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CHAPTER VI
IMPROVEMENT STANDARDS

6.00.00 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6.00.01 Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to establish standards for required development improvements. These standards are applicable to all development activity within the incorporated area of Bonifay.

6.00.02 Responsibility for Improvements

All improvements required by this Chapter shall be designed, installed and paid for by the developer.

6.01.00 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

6.01.01 General Provisions

A. Purpose

This section establishes minimum requirements applicable to the development transportation system, including public and private streets, bikeways, pedestrian ways and access control to and from public streets. The standards in this Section are intended to minimize the traffic impacts of development, to assure that all development adequately and safely provide for the storage and movement of vehicles consistent with good engineering and development design practices.

6.01.02 Street Classification System

A. Generally

1. Streets in Bonifay are classified and mapped according to function served in order to allow for regulation of access, road and right-of-way widths, circulation patterns and design speed.
2. Private streets and streets that are to be dedicated to the City are classified in a street hierarchy system with design tailored to function. The street hierarchy system shall be defined by road function and design speed.
3. When a street continues an existing street that previously terminated outside the subdivision, or is a street that will be continued beyond the subdivision or development at some future time, the classification of the street will be based upon the street in its entirety, both within and outside of the subdivision or development.

4. The following street hierarchy is established: local, collector, arterial and freeway. All development proposals containing new streets or taking access from existing street shall conform to the standards and criteria contained in this Section.

B. Local Streets

Local streets are primarily suited to providing direct access to residential development, but may give access to limited non-residential uses. All local streets should be designed to minimize unnecessary and/or speeding traffic. Alleys, which provide a secondary means of access to lots, are normally on the same level in the hierarchy as a residential street. Each local street shall be classified and designed for its entire length to meet the minimum standards. Local streets shall be designed to have a minimum posted speed of not less than 15 MPH.

C. Collector Roads

Collector roads provide access to non-residential uses and connect lower order streets to arterial streets. Design speeds and average daily traffic volumes will be higher than for lower order streets. Collector roads shall be designed to have a minimum posted speed of not less than 30 MPH. Design speed may increase depending on conditions and expected traffic volume.

D. Arterial Roads

Arterial roads provide links between communities or to limited-access expressways, limit direct access from abutting properties except for regionally significant uses, and shall be designed for posted speeds up to fifty-five (55) miles per hour.

1. Minor Arterial

These roads link community districts to regional or state highways. They may also give direct access to regionally significant land uses. These roads may take access from other arterials or freeways and may give access to any lower order non-residential street type. Minor arterials shall be designed for posted speeds of forty-five (45) miles per hour.

2. Principal Arterials

These are major regional highways providing links between communities. These roads may take access from other arterials or freeways and may give access to any lower order non-residential street type. These roads shall be designed for posted speeds of fifty-five (55) miles per hour.

E. Freeways

These roads provide links between lower order roads or with other freeways. Access to individual land uses is not permitted. These roads may take access from other arterials or freeways and may give access to other arterials or freeways. Freeways shall have a minimum design speed of 60 MPH.

F. Residential Street Standards

The following table, Table 6.01.02(G), specifies the road surface widths and minimum curb radii for local streets.

G. Local Street Standards

Roadway Type & Design Speed (MPH)	Minimum Road Surface Width		Minimum Curb Radii
	No Parking	Parallel Parking 1 Side 2 Sides	
Local			
15 MPH	22'	30' 38'	8'
20 MPH	22'	30' 38'	10'
25 MPH	22'	30' 38'	10'
30 MPH	24'	32' 40'	15'
35 MPH	24'	32' 40'	15'

6.01.03 Street Design Standards

A. General Design Standards

1. The street system of the proposed development shall be a network with variations as needed for topographic and environmental design considerations. Particular effort should be directed toward securing the flattest possible grade near intersections.
2. In order to reduce traffic congestion on the arterial and collector roads surrounding the development and to promote a pedestrian environment within the development, streets shall be laid out to:
 - a. Avoid environmentally sensitive areas;
 - b. Secure the view to prominent natural vistas;
 - c. Minimize the area devoted to motor vehicle traffic;
 - d. Promote pedestrian movement so that it is generally more convenient and pleasant to walk short distances than to drive; and,
 - e. Promote the creation of vista terminations.

3. The street layout in all new development shall be coordinated with and interconnected to the street system of the surrounding area.
4. Streets in proposed subdivisions shall be connected to rights-of-way in adjacent areas to allow for proper inter-neighborhood traffic flow. If adjacent lands are unplatted, stub outs in the new development shall be provided for future connection to the adjacent unplatted land.
5. Streets shall intersect as nearly as possible at right angles and in no case shall the angle of intersection be less than 75 degrees.
6. New intersections along one side on an existing street shall, where possible, coincide with existing intersections. Where an offset (jog) is necessary at an intersection, the distance between centerlines of the intersecting streets shall be no less than 150 feet.
7. No two streets may intersect with any other street on the same side at a distance of less than 400 feet measured from centerline to centerline of the intersecting street. When the intersected street is an arterial, the distance between intersecting streets shall be no less than 1,000 feet.
8. Private streets may be allowed within developments that will remain under common ownership, provided that they are designed and constructed pursuant to the City's minimum standards.
9. The terminus of every cul-de-sac shall have an unobstructed ten (10) foot wide moving lane with a minimum outside turning radius of twenty-four (24) feet.

B. *Stub Streets*

1. Residential access and subcollector stub streets may be permitted only within subsection of a phased development for which the proposed street in its entirety has received final site plan approval.
2. Residential collector and higher order stub streets may be permitted or required by the City provided that the future extension of the street is deemed desirable by the City or conforms to Traffic Circulation Element of the Bonifay Comprehensive Plan.
3. Temporary turnarounds shall be provided for all stub streets providing access to five or more lots or housing units. Where four or fewer units or lots are being served, a sign indicating a dead-end street shall be posted.

C. Clear Visibility Triangle

In order to provide a clear view of intersecting streets to the motorist, there shall be a triangular area of clear visibility formed by two (2) intersecting streets or the intersection of a driveway and a street. Nothing shall be erected, placed, parked, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as to materially impede vision between a height of two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above grade. The clear visibility triangle shall be formed by connecting a point on the edge of each street or driveway right-of-way twenty (20) feet from the point of intersection of the street or driveway right-of-ways, and a third line connecting the two points.

D. Blocks

1. Where a tract of land is bounded by streets (excluding alleys) forming a block, said block shall have sufficient width to provide for two (2) tiers of lots of appropriate depths.
2. The lengths, widths and shapes of blocks shall be consistent with adjacent areas. In no case shall block lengths in residential areas exceed two thousand (2,000) feet nor be less than three hundred and fifty (350) feet, unless topographic considerations make conformance with this standard impracticable.

6.01.04 Rights-of-Way

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Section is to assure a safe and efficient traffic circulation system in Bonifay by establishing a right-of-way widths for future transportation facilities and by prohibiting encroachment of structures into existing rights-of-way.

B. Permit Required

Except as provided in Section 6.01.04(G), no person shall construct or maintain any structure or facility (including utilities) or make any other use of a public road or future road right-of-way unless and until a permit has been issued by the City approving and authorizing such construction, maintenance or use. All applications for the use of public right-of-way must describe the space to be used and the length of time of such use. Permits may be granted for a period of time not exceeding six (6) months, if the encroachment does not unreasonably restrict the public use of the right-of-way and the encroachment is necessary to accomplish the objective for which it is requested in a reasonable manner.

C. Minimum Right-of-Way Requirements

1. No person shall willfully obstruct any portion of the right-of-way for a new roadway identified in future updates to the Future Traffic Circulation map series established in the Traffic Circulation Element of the Bonifay Comprehensive Plan, if any. Further, no person shall construct any structure of facility (including utilities) or make any other use of the right-of-way for a new roadway identified in the Future Traffic Circulation map series unless and until a permit has been issued by Bonifay, Florida authorizing and approving such construction, maintenance or use as described in Section (B) above.
2. The following minimum right-of-way depths for new roadways are established in the Traffic Circulation element of the Bonifay Comprehensive Plan:

**RIGHT-OF-WAY
BY FACILITY TYPE AND AREA TYPE**

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Transitional</u>	<u>Rural</u>
✓ 2-Lane Collector/ One-Way	60 Ft.	60 Ft.	100 Ft.
4-Lane Undivided Arterial	96 Ft.	96 Ft.	125 Ft.
4-Lane Divided Arterial	112 Ft.	112 Ft.	200 Ft.
6-Lane Divided Arterial	112 Ft.	112 Ft.	245 Ft.
4-Lane Freeway	N/A	300 Ft.	300 Ft.
6-Lane Expressway	N/A	350 Ft.	350 Ft.

D. Presumption

Any person who obstructs a public road or future road right-of-way shall be presumed to have done so willfully if the obstruction is allowed to remain on the right-of-way for a period of twenty-

four (24) hours after said person has been notified to remove the obstruction by the Board or its authorized representative.

E. No Parking Areas

1. Authority

The City may regulate parking on rights-of-way, and such regulations may include the time and place of parking. No person shall park on any portion of the right-of-way of any public road in Bonifay after it has prohibited the parking thereon in the manner provided in this Section.

2. Public Roads with Speed Limit of 35 MPH or Less

The parking of vehicles on that portion of the right-of-way of public roads not used as a traffic lane and on which the speed limit is thirty-five miles per hour or less shall be authorized and permitted unless the City, after considering factors such as the condition and width of the right-of-way, volume of traffic, safety of traveling and parking vehicles and frequency of parking, determines that parking should be prohibited on said right-of-way of a public road and causes signs to be erected on said portion of the right-of-way where parking is prohibited stating "no parking between signs" or "no parking."

3. Public Roads with Speed Limit of Over 35 MPH

The parking of vehicles on any portion of the right-of-way of public roads on which the speed limit is in excess of thirty-five miles per hour shall be prohibited unless the City, after considering such factors such as the condition and width of the right-of-way, volume of traffic, safety of traveling and parking vehicles and frequency of parking, determines that parking may be permitted and causes signs to be erected in said portion of the right-of-way where parking is permitted stating "Parking Permitted Between Signs" or "Parking Permitted."

F. Roadside Stands Prohibited

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to operate or cause to be operated any roadside stand within or on any portion of the right-of-way of any public road.

G. Exceptions

The following shall be exemptions from the requirements of Section 6.01.04(B):

1. Improvement of a public road by a property owner of such public road adjacent to his property with landscaping, shrubbery or grass which is not inconsistent with the use of the public road for road purposes;
2. The parking of motor vehicles on that portion of the public road not used as traffic lanes if not otherwise prohibited above;
3. Use of the public road for road and traffic purposes other than such purposes involving vehicles of such weight or of such characteristics (for example, metal tires or treads) as may, in the opinion of the City Engineer, damage the road surface.
4. The replacement of existing utility facilities, such as telephone poles.

H. Non-Permitted Structures

Any structure or facility, including utilities constructed or maintained on public roads in violation of this Section shall be removed from such right-of-way and such right-of-way shall be restored to the condition which existed immediately prior to the construction or maintenance of said structure or facility at the expense of the person constructing, maintaining or owning such structure or facility. If such structure or facility has not been removed and the right-of-way restored as required by this Section within ten (10) days of demand by the City to do so, then such structure or facility may be moved by the City at the expense of the person constructing, maintaining or owning such structure or facility. If such person does not pay to the City the cost of removing such structures and facilities and restoring the right-of-way as required by this Section within ten (10) days of demand, said cost shall be and constitute a lien against all property owned by such person in Bonifay, Florida, to be foreclosed in the manner provided by law.

6.01.05 Setbacks from Arterial Roads

No building or structure shall be erected within the following setbacks from arterial roadways. The setback shall be measured from the centerline of the arterial right-of-way as established by the City Engineer. The centerline setbacks apply to both sides of the roadway.

CENTERLINE SETBACK REQUIREMENTS

	<u>Setback</u>
4-Lane Undivided Arterial	73 Ft.
4-Lane Divided Arterial	81 Ft.
6-Lane Divided Arterial	81 Ft.

6.01.06 Access Management

All proposed development shall meet the following standards for vehicular access and circulation:

A. General Standards

1. Access points must be able to accommodate all vehicle entrances having occasion to enter the site, including delivery vehicles.
2. Access point design must be such that an entering standard passenger vehicle will not encroach upon the exit land of a two-way driveway. Also, a right-turning exiting vehicle will be able to use only the first through traffic lane available without encroaching into the adjacent through lane.
3. There must be sufficient on-site storage to accommodate queued vehicles waiting to park or exit without using any portion of the street right-of-way or in any other way interfering with street traffic.

B. Number of Access Points

1. A maximum of one access point shall be permitted to a particular site from each of one or two abutting streets.
2. When it is in the interest of good traffic circulation, the City Engineer, in concurrence with the City may permit one additional access point along a continuous site with frontage in excess of three hundred (300) feet, or two additional

access points along a continuous site with frontage in excess of six hundred (600) feet.

3. For the purposes of this Section, dual one-way access drives will be considered to be one access point.

C. Separation of Access Points

1. The separation between access points on state-maintained roads shall be in accordance with Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) rules, Chapter 14-96 and Chapter 14-97.
2. On roads that are not maintained by the state, the separation between access points onto arterial and collector roadways, or between an access point and an intersection of an arterial or collector with another road, shall be as shown in the following table:

<u>Functional Class of Roadway</u>	<u>Distance Between Access Points</u>
Principal Arterial	175 feet
Minor Arterial	100 feet
Collector	50 feet

3. The distance between access points shall be measured from the centerline of the proposed driveway or roadway to the centerline of the nearest adjacent roadway or driveway.
4. The City Engineer may permit a single access point for a property that cannot be permitted access consistent with the above standards and which has no reasonable alternative access, as determined by the City Engineer in concurrence with the City.

6.01.07 Private Driveway and Roadway Regulations

A. Purpose

The regulation and control of private driveway and roadway connections to rights-of-way owned or maintained by Bonifay is necessary to provide for the efficient and safe operation of such roads or highways as may now or hereafter be constructed on such right-of-way, to develop the full potential of the City's investment in roads and rights-of-way, and for the protection of the recognized access right of owners of property fronting on City

owned or maintained right-of-way. The purpose of the regulations set forth in this Section is to regulate and control the location, construction, design, operation and method of financing of access driveways and roadways and thereby correlate the rights of the road user and the abutting owner and satisfy the needs of each to the fullest extent possible.

B. Permit Required

All driveways connecting to any City owned or City maintained right-of-way will be constructed by or under the supervision of the City of Bonifay, or its designee. Where constructed or altered by others, proper permits must be obtained from the City. No one shall enter upon any City owned or City maintained right-of-way to construct a driveway or roadway, alter an existing driveway or existing roadway or connect any driveway or roadway except in accordance with Section 10.07.03.

C. City Road Construction Projects

On road construction projects of Bonifay, driveways or roadways shall be provided as replacements for turnouts, driveways or roadways existing at the beginning of construction, if desired by the owner.

D. Responsibility for Construction or Alteration

Where driveways or roadways are constructed or altered on any section of City owned or City maintained right-of-way, the entire cost of the construction shall be the expense of the property owner; provided that the City may provide, at its expense, the labor necessary to construct one (1) driveway not to exceed forty feet (40') in width to serve residential property designed to accommodate less than four (4) families when such driveway is required in order to provide access from said residential property to a City owned or City maintained right-of-way.

E. Approval of Construction

Unless otherwise specifically provided on a permit issued by Bonifay, all construction on City owned or City maintained right-of-way shall be performed by a contractor previously approved by the City.

F. Permit Procedures

Permits for the construction or alteration of driveways or roadways on City owned or City maintained rights-of-way will be issued in conformity with the procedures set forth in Section 10.07.03.

6.01.08 Sidewalks and Bikeways

A. Residential developments adjacent to or within one thousand (1000) feet of an activity center comprised of commercial, office, service, school or recreation activities shall provide pedestrian and bicycle access from the development to the activity center. The distance shall be measured from the property line of the residential development to the property line of the activity center.

B. Pedestrian-ways or crosswalks, not less than ten (10) feet wide, may be required by the City of Bonifay to be placed across the roadway in the center of blocks more than eight hundred (800) feet long where deemed necessary to provide circulation or access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation and other community facilities.

6.01.09 Standards for Drive-Up Facilities

A. Generally

1. Facilities providing drive-up or drive-through service shall not be allowed in residential land use districts.
2. All facilities providing drive-up or drive-through service shall provide on-site stacking lanes in accordance with the following standards.

B. Standards

1. The facilities and stacking lanes shall be located and designed to minimize turning movements in relation to the driveway access to streets and intersection.
2. The facilities and stacking lanes shall be located and designed to minimize or avoid conflicts between vehicular traffic and pedestrian areas such as sidewalks, crosswalks or other pedestrian access ways.
3. A by-pass lane shall be provided.
4. Stacking lane distance shall be measured from the service window to the property line bordering the furthest street provided access to the facility.
5. Minimum stacking lane distance shall be as follows:
 - a. Financial institutions shall have a minimum distance of two hundred (200) feet. Two or more stacking lanes may be provided which together total two hundred (200) feet.

- b. All other uses shall have a minimum distance of one hundred and twenty (120) feet.
- 6. Alleys or driveways in or abutting areas designed, approved or developed for residential use shall not be used for circulation of traffic for drive-up facilities.
- 7. Where turns are required in the exit lane, the minimum distance from any drive-up station to the beginning point of the curve shall be thirty-four (34) feet. The minimum inside turning radius shall be twenty-five (25) feet.

6.02.00 UTILITIES

6.02.01 Regulation of Public and Private Sewers

A. Applicability

- 1. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain a septic tank, private sewer system utility, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage.
- 2. The owner of all houses, buildings or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation or other purposes, situated within the City and abutting on any street, alley or right-of-way that are served by an individual septic tank system or other alternative individual domestic waste treatment system is hereby required, at his expense, to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect directly to the proper public sanitary sewer of the City in accordance with the provisions of this Code, within one year of receiving written notice from the City to do so.
- 3. A person who owns or operates a private sewer system utility that serves developments, such as subdivisions, apartments, trailer parks, residences, whether multiple or single family, or places of industry, business or assembly, and that is existing and operating on the effective date of this Code shall be required to connect directly to the proper public sanitary sewer of the City in accordance with the provisions of this Code, within one year of receiving written notice from the City to do so.

B. Connection Fee

All connections to the public sewer line shall be made in accordance with the rules and regulations that shall be adopted from time to time by the City, which rules and regulations may provide for a charge for making any connections, said charge to be termed a "connection fee," and said connection fee shall be in such

reasonable amount, if any amount, as the City may fix and determine.

C. Exemptions

There shall be the following exceptions to the mandatory connection requirement set forth in Section 6.02.01(A)(3):

1. No connection or connections shall be required where said public sewer is more than one hundred (100) feet from the property line of an owner utilizing a septic tank system or other alternative individual domestic waste treatment system, the owner shall first obtain a written permit from the City that finds that the use of such a system is within the exception and is permissible.
2. No connection or connections shall be required of a person who owns or operates a private sewer system utility that does not endanger the public health, safety and welfare provided that:
 - a. the public sewer line is more than one hundred feet from the property line of any owner utilizing the private sewer system; or,
 - b. the public sewer system does not have adequate capacity, as measured by the sanitary sewer level of service standard adopted in the Bonifay Comprehensive Plan, to expand its service area to include the area served by the private sewer system.

A valid State of Florida, Department of Environmental Regulations permit and evidence that the operation of the private sewer system utility is in compliance with all State of Florida, Department of Environmental Regulation standards, shall be prima facie evidence that said private sewer system utility is operating in a manner that does not endanger the public health, safety and welfare. Any person who owns or operates a private sewer system utility shall allow the City to inspect said utility at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner and shall furnish such information as may be requested by the City sufficient to show said utility is operating in a manner so as to not endanger the public health, safety and welfare.

D. Penalties

If any owner described in Section 6.02.01(B), who does not fall within an exception to the connection requirement as outlined in Section 6.02.01(C), shall fail and refuse to connect with and use the facilities of the public sewer after notification by the City as provided herein, then, in addition to all remedies provided by law, such owner shall pay the base charge as defined in Section

6.02.04(A)(1) and (2) hereinafter for each potential connection that the owner is required to, but has not, utilized.

6.02.02 Sewer Construction and Connection

A. Permit Required

No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the City. This shall not be construed to require a City permit for the construction or use of an individual septic tank system or other alternative individual domestic waste treatment system.

B. Permit Application Procedures

There shall be three (3) classes of building sewer permits:

1. for residential service,
2. for commercial service, and
3. for service to businesses producing industrial wastes.

In each case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the City. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the City. A reasonable permit and inspection fee may be established by the City for each class of building sewer permit.

C. Responsibility for Expenses

All costs and expense incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner. The owner shall indemnify the City from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer. The City may charge a reasonable connection fee.

D. Building Sewers

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building; provided, however, that where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard or driveway, the building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered one building sewer.

E. Reuse of Sewers

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found, on examination and test by the City, to meet all requirements of this Code.

F. Sewer Design

The size, slope, alignment and materials of construction of a building sewer and the methods to be used in excavating, placing of the pipe, jointing, testing and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City.

G. Sewer Placement

Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. In all buildings in which any building drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such building drain shall be lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

H. Prohibition of Storm and Groundwater Connections

No person shall make connections of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway drains, swimming pools, air conditioning or heating systems or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a building sewer or building drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.

I. Minimum Requirements for Connections

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the City. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the City before installations.

J. City Supervision

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the City when the building sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the City.

K. Protective Measures During Installation

All excavations for building sewer installation shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways and other public property

disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner satisfactory to the City.

6.02.03 Discharge into Sewers

A. Generally

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, unpolluted industrial process waters, air conditioning condensate, any discharge from any air conditioning or heating system including heat pumps or swimming pools into any sanitary sewer.

B. Discharge

Stormwater and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designated as combined sewers or storm sewers, or natural outlets approved by the City. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters shall be discharged to a storm sewer or natural outlet approved by the City for such purpose.

C. Prohibition on Discharge of Pollutants

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

1. Any gasoline, benzene, naphtha, fuel oil or other flammable or explosive liquid, solid or gas.
2. Any waters or wastes containing toxic or poisonous solids, liquids, gases in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, to injure or interfere with any sewage treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a public nuisance or create any hazard in the receiving waters of the sewage treatment plant, including but not limited to cyanides in excess of two (2) mg/l as Cyanide (CN) in the wastes as discharged to the public sewer.
3. Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 5.5, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment and personnel of sewage works.
4. Solid or viscous substances in quantities or of such size capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the sewage works such as, but not limited to, ashes, cinders, sand, mud, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, feather, tar, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, entrails and paper dishes, cups, milk containers, etc. either whole or ground by garbage grinders.

5. Any industrial waste or septic tank pump-out unless approved for discharge by the City.

D. Prohibition on Discharge of Certain Wastes

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the City that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property or constitute a nuisance. In forming the opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the City will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treatability of wastes in the sewage treatment plan, and other pertinent factors. The substances prohibited are:

1. Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred fifty (150)°F (65°C).
2. Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred fifty (150)°F (0 and 65°C).
3. Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths (3/4) horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the City.
4. Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.
5. Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc and similar objectionable or toxic substances; or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the sewage treatment works exceeds the limits established by the City for such materials.
6. Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste- or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the City as necessary, after treatment of the composite sewage, to meet the requirements of the State, Federal or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.

7. Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the City in compliance with applicable State or Federal regulations.
8. Any waters or wastes having a pH in excess of 9.5.
9. Materials which exert or cause:
 - a. Unusual concentration of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
 - b. Excessive discoloration (such as, but not limited to, due wastes and vegetable tanning solution).
 - c. Unusual BOD, chemical oxygen demand or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the sewage treatment works.
 - d. Unusual volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting "slugs" as defined herein.
10. Waters or wastes containing substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the sewage treatment processes employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the sewage treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.

E. Remedies

If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 6.02.03(D), and which in the judgement of the City may have a deleterious effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the City may:

1. Reject the wastes,
2. Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers,
3. Require control over the quantities and rates of discharge, and/or
4. Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of Section 6.02.03(J).

5. If the City permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the City, and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws.

F. Grease, Oil and Sand Interceptors

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the City, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amounts or any flammable wastes, sand or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall comply with the Standard Plumbing Code, shall be of a type and capacity approved by the City, and shall be located as to be readily available and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection.

G. Maintenance of Facilities

Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any waters or wastes, they shall be maintained continuously in satisfactory and effective operation by the owner at his expense.

H. Control Manholes Required

When required by the City, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located, and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the City. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

I. Measurements, Tests and Analyses

All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this Section shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine the existence of hazards to life, limb and property. (The particular analyses involved will

determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD₅ and suspended solid analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.)

J. Inspection

Duly authorized employees or agents of the City bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing in accordance with the provisions of this Code.

6.02.04 Charges and Rates

Charges and assessments are hereby levied and assessed by the City to be collected by the City payable to the City for services to resident and non-resident users of the public sewer lines, mains and laterals for the disposal of wastewater provided by the City to those residences and commercial and industrial establishments which are connected with the said sewer system, which charges are hereinafter designated at the same time as the payment for water services shall be made as provided by the ordinances of the City and which charges shall be assessed upon the water bill of all users, and the said user shall pay such charges as hereinafter set forth as follows:

A. Residential User Charges

1. Each residential user shall pay a base charge independent of volume of water consumed, and an additive charge based on metered volume of water consumed, subject to a maximum residential billing of 15,000 gallons and minimum 5,000 gallons monthly.
2. For purposes of determining residential sewer charges in the winter months of December through February, each user's water consumption shall be taken as that metered water volume properly billed during the current month.
3. For purposes of determining residential sewer charges in the non-winter months of March through November, each user's water consumption shall be taken as the average metered volume properly billed in the preceding winter months (December through February).
4. For those residential users initially served during non-winter months (March through November) for whom no prior winter consumption figures are available, charges during the initial non-winter period of service shall be determined based

on an estimated volume of seventy-five percent (75%) of the metered volume properly billed for the current month. Residential users are those defined as generating only domestic waste.

5. Multiple residential units that have individual meters for each unit are considered as residential users and are limited to the maximum residential billing of 15,000 gallons per month per meter. However, if served by a master meter, they are not subject to the maximum billing of 15,000 gallons per month.

B. Commercial User Charges

Each commercial, public building and industrial user, which are not residential users, shall pay a base charge independent of water volume consumed and an additive charge based on the metered volume of water consumed by each class. These users are also subject to additional charges to be determined by the City for pollutants in excess of normal wastewater. Actual rates shall be established by the City.

1. For the purpose of insuring a proportional distribution of operation and maintenance cost to each user, commercial, public building and industrial users shall be subject to a surcharge for discharging wastewater which is defined as having the following concentrations (milligrams per liter - mg/l):
 - a. Biochemical Oxygen Demand at 5 days at 20°C, abbreviated BOD₅ - 250 mg/l
 - b. Total Suspended Solids, abbreviated TSS - 220 mg/l
2. Each commercial, public building and industrial user that is determined to discharge wastewater having pollutants in excess of normal wastewater shall pay a charge dependent on water volume consumed or wastewater discharged and measured by a wastewater flow meter.
3. Pollutants in excess of normal wastewater shall be determined from periodic laboratory analysis of the user's wastewater. Laboratory analysis of the wastewater shall be conducted as outlined in the latest publication of the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, or American Society for Testing and Materials, Part 31, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Methods.
4. In the event that a commercial, public building or industrial user discharges certain wastes containing inordinate oxygen demanding substances, the City reserves the right to substitute Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) or Total Organic Carbon (TOC) test instead of BOD₅. An evaluation of the

user's discharge and the cost of treatment will be established for such substances. It shall be the responsibility of any commercial, public building and industrial customer to notify the City of changes in the pollutant and contribution of their wastewater.

5. For purposes of determining commercial, public building and industrial sewer charges, each user's water consumption or wastewater discharged and measured by a wastewater flow meter shall be taken as that metered water volume consumed during the previous month.
6. If commercial, public building or industrial users can prove to the satisfaction of the City that substantial amounts of metered water do not enter the wastewater collection system, the sewer bill will be reduced accordingly.
7. Commercial users may be served by separate agreement with the City for wastewater services.

C. Measurement of Water Reuse

In the event that the City does not furnish water to the aforesaid users, the water meter used for such unit shall be the measuring instrument unless it shall be found to be faulty or inaccurate by the City. If said meter is found to be faulty or inaccurate, or in the event that there is no meter, then the City shall estimate the wastewater rates in accord with the foregoing rate schedules; or the City may install a meter at its option and at the expense of the user; or the user, at his option, may install a meter acceptable to the City.

D. Charges for Toxic Pollutants

Each user that discharges any toxic pollutants which cause an increase in the cost of managing the effluent or the sludge treatment works shall pay for such increased cost.

E. Annual Review of Rates

Rates are to be adjusted annually, based on the adopted budget for the wastewater system. This annual review and adjustment shall be the result of studies that reflect any change in the proportionate contribution of wastewater flow or pollutant by any class of user. The adjusted rate or rates, whether an increase or decrease, shall be reflected in each subsequent billing period by the amount of such change. This annual review will ensure a proportional distribution of operation and maintenance and renewal and replacement, and other costs to each user including major and minor industrials, commercials and residential users.

The charges provided for in this section shall be in addition to the permit and inspection fees provided in Section 6.02.02(B) and any charges established under the Standard Building Code.

F. *Late Charges*

The City may charge a late charge of 10 percent if the sewer bill is not paid within ten (10) days from the date same is due. A sewer bill that has not been paid within thirty (30) days from the date same was due is delinquent. The City shall have the right to use all legal remedies to collect said delinquent bill, including, but not limited to, cutting off water service and sewer service to the customer whose bill is delinquent. Delinquent charges shall bear interest at the rate of 15% per annum.

G. *Security Deposit*

The City may charge a reasonable sewer security deposit.

H. *Account Charge*

Each residential, commercial and industrial user shall pay an account charge to be determined by the City to establish an account with the City for public sewer service.

I. *Connection Charge*

Each residential, commercial and industrial user shall pay a connection charge to be determined by the City for the connection to the public sewer, or the actual cost to the City of making such connection, whichever is greater. The following users shall be exempted from payment of a connection charge:

1. Where there is available to any user a suitable existing sewer tap connection in a public sewer collector line adjoining the property to be served by public sewer. and
2. When a user makes application to the City, as provided in Section 6.02.02(B), for connection to the public sewer shall pay all required fees and charges to the City within the time period specified by the written notice from the City provided in Section 6.02.01(A)(2), in the case of new construction, at the time a user applies to the City for a building permit in accordance with the Standard Building Code.

J. *Bulk Customers*

Each bulk customer shall pay a connection fee to be determined by the City or actual cost to the City of making connection of the bulk customer's private sewer system utility to the public sewer, whichever is greater.

6.02.05 Failure to Maintain Plumbing System

Failure to keep the sewer pipe , i.e. the pipe leading from the plumbing system to the City's main, clean and maintained in a proper manner shall give the City of Bonifay the right to cut off the water connection, which shall not be reconnected until the sewer pipe is cleaned and maintained properly. In those instances where the owner has his own private water supply, the City shall have the right to cut off such water supply to the plumbing system, and the owner shall have no right to reconnect his own private water supply until the sewer pipe leading from the plumbing system to the City Sewer main has been maintained and cleaned in proper condition. Any violation of this provision by reconnecting his private water supply or the connection from the City's water line, until such sewer pipes are cleaned and maintained properly, shall be construed a violation and subject to the penalties provided.

6.02.06 No Service Free

No water or sewerage disposal service shall be furnished free of charge or rendered free of charge to any person, firm, or corporation whatsoever, and each and every agency, department or instrumentality which used either or both such services shall pay therefor at the fixed rates.

6.02.07 Separate Connections for Each Separate Unit

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

6.03.00 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

6.03.01 Purpose

The purpose of this Section is to protect the surface water, groundwater and other natural resources by ensuring that the stormwater runoff peak discharge rates, volumes and pollutant loadings are managed to minimize the adverse impacts of erosion, sedimentation, flooding and water pollution.

6.03.02 Relationship to other Stormwater Management Requirements

In addition to meeting the requirements of this Code, the design and performance of all stormwater management systems shall comply

with Chapter 17-25, Florida Administrative Code. In all cases, the strictest of the applicable standards shall apply. The City will condition final development orders to restrict the commencement of development activity until all applicable stormwater permits from the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation have been issued.

6.03.03 Exemptions

Requirements for stormwater discharge set out in this Code are waived for the activities listed below:

A. Construction of a single family dwelling unit on a lot or parcel of record, provided that the single family dwelling unit is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

B. Construction of one duplex, provided that the duplex is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

C. Construction of one triplex residential structure, provided that the triplex is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

D. Construction of one quadruplex residential structure, provided that the quadruplex is not part of a larger common plan of development or sale.

E. Construction of a storage building, shed, swimming pool or other accessory structure to (A), (B), (C) or (D) above.

F. Performance of maintenance work on existing mosquito control drainage canals for the purpose of public health and welfare.

G. Performance of maintenance work on existing drainage canals, utilities or transportation systems, provided such maintenance work does not alter the purpose, historical utilization and intent of the drainage system as constructed.

H. Maintenance to an existing structure.

I. Bona fide agricultural activity, including forestry, provided farming activities are conducted in accordance with "Agriculture BMPs Field Office Technical Guide" (1988) published by the Soil Conservation Service and forestry activities are conducted in accordance with the "Silviculture Best Management Practices Manual" (1979) published by the Florida Division of Forestry.

6.03.04 Stormwater Management Requirements

The following local design criteria shall be used in the City of Bonifay:

A. Performance Standards

1. Discharge

A storm event of 24 hour duration and 25-year return frequency shall be used in computing allowable off-site discharge. Off-site discharge shall be limited to pre-development levels or the first one inch of rainfall, whichever is less, unless an engineering analysis using professionally accepted methodologies demonstrates that a differing discharge rate should be used. In requiring a lesser rate of discharge, the burden of analysis shall be the responsibility of the City. In requesting a larger rate of discharge, the burden of analysis shall be the responsibility of the developer.

2. Stormwater Facilities

All development shall provide stormwater facilities that provide retention, or detention with filtration, of the runoff from the first one inch of rainfall; or as an option for projects with drainage areas less than 100 acres, provide for the retention, or detention with filtration, of the first one-half inch of run-off.

B. Design Standards

1. The design standards set forth in Section 17-25.025, Florida Administrative Code, shall be used in the design and construction of stormwater management facilities.
2. Dredging, clearing of vegetation, deepening, widening, straightening, stabilizing or otherwise altering natural waters shall be minimized.
3. Natural surface waters shall not be used as sediment traps during or after development.
4. A thirty-foot vegetated buffer shall be retained or created along the shores, banks or edges of all man-made or natural surface waters.

6.03.05 Dedication or Maintenance of Stormwater Management Systems

A. Dedication

If a stormwater management system approved under this Code will function as an integral part of the City maintained system, as determined by the City Engineer, the facilities shall be dedicated to the City.

B. Maintenance by an Acceptable Entity

If the stormwater management system is not dedicated to the City, the property owner shall submit:

1. a written statement describing the actions, including periodic inspections, to be taken to maintain the facility; and,
2. bond or other assurance of continued financial capacity to operate and maintain the facility.