Tree means any self-supporting, woody plant of a species which normally grows to an overall height of at least fifteen (15) feet.

Tree removal means any act which causes a tree to die within a period of two (2) years; such acts including, but not limited to, cutting; inflicting damage upon a root system by machinery, storage of materials,

or soil compaction; changing of the natural grade above or below a root system or around the trunk; inflicting damage on a tree; permitting infection or pest infestation; excessive pruning; or paving with concrete, asphalt or other impervious material within such proximity as to be harmful to a tree.

Truck camper means a portable structure, designed to be loaded onto or affixed to the bed or chassis of a truck, constructed to provide temporary living quarters for recreation, camping or travel use.

Understory vegetation means any shrubs or small trees which will grow beneath large trees.

Unlicensed wireless service means the offering of telecommunications using duly authorized devices which do not require individual licenses, but does not mean the provision of direct-to-home satellite services.

Used car lot means any parcel of land used for the storage, display, and sale of used automobiles in running condition.

Variance means relaxation of the literal terms of this title where such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of the terms of this title would result in unnecessary and undue hardship. As used in this title, a variance is authorized only for height, area, and size of structure or size of yards and open spaces. Establishment or expansion of a use otherwise prohibited shall not be allowed by variance, nor shall a variance be granted because of the presence of nonconformities in the zoning division or district or adjoining zoning divisions or districts.

Vehicle means every device, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway.

Visual runway means a runway intended solely for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures and no instrument designation indicated on FAA approved airport layout plan, a military services approved military airport layout plan, or by any planning document submitted to the FAA by competent authority.

Waterbodies means the natural or artificial watercourses, lakes, ponds, bays, bayous and coastal waters of the city which ordinarily or intermittently contain water and have discernible shorelines.

Water management structure means a facility which provides for storage of stormwater runoff and the controlled release of such runoff during and after a flood or storm.

Wetlands means fresh or salt water marshes, swamps, bays, or other areas characterized by specific vegetation types and plant communities, either flooded at all times, flooded seasonally or having a water table within six (6) inches of the ground surface for at least three (3) months of the year, or areas which support a dominance of wetland vegetation types listed in or meeting the conditions in DER Rules, Chapter 17-25, Florida Administrative Code.

Yard means any area on the same lot with a building or building group lying between the building or the building group and the nearest lot line.

Yard, required means the minimum distance, measured at right angles from the lot line, which a building or structure must be placed from the lot line. The required yard is the open space area that is unobstructed from the ground upward and unoccupied except by specific uses and structures allowed in such area by the provisions of this title.

Yard, required front means a yard situated between the front lot line and the front building setback line, extending the full width of the lot.

Yard, required rear means a yard situated between the rear lot line and the rear building setback line, extending the full width of the lot, except for corner lots. On corner lots the rear yard extends from the interior side lot line to the streetside setback line. The minimum width of any required rear yard, at the building setback line, shall be equal to the minimum width required for the front yard at the street right-of-way line.

Yard, required side means a yard situated between a side lot line and side building setback line, extending from the required front yard to the required rear yard or the rear lot line, where there is no rear yard. On a corner lot the required side yard setback line extends from the front building setback line to the rear lot line on the street side of the lot.

Yard, required streetside means a yard situated between a street right-of-way and side building setback lines and extends from the front building setback line to the rear lot line.

Zero lot line dwelling means a detached single-family dwelling sited on one side lot line with zero side yard building setback, and a required side yard setback on the opposite side.

Editor's note— Section 4 of Ord. No. 31-06 provided for an effective date of Jan. 1, 2007.

SECTION 4. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall become effective on the fifth business day after adoption, unless otherwise provided pursuant to Section 4.03(d) of the City Charter of the City of Pensacola.

Passed: _____

Approved: _____

President of City Council

Attest:

City Clerk