Resolution 2020-39 Notice: Rules of Decorum

The speaker may present their viewpoint in this limited public forum without using terminology or gestures that cause a disruptive environment for public officials in the discharge of their duties or cause a disruptive environment hostile to the participation of other members of the public. Any person violating the rules of decorum as described in this section or otherwise displaying disruptive behavior, such as but not limited to, shouting, noisemaking, issuing threats, harassing or intimidating members of the public, interfering with the duties of elected or appointed officials and City staff during a public meeting, or otherwise interrupting or disrupting the proceedings may be removed from the public assembly pursuant to law.

Each speaker must comply with the following rules of decorum when addressing the commission, board or committee:

- The speaker may not address the commission, board or committee from the audience.
- The speaker may only approach the podium to speak when recognized by the chairperson.
- The speaker may not approach the dais without the chairperson's permission.
- The speaker must direct questions and comments at the commission, board or committee, through the chairperson.
- The speaker must observe the time limits set for public comment.
- The speaker at a public hearing must limit his or her comments to the subject of the hearing.
- The speaker must avoid making irrelevant, repetitive, personal, impertinent or slanderous comments.

A speaker violating these rules of decorum or otherwise disrupting a meeting may be gaveled out of order by the chairperson, and if the speaker willfully refuses to abide by the lawful order of the chairperson to cede the floor and cease and desist all disruptive behavior, the speaker may be removed for disrupting a public assembly pursuant to Chapter 871.01, Florida Statutes.

All members of the public, City Commission, staff, appointed board or committee members are required to wear a face covering over the nose and mouth at all times while in the meeting room in accordance with Administrative Order 20-17.

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE CITY COMMISSION

REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 2021 - 5:00 PM

ALCAZAR ROOM

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1. CALL TO ORDER

- Roll Call
- Invocation and Pledge of Allegiance

2. ADMINISTRATIVE ITEMS

- Modification and Approval of REGULAR AGENDA

3. SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS, RECOGNITIONS AND PROCLAMATIONS

4. PUBLIC COMMENTS FOR GENERAL PUBLIC COMMENTS OR FOR AGENDA ITEMS NOT REQUIRING A SEPARATE PUBLIC HEARING

- 3 minutes per individual

5. CONSENT AGENDA

6. APPEALS

7. GENERAL PUBLIC PRESENTATIONS, ITEMS OF GREAT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE, AND OTHER ITEMS REQUIRING PUBLIC HEARINGS

(PRESENTATIONS (MAXIMUM OF **10** MINUTES PER PRESENTATION). PRESENTATIONS FOR COMMISSION MEETINGS MUST BE PRESENTED TO THE CITY MANAGER FOR APPROVAL NO LATER THAN TEN (10) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE NEXT CITY COMMISSION MEETING. A PRESENTATION SUPPORT SERVICES REQUEST (AVAILABLE ON THE CITY'S WEBSITE) MUST ACCOMPANY ALL PRESENTATIONS.

7.A. General Public Presentations

7.A.1. Presentation regarding the monument honoring the shrimping and boat building industries of St. Augustine by John Versaggi. *(J. Regan, City Manager)*

7.B. Items of Great Public Importance

7.C. Other Items Requiring Public Hearing

8. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS - PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED

8.A. Ordinances - Second Reading

8.B. Ordinances - First Reading (only if required by law)

8.C. Resolutions - Public Hearing (only if required by law)

9. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS – NO PUBLIC HEARING REQUIRED

9.A. Ordinances - First Reading

9.A.1. ***Ordinance 2021-07***: Revises the City's Sewer Use Ordinance to implement the Environmental Protection Agency Dental Amalgam Rule and pharmaceutical hazardous waste ban. *(T. Grant, Director Utilities)*

9.B. Resolutions

9.B.1. ***Resolution 2021-18***: Opposes Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 883 regarding anonymous code enforcement complaints. *(I. Lopez, City Attorney)*

9.B.2. ***Resolution 2021-19***: Supports Senate Bill 19644 and House Bill 1567 regarding the regulation of utility pole attachments and double-pole removal. *(I. Lopez, City Attorney)*

9.B.3. ***Resolution 2021-20***: Formalizes the rules of the Audit Committee. *(I. Lopez, City Attorney)*

9.B.4. ***Resolution 2021-21***: Approves the display of certain flags on city owned flag poles, light posts and buildings on specific holidays and occasions. *(R. Franklin, Director Public Works)*

10. STAFF REPORTS AND PRESENTATIONS

10.A. Presentation of the 2020 Uniform Crime Report statistics. *(B. Fox, Chief St. Augustine Police Department)*

11. ITEMS BY CITY ATTORNEY

11.A. Legislative tracking. (No presentation) *(D. May, Assistant City Attorney)*

11.B. Urging support of an amendment to Senate Bill 284 and House Bill 55 to add "overlay zone" as an itemized exception. *(I. Lopez, City Attorney)*

12. ITEMS BY CITY CLERK

12.A. Notification of three term expirations on the City Employees' Retirement System as of June 30, 2021 requiring one person to be elected by city employees and two persons appointed by the City Commission. *(D. Galambos, City Clerk)*

12.B. Discussion of the recommendation to complete the Mayors Monarch Pledge for monarch butterfly conservation. *(D. Galambos, City Clerk)*

13. ITEMS BY CITY MANAGER

13.A. Discussion regarding Senate and House bills defining "Craft Distillery" and amending city definitions to incorporate same. *(J. Regan, City Manager)*

14. ITEMS BY MAYOR AND COMMISSIONERS

15. ADJOURN

NOTICES: In accordance with Florida Statute 286.0105: "if a person decides to appeal any decision made by the board, agency, or commission with respect to any matter considered at such meeting or hearing, he or she will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he or she may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based." ***In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, persons needing a special accommodation to participate in this proceeding should contact the individual or agency sending notice not later than seven days prior to the proceeding at the address given on the notice. Telephone 904-825-1007; 1-800-955-8771 (TDB) or 1-800-955-8770 (V) via Florida Relay Services. ***The City of St. Augustine encourages anyone wishing to present the invocation at city commission meetings to contact the City Clerk's office, to be placed on the rotation list, and encourages people of all religious affiliations or of no religious affiliation to present a non-denominational invocation to inspire us in the work of the City Commission. The materials prepared and presented are part of the City's ongoing Florida Public Records and Government in the Sunshine compliance and are not intended to be relied upon or to reach investors or the trading markets.

CONSENT AGENDA - APRIL 12, 2021

CA.1. Preview of upcoming Commission meetings.

CA.2. THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCES ARE TENTATIVELY SCHEDULED FOR SECOND READING ON APRIL 26: NONE

CA.3. Reminder of Upcoming Meetings:

- April 26, 2021, 5pm, City Commission Meeting
- May 10, 2021, 5pm, City Commission Meeting
- May 10, 2021, 5pm, Special Meeting to review Strategic Plan, Mid-Year Budget Analysis
- May 24, 2021, 5pm, City Commission Meeting

CA.4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FROM PRIOR COMMISSION MEETINGS: NONE

CA.5. RELEASES OF LIEN FOR UNIT CONNECTION FEE MORTGAGE(S):

- William Harding - 1036 Kennedy Drive

CA.6. PROPOSED PROCLAMATIONS, CERTIFICATES OF APPRECIATION/RECOGNITION. (COMMISSION APPROVAL REQUIRED). (TO BE READ AT A SUBSEQUENT MEETING). NONE.

CA.7. NOTIFICATION OF PROCLAMATIONS/CERTIFICATES OF RECOGNITION ISSUED: NONE.

CA.8. Approval of Fish Island Preserve Management Plan draft for transmission to Florida Division of State Lands. *(R. Franklin, Director Public Works)*

CA.9. Approval of grant award received to purchase a portable drug incinerator and a marine cellular booster antenna. *(B. Fox, Chief, St. Augustine Police Department)*

CA.10. Approval of confirmation of one board appointment to the General Employees' Retirement Board of Trustees. *(D. Galambos, City Clerk)*

End Consent Agenda

The Monument Honoring the Shrimping and Boat Building Industries of St. Augustine

Initiated by:

- Grace Spiller Paaso
- Brendan Burke
- Ed Long
- John Versaggi
- St. Augustine Lighthouse & Maritime Museum

All funding from private sources
Location donated by Windward Marina Group

Shrimping fleets moved to St. Augustine in the early 1920s. Pioneers were predominately Italian, Greek and Portuguese immigrants.

Shrimp was sold in salted barrels for $3.85 per 100 pounds, mostly for bar snacks. Advent of manufactured ice greatly expanded markets as demand grew.

Demand for shrimp boats spawned numerous boat yards on the San Sebastian River. Over 125 trawlers per year were produced at its peak.

The San Sebastian River was home to over 20 “fishhouses” which processed fresh shrimp for shipment to northern markets.

DESCO Hull #600
Ceremonial Launching 1956

Local Boats Conscripted by USCG & US Navy During WWII for Coastal Surveillance

Boat	Owner
Silent Night	Salvador
Mike Salvador	Salvador
Spar	Sequeira
San Antonio	Oliver
Four Kids	Tringali

Spar and 3-man crew lost at sea

St. Augustine Shipyard

Formerly DESCO Marine

Monument site contributed by Windward Marina Group

Located on promenade directly in front of Culinary Outfitters Waterfront Restaurant

Panorama of San Sebastian River with 16 historic sites in view

Dedication Day May 1, 2021

Monument Description

- 5’ x 5’ x 3’ high
- Coquina base
- Bronze relief map
- 360-degree view

Built by Florida Craftsmen

- Chad Light
- Young’s Masonry
- Bronzart

Location on The St. Augustine Shipyard property

(formerly DESCO Marine)

- San Sebastian River bronze relief map
- Owners & Operators on 16 sites:
  - Fishhouses
  - Seafood Markets
  - Boat Yards
  - Marine Supply
  - Marine Repair
  - Ice Plants

Visit:

www.staugustinelighthouse.org

Local boats *(over 260 to date)*

- Captains
- Owners

Boat Builders

- Marine Artisans
- Foremen
- Management

Monument Donors

Dedicated to the Shrimpers, Boat Builders and Marine Artisans who powered the industry from 1920s – 1970s

Sollecito "Mike" Salvador

Antonio Poli

Salvatore Versaggi

Poo-cha-ma *(put your part)*

Request:
City Commission Proclaim Wild-Caught Shrimp as St. Augustine's "Official" Seafood.

Request:
City Commission Encourage Recognition of Shrimping & Boat Building at New Marina/Hotel Sites on San Sebastian River

Thank You

ORDINANCE NO. 2021-07

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 26, ARTICLE I, SECTION 26-3 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE TO ADD DEFINITIONS; AMENDING CHAPTER 26, ARTICLE IV, SECTION 26-78 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE RELATING TO WASTEWATER PRETREATMENT; AMENDING SECTION 26-110 TO PROVIDE REGULATIONS FOR DENTAL AMALGAM AND RENUMBERING THE CURRENT SECION 26-110; RENUMBERING THE SECTIONS OF CHAPTER 26, ARTICLE V; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR SEVERANCE OF INVALID PROVISIONS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of St. Augustine regulates wastewater through Section 26, Article IV of the Code of the City of St. Augustine; and

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency promulgated a rule at 40 C.F.R. Part 441, regulating amalgam discharge; and

WHEREAS, the City of St. Augustine Public Works Department has identified the need to update its existing Sewer Use Ordinance to implement the Environmental Protection Agency Dental Amalgam Rule at 40 C.F.R., Part 441 and the pharmaceutical hazardous waste ban at 40 C.F.R. 266.505; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection has provided the City of St. Augustine with model language to implement the United States Environmental Protection Agency rule; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission for the City of St. Augustine finds that it is in the best interest of public health, safety, and general welfare that the following amendments be adopted consistent with the requirements of Section 166.021(4), Florida Statutes.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION FOR THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Amendment to Chapter 26, Article I, Section 26-3. Chapter 26, Article I, Section 26-3 of the Code of the City of St. Augustine, Florida is hereby amended to read, in its entirety, as follows:

Sec. 26-3. Definitions.

…

Hazardous waste pharmaceutical is a pharmaceutical that is a solid waste, as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 261.2, and exhibits one or more characteristics identified in 40 CFR part 261 subpart C or is listed in 40 CFR part 261 subpart D.

Healthcare facility means any person that is lawfully authorized to:

(1) Provide preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition, or functional status, of a human or animal or that affects the structure or function of the human or animal body; or

(2) Distribute, sell, or dispense pharmaceuticals. This definition includes, but is not limited to, wholesale distributors, third-party logistics providers that serve as forward distributors, military medical logistics facilities, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, health clinics, physicians' offices, optical and dental providers, chiropractors, long-term care facilities, ambulance services, pharmacies, long-term care pharmacies, mail-order pharmacies, retailers of pharmaceuticals, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals.

Healthcare facility does not include pharmaceutical manufacturers.

...

Pharmaceutical means any drug or dietary supplement for use by humans or other animals; any electronic nicotine delivery system (e.g., electronic cigarette or vaping pen); or any liquid nicotine (e-liquid) packaged for retail sale for use in electronic nicotine delivery systems (e.g., pre-filled cartridges or vials). This definition includes, but is not limited to, dietary supplements, as defined by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; prescription drugs, as defined by Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations part 203.3(y); over-the-counter drugs; homeopathic drugs; compounded drugs; investigational new drugs; pharmaceuticals remaining in non-empty containers; personal protective equipment contaminated with pharmaceuticals; and clean-up material from spills of pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceutical does not include dental amalgam or sharps.

...

Reverse distributor means any person that receives and accumulates prescription pharmaceuticals that are potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals for the purpose of facilitating or verifying manufacturer credit. Any person, including forward distributors, third-party logistics providers, and pharmaceutical manufacturers, that processes prescription pharmaceuticals for the facilitation or verification of manufacturer credit is considered a reverse distributor.

...

Section 2. Amendment to Chapter 26, Article IV, Section 26-78, Chapter 26, Article IV, Section 26-78 of the Code of the City of St. Augustine, Florida is hereby amended to read, in its entirety, as follows:

Sec. 26-78. Prohibited discharge standards.

...

(b) *Specific prohibitions.* No user is allowed to introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances or wastewater:

(19) Any hazardous waste pharmaceuticals from healthcare facilities and reverse distributors.

...

Section 3. Amendment to Chapter 26, Article IV, Section 26-110. Chapter 26, Article IV, Section 26-110 of the Code of the City of St. Augustine, Florida is hereby amended to read, in its entirety, as follows, and the current Section 26-110 shall be renumbered to section 26-120, with subsequent sections of Article V being renumbered accordingly:

Sec. 26-110 Requirements for dental facilities that remove or place amalgam fillings.

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this section the following words and phrases shall be as defined herein.

Amalgam separator is a device that employs filtration, settlement, centrifugation, or ion exchange to remove amalgam and its metal constituents from a dental office vacuum system before it discharges to the sewer.

Amalgam waste means and includes non-contact amalgam (amalgam scrap that has not been in contact with the patient); contact amalgam (including, but not limited to, extracted teeth containing amalgam); amalgam sludge captured by chairside traps, vacuum pump filters, screens, and other amalgam trapping devices; used amalgam capsules; and leaking or unusable amalgam capsules.

ANSI/ADA Standard No. 108 is the American National Standards Institute and American Dentistry association standard for amalgam separators.

Existing Source is any any facility subject to this Section whose first discharge to the sewer collection system occurred on or before July 14, 2017.

ISO 11143 is the International Organization for Standardization's standard for amalgam separators.

New Source is any facility subject to this Section whose first discharge to the sewer system occurs after July 14, 2017 and must comply immediately upon commencement of discharge.

(b) All owners and operators of dental facilities that remove or place amalgam fillings shall comply with the following reporting and waste management practices:

(1) For existing sources, the One-Time Compliance Report is due no later than October 12, 2020 or no later than 90 days after transfer of ownership.

(2) For new sources, the One-Time Compliance Report is due within 90 days of the start of discharge to the sewer collection system.

(3) No person shall rinse chairside traps, vacuum screens, or amalgam separators equipment in a sink or other connection to the sanitary sewer.

(4) Owners and operators of dental facilities shall ensure that all staff members who handle amalgam waste are trained in the proper handling, management and disposal of mercury-containing material and fixer-containing solutions and shall maintain training records that shall be available for inspection by the city manager or designee during normal business hours.

(5) Amalgam waste shall be stored and managed in accordance with the instructions of the recycler or hauler of such materials.

(6) Bleach and other chlorine-containing disinfectants shall not be used to disinfect the vacuum line system.

(7) The use of bulk mercury is prohibited. Only pre-capsulated dental amalgam is permitted.

(c) All owners and operators of dental vacuum suction systems, except as set forth in subsections (d) and (e) of this section, shall comply with the following:

(1) An ISO 11143 or ANSI/ADA Standard No. 108 certified amalgam separator or equivalent device shall be installed for each dental vacuum suction system on or before July 14, 2020; provided, however, that all dental facilities that are newly constructed on and after the effective date of this ordinance shall include an installed ISO 11143 or ANSI/ADA Standard No. 108 certified amalgam separator device. The installed device must be ISO 11143 or ANSI/ADA Standard No. 108 certified as capable of removing a minimum of 95 percent of amalgam. The amalgam separator system shall be certified at flow rates comparable to the flow rate of the actual vacuum suction system operation. Neither the separator device nor the related plumbing shall include an automatic flow bypass. For facilities that require an amalgam separator that exceeds the practical capacity of ISO 11143 test methodology, a non-certified separator will be accepted, provided that smaller units from the same manufacturer and of the same technology are ISO-certified.

(2) Proof of certification and installation records shall be submitted to the city manager or designee within 30 days of installation.

(3) Amalgam separators shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. Installation, certification, and maintenance records shall be available for immediate inspection upon request therefor by the city manager or designee during normal business hours. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of three years.

(d) Facilities with vacuum suction systems that meet all the following conditions may apply to the city manager for an exemption to the requirements of subsection (c) of this section:

(1) The system is a dry vacuum pump system with an air-water separator.

(2) The sedimentation tank is non-bottom draining, with the drain above the anticipated maximum level of accumulated sludge.

(3) Evidence of regular pump outs by a licensed hauler (a minimum of once a year, or more often if either directed by the manufacturer or necessary to keep solids from exiting through the drain) is maintained and open to inspection by the city manager during normal business hours.

(4) The system has no direct discharge pipe to the sewer on the bottom of the sedimentation tank.

An owner or operator whose facility meets conditions (1) through (4) may apply for this exemption by written letter to the city manager. The city manager or designee will review the system and, if the exemption is approved, shall provide a written letter of exemption.

An exemption obtained pursuant to this subsection (d) shall expire upon installation of a new vacuum system. Upon expiration of the exemption, the facility shall comply with subsection (c) of this section before commencing further operation.

(e) Dental dischargers that exclusively practice one or more of the following specialties are not subject to the requirements of this section: (1) Orthodontics; (2) Periodontics; (3) Oral and maxillofacial surgery; (4) Radiology; (5) Oral pathology or oral medicine; (6) Endodontistry and prosthodontistry.

(f) Dental practices that do not place dental amalgam, and do not remove amalgam except in limited emergency or unplanned, unanticipated circumstances, are exempt from the requirements of this part, provided the dental practice:

(1) Submits the following statement to the city, signed by a responsible corporate officer, general partner, proprietor, or a duly authorized representative by the applicable compliance deadline identified in Section 26-110(b):

"This facility is a dental discharger subject to this rule and does not place or remove dental amalgam except in limited emergency or unplanned, unanticipated circumstances. I am a responsible corporate officer, a general partner or proprietor (if the facility is a partnership or sole proprietorship), or a duly authorized representative in accordance with the requirements of § 403.12(l) of the above named dental facility, and certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.";

(2) Removes dental amalgam for limited emergency or unplanned, unanticipated circumstances, less than 10 times per year and as no more that 5% of dental procedures; and

(3) The dental practice notifies the city of any changes affecting the applicability of this certification.

(g) Disposal of hauled waste from dental facilities to the sanitary sewer is prohibited in accordance with Section 26-78.

(h) Dental dischargers that fail to comply with this section will be considered significant industrial users, and will be subject to the requirements herein, including the compliance monitoring, reporting requirements, and enforcement remedies identified in Sections 26-96, 26-99, and 26-108, respectively.

Section 4. Inclusion in Code. It is the intention of the City Commission that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made part of the City of St. Augustine Code and that the sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or re-lettered and the word ordinance may be changed to section, article or other such appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intentions.

Section 5. Repeal of Conflicting Ordinances. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 6. Severance of Invalid Provisions. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, word or provision of this ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall not be so construed as to render invalid or unconstitutional the remaining provisions of this ordinance.

Section 7. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective ten (10) days after passage, pursuant to s. 166.041(4), Florida Statutes.

PASSED by the City Commission of the City of St. Augustine, Florida, this _____ day of _____, 2021.

ATTEST:

_____
Tracy Upchurch, Mayor-Commissioner

_____
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk
(SEAL)

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: John P. Regan, City Manager

DATE: March 24, 2021

RE: **RESOLUTION 2021-18: OPPOSING SENATE BILL 60 AND HOUSE BILL 883**

Please find enclosed Resolution 2021-18 opposing Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 883 that would prohibit Code Enforcement officers from initiating investigations and enforcement proceedings of potential violations by way of anonymous complaints.

Please place Resolution 2021-18 on the regular City Commission agenda for adoption on April 12, 2021.

Thank you.

Isabelle C. Lopez
City Attorney

Attachment

xc: Meredith Breidenstein, Assistant City Manager
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk *(with original)*

Agenda Title:

Resolution 2021-18: Opposing Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 883 regarding anonymous code enforcement complaints.

RESOLUTION 2021-18

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE, URGING THE LEGISLATURE TO OPPOSE SENATE BILL 60 AND HOUSE BILL 883 THAT UNNECESSARILY PREVENT MUNICIPAL CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENTS FROM INVESTIGATING ANONYMOUS CODE ENFORCEMENT COMPLAINTS, AND URGING THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE TO NOT INTERFERE WITH LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES' ABILITY TO PROTECT THE HEALTH, SAFETY, WELFARE, AND VALUE OF THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS, AND TO ALLOW MUNICIPAL CODE ENFORCEMENT DEPARTMENTS TO CONTINUE INVESTIGATING UNLAWFUL CONDITIONS ON PROPERTIES WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY, REGARDLESS OF THE SOURCE OF COMPLAINTS.

WHEREAS, Florida municipalities establish ordinances and code provisions to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the residents within their respective jurisdictions; and

WHEREAS, the Florida Legislature, with the same intent to promote, protect, and improve the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the counties and municipalities of Florida, enacted Chapter 162, Florida Statutes, which authorized municipalities to establish code enforcement systems to enforce the codes and ordinances in effect in those local governments; and

WHEREAS, many of the complaints of code violations received by municipal code enforcement departments are anonymous because the complainants are concerned about creating negative feelings and/or retaliation from neighbors or landlords; and

WHEREAS, municipal code enforcement officers/inspectors will investigate those anonymous complaints or reports to determine if a condition on the property exists that violates the municipality's ordinances or code provisions and, thus, negatively impacts the health, safety, and welfare of the municipality; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 883 would prohibit a code enforcement officer from initiating investigations and enforcement proceedings of potential violations of codes and ordinances by way of anonymous complaints and would require persons who report potential violations of codes and ordinances to provide their name and address to the governing body before an investigation occurs, unless the code enforcement officer has reason to believe that a violation presents an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare or imminent destruction of habitat or sensitive resources; and

WHEREAS, prohibiting both the investigation and enforcement of code violations reported by anonymous sources will have a serious adverse effect on the promotion, protection, and improvement of the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of municipalities because legitimate complaints will not be reported due to fear of retaliation from a neighbor and landlord; and

WHEREAS, an exception contained in Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 883 would allow a code inspector to investigate an anonymous report if the inspector "has reason to believe that the violation presents an imminent threat to public health, safety, or welfare or imminent destruction of habitat or sensitive resources", but this exception creates a "Catch-22" because the inspector cannot assess whether the anonymously reported violation presents an imminent threat without investigating, yet the inspector is prohibited from investigating because the report is anonymous; and

WHEREAS, municipalities should continue to have the power to implement the code enforcement system that best promotes, protects, and improves the health, safety, and welfare of the residents of the municipality, and not be limited to initiating investigations and enforcement proceedings from anonymous reports only when the threat to health, safety, and welfare is imminent.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of St. Augustine:

Section 1: The City Commission of the City of St. Augustine urges all members of the Florida Legislature to oppose the adoption of Senate Bill 60 and House Bill 883.

Section 2: The City Commission of the City of St. Augustine further directs the City Clerk to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Florida Legislative Delegation, Cabinet, and any other interested parties.

Section 3: This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

ADOPTED in Regular Session of the City Commission for the City of St. Augustine, Florida, this ____ day of April, 2021.

ATTEST:

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

_____

Darlene Galambos, City Clerk
(Seal)

_____

Tracy Upchurch, Mayor-Commissioner

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: John P. Regan, City Manager

DATE: March 24, 2021

RE: **RESOLUTION 2021-19: SUPPORTING SENATE BILL 1944 AND HOUSE BILL 1567**

Please find enclosed Resolution 2021-19 supporting Senate Bill 1944 and House Bill 1567 that would provide the Florida Public Service Commission with the authority to regulate utility pole attachments and speed up the process for double-pole removal.

Please place Resolution 2021-19 on the regular City Commission agenda for adoption on April 12, 2021.

Thank you.

Isabelle C. Lopez
City Attorney

Attachment

xc: Meredith Breidenstein, Assistant City Manager
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk *(with original)*

Agenda Title:

Resolution 2021-19: Supporting Senate Bill 1944 and House Bill 1567 regarding regulation of utility pole attachments and double-pole removal.

RESOLUTION 2021-19

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE, URGING THE LEGISLATURE TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 1944 AND HOUSE BILL 1567 TO PROVIDE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION WITH THE AUTHORITY TO REGULATE AND ENFORCE RATES, CHARGES, AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR POLE ATTACHMENTS; TO RESOLVE POLE ATTACHMENT DISPUTES; AND A STATUTORY MECHANISM FOR THE PROMPT AND SEQUENTIAL REMOVAL OF POLE ATTACHMENTS TO SPEED UP THE REMOVAL OF DOUBLE POLES FROM RIGHTS OF WAY AND EASEMENTS.

WHEREAS, Federal law broadly preempts the regulation of telecommunications services, including pole attachments, but does allow states to exercise reverse preemption over the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) jurisdiction over pole attachments; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1944 and House Bill 1567 would require the Florida Public Service Commission (FPSC) to regulate pole attachments in Florida, taking over the role currently performed by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC); and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1944 and House Bill 1567 define the term "redundant pole" and require that attaching entities remove their pole attachments from a redundant pole within six (6) months of a written request by the pole owner; and

WHEREAS, currently, before an old pole can be removed, a utility company must wait for the other utilities to transfer their equipment to a new pole and this causes double pole situations, which are unsightly and potentially dangerous in storm situations; and

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1944 and House Bill 1567 would require the FPSC to regulate the safety, vegetation management, emergency response, and storm restoration requirements of poles owned by providers of communications services, to impose fines on such providers for non-compliance, and to streamline the dispute process regarding pole attachments; and

WHEREAS, Florida would be joining twenty-two (22) other states who have also recently created such provisions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of St. Augustine:

Section 1: The City Commission of the City of St. Augustine urges all members of the Florida Legislature to support the adoption of Senate Bill 1944 and House Bill 1567.

Section 2: The City Commission of the City of St. Augustine further directs the City Clerk to transmit a copy of this Resolution to the Florida Legislative Delegation, Cabinet, and any other interested parties.

Section 3: This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

ADOPTED in Regular Session of the City Commission for the City of St. Augustine, Florida, this ____ day of April, 2021.

ATTEST:

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

_____

Darlene Galambos, City Clerk
(Seal)

_____

Tracy Upchurch, Mayor-Commissioner

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: John P. Regan, City Manager

DATE: March 24, 2021

RE: **RESOLUTION 2021-20: AUDIT COMMITTEE RULES**

Please find enclosed Resolution 2021-20 formalizing the membership criteria, term of office, and role of the Audit Committee.

Please place Resolution 2021-20 on the regular City Commission agenda for adoption on April 12, 2021.

Thank you.

Isabelle C. Lopez
City Attorney

Attachment

xc: Meredith Breidenstein, Assistant City Manager
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk *(with original)*

Agenda Title:

Resolution 2021-20: Formalizing the rules of the Audit Committee.

RESOLUTION 2021-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FORMALIZING THE MEMBERSHIP CRITERIA, TERM OF OFFICE, AND ROLE OF ITS AUDIT COMMITTEE.

WHEREAS, Chapter 218.391, Florida Statutes provides that the City of St. Augustine must establish an auditor selection committee; and

WHEREAS, state law provides for the composition of the auditor selection committee, as well as, provides for the procedures to be utilized in procuring the auditor services; and

WHEREAS, state law provides that the meetings of the auditor selection committee must be open to the public, however Chapter 119.0713(2)(b), Florida Statutes, provides that the audit only becomes final and releasable as a public record once it has been accepted by the City Commission; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission wishes to memorialize the membership criteria, term of office, and role of its audit committee.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Commission of St. Augustine:

Section 1: The City Commission of St. Augustine hereby formalize the following rules for its Audit Committee.

1. The committee will consist of three (3) voting members,
2. The Chair of the Audit Committee is the Mayor, or Vice-Mayor in the Mayor's absence,
3. The remaining two (2) members will be selected by the City Commission and should have financial industry or accounting professional backgrounds.
4. The City Commission appointed member terms should be staggered two-year terms that end on July 31st.
5. The City Manager may appoint a staff member to serve in a non-voting, advisory capacity.
6. The Audit Committee will perform the duties described in state statute, including assisting the City Commission in selecting an auditor to conduct the annual financial audit, and serve other audit oversight purposes as determined by the City Commission.

Section 2: This Resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage.

ADOPTED in Regular Session of the City Commission for the City of St. Augustine, Florida, this ____ day of April, 2021.

ATTEST: CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

_____ _____

Darlene Galambos, City Clerk
(Seal)

Tracy Upchurch, Mayor-Commissioner

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Regan, P.E.
City Manager

DATE: March 25, 2021

RE: Agenda Item for April 12, 2021 City Commission Meeting;
Resolution 2021-21 Flag Display

I would like to present Resolution 2021-21 for Commission approval to display certain flags on city owned flag poles, light posts, and buildings on specific holidays and occasions.

Resolution 2021-21 would allow the City to display the American flag on light posts along Avenida Menendez and around the Plaza de la Constitución on the Fourth of July, Memorial Day, and Veteran's Day. The City also may display the Spanish flag on its light posts along Avenida Menendez and around the Plaza de la Constitución on September 8th each year to commemorate the anniversary of the City's founding.

The City would also be able to display the American flag, the State of Florida flag, and the City flag periodically or permanently on its flag poles in front of City Hall, in its chambers, and may also display these flags on flagpoles placed for that purpose on other city-owned and controlled properties.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns regarding this agenda item.

Reuben C. Franklin Jr., P.E.
Public Works Director

cc: City Attorney & Department Heads

Attachment: Resolution 2021-21
US Flag Street Pole Banner Example
Proposed Location Map

RESOLUTION NO. 2021-21

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA PROVIDING FOR CERTAIN FLAGS TO BE FLOWN ON CITY FLAG POLES, LIGHT POSTS, AND BUILDINGS ON SPECIFIC HOLIDAYS AND OCCASIONS.

WHEREAS, § 166.041, Florida Statutes, provides for procedures for the adoption of ordinances and resolutions by municipalities; and

WHEREAS, the City of St. Augustine desires to display certain flags on city owned flag poles, light posts, and buildings on specific holidays and occasions; and

WHEREAS, the City of St. Augustine is a municipal government, and may speak on its own behalf as a form of government speech, *Johanns v. Livestock Marketing Assoc.,* 544 U.S. 550 (2005); and

WHEREAS, the City of St. Augustine, as a government speaker, may select the messages it wishes to convey, *Walker v. Texas Div., Sons of Confederate Veterans, Inc.*, 576 U.S. 200 (2015); *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460 (2009); and

WHEREAS, displaying certain flags on city owned flag poles, light posts, and buildings does not create a public forum, but rather is government speech on government property exclusively, *Sons of Confederate Veterans v. City of Lexington*, 722 F. 3rd 224 (4th Cir. 2013); and

WHEREAS, the City Commission for the City of St. Augustine finds that it is in the best interest of public health, safety, and general welfare that the following be adopted consistent with the requirements of Section 166.021(4), Florida Statutes.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA:

Section 1. The City may display the American flag on its light posts along Avenida Menendez and around the Plaza de la Constitución on the Fourth of July, Memorial Day, and Veteran's Day. The City Commission delegates to the City Manager the operational decision to expand the display of the American flag to other City light posts.

Section 2. The City may display the Spanish flag on its light posts along Avenida Menendez and around the Plaza de la Constitución on September 8th each year to commemorate the anniversary of the City's founding. The City Commission delegates to the

City Manager the operational decision to expand the display of the Spanish flag to other City light posts.

Section 3. The City may display the American flag, the State of Florida flag, and the City flag periodically or permanently on its flag poles in front of City Hall, in its chambers, and may also display these flags on flagpoles placed for that purpose on other city-owned and controlled properties. In addition, the Spanish flag may be displayed in celebration of the founding of the City of St. Augustine, and the Tree City USA flag may be displayed as part of the City's membership in Tree City USA and celebration of Arbor Day.

ADOPTED in Regular Session of the City Commission of the City of St. Augustine, Florida, this ____ day of _____, 2021.

ATTEST

_____
Tracy Upchurch, Mayor-Commissioner

_____
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk
(SEAL)

US FLAG
STREET POLE
BANNER

SIZE: 18" x 34"
WATER RESISTANT
VINYL FABRIC

ST AUGUSTINE VIEW
INTERACTIVE CITY MAP
City Home
Open Data
Comp Plan
Find address or place
Redoubt Wall Park
Orange St
Castillo De San Marcos National Monument
North
Castillo Dr
Cordova St
Calle Sita
Valencia St
Treasury St
A1A
Proposed Area for Flags
St Augustine
St Augustine Carpet Golf Park
Artillery Ln
300ft
-81.298 29.894 Degrees

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

MEMORANDUM

TO: John P. Regan
City Manager

DATE: March 25, 2021

RE: Commission Update
2020 Uniform Crime Reports

I am pleased to announce that the 2020 Uniform Crime Report statistics have been released from FDLE. With your approval, I would like to make a brief 3-5 slide presentation under "Staff Reports" to the commission regarding this subject.

If you concur, please place this matter on the next available agenda for presentation to the City Commission.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Barry E. Fox
Chief of Police

dt
attachment
cc: D. Galambos, City Clerk w/original attachment

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mayor, Vice Mayor, and City Commissioners

DATE: April 1, 2021

RE: **2021 LEGISLATIVE SESSION UPDATE**

Please find enclosed updated versions of the "City Commission Priorities" spreadsheet and the "City Attorney Legislative Bill Tracking" spreadsheet for review.

Please place these spreadsheets on the agenda for the April 12, 2021 City Commission meeting for a brief oral presentation under item 11.A.

Thank you,

Denise C. May

Denise C. May
Assistant City Attorney

xc: John Regan, City Manager
Isabelle Lopez, City Attorney

CITY COMMISSION PRIORITIES SPREADSHEET

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
BILLS TO SUPPORT					
SB 596	**Preemption of Tree Pruning, Trimming, and Removal**	**Stewart**	**Repealing a provision** relating to tree pruning, trimming, or removal on residential property, etc.	1/13/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Judiciary; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 6023	**Preemption of Tree Pruning, Trimming, and Removal**	**Eskamani**	**Repeals provisions** relating to tree pruning, trimming, & removal on residential property.	1/12/2021 Filed. Referred to Local Administration and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Commerce Committee; State Affairs Committee.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 594	**Preemption of Recycliable and Polystyrene Materials**	**Stewart/Polsky**	**Deleting preemptions** of local law relating to the regulation of auxiliary containers, wrappings, or disposable plastic bags; repealing the preemption of local laws regarding the use or sale of polystyrene products to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, etc.	1/12/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Community Affairs; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date
HB 6027	**Preemption of Recycliable and Polystyrene Materials**	**Grieco**	**Removes prohibition** of local laws relating to regulation of auxiliary containers, wrappings, & disposable plastic bags; repeals preemption of local laws relating to use or sale of polystyrene products to DACS.	1/12/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee; Local Administration and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Commerce Committee.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date
SB 514	**Resiliency**	**Rodrigues**	**Establishing the Statewide Office of Resiliency** within the Executive Office of the Governor; **creating the Statewide Sea-Level Rise Task Force** adjunct to the office; authorizing the Department of Environmental Protection to contract for specified services, upon request of the task force; requiring the Environmental Regulation Commission to take certain action on the task force's recommendations, etc.	1/8/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations.	Favorable by Environment & Natural Resources; YEAS 6, NAYS 0 Now in Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, & General Govt.
HB 315	**Resiliency**	**LaMarca**	**Establishes Statewide Office of Resiliency** within EOG; provides for appointment of Chief Resilience Officer by Governor; **creates Statewide Sea-Level Rise Task Force** adjunct to office; authorizes DEP to contract for specified services upon request of task force; authorizes task force to designate technical advisory groups; requires Environmental Regulation Commission to take certain action on task force recommendations; provides appropriation.	1/19/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee; State Affairs Committee.	Now in Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee.
HB 1567	**Utility and Communications Service Poles**	**DiCeglie; Willhite**	Creates and revises provisions regarding the PSC's power to regulate & enforce rates, charges, terms, & conditions for pole attachments; **requires PSC to regulate certain plants & equipment of communications services providers; creates provisions concerning redundant poles.**	3/1/2021 Filed. Referred to Tourism, Infrastructure & Energy ; State Administration & Technology Appropriations; Commerce Committee.	Favorable CS by Tourism, Infrastructure & Energy Subcommittee. Now in State Administration & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee.
SB 1944	**Utility and Communications Service Poles**	**Albritton**	Requiring the Public Service Commission to regulate and enforce rates, charges, terms, and conditions for pole attachments under certain circumstances; **providing situations under which a pole owner may deny access to the owner's pole on a nondiscriminatory basis**; authorizing the commission to hear and resolve complaints concerning rates, charges, terms, conditions, voluntary agreements, and denial of access relative to pole attachments; **requiring attaching entities to remove pole attachments from redundant poles within a specified timeframe after receipt of a written notice from the pole owner, etc.**	3/1/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Community Affairs; Appropriations.	Favorable by Regulated Industries. Favorable by Community Affairs. Now in Appropriations.

CITY COMMISSION PRIORITIES SPREADSHEET

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
BILLS TO SUPPORT					
HB 1379	**Property Assessments for Elevated Properties**	**Chaney; Aloupis**	Specifies changes to homestead & nonhomestead residential property do not increase assessed value of property; requires property owners to provide certification for such property; prohibits certain areas from being included in square footage calculation. **NOTE:** Effective Date: on the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by HJR 1377 or a similar joint resolution having substantially the same specific intent and purpose	2/26/2021 Filed. Referred to: Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable with CS by Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee. Now in Ways & Means Committee.
SB 1186	**Property Assessments for Elevated Properties**	**Brandes**	Specifying that changes to elevate certain homestead and nonhomestead residential property, respectively, do not increase the assessed value of the property under certain circumstances; requiring property owners to provide certification for such property; prohibiting certain areas from being included in square footage calculation, etc. **NOTE:** On the effective date of the amendment to the State Constitution proposed by SJR 1182 or a similar joint resolution having substantially the same specific intent and purpose, if such amendment to the State Constitution is approved at the general election held in November 2022 or at an earlier special election specifically authorized by law for that purpose	2/9/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Finance & Tax; Appropriations.	Favorable CS by Community Affairs; YEAS 9, NAYS 0. Now in Finance & Tax.
HJR 1377	**Limitations on the Assessment of Real Property**	**Chaney**	Proposes amendment to State Constitution to authorize Legislature to prohibit consideration of changes or improvements made to real property used for residential purposes to improve property's resistance to flood damage in determining assessed value of such property for ad valorem taxation purposes.	2/26/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable by Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee. Now in Ways & Means Committee.
SJR 1182	**Limitations on the Assessment of Real Property**	**Brandes**	Proposing amendments to the State Constitution, effective January 1, 2023, to authorize the Legislature, by general law, to prohibit the consideration of any change or improvement made to real property used for residential purposes to improve the property's resistance to flood damage in determining the assessed value of such property for ad valorem taxation	2/9/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Finance & Tax; Appropriations.	Favorable by Community Affairs, YEAS 9, NAYS 0. Now in Finance & Tax.
HB 7019	**Statewide Flooding & Sea-level Rise Resilience**	**Busatta Cabrera; Bartleman; Massullo**	**Establishes Resilient Florida Grant Program** within DEP to fund costs of community resilience planning; requires DEP to complete data set & assessment, **develop Statewide Flooding & Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan**, & submit plan to Governor & Legislature; requires water management districts to submit proposed projects to DEP; provides for legislative funding of certain projects; authorizes local governments to create regional resilience coalitions; establishes Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research & Innovation within USF; requires hub to submit report to Governor & Legislature; requires OEDR to include flood control information in certain assessments.	3/9/2021 Filed. Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable by Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriation Subcommittee. Favorable CS by State Affairs Committee. **Added to 2nd Reading Calendar.**
HB 7021	**Resilient Florida Trust Fund/DEP**	**Busatta Cabrera; Massullo**	Creates Resilient Florida Trust Fund within DEP; provides for purpose of fund; provides for future review & termination or re-creation of fund.	3/9/2021 Filed. Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable by Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriation Subcommittee. Favorable by State Affairs Committee. **Added to 2nd Reading Calendar.**
SB 1954	**Statewide Flooding & Sea-level Rise Resilience**	**Rodrigues**	**Establishing the Resilient Florida Grant Program** within the Department of Environmental Protection; requiring the department to **develop a Statewide Flooding and Sea-Level Rise Resilience Plan** and annually submit the plan to the Governor and Legislature by a specified date; establishing the Florida Flood Hub for Applied Research and Innovation within the University of South Florida College of Marine Science for a specified purpose; **requiring the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to include specified information relating to inland and coastal flood control in certain assessments, etc.**	3/1/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment & Natural Resources; Appropriations.	CS by Environment & Natural Resources. Favorable CS/CS by Appropriations. Next to Senate Floor.

CITY COMMISSION PRIORITIES SPREADSHEET

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
BILLS TO OPPOSE					
HB 219	**Vacation Rentals**	**Fischer**	**Preempts regulation of vacation rentals to state; prohibits** local law, ordinance, or regulation from **allowing or requiring inspections** or licensing of public lodging establishments, including vacation rentals, or public food service establishments; **requires all residential properties be regulated the same regardless of its use as a vaction rental;** requires licenses issued by Division of Hotels & Restaurants of DBPR to be displayed conspicuously to public inside licensed establishment.	1/12/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee; Ways and Means Committee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable with CS by Regulatory Reform Subcommittee. On Committee Agenda - Ways & Means Committee - **TEMPORARILY POSTPONED**
SB 522	**Vacation Rentals**	**Diaz**	**AS AMENDED 3/11/2021 this bill no longer preempts local licensing and inspection of vacation rentals to the state. Also removed is the requirement to regulate all residential properties regardless of its use as a vaction rental.** Provides for preemption of advertising platforms to the state.Requires advertising platforms to require that persons placing advertisements for vacation rentals include certain information in the advertisements, collection of taxes, etc.	1/11/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Commerce and Tourism; Rules. Removed from Commerce & Tourism Committee review. Added Appropriations	Favorable with CS by Regulated Industries; YEAS 6, NAYS 3. Favorable CS by Appropriations; YEAS 13, NAYS 5. Now in Rules **(Final Committee) Read 1st time 3/16/2021**
SB 62*	**Regional Planning Councils**	**Bradley**	Revising a requirement for the Executive Office of the Governor to review and consider certain reports, data, and analyses relating to the revision of the state comprehensive plan; **eliminating the advisory role of regional planning councils in state comprehensive plan preparation and revision; repealing provisions relating to the Florida Regional Planning Council Act;** authorizing local governments to recommend areas of critical state concern to the state land planning agency, etc.	01/05/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Judiciary; Rules 01/11/2021.	CS by Community Affairs; YEAS 6 NAYS 3. Now in Judiciary.
SB 266	**Home-based Businesses**	**Perry**	Providing legislative findings and intent; specifying conditions under which a business is considered a home-based business; authorizing a home-based business to operate in a residential zone under certain circumstances; **preempting to the state the ability to regulate or license home-based businesses; prohibiting a local government from certain actions relating to the licensure and regulation of home-based businesses, etc.**	12/14/2020 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Commerce and Tourism; Rules.	CS by Community Affairs; YEAS 6, NAYS 3. Favorable by Commerce and Tourism, YEAS 9, NAYS 2. Now in Rules.
HB 403	**Home-based Businesses**	**Giallombardo**	Specifies conditions under which business is considered home-based business; authorizes home-based business to operate in residential zone; **prohibits local government from certain actions relating to licensure & regulation of home-based business; authorizes specified business owners to challenge certain local government actions; authorizes prevailing party to recover specified attorney fees & costs.**	1/25/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable by Regulatory Reform Subcommittee. Favorable with CS by Commerce Committee. **Added to Special Order Calendar.**

CITY COMMISSION PRIORITIES SPREADSHEET

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
BILLS TO OPPOSE					
HB 883	**County and Municipal Code Enforcement**	**Overdorf**	Prohibits certain code inspectors from initiating investigations & initiating enforcement proceedings of potential violations of codes & ordinances by way of anonymous complaints; requires specified information to be provided before investigation or proceeding occurs.	2/10/2021 Filed. Referred to Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Public Integrity & Elections Committee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable with CS by Local Adminitration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee. Favorable CS by Public Integrity & Elections Committee.
SB 60	**County and Municipal Code Enforcement**	**Bradley**	Prohibiting code inspectors designated by boards of county commissioners from initiating investigations of potential violations of codes and ordinances by way of anonymous complaints; prohibiting code inspectors from initiating enforcement proceedings for potential violations of codes and ordinances by way of anonymous complaints; prohibiting code enforcement officers from initiating investigations of potential violations of codes and ordinances by way of anonymous complaints; **prohibiting code inspectors designated by governing bodies of municipalities from initiating investigations of potential violations of codes and ordinances by way of anonymous complaints; requiring persons who report potential violations of codes and ordinances to provide specified information to the governing body before an investigation occurs, etc.**	Filed 01/05/21; Referred to Community Affairs, Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Rules.	CS by Community Affairs; YEAS 6 NAYS 3; Favorable by Governmental Oversight & Accountability; YEAS 4, NAYS 1. Favorable by Rules; YEAS 11, NAYS 4. CS passed, YEAS 27, NAYS 11. **Certified, in Messages.**
SB 496	**Growth Management**	**Perry**	Specifying requirements for certain comprehensive plans effective, rather than adopted, after a specified date and for associated land development regulations; **requiring local governments to include a property rights element in their comprehensive plans; prohibiting a local government's property rights element from conflicting with the statement of rights contained in the act;** providing that the consent of certain property owners is not required for development agreement changes under certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Transportation to afford a right of first refusal to certain individuals under specified circumstances, etc.	1/7/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Judiciary; Rules.	CS by Community Affairs; YEAS 9, NAYS 0. CS to CS by Judiciary; YEAS 11, NAYS 0. CS/CS/CS by- Rules; YEAS 17 NAYS 0. **Placed on Calendar 2nd reading.**
HB 59	**Growth Management**	**McClain/Sabatini**	**Requires local governments to include property rights element in their comprehensive plans; provides statement of rights that local government may use; requires local government to adopt property rights element by specified date**; prohibits local government's property rights element from conflicting with statutorily provided statement of rights; provides that certain property owners are not required to consent to development agreement changes; prohibits municipality from annexing specified areas; requires DOT to afford right of first refusal to certain individuals; provides requirements & procedures for right of first refusal; authorizes certain developments of regional impact agreements to be amended.	12/10/2020 Filed. Referred to Local Administration and Veterans Affiars Subcommittee; Civil Justice and Property Rights Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee.	CS by Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee. Favorable with CS by Civil Justice & Property Rights Subcommittee. Favorable with CS by State Affairs Committee. **Added to Special Order Calendar.**

CITY COMMISSION PRIORITIES SPREADSHEET

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
BILLS TO FOLLOW					
HB 6003*	**Vaccinations During Public Health Emergencies**	**Sabatini & Smith**	**Removes authority of State Health Officer to order vaccinations upon declaration of public health emergency;** revises requirement that DOH adopt certain rules.	11/30/20 Filed. Referred to Pandemics Public Emergencies Committee; Professions Public Health Subcommittee; Health Human Services Committee.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 1	**Combating Public Disorder**	**Fernandez-Barquin**	**Authorizes residents of municipality to file an appeal to Administration Commission if municipality makes reduction to budget of municipal law enforcement agency;** revises provisions prohibiting obstructing traffic; **provides for cause of action against municipality for failing to provide law enforcement protection during riot;** revises penalty for assault or battery committed in furtherance of riot or aggravated riot; revises minimum term of imprisonment for battery on law enforcement officer in furtherance of riot; **revises prohibition on damaging memorial;** revises penalties for burglary or theft during riot & facilitated by riot; revises prohibition on fighting in public place; prohibits specified assemblies from engaging in disorderly & violent conduct; prohibits inciting or encouraging riot; creates affirmative defense to civil action where plaintiff participated in riot or unlawful assembly.	1/6/2021 Filed. Referred to Criminal Justice and Public Safety Subcommittee; Justice Appropriations Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee.	Favorable by Criminal Justice, YEAS 11 NAYS 6. Favorable by Justice Appropriations Subcommittee. Favorable with CS by Judiciary Committee. **CS Passed as amended YEAS 76, NAYS 39.**
SB 484	**Combating Public Disorder**	**Burgess**	**Authorizing a resident of a municipality to file an appeal to the Administration Commission if the governing body of the municipality makes a specified reduction to the operating budget of a municipal law enforcement agency; creating a cause of action against a municipality for obstructing or interfering with reasonable law enforcement protection during a riot or an unlawful assembly;** increasing the offense severity ranking of an aggravated assault for the purposes of the Criminal Punishment Code if committed in furtherance of a riot or an aggravated riot; prohibiting defacing, injuring, or damaging a memorial; prohibiting cyberintimidation by publication, etc.	1/6/2021 Filed. Referred to Criminal Justice; Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 215*	**Prohibition of Public Funds for Lobbying by Local Governments**	**Sabatini**	**Prohibits local governments from using public funds to retain lobbyists;** provides exceptions; provides sanctions for violations; authorizes people to file complaints with the Commission on Ethics; requires commission to provide a report to specified entities; specifies procedures for disciplining violators.	1/11/2021 Filed. Referred to Public Integrity & Elections; Local Administration & Veterans Affairs; State Affairs Committee.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 64	**Reclaimed Water**	**Albritton**	**Requiring certain domestic wastewater utilities to submit to the Department of Environmental Protection by a specified date a plan for eliminating nonbeneficial surface water discharge within a specified timeframe;** requiring domestic wastewater utilities applying for permits for new or expanded surface water discharges to prepare **a specified plan for eliminating nonbeneficial discharges as part of its permit application;** providing that potable reuse is an alternative water supply and that projects relating to such reuse are eligible for alternative water supply funding; **requiring** counties, **municipalities**, and special districts **to authorize graywater technologies under certain circumstances and to provide incentives for the implementation of such technologies,** etc.	1/7/2021 Filed. Referred to Environmenta and Natural Resources; Community Affairs; Appropriations.	CS by Environment and Natural Resources; YEAS 4 NAYS 0. Favorable by Community Affairs; YEAS 9, NAYS 0. Favorable by Appropriations; YEAS 18, NAYS 0. **Read 3d time CS passed full Senate; In messages for House.**
HB 263	**Reclaimed Water**	**Maggard**	**Requires certain wastewater utilities to submit, implement, & update plans eliminating nonbeneficial surface water discharge;** directs DEP to approve plans & make related determinations & submit reports to Legislature; provides administrative & civil penalties; authorizes DEP to convene technical advisory groups; provides that potable reuse is alternative water supply & eligible for expedited permitting & priority funding; directs DEP & water management districts to develop coordinated permit review; **requires local governmental entities to authorize use of & provide incentives for graywater technologies;** provides that residential graywater systems meet certain water conservation requirements.	1/14/2021 Filed; Referred to Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable with CS by Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee. Now in Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee.

CITY COMMISSION PRIORITIES SPREADSHEET

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
BILLS TO FOLLOW					
SB 284	**Building Design**	**Perry**	**Prohibiting certain regulations relating to building design elements** from being applied to certain structures; providing exceptions; defining the term "building design elements", etc.	12/17/2020 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Regulated Industries; Rules.	CS by Community Affairs; YEAS 6, NAYS 3. Favorable by Regulated Industries, YEAS 8, NAYS 1. Now in Rules.
HB 55	**Building Design**	**Overdorf**	**Provides that regulations relating to building design elements may not be applied to certain structures.**	12/10/2020 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee; Local Administration and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable CS by Regulatory Reform Subcommittee. Favorable by Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee. Favorable CS by Commerce Committee. **Added to Special Order Calendar.**
SB 142	**Craft Distilleries**	**Brandes**	Repealing provisions relating to limitations on the size of individual wine containers and the size of individual cider containers; revising provisions that authorize a restaurant to allow patrons to remove partially consumed bottles of wine from the restaurant for off-premises consumption; **revising the requirements for the sale of branded products by a licensed distillery or craft distillery to consumers;** revising requirements relating to the shipping of distilled spirits to consumers by a craft distillery, etc.	12/4/2020 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Commerce and Trourism; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 737	**Craft Distilleries**	**DiCeglie**	**Authorizes craft distilleries to be licensed as specified vendors under certain circumstances**; requires certain alcoholic beverages to be obtained through licensed distributor; prohibits distillery from operating as craft distillery until certain requirements are met; authorizes persons to have common ownership in craft distilleries under certain circumstances; requires minimum percentage of craft distillery's total finished branded products to be distilled in this state & contain one or more Florida agricultural products.	2/3/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee, State Administration & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee, Commerce Committee	Favorable by Regulatory Reform Subcommittee. Favorable by State Administration & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee. Favorable CS Commerce Committee. **Added to Second Reading Calendar.**
SB 46	**Craft Distilleries**	**Hutson**	**Authorizing craft distilleries to be licensed as specified vendors under certain circumstances;** requiring certain alcoholic beverages to be obtained through a licensed distributor that meets specified criteria; prohibiting a distillery from operating as a craft distillery until certain requirements are met; authorizing persons to have common ownership in craft distilleries under certain circumstances; requiring a minimum percentage of a craft distillery's total finished branded products to be distilled in this state and contain one or more Florida agricultural products, etc.	12/18/2020 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Commerce and Tourism; Rules.	CS by Regulated Industries; YEAS 9 NAYS 0. CS/CS by Commerce & Tourism; YEAS 11 NAYS 0. Favorable by Rules; YEAS 16, NAYS 0. Read 3rd time - CS Passed; YEAS 39, NAYS 0. **In Messages.**

CITY COMMISSION PRIORITIES SPREADSHEET

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST					
HB 3411	**West Augustine Septic-to-Sewer**	**Hutson**	The septic-to-sewer project improve groundwater and well quality, increase storm resiliency by constructing a sanitary sewer system and will raise socio-economic status of West Augustine. The project will connect existing homes and eliminate septic tanks that contribute to the deterioration of groundwater quality and "float" during storm events, causing significant environmental and health hazards in the surrounding area. The project will make new workforce housing viable on available parcels by providing sewer availability. Funding request of $300,000 state funds.	Referred to Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee.	**Favorable** by Agricultre & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee. **Now in Appropriations Committee.**
HB 3409	**Lincolnville Museum Preservation & Operations**	**Stevenson**	Provides an appropriation for the Lincolnville Museum Preservation/Operations. APPROPRIATION: $749,000	Referred to Infrastructure & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee.	Now in Infrastructure & Tourism Appropriations Subcommittee.
HB 3901	**West Augustine Care Center**	**Stevenson**	Provides an appropriation for the West Augustine Care Center. APPROPRIATION: $4,000,000	Referred to Health Care Appropriations Subcomittee; Appropriations Committee.	Now in Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee.

CS = Committee Substitute Filed
*** No companion bill filed**

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
HB 7	**Civil Liability for Damages Relating to COVID-19**	**McClure**	Provides **requirements for civil action based on COVID-19-related claim**; provides that plaintiff has burden of proof in such action; provides statute of limitations; provides retroactive applicability.	Filed 01/06/21; Referred to Civil Justice and Property Rights Subcommittee, Pandemics and Public Emergencies Committee, Judiciary Committee, On Committee agenda-Civil Justice and Property Rights Subcommittee 01/13/21.	Major Revisions and CS; CS Passed on 3d reading, YEAS 83, NAYS 31. **In Messages.**
SB 72	**Civil Liability for Damages Relating to COVID-19**	**Brandes**	Provides **requirements for civil action based on COVID-19-related claim**; provides that plaintiff has burden of proof in such action; provides statute of limitations; provides retroactive applicability.	Filed 01/06/21; Referred to Judiciary; Commerce and Tourism; Rules.	Favorable by Judiciary and Commerce and Tourism. CS by Rules; YEAS 10, NAYS 5. **3/29/2021 - Passed, presented, and signed by Governor. Chapter No. 2021-1**
HB 15	**Online Marketplace Sale Tax**	**Clemons & LaMarca**	Revises conditions for certain dealers subject to sales tax; deletes exemption for certain dealers from collecting local option surtaxes; provides **certain marketplace providers are subject to registration, collection, & remittance requirements for sales taxes**; requires marketplace providers to provide certification to marketplace sellers; specifies requirements for marketplace sellers; requires marketplace providers to allow DOR to audit books & records; provides that marketplace seller is liable for sales tax collection & remittance; authorizes marketplace providers & marketplace sellers to enter into agreements to recover certain taxes, interest, & penalties; grants DOR settlement & compromise authority for marketplace sales; removes authority of DOR to negotiate collection allowance with certain dealers.	Filed 11/30/20; Referred to Ways and Means Committee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable with CS by Ways & Means Committee. Favorable CS Commerce Committee. 1st Reading CS2.
SB 50	**Online Marketplace Sale Tax**	**Gruters**	Revises conditions for certain dealers subject to sales tax; deletes exemption for certain dealers from collecting local option surtaxes; **provides certain marketplace providers are subject to registration, collection, & remittance requirements for sales taxes**; requires marketplace providers to provide certification to marketplace sellers; specifies requirements for marketplace sellers; requires marketplace providers to allow DOR to audit books & records; provides that marketplace seller is liable for sales tax collection & remittance; authorizes marketplace providers & marketplace sellers to enter into agreements to recover certain taxes, interest, & penalties; grants DOR settlement & compromise authority for marketplace sales; removes authority of DOR to negotiate collection allowance with certain dealers.	Referred to Commerce and Tourism, Finance and Tax, and Appropriations 12/21/20.	Favorable by Commerce and Tourism; YEAS 11 NAYS 0. CS by Finance and Tax, YEAS 8, NAYS 0. CS/CS by Appropriations; YEAS 18, NAYS 0. Retained on Special Order Calendar. **Certified and in Messages to House.**

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
SB 44	**Drones**	**Wright**	**Expanding the authorized uses of drones by law enforcement agencies, by a state agency or political subdivision, or by certified fire department personnel** for specified purposes, etc.	Filed 12/28/20; Referred to Criminal Justice, Military and Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security; Rules	Favorable by all committees of record with CS. To be laid on Senate floor. **Immediately certified, in Message for House.**
HB 433	**Drones**	**Andrade**	**Expands authorized uses of drones by government agencies & other specified entities for disaster damage assessment.**	1/26/21 Filed. Referred to Pandemics & Public Emergencies Committee; Judiciary Committee.	Favorable by Pandemics & Public Emergencies Committee Agenda. Now in Judiciary Committee.
SB 154*	**Local Government Fiscal Transparency**	**Diaz**	Expanding the **scope of a Legislative Auditing Committee review to include compliance with local government fiscal transparency requirements;** providing procedures for the Auditor General and local governments to comply with the local government fiscal transparency requirements; **revising reporting requirements for certain local government economic development incentives; creating the "Local Government Fiscal Transparency Act"; requiring local governments to post certain voting record information on their websites, etc.**	Filed 12/04/20; Referred to Community Affairs; Finance and Tax; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 456*	**Municipal Law Enforcement Agencies**	**Bracy**	Specifying that **discussions between the chief executive officer of a municipality** or a representative thereof and the municipality's governing body **regarding disciplinary measures for municipal law enforcement officers which are proposed for inclusion in a collective bargaining agreement are subject to public meetings requirements**; requiring the governing body of a municipality to **solicit comments and input from the general public and relevant advocacy or special interest groups** in the review and development of officer disciplinary procedures in collective bargaining agreements, etc.	Filed 01/06/21. Referred to Judiciary; Criminal Justice; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 304	**Wage and Employment Benefits Requirements**	**Taddeo**	**Repealing provisions** relating to restrictions on the establishment of minimum wage and employment benefits requirements by political subdivisions, etc.	12/18/2020 Filed. Referred to Commerce and Trourism; Community Affairs; Rules	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 6031	**Wage and Employment Benefits Requirements**	**Smith, C.**	**Repeals provisions** relating to prohibitions on the establishment of minimum wage and employment benefits requirements by political subdivisions.	1/13/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee; Local Administration and Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Commerce Committee.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
HB 1575	**Well Stimulation ("Stop Fracking Act")**	**Jenne**	Prohibits extreme well stimulation; prohibits DEP from issuing permits authorizing extreme well stimulation & authorizing certain permitholders to engage in extreme well stimulation; provides penalties.	3/1/2021 Filed.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 546	**Well Stimulation ("Stop Fracking Act")**	**Farmer**	Creating the "**Stop Fracking Act**"; prohibiting persons from engaging in extreme well stimulation; prohibiting the Department of Environmental Protection from issuing permits that authorize extreme well stimulation; prohibiting the department from authorizing certain permitholders to engage in extreme well stimulation on or after a specified date; imposing a specified fine for violations, etc.	1/12/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment and Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment, and General Government; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 672	**Preemption of Firearms and Ammunition Regulation**	**Taddeo**	**Repealing a provision relating to the preemption** of the field of regulation of firearms and ammunition to the Legislature, to the exclusion of local jurisdictions, etc.	1/14/2021 Filed. Referred to Judiciary; Community Affairs; Criminal Justice; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 6033	**Preemption of Firearms and Ammunition Regulation**	**Daley**	**Repeals provisions preempting** the field of regulation of firearms & ammunition to Legislature, to exclusion of local jurisdictions.	1/14/2021 Filed. Referred to Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee; Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee	Now in Cirminal Justice & Public Safety Subcomittee.
HB 329	**Beverage Law**	**Tomkow**	**Authorizes food service establishments to sell or deliver alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption if requirements are met**; revises provisions that authorize restaurant to allow patrons to remove partially consumed bottles of wine from restaurant for off-premises consumption; revises requirements for sale of alcoholic beverages by certain vendors.	1/19/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable by Regulatory Reform Subcommittee. Favorabe by Commerce Committee. On Special Order Calendar.
SB 134	**Beverage Law**	**Brandes**	**Authorizing certain food service establishments to sell or deliver alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption if specified requirements are met;** revising provisions that authorize a restaurant to allow patrons to remove partially consumed bottles of wine from a restaurant for off-premises consumption; revising requirements for the sale of alcoholic beverages by certain vendors, etc.	12/4/2020 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Commerce and Trourism; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 148	**Beverage Law**	**Bradley**	**Authorizing certain food service establishments to sell or deliver alcoholic beverages for off-premises consumption if specified requirements are met, etc.**	12/4/2020 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Commerce and Trourism; Rules.	CS by Regulated Industries, YEAS 9, NAYS 0. Favorable by Commerce & Tourism. Favoraby by Rules. On Special Order Calendar.
SB 480	**Statewide Police Misconduct Registry**	**Bracy**	Requiring the Department of Law Enforcement to establish by a certain date and maintain **a statewide police misconduct registry; specifying information that the registry must contain on all state and local law enforcement officers; requiring the head of each state and local law enforcement agency to periodically submit specified information** to the department beginning on a specified date, etc.	1/6/2021 Filed. Referred to Judiciary; Criminal Justice; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
HB 277	**Statewide Police Misconduct Registry**	**Thompson**	Requires FDLE to establish & maintain **statewide police misconduct registry; specifies information that registry must contain; requires head of each state & local law enforcement agency to periodically submit specified information;** requires FSLE to publish information on its website.	1/15/2021 Filed. Referred to Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee; Public Integrity & Elections Committee; Justice Appropriations Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee.	Now in Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee.
SB 692	**Medical Marijuana Public Employee Protection**	**Polsky**	**Prohibiting an employer from taking adverse personnel action against an employee or a job applicant who is a qualified patient using medical marijuana; providing exceptions**; requiring an employer to provide written notice of an employee or job applicant's right to explain a positive marijuana test result within a specified timeframe; providing procedures when an employee or job applicant tests positive for marijuana, etc.	1/21/2021 Filed. Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Health Policy; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 335	**Medical Marijuana Public Employee Protection**	**Duran**	**Prohibits employers from taking adverse personnel action against employees or applicants who are qualified patients using medical marijuana;** requires employers to provide written notice of employee or applicant's right to explain positive test result for marijuana; provides procedures for if employee or applicant tests positive for marijuana; provides cause of action & damages.	1/19/2021 Filed. Referred to Government Operations Subcommittee; Professions & Public Health Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee; State Affairs Committee.	Now in Government Operations Subcommittee
HB 337	**Impact Fees**	**DiCeglie**	**Specifies instances when local government or special district may collect impact fee; requires local governments & special districts to credit against collection of impact fee any contribution related to public facilities**; provides annual limitations on impact fee increases; requires school districts to report specified items regarding impact fees; requires specified entities to file affidavit attesting that impact fees were appropriately collected & expended.	1/19/2021 Filed. Referred to Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Referred to Ways & Means Committee; Referred to State Affairs Committee.	Favorable CS by Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee. Favorable CS by Ways & Means Committee.
SB 750	**Impact Fees**	**Gruters**	**Specifying instances when a local government or special district may collect an impact fee; requiring local governments and special districts to credit against the collection of impact fees any contribution related to public facilities;** providing annual limitations on impact fee rate increases; requiring school districts to report specified items regarding impact fees, etc.	1/25/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Finance and Tax; Appropriations.	Favorable CS by Community Affairs. Now in Finance & Tax.
HB 735	**Preemption of Local Occupational Licensing**	**Harding**	**Preempts licensing of occupations to state; prohibits local governments from imposing or modifying licensing requirements**; specifies certain local licensing may not be enforced; specifies certain specialty contractors are not required to register with Construction Industry Licensing Board; **prohibits local governments from requiring certain specialty contractors to obtain license; specifies job scopes for which local government may not require license**; authorizes counties & municipalities to issue journeyman licenses.	2/3/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulatory Reform Subcommittee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable by Regulatory Reform Subcommittee. Favorable by Commerce Committee. On Special Order Calendar.

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
SB 268	**Preemption of Local Occupational Licensing**	**Perry**	Preempting licensing of occupations to the state; **prohibiting local governments from imposing additional licensing requirements or modifying licensing unless specified conditions are met**; specifying that certain specialty contractors are not required to register with the Construction Industry Licensing Board; authorizing counties and municipalities to issue certain journeyman licenses, etc.	12/14/2020 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Community Affairs; Rules.	CS by Regulated Industries. Favorable by Community Affairs. Now in Rules.
SB 400	**Public Records**	**Rodrigues**	**Prohibiting an agency that receives a request to inspect or copy a record from responding to such request by filing an action for declaratory relief against the requester, etc.**	12/20/2020 Filed. Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Judiciary; Rules.	Favorable by Governmental Oversight and Accountability; YEAS 6 NAYS 0. Favorable by Judiciary. Now in Rules.
HB 913	**Public Records**	**McClure**	**Prohibits agency that receives request to inspect or copy record from responding to such request by filing action for declaratory relief against requester.**	2/10/2021 Filed. Referred to Government Operations Subcommittee; Civil Justice & Property Rights Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable by all Committees of reference. Placed on 2d Reading Calendar.
HB 35	**Legal Notices**	**Grieco**	Provides for **website publication of legal notices;** provides criteria for such publication; authorizes fiscally constrained county to use publicly accessible website to publish legally required advertisements & public notices; requires government agency to provide specified notice to residents concerning alternative methods of receiving legal notices.	12/7/2020 Filed. Referred to Civil Justice and Property Rights Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee.	Favorable by all Committees of reference. Passed by full House. In Senate Appropriation Committee.
SB 402	**Legal Notices**	**Rodrigues**	**Authorizing legal notifications in certain cases to be published on a website established by the Supreme Court**, in lieu of newspaper publication; specifying that website publication constitutes proof of publication, unless otherwise determined by a court; authorizing a county to publish such legal notifications in a newspaper, subject to certain limitations, etc.	12/29/2020 Filed. Referred to Judiciary; Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice; Appropriations.	Favorable by Judiciary. In Approriations Subcommittee.
SB 334	**Regulation of Smoking in Public Places**	**Gruters/Hutson/ Perry**	Revising a short title; **authorizing counties and municipalities to further restrict smoking within the boundaries of public beaches and public parks under certain circumstances;** prohibiting smoking within the boundaries of a state park, etc.	12/18/2020 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Environment and Natural Resources; Rules.	Favorable by Community Affairs. Favorable CS by Environment and Natural Resources. Now in Rules.
HB 239	**Regulation of Smoking in Public Places**	**Altman**	**Authorizes counties & municipalities to further restrict smoking within boundaries of public beaches & public parks under certain circumstances.**	1/13/2021 Filed. Referred to Professions and Public Health Subcommittee; Environment, Agriculture and Flooding Subcommittee; Health and Human Services Committee.	Favorable by Professions & Public Health. Now in Environment, Agriculture & Flooding.

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
SB 810	**Prohibited Governmental Transactions Involving Certain Companies and Products**	**Gruters**	**Prohibiting a state agency or a local governmental entity from purchasing any products that were produced, or that contain a specified percentage of parts that were produced, in China**; providing that a contract for the purchase of products by a state agency or a local governmental entity must include a provision authorizing the termination of such contract in certain circumstances; **prohibiting a state agency or a local governmental entity from purchasing any product made or sold or service provided by certain technology companies, etc.**	1/26/2021 Filed. Referred to Commerce and Tourism; Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Community Affairs; Appropriations; Rules.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 439	**Prohibited Governmental Transactions Involving Certain Companies and Products**	**Fine**	**Prohibits agency or local governmental entity from purchasing any good made, or that contains specified percentage of parts that were produced, in China; prohibits agency or local governmental entity from purchasing any good or service made, sold, or provided by certain technology companies**; provides that contract for purchase or provision of goods or services by agency or local governmental entity must include provision authorizing termination of such contract in certain circumstances.	1/26/2021 Filed. Referred to Public Integrity & Elections Committee; Government Operations Subcommittee; State Administration & Technology Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee.	Now in Public Integrity & Elections Committee
SB 856	**State Preemption of Energy Infrastructure Regulations**	**Hutson**	**Defining the term "energy infrastructure"; preempting to the state the regulation of the construction of energy infrastructure, etc.**	01/27/2021 Filed. Referred to Regulated Industries; Community Affairs; Rules.	CS by Regulated Industries. Favorable CS/CS by Community Affairs. Now in Rules.
HB 839	**State Preemption of Energy Infrastructure Regulations**	**Fabricio**	**Prohibits local government from regulating energy infrastructure; preempts such regulation to state.**	2/9/2021 Filed. Referred to Tourism, Infrastructure & Energy Subcommittee; Local Administrtion & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable CS by Tourism, Infrastructure & Energy. Now in Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.
SB 816	**County Court Judges**	**Hutson**	**Increasing the number of county court judges authorized for St. Johns County, etc.**	1/26/2021 Filed. Referred to Judiciary; Appropriations Subcommittee on Criminal and Civil Justice; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 417	**County Court Judges**	**Stevenson**	**Increases the number of county court judges authorized for St. Johns County.**	1/25/2021 Filed. Referred to Justice Appropriations Subcommittee; Civil Justice & Property Rights Subcommittee; Appropriations Committee.	Now in Justice Appropriations Subcommittee.

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
New Bills Added After February 8, 2021					
HB 593	**Medical Marijuana Retail Facilities**	**Nixon**	**Authorizes licensed medical marijuana retail facilities to dispense marijuana, marijuana delivery devices, & edibles;** specifies prohibitions relating to ownership & operation of such facilities; imposes criminal penalties for specified unlicensed activities; authorizes such facilities to access confidential & exempt information in medical marijuana use registry for certain verification purposes.	1/29/2021 Filed. Referred to Professions & Public Health Subcommittee; Health Care Appropriations Subcommittee; Health & Human Services Committee.	Now in Professions & Public Health Subcommitttee.
SB 562	**Medical Marijuana Retail Facilities**	**Thurston**	**Prohibiting qualified physicians and caregivers from being employed by or having an economic interest in a medical marijuana retail facility;** authorizing, rather than requiring, medical marijuana treatment centers to cultivate, process, transport, and dispense marijuana for medical use; prohibiting an individual or entity from being awarded more than one facility license; providing requirements for the transfer of ownership of a medical marijuana retail facility; **prohibiting a medical marijuana retail facility from engaging in Internet sales; prohibiting medical marijuana retail facilities from being located within a specified distance from school properties, etc.**	1/12/2021 Filed. Referred to Health Policy; Appropriations Subcommittee on Health and Human Services; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 942	**Law Enforcement Agency Standards**	**Gibson**	Requires FDLE to adopt rules setting minimum requirements for policies of law enforcement agencies; specifying areas to be addressed by those policies; requiring FDLE to create model procedures documents for law enforcement agencies; specifying requirements of the documents.	1/29/2021 Filed. Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Criminal Justice; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 647	**Law Enforcement Agency Standards**	**Davis**	Requires FDLE to adopt rules setting minimum requirements for policies of law enforcement agencies; specifying areas to be addressed by those policies; requiring FDLE to create model procedures documents for law enforcement agencies; specifying requirements of the documents.	2/1/2021 Filed. Referred to Cirminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee; Justice Appropriations Subcommittee; Judiiary Committee.	Now in Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee.
HB 569**	**Law Enforcement Body and Dashboard Cameras**	**Chambliss**	Mandates that law enforcement agencies require officers to wear & use body cameras in certain circumstances; provides an exception; mandates that law enforcement agencies require law enforcement vehicles to be equipped with & use dashboard cameras in certain circumstances.	1/28/2021 Filed. Referred to Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee; Justie Appropriations Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee.	Now in Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee.
SB 452**	**Law Enforcement Body and Dashboard Cameras**	**Book**	Requiring every law enforcement agency to mandate that its law enforcement officers wear body cameras and use vehicle dash cameras; requiring law enforcement agencies to establish specified policies and procedures, etc.	1/6/2021 Filed. Referred to Judiciary; Criminal Justice; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
SB 740**	**Law Enforcement Body and Dashboard Cameras**	**Bracy**	Comprehensive bill requiring Citizen Review Boards for Counties and Requiring every law enforcement agency to mandate that its law enforcement officers wear body cameras and use vehicle dash cameras; requiring law enforcement agencies to establish specified policies and procedures, etc.	1/22/2021 Filed. Referred to Judiciary; Criminal Justice; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
SB 674	**Tax Exemption for Affordable Housing**	**Rodriguez**	Authorizing counties and municipalities to adopt ordinances to grant ad valorem tax exemptions to property owners whose properties are used for the governmental or public purpose of providing affordable housing to certain persons or families; specifying procedures in the event property is transferred for other purposes; specifying procedures in the event an exemption is improperly granted as a result of certain acts by the property appraiser, etc.	1/15/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Finance and Tax; Appropriations.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
HB 563	**Tax Exemption for Affordable Housing**	**Rodriguez**	Authorizes counties & municipalities to adopt ordinances to grant ad valorem tax exemptions to property owners whose properties are used for affordable housing; provides parameters for exemption; specifies procedures in event property is transferred for other purposes or exemption is improperly granted as result of certain acts by property appraiser.	1/28/2021 Filed. Referred to Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; State Affairs Committee.	No Committee Hearings scheduled to date.
New Bills Added After February 22, 2021					
HB 639	**Operation and Safety of Motor Vehicles and Vessels**	**Sirois**	Revises & provides requirements relating to tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; vessel safety, operation, & navigation; temporary protection zones on certain water bodies for spaceflight launches & asset recovery; boating safety education courses; derelict, public nuisance, abandoned, or lost vessels; public mooring; no-discharge zones; marine sanitation; & civil & criminal penalties.	2/1/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee; Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee; Agriculture & Natural Resources Appropriations Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee;	Favorable by Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee. Favorable by Criminal Justice & Public Safety Subcommittee. CS filed now in Agriculture & Natural Resources.
SB 1086	**Operation and Safety of Motor Vehicles and Vessels**	**Hutson**	Revising conditions under which a person's driving privilege is suspended and under which the person commits a misdemeanor relating to tests for alcohol, chemical substances, or controlled substances; providing circumstances under which a person may operate a human-powered vessel within the boundaries of the marked channel of the Florida Intracoastal Waterway; authorizing a county or municipality to establish a boating-restricted area within and around a public mooring field, etc.	2/5/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment & Natural Resources; Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Environment & General Government; Appropriations.	Favorable CS by Environment & Natural Resources. Now in Appropriations subcommittee.
SB 84*	**Retirement**	**Rodrigues**	Providing for compulsory membership in the Florida Retirement System Investment Plan for employees initially enrolled on or after a specified date; modifying provisions governing participation in the investment plan for individuals who are eligible to participate in the State University System Optional Retirement Program to conform to changes made by the act; modifying provisions governing the administration of the investment plan to reflect compulsory membership for specified employees, etc.	1/21/2021 Filed. Referred to Governmental Oversight and Accountability; Appropriations.	Favorable by Governmental Oversight and Accountability; YEAS 4 NAYS 2. CS by Appropriations. Next to Senate Floor.
New Bills Added After March 8, 2021 Meeting					

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
HB 421	**Government Actions Affecting Private Property Rights**	**Tuck**	Revises notice of claim requirements for property owners; creates presumption that certain settlement offers protect public interest; specifies property owners retain option to have court determine awards of compensation; **authorizes property owners to bring claims against governmental entities in certain circumstances; authorizes property owners to bring actions to declare prohibited exactions invalid; provides for resolution of disputes concerning comprehensive plan amendments under** Florida Land Use & Environmental Dispute Resolution Act.	1/26/2021 Filed. Referred to Civil Justice & Property Rights Subcommittee; Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Judiciary Committee.	Favorable by Civil Justice & Property Rights Subcommittee. Now in Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee.
SB 1876	**Government Actions Affecting Private Property Rights**	**Albritton**	Revising notice of claim requirements for property owners; authorizing property owners to bring actions to declare prohibited exactions invalid; providing for resolution of disputes concerning comprehensive plan amendments under the Florida Land Use and Environmental Dispute Resolution Act; requiring the governmental entity's conduct in dispute resolution to be considered in determining whether regulatory efforts were unreasonable or unfairly burdened use of the property, etc.	2/26/2021 Filed. Referred to Judiciary; Community Affairs; Rules.	Favorable CS by Judiciary. Favorable CS by Community Affiars. Now in Rules.
HB 945	**Limitations on Emergency Powers of Political Subdivisions**	**Rommel; Andrade**	Provides applicability for significant emergency orders; provides legislative intent; specifies requirements for purpose & scope of significant emergency orders; provides for automatic expiration of significant emergency orders; authorizes extension of significant emergency orders for specified duration; prohibits issuance of certain significant emergency orders.	2/11/2021 Filed. Referred to Pandemics & Public Emergencies Committee; Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable CS by Pandemics & Public Emergencies Committtee. Now in Local Administration & Veterans Affairs.
SB 1924	**Limitations on Emergency Powers of Political Subdivisions**	**Diaz**	Requiring that certain emergency measures issued by a political subdivision be narrowly tailored to a compelling public health or safety purpose; specifying additional requirements for local emergency measures, etc.	3/1/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affiars; Military & Veterans Affairs, Space, and Domestic Security; Rules.	Favorable CS by Community Affairs. Favorable by Military & Veterans Affiars. Now in Rules.
New Bills Added After March 22, 2021 Meeting					
HB 387	**PACE Program Sewer to Septic**	**Duran, LaMarca, Plakon**	Provides authorized and prohibited activities related to qualifying improvements to residential properties to be financed by non-ad valorem assessments; requires local government or program administrator to develop written disclosure forms & cancelation forms, & conduct telephone calls to property owner providing specified information; provides criteria that must be met before local government or program administrator may enroll PACE contractors to offer financing for residential properties; specifies types of contracts that are unenforceable; requires local governments that have authorized qualifying improvement programs to post specified information on their websites on annual basis.	1/22/21 Filed. Referred to Tourism, Infrastructure & Energy Subcommittee; Local Administration & Veterans Affairs Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; Commerce Committee.	Favorable with CS by Tourism, Infrastructure & Energy Subcommittee. Favorable by Local Administration & Veterans Affairs. Favorable by Ways & Means. Now in Commerce Committee.

CITY ATTORNEY LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING

BILL NUMBER	TITLE	SPONSOR	SUBJECT	STATUS UPDATES	STATUS UPDATES
SB 1208	**PACE Program Sewer to Septic**	**Rodriguez, Burgess, Gruters, Polsky**	Revising legislative findings regarding the types of improvements that qualify for specified financing under this act; specifying that a property owner may apply to a PACE program for certain purposes; requiring a qualifying improvement to be affixed or plan to be affixed to specified properties before final funding; requiring a PACE administrator to make specified determinations about a property owner's ability to pay the annual PACE assessment; prohibiting a PACE administrator from offering specified types of financing for residential real properties, etc.	2/10/21 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Finance & Tax; Appropriations.	CS by Community Affairs. CS by Finance & Tax. Now in Appropriations
HB 1429	**Tourist and Convention Development Taxes**	**Avila; Massullo**	Revises provisions concerning voting procedures for & authorized uses of tourist development taxes & convention development taxes. The bill **authorizes all TDT or CDT revenue to be used to finance flood mitigation projects or improvements**, with the exception of the special levy for convention development in s. 212.0305(4)(d).	2/26/2021 Filed. Referred to Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee; Ways & Means Committee; State Affairs Committee.	Favorable CS by Environment, Agriculture & Flooding Subcommittee. Favorable CS by Ways & Means Committee. Favorable by State Affairs. Added to 2d Reading Calendar.
SB 2008	**Tourist and Convention Development Taxes**	**Diaz**	Deleting a provision requiring an extraordinary vote of a governing board for a county or subcounty special taxing district to increase its tourist development taxes; **authorizing a county to impose a tourist development tax to finance flood mitigation projects or improvements;** specifying that certain taxing authority expires 5 years after the date the authority was approved in an election; authorizing convention development taxes to finance flood mitigation projects or improvements, etc.	3/2/2021 Filed. Referred to Community Affairs; Finance & Tax; Appropriations.	Temporarily Postponed in Community Affairs.

CS = Committee Substitute filed.
*** Bills with no counterpart in Senate or House have minimal chance of passage.**
**** Unfunded Mandate**

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: John P. Regan, City Manager

DATE: March 29, 2021

RE: **URGING SUPPORT OF AN AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 284 AND HOUSE BILL 55**

The City's historic preservation planners have requested the City Commission authorize the Mayor to execute the draft letter in support of an amendment to Senate Bill 284/House Bill 55 regarding preempting local architectural review of one and two unit residential properties (commercial properties are not included in the bill), and have the Clerk forward same to the appropriate committee members via our legislative consultant.

Although our planners support integrating affordable housing into our community, doing so at the expense of community planning exercises regarding new architecture's impact on streetscapes is not supported. Most of the city's residential zones are not in a private planned community, CRA or historic preservation district nonetheless the city, like many other Florida cities, has engaged its communities to create distinctive public entry corridors to preserve the unique local architectural appearance of authentic Florida, from the golden age of railroads to mid-century beachside cottages. Design that is respectful of unique Florida features supports the integration of affordable housing in the existing fabric of a community at no extra cost.

The current bill's language, and our suggested amendment:

Bill as amended thus far:

F.S. 163.3202(5)(a):

1. The dwelling is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as defined in s. 267.021(5); is located in a National Register Historic District; or is designated as a historic property or located in a historic district, under the terms of a local preservation ordinance;
2. The regulations are adopted in order to implement the National Flood Insurance Program;
3. The regulations are adopted pursuant to and in compliance with chapter 553;
4. The dwelling is located in a community redevelopment area, as defined in s. 163.340(10); or
5. The dwelling is located in a planned unit development or master planned community created pursuant to a local ordinance enacted on or before July 1, 2021.

What we originally proposed as an amendment *(red is the unresolved portion)*:

F.S. 163.3202(5)(a):

1. The structure is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as defined in s. 267.021(5); **is located in, or is a contributing property to, a National Register Historic District; is located in or subject to an architectural overlay zone;** or is designated as a historic property or a contributing property to a historic district **or other preservation district** under the terms of a local preservation ordinance.

Please place this item on the regular City Commission agenda under City Attorney Items for review and discussion on April 12, 2021.

Thank you.

Isabelle C. Lopez
City Attorney

Attachment

xc: Meredith Breidenstein, Assistant City Manager
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk *(with original)*

Agenda Title:

Urging support of an amendment to Senate Bill 284 and House Bill 55 to add "overlay zone" as an itemized exception.

CITY OF
ST AUGUSTINE
EST. 1565
NATION'S OLDEST CITY

March 29, 2021

Honorable Chris Sprowls, Speaker
420 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1300

RE: Building Design and Overlay Zones

Dear Honorable Speaker Sprowls:

The City of St. Augustine is pleased to provide this letter to urge committee members to support an amendment to the pending Senate Bill 284 and House Bill 55 to add "overlay zone" as an itemized exception to the proposed bills. The City of St. Augustine, along with the Florida Trust, supports this amendment in order to allow the City to regulate the design of affordable housing structures within our established entry corridor areas.

Most of the City's residential zones are not in a private planned community, CRA, or historic district, nonetheless the City, like many other Florida cities, has engaged its communities to create distinctive public entry corridors to preserve the unique local architectural appearance of authentic Florida, from the golden age of railroads to mid-century beachside cottages. These designs are respectful of unique Florida features and supports the integration of affordable housing in the existing fabric of a community at no extra cost.

One of the reasons why affordable housing is not broadly supported in urban areas or established neighborhoods is its design. The City would like to encourage density in urban areas that allows for affordable housing and construction of accessory dwelling units that may be locally regulated with architectural overlays as an incentive for them to be more welcomed in the community.

Your support of an amendment to SB 284 and HB 55 will help reinforce the economic and social vitality of our communities.

Sincerely,

Tracy Upchurch, Mayor
City of St. Augustine

PO Box 210 - St. Augustine, Florida 32085 - Office: 904.825.1001 - www.CityStAug.com

By the Committee on Community Affairs; and Senators Perry and Hutson

578-02919-21 2021284c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to building design; amending s. 163.3202, F.S.; prohibiting certain regulations relating to building design elements from being applied to certain dwellings; providing exceptions; defining terms; providing construction; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Present subsection (5) of section 163.3202, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (6), and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

163.3202 Land development regulations.—

(5)(a) Land development regulations relating to building design elements may not be applied to a single-family or two-family dwelling unless:

1. The dwelling is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, as defined in s. 267.021(5); is located in a National Register Historic District; or is designated as a historic property or located in a historic district, under the terms of a local preservation ordinance;

2. The regulations are adopted in order to implement the National Flood Insurance Program;

3. The regulations are adopted pursuant to and in compliance with chapter 553;

4. The dwelling is located in a community redevelopment area, as defined in s. 163.340(10); or

5. The dwelling is located in a planned unit development or

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

30 master planned community created pursuant to a local ordinance
31 enacted on or before July 1, 2021.
32 (b) For purposes of this subsection, the term:
33 1. "Building design elements" means the external building
34 color; the type or style of exterior cladding material; the
35 style or material of roof structures or porches; the exterior
36 nonstructural architectural ornamentation; the location or
37 architectural styling of windows or doors; the location or
38 orientation of the garage; the number and type of rooms; and the
39 interior layout of rooms. The term does not include the height,
40 bulk, orientation, or location of a dwelling on a zoning lot; or
41 the use of buffering or screening to minimize potential adverse
42 physical or visual impacts or to protect the privacy of
43 neighbors.
44 2. "Planned unit development" or "master planned community"
45 means an area of land that is planned and developed as a single
46 entity or in approved stages with uses and structures
47 substantially related to the character of the entire
48 development, or a self-contained development in which the
49 subdivision and zoning controls are applied to the project as a
50 whole rather than to individual lots.
51 (c) This subsection does not affect the validity or
52 enforceability of private covenants or other contractual
53 agreements relating to building design elements.
54 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

CODING: Words ~~stricken~~ are deletions; words underlined are additions.

1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to building design; amending s.
3 163.3202, F.S.; prohibiting certain regulations
4 relating to building design elements from being
5 applied to certain dwellings; providing exceptions;
6 providing definitions; providing construction;
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8
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10
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12 Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (6), and a new subsection
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16 design elements may not be applied to a single-family or two-
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19 Historic Places, as defined in s. 267.021(5); is located in a
20 National Register Historic District; or is designated as a
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24 National Flood Insurance Program;
25 3. The regulations are adopted pursuant to and in

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47 structures substantially related to the character of the entire
48 development, or a self-contained development in which the
49 subdivision and zoning controls are applied to the project as a
50 whole rather than to individual lots.

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52 enforceability of private covenants or other contractual
53 agreements relating to building design elements.
54 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2021.

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mayor and Commissioners

DATE: March 25, 2021

RE: Notification of Term Expirations for 1977 City Employees' Retirement System of the City of St. Augustine (GERB)

Notification is being made to the Commission relevant to three (3) term expirations which expire on June 30, 2021. One (1) will be elected by employees and two (2) appointed by the City Commission.

Advertisements requesting applications for the term expirations will be placed in the St. Augustine Record, in accordance with board advertising policies and also posted on the City website.

Attached are the current Board rosters, along with a profile of the qualifications, duties and responsibilities as per ordinance.

Sincerely,

Darlene Galambos
Darlene Galambos
City Clerk

Xc: City Clerk Files

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mayor and Commissioners

DATE: April 12, 2021

RE: Mayors Monarch Pledge initiatives

During the regular City Commission meeting held on March 22, 2021, the Commission gave its approval to complete the Mayors Monarch Pledge for monarch butterfly conservation as recommended by Commissioner Blonder. After reviewing the pledge criteria, staff members held a meeting to identify specific initiatives that would be appropriate for the City, with the hope to add more moving forward. The initiatives are outlined as follows:

- Issue a proclamation to raise awareness about the decline of the monarch butterfly and the species' need for habitat
- Launch or maintain a public communication effort to encourage residents to plant monarch gardens at their homes or in their neighborhood
- Engage with city parks and recreation, public works, sustainability and other relevant staff to identify opportunities to revise and maintain mowing programs and milkweed/native nectar plant planting programs
- Plant or maintain a monarch and pollinator friendly demonstration garden at city hall or other prominent community location
- Direct city property managers to consider the use of native milkweed and nectar plants at city properties, where appropriate

A copy of the pledge is provided, and the deadline to complete the pledge process has been extended to April 30, 2021. I look forward to discussing this matter with you.

Darlene Galambos
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk

Mayors' Monarch Pledge Survey

Open Pledge Period: December 1 – March 31

Thanks for your interest in taking the National Wildlife Federation Mayors' Monarch Pledge this year. Only mayors and heads of local and tribal government (or their staff designees) may fill out this pledge form. Please note: the survey will not save and will need to be completed in one sitting.

Information from this form will be used to create a public community profile page to showcase your mayor's progress and efforts in the program.

Please be sure to read the pledge language and FAQ before taking the pledge. If you have any questions, you can email us at mayorsmonarchpledge@nwf.org.

Mayor's Basic Information

If you are not a "mayor," or the head of local or tribal government, please enter your name and appropriate title here.

Title

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Community Name

If your community doesn't have an official name, consider using the following formats: Town of Herndon, City of Fairfax, etc.

City

State

Mayor's Mailing Address

Address Line 1

Address Line 2

City

State

Zip Code

Staff Point of Contact Information

Please provide your professional title in the space below.

Please note that the Staff Point of Contact you entered below will be the default user for your community profile. Please make sure you enter a valid email address.

Title

First Name

Last Name

Email

Note: This email address is your log in account.

Phone Number

Pledge Summary

Please type a description of your community, your community's efforts and/or interest in committing to monarch and pollinator conservation. This information will populate on your community's profile page, but can be updated and edited after this survey is submitted. See below for a sample description.

Example Description: Exampleville is a city in central Virginia with a population of roughly 50,000. The city is nestled in the Green Ridge Mountains and is home to the beautiful Exampleville Regional Park and many community gardens. Mayor Smith of Exampleville, VA has committed to saving the monarch butterfly and other pollinators with their signing of the Mayors' Monarch Pledge and looks forward to engaging residents in building more pollinator habitat throughout the city.

Action Item Selections

Each year, you must commit to at least 3 Action Items from this list which you will report on at the end of the year. At least 1 action must be taken from the "Program & Demonstration Gardens" section.

Communications and Convening

☐ Issue a Proclamation to raise awareness about the decline of the monarch butterfly and the species' need for habitat.

Example Activities:

1. *Issue a Monarch Day Pledge*
2. *Incorporate monarchs into your Earth Day, Pollinator Week or other proclamation*

☐ Launch or maintain a public communication effort to encourage residents to plant monarch gardens at their homes or in their neighborhoods. (If you have community members who speak a language other than English, we encourage you to also communicate in that language; Champion Pledges must communicate in that language.)

☐ Engage with community garden groups and urge them to plant native milkweeds and nectar-producing plants.

☐ Engage with city parks and recreation, public works, sustainability, and other relevant staff to identify opportunities to revise and maintain mowing programs and milkweed / native nectar plant planting programs.

☐ Engage with gardening leaders and partners (e.g., Master Naturalists, Master Gardeners, Nature Centers, Native Plant Society Chapters) to support monarch butterfly conservation.

Example Activities:

1. *Develop community gardens with local gardening leaders*
2. *Host programming and other activities with Nature Centers*
3. *Coordinate and collaborate with local gardening groups at schools, colleges, and universities*

☐ Engage with Homeowners Associations (HOAs), Community Associations or neighborhood organizations to identify opportunities to plant monarch gardens and revise maintenance and mowing programs.

☐ Engage with developers, planners, and landscape architects to identify opportunities to create monarch habitat.

☐ Create a community-driven educational conservation strategy that focuses on and benefits local, underserved residents.

Example Activities:

1. *Conduct outreach and support habitat / green space improvements in underserved communities.*
2. *Develop brochures in different languages*

☐ Create a community art project to enhance and promote monarch and pollinator conservation as well as cultural awareness and recognition.

Example Activities:

1. *Host photo contests*
2. *Commission murals*
3. *Create and show films and documentaries*
4. *Support public art installations*
5. *Collaborate with local artists, including school, college, and university art departments to create community-wide art*

Program and Demonstration Gardens

☐ Host or support a native seed or plant sale, giveaway or swap.

☐ Facilitate or support a milkweed seed collection and propagation effort.

☐ Plant or maintain a monarch and pollinator-friendly demonstration garden at City Hall or another prominent community location.

☐ Convert abandoned lots to monarch habitat.

☐ Plant milkweed and pollinator-friendly native nectar plants in medians and public rights-of-way.

☐ Launch or maintain an outdoor education program in school gardens that builds awareness and creates habitat by engaging students, teachers, and the community in planting native milkweed and pollinator-friendly native nectar plants (i.e., National Wildlife Federation's Eco-Schools USA Schoolyard Habitats program and Monarch Mission curriculum).

Example Activities:

1. *Eco-Schools USA Schoolyard Habitats*
2. *PK-12 Monarch Mission Curriculum (English and Spanish)*
3. *National Wildlife Federation Campus Pollinator Pledge*

☐ Earn or maintain recognition for being a wildlife-friendly city by participating in other wildlife and habitat conservation efforts (i.e., National Wildlife Federation's Community Wildlife Habitat program).

Example Activities:

1. *Join the Community Wildlife Habitat*

☐ Host or support a monarch neighborhood challenge to engage neighborhoods and homeowners' associations within the community to increase awareness and/or create habitat for the monarch butterfly.

Example Activities:

1. *Host photo challenges*
2. *Create property certification challenges*
3. *Collaborate with schools, universities, and colleges to host joint awareness and habitat creation challenges*

☐ Initiate or support community science (or citizen science) efforts that help monitor monarch migration and health.

Example Activities:

1. *Citizen Science Opportunities (Monarch Joint Venture)*
2. *NWF's Monarch Stewards Program Certification*
3. *Engage with local colleges and universities science departments to host community-wide opportunities*

☐ Add or maintain native milkweed and nectar producing plants in public community gardens.

☐ Launch, expand, or continue an invasive species removal program that will support the re-establishment of native habitats for monarch butterflies and other pollinators.

☐ Host or support a city monarch butterfly festival to promote monarch and pollinator conservation, as well as cultural awareness and recognition

☐ Display educational signage at monarch gardens and pollinator habitat beyond monarch demonstration gardens.

Example Activities:

1. *Neighborhood Garden Signs (Victory Garden of Tomorrow)*
2. *Create plant labels or interpretive language for community gardens, parks, prairie habitat, rights-of-way, etc.*

Systems Change

Please select the actions that you will begin to work on this year, are in progress, or have already been completed.

- ☐ Remove milkweed from the list of noxious plants in city weed / landscaping ordinances (if applicable).

- ☐ Change weed or mowing ordinances to allow for native prairie and plant habitats.

- ☐ Increase the percentage of native plants, shrubs and trees that must be used in city landscaping ordinances and encourage use of milkweed, where appropriate.

- ☐ Direct city property managers to consider the use of native milkweed and nectar plants at city properties, where appropriate.

- ☐ Integrate monarch butterfly conservation into the city's Park Master Plan, Sustainability Plan, Climate Resiliency Plan or other city plans.

- ☐ Change ordinances so pesticide, herbicide, insecticide or other chemicals used in the community are not harmful to pollinators.

  Example Activities:
  1. *Work with local school districts to eliminate or minimize the use of pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides on school properties*
  2. *Adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices*

- ☐ Adopt ordinances that support reducing light pollution.

- ☐ California Specific: Pass a resolution to protect over-wintering monarch butterfly habitat on public and private lands.

Questions or Comments

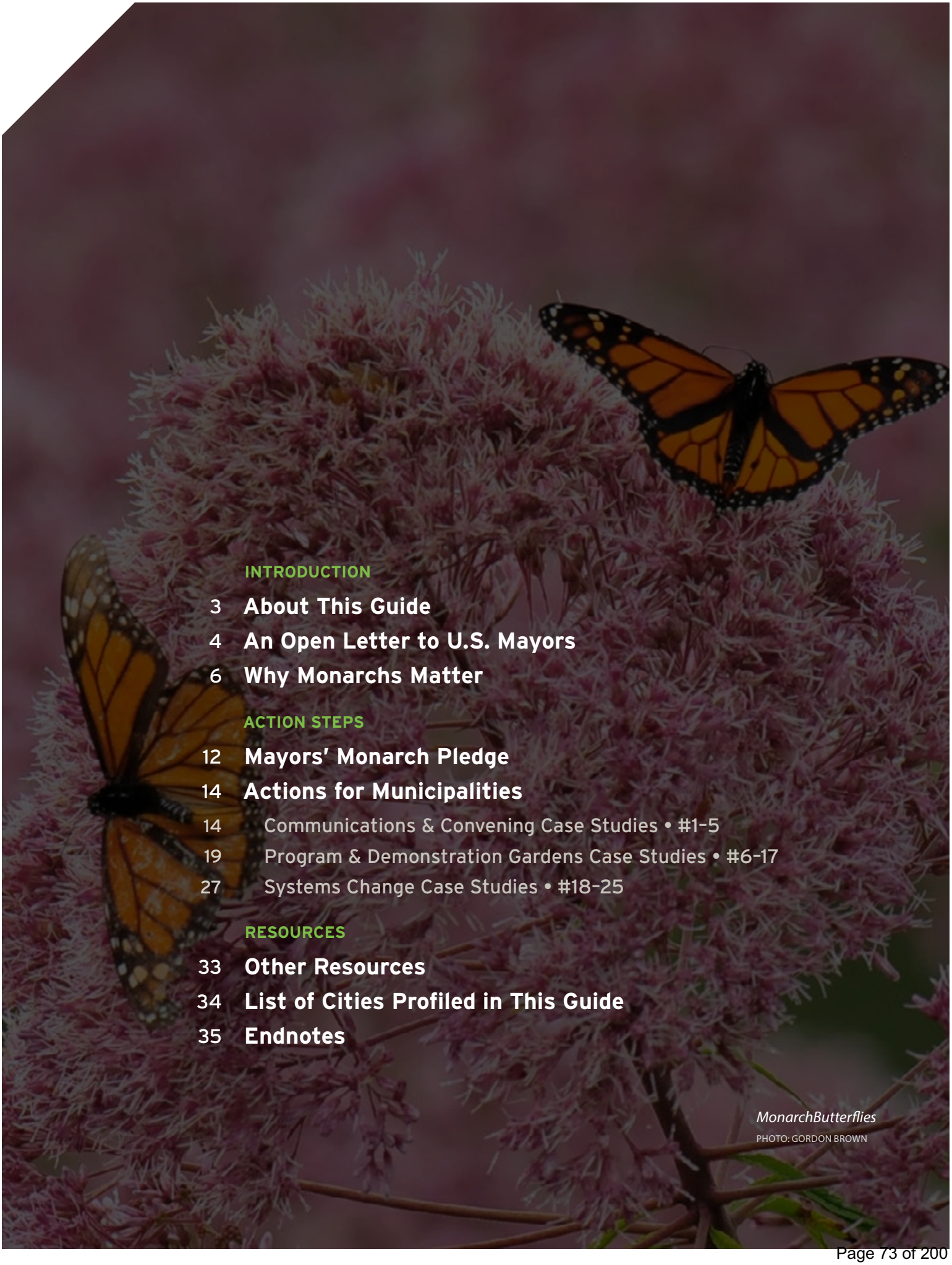
Do you have any questions or comments?

NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION®

MONARCH CONSERVATION IN AMERICA'S CITIES

A SOLUTIONS GUIDE FOR MUNICIPAL LEADERS

BY PATRICK FITZGERALD
NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION



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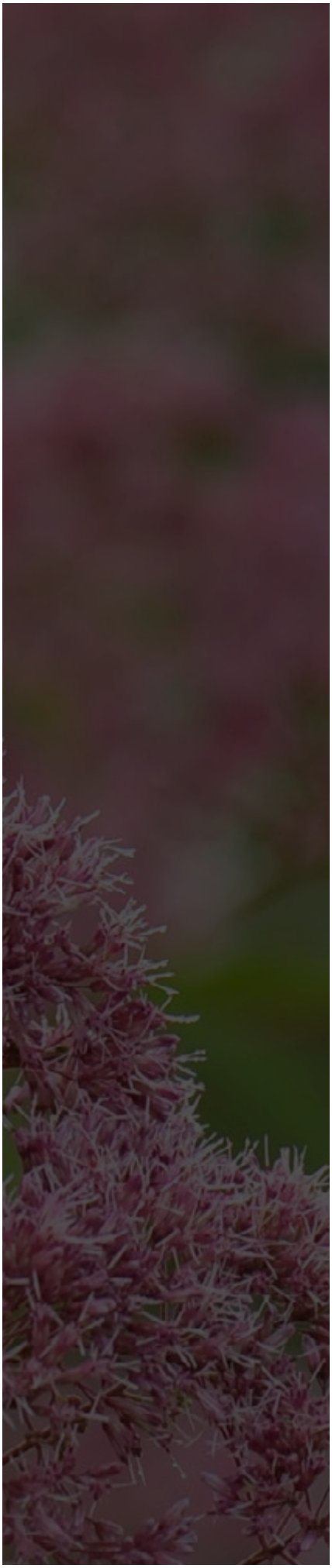
MonarchButterflies

PHOTO: GORDON BROWN

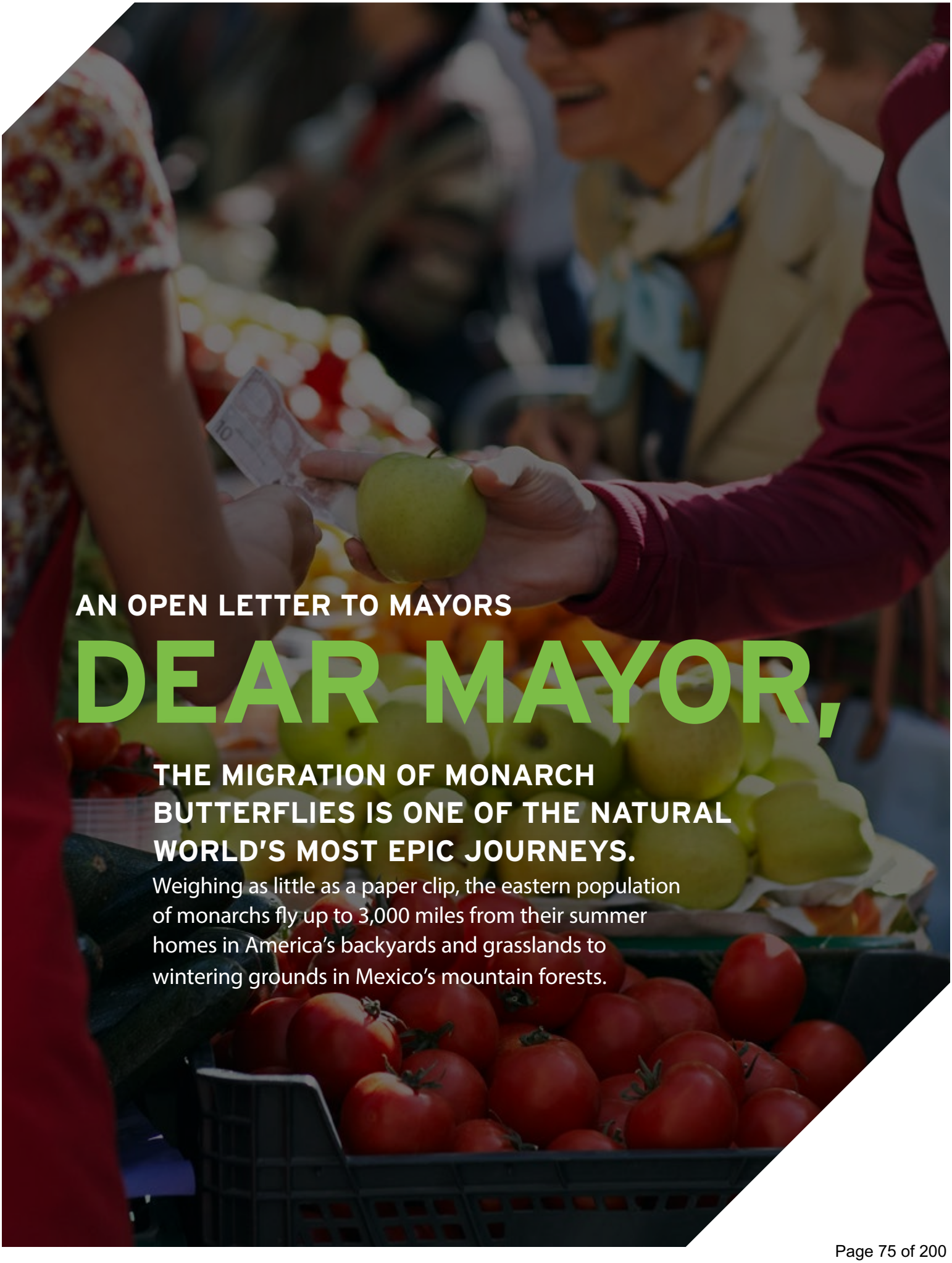


ABOUT THIS GUIDE

SAVING THE DECLINING MONARCH BUTTERFLY IN OUR COMMUNITIES

THIS GUIDE IS INTENDED for mayors, local government chief executives, municipal staff and others that want to take action to help save the declining monarch butterfly in their community. This guide provides case studies and shares innovative best practices that can be replicated by municipalities across the nation. It includes model language for proclamations, ordinances and other best practices. By learning from one another and understanding what has worked (and what hasn't) cities can more effectively and more quickly take action and make a difference for the monarch (and other pollinators too!).

This guide does not cover every best practice in the field of urban monarch butterfly conservation. If your municipality has a model program or initiative, please let us know about it by emailing mayorsmonarchpledge@nwf.org.



AN OPEN LETTER TO MAYORS

DEAR MAYOR,

THE MIGRATION OF MONARCH BUTTERFLIES IS ONE OF THE NATURAL WORLD'S MOST EPIC JOURNEYS.

Weighing as little as a paper clip, the eastern population of monarchs fly up to 3,000 miles from their summer homes in America's backyards and grasslands to wintering grounds in Mexico's mountain forests.

BUT IN RECENT YEARS, the monarch butterfly populations have plummeted at an alarming rate. This decline threatens to deprive future generations of the wonder and beauty of the monarch — and is an ominous sign of the worsening health of ecosystems. As recently as 1996, the monarch population wintering in Mexico was more than 1 billion, turning forests into seas of orange and black. Last year, the wintering population numbered only about 56 million, and gathered on fewer than three acres of forest—a decrease of more than 90 percent.

Monarch butterflies, as well as other butterfly species, bees, birds and bats, help move pollen from one plant to another, fertilizing flowers and making it possible for plants to produce food needed to feed people and wildlife.

MORE THAN A THIRD OF THE FOOD THAT WE EAT REQUIRES POLLINATORS TO GROW.

Yet many of these pollinators are declining, with habitat loss, pesticides and climate change all contributing. We need to know more about why monarchs are disappearing. But, we don't need to wait to take the actions that scientists tell us are necessary. Monarchs need all of us to make our homes, businesses, schools and community spaces more wildlife-friendly.

That's why the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Wildlife Federation, and the cities of St. Louis, Missouri, and Austin, Texas, are asking all of our nation's mayors to take action by launching a nationwide "Mayors' Monarch Pledge." Working with mayors and local, state and national partners, we will restore and enhance habitat for monarchs right where people live, work, learn, play and worship. Cities, towns and counties have a critical role to play to help save the monarch butterfly.

MUNICIPALITIES IN PARTICULAR CAN PROVIDE MONARCH HABITAT AT PUBLIC PARKS, MEDIAN STRIPS, COMMUNITY GARDENS AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

City properties like recreation centers and libraries can host demonstration gardens and serve as community hubs where citizens can learn how to help. Educating citizens about how and where to grow milkweed is also a key piece for success.

The decline of monarchs has continued in part because, until now, saving them has been viewed as someone else's job. By joining forces through the "Mayors' Monarch Pledge," we are declaring that era over. Together, we will ensure that future generations have the chance to enjoy this iconic butterfly.

We hope you will join us in making monarch butterfly conservation a priority in your city by taking the "Mayors' Monarch Pledge."

www.nwf.org/MayorsMonarchPledge

Sincerely,

Dan Ashe
Director
US Fish and Wildlife Service

Collin O'Mara
President and CEO
National Wildlife Federation

Francis Slay
Mayor
City of St. Louis

Steve Adler
Mayor
City of Austin

WHY MONARCHS MATTER

ABOUT THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY

Genus: *Danaus*
Species: *plexippus*

Brilliant orange and black monarchs are among the most easily recognizable of the butterfly species that call the Americas home. Their migration takes them as far north as Canada and, during the winter months, as far south as Mexico City. A single monarch can travel hundreds to thousands of miles!

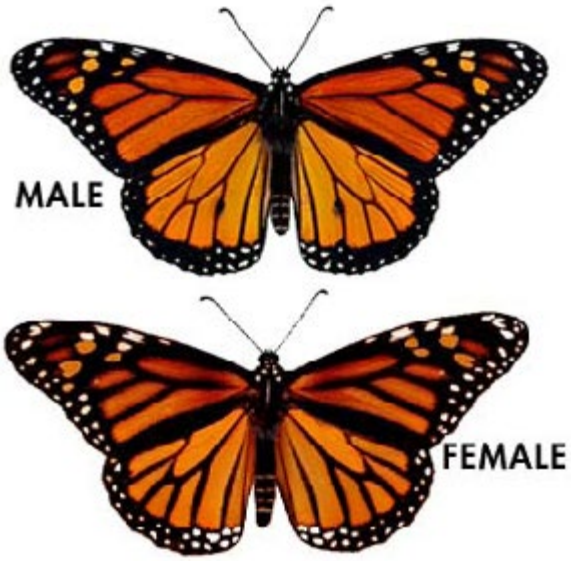
Monarchs are truly spectacular migrants, because the butterflies know the correct direction to migrate even though they have never made the journey before. They follow an internal "compass" that points them in the right direction each spring and fall. The monarch migration is one of the greatest natural phenomena in the insect world.

Description

Monarch butterflies are bright orange with black and white markings. The body of the monarch is black. The head has a set of antennae.

The wings are mostly orange with black veins running throughout. The outer edge of the wings has a thick black border. Within the black border are white spots. The white spots can range in size and they decorate the wings. At the upper corner of the top set of wings are orange spots.

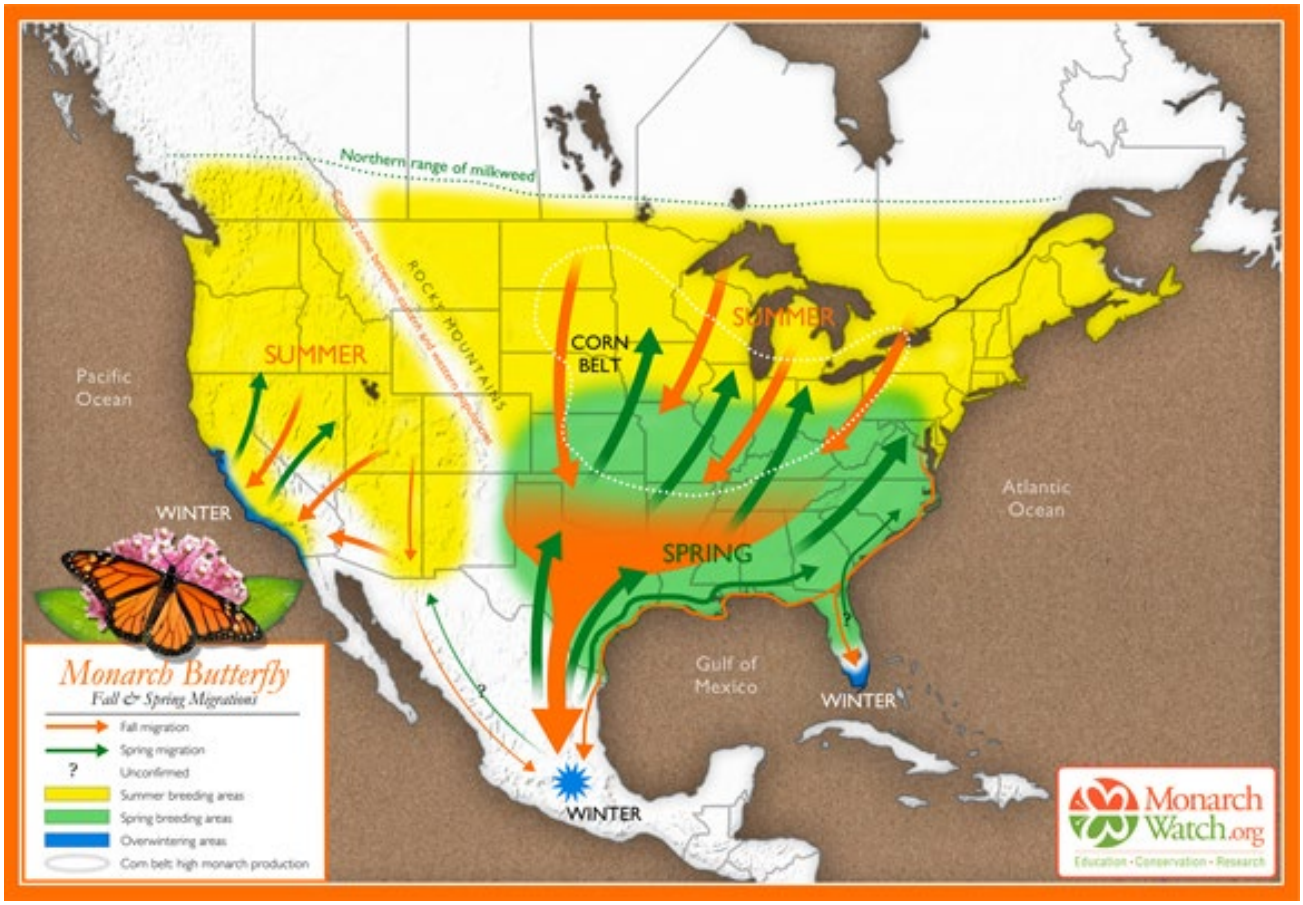
The underside of the monarch butterflies' wings can be seen when the butterfly is at rest or when it is feeding on a flower. Instead of bright orange, the underside is more drab and orange-brown.



PHOTOS: MONARCH WATCH

Males and females can be told apart by looking at the top of their hind wings. Males have a black spot at the center of each hind wing, while the females do not. The spot is a scent gland that helps the males attract female mates. Another less accurate way to tell males from females is that the females usually have much thicker veins than the males.

Monarch butterfly caterpillars are also easy to identify. The caterpillars have many yellow, black and white bands. There are antenna-like tentacles at each end of the caterpillar's body.



Migration Map

PHOTOS: MONARCH WATCH

SIZE

Monarch butterflies have a wingspan of 3 1/2 - 4 inches.

DIET

Monarchs, like all butterflies, change their diet as they develop. During the caterpillar stage, they live exclusively on milkweed plants. Milkweeds are wildflowers in the genus Asclepias. Milkweeds contain glycoside toxins that are harmless to the monarch but poisonous to its predators. Monarch caterpillars feed on all the different parts of milkweed plants and store up the toxins in their body. The toxins remain in their system even after metamorphosis, thereby making adult monarchs poisonous as well.

Adult monarchs feed on nectar from a wide range of flowers, including milkweeds.

TYPICAL LIFESPAN

Most monarch butterflies do not live more than a few weeks. There are about three to five generations born each spring and summer and most of the offspring do not live beyond five weeks. The lone exception is the last generation born at the end of the summer.

The last generation of each year is the over-wintering generation that must make the journey back to Mexico. Rather than breeding immediately, the over-wintering monarchs fly back to Mexico and stay there until the following spring. In the early spring, they fly north to the southern United States and breed. Over-wintering monarch butterflies can live upwards of eight months.

Habitat

Monarch butterflies utilize different habitat in the warm months versus the cold months. In the spring, summer and early fall, they can be found wherever there are milkweeds.

Monarchs lay their eggs on milkweeds and they're always searching for them in fields, meadows and parks. Many people plant milkweeds in their gardens.

Monarchs cannot survive freezing temperatures, so they over-winter in the cool, high Oyamel forests in the Mexican state of Michoacan and woodlands in central and southern California.

RANGE

Monarch butterflies can be found throughout the United States, including Hawaii.

The majority of monarch butterflies live east of the Rocky Mountains. In the early spring, they are first seen in Texas and the south. As spring turns to summer, they're seen in more and more states and Canada.

A much smaller population of monarch butterflies lives west of the Rocky Mountains. Instead of making the long journey between Mexico and Canada, the western monarchs only travel as far south as San Diego. Some monarchs live in California year-round and others spend summers as far north as British Columbia, Canada.

Hawaii also has monarch butterflies. These non-native monarchs - were released or lost their way from California and found success year-round on the Hawaiian Islands.

Communication

Monarch butterflies communicate with scents and colors. The males attract females to mate by releasing chemicals (known as pheromones) from scent glands on the hind wings. All monarchs signal that they are poisonous by having bright orange wings. The bright colors serve as a warning that predators should attack at their own risk.

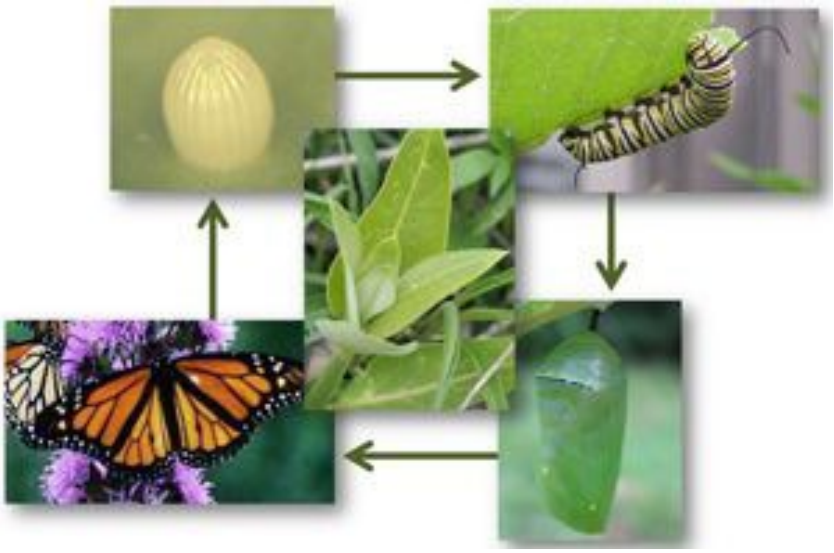
Life History and Reproduction

Over-wintering monarch butterflies in Mexico begin to make the journey north to the United States in early spring. Soon after they leave Mexico, pairs of monarchs mate. As they reach the southern United States, females will look for available milkweed plants to lay eggs.

The eggs hatch after approximately four days. The caterpillars are small and they grow many times their initial size over a two-week period. The caterpillars feed on the available milkweed plant. When they get big enough, each caterpillar forms a chrysalis and goes through metamorphosis.

The chrysalis protects the monarch as it is going through the major developmental change of turning from a caterpillar to a butterfly. The chrysalis is green with golden spots. After another 2-week period, an adult butterfly will emerge from the chrysalis.

The adult monarchs continue the journey north that was left unfinished by their parents. Each year, three to five generations will be born to continue migrating north. It is only the last generation, born in late summer that will live eight months and migrate back to Mexico to start the cycle over again.



Monarch Life Cycle

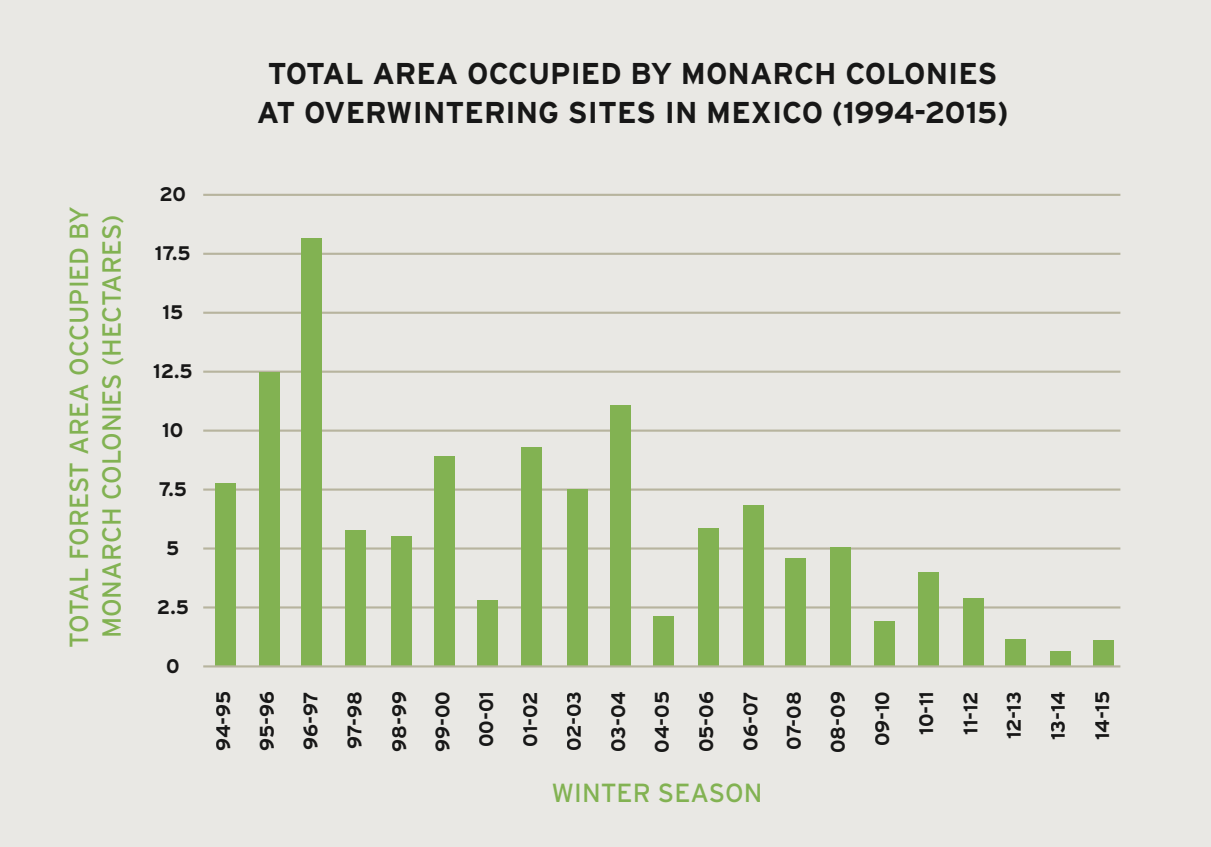
PHOTOS: MONARCH JOINT VENTURE, MICHELLE SOLENSKY, DENNY BROOKS, WWW.NATURALLYCURIOUSWITHMARYHOLLAND.WORDPRESS.COM, WENDY CALDWELL

MONARCH BUTTERFLIES IN PERIL

MONARCH BUTTERFLY POPULATIONS have plummeted in recent years. This decline is an indicator that there is something wrong in our shared environment and a warning that we could be affected as well. Do we really want to live in a world where the next generation has no chance of seeing a monarch butterfly?

Consider the following:

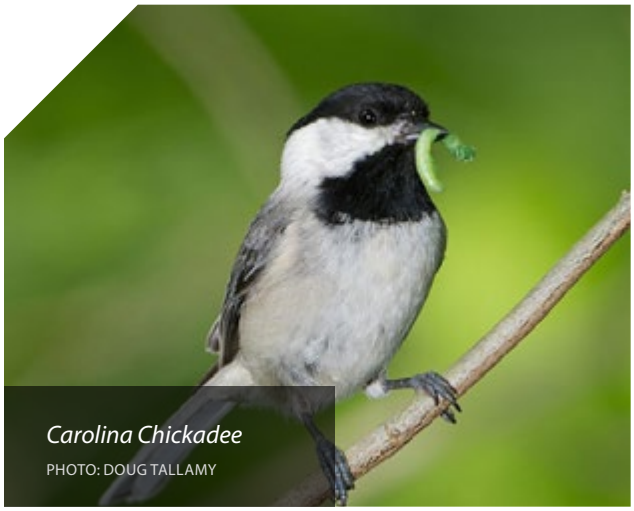
- Twenty years ago more than one billion monarch butterflies migrated to Mexico, in the winter of 2014, only 60 million made the trip.
- The eastern North American monarch population has declined by more than 80% over the average of the past two decades. The 2014 overwintering population is down 94% since its peak in 1996.
- One third of the monarch's summer breeding habitat has been destroyed, largely in the Midwest. Expansion of row crop agriculture and, to a lesser extent, development, has destroyed 90 percent of our nation's native grassland ecosystems, including the milkweed on which monarchs depend.
- Monarch overwintering sites are under threat, especially in Mexico where the forests used by monarchs are under logging pressure.
- Monarchs are being directly killed by insecticides both as adult butterflies and as caterpillars, in both agricultural and suburban and urban landscapes.
- Climate change has intensified weather events which may impact monarch butterfly populations.



Data from 1994–2003 were collected by personnel of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve (MBBR) of the National Commission of Protected Natural Areas (CONANP) in Mexico. Data from 2004-2015 were collected by the WWF-Telcel Alliance, in coordination with the Directorate of the MBBR. 2000-01 population number as reported by Garcia-Serrano et. al.

Other Pollinators Are in Trouble Too

Threats facing the monarch have helped shine a light on the plight of other insects, especially pollinators. Pollinators are animals that move from plant to plant while searching for protein-rich pollen or high-energy nectar to eat. As they go, they are dusted by pollen and move it to the next flower, fertilizing the plant and allowing it to reproduce and form seeds, berries, fruits and other plant foods that form the foundation of the food chain for other species—including humans.



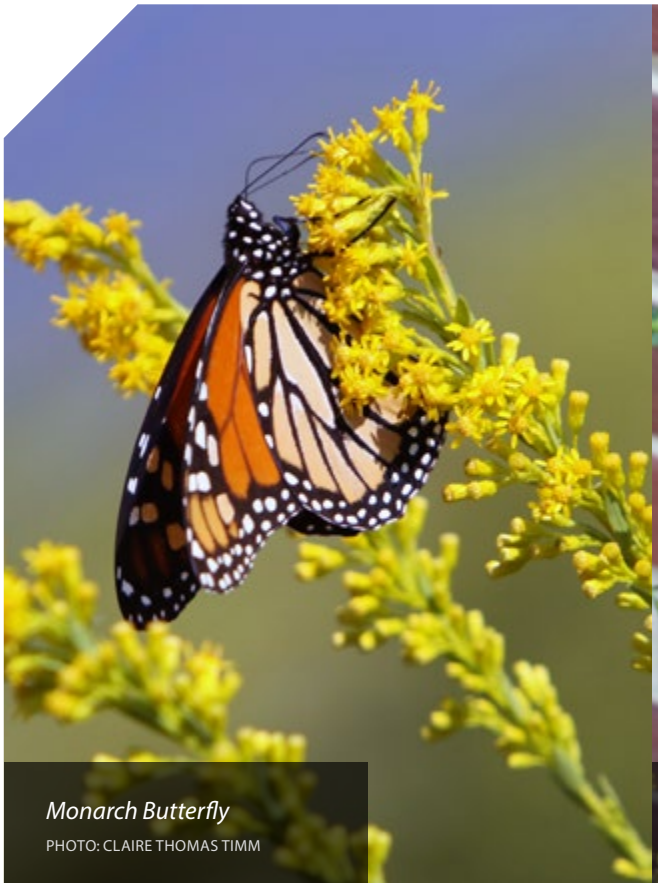
Carolina Chickadee
PHOTO: DOUG TALLAMY

Pollinators are themselves important food sources for other wildlife. Countless birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians eat the protein and fat-rich eggs, larvae, or adult forms of pollinators, or feed them to their young. For example, during the breeding season, Carolina chickadees and other birds need a lot of insects—in the case of chickadees, more than 5,000 per clutch of hatchlings. Pollinators play a critical role in the food supply for wildlife and people!

Bees are well-known pollinators, but over 100,000 invertebrates—including butterflies, moths, wasps, flies, and beetles—and more than 1,000 mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, act as pollinators. Pollinators worldwide are in decline. Habitat loss, invasive species, parasites, and pesticides are largely to blame.

THE MILLION POLLINATOR GARDEN CHALLENGE

The Million Pollinator Garden Challenge was launched by the National Pollinator Garden Network, an unprecedented collaboration of national, regional, conservation and gardening groups to support the President's Executive Strategy to "Promote the Health of Honey Bees and Other Pollinators." The Million Pollinator Garden Challenge is a nationwide call to action to preserve and create gardens and landscapes that help revive the health of bees, butterflies, birds, bats and other pollinators across America. Together the network is working to create one million pollinator gardens and move millions of individuals, kids and families outdoors and make a connection between pollinators and the healthy food people eat. Since milkweed, the host plant for monarchs provides an excellent source of nectar for other pollinators, every monarch garden can count toward one million pollinator gardens.
millionpollinatorgardens.org



Monarch Butterfly
PHOTO: CLAIRE THOMAS TIMM

Bumblebee on Golden Rod
PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

Many pollinators are keystone species, which means that they are vital to an ecosystem's health and survival. The work of pollinators supports an estimated 1/3 of all foods and beverages in the U.S., producing nearly $20 billion worth of products annually.

Cities and Municipalities Play a Critical Role in Monarch Butterfly Conservation

Cities, towns, counties, neighborhoods and homeowners associations all have practices that impact the monarch butterfly, native bees and other pollinators. Mayors and local leaders can take numerous actions to support the monarch. A review of responses to date uncovers a variety of initiatives ranging from proclamations to innovative landscaping ordinances to environmental education programs. Each of these responses is valuable, but all these and more are necessary if we hope to have a fundamental and lasting impact for the monarch butterfly.

City park departments oversee hundreds or thousands of acres of parkland. City planning departments often control what is planted or mowed along roadsides. School districts can work in partnership with cities to create outdoor learning gardens. Communications departments can help spread the word and reach citizens with messages about how they can help create habitat for monarchs and pollinators at home and in their communities. Cities and communities of all kinds have the potential to create millions of acres of habitat for the monarch butterfly. Through the Mayors' Monarch Pledge and by providing resources to communities, the National Wildlife Federation is working to help mayors take action and catalyze change across multiple fields.

Butterfly House Native Garden

PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

MAYORS' MONARCH PLEDGE

Mayors can take the Mayors' Monarch Pledge at www.nwf.org/MayorsMonarchPledge. This is the pledge language:

> "The monarch butterfly is an iconic North American species whose multigenerational migration and metamorphosis from caterpillar to butterfly has captured the imagination of millions of Americans.
>
> We, the undersigned mayors and local government chief executives, are deeply concerned about the decline of the monarch butterfly population. Twenty years ago, more than one billion Eastern monarch butterflies migrated to Mexico. In the winter of 2014, only 60 million made the trip. The North American monarch population has declined by more than 90 percent in the past two decades. Monarch scientists attribute the decline to degradation and loss of summer breeding habitat in the U.S. and loss of winter habitat in Mexico. Western populations of monarch butterflies that overwinter in California are also in decline.
>
> Cities, towns and counties have a critical role to play to help save the monarch butterfly. Municipalities in particular can provide habitat at public parks, median strips, community gardens and municipal buildings that serve as community hubs such as recreation centers and libraries. Schools, homes and businesses can all provide essential habitat for monarchs too. Simple changes in landscaping ordinances or school policies can make a big difference for the monarch. Educating citizens about how and where to grow milkweed is also a key piece of the puzzle. Creating habitat and educating citizens will benefit other pollinators that need healthy habitat as well.
>
> When mayors speak up and take a stand, citizens notice. Therefore, we hereby commit to help restore habitat for the monarch and encourage our citizens to do the same, so that these magnificent butterflies will once again flourish across the continent."

Monarch Butterflies on Goldenrod

PHOTO: RONALD GIBSON

ACTIONS FOR MUNICIPALITIES

FULFILLING THE MAYORS' MONARCH PLEDGE takes all of us. The Case Studies included in this guide provide the resources needed for us all to join in the work of restoring habitat for the monarch. We are with you every step of the way as you turn your commitment into action.

Part of this commitment is to implement at least three of the following action items within a year of taking the pledge, with at least one action from the Program and Demonstration Gardens section. When your community takes more than eight actions, you'll receive special recognition as part of the National Wildlife Federation's Mayors' Monarch Leadership Circle. Take all 25 actions and you will become a Monarch Champion.

Please visit nwf.org/mayorsmonarchpledge to take the pledge.

COMMUNICATIONS & CONVENING CASE STUDIES

1 ISSUE A PROCLAMATION TO RAISE AWARENESS ABOUT THE DECLINE OF THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY AND THE SPECIES' NEED FOR HABITAT.

Proclamations are a useful tool to call public attention to the decline of the monarch butterfly and to express a city's support for the monarch and other pollinators. Mayors can issue proclamations on the day the pledge is taken and declare it Mayors' Monarch Pledge Day in the city. Proclamations can also be tied to other national days to celebrate sustainability, wildlife and pollinators (see chart). There are many inspiring examples of proclamations by mayors and others.

St. Louis, MO - "Mayors' Monarch Pledge Day"
St. Louis Mayor Francis Slay declared Saturday, September 19th as "Mayors' Monarch Pledge Day" to shine a spotlight on the pledge and to raise awareness about monarch butterfly conservation in the City of St. Louis.

Mayors Monarch Pledge Launch
PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

Proclamation Language:

WHEREAS, the monarch butterfly is an iconic North American species whose multigenerational migration and metamorphosis from caterpillar to butterfly has captured the imagination of millions of Americans; and

WHEREAS, 20 years ago, more than one billion Eastern monarch butterflies migrated to Mexico, but in the winter of 2014, only 60 million made the trip; and

WHEREAS, cities, towns and counties have a critical role to play to help save the monarch butterfly, and the City of St. Louis has played a leadership role by launching *Milkweeds for Monarchs: The St. Louis Butterfly Project*; and

WHEREAS, every citizen of St. Louis can make a difference for the monarch by planting native milkweed and nectar plants to provide habitat for the monarch and pollinators in locations where people live, work, learn, play and worship; and

WHEREAS, on behalf of the people of St. Louis who have already joined me in creating healthy habitat for these magnificent butterflies, I am honored to be the first Mayor to lead the way by signing the National Wildlife Federation's Mayors' Monarch Pledge; and I encourage other city officials across our great nation to take a stand with me so that the monarch butterfly will once again flourish across the continent.

Now, therefore, I, Francis G. Slay, Mayor of the City of St. Louis, do hereby proclaim September 19, 2015, as:

"MAYORS' MONARCH PLEDGE DAY"
IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the City of St. Louis, this 19th day of September, A.D. 2015.

Edina, MN - May as "Monarch Butterfly Month"
edinamn.gov/edinafiles/files/City%20Council%20Staff%20Reports/May%206,%202015/Item%20V_%20C_%20Monarch%20Butterflly%202015.pdf

DATES TO ISSUE MONARCH PROCLAMATIONS

- **Day Pledge Is Taken** – "Mayors' Monarch Pledge Day"
- **February 5th** - Western Monarch Day www.daysoftheyear.com/days/western-monarch-day/
- **Second Week in March** – National Wildlife Week www.nwf.org/wildlifeweek
- **April** – Earth Month
- **April 22nd** – Earth Day
- **May** – Garden for Wildlife Month www.nwf.org/How-to-Help/Garden-for-Wildlife/Garden-Month.aspx
- **June** – Great Outdoors Month www.greatoutdoorsmonth.org/
- **Third Week in June** – Pollinator Week pollinator.org/npw_action.htm

Action Statement: NOW, THEREFORE, I James B. Hovland, Mayor of Edina do hereby proclaim, the month of May 2015 the time for Edina residents to plant milkweed seeds.

Northbrook, IL - Call to action for community planting and honoring the establishment of a Monarch Waystation:
northbrookil.iqm2.com/Citizens/Detail_LegiFile.aspx?Frame=&MeetingID=1309&MediaPosition=1356.929&ID=2967&CssClass

Action Statement: NOW, THEREFORE, I, Sandra E. Frum, President of the Village of Northbrook, County of Cook and State of Illinois, do hereby proclaim April 14, 2015, a day honoring the establishment of a MONARCH WAY STATION in Northbrook, and urge all residents of the community to do their part by planting milkweed, the exclusive food source for monarch larvae, so that every parcel of property in Northbrook may contribute to the survival of the monarch butterfly.

MONARCHS NEED MORE THAN JUST MILKWEED

For monarch butterflies to rebound, they need more than just milkweed. Adult monarchs feed on nectar from a wide range of flowers, including milkweeds. Cities and municipalities can make a huge difference for the monarch and pollinators by planting native nectar-producing plants that bloom in a variety of seasons.

New Jersey State Proclamation - May as "Milkweed for Monarchs" Month (can be adapted for municipalities):
www.njleg.state.nj.us/2014/Bills/AJR/70_I1.HTM

Action Statement: BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey: The month of May each year shall be designated as "Milkweed for Monarchs Month" in order to encourage public officials, businesses, schools, and the residents of this State to plant and protect native milkweed and nectar sources, so that monarch butterflies have the resources necessary to produce successive generations and sustain their spectacular migration through the State.

Pollinator Partnership Model State Proclamation - Pollinator Week (can be adapted for municipalities):
pollinator.org/npw_action.htm

Action Statement: NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mayor LAST NAME, Mayor of the city of CITY, do hereby proclaim the week of June 15-21, 2015 as CITY Pollinator Week throughout the City of CITY, and urge all citizens to recognize this observance.

California Native Plant Society - State Proclamation (can be adapted for municipalities):
www.cnps.org/cnps/conservation/nativeplantweek/

Action Statement: RESOLVED by the Assembly of the State of California, the Senate thereof concurring, That the Legislature recognizes the essential value and importance of California native plants to our history, economy, landscape, and environment; and be it further RESOLVED, That the California Legislature encourages community groups, schools, and citizens to undertake appropriate activities to promote native plant conservation and restoration, and to inform their neighbors and communities of the value of native plants in nature and in horticultural settings; and be it further RESOLVED, That the California Legislature hereby declares the third week of April, each year, as California Native Plant Week.

2 LAUNCH A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE CITIZENS TO PLANT MONARCH GARDENS AT THEIR HOMES OR IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS.

Proclamations are an excellent start for informing residents about the challenges facing monarch butterflies and how they can help. Leveraging a variety of communication tools however will further increase awareness. Mayors and their teams can engage community members through press releases, earned media, social media, blogs, interpretive signage, events, public access TV and newsletters.

Girl Scout Butterfly Garden
PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

Andover, MN – Andover has a "Pollinator Awareness Project" that incorporates both communication and educational programs for a comprehensive approach to engaging the community about pollinator (and monarch butterfly) conservation. Their effort includes a list of the "Top 10 Things to Help Pollinators," a demonstration garden with native plants, a garden tour of pollinator-friendly landscapes, local planting projects and more. www.andovermn.gov/407/Andover-Pollinator-Awareness-Project

Austin, TX – Austin publishes a regular newsletter for residents to learn more about gardening for wildlife with an emphasis on pollinators and monarchs. Issues include stories about how the city is working to help the monarch, native plant garden installations at schools, photo challenges and more! www.austintexas.gov/page/wildlife-austin-newsletter-archives

Austin, TX – Austin's Parks and Recreation Department wrote a blog on the importance of fall nectar plants for monarch migration. Strategic blogs that provide key information to wildlife gardeners and citizens at different points in the monarch butterfly's life cycle and migration can help ensure that citizens have the right information at the right time to be most effective for the monarch. www.austintexas.gov/blog/importance-fall-nectar-plants-monarch-butterfly

Sammamish, WA – Sammamish is using Facebook to share relevant content and information about pollinators and wildlife, wildlife gardening and opportunities to get involved and do more for wildlife in the community. www.facebook.com/Sammamish-Community-Wildlife-Habitat-1411279725797133/?fref=ts

3 COMMUNICATE WITH COMMUNITY GARDEN GROUPS AND URGE THEM TO PLANT NATIVE MILKWEEDS AND NECTAR-PRODUCING PLANTS.

According to the National Community Gardening Association, there are approximately 18,000 community gardens in the U.S. and Canada. Imagine if all of these food gardens contained native milkweed and nectar plants to support the monarch and pollinators. This is a natural marriage since many foods require pollination to grow. Many municipalities run community gardens or support local volunteer leaders who run the gardens. These municipalities can distribute information about pollinators and the monarch, including lists of native plants to integrate into the garden or adjacent lands.

Chicago, IL – In Chicago the Monarch Community Garden is both a garden for community members to grow fresh vegetables and a habitat for the monarch butterfly and pollinators since the garden intentionally works to incorporate milkweed and nectar plants. www.monarchcommunitygarden.com/

FOOD AND POLLINATORS

One in three bites of food we take relies on pollinators. Ninety percent of wild plants rely on pollinators.

Bumblebee on Swamp Milkweed

PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

4 CONVENE CITY PARK AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STAFF AND IDENTIFY OPPORTUNITIES FOR REVISED MOWING PROGRAMS AND MILKWEED / NATIVE NECTAR PLANT PLANTING PROGRAMS.

When and how municipalities mow parks, roadsides and other areas can make a big difference for the monarch butterfly. By convening both staff and contractors that oversee mowing in a city, leadership can educate individuals at all levels about why changes to mowing schedules may be needed. Convening a meeting like this can also help troubleshoot questions or issues that frontline landscapers might see.

Houston, TX – Houston establishes "No Mow" zones throughout the city of Houston to help re-establish urban habitat, which includes native nectar plants. It takes a while for the natural vegetation to re-establish, so the city includes signage at these areas so that citizens know they are intentionally planned and not forgotten by the grounds keeper. These types of "No Mow" zones may also qualify for recognition and signage as an NWF Certified Wildlife Habitat (www.nwf.org/certify).
www.houstontx.gov/parks/forestry/nomow.html

5 CONVENE A MEETING WITH GARDENING LEADERS IN THE COMMUNITY TO DISCUSS PARTNERSHIPS TO SUPPORT MONARCH BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION.

Mayors and municipal staff are not alone in their efforts to help create habitat for monarchs and pollinators. Every community will have local experts that can volunteer, advise and assist with monarch butterfly conservation efforts.

Potential Meeting Attendees: Meeting attendees might include Individuals from master gardener and master naturalist programs, native plant societies, garden clubs, botanical gardens, nature centers, zoos, Keep America Beautiful affiliates, native plant and independent garden centers or nurseries, North American Butterfly Association butterfly clubs, NWF Community Wildlife Habitats, chambers of commerce, local tourist attractions, neighborhood or homeowners' associations and others. This would be in addition to municipal staff from various departments including the mayor's office, public works, parks and recreation, public libraries and more.

Draft Day-Long Meeting Agenda:

I. Mayors Welcome and Introductions
II. Overview of Monarch Butterfly Decline and Conservation Efforts
III. Overview of City Plans for Monarch Butterfly and Pollinator Conservation
IV. Listening Session of Existing Community Actions (or send in advance to read)
V. Discuss Big Picture Goals Should We Work Towards – Where Are We in Five Years? How Does This Fit into State and National Strategies
VI. Break Out into Working Groups to Strategize on Goals
   a. What's happening already to move us toward these goals? Where are there gaps? How could we support these efforts more?
   b. What challenges do we know we will face? How can we address those strategically? What support do we need to do so?
   c. What opportunities do we see that we can only capitalize on together?

VII. Report Back from Groups
VIII. Discuss Plan for Communication and Long-Term Engagement on Specific Projects
IX. Discuss Plan for Citizen Engagement in City Plans
X. Adjourn

PROGRAM & DEMONSTRATION GARDENS

6 HOST OR SUPPORT A NATIVE PLANT SALE OR MILKWEED SEED GIVEAWAY EVENT.

Native plant and seed sales ensure that community members have access to the best possible plants to support monarch butterflies and other pollinators. Municipalities can host native plant sales through their parks, nature centers or other programs. Municipalities can also support and publicize events run by local conservation districts, native plant societies, garden clubs, master gardeners, native plant nurseries and other local partners.

Burnsville, MN – Burnsville hosts its own native plant sale each spring, selling thousands of plants annually (including milkweeds). The city brings together local growers and nurseries to provide the plants and also provides a plant list to the community with native plants broken down into convenient categories like woodland/shade, prairie/sun, rain garden plants and grasses, sedges and ferns. www.ci.burnsville.mn.us/index.aspx?NID=1699

MILKWEED AVAILABILITY

In most parts of the country native milkweed seeds and plants are available. However, in certain areas of the country native milkweeds may be difficult to obtain. If this is the case, municipalities can support efforts to fill the shortage of native milkweed plants by supporting seed collection or other propagation efforts. Additionally, municipalities can work to protect existing milkweed stands along roadsides and parks. Providing native nectar plants in demonstration gardens and elsewhere is also critical for the adult monarch and other pollinators.

McElderry Park residents plant a pollinator friendly garden. Kids could not wait to get their hands dirty!

PHOTO: KIM MARTINEZ

Skagit County, WA – The Skagit Conservation District hosts an annual native plant sale to provide native plants to the public at wholesale prices for conservation plantings. In addition to hosting the sale, the Skagit Conservation District also provides plants throughout the spring for larger scale projects (500 plants or more). www.skagitcd.org/native_plant_sales

Cape May, NJ – The New Jersey Audubon's Cape May Nature Center hosts an annual native plant sale, a native plant swap and a used gardening book sale. The native plant swap encourages residents to bring native plants from their gardens to swap with neighbors. Plants are also donated for use at the nature center and/or at local NWF Schoolyard Habitats. community.njaudubon.org/page.aspx?pid=400&cid=10&ceid=3758&cerid=0&cdt=5%2f9%2f2015

7 FACILITATE OR SUPPORT A MILKWEED SEED COLLECTION AND PROPAGATION EFFORT.

Collecting milkweed pods and seeds in the fall for distribution the following spring can really jumpstart a city's effort to become a monarch-friendly city. It is important to pick the seeds at the right time and store them properly to ensure success. The Texas Native Plant Society has an excellent article on how to collect milkweed pods and seeds. npsot.org/wp/story/2014/5885/

Saint Croix Falls, WI – The Saint Croix River Association hosts family-friendly events to help citizens learn how to find milkweeds, collect the seeds and plant them. stcroixriverassociation.org/event/got-milk-weed/

Richfield, MN – Wild Ones Twin Cities is urging local residents to collect common milkweed seeds and provides instruction on how to do so. The seeds will be distributed at the Minneapolis Monarch Festival: www.wildonestwincities.org/2012/10/milkweed-seed-collection-request.html

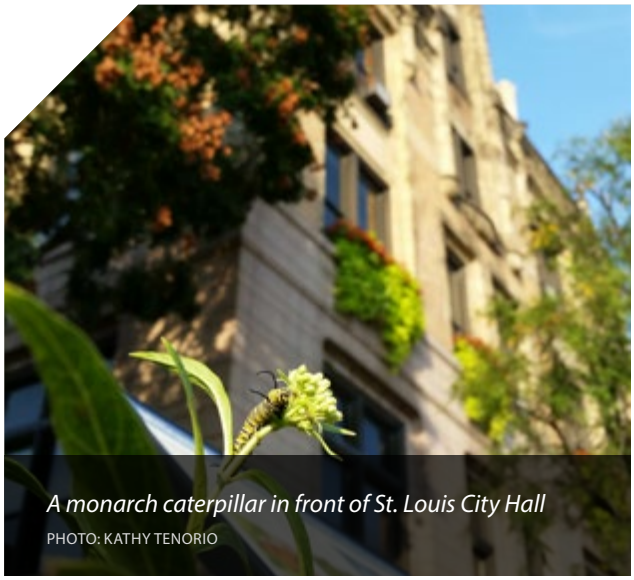
SEED SURPLUS

Have a Seed Surplus? Monarch Watch is a national non-profit organization based at Kansas University that collects seeds and has excellent guidelines on seed collection. monarchwatch.org/bring-back-the-monarchs/milkweed/seed-collecting-processing/

Swamp Meeting Seeds
PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

8 PLANT A MONARCH-FRIENDLY DEMONSTRATION GARDEN AT CITY HALL OR ANOTHER PROMINENT LOCATION.

Demonstration gardens can educate and inspire citizens to plant their own garden. They can be installed at city hall, municipal buildings, public parks, nature centers, schools and other prominent locations with lots of foot traffic. Gardens with interpretive signage have the potential to educate anyone who might be passing by. Other gardens can be used as learning laboratories for children, master gardeners or the public at large.



A monarch caterpillar in front of St. Louis City Hall
PHOTO: KATHY TENORIO

St. Louis, MO – St. Louis City Hall is host to a demonstration garden full of milkweed and other pollinator friendly plants. It has also been certified by the National Wildlife Federation as a Certified Wildlife Habitat.

Chesterfield, MO – Located in Chesterfield's Faust Park, the Missouri Botanical Garden's Butterfly House includes a large butterfly garden that is also certified as a National Wildlife Federation Schoolyard Habitat® and is always teeming with monarch butterflies and other pollinators.

Helena, MT – The Garden Club of Helena created a demonstration garden with a collection of plants native to Montana that provide wildlife with food, cover, water and places to raise young which can be used for educational purposes. It

is divided into a five areas: Meadow, Charred Forest, Mountain, Prairie and a Landscape for All Season Interest. helenagardenclub.wordpress.com/certified-wildlife-habitat-garden/

Palo Alto, CA – The City of Palo Alto has created the Lucie Stern Demonstration Garden to promote native plant gardening that incorporates sustainable practices to help the community and city meet sustainability goals. The garden includes interpretive signage and the website provides a landscape map for visitors to use while in the garden. www.cityofpaloalto.org/gov/depts/pwd/zerowaste/thingstodo/demogarden.asp

Gardensign
PHOTO: CITY OF PALO ALTO

Bowie, MD – Between Bowie's City Hall and one of the city's most popular parks and running trails lies a demonstration garden built by local high school students…

Bowie Demo Garden
PHOTO: JAIME VARGA

CERTIFY YOUR GARDEN

Does your demonstration garden have the 4 elements that all wildlife need to survive – water, food, cover and places to raise young? If so you can certify your garden at www.nwf.org/certify.

9 CONVERT ABANDONED LOTS TO MONARCH HABITAT.

Most municipalities have abandoned or vacant lands in their communities. These lands can be temporarily or permanently converted to monarch butterfly habitat. These habitats could be managed to produce milkweed seeds and plants for distribution at native plant sales.

Cleveland, OH – Natuvrehood Cleveland is a multi-sector partnership dedicated to restoring and improving green space in Cleveland by creating a network of native plant naturescapes on the city's vacant and abandoned properties. Naturehood has converted more than 30,000 square feet of abandoned lots to pollinator and wildlife habitat. www.facebook.com/Naturehood-58475257963/info/?tab=overview

Baltimore, MD – The Baltimore Housing Authority's Adopt-A-Lot program provides community members with the opportunity to create gardens on vacant lots throughout the city. The city is also providing a flat rate for water service which can be a barrier for gardening in vacant lots. www.baltimorehousing.org/vtov_adopt

10 PLANT MILKWEED AND NATIVE NECTAR PLANTS IN MEDIANS AND PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

Milkweed and native nectar plants can be planted in median strips, road sides and other public rights-of-way. There are in fact nearly 10 million acres of land on roadsides in the U.S. Once planted however, these areas must be managed appropriately to successfully support monarch butterflies, pollinators, birds and other wildlife.

Roadsides on SR 65

PHOTO: FLICKR - ELEANOR

No-mow zones can be established and mowing practices can be amended to ensure the best outcomes for wildlife.

Florida Wildflower Resolution – The Florida Wildflower Foundation has been promoting the historical, environmental and cultural significance of Florida Wildflowers for decades. The Foundation's model county resolution has been adopted by 28 counties and 2 municipalities and encourages roadside plantings as well as best management practices. flawildflowers.org/resolution.php

Resolution Action Language: NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of County Commissioners of _____ County, Florida, do hereby commit and encourage others to commit to the conservation of roadside native wildflowers on state and county roadways, and do hereby instruct county staff to partner with the Florida Department of Transportation and adjoining property owners to plan and implement roadside management practices that will increase the visibility and enjoyment of Florida native wildflowers.

Alcoa, TN – A citizen in the City of Alcoa identified a stand of milkweed along a roadside and brought it to the attention of Alcoa's Department of Public Works and Engineering. The city agreed to restrict mowing in the area and put up signs on either side of the milkweed patch and also look for other ways to help save the monarch. m.thedailytimes.com/news/citizen-s-concern-leads-city-to-save-milkweed/article_5a1bd0e3-b8d5-5c9e-8dc4-decdf4d0c15e.html?mode=jqm

INSECT CONSERVATION

The Xerces Society for Insect Conservation has many excellent resources for roadsides: www.xerces.org/pollinator-conservation-roadsides/

11 LAUNCH A PROGRAM TO PLANT NATIVE MILKWEEDS AND NECTAR PLANTS IN SCHOOL GARDENS BY ENGAGING STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND THE COMMUNITY.

Different municipalities have different relationships with local school districts. In some cases a city or county could initiate a special school garden program within the district. Others might offer expertise and support from city arborists, horticulturists or park staff to principals, teachers, parents and others that want to create an outdoor learning garden.

Broward County, FL – The NatureScape Broward Program, part of the county's Environmental Planning and Community Resilience Department, provides support to more than 100 NWF Schoolyard Habitats at Broward County Public Schools (the 6th largest district in the U.S.). In 2015, NatureScape Broward together with the National Wildlife Federation, the Youth Environmental Alliance, Alexander's Landscaping and Plant Farm and the Community Foundation of Broward, planted 100 monarch and pollinator gardens for the County's centennial. Images of completed gardens, like the one below, were broadcast on Broward County's closed circuit TV network which is played in all county buildings.

Fairfax County Public Schools, VA – Several years ago a group of active principals in Fairfax County, VA, started the "Get2Green" initiative to engage students and the community around sustainability. In recent years this initiative was formalized by partnering with the National Wildlife Federation's Eco-Schools USA program and Fairfax County Public School District's effort to provide technical

ECO-SCHOOLS USA

The National Wildlife Federation works with nearly 10,000 schools through our Eco-Schools USA comprehensive green school program and our Schoolyard Habitat program. You can sign up for these free programs and access resources at www.nwf.org/EcoSchoolsUSA and www.nwf.org/Schoolyard.

Students hold planter pots

PHOTO: DONNIE BIGGS

support and teacher professional development. To date the school district has more than 90 schools with wildlife habitats that incorporate native nectar-producing plants for the monarch and other pollinators. The district also has and more than 50 schools with edible gardens and more than 80 participating in Eco-Schools USA. Fairfax County Public schools has a 2nd grade science unit completely designed around the monarch butterfly. As part of the curriculum, the 2nd graders plan and install Monarch habitat. www.fcps.edu/is/science/get2green/

Concord

PHOTO: INDEPENDENT TRIBUNE

12 EARN RECOGNITION FOR BEING A WILDLIFE-FRIENDLY CITY BY EXPANDING YOUR ACTION PLAN TO INCLUDE OTHER WILDLIFE AND HABITAT CONSERVATION EFFORTS THROUGH A PROGRAM LIKE THE NWF COMMUNITY WILDLIFE HABITAT PROGRAM

Communities can broaden their efforts to support species beyond monarchs and pollinators like birds, frogs, small mammals and other wildlife found in healthy eco-systems. The National Wildlife Federation's Community Wildlife Habitat® program helps provide corridors of habitat for wildlife throughout a community—where people live, work, learn, play and worship. Communities do this by certifying individual properties as NWF Certified Wildlife Habitats®. These properties include backyards, school grounds and public areas like parks, community gardens, places of worship and businesses. Each individual certified site within the community provides the four basic elements that all wildlife need: food, water, cover and places to raise young. These habitats help to create new corridors for wildlife to thrive.

NWF communities also do outreach to educate residents about sustainable gardening practices such as reducing or eliminating chemical fertilizers and pesticides, conserving water, planting native plants and trees, composting and more. The community hosts workshops about gardening for wildlife and holds community events such as stream clean-ups and invasive species removal to make the community healthier for people and wildlife alike. Local citizens become knowledgeable advocates for wildlife and sustainability.

Communities engaged in the program range in size from Houston, TX, and Charlotte, NC, to smaller neighborhoods towns across the nation. Find out more about the program and a full list of NWF Communities at www.nwf.org/community.

13 CREATE A MONARCH NEIGHBORHOOD CHALLENGE TO ENGAGE NEIGHBORHOODS AND HOMEOWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS WITHIN THE CITY TO CREATE HABITAT FOR THE MONARCH BUTTERFLY.

Municipalities can foster healthy competition among neighborhood and homeowners' associations by instigating some healthy competition among neighborhoods. A neighborhood challenge might include rewarding the neighborhood with the most new monarch habitats among homeowners. Or it might reward the neighborhood that reduces the largest percentage of its common areas from regular mowing.

Austin, TX – Through the Austin Parks and Recreation Department's Wildlife Austin program, the city launched its Pollinator Challenge. The goal is to engage citizens and neighborhoods in creating pollinator and monarch-friendly habitats through the city.
www.austintexas.gov/news/2015-wildlife-austins-pollinator-challenge

St. Louis, MO – "Milkweeds for Monarchs: The St. Louis Butterfly Project" began on Earth Day 2014 and resulted in 50 butterfly gardens on city property throughout the city. The ultimate goal is to encourage private landowners to plant an additional 200 gardens throughout the city. One criteria of both the city and private butterfly gardens is the inclusion of milkweed.
www.stlouis-mo.gov/sustainability/

14 INITIATE OR SUPPORT CITIZEN-SCIENCE EFFORTS THAT HELP MONITOR MONARCH MIGRATION AND HEALTH.

Cities can organize and promote citizen science efforts to help save the monarch. Citizen science is a way to engage citizens and non-professional scientists in conducting scientific observations and research – effectively crowdsourcing scientific research. There are numerous citizen science programs focused on better understanding the monarch butterfly and its migration. Below are four of the programs highlighted by the Monarch Joint Venture. You can see the full list here:
monarchjointventure.org/get-involved/study-monarchs-citizen-science-opportunities/

Project Monarch Health - Project Monarch Health is a collaborative study between citizen scientists and the University of Georgia to better understand *Ophryocystis elektroscirrha*, a microscopic protozoan parasite of monarchs more commonly known as OE.
monarchparasites.org/

Monarch Larva Monitoring Project - The Monarch Larva Monitoring Project is a citizen science effort to track monarch eggs and larvae across North America during the breeding season.
mlmp.org/

Journey North – Journey North is a citizen science program that focuses on migratory organisms, including gray whales, hummingbirds, American robins, whooping

cranes, and monarchs. The project seeks to help scientists and the general public understand how migratory species respond to climate and changing seasons by tracking the journeys each year.
www.learner.org/jnorth/monarch/

Monarch Watch Tagging - To determine monarch migration routes, weather influence and survival during monarch migrations, Monarch Watch launched a tagging program to mark individual monarchs with a unique identification. The tagging program has produced a dataset with records of more than one million tagged butterflies and more than 16,000 recoveries.
www.monarchwatch.org/tagmig/tag.htm

15 ADD MILKWEED AND NECTAR PRODUCING PLANTS IN COMMUNITY GARDENS.

Cities, towns and counties frequently operate community gardens. By planting native nectar and milkweed plants in municipal-run community gardens, monarchs and other pollinators will thrive. These pollinators will also provide pollination services to the various crops in the garden.

Lehman Township, PA – The Lehman Township board of supervisors, township staff, food pantry volunteers and students from Lehman-Jackson Elementary School teamed up to create a new community garden to provide monarch butterfly habitat and supply fresh local produce for the local food pantry.
www.lehmanpa.com/monarchbutterflyfoodpantrygardens.html

16 EXPAND INVASIVE SPECIES REMOVAL PROGRAMS TO MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO RE-ESTABLISH NATIVE MILKWEED AND NECTAR PLANTS TO THE LANDSCAPE.

Non-native invasive species compete with native vegetation. It's difficult for milkweed and native nectar plants to compete with invasive species like kudzu, garlic mustard, English ivy and Russian thistle. Each year the United States suffers $120 billion in losses each year due to invasive species. Municipalities spend millions annually to control invasive species.

INVASIVE SPECIES DEFINED

Invasive species are plants, animals or pathogens that are non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause harm.
www.invasivespeciesinfo.gov/index.shtml

Arlington County, VA – Arlington County in northern Virginia provides many resources to residents about how to identify and remove invasive species. The county also runs the Remove Invasive Plants (RiP) volunteer program to conduct hands-on plant removal and surveys and mapping.
environment.arlingtonva.us/trees/invasive-plants/invasive-plant-program/

Seattle, WA – Seattle provides in depth resources to residents through its Seattle reLeaf Program. The program provides information about how to identify and remove invasive plants at home and encourages opportunities to do more in the community through the Green Seattle Partnership and the Tree Ambassador program.
www.seattle.gov/trees/restoration.htm

NATIONAL INVASIVE SPECIES AWARENESS WEEK

Participate in National Invasive Species Awareness Week – learn more at www.nisaw.org/.

Los Angeles County, CA – The Agricultural Commissioner of Los Angeles County is a lead partner in the Los Angeles County Weed Management Area (WMA). The LA County WMA functions under the authority of a mutually developed Memorandum of Understanding which includes federal, state and municipal governments as well as non-profit organizations. The LA County WMA is currently undertaking several projects to effectively manage some of the most invasive weeds in the County. WMAs across California use many effective outreach weed management methods, such as printing weed identification/control brochures, organizing weed education events, writing and obtaining grants, coordinating joint demonstration projects and weed eradication and mapping efforts.
acwm.lacounty.gov/wps/portal/acwm?1dmy&page=dept.acwm.home.detail.hidden.NoSide&urile=wcm%3Apath%3A/acwm+content/acwm+site/home/detail+page+authoring/0bfb3c5c-e282-47c0-b2d5-b1d25fd87e79

Charlotte, NC – The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Storm Water Services Department provides information to citizens about local invasive species and how to remove them. Department resources include background on invasive species, a list of invasive exotic plants and guidance on landscaping.
charmeck.org/stormwater/PollutionPrevention/Pages/InvasivePlants.aspx#exoticplants

17 HOST OR SUPPORT A CITY MONARCH BUTTERFLY FESTIVAL.

Monarch butterfly festivals can be a community celebration of pollinators and monarch butterflies. Festivals often include activities for kids, milkweed seed or plant giveaways, educational sessions and more.

Minneapolis, MN – The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board, and the Nokomis East Neighborhood Association collaborate to put on the annual Minneapolis Monarch Festival. Activities include educational sessions on how to tag monarch butterflies, a native plant sale, a monarch migration game and even monarch bingo and jeopardy. This community event also includes food, music and a costume parade.
monarchfestival.org/

Grapevine, TX – Grapevine hosts an annual "Butterfly Flutterby" at the Grapevine Botanical Gardens to celebrate the monarch's migration south through the city. The day begins with a monarch butterfly parade and is followed by a festival with lots of activities for monarch enthusiasts of all ages, including butterfly crafts, interactive games, educational sessions, face painting and an art exhibit from the local school district.
www.grapevinetexasusa.com/festivals-events/butterfly-flutterby/

BUTTERFLY RELEASES

The National Wildlife Federation does not recommend captive breeding or purchasing commercially reared monarchs for release at events. Rearing local wild caterpillars can have positive educational outcomes for children and adults if done properly. Monarch Joint Venture has an excellent resource called "Rearing Monarchs Responsibly: A conservationist's guide to raising monarchs for science and education."
monarchjointventure.org/images/uploads/documents/Monarch_Rearing_Instructions.pdf

SYSTEMS CHANGE

18 REMOVE MILKWEED FROM THE LIST OF NOXIOUS PLANTS IN CITY WEED / LANDSCAPING ORDINANCES (IF APPLICABLE).

Most cities have a noxious plant list that determines what kinds of plants the city and its residents should AVOID planting. Unfortunately, milkweed is frequently included on these local lists. As more and more residents create urban wildlife habitats and prairie patches, it's time to update our nation's local ordinances.

Northville, MI –Like many smaller cities and towns, Northville's noxious weed ordinance had not been updated in many years. Under the town's old ordinance, dating back to 1962, milkweed was specifically prohibited. Northville passed an amendment to the noxious weed ordinance to adopt the state of Michigan's listing of noxious and poisonous weeds which does not include milkweed on the noxious plant list. Northville intentionally tied their ordinance to the state guidelines because the state lists are updated on a more regular basis based on the best and most recent science. Cities that might wish to consider this approach should visit the U.S. Plant Database (plants.usda.gov/java/noxComposite) which includes a helpful list of state noxious plant lists and policies. www.ci.northville.mi.us/referencedesk/OrdinanceUpdates/OrdinanceAmendmentChapter90Weeds09-15-14.pdf

Ordinance Language: Noxious and poisonous weeds means all species identified in the State of Michigan's noxious weeds, and the restricted noxious weed list available from the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, as established under Act 329 of 1965.

19 CHANGE WEED OR MOWING ORDINANCES TO ALLOW FOR NATIVE PRAIRIE AND PLANT HABITATS.

Local municipalities have ordinances designed to prevent homeowners from letting their yard get overgrown with weeds. It's pretty simple for the average American yard – if you don't mow it and it gets overgrown with weeds, you'll get fined by your city or homeowners association. However, for those that garden for pollinators and wildlife, city enforcement may mandate that grasses or plants above a certain height (typically 10-12 inches) must mow them down or face a fine from the city.

A Monarch butterfly takes advantage of the beautiful native plants.
PHOTO: CITY OF CHESTERFIELD

Austin, TX – City ordinance originally required that grasses and weeds more than 12 inches tall be cut down. The city later amended its landscape ordinance for yards that are part of NWF's Certified Wildlife Habitat program or Wildlife Austin, a project operated by the city's parks department to promote neighborhood habitat. www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=155824

Minneapolis, MN – Minneapolis updated its ordinance that required mowing grass and weeds more than eight inches tall by incorporating an exception for a "managed natural landscape." The ordinance defines managed natural landscape as a "planned, intentional and

WILD ONES

Wild Ones is a national not-for-profit organization that teaches about the many benefits of growing native wildflowers in people's yards. Wild Ones has a comprehensive set of resources about how to change your local weed ordinances. www.wildones.org/learn/weed-laws-and-native-landscaping/

maintained planting…". The city council also included the following in its findings: "The city council finds that the installation and maintenance of managed natural landscapes is beneficial to the city's environment and its residents and serves to further adopted city goals in that managed natural landscapes require fewer potentially harmful and costly inputs, improve stormwater retention, increase water quality and biodiversity, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and provide habitat for wildlife such as birds, butterflies and other beneficial insects and species." www.wildones.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/minneapolisordinance.pdf

20 INCREASE THE PERCENTAGE OF NATIVE PLANTS, SHRUBS AND TREES THAT MUST BE USED IN CITY LANDSCAPING ORDINANCES AND ENCOURAGE USE OF MILKWEED WHERE APPROPRIATE.

Municipalities can increase the required percentage of native plants (including milkweed), shrubs and trees for use in subdivision and land development. When new developments are required to use of native plants – whether 100% or a significant percentage – the monarch, pollinators and all wildlife benefit. Because native plants are indigenous to a specific region, native plants usually require less maintenance and are welcomed by wildlife, serving an important role in the local ecosystem.

Lower Makefield Township, PA – Through the recommendation of the local Environmental Action Commission, the Township of Lower Makefield passed an amendment to the Subdivision and Land Development provisions of the Lower Makefield Township Code. While Lower Makefield is certainly a model by mandating 100% use of native plants, cities and towns can also make progress by increasing the percentage of native plants used in developments. www.lmt.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Native-Plant-Ordi-Final-4-10-07.pdf

Ordinance Language: § 178-80. Landscape plan required. All major subdivisions and land development plans shall contain a Landscape Plan approved before construction and as part of the subdivision/land development approval process which shall address the conservation of the natural landscape to enhance the development and to protect surrounding areas. All required plants shall be Native Plants. The basic goal is to preserve the native flora by mimicking the localized native plant community. The Landscape Plan shall address all areas of a site that are 396577.3/38935 3 preserved from development and all site development exclusive of building areas. The Landscape Plan must address the following requirements: minimization of site disturbance, street trees, buffers, parking area landscaping, preservation of trees in the right-of-way, tree protection during grading and construction and planting in conjunction with storm water management. The plan shall also indicate the proposed location, quantities and types of plantings and such plants shall be selected from the Township Plant List (Ref. Ex.-1). Since locally grown plants are acclimated to the area, they tend to perform best; therefore, it is desirable, whenever possible, to purchase plants from local sources…

Common Milkweed in NH
PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

21 DIRECT CITY PROPERTY MANAGERS TO CONSIDER THE USE OF NATIVE MILKWEED AND NECTAR PLANTS AT CITY PROPERTIES WHERE APPROPRIATE.

Cities and towns own and manage buildings, parks and other properties. These properties have the potential to provide habitat for the monarch butterfly by incorporating more milkweed and other nectar plants into the landscape.

INVERTEBRATE CONSERVATION

The Xerces Society of Invertebrate Conservation has an excellent resource for creating pollinator-friendly parks.
www.xerces.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/05/pollinator_friendly_parks_21ed_xerces_society.pdf

Austin, TX – Austin manages nearly 20,000 acres of land through the Austin Parks and Recreation Department and another 7,000 through the Austin Water Utility Wildlife Conservation Division. While no one would imagine that every acre of land will be managed with the monarch as its primary or only constituent, it is a significant step to incorporate more milkweed planting in these spaces. And with more than 500 city-owned buildings and properties, ranging from libraries to police stations and fire departments, this resolution will make difference for the monarch. While this is a City Council resolution, it had the strong support of Austin Mayor Steve Alder.
www.austintexas.gov/edims/document.cfm?id=231467

Resolution Action Statement: BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN: The City Manager is directed to collaborate with the local offices of the National Wildlife Federation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and initiate a process for incorporating the cultivation of native milkweed where feasible into the city's landscape portfolio at Austin City Hall, city-owned buildings and properties, as well as the city's vast preserve lands, parks and open spaces.

New York, NY – The New York City Council passed legislation to increase native biodiversity in public landscapes. This legislation requires the city to "revise its design manual to increase biodiversity in its landscape practices. Such practices shall maximize the use of native plantings and drought and salt tolerant plantings, as appropriate, and minimize the presence of exotic monocultures on all city-owned property, including green streets, medians, sidewalks, parks and other areas where plantings occur…"
www.nyc.gov/html/gbee/downloads/pdf/ue1.pdf

22 INTEGRATE MONARCH BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION INTO THE CITY'S PARK MASTER PLAN, SUSTAINABILITY PLAN, CLIMATE RESILIENCY PLAN OR OTHER CITY PLANS.

Cities have the potential to create a strategic plan for the monarch or for the pollinators with an emphasis on monarch decline. Yet another option is to integrate monarch and pollinator protection into a variety of existing city strategic and action planning processes. Through park master plans, cities can set aside areas for monarch habitat and incorporate interpretive signage. The use of native plants like milkweed can be integrated into green infrastructure projects which are often part of climate resiliency plans. All of the actions in this guide could be incorporated in a city's sustainability plan.

Monarch Butterfly
PHOTO: KAREN MOHR

Madison, WI - In response to the White House memorandum creating the Pollinator Health Task Force and its directive to implement new strategies to improve pollinator health, Madison Mayor Paul Soglin began the process of creating a city task force to review city policies and practices. The Madison Common Council then adopted a resolution directing the Madison Food Policy Council to form and lead a Pollinator Protection Task Force. The task force was directed to convene, develop, and provide implementation direction to City departments for strategies to promote the health of honeybees and other pollinators (including monarchs). www.cityofmadison.com/sites/default/files/city-of-madison/mayors-office/documents/Pollinator%20Protection%20Task%20Force%20Report%20Final.pdf

23 CHANGE LANDSCAPE ORDINANCES TO SUPPORT INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT AND REDUCED USE OF PESTICIDES AND INSECTICIDES.

Eliminating or reducing the use of pesticides and insecticides on municipal lands will benefit monarchs, wildlife and humans alike. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is an ecosystem-based strategy that focuses on long-term prevention of pests or their damage through a combination of techniques such as biological control, habitat manipulation, modification of cultural practices and use of resistant varieties.

BEYOND PESTICIDES

Beyond Pesticides is an excellent resource for those working to reduce or eliminate pesticides. The site includes numerous model ordinances and case studies. beyondpesticides.org/programs/lawns-and-landscapes/tools-for-change#locali

Carrboro, NC – Carrboro's Department of Public Works has a "Least Toxic" Integrated Pest Management strategy that is clearly outline on the city's website. The goal of the policy is to develop a systematic course of action to prevent pest infestations, and to manage pests successfully, while minimizing adverse effects on people and the environment. www.townofcarrboro.org/140/Least-Toxic-Integrated-Pest-Management-I

San Francisco, CA – San Francisco has been implementing Integrated Pest Management for about 20 years. The Department of the Environment provides numerous resources for city staff and contractors including an integrated pest management compliance checklist, safe disposal guidance and more. www.sfenvironment.org/article/city-staff/pest-management

24 ADOPT PESTICIDES PRACTICES THAT ARE NOT HARMFUL TO POLLINATORS.

Cities across the U.S. are taking a fresh look at how chemicals in our gardens, neighborhoods and cities impact human health and wildlife populations. Monarch butterflies, bees and other pollinators are negatively impacted by chemical applications. Cities may adopt pesticide practices that are not harmful to pollinators.

Minneapolis, MN – In the fall of 2015 Minneapolis passed a resolution increase the planting of pollinator-friendly plants, decrease pesticide use and educate citizens.

Resolution Action Language: Be It Further Resolved that the City commits to making the following improvements to City policy and practice to increase pollinator forage, including Minnesota native pollinator forage, and decrease pesticide use by the following City departments: The Public Works Department will pursue planting more pollinator forage in appropriate locations, including stormwater management ponds and large land areas that are currently turf grass, adopt clear guidelines against the use of pesticides and pesticide-treated plants, and consider pollinator-friendly amendments to the Minneapolis Vegetation Management Policy.

www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/sustainability/approach/policies/WCMS1P-149866

Stillwater, MN – The City of Stillwater was one of the first municipalities in the U.S. to address the use of neonicotinoid insecticides on city lands. The resolution calls for ceasing the use of neonicotinoid insecticides, on Stillwater City property as well as not installing any plants or plant seeds that have been treated with neonicotinoids. pollinatorfriendly.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Stillwater-Resolution-2015.pdf

Resolution Action Language: The City of Stillwater promotes healthy environments including food sources, clean water and shelter for pollinators through existing programs and new opportunities. 2) The City of Stillwater including its contractors will consider safe alternatives to pollinator-harming pesticides, and in particular cease the use of neonicotinoid insecticides, on Stillwater City property; and will not install plants or plant seeds that have been treated with neonicotinoids. 3) The City of Stillwater shall undertake its best efforts to plant pollinator friendly plantings favorable to pollinators and free of systemic pesticides on City properties and land, and allowing citizens to contribute to the efforts of the Stillwater Public Works Department by planting and maintaining pollinator plantings on city property. 4) The City of Stillwater will support efforts to educate the broader community about the action it has taken, the importance of creating and maintaining pollinator-friendly habitat and encourage residents and businesses to use similar pollinator friendly practices. 5) The City of Stillwater will transmit copies of this resolution to the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Governor Mark Dayton, State Representatives and Senators, U.S. Representatives and Senators, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Agriculture. 6) The City of Stillwater will publish a Pollinator Friendly City Progress Report on an annual basis.

GARDEN FOR WILDLIFE

The National Wildlife Federation's Garden for Wildlife Program encourages all gardeners to eliminate the use of herbicides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers, and to instead implement organic practices that create healthy soil and attract beneficial insects. NWF's Garden for Wildlife program also recommends the use of native plants, ideally grown locally, which reduces the need for chemical treatments. Local or state gardening extensions and native plant societies should be able to provide a list of native plant nurseries, garden centers or native plant sales. blog.nwf.org/2015/12/four-questions-about-neonicotinoid-pesticides/

Bee Balm

PHOTO: PATRICK FITZGERALD

25 CALIFORNIA SPECIFIC: PASS A RESOLUTION TO PROTECT OVER-WINTERING MONARCH BUTTERFLY HABITAT ON PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LANDS.

Monarchs west of the continental divide over-winter along California's southern and central coast. Municipalities can pass resolutions or other measures to protect these populations on city or private lands.

Pacific Grove, CA – The City of Pacific Grove provides over-wintering habitat for thousands of monarch butterflies

Monarch Santuary Sign
PHOTO: CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE

each year. Citizens voted to create a tax to create the volunteer-supported Monarch Grove Sanctuary. The police department enforces the strict prohibition of mistreating the insects by issuing fines of $1,000. The Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History provides excellent education resources. The city code also includes special protection for the trees that provide over-wintering habitat and the community has created a Monarch Management Action Plan.
www.cityofpacificgrove.org/visiting/monarch-butterfly-sanctuary
www.codepublishing.com/CA/PacificGrove/#!/PacificGrove11/PacificGrove1148.html
www.codepublishing.com/CA/pacificgrove/html/PacificGrove12/PacificGrove1220.html#12.20.020

Goleta, CA – The City Council of Goleta identified the need for a comprehensive evaluation of the condition of monarch butterfly populations and supporting habitat as well as a detection of trends in butterfly health, number and behavior in the city. The city established a Butterfly Habitat Management Plan (in association with preparation of a Community Wildfire Protection Plan) to identify low impact habitat improvement strategies to ensure long-term monarch butterfly population viability.
www.cityofgoleta.org/city-hall/planning-and-environmental-review/advance-planning-division/environmental-programs/monarch-butterfly-inventory-and-habitat-management-plan

San Leandro, CA - The San Leandro Municipal Code specifically addresses the protection of monarch butterflies at the city marina and golf courses. It prohibits the molestation of or interference with the Monarch Butterflies' peaceful occupancy while at a certain city owned marina and golf courses in "whatever spot they may choose to stop." The exception to the prohibition is if the butterflies swarm in such a way as to interfere with the occupancy of a private dwelling or other building. In such a circumstance, the butterfly(ies) may be removed to another location upon an application to the City Manager. San Leandro Municipal Code Section 4-1-1000
www.sanleandro.org/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=22971

Monarchs on trees in Pacific Grove
PHOTO: CITY OF PACIFIC GROVE

OTHER RESOURCES

Creating Monarch Habitat with Milkweed and Native Nectar Plants

The National Wildlife Federation's Garden for Wildlife program has tips and examples for creating monarch and pollinator habitat where people live, work, play, learn and worship.
www.nwf.org/monarchs
nwf.org/garden

Milkweed Resources

Monarch Joint Venture's 2-Page fact sheet highlights different milkweeds by region:
monarchjointventure.org/images/uploads/documents/MilkweedFactSheetFINAL.pdf

Milkweed Native to Eastern U.S.
www.nwf.org/~/media/PDFs/Pollinators/Monarchs_East.pdf

Milkweed Native to the Great Plains
www.nwf.org/~/media/PDFs/Pollinators/Monarchs-Milkweeds_Northern_Great_Plains.pdf

Milkweed Native to Southeastern U.S.
www.nwf.org/~/media/PDFs/Pollinators/Monarch_brochure_Southeast.pdf

Find Milkweed Seeds & Plants

Monarch Watch provide the opportunity to order seeds and plugs (small plants) that are appropriate for your eco-region, schools and non-profits may apply for free plugs:
monarchwatch.org/milkweed/market/

The Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation has an excellent native milkweed seed finder:
www.xerces.org/milkweed-seed-finder/

Botanical Interests provides milkweed seeds as well as seed mixes and regional collections:
www.shopnwf.org/Backyard-Wildlife-Habitat/Backyard-Wildlife-Feeders-and-Housing/index.cat
(NOTE: Scroll to Middle of Page)

Other Resources

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is leading the federal government's efforts to help save the monarch:
www.fws.gov/savethemonarch/

Local park systems are creating monarch habitat and educating citizens – learn about the National Recreation and Park Association's Parks for Monarchs initiative.
www.nrpa.org/parks4monarchs/

Your local state fish and wildlife agency can serve as a tremendous resource for municipalities:
www.fishwildlife.org/index.php?section=social-media

The Pollinator Partnership is focused on the protection and promotion of pollinators and their ecosystems and they have excellent resources on their website:
www.pollinator.org/

Spanish Language Resources

Monarch Joint Venture provides certain resources in Spanish:
monarchjointventure.org/resources/publications/

Flight of the Butterflies Educators Guide:
www.flightofthebutterflies.com/in-the-classroom/

LIST OF COMMUNITIES PROFILED IN THIS GUIDE

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Fairfax County, VA - **22**
Goleta, CA - **32**
Grapevine, TX - **26**
Helena, MT - **20**
Houston, TX - **18**
Lehman Township, PA - **25**
Los Angeles County, CA - **26**
Lower Makefield Township, PA - **28**
Madison, WI - **30**
Minneapolis, MN - **20, 26, 27, 30, 31**
New York, NY - **29**
Northbrook, IL - **15**
Northville, MI - **27**
Pacific Grove, CA - **32**
Palo Alto, CA - **21**
Richfield, MN - **20**
Saint Croix Falls, WI - **20**
Sammamish, WA - **17**
San Francisco, CA - **30**
San Leandro, CA - **32**
Seattle, WA - **25**
Skagit County, WA - **19**
St. Louis, MO - **14, 20, 24**
Stillwater, MN - **31**

ENDNOTES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We appreciate the work and dedication to conservation of all of the National Wildlife Federation (NWF) staff, our 49 affiliate partners and our network of NWF Community Wildlife Habitats which helps make efforts like this possible.

Special thanks for their support of the Mayors' Monarch Pledge and contribution to this guide to: Linda Argueta, Michael Cooper, Miles Grant, Kevin Coyle, Luisa Grant, Susan Kaderka, Mike Shriberg, Mary Phillips, Grace Barnett, Marya Fowler, Collin O'Mara, Beth Pratt, Debbie Anderson, Jenni Lopez, Emily Lapayowker, Jessie Yuhaniak, Lori Brown, Josue Baires, Jessica Owens, Julianne Smith.

This report was made possible by the many donors and supporters of the National Wildlife Federation.

Thanks also to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Monarch Joint Venture for their partnership with NWF on monarch butterfly conservation.

Design

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Front Cover: *A monarch caterpillar in front of St. Louis City Hall* - Kathy Tenorio, *Monarch Buterfly* - Jeannine Andre
Back Cover: *Monarch Butterfly* - NWF Austin Habitat Stewards Jim and Lynne Weber

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2. Darke, Rick and Tallamy, Douglas W. *The Living Landscape: Designing for Beauty and Biodeversity in the Home Garden*. Timber Press, 2014.

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CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: John P. Regan, City Manager

DATE: March 19, 2021

RE: **SATISFACTION AND RELEASE OF UTILITY MORTGAGE – 1036 KENNEDY DRIVE**

Enclosed is a Satisfaction and Release of Mortgage for 1036 Kennedy Drive, regarding the Unit Connection Fee Mortgage and Promissory Note executed between the City of St. Augustine and William Harding. The mortgage was recorded in the Public Records of St. Johns County on June 17, 2019. Copies of the Unit Connection Fee Mortgage and Promissory Note are enclosed as well for reference.

Please place this Release and Satisfaction of Mortgage on the consent agenda for consideration and execution at the April 12, 2021 City Commission meeting.

Please contact me if you have any questions or comments. Thank you.

Isabelle C. Lopez
City Attorney

/sl
Attachment

xc: Darlene Galambos, City Clerk (with original)

This instrument was prepared under the supervision and direction of Isabelle C. Lopez, City Attorney, P.O. Box 210, St. Augustine, Florida 32085

SATISFACTION AND
RELEASE OF MORTGAGE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, a municipal corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Florida, whose mailing address is P.O. Box 210, St. Augustine, Florida, 32085-0210 (hereinafter referred to as "Mortgagee"), in consideration of the covenants and agreements set forth hereinafter, hereby releases **WILLIAM HARDING**, whose address is 1036 Kennedy Drive, St. Augustine, Florida 32084, his heirs, assigns or successors in title (hereinafter referred to as "Mortgagor"), from the Mortgage entitled, "Unit Connection Fee Mortgage," executed between the parties and dated June 5, 2019, recorded at Official Records Book 4742, Page 1296, of the Public Records of St. Johns County, Florida, and relating to that certain lot, parcel or piece of land situated in the City of St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida, described in **Exhibit "A"** attached hereto and incorporated herein.

Mortgagee hereby releases said Mortgagors from any obligations created by or existing by virtue of said Mortgage and the Promissory Note relating thereto recorded at Official Record Book 4742, Page 1296, of the Public Records of St. Johns County, Florida, and such obligations related to said documents have been fully performed and are therefore satisfied.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Satisfaction and Release of Mortgage has been duly signed and executed by the Mortgagee, this _____ day of _____, 2021.

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA,
a municipal corporation

ATTEST:

By:_____
Tracy Upchurch, Mayor-Commissioner

_____
Darlene Galambos, City Clerk

(S E A L)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, personally appeared before me, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, by means of [_] physical presence or [_] online notarization, **Tracy Upchurch**, who is personally known to me, who is the person who executed the foregoing instrument and who acknowledged before me that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

WITNESS my hand and official seal, this _____ day of _____, 2021.

_____

Notary Public, State of Florida

(S E A L)

EXHIBIT "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: BEING ALL OF LOT 3, AND THE WEST 1/2 OF LOT 2, BLOCK 13, ROOSEVELT TERRACE SUBDIVISION, (UNRECORDED), AND DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEING PART OF GOVERNMENT LOTS 7, SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 7 SOUTH, RANGE 29 EAST. COMMENCING AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF GOVERNMENT LOT 8, RUN SOUTH 89 DEGREES 41 MINUTES 42 SECONDS WEST, ALONG THE SOUTH LINE OF GOVERNMENT LOT 8 AND GOVERNMENT LOT 7, 1640.00 FEET; THENCE RUN NORTH 00 DEGREES 45 MINUTES 10 SECONDS EAST, 175 FEET TO THE NORTH RIGHT OF WAY OF KENNEDY DRIVE AND THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE CONTINUE TO RUN NORTH 00 DEGREES 45 MINUTES 10 SECONDS EAST, 125 FEET; THENCE RUN SOUTH 89 DEGREES 41 MINUTES 42 SECONDS WEST, 75 FEET; THENCE RUN SOUTH 00 DEGREES 45 MINUTES 10 SECONDS WEST, 125 FEET TO THE AFORESAID RIGHT OF WAY OF KENNEDY DRIVE; THENCE RUN NORTH 89 DEGREES 41 MINUTES 42 SECONDS EAST, ALONG SAID RIGHT OF WAY 75 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING. ALSO KNOWN AS LOT 84, PRESIDENTIAL GARDENS (UNRECORDED).

PARCEL ID NUMBER: 086220-1302

LOCATION ADDRESS: 1036 KENNEDY DRIVE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA 32084

Public Records of St. Johns County, FL
Clerk number: 2019042679
BK: 4742 PG: 1296
6/17/2019 3:51 PM
Recording $61.00
Doc M: $9.80
Int. Tax $5.52

UNIT CONNECTION FEE MORTGAGE

THIS MORTGAGE, by and between **William Harding** whose address is 1036 Kennedy Drive St. Augustine, FL 32084 (hereinafter called "Mortgagor") and **CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA,** a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of Florida, whose address is P.O. Box 210, Attention Financial Services Dept., St. Augustine, Florida, 32085 (hereinafter called "Mortgagee").

WITNESSETH that for good and valuable consideration, and also in consideration of the Mortgagee's deferment of certain water and/or sewer unit connection fees owed by the Mortgagor to the Mortgagee as evidenced by the Unit Connection Fee Promissory Note hereinafter described, the said Mortgagor does hereby grant, bargain, sell, alien, remise, release, convey and confirm unto the said Mortgagee all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land of which the said Mortgagor is now seized and possessed and in actual possession, situate in the county of St. Johns and state of Florida, described as follows:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO

Together with all structures and improvements now and hereafter on said land, and the fixtures attached thereto.

To have and to hold the same, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, homestead, separate estate, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Mortgagor in and to the same, and every part thereof, unto the said Mortgagee, in fee simple.

And the Mortgagor hereby covenants with the Mortgagee that it is indefeasibly seized of said land in fee simple; that it has full power and lawful right to convey the same in fee simple as aforesaid; and that said Mortgagor will make such further assurances to prove the fee simple title to said land to said Mortgagee as may be reasonably required.

Provided always, and these presents are executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

The Mortgagor agrees to timely pay the Mortgagee, or order, the payments described in the copy of the Unit Connection Fee Promissory Note attached hereto as Exhibit "B" in the manner and at the times described therein.

And shall duly, promptly and fully perform, discharge, execute, effect, complete and comply with and abide by each and every of the stipulations, agreements, conditions, and covenants of said Promissory Note and of this mortgage, then this mortgage and the estate hereby created shall cease and be null and void.

And the Mortgagor further covenants as follows:

1. That it will pay all and singular the costs, charges and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, and costs of abstracts of title, incurred or paid at any time by the Mortgagee because of the failure on the part of the Mortgagor promptly and fully to perform the agreements and covenants of said Promissory Note and this mortgage, and said costs, charges and expenses shall be immediately due and payable and shall be secured by the lien of this mortgage.

2. That (a) in the event of any breach of this mortgage or any mortgage superior or junior hereto or default on the part of the Mortgagor under this or any other mortgage encumbering the property mortgaged hereby, or (b) in the event that any of said sums of money herein referred to be not promptly and fully paid without demand or notice, or (c) in the event that each and every of the stipulations, agreements, conditions and covenants of said note and this mortgage are not promptly and fully performed, then in either or any such event, the said aggregate sum mentioned in said note then remaining unpaid, with interest accrued to that time, and all moneys secured hereby, shall become due and payable forthwith, or thereafter, at the option of said Mortgagee, as fully and completely as if all of the said sums of money were originally stipulated to be paid on such day, anything in said note or in this mortgage to the contrary notwithstanding; and thereupon or thereafter, at the option of said Mortgagee, without notice or demand, suit at law or in equity May be prosecuted as if all moneys secured hereby had matured prior to its institution. The Mortgagee May foreclose this mortgage, as to the amount so declared due and payable, and the said premises shall be sold to satisfy and pay the same, together with costs, expenses and allowances.

3. That the Mortgagee will make monthly payments in the amount of $30.09 for 120 months, with the first payment due July 15, 2019

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Mortgagor has hereunto set its hand and seal, this 5th day of June, 2019.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:

Witness
Printed Name: Maxwell Moulton

Witness
Printed Name: Cori A. Bliles

BY:

(Printed Name) William Harding
(Address) 1036 Kennedy Drive.
(Telephone) 904-687-3419

*** * * NOTARY CERTIFICATION APPEARS ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE * * ***

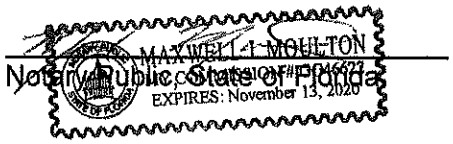
FOR AN INDIVIDUAL ACTING IN HIS OR HER OWN RIGHT:

STATE OF Florida

COUNTY OF St. Johns

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, personally appeared before me, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, **William Harding,** who is personally known to me or who has produced _____ as identification and is the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 5th day of June, 2019.



Notary Public, State of Florida

Exhibit "A"

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Being all of Lot 3, and the West 1/2 of Lot 2, Block 13, ROOSEVELT TERRACE SUBDIVISION, (unrecorded), and described as follows: Being part of Government Lots 7, Section 3, Township 7 South, Range 29 East. Commencing at the Southeast corner of Government Lot 8, run South 89 degrees 41 minutes 42 seconds West, along the South line of Government Lot 8 and Government Lot 7, 1640.00 feet; thence run North 00 degrees 45 minutes 10 seconds East, 175 feet to the North right of way of Kennedy Drive and the POINT OF BEGINNING; thence continue to run North 00 degrees 45 minutes 10 seconds East, 125 feet; thence run South 89 degrees 41 minutes 42 seconds West, 75 feet; thence run South 00 degrees 45 minutes 10 seconds West, 125 feet to the aforesaid right of way of Kennedy Drive; thence run North 89 degrees 41 minutes 42 seconds East, along said right of way 75 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING. ALSO KNOWN AS LOT 84, PRESIDENTIAL GARDENS (Unrecorded).

Parcel: 0862201302

UNIT CONNECTION FEE
PROMISSORY NOTE

APPLICANT(S) NAME: **William Harding**
ADDRESS: **1036 Kennedy Drive**
St. Augustine, FL 32084

$2,762.50 St. Augustine, Florida

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, and as payment for certain unit connection fees on premises located at **1036 Kennedy Drive St. Augustine, FL 32084**, the undersigned, jointly and severally, promises to pay to the order of **CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, P.O. Box 210, St. Augustine, Florida, 32085**, or elsewhere as the holder hereof may from time to time require, the principal sum of **2,762.50 Dollars**, together with interest on so much of said principal sum as remains from time to time outstanding and unpaid, at the rate of **5.58 percent** per annum from the date hereof until paid. Said principal and interest shall be paid in equal consecutive monthly installments of **30.09 Dollars**, commencing on **July 15, 2019** and continuing on the same date each and every month thereafter until paid in full, said installments to be applied first to interest and the balance to principal.

The maker(s) hereof waives presentment for payment and demand. Time is of the essence hereof. It is expressly agreed that if this Note or any part or installment thereof be not paid within ten (10) days after the same becomes due and payable, anything herein to the contrary notwithstanding, the maker(s) hereof understands that all unpaid sums shall immediately be due and payable at once, without notice or demand, together with all costs of collection, including reasonable attorney's fees, whether suit be filed or not.

The maker(s) hereof may prepay any part of the principal sum hereof in any amount at any time, but any such prepayment shall not relieve the maker(s) hereof from making payment of the installment then due nor any subsequent installment provided hereby, unless at the time of such prepayment the maker(s) hereof pays all sums hereon.

Any waiver of the right to exercise any option by the holder hereof shall not constitute a waiver of the right to exercise said option at any future time.

All notices, demand, presentment, dishonor and requirements under any law of Florida are hereby expressly waived.

Note: Fl. Stat. 159.17 – Lien of services charges – any municipality issuing revenue bonds hereunder shall have a lien on all lands or premises served by any water system, sewer system or gas system for all service charges for such facilities until paid, which liens shall be prior to all other liens on such lands or premises except the lien of state, county and municipal taxes and shall be on a parity with the lien of such state, county and municipal taxes. Such liens, when delinquent for more than 30 days, may be foreclosed by such municipality in the manner provided by the laws of Florida for the foreclosure of mortgages on real property.

Exhibit "B"

This Note is secured by and subject to the terms of a mortgage (or a letter of credit) of even date herewith.

Signed, sealed and delivered **dated as of June 5, 2019,** in the presence of:

Witness
Printed Name: Maxwell Moulton

Witness
Printed Name: Cori a Niles

BY:

(Printed Name) William Harding
(Address) 1036 Kennedy Drive
(Telephone) 904-687-3419

FOR AN INDIVIDUAL ACTING IN HIS OR HER OWN RIGHT:

STATE OF Florida

COUNTY OF St. Johns

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this day, personally appeared before me, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, **William Harding,** who is personally known to me or who has produced _____ as identification and is the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 5th day of June, 2019.

NOTARY PUBLIC
MAXWELL J. MOULTON
MY COMMISSION # GG46622
EXPIRES: November 13, 2020

Notary Public, State of Florida

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

MEMORANDUM

TO: John Regan, P.E.
City Manager

DATE: March 25, 2021

RE: Consent Agenda Item for April 12, 2021 City Commission Meeting
Fish Island Preserve Management Plan Draft Approval

Please place the draft Fish Island Preserve Management Plan on the Consent Agenda for the April 12, 2021 Commission meeting. With Commission approval, the draft plan will then be sent to the Department of Environmental Protection's Division of State Lands (DSL) for plan approval. Once the DSL has approved the plan, the plan will be brought before the Commission for their final approval later this year.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns regarding this consent agenda item.

Reuben C. Franklin Jr., P.E.
Public Works Director

cc: City Attorney & Department Heads

Attachment: Fish Island Preserve Management Plan

Fish Island Preserve

Land Management Plan

ARC Draft

City of St. Augustine

March 2021

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Introduction

Fish Island Preserve is located on Anastasia Island within the City of St. Augustine in St. Johns County (see Map 1). The preserve is located just east of the S.R. 312 bridge over the Matanzas River.

Fish Island was acquired in November 2019 and is part of the Northeast Florida Blueways Florida Forever Project. It is owned in fee simple title by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) and was purchased utilizing Florida Forever funds. On October 6, 2020, a lease was executed between the Trustees and the City of St. Augustine for 50 years (Lease # 4843) for management of the property.

Fish Island Preserve is designated passive, single-use to provide public outdoor recreation compatible with the protection of the preserve's natural and cultural resources.

Purpose and Significance of the Property

The purpose of Fish Island Preserve is to protect the natural and cultural resources of the preserve and provide passive resource-based public outdoor recreation, such as hiking, bicycling, nature appreciation, and the interpretation of the natural and cultural resources.

Property Significance

- The preserve provides habitat for a variety of imperiled species, in particular wading birds and migratory songbirds.
- The preserve contains significant pre-historic and historic resources and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Fish Island Preserve provides visitors a respite from its urban surrounding. From the wonderful shade of a maritime hammock, visitors can learn about the property's natural and cultural resources.
- Fish Island Preserve provides storm and groundwater protection and perhaps most importantly provides the local community with continued coastal resilience.

Purpose and Scope of the Plan

This management plan serves as the statement of direction and policy for the management of Fish Island Preserve for the next 10 years. It includes basic information necessary to manage the preserve's natural and cultural resources and balance public use. It also includes short-term and long-term goals and objectives. It is intended to be consistent with the State Lands Management Plan and its governing Florida statutes and administrative codes.

This plan is composed of three components: Resource Management, Land Use, and Implementation. The Resource Management Component provides a narrative of the natural and cultural resources of the preserve. It outlines important resource management measures such as exotic plant management, cultural resource management, imperiled species management, and restoration of impacted natural communities. Lastly, it provides measurable resource management goals and objectives.

The Land Use Component addresses public use of the preserve's resources. Measurable goals and objectives are established that are compatible with the preserve's natural and cultural resources, which includes their size and location. Public use areas and compatible facilities have been identified.

The Implementation Component condenses all the management plan's goals and objectives into a single table and provides a schedule and cost estimates for each objective.

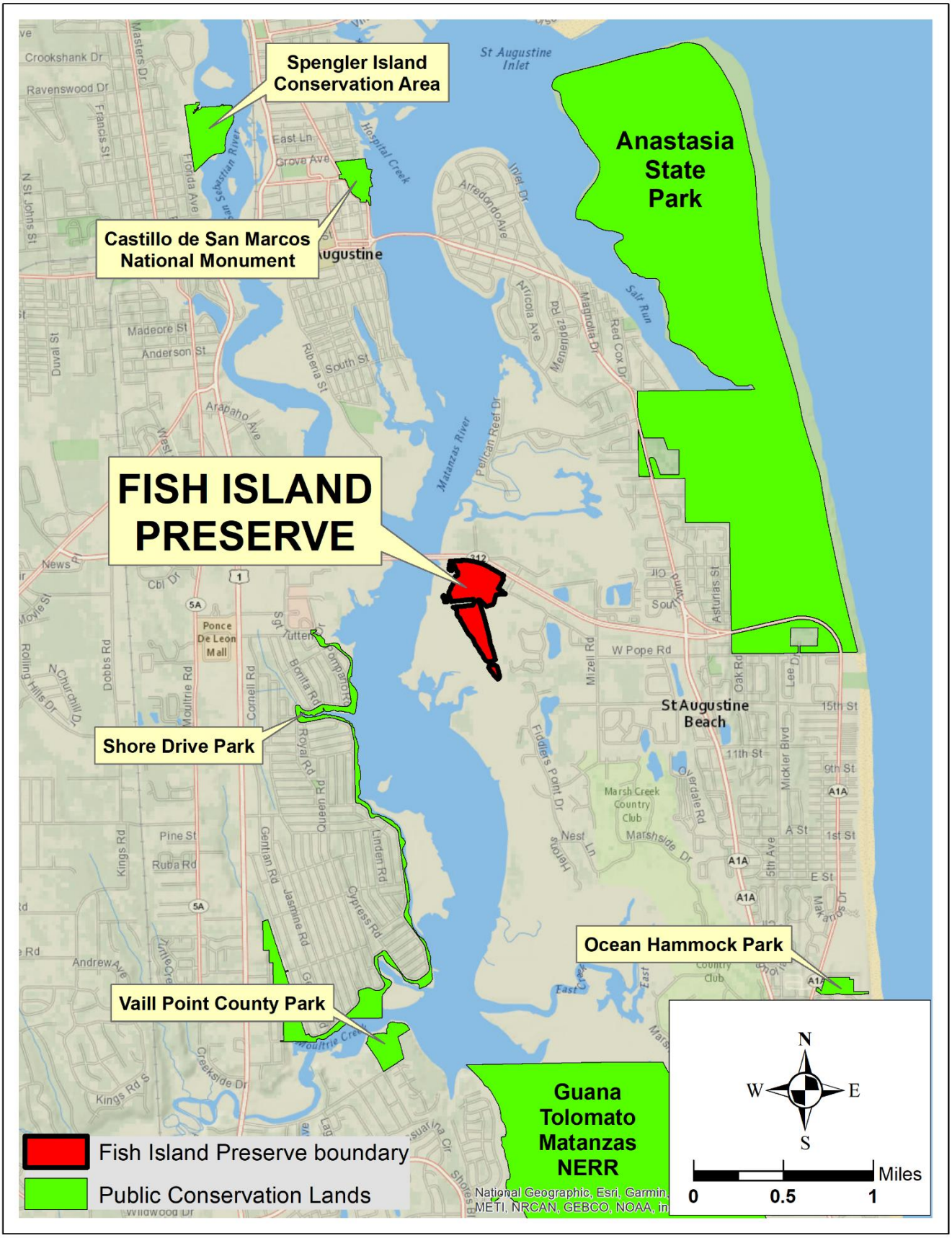
Any resource alteration or development proposed in this management plan is subject to all applicable permits, etc. Management plan approval does not exempt the City from complying with local, state, and federal requirements.

The possibility for the preserve to accommodate secondary management purposes was evaluated during the development of this plan. Based primarily on the preserve's natural and cultural resources, it was determined that no secondary management purposes could be allowed that would not conflict with the primary purposes of the property – protection of the cultural and natural resources and providing resource-based outdoor recreation.

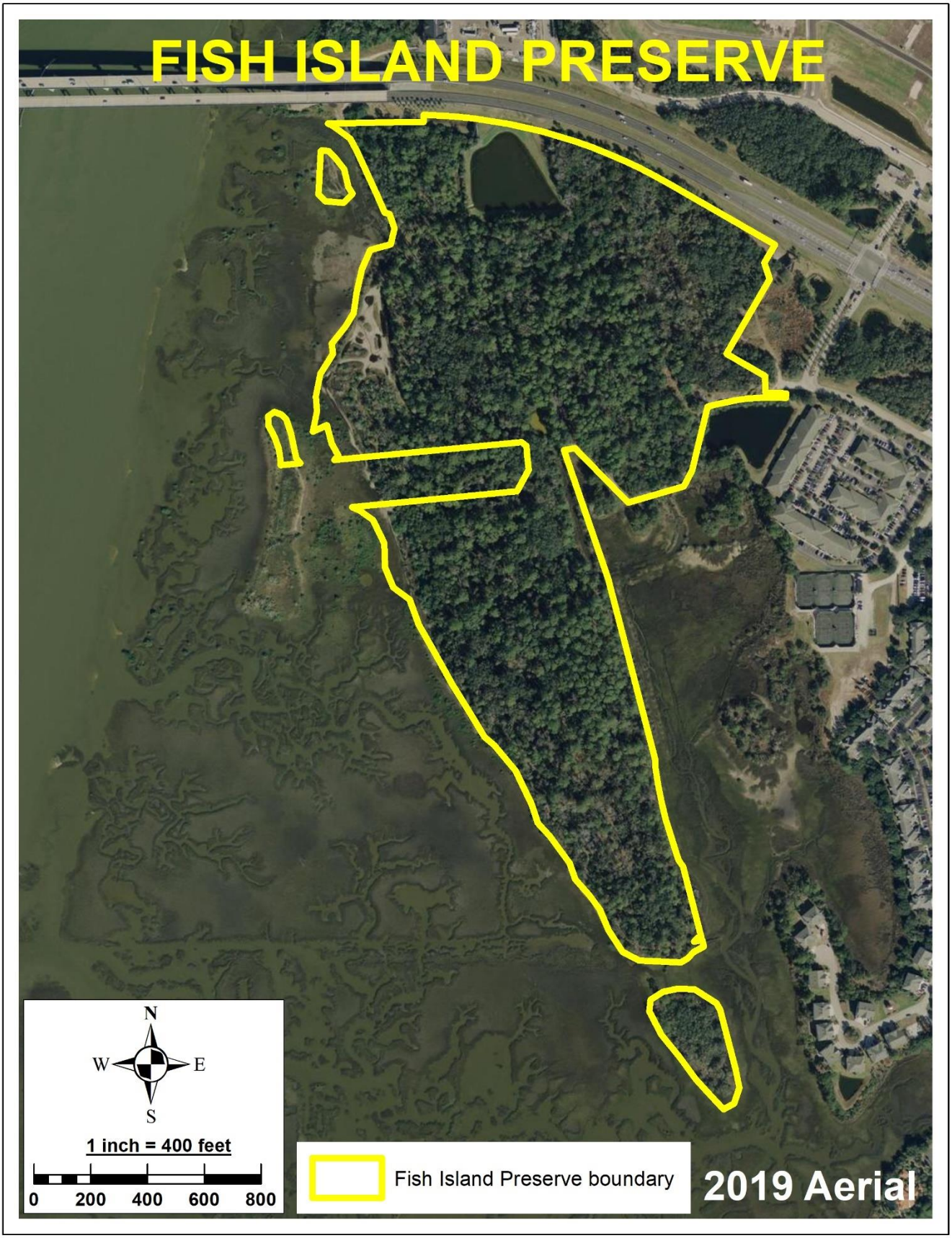
After analyzing the property's resources, it was determined that multiple-use management activities would not be appropriate for this property.

Currently the City of St. Augustine does not have a parks department. In order to accomplish many of the goals and objectives in the management plan, private contractors will be utilized.

Map 1 – Location Map



Map 2 - 2019 Aerial with Property Boundary Map



Management Program Overview

Management Authority and Responsibility

Management of Fish Island by the City of St. Augustine is authorized by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (Trustees) via a management lease (Lease #4843) executed on October 6, 2020. All management activities proposed on the leased area are outlined in the Resource Management Component of this plan.

Preserve Management Goals

Following is a summary of the preserve's management goals for Fish Island:

- Maintain and restore the preserve's natural communities.
- Protect and preserve the preserve's cultural resources.
- Control invasive exotic plants and animals in the preserve.
- Protect water quality in the preserve.
- Protect and maintain imperiled species and their associated habitat.
- Provide public use that is compatible with the preserve's natural and cultural resources.

Management Coordination

The following state agencies assist in the management of the property's resources. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) assists the City with law enforcement support and imperiled and exotic species management. The Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources assists with the monitoring and management of the preserve's cultural resources. In the event of a wildfire, the Florida Forest Service will provide assistance.

Public Participation

The City originally wanted to conduct two public workshops in order to provide public input for the draft management plan. Due to the COVID pandemic, it was decided to substitute the first workshop with a questionnaire on the Fish Island website. The questionnaire was designed to learn what recreational uses and amenities the public would like to see at Fish Island Preserve. The questionnaire ran from July 17 – August 23, 2020 and had 653 responses.

A public workshop was held on March 4, 2021 and was announced at the City Commission meeting that proceeded the public workshop. In addition, it was announced on the Fish Island website, social media, City press releases and the City's News and Notes.

Other Designations

Fish Island is not located within a Florida Area of Critical State Concern and is not presently being considered for that designation. The surface waters within and surrounding this preserve are classified as Class III and are not within an aquatic preserve.

The preserve is listed in the Parks and Preserves list of the Natural Resources of Regional Significance element in the Northeast Florida Regional Council's Strategic Regional Policy Plan.

The preserve is adjacent to the Florida Circumnavigational Saltwater Paddling Trail (Segment 24) as designated by the FL Department of Environmental Protection's Office of Greenways and Trails.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

Introduction

This component of the management plan describes the natural and cultural resources of Fish Island Preserve and how these resources are to be managed. The resource management program for natural resources utilizes best management practices and follows ecosystem management principles. The primary goal is to protect, manage, and restore (or enhance) the natural communities. It is also important to provide public use of the property and ensure that this use is consistent with the protection and management of the natural communities.

The resource management program for the preserve's cultural resources utilizes best management practices established by the Division of Historical Resources. The primary goals are to monitor and protect the cultural sites.

Fish Island Preserve is divided into five management zones to facilitate the management activities on the property. These zones are delineated based on several factors including historical use of the property and existing trails. Map 3 depicts the location of the zones and Table 1 provides the acreage and whether cultural resources have been documented within the zone.

Table 1: Management Zones

Management Zone	Zone Acreage	Contains Documented Cultural Resources
FI-1	11	Yes
FI-2	22	Yes
FI-3	2	No
FI-4	22	Yes
FI-5	2	Not surveyed

Resource Description and Assessment

Natural Resources

Physiography/Topography

The following description of the physiography for the Fish Island area follow Brooks, 1981. Most of the state of Florida is part of a distinctive physiographic unit – the Florida section. The topographic features have been influenced by the solution of the underlying limestones. This, in part, has led to a strong relationship between the natural communities and the physiographic units.

Physiographic District: Eastern Flatwoods – a sequence of barrier islands and associated lagoons formed in the Pleistocene.

Sub-district: Central Atlantic Coastal Strip – a coastal strip of land modified by shoreline processes during the late Pleistocene. This occurred at a time when sea level was 6-10 feet above its present level.

Sub-division: St. Augustine-Edgewater Ridge – perched beaches over top of a coquina ridge.

Elevations at Fish Island Preserve range from sea level to 30 ft. (NAVD88). The 30 ft. area is associated with a large spoil pile near the entrance to the property that was deposited in the late 1990's. The highest natural elevation is approximately 9 ft. (see Topographical Map).

Geology

The description and figure of the geomorphology and geology of this area follows Green et al, 2014. The Fish Island area is part of the Barrier Island Sequence District. This is an area characterized by beach ridges, dunes and paleo-lagoons. It is further broken down into geomorphic terranes. The Fish Island area is part of the Atlantic Coast Complex. It is a terrane of undifferentiated Quaternary sediments, undifferentiated Tertiary and Quaternary shelly sediments, with occasional outcrops of Pleistocene Anastasia Formation (coquina).

Following is a short description of the lithostratigraphic units starting from the surface and moving downward. This information can be viewed graphically in Figure 1.

Fish Island is underlain by Holocene sediments comprised of quartz sands, organics, humate and minor carbonate sands. Holocene sediments formed in the last 10,000+/- years (after the last glacial period). These sediments are part of the Surficial aquifer system.

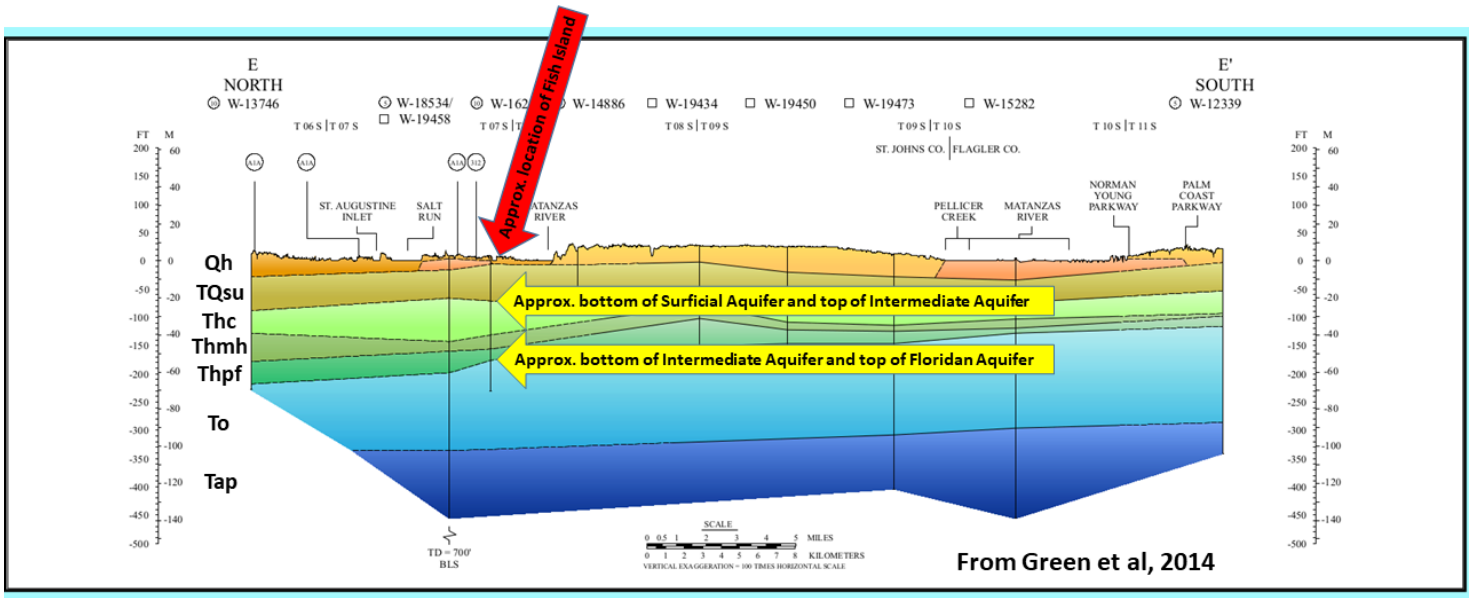
Below the Holocene sediments are undifferentiated Pliocene/Pleistocene shelly sediments that date from approximately 3 million years ago until the Holocene. Permeable portions of these sediments are also part of the Surficial aquifer system.

Next are units of the Hawthorn Group, which were deposited during the Miocene, approximately 11 – 23 million years before present. Under Fish Island, these deposits are from 75 ft. – 180 ft. below land surface are further delineated into the Coosawhatchie Formation, the Marks Head Formation, and the Penney Farms Formation (descending order). The Hawthorn Group sediments are primarily quartz sands, silts and clays (phosphates) with some dolostone and limestone (carbonates). These sediments form the Intermediate aquifer system and the Intermediate confining unit.

Extending from approximately 180 ft. to 340 ft. below land surface is the Ocala Limestone which forms the upper part of the Floridan aquifer system. It is a limestone that is comprised primarily of living organisms such as foraminfera (single-celled animal plankton) and molluscs, and dates from the Upper Eocene (34 – 40 million years before present). It is commonly divided into an upper and lower unit with the primary difference being the upper unit containing more fossiliferous limestone than the lower unit.

The deepest sediments are from the Avon Park Formation and are primarily comprised of limestone and dolostone from the Middle Eocene (> 40 million years before present). Under Fish Island the top of the Avon Park Formation is approximately 340 ft. below ground surface and extends for hundreds of feet. There are not a lot of deep wells available in this area to quantify the thickness of this formation.

Figure 1 – Cross-section of lithostratigraphic units



Qh = Holocene sediments
TQsu = Undifferentiated Pliocene/Pleistocene shelly sediments
Thc = Hawthorn Group, Coosawhatchie Formation (Middle Miocene)
Thmh = Hawthorn Group, Marks Head Formation (Lower Miocene)
Thpf = Hawthorn Group, Penney Farms Formation (Lower Miocene)
To = Ocala Limestone (Upper Eocene)
Tap = Avon Park Formation (Middle Eocene)

Soils

The Soil Survey of St. Johns County (USDA, 1983) identifies nine soil types within the boundary of Fish Island Preserve. Five soil types are considered upland soils – Adamsville, Ona, Orsino, St. Augustine, and Smyrna. It should be noted that the area mapped as St. Augustine fine sand was historically salt marsh and was hydraulically filled in the mid-1920's. The remaining four soil types (Moultrie, Pellicer, St. Johns, and Samsula) are wetland soils.

Detailed descriptions of the soils of Fish Island Preserve can be found in Addendum 4.

Minerals

No deposits of commercially valuable minerals have been identified at the preserve.

Hydrology

Surface Water

The St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD) delineates its district area into surface water basins (waterways). The individual basins are further delineated into sub-basins or watersheds. Fish Island Preserve is located within the Northern Coastal Basin, an approximately 484,000-acre area stretching from the Guana River watershed (southern Duval County) south to the Spruce Creek watershed in Volusia County. All these watersheds drain toward the Atlantic Ocean. The SJRWMD adopted a Surface Water Management Plan (SWIM) for the Basin in 2003 with a goal of enhancing, restoring, and managing the water quality and wetland resources within the basin's estuaries (SJRWMD, 2003). The major surface water resource challenges in the SWIM plan range from stormwater runoff to leaking septic systems to boat wakes.

Fish Island Preserve is located within the Matanzas River watershed, one of more than 100 watersheds within the Northern Coastal Basin. This watershed encompasses approximately 31,000 acres and stretches from the Bridge of Lions (St. Augustine) south to the S.R. 100 bridge in Flagler Beach.

The SJRWMD maintains a water quality station on the Matanzas River at the SR 312 bridge. The station has been monitored since 1991. In their 2019 Status and Trends Report, the SJRWMD provides water quality trends over a 15-year assessment period (January 2004 – December 2018) for 25 analytes (SJRWMD, 2019). These data indicate a generally stable trend in the water quality. The breakdown is: stable (20), increasing (1), decreasing (2), insufficient data (2). Addendum 9 contains a table with a summary of the data from the Trends Report.

The Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine maintains a water quality and nutrient station near the mouth of the San Sebastian River. It has been monitored since 2002.

Ground Water

There are three aquifers located below Fish Island. The following description starts at ground surface and proceeds downward. This information can be viewed graphically in Figure 1.

The first 75 ft. are comprised of Holocene and Pliocene/Pleistocene sediments that comprise the Surficial Aquifer System (SAS). Recharge is from rainfall.

The Intermediate Aquifer System (IAS) is comprised of Miocene sediments and is situated directly below the SAS. It is located approximately 75 – 180 ft. below ground surface. Contained within the IAS are areas of thick clayey, silica-based sediments that are not permeable to water. These sediments provide confinement to the areas located below and are called the Intermediate Confining Unit.

Below the IAS are the sediments that comprise the Floridan Aquifer System (FAS). These primarily carbonate sediments from the Eocene are situated below 180 ft. and can extend for hundreds of feet. The FAS is the primary for drinking water in this part of Florida. Typically, the lower portions of the FAS are more mineralized than the upper portions.

Natural Communities

Fish Island Preserve contains three natural communities and three altered landcover types following the classification system developed by the Florida Natural Areas Inventory (FNAI, 2010). For each of these six systems, there will be a general description and a site-specific description. In addition, there will be a short discussion of the desired future condition, the current condition, and what actions will be required to bring the system to the desired future condition.

The goal of the resource management program at Fish Island Preserve is for all of the natural communities to reach the desired future condition. This equilibrium state is called maintenance condition. The altered landcover types will be managed so they provide the greatest ecological benefit to the property.

Fish Island Preserve was assessed utilizing data from the Florida Forever Conservation Needs Assessment. Priority 1 is the highest priority, and the percentage values are the percentage of the entire property that received that priority ranking. Fish Island Preserve received the following scores.

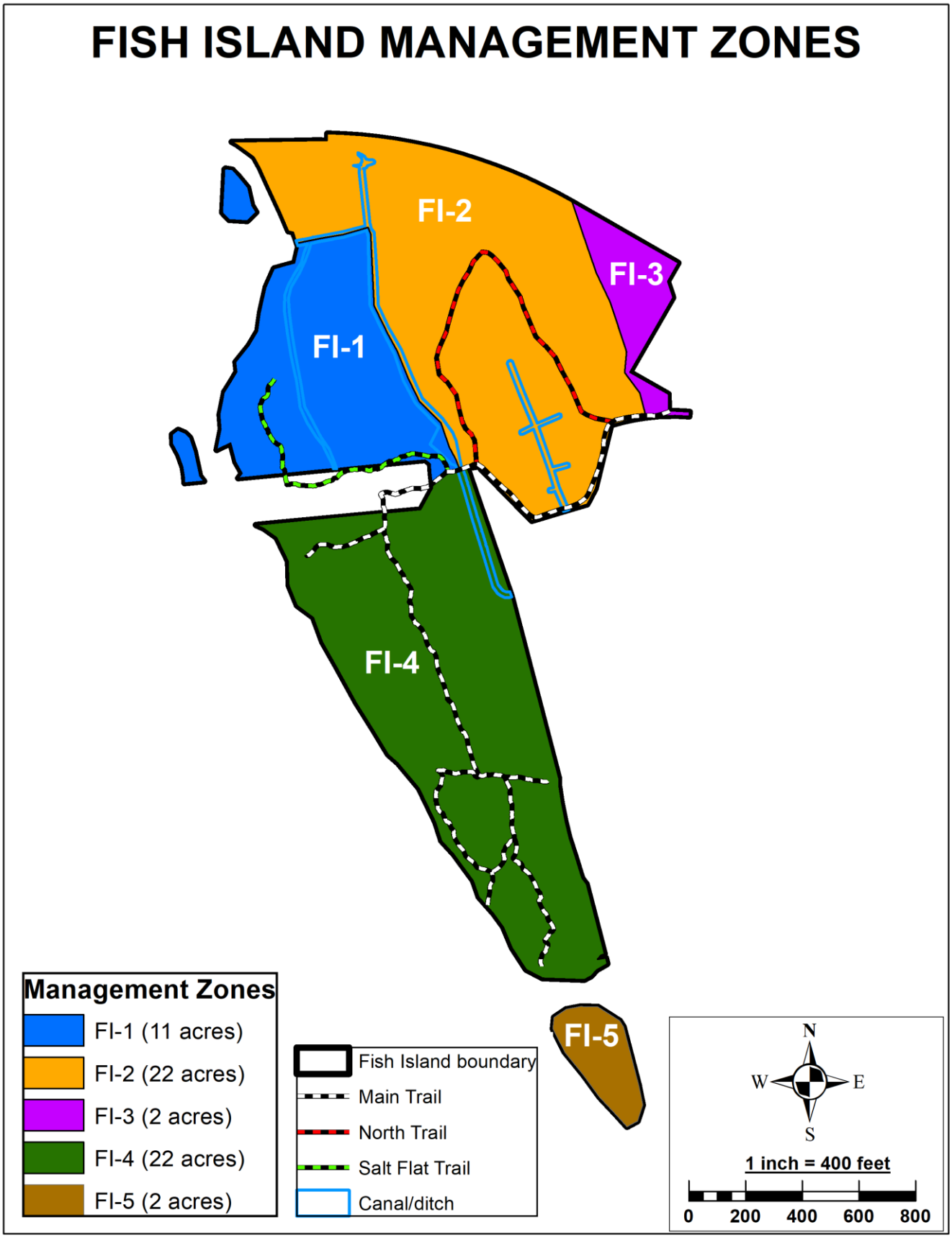
Significant Surface Waters:
Priority 1 – 45%
Priority 2 - 15%
Priority 4 – 32%

Priority Recharge:
Priority 3 – 25%
Priority 4 – 50%

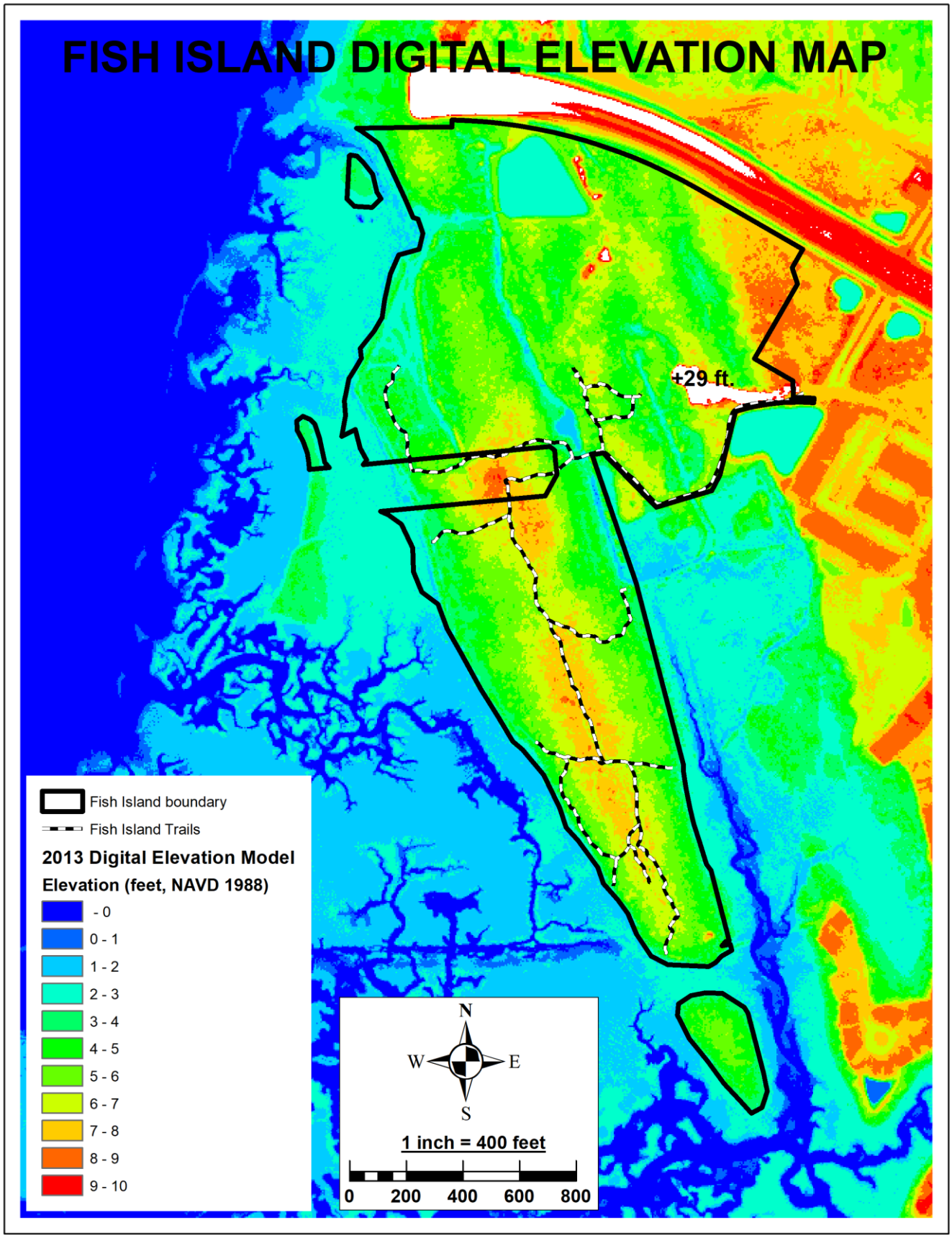
Functional Wetlands:
Priority 3 – 26%

FNAI Rare Species Habitat:
Priority 6 – 27%

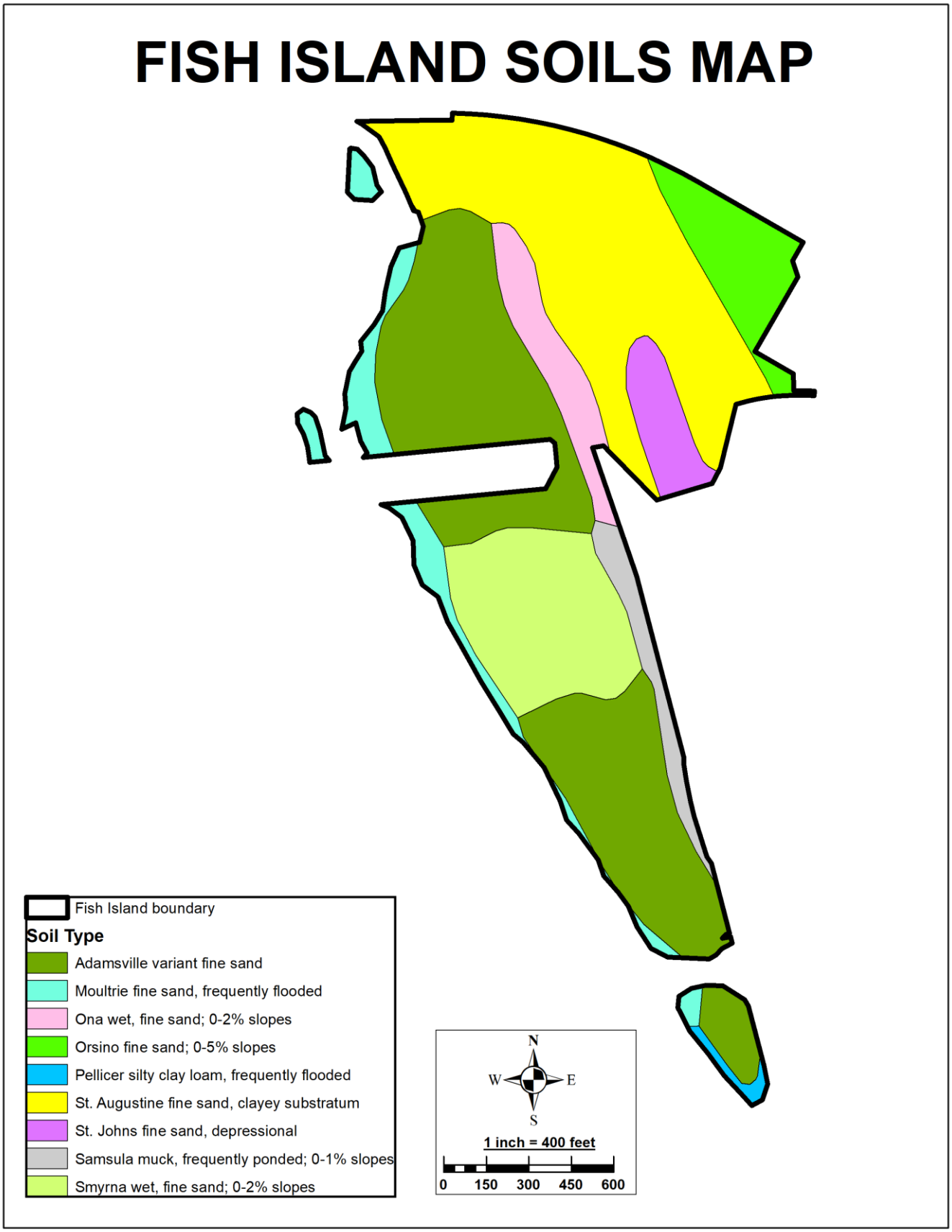
Map 3 - Management Zones Map



Map 4 - Topography Map (Digital Elevation Model)



Map 5 – Soils Map



Natural Floodplain:
Priority 3 – 92%
Priority 4 – 1%
Priority 5 – 2%

Ecological Greenways:
Priority 5 – 98%

A map of the natural communities and altered landcover types is depicted on Map 6. A list of plants and animals documented within Fish Island Preserve can be found in Addendum 5.

Natural Communities:

Maritime Hammock (30.8 acres)

Maritime hammocks are hardwood forests located in the coastal zone on old dunes. They are typically adjacent to estuaries and are influenced by salt spray and severe storms. They are comprised mostly of large evergreen trees that form the canopy, a sub-canopy of medium-sized shrubs, and sparse ground cover. Maritime hammocks also provide very important habitat for songbirds, particularly during migration. They provide food, cover, and areas to rest.

At Fish Island Preserve the maritime hammock was cleared for the planting of citrus in the mid 1700's. All the large hardwood trees present today are likely no more than 150-200 years old. Typical canopy trees include live oak, laurel oak, southern magnolia, pignut hickory, slash and loblolly pine. The subcanopy is more diverse and contains Carolina laurelcherry, red cedar, red bay, cabbage palm, wild olive, yaupon and American holly, sugarberry, tough bully, wax myrtle, Florida swampprivet, coralbean, Hercules-club, American beautyberry, and saw palmetto. The herbaceous layer is quite sparse.

The desired future condition is a dense canopy of hardwood trees with a subcanopy and a sparse, or absent, herbaceous layer. Currently the maritime hammock at Fish Island Preserve is in good condition. Elevations in this hammock range from approximately 5-9 ft. (NAVD88). The storm surge from Hurricane Matthew (2016) was over 7 ft. (NAVD88), which placed a couple of feet of seawater on much of the island. This led to the death of many large pines and some oaks. This hammock is very vulnerable to rising sea levels.

There are several species of exotic plants that are currently negatively impacting the maritime hammock at Fish Island Preserve. They include Brazilian pepper, Chinese tallowtree, lantana, and camphortree. The control of these highly invasive species is necessary to improve the overall condition of the hammock and reach the desired future condition.

In the recent past, this habitat was negatively impacted by many homeless camps. During the acquisition process by the state, the camps were removed (approximately 350 cubic yards of trash were removed). It is anticipated that the old campsite locations will quickly revegetate. Their succession will be monitored.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory ranks this natural community as S2, which means it is imperiled in Florida because of rarity or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

Salt Marsh (4.6 acres)

Salt marshes are herbaceous natural communities located in low-energy intertidal areas in the coastal zone. They typically contain distinct zones that result from the salinity and the frequency of inundation.

Salt marshes are highly productive natural communities, providing habitat for many species of shellfish and fish, which in turn provides food for a wide variety, and large numbers of, wading birds, terns, and shorebirds. In addition, salt marshes act as filters that absorb nutrients coming from the adjacent uplands.

At Fish Island Preserve most of the salt marsh receives daily tides and is dominated by saltmarsh cordgrass. Other common plant species include saltmeadow cordgrass, seaside oxeye, marsh elder, glassworts, saltwort, saltgrass, needlerush and black mangroves. The numbers of black mangroves in the salt marsh at Fish Island Preserve have increased significantly in the past 30 years.

The desired future condition for salt marsh is an herbaceous community located in low-energy intertidal areas in the coastal zone. Black mangroves are changing this natural community from herbaceous to woody.

Commonly salt marshes have distinct zones resulting from elevation and tidal inundation. These zones are often referred to as high marsh and low marsh. This habitat is very vulnerable to rising sea levels. The salt marsh at Fish Island is in good condition, but there is a concern with the habitat being drowned in the future as a result of sea level rise. The property is part of a grant-funded research project, led by the University of Florida, looking at ways to keep salt marsh accretion greater than sea level rise.

The salt marsh at Fish Island contains Brazilian pepper along the ecotone with the maritime hammock but is very near its desired future condition.

The Florida Natural Area Inventory ranks this natural community as S4, which means apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of its range).

Xeric Hammock (3 acres)

Xeric hammocks are evergreen forests located on well-drained sandy soils. They typically have a low, closed canopy and an open understory. On barrier islands they are typically a successional stage of coastal scrub, due primarily to the exclusion of fire.

At Fish Island the canopy consists of sand live oak, myrtle oak, wild olive, red bay, and Chapman's oak. The mid and understory is comprised of saw palmetto, fetterbush, sparkleberry, common persimmon, bracken fern, and cockspur pricklypear. Spanish moss is common in the oaks. The herbaceous layer is very sparse. Elevations in the xeric hammock range from approximately 7-9 ft. (NAVD88).

The desired future condition is a low, mostly closed canopy of evergreen hardwoods with an open understory of shrubs. The xeric hammock at Fish Island Preserve is in good to excellent

condition. It has very few exotic plant problems and contained a small number of homeless camps prior to acquisition. It is very near its desired future condition.

An approximately 0.9-acre portion of xeric hammock is encumbered by an "Access, Drainage, and Utility Easement" that was granted by the previous seller to the adjacent landowner and was negotiated during the acquisition process by the state (see Map 9). The easement allows for the construction of a stormwater retention pond.

The Florida Natural Areas Inventory ranks this natural community as S3, which means either very rare and local in Florida or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

Hydric Hammock (1.5 acres)
A hydric hammock is an evergreen and cabbage palm forest on poorly drained wetland soils with an understory typically dominated by palms and ferns. The plant composition is strongly influenced by the hydroperiod of the site.

The area delineated at Fish Island Preserve as hydric hammock was impacted by dredge fill activity in the mid-1920's. Based on a topo survey that was conducted prior to the dredge fill activity, this linear feature was located near the bottom of a slope that transitioned from what is now xeric hammock to what was then salt marsh. Current elevations range from 2.8 – 5.5 ft. (NAVD88). The limited canopy is currently dominated by cabbage palm. Historical aerials show the area with more canopy, with significant canopy loss following Hurricanes Matthew and Irma. Other common plants include saw palmetto, wax myrtle, muscadine grape and cinnamon fern.

The desired future condition is a closed canopy, evergreen hardwood and/or palm forest with a variable understory dominated by palms, with sparse to moderate ground cover of grasses and ferns. Typical canopy species include laurel oak, cabbage palm, live oak, sweetbay, swamp tupelo, American elm, red maple and other hydrophytic tree species. Soils are poorly drained, with a normal hydroperiod seldom over 60 days per year. Hydric hammock should occasionally burn by allowing fires to naturally burn across ecotones from fires originating in adjacent upland natural communities. Due to the urban location of the property, no prescribed fire is being considered.

Brazilian pepper and Chinese tallowtree are currently negatively impacting this habitat at Fish Island. The control of these highly invasive species is necessary to improve the overall condition of the hammock and reach the desired future condition.

The Florida Natural Area Inventory ranks this natural community as S4, which means apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of its range).

Altered Landcover Types:

Spoil Area (15 acres)

Spoil areas are defined as areas on which dredge, or spoil material has been deposited. At Fish Island, the area mapped as spoil area was historically salt marsh. In the mid 1920's, dredge spoil

was deposited on top of approximately 15 acres. This activity was done as part of a land development project that led to the development of Davis Shores (located to the north of Fish Island). It is estimated that 3-5 ft. of dredged material was placed on top of the salt marsh.

Currently the area is dominated by red cedar, laurel oak and Brazilian pepper. In general, the vegetation is sparse. Exotic plant removal efforts will occur in this area. There are currently no plans to restore this area (remove the spoil and return it to salt marsh). The northern end of the property is blocked by S.R 312, which is historically the northern extent of the salt marsh. If a large mitigation project in this mitigation basin was needed, then the City could discuss this with DEP – State Lands as a possible project.

There are several smaller areas of spoil on the property that were deposited on uplands (vs. salt marsh). These areas will be addressed in the restoration/enhancement plan.

Artificial Pond (2.1 acres)

In 1997, two perpetual easements totaling 2.3 acres were granted to the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) for the construction of a stormwater pond and outfall (via a ditch to the Matanzas River) on the Fish Island property, for the widening of S.R. 312. In 1998-99, a 2-acre artificial pond was constructed. The pond is fenced and maintained by FDOT.

In 2019 a drainage easement was granted on the northeast corner of the Fish Island property for the construction of a stormwater pond and outfall. The stormwater pond area is approximately 0.9 acre. If constructed, it will be added in future natural community mapping.

Canal/ditch (1.8 acres)

There is approximately 3,600 linear feet of canal/ditch that has been constructed on this property. Approximately 2,700 feet of canal/ditch was constructed by mosquito control in the 1960‘s on the eastern side of the property. These ditches now serve as stormwater outlets for the FDOT stormwater pond located on the property and the wet areas on the east side of the property. During state acquisition, a drainage easement was granted from the owner to the property adjacent to the northeast corner. This easement allows for a stormwater pond to be constructed on the Fish Island property with an outfall through the property and connecting to an existing ditch. If constructed, it will be added in future natural community mapping.

The ditch on the western side of the property (approximately 900 feet) is believed to have been constructed during the Jesse Fish era. If so, it was likely dug by hand. It has been suggested by archaeologists that this ditch was constructed to aid in the transport of goods and people between the plantation house and the wharf (White & Halbirt, 2001). There is an additional unmapped feature along the western edge of the property, in the salt marsh. It appears to be more of a low berm with an adjacent swale. Its function is unknown, as is the date of its construction.

Developed (0.4 acres)

The small, developed area is adjacent to the FDOT stormwater pond and S.R. 312. It is currently mowed and maintained by a FDOT contractor. Because of its location, this area will continue to be mowed and maintained, as is.

Imperiled Species

Imperiled species are defined as those whose populations are in decline and may be in danger of extinction. These species are listed as either endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (plants and animals), threatened by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (animals) or endangered or threatened by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (plants). In addition, the Florida Natural Areas Inventory tracks plants and animals as critically imperiled or imperiled.

No imperiled plant species have been documented on Fish Island Preserve. To date, nine imperiled species of animals have been documented on the property. They are listed in Table 2 below along with the agency, the current ranking, the management activities proposed, and the proposed level of monitoring.

All but one of the imperiled species at Fish Island are birds. Most of the birds are wading birds that utilize the salt marsh for feeding/loafing and the adjacent trees along the marsh edges for resting. No nesting of these species has been observed on the property.

The property contains a bald eagle nest. It was active from 2001 until 2016. Hurricane Matthew (October 2016) did considerable damage to the nest and nest tree in 2016. The nest was inactive in 2017, as well (Hurricane Irma impacted the area in September 2017). The nest tree and many of the other large slash pines were inundated by salt water for fairly long periods of time during, and after, both hurricanes. Many of the large pines on the island are now dead, including the nest tree.

The eagle pair nested in 2018, but it was obvious that the tree limbs that supported the nest were deteriorating. In 2019, they utilized the nest tree for courtship and resting, but no nest reconstruction was observed. They did not nest in this tree in 2019. The condition of the nest tree continues to decline. It is doubtful that the tree will ever support a bald eagle nest. In fall 2020, a new nest in a live pine tree was constructed and a single eaglet fledged.

In September 2019, a fresh Florida black bear track was observed on Fish Island. It was a young bear based on track size. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission considers this area to be within the common range of bears and it is within 6 miles of the abundant range.

Map 6 - Natural Communities Map – Existing Conditions

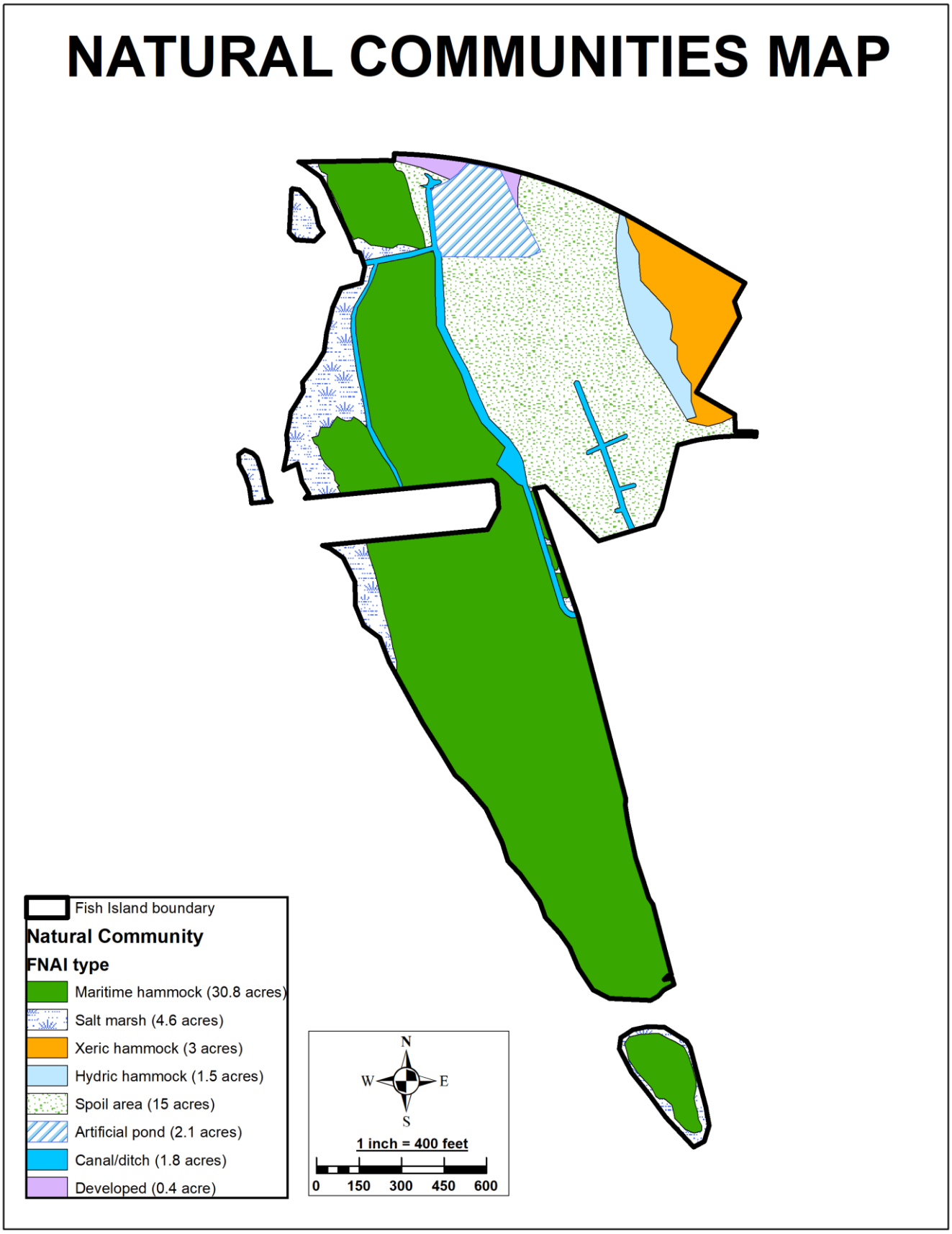


Table 2: Imperiled Species Inventory

Common and Scientific Name	**Imperiled Species Status**				**Management Action**	**Monitoring Level**
	USFWS	**FWC**	**DACS**	**FNAI**		
BIRDS						
Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea)*		ST		S4	1,2	1
Reddish Egret (*Egretta rufescens)*		ST		S3	1,2	1
Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula)*				S3	1,2	1
Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor)*		ST		S4	1,2	1
White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus)*				S4	1,2	1
Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus)*				S3	2	2
Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana)*	FT	FT		S2	1,2	1
Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*				S3	1,2	1
Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris)*				S1,S2	1,2	1
Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja)*		ST		S2	1,2	1
Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus)*				S3	1,2	1
MAMMALS						
Florida Black Bear *Ursus americanus floridanus*				S2	1	1

Species Status:
FT = Federally-designated Threatened
ST = State-designated Threatened
S2 = State Imperiled
S3 = State Very Rare, vulnerable to extinction
S4 = Apparently secure in state, may be rare in parts of its range

Management Action:
1. Exotic plant removal
2. Protection from visitor impacts

Monitoring Level:
1. Casual, non-targeted observation
2. Specific, targeted observation

Exotic and Nuisance Species

Exotic species are defined as plants and animals that are not native to this portion of Florida. Invasive exotic species can out-compete native species. If not managed, they can alter the species composition, character, and conservation value of a natural area.

Nuisance species are native plants and animals that can spread quickly and out-compete other native species. Disturbance, altered hydrology and nutrient loading are examples of changes to a natural area that can lead to a marked increase in nuisance species.

Nine species of exotic plants that are listed as Category I and Category II by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) have been documented at Fish Island. A Category I species is defined by FLEPPC as an invasive exotic that is altering native plant communities by displacing native species, changing community structures or ecological functions, or hybridizing with natives. A Category II species is an invasive exotic that has increased in abundance or frequency but has not yet altered native plant communities to the extent shown by Category I species.

All portions of Fish Island are subject to the spread of invasive plants due to the amount of disturbance the entire property has received, and the property's relatively small size. Brazilian pepper presents the greatest threat and is currently the most widespread exotic plant species on Fish Island. After that, Chinese tallowtree, Chinaberry, and camphortree are the most numerous species and are high priority species targeted for control. The City applied for FWC Upland Invasive Plant funding in FY 2020-21 but unfortunately did not receive funding. The City will apply in FY 2021-22. In addition, the City is planning on funding and using one of the approved state contractors to begin work on controlling the above-mentioned species in 2021.

Table 3 contains a list of the documented FLEPPC Category I and II species on Fish Island. It also contains the relative distribution of each species along with the management zone(s) in which the species has been documented (see management zone map).

Table 3: Inventory of FLEPPC Category I and II Exotic Plant Species

Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone
Camphortree *Cinnamomum camphora*	I	2	FI-4
Umbrella plant *Cyperus involucratus*	II	1	FI-4
Lantana *Lantana strigocamara*	I	2	FI-1, FI-2, FI-4

Common and Scientific Name	FLEPPC Category	Distribution	Management Zone
Chinaberry *Melia azedarach*	II	2	FI-1, FI-2, FI-4
Tuberous sword fern *Nephrolepis cordifolia*	I	1	FI-2
Brazilian pepper *Schinus terebinthifolius*	I	3,6	FI-1, FI-2, FI-3, FI-4
Creeping oxeye *Sphagneticolia trilobata*	II	2	FI-2, FI-4
Chinese tallowtree *Triadica sebifera*	I	2	FI-1, FI-2, FI-3, FI-4

Distribution Categories:
1 – Single plant or clump
2 – Scattered plants or clumps
3 – Scattered dense patches
4 – Dominant cover
5 – Monoculture
6 – Linear distribution

To date, three species of exotic animals have been documented on Fish Island – feral cat, brown anole and armadillo. Coyotes have not been documented on-site but are in the area. At acquisition, there were several feral cats living at the entrance to the property that were being fed. This activity has stopped, and two feral cats have been removed. If feral cats appear, animal control will be contacted for removal.

Detailed management goals, objectives and actions for the management of exotic plants and animals can be found in the Resource Management Program portion of this document.

Special Natural Features

Although the habitat has been altered by historic use and impacted recently by tropical cyclones, the maritime hammock at Fish Island Preserve is an important resting and feeding area for migrating birds, particularly songbirds during the spring and fall.

Cultural Resources

Description and Assessment

This section discusses the documented cultural sites on Fish Island Preserve and includes prehistoric sites, historic sites and cultural landscapes. The inventory of these documented sites is maintained by the Florida Department of State through the Florida Master Site File (FMSF). The FMSF is the State of Florida's official inventory of historical, cultural resources.

Addendum 7 contains the management procedures for cultural sites per the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. It also contains the U.S. Department of Interior's definitions for the recommended treatments.

Table 4 lists the documented FMSF sites and provides the cultural period, resource type, significance, a condition assessment and the recommended treatment for each site. The significance is based on the eligibility, or potential eligibility, for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Most of the western portion of Fish Island is NRHP-listed.

The condition assessment is a subjective evaluation based on a three-tier ranking – good, fair, and poor. The recommended treatment follows the U.S Department of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (U.S. Dept. of Interior, 2017).

Addendum 10 contains a narrative of Fish Island's remarkable history. It is not intended to be the complete history, just a starting point to understand the breadth of use this property has experienced.

Table 4: Fish Island Cultural Sites Listed in the Florida Master Site File

FL Master Site File Number and Site Name	Culture/Period	Description	Significance	Condition	Recommended Treatment
SJ00062 Fish Island	Archaic to Territorial	Prehistoric and Historic	NRL	G-P	P
SJ03299 Troll	St. Johns and St. Johns II	Prehistoric	NS	F	P
SJ04838 Fish Island blockhouse	Second Spanish Period (1783-1821)?	Historic	NRL	P	P
SJ04839 Fish Island wharf	British Period (1763-1783)	Historic	NR	P	P

FL Master Site File Number and Site Name	Culture/Period	Description	Significance	Condition	Recommended Treatment
SJ04840 Fish Island channels	British Period (1763-1783)	Historic	NRL	F	P
SJ04841 Fish Island well #1	British Period (1763-1783)	Historic	NRL	P	P
SJ04842 Fish Island well #2	British Period (1763-1783)	Historic	NRL	P	P
SJ04783 Fish Island boat	20th Century	Historic	NS	NE	

Significance:
NRL – National Register Listed
NR – National Register Eligible
NE – Not Evaluated
NS – Not Significant

Condition:
G – Good
F – Fair
P – Poor
NE – Not Evaluated

Recommended Treatment:
P – Preservation
RH – Rehabilitation
RE – Restoration
ST - Stabilization

Following is a short description of the seven documented FMSF sites located on Fish Island Preserve. SJ04783 (Fish Island boat) is not located on the property but is directly adjacent to it.

SJ00062 – Fish Island

This site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The listing occurred on June 13, 1972. The following FMSF sites are located within the boundary of SJ00062: SJ04838, SJ04841, SJ04842, and portions of SJ04840.

Based on artifacts from the site, the prehistoric component of SJ00062 spans from the Orange Period (4,000 – 2,500 ybp) to the St. Johns II Period (1,250 ybp – 1565). During the mid-1700's, most of Fish Island's uplands were converted to agriculture – primarily citrus. White and Halbirt noted midden disturbance on SJ00062 was likely attributable to agricultural endeavors (White and Halbirt, 2001). Since the shell material in the midden is comprised of calcium carbonate, the citrus trees were probably planted into the midden since citrus trees are calcium loving.

The historic components of SJ00062 are discussed in the descriptions of SJ04838, SJ04841, SJ04842 and SJ04840 that follow.

SJ03299 - Troll

This site was recorded in 1995 as a result of the widening of S.R 312. The survey only recorded St. Johns sherds. Subsequent work by White and Halbirt, 2001, identified Orange Period artifacts in the immediate area.

SJ04838 – Fish Island blockhouse

The blockhouse structure is currently comprised of coquina blocks scattered on the ground, with tabby and plaster on some of the blocks. Most of the blocks have been moved or removed from the site. White and Halbirt suggested that the structure dates from the Second Spanish period. An historic map from the late 18th century depicts a structure in this area. Carl Halbirt (personal communication) noted that the blockhouse was relatively intact in the early 1990's.

Currently, the function of the blockhouse is unknown. It has been suggested that it was a guard or sentry house.

SJ04839 – Fish Island wharf

The wharf area contains two parallel walls of coquina, approximately 10 meters long and 3 meters wide. Shovel tests conducted at the base of the coquina walls revealed that the wharf wall was constructed of four courses of block and possibly has some wooden structural elements. At the eastern end of the wharf there appears to be a shallow boat basin.

SJ04840 – Fish Island channels

This feature is an approximately 900 ft. long channel with its northern terminus at the wharf and the southern terminus just northwest of the plantation house. It would make sense that this channel would have been used to transport people and goods to and from the house to the wharf.

SJ04841 – Fish Island well #1

This feature is an approximately 2.5 ft. mostly square coquina well that has been disturbed. Three of the walls are exposed.

SJ04842 – Fish Island well #2

This feature was identified from a depression in the ground. A unit was opened to expose the side of the well. Several coquina blocks were associated with the well, suggesting that the well was lined at the surface.

SJ04783 – Fish Island boat

The remains of a mid-1900's commercial fishing vessel are in the marsh west of Fish Island. Of note is the wood used to construct the vessel – eastern hemlock. This suggests that the vessel was likely constructed in the northeastern U.S. The estimated length of the vessel is between 50-70 feet.

Resource Management Program

Management Goals, Objectives and Actions

This section of the plan identifies measurable management goals that comprise the resource management program for Fish Island Preserve. Each goal contains measurable objectives and actions which are summarized in the plan's Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates. This summary also contains how progress will be measured, the planning period and the estimated expenses for each of the goals, objectives and actions.

In addition to the Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates, annual work plans will be developed for specific activities, such as exotic plant removal. The ten-year management plan is based on conditions that exist during the development of the plan. It may become necessary to adjust the plan's priorities and cost estimates as new information and conditions arise.

Natural Resource Management

Hydrological Management

Goal: Protect water quality in the property and improve surface hydrology to the extent feasible.

Objective: Assess the preserve's hydrological restoration needs.
Action 1: Assess the impacts associated with the two easternmost ditches on the surface hydrology of the preserve.

Action 2: Monitor future land use and zoning changes on nearby properties.

Action 3: Assess potential stormwater impacts to the surface waters of the preserve from adjacent and nearby properties.

Natural Communities Management

Goal: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the property.

Objective 1: Complete a comprehensive plant and animal survey of the preserve.

Action 1: Complete the survey.

Action 2: Create a baseline plant and animal list.

Objective 2: Assess the preserve's natural community restoration needs.

Action: Develop a restoration/enhancement plan for the preserve.

Imperiled Species Management

Goal: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the property.

Objective: Develop baseline imperiled species list for the preserve and the habitats they utilize.

Action: Develop an imperiled species list for the property.

Exotic Species Management

Goal: Remove invasive exotic plants and animals from the property and maintain them in a maintenance phase.

Objective 1: Annually treat one preserve management zone for EPPC Category I and II plant species.

Action 1: Develop annual exotic plant removal work plan.

Action 2: Implement the annual work plan by treating one management zone per year.
Objective 2: Practice preventative measures to ensure that no invasive exotic plants are accidentally introduced or spread within the preserve.

Action: Develop and implement preventative measures.

Objective 3: Monitor the preserve for damage from exotic animal species.

Action: Control exotic animal species as needed.

Cultural Resource Management

Goal: Protect, preserve, interpret and maintain the cultural resources of the preserve.

Objective: Expand level of documentation of cultural resources.

Action 1: Produce digital and archival quality documentation of most significant cultural resources to reduce the loss of information that could occur with natural hazards or human interaction.

Action 2: Update the National Register nomination to include additional information and expand period of significance to include the pre-historic periods.

Objective: Monitor and evaluate all the documented Florida Master Site File (FMSF) sites in the preserve.

Action 1: Complete evaluations utilizing the Heritage Monitoring Scout program developed by the Florida Public Archaeology Network.

Action 2: Record any new sites with the FMSF.

Action 3: Consult with the Division of Historical Resources Compliance Review in advance of any ground disturbance.

Special Management Considerations

Timber Management Analysis

Chapters 253 and 259, Florida Statutes, require a timber management analysis on parcels larger than 1,000 acres. During the development of this plan, forest (timber) management activities for this property were considered. It was determined that forest management was not needed to meet the property's resource management objectives.

Coastal/Beach Management
Fish Island Preserve has over 7,000 ft. of salt marsh shoreline. All management activities will be designed to maintain or improve the quality of the salt marsh habitat and salt marsh – upland ecotone.

Additional Considerations

Arthropod Control Plan

Fish Island Preserve has been designated as "environmentally sensitive and biologically highly productive". City staff met with Anastasia Mosquito Control District and have executed an Arthropod Control Plan for the preserve. Use of adulticides and larvacides are allowed, with restrictions. The plan may temporarily be set aside under declared threats to public or animal health, or during a Governor's Emergency Proclamation.

Sea Level Rise

The property is situated along the Matanzas River and is influenced by changing coastal conditions. Based on digital elevation mapping for the property, the natural elevations range from 0 feet up to 9 feet (NAVD88), where much of the property is between 3-5 feet (NAVD88). The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) indicate that most of the property is also located within the 1% annual chance flood, also known as the 100-yr recurrence interval flood, which defines the Special Flood Hazard area. Such an event has a 1% chance of occurring any given year, and a 26% chance of occurring over a 30-

year timeframe. FEMA FIRM maps indicate that the property is located within a coastal floodplain and special flood hazard areas Zone AE, elevations 7 and 8 feet (NAVD88).

The City of St. Augustine (COSA) was one of the three (3) communities involved in the Community Resiliency Initiative Pilot Projects administered through the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity (FDEO) and funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). The objectives of this effort were to assess community vulnerability (City of St. Augustine, 2016) to projected increases in coastal flooding and develop strategies (City of St. Augustine, 2017) to improve resilience to the associated impacts. Three types of coastal flooding were identified for the analysis in the vulnerability assessment, which included:

1. Mean Higher High Water (MHHW), which defines the highest daily high tide, presenting the limit of where land is "wetted" daily and have very limited use.
2. Nuisance flooding – defined as a minor flood event that occurs monthly, often resulting in the flooding of roads.
3. The 1% annual chance flood, also known as the 100-yr recurrence interval flood.

The study assessed the vulnerability of the city to these existing flood conditions with an incremental approach. This involved gradually increasing sea level at half-foot increments to identify "tipping points" in vulnerability. This approach was used to assess the city's existing and future coastal flooding vulnerability. The essential results of this assessment are summarized below:

- Of the three flood types evaluated, nuisance flooding has the largest potential to impact St. Augustine in the near term. An additional 500 acres of land are vulnerable to nuisance flooding with 1-foot of sea level rise (SLR). This scenario could occur as early as the 2030's or as late as 2100, depending on the degree of SLR acceleration.
- Present-day areas subject to nuisance flooding are expected to be flooded almost daily by tides with 1.5-feet of SLR, which could occur as early as the 2040's or after 2100.
- 3-feet of SLR would make today's nuisance flooding equivalent to today's 1% annual chance flood, in terms of the area flooded. This situation could occur in the 2060's with high acceleration, or after 2100 with low acceleration of SLR.
- The 1% annual chance floodplain is projected to increase slowly after the first 1.5 feet of SLR.
- In addition to increased flood extent and depth, SLR also increase the frequency of coastal flood events. The future higher water day-to-day water levels allow smaller, more frequent floods to impact larger areas. For example, despite the relatively small amount of growth or the 1% annual chance flood, it is estimated that a flood equal to today's event will occur twice as often with 1-foot of SLR.

Fish Island Preserve was included in this assessment as it is within the City limits, although it was not specifically described in the report. There are three figures included in the assessment that shows the comparison of current and future conditions with 1.5 and 3 feet of sea level rise for the nuisance, MHHW and 1% annual chance events. From looking at these figures and where Fish Island is located, the following is observed:

- For the MHHW, there is an increase in the projected flooding limits.
- For the nuisance flooding, there is an increase in the projected flooding limits.

- For the 1% annual chance flood, there is an increase in the projected flooding limits.

Based on the conclusions that were summarized in the Coastal Vulnerability Assessment, with the nuisance flooding having the largest potential to impact the City in the short-term, this could impact the Fish Island property. Current nuisance flooding limits are estimated to increase by 1.5 feet due to SLR. This could occur as early as 2030 or as late as 2100 depending on the degree of SLR acceleration.

Resource Management Schedule

A summary and a priority schedule/budget for conducting the resource management activities outlined in this plan can be viewed in the Implementation Component of this management plan.

Land Management Review

The property was acquired in 2019. To date, a land management review has not been conducted.

LAND USE COMPONENT

Introduction

Fish Island Preserve is designated passive, single-use with a goal of providing public outdoor recreation compatible with the protection of the property's cultural and natural resources. For this goal to be met, an analysis of the on-site natural and cultural resources is completed before the conceptual land use plan is developed. In addition, public input from a workshop was part of the process.

The following land use component compiles numerous attributes to develop a land use plan that meets the above-mentioned goal.

External Conditions

In order to make informed decisions about what uses should be proposed for a property, it is important to look at what occurs outside its boundaries.

Fish Island Preserve is located on Anastasia Island, a barrier island in St. Johns County that has very little natural areas remaining that are not currently in public ownership. Based on U.S. Census data, more than 1 million people live within 50 miles of the property. There are more than 725,000 acres of public conservation land within 50 miles of Fish Island, as well. There are numerous, significant conservation areas that are much closer. They include Anastasia State Park, Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve, Guana River Wildlife Management Area, Twelve Mile Swamp Conservation Area, Matanzas State Forest, Faver-Dykes State Park, Castillo de San Marcos National Monument and Ft. Matanzas National Monument.

Fish Island Preserve is adjacent to the Matanzas River boating trail and across the Matanzas River from the San Sebastian River paddling trail. Both are part of the St. Johns County Greenway, Blueway & Trails Master Plan. Approximately 1 mile to the east of the property is the A1A Trail, a priority corridor in the Florida Greenways and Trails system.

Existing Use of Adjacent Lands

The northern boundary of the property is State Road 312, a busy, 4-lane highway with its eastern terminus at State Road A1A, approximately 1 mile east of the property. The western and southern boundary of Fish Island is the Matanzas River and its associated salt marsh. The adjacent areas to the east are medium density/intensity residential and commercial properties.

Planned Use of Adjacent Lands

The future land use designations for the lands directly to the east of Fish Island are residential medium density/mixed use and commercial medium intensity. The salt marsh areas to the west have an open land designation.

Property Analysis

This section discusses the physical characteristics of Fish Island Preserve to help identify what recreational opportunities can be considered and assessing whether the property can support these opportunities.

Land Area

The uplands of the preserve are comprised of maritime hammock, xeric hammock, hydric hammock and a spoil area. Most of the maritime hammock was part of the historic citrus plantation and is underlain by prehistoric midden material. Elevations range from 5-9 ft. (NAVD88). This area currently has trails through it. Any trail system developed should utilize the existing trails. The remaining trails should be abandoned if they are not needed for access.

The xeric hammock is very small (3 acres) and is in the northeastern portion of the property. It could support a portion of a trail traversing it. Elevations range from 7-9 ft. (NAVD88).

The small hydric hammock has standing water some of the year. It would not be suitable for a trail unless a boardwalk was installed. Due to its small size (1.5 acres), a trail could easily go around it.

The spoil area was created in the mid-1920's when hydraulic fill was pumped from the Matanzas River and placed on top of salt marsh as part of a large development project called Davis Shores. Elevations generally range from 4-7 ft. (NAVD88), with some lower areas. Likely due to the saline soils, the area was mostly devoid of trees and shrubs until the 1960's. This area is not nearly as scenic as other parts of the property. It can support trails, if sited around the low areas.

Water Area

Fish Island Preserve has salt marsh on three sides. The salt marsh is expansive, ranging from 300 ft. to 1,900 ft. wide as one goes from north to south on the western boundary. At low tide, there is no standing water adjacent to Fish Island. Consequently, water access to and from Fish Island is not a viable option from this property.

Shoreline

Fish Island Preserve has more than 1 mile of salt marsh shoreline. Most of this shoreline is deep, organic muck so it is not suitable for any recreational activity. There is a small area of hard sand flat on the northwestern side of the property that appears to be a result of historic manipulation. At high tide there are several small ponds that have water in them. This area can support limited wade fishing.

Natural Scenery

Fish Island Preserve has gorgeous natural scenery, in particular the wide, expansive views of the salt marsh and the towering trees in the maritime hammock. Both habitats are excellent for birding, and nature photography and appreciation.

Significant Habitat

Fish Island Preserve has two good examples of coastal habitats – the maritime hammock and salt marsh. Both support a good diversity of plants and animals.

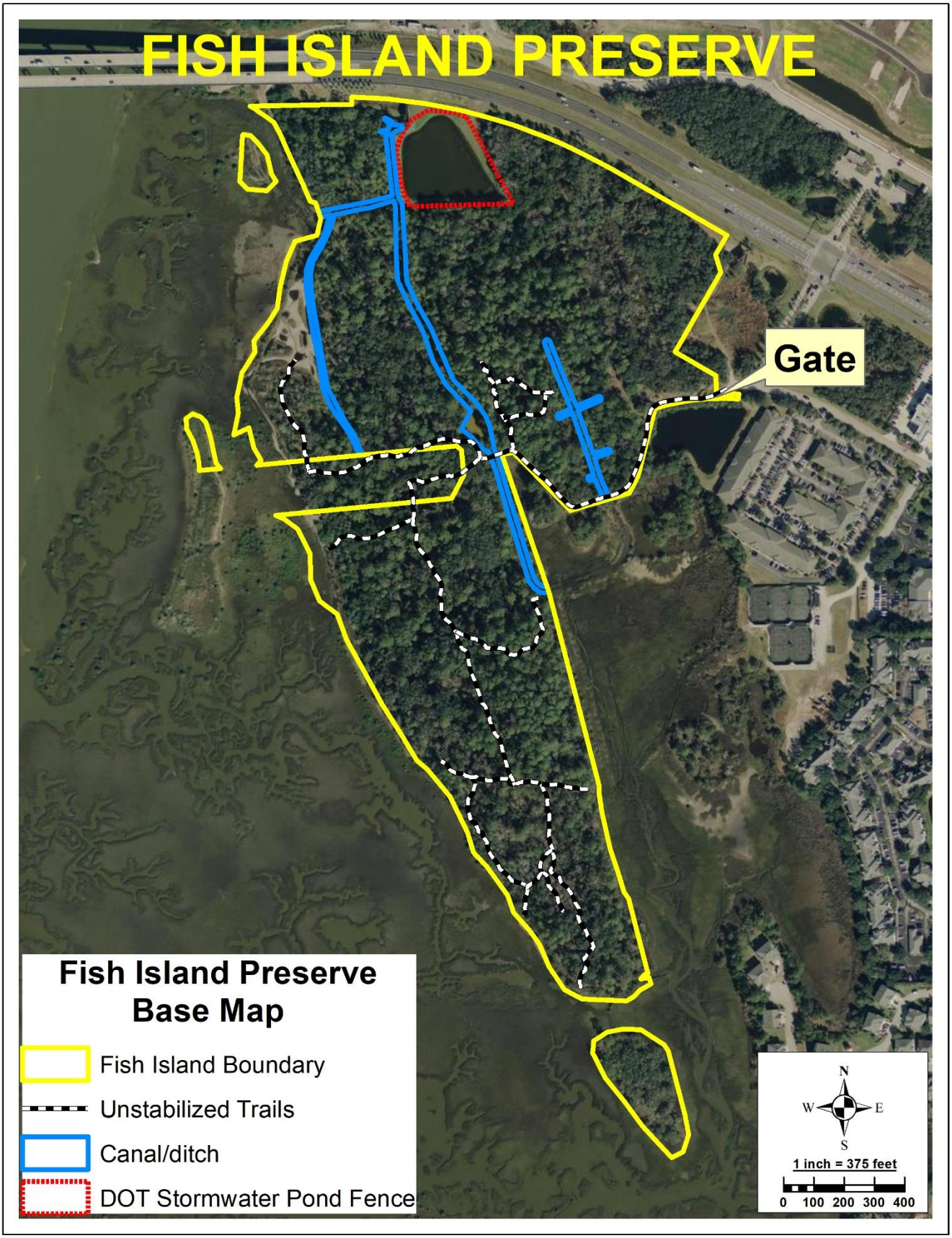
Natural Features

The maritime hammock with its towering trees and the salt marsh with its expansive views are both excellent examples of outstanding natural features.

Archaeological and Historical Features

The cultural resources at Fish Island Preserve are perhaps its greatest treasure. This is exemplified with the island's designation on the National Register of Historic Places. A large portion of the original island contains a prehistoric midden. Prior to any groundbreaking activity, the Florida Division of Historical Resources will be consulted to assure that all work will conform to the provisions and guidelines set forth under Chapter 267, Florida Statutes.

Map 6 - Base Map



Assessment of Use

This section contains short descriptions of the uses of the property. All the trails and ditches can be found on the base map that follows.

Past Uses

Fish Island has documented human use since, at least, 4,000 years before present. In the mid-1700's most of the uplands were converted to a citrus grove. The grove stopped being managed in the early 1800's. In more modern times, it had unregulated use by local citizens and in very recent times it had numerous homeless camps on the site.

Future Land Use and Zoning

The entire property is located within the City of St. Augustine and currently has three future land use designations per the 2040 Comprehensive Plan – Recreation and Open Space, Commercial Medium Intensity, and Open Land.

Currently the property has three zoning designations – Residential General Office – A, Commercial Medium – 2, and Open Land. The City is proposing to change the zoning to Government Use for the portions of the property designated as Recreation and Open Space.

Current Recreational Use and Visitor Programs

As a state land, the property has never been open to the public. Prior to state acquisition in November 2019, the property experienced uncontrolled use.

Other Uses

There are currently no other uses for this property.

Protected Zones

A protected zone is an area that contains sensitive natural and/or cultural resources or is an unusually high-quality example of a natural and/or cultural resource.

The portion of the property that is listed on the National Register of Historic Places has been designated as a protected zone. This encompasses all the maritime hammock mapped in the natural community's map (Map 6). The types of uses and facilities compatible in this protected zone include trails, interpretive kiosks, benches, picnic tables and carefully site-located overlooks.

Existing Facilities

There are currently no existing recreational facilities on Fish Island Preserve.

Conceptual Land Use Plan

The conceptual land use plan that follows contains goals and objectives and a map that outlines the long-term development plan for the property. Numerous attributes are considered such as the property's natural and cultural resources and the landscape setting. This plan is not designed to be static. If new information is identified, the plan should be modified (amended) to adapt to these changes.

Potential Uses

Public Access and Recreational Opportunities

Goal: Provide public access and resource-based recreational opportunities at Fish Island.

All proposed recreational activities at Fish Island will be resource-based and will be consistent with the cultural and natural resources located on the property.

Objective 1: Open the property to the public.

Provide appropriate parking and access to the property.

Objective 2: Provide a minimum of 3 resource-based recreational opportunities within one year of opening the property.

The recreational opportunities being considered at this time are hiking, bicycling, picnicking, nature appreciation, birding, fishing and the interpretation of the natural and cultural resources.

Objective 3: Develop and install interpretive kiosks for the property.

Interpret the cultural and natural resources of the preserve.

Objective 4: Develop 2 interpretive programs for the property within one year of opening the property.

One program should focus on the cultural resources and the other on the natural resources.

Proposed Facilities

Capital Facilities and Infrastructure

Goal: Develop and maintain the infrastructure needed to implement the recreational opportunities for this property.

Objective: Maintain the recreational facilities for this property.

The parking area, trailhead, trails, overlooks and interpretive kiosks will need to be maintained at an acceptable level.

Facilities Development

The cost estimates for all the recommended infrastructure can be found in the Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates located in Table 5. The cost estimates are preliminary and may get revised once further design is completed.

New facilities planned for this property include a parking area, trailhead, overlooks and interpretive kiosks. The trail system will utilize existing trails. The proposed trail system crosses private property. The city has executed an access easement with the private property owner. The easement is revokable, so an alternative trail section is identified in the Conceptual Land Use map (Map 7) to circumvent the private property, if needed.

Recreational Carrying Capacity

A recreational carrying capacity is an estimate of the number of users that can recreate in a natural or cultural resource or a facility without degrading the resource or facility. It is important to provide the highest quality recreational experience.

The suggested recreational carrying capacity for this property utilizing the proposed recreational uses is:

Trail Use: 40 at one-time, 180 daily. These values include hiking, bicycling, fishing, birding, picnicking and nature appreciation. All these activities utilize the same trail system.

Optimum Boundary

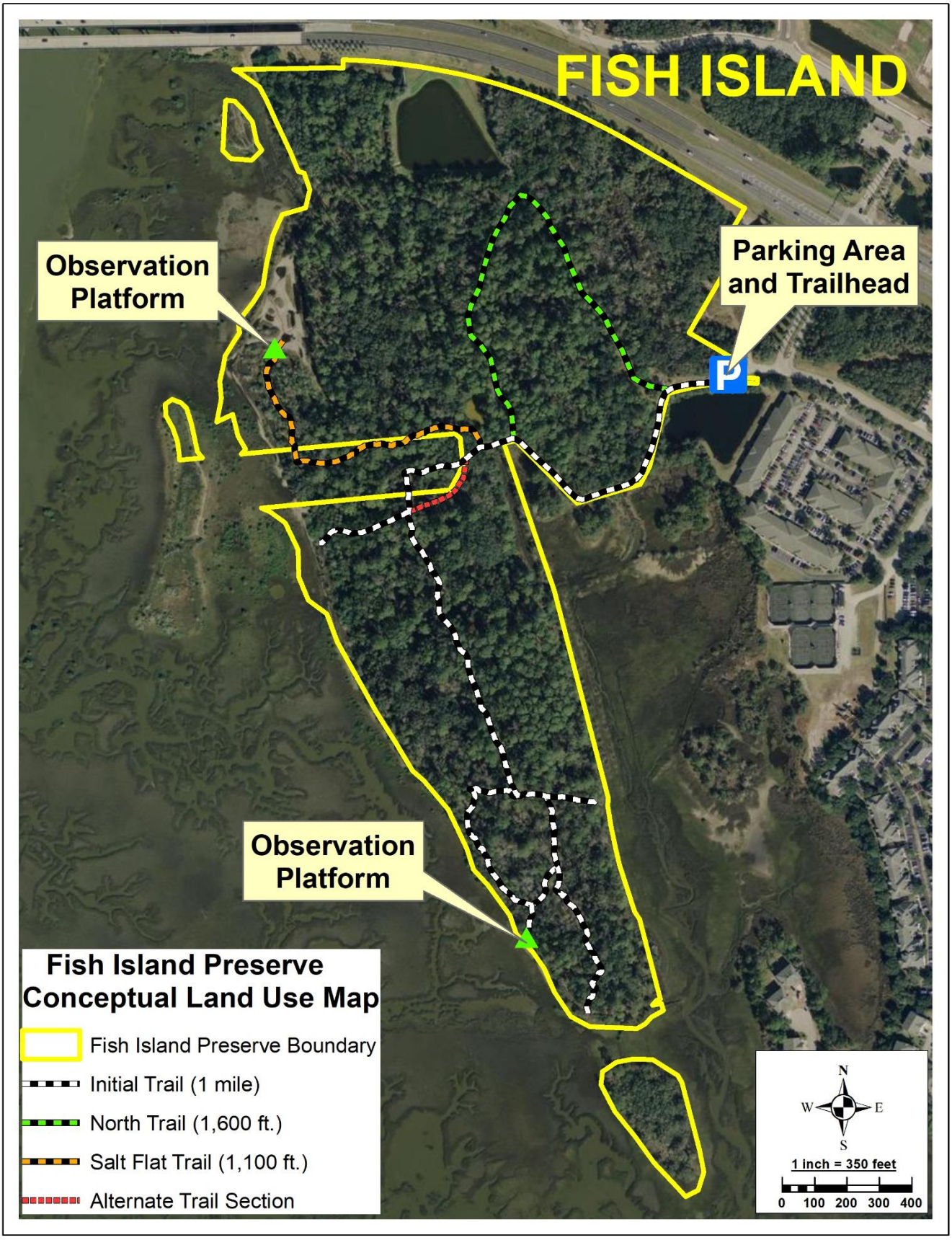
An optimum boundary is an area identified that is not part of the current boundary, but if added to the current boundary will improve the overall management ability, resource value and/or protection of the property.

Any property identified as optimum boundary is intended for planning purposes only. It is not to be used for any regulatory purposes, nor is it to be used to restrict any rights of any private landowner.

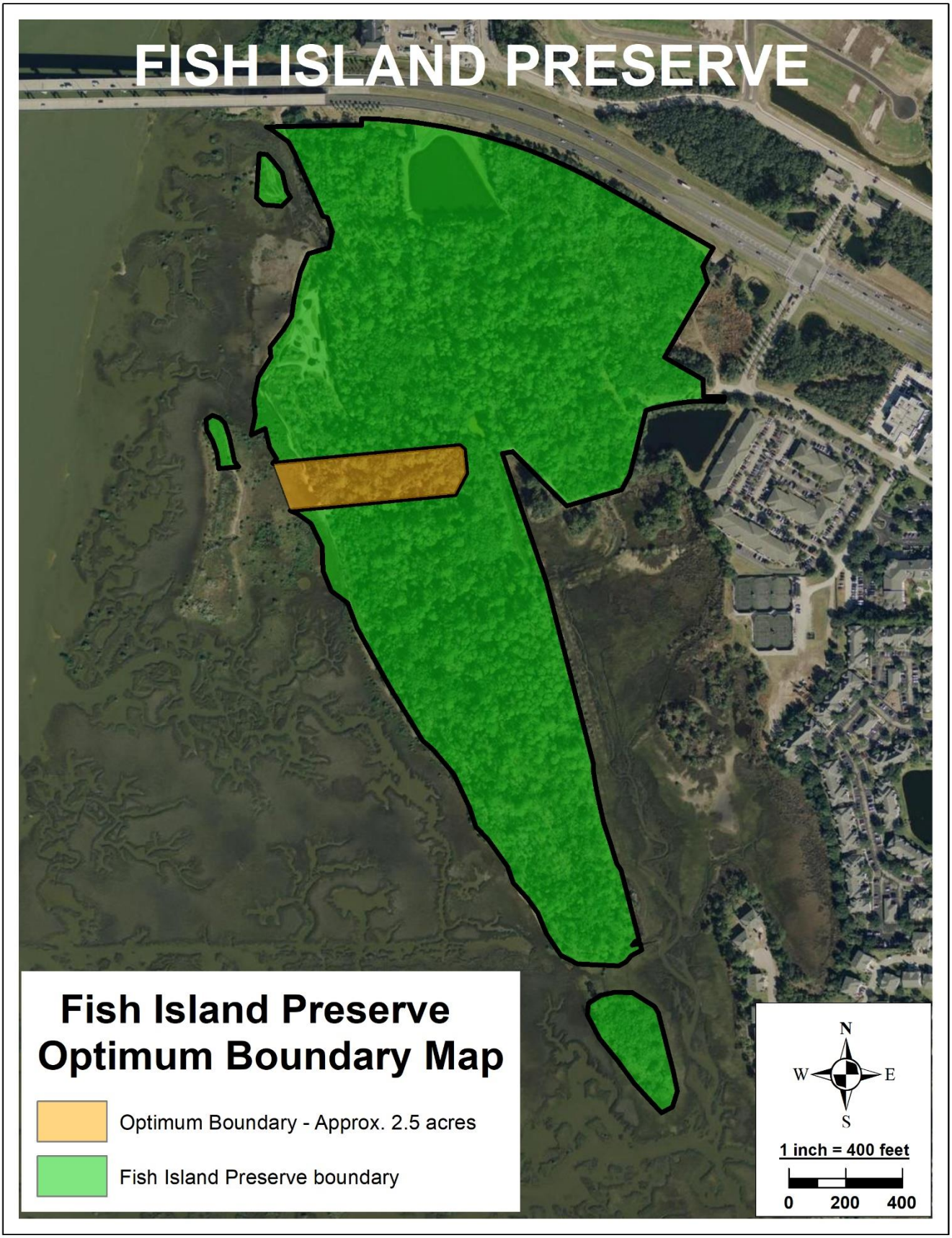
An approximately 2.5-acre parcel that is located on the western boundary of Fish Island Preserve has been identified as an optimum boundary (see Map 8). This parcel contains significant cultural resources and would enhance the resource value of the property. In addition, two existing trails traverse this parcel, including the main trail that provides access to the southern 21 acres (1/3) of the property. The city has obtained an access easement for the public to traverse the private property but the easement is revokable.

This section of the management plan is also used to identify any portion(s) of the property that is not needed for management of the property. There are no portions of this property that are not needed for management.

Map 7 – Conceptual Land Use Map



Map 8 - Optimum Boundary Map



IMPLEMENTATION COMPONENT

The resource management and land use components of this plan discuss the preserve's cultural, natural and recreational resources in some detail. They describe the property's management needs and problems and provide short and long-term objectives and actions to the needs and problems.

The implementation component contains two parts. First are the accomplishments since acquisition in November 2019. The second part is the Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates that is in Table 5. It is a compilation of the management goals, objectives and actions located throughout this document and includes management measures, the planning period and estimated costs.

Management Progress

Fish Island Preserve was acquired in November 2019. The City hopes to open the property to the public in early 2021. The lease from the Trustees was executed in October 2020. The following work has been accomplished.

Preserve Administration and Operations

- Over 1,000 volunteer hours have been donated on the property, primarily associated with a clean-up day that removed over 25 cubic yards of trash.
- Contractor removed over 300 cubic yards of trash.
- City staff have designed the initial parking area, trailhead and trail system.
- City of St. Augustine and Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission law enforcement officers are both patrolling the property.

Resource Management

Natural Resources

- Staff and volunteers have hand-pulled hundreds of invasive exotic plants.
- Identified and mapped the invasive plant infestations.
- A preliminary plant and animal survey has been completed.

Cultural Resources

- City staff are working with the Florida Public Archaeology Network and the St. Augustine Archaeological Association to monitor the sites recorded on the Florida Master Sites on the property.

Preserve Facilities

- Designed and mapped the proposed trail system.
- Allocated funding for the design and engineering of parking area and trailhead.

Management Plan Implementation

This management plan has a ten-year planning scope. Information throughout this document is utilized to develop the Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates that is in Table 5. It is a compilation of the management goals, objectives and actions located throughout this document and includes management measures, the planning period and estimated costs. It is arranged utilizing the accepted five land management categories: Resource Management, Administration and Support, Capital Improvements, Recreation Visitor Services and Law Enforcement.

The actions in this plan will be accomplished by City staff, volunteers and contractors and are subject to available funding. Grant funding will be sought to accomplish the plan's goals.

The goals, objectives and actions in this plan are based on the best information available at the writing of the plan. If new information becomes available, then the proposed schedules and costs may need to be adjusted.

Table 5 – Ten-Year Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

Goal 1: Provide administrative support to the preserve at current levels.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective 1	**Continue administrative support to the preserve at current levels.**	Ongoing Admin. Support	C	**$50,000**
Objective 2	**Expand administrative support as new facilities are developed.**	Expand Admin. Support	LT	**$40,000**
Goal 2: Protect water quality in the property and improve surface hydrology to the extent feasible.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective	**Assess the preserve's hydrological restoration needs.**	Assessment Completed	C	**$6,000**
Action 1	Assess the impacts associated with the two easternmost ditches on the surface hydrology of the preserve.	Assessment Completed	LT	$4,000
Action 2	Monitor future land use and zoning changes on nearby properties.	Monitoring Done	C	$1,000
Action 3	Monitor potential stormwater impacts to the surface waters of the preserve from adjacent and nearby properties.	Monitoring Done	C	$1,000
Goal 3: Restore and maintain the natural communities/habitats of the property.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective 1	**Complete a comprehensive plant and animal survey of the preserve.**	Complete list	ST	**$3,000**
Action 1	Complete the survey.	Complete Survey	ST	$1,500
Action 2	Create a baseline plant and animal list.	Complete List	ST	$1,500
Objective 2	**Assess the preserve's natural community restoration needs.**	Assessment Completed	LT	**$3,000**
Action	Develop a restoration/enhancement plan for the preserve.	Plan Completed	LT	$3,000
Goal 4: Maintain, improve or restore imperiled species populations and habitats in the property.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective	**Develop baseline imperiled species list for the preserve and the habitats they utilize.**	List Developed	ST	**$500**
Action	Develop an imperiled species list for the property.	List Developed	ST	$500

*2021 Dollars
ST = Short-term (actions within 2 years)
LT = Long-term (actions within 10 years)
C = Continuous (short-term or long-term actions)

Goal 5: Remove invasive exotic plants and animals from the property and maintain them in a maintenance phase.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective 1	**Annually treat one preserve management zone for EPPC Category I and II plant species.**	Acres Treated	C	**$100,500**
Action 1	Develop and update annual exotic plant removal work plan.	Plan Dev. and Updated	C	$500
Action 2	Implement the annual work plan by treating one of the preserve's management zones per year.	Plan Implemented	C	$100,000
Objective 2	**Practice preventative measures to ensure that no invasive exotic plants are accidentally introduced or spread within the preserve.**	Measures Implemented	C	**$5,000**
Action	Develop and implement preventative measures.	Measures Dev. and Implemented	C	$5,000
Objective 3	**Monitor the preserve for damage from exotic animal species.**	Provide Monitoring	C	**$5,000**
Action	Control exotic animal species as needed.	# of Species Controlled, as needed	C	$5,000
Goal 6: Protect, preserve, interpret and maintain the cultural resources of the preserve.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective 1	**Monitor and evaluate all the documented Florida Master Site File (FMSF) sites in the preserve.**	All Sites Monitored and Evaluated	C	**$51,000**
Action 1	Complete evaluations utilizing the Heritage Monitoring Scout program developed by the Florida Public Archaeology Network.	Evaluation Completed	C	$50,000
Action 2	Record any new sites with the FMSF.	Record Completed, as needed	C	$500
Action 3	Consult with the Division of Historical Resources Compliance Review in advance of any ground disturbance.	DHR Consulted, as needed	C	$500
Objective 2	**Expand level of documentation of cultural resources.**	All Sites Monitored and Evaluated	ST	**$17,000**
Action 1	Produce digital and archival quality documentation of most significant cultural resources to reduce the loss of information that could occur with natural hazards or human interaction.	Documentation Completed	ST	$12,000
Action 2	Update the National Register nomination to include additional information and expand period of significance to include the pre-historic periods.	Nomination Updated	ST	$5,000

*2021 Dollars
ST = Short-term (actions within 2 years)
LT = Long-term (actions within 10 years)
C = Continuous (short-term or long-term actions)

Goal 7: Provide public access and resource-based recreational opportunities at Fish Island.		Measure	Planning Period	Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)
Objective 1	**Open the property to the public.**	Property Open	ST	**$100,000**
Objective 2	**Provide a minimum of 3 resource-based recreational opportunities within one year of opening the property.**	Opportunities Provided	ST	**$25,000**
Objective 3	**Develop and install interpretive kiosks for the property.**	Kiosks Dev. and Installed	ST	**$50,000**
Objective 4	**Develop 2 interpretive programs for the property within one year of opening the property.**	# of Interpretive Programs	ST	**$1,000**
Goal 8: Develop and maintain the infrastructure needed to implement the recreational opportunities for this property.		**Measure**	**Planning Period**	**Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**
Objective	**Maintain the recreational facilities for this property.**	Facilities Maintained	C	**$110,000**
Summary of Estimated Costs				
Management Categories			**Total Estimated Manpower and Expense Cost* (10-years)**	
Administration and Support			**$90,000**	
Resource Management			**$191,000**	
Recreation/Visitor Services			**$176,000**	
Capital Improvements			**$110,000**	
Law Enforcement		Law enforcement is provided by the City of St. Augustine Police Department and the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Division of Law Enforcement		

*2021 Dollars
ST = Short-term (actions within 2 years)
LT = Long-term (actions within 10 years)
C = Continuous (short-term or long-term actions)

Addendum 1 – Acquisition History

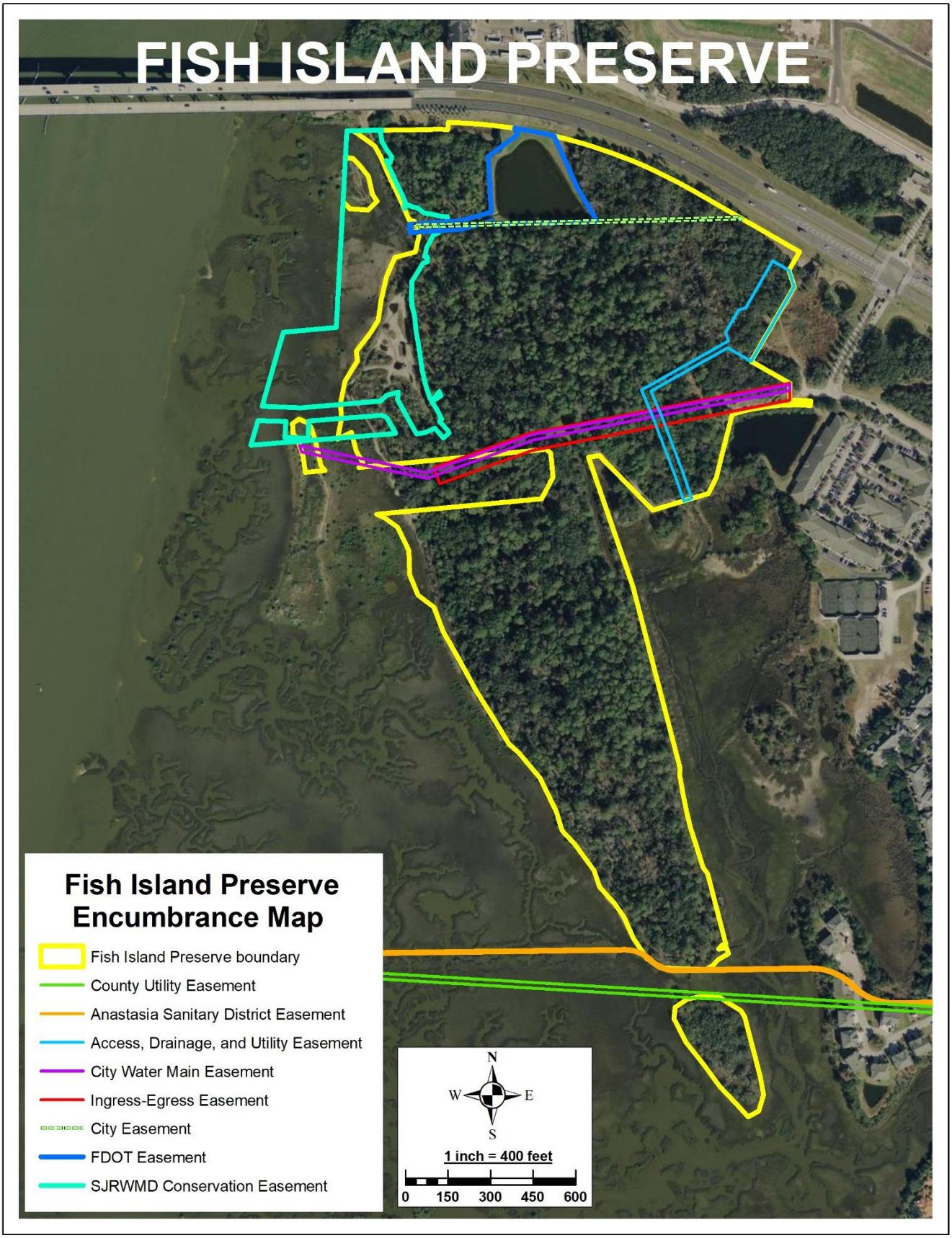
Fish Island was acquired in full fee by a warranty and a quit claim deed on November 15, 2019 and is owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the State of Florida (Trustees). It is part of the Northeast Florida Blueway Florida Forever Project and is ranked #5 in the Climate Change Lands Project category.

Fish Island Preserve is a culturally and ecologically rich property that is important for the protection of coastal uplands and wetlands. In addition, it provides storm and groundwater protection and perhaps most importantly provides the local community with continued coastal resilience.

The City of St. Augustine was granted a lease by the Trustees on October 6, 2020 (Lease # 4843) to manage the property.

The property is constrained by eight encumbrances (see Map 9). None of the encumbrances preclude or hinder the City's ability to manage the property's cultural or natural resources.

Map 9 – Encumbrances



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Addendum 3 – Soil Descriptions

The following soil descriptions are from the United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service's Official Soil Series Descriptions.

Adamsville variant fine sand

This soil series is comprised of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils found on broad flats and low knolls. They formed in thick sandy marine sediments. Slopes typically range from 0-5%. This soil type can extend to a depth of 80 inches, or more, and is acidic. The water table can be as shallow as 18 inches below surface during the wet season and up to 60 inches during the dry season. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the maritime hammock.

Moultrie fine sand, frequently flooded

The Moultrie soil series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils found in salt marshes. They formed in thick deposits of sandy marine sediments. This soil type can extend to a depth of 80 inches and is alkaline near the surface becoming more acidic as depths increase. The water table is within 10 inches of the surface most of the year and is strongly affected by tidal fluctuations. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the salt marsh.

Ona wet, fine sand; 0-2% slopes

This soil series is comprised of poorly drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in thick sandy marine sediments found in flatwood areas. Slopes typically range from 0-2%. This soil type can extend to a depth of 80 inches, or more, and is acidic. The water table is within 10 inches of the surface during the wet season and up to 40 inches during the dry season. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the upland margins of salt marsh.

Orsino fine sand; 0-5% slopes

This soil series is comprised of very deep, moderately well drained, very rapidly permeable soils that formed in thick beds of sandy marine deposits found on moderately high ridges in the coastal plain. Slopes typically range from 0-8%. This soil type can extend to a depth of 80 inches, or more, and is acidic. The water table is between 48 and 60 inches below the surface during the wet season and more than 60 inches below the surface during the dry season. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the xeric hammock.

Pellicer silty clay loam, frequently flooded

The Pellicer series consists of very deep, very poorly drained, very slowly permeable soils located in salt marsh. They formed in loamy and clayey marine sediments. This soil type can extend to a depth of 80 inches, or more, and is alkaline. This series is flooded by normal high tides. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the salt marsh.

St. Augustine fine sand, clayey substratum

This soil series is comprised of very deep, somewhat poorly drained, moderately rapid to very slowly permeable soils found on broad to narrow flats and slight ridges as a result of dredging and filling operations. This soil type can be slightly acidic to moderately alkaline, depending on the amount of shell material. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the spoil area.

St. Johns fine sand, depressional

The St. Johns series is comprised of very deep, very poorly or poorly drained, moderately permeable soils found on broad flat and depressional areas and are formed in sandy marine sediments. Slopes typically range from 0-5%. This soil type can extend to a depth of 80 inches, or more, and is strongly acidic. These areas are typically ponded for more than 6 months per year. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with an historically low area that was impacted by dredge spoil.

Samsula muck, frequently ponded; 0-1% slopes

This soil series is comprised of very deep, very poorly drained, rapidly permeable soils that formed in thick beds of hydrophytic plant remains and are underlain by sandy marine sediments. These soils are typically located in swamps, poorly defined drainageways and floodplains. This soil type can extend to a depth of 55 inches, or more, and is extremely acidic. The water table is at or above surface of the soil except during extended dry periods. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the salt marsh.

Smyrna wet, fine sand; 0-2% slopes

The Smyrna series consists of very deep, poorly to very poorly drained soils located in thick deposits of sandy marine sediments. Permeability is moderately rapid to rapid. Slopes typically range from 0-2%. This soil type can extend to a depth of 80 inches, or more, and is strongly acidic. At Fish Island, this soil type is associated with the maritime hammock.

Addendum 4 – Plant and Animal List

Common Name	Scientific Name

PLANTS

PTERIDOPHYTES

Giant leather fern	*Acrostichum danaeifolium*
Japanese climbing fern	*Lygodium japonicum**
Tuberous sword fern	*Nephrolepis cordifolia**
Resurrection fern	*Pleopeltis polypodiodes*
Tailed bracken	*Pteridium aquilinum var. pseudocaudatum*

GYMNOSPERMS

Red cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
Slash pine	*Pinus elliottii*
Loblolly pine	*Pinus taeda*

MONOCOTS

Bushy bluestem	*Andropogon glomeratus* var. *pumilus*
Broomsedge bluestem	*Andropogon virginicus* var. *virginicus*
Coastal sandbur	*Cenchrus spinifex*
Whitemouth dayflower	*Commelina erecta*
Umbrella plant	*Cyperus involucratus**
Saltgrass	*Distichlis spicata*
Pinewoods fingergrass	*Eustachys petraea*
Needle rush	*Juncus roemerianus*
Seashore paspalum	*Paspalum vaginatum*
Cabbage palm	*Sabal palmetto*
St. Augustinegrass	*Stenotaphrum secundatum*
Saw palmetto	*Serenoa repens*
Earleaf greenbrier	*Smilax auriculata*
Saw greenbrier	*Smilax bona-nox*
Laurel greenbrier	*Smilax laurifolia*
Saltmarsh cordgrass	*Spartina alterniflora*
Marshhay cordgrass	*Spartina patens*
Bartram's airplant	*Tillandsia bartamii*
Spanish moss	*Tillandsia usneoides*
Small-leaf spiderwort	*Tradescantia fluminensis**
Bluejacket	*Tradescantia ohiensis*
Spanish bayonet	*Yucca aloifolia*

DICOTS

Common ragweed	*Ambrosia artemesiifolia*
Bastard false indigo	*Amorpha fruticosa*
Black mangrove	*Avicennia germinans*
Saltwater falsewillow	*Baccharis angustifolia*

Groundsel tree	*Baccharis halimifolia*
Saltwort	*Batis maritima*
Beggarticks	*Bidens alba*
Bushy seaside oxeye	*Borrichia frutescens*
American beautyberry	*Callicarpa americana*
Trumpet creeper	*Campsis radicans*
Wild olive	*Cartrema americanum*
Pignut hickory	*Carya glabra*
Pecan	*Carya illinoinensis**
Sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*
Spurred butterfly pea	*Centrosema virginianum*
Partridge pea	*Chamaecrista fasciculata*
Coastalplain goldenaster	*Chrysopsis scabrella*
Camphortree	*Cinnamomum camphora**
Purple thistle	*Cirsium horridulum*
Tread-softly	*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*
Oakleaf fleabane	*Erigeron quercifolius*
Coralbean	*Erythrina herbacea*
Dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*
Florida swampprivet	*Forestiera segregata*
Firewheel	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Elliott's milkpea	*Galactia elliottii*
Camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*
Largeleaf marshpennywort	*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*
Yaupon	*Ilex vomitoria*
American holly	*Ilex opaca var. opaca*
Anil de pasto	*Indigofera suffruticosa*
Tievine	*Ipomoea cordatotriloba*
Man-of-the-earth	*Ipomoea pandurata*
Bigleaf sumpweed	*Iva frutescens*
Lantana	*Lantana strigocamara**
Virginia pepperweed	*Lepidium virginicum*
Carolina sealavender	*Limonium carolinianum*
Rusty staggerbush	*Lyonia ferruginea*
Southern magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Chinaberry	*Melia azedarach**
Spotted beebalm	*Monarda punctata*
Indianpipe	*Monotropa uniflora*
Southern bayberry	*Myrica cerifera*
Peppervine	*Nekemias arborea*
Devil's-tongue	*Opuntia austrina*
Cockspur pricklypear	*Opuntia drummondii*
Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Gulf coast swallowwort	*Pattalias palustre*
Red bay	*Persea borbonia* var. *borbonia*
Turkey tangle frogfruit	*Phyla nodiflora*

Walter's groundcherry	*Physalis walteri*
American pokeweed	*Phytolacca americana*
Rosy camphorweed	*Pluchea baccharis*
Paintedleaf	*Poinsettia cyathophora*
Carolina laurelcherry	*Prunus caroliniana*
Black cherry	*Prunus serotina*
Chapman's oak	*Quercus chapmanii*
Sand live oak	*Quercus geminata*
Laurel oak	*Quercus laurifolia*
Myrtle oak	*Quercus myrtifolia*
Live oak	*Quercus virginiana*
Winged sumac	*Rhus copallina*
Rougeplant	*Rivina humilus*
Sand blackberry	*Rubus cuneifolius*
Annual glasswort	*Salicornia bigelovii*
Coastalplain willow	*Salix caroliniana*
Lyreleaf sage	*Salvia lyrata*
Brazilian pepper	*Schinus terebinthifolius**
Bladderpod	*Sesbania vesicaria*
Shoreline seapurslane	*Sesuvium portulacastrum*
Tough bully	*Sideroxylon tenax*
Chapman's goldenrod	*Solidago odora var. chapmanii*
Common sowthistle	*Sonchus oleraceus**
Creeping oxeye	*Sphagneticola trilobata**
Poison ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Chinese tallowtree	*Triadica sebifera**
Forked bluecurls	*Trichostema dichotomum*
American elm	*Ulmus americana*
Frostweed	*Verbesina virginica*
Hairypod cowpea	*Vigna luteola*
Sparkleberry	*Vaccinium arboreum*
Highbush blueberry	*Vaccinium coymbosum*
Shiny blueberry	*Vaccinium myrsinites*
Muscadine	*Vitis rotundifolia*
Giant ironweed	*Vernonia gigantea*
Hercules-club	*Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*

INVERTEBRATES

GASTROPODS

Eastern oyster	*Crassostrea virginica*
Marsh periwinkle	*Littorina irrorata*

CRUSTACEANS

Blue crab	*Callinectes sapidus*
Flat mud crab	*Eurypanopeous depressus*

MOSQUITOES

Eastern saltmarsh mosquito	*Aedes sollicitans*
Black saltmarsh mosquito	*Aedes taeniorhynchus*

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

Butterflies and skippers

Gulf fritillary	*Agraulis vanillae*
White peacock	*Anartia jatrophe*
Monarch	*Danaus plexippus*
Zebra heliconian	*Heliconus charithonia*
Common buckeye	*Junonia coenia*
Giant swallowtail	*Papilio cresphontes*
Eastern tiger swallowtail	*Papilio glaucus*
Palamedes swallowtail	*Papilio palamedes*

VERTEBRATES

FISHES

Sheepshead minnow	*Cyprinodon variegatus*
Gulf killifish	*Fundulus grandis*
Striped killifish	*Fundulus majalis*
Eastern mosquitofish	*Gambusia holbrooki*
Striped mullet	*Mugil cephalus*
Silver mullet	*Mugil curema*
Sailfin molly	*Poecilia latipinna*

AMPHIBIANS

Frogs and Toads

Southern toad	*Anaxyrus terrestris*
Green treefrog	*Hyla cinerea*
Squirrel treefrog	*Hyla squirella*

REPTILES

Lizards and Skinks

Green anole	*Anolis carolinensis*
Brown anole	*Anolis sagrei**
Little brown skink	*Scincella lateralis*

Snakes

Florida cottonmouth	*Agkistrodon conanti*
Southern black racer	*Coluber constrictor priapus*
Red cornsnake	*Pantherophis guttata*
Eastern ratsnake	*Pantherophis alleghaniensis*

BIRDS

Waterfowl

Wood Duck	*Aix sponsa*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos* (domestic)
Blue-winged Teal	*Spatula discors*

Pigeons and Doves

Common Ground-Dove	*Columbina passerina*
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*

Rails, Gallinules, and Allies

Clapper Rail	*Rallus crepitans*

Shorebirds

Dunlin	*Calidris alpina*
Wilson' Snipe	*Gallinago delicta*
Greater/Lesser Yellowlegs	*Tringa* sp.

Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers

Bonaparte's Gull	*Chroicocephalus philadelphia*
Laughing Gull	*Leucophaeus atricilla*
Ring-billed Gull	*Larus delawarensis*
Royal Tern	*Thalasseus maxima*

Storks

Wood Stork	*Mycteria americana*

Cormorants and Anhingas

Double-crested Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax auritus*

Pelicans

Brown Pelican	*Pelecanus occidentalis*

Herons, Ibis, and Allies

Great Blue Heron	*Ardea herodias*
Great Egret	*Ardea alba*
Snowy Egret	*Egretta thula*
Little Blue Heron	*Egretta caerulea*
Reddish Egret	*Egretta rufescens*
Tricolored Heron	*Egretta tricolor*
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	*Nyctanassa violacea*
White Ibis	*Eudocimus albus*
Roseate Spoonbill	*Platalea ajaja*

Vultures, Hawks, and Allies

Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*

Black Vulture	*Coragyps atratus*
Osprey	*Pandion haliaetus*
Cooper's Hawk	*Accipter cooperii*
Northern Harrier	*Circus hudsonius*
Bald Eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*
Red-shouldered Hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*

Kingfishers

Belted Kingfisher	*Megaceryle alcyon*

Owls

Barred Owl	*Strix varia*

Woodpeckers

Red-bellied Woodpecker	*Melanerpes carolinus*
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	*Sphyrapicus varius*
Downy Woodpecker	*Dryobates pubescens*
Pileated Woodpecker	*Dryocopus pileatus*

Falcons

American Kestrel	*Falco sparverius*

Tyrant Flycatchers: Pewees, Kingbirds, and Allies

Great Crested Flycatcher	*Myiarchus crinitus*
Eastern Phoebe	*Sayornis phoebe*

Vireos

White-eyed Vireo	*Vireo griseus*
Red-eyed Vireo	*Vireo olivaceus*
Blue-headed Vireo	*Vireo solitarius*

Jays, Magpies, Crows, and Ravens

Blue Jay	*Cyanocitta cristata*
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Fish Crow	*Corvus ossifragus*

Tits, Chickadees, and Titmice

Carolina Chickadee	*Poecile carolinensis*
Tufted Titmouse	*Baeolophus bicolor*

Martins and Swallows

Purple Martin	*Progne subis*
Tree Swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*

Kinglets

Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*

Gnatcatchers

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*

Wrens

Carolina Wren	*Thryothorus ludovicianys*
House Wren	*Troglodytes aedon*

Catbirds, Mockingbirds, and Thrashers

Gray Catbird	*Dumetella carolinensis*
Brown Thrasher	*Toxostoma rufum*
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*

Thrushes

Eastern Bluebird	*Sialia sialis*
American Robin	*Turdus migratorius*

Waxwings

Cedar Waxwing	*Bombycilla cedrorum*

New World Sparrows

Eastern Towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*

Blackbirds

Red-winged Blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
Boat-tailed Grackle	*Quiscalus major*

Wood-Warblers

Black-and-white Warbler	*Mniotilta varia*
Orange-crowned Warbler	*Oreothlypis celata*
Common Yellowthroat	*Geothlypis trichas*
Northern Parula	*Setophaga americana*
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Setophaga coronata*
Prairie Warbler	*Setophaga discolor*
Yellow-throated Warbler	*Setophaga dominica*
Palm Warbler	*Setophaga palmarum*
Pine Warbler	*Setophaga pinus*

Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and Allies

Northern Cardinal	*Cardinalis cardinalis*
Painted Bunting	*Passerina ciris*
Indigo Bunting	*Passerina cyanea*

MAMMALS

Didelphids

Virginia opossum	*Didelphis virginiana*

Edentates

Nine-banded armadillo	*Dasypus novemcinctus**

Lagomorphs

Marsh rabbit	*Sylvilagus palustris*

Rodents

Eastern grey squirrel	*Sciurus carolinensis*

Cervids

White-tailed deer	*Odocoileus virginianus*

Carnivores

Feral cat	*Felis catus**
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Florida black bear	*Ursus americanus floridanus*

*** = exotic species**

Addendum 5 - Imperiled Species Ranking Definitions

Federal Legal Status: Listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Derived from the U.S. Endangered Species Act of 1973, Sec. 3.

E = Endangered: species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

T = Threatened: species likely to become Endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

State Legal Status:

Plants: Listed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) in the Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act.

FE = Endangered: species of plants native to Florida that are in imminent danger of extinction within the state, the survival of which is unlikely if the causes of a decline in the number of plants continue; includes all species determined to be endangered or threatened pursuant to the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

FT = Threatened: species native to the state that are in rapid decline in the number of plants within the state, but which have not so decreased in number as to cause them to be Endangered.

Animals: Listed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission. Derived from "Florida's Endangered and Threatened Species" published by Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, May 2017.

ST = State population listed as Threatened by the FFWCC. Defined as a species, subspecies, or isolated population which is acutely vulnerable to environmental alteration, declining in number at a rapid rate, or whose range or habitat is decreasing in area at a rapid rate and as a consequence is destined or very likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future.

SSC = Listed as Species of Special Concern by the FFWCC. Defined as a population which warrants special protection, recognition, or consideration because it has an inherent significant vulnerability to habitat modification, environmental alteration, human disturbance, or substantial human exploitation which, in the foreseeable future, may result in its becoming a threatened species.

Florida Natural Areas Inventory State Rank Definitions:

S1 = Critically imperiled in Florida because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or less than 1000 individuals) or because of extreme vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

S2 = Imperiled in Florida because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or less than 3000 individuals) or because of vulnerability to extinction due to some natural or man-made factor.

S3 = Either very rare and local in Florida (21-100 occurrences or less than 10,000 individuals) or found locally in a restricted range or vulnerable to extinction from other factors.

S4 = Apparently secure in Florida (may be rare in parts of range).

S5 = Demonstrably secure in Florida.

Addendum 6 – Cultural Resource Information

Management Procedures for Archaeological and Historical Sites and Properties on State-Owned or Controlled Properties

(revised March 2013)

These procedures apply to state agencies, local governments, and non-profits that manage state-owned properties.

A. General Discussion

Historic resources are both archaeological sites and historic structures. Per Chapter 267, Florida Statutes, '*Historic property' or 'historic resource' means any prehistoric district, site, building, object, or other real or personal property of historical, architectural, or archaeological value, and folklife resources. These properties or resources may include, but are not limited to, monuments, memorials, Indian habitations, ceremonial sites, abandoned settlements, sunken or abandoned ships, engineering works, treasure trove, artifacts, or other objects with intrinsic historical or archaeological value, or any part thereof, relating to the history, government, and culture of the state."*

B. Agency Responsibilities

Per State Policy relative to historic properties, state agencies of the executive branch must allow the Division of Historical Resources (Division) the opportunity to comment on any undertakings, whether these undertakings directly involve the state agency, i.e., land management responsibilities, or the state agency has indirect jurisdiction, i.e. permitting authority, grants, etc. No state funds should be expended on the undertaking until the Division has the opportunity to review and comment on the project, permit, grant, etc.

State agencies shall preserve the historic resources which are owned or controlled by the agency.

Regarding proposed demolition or substantial alterations of historic properties, consultation with the Division must occur, and alternatives to demolition must be considered.

State agencies must consult with Division to establish a program to location, inventory and evaluate all historic properties under ownership or controlled by the agency.

C. Statutory Authority

Statutory Authority and more in-depth information can be found at:

http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/guidelines.cfm

D. Management Implementation

Even though the Division sits on the Acquisition and Restoration Council and approves land management plans, these plans are conceptual. Specific information regarding individual projects must be submitted to the Division for review and recommendations.

Managers of state lands must coordinate any land clearing or ground disturbing activities with the Division to allow for review and comment on the proposed project. Recommendations may include but are not limited to approval of the project as submitted, cultural resource assessment survey by a qualified professional archaeologist, modifications to the proposed project to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects.

Projects such as additions, exterior alteration, or related new construction regarding historic structures must also be submitted to the Division of Historical Resources for review and comment by the Division's architects. Projects involving structures fifty years of age or older, must be submitted to this agency for a significance determination**.** In rare cases, structures under fifty years of age may be deemed historically significant. These must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

Adverse impacts to significant sites, either archaeological sites or historic buildings, must be avoided. Furthermore, managers of state property should make preparations for locating and evaluating historic resources, both archaeological sites and historic structures.

E. Minimum Review Documentation Requirements

In order to have a proposed project reviewed by the Division, certain information must be submitted for comments and recommendations. The minimum review documentation requirements can be found at: http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/compliance/docs/minimum_review_documentation_requirements .pdf .

* * *

Questions relating to the treatment of archaeological and historic resources on state lands should be directed to:

Deena S. Woodward

Division of Historical Resources

Bureau of Historic Preservation

Compliance and Review Section

R. A. Gray Building

500 South Bronough Street

Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250

Phone: (850) 245-6425

Toll Free: (800) 847-7278

Fax: (850) 245-6435

Preservation Treatments as Defined by the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines

Preservation

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project. However, new exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Stabilization

Stabilization is defined as the act or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists, at present.

Addendum 7 – Local Government Comprehensive Plan Compliance

Addendum 8 – Water Quality Trends Report Data

SJRWMD Water Quality Trends Report Data – State Road 312 Bridge		
Analyte	**Water Quality Status Description**	**Water Quality Trend**
Total Alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO3)	Mid-range	Stable
Total Calcium (mg/L as Ca)	High-range	Stable
Corrected Chlorophyll-A (ug/L)	Mid-range	Stable
Color (platinum-cobalt units)	Low-range	Stable
Specific Conductance Field (umhos/cm@25C)	High-range	Stable
Dissolved Oxygen Analysis By Probe (mg/L)	Mid-range	Stable
Dissolved Organic Carbon (mg/L as C)	Low-range	Insufficient Data
Ca Mg Hardness (calculated mg/L as CaCO3)	High-range	Stable
Total Potassium (mg/L as K)	High-range	Decreasing (<5%)
Total Magnesium (mg/L as Mg)	High-range	Stable
Dissolved Ammonia Nitrogen (ug/L as N)	Mid-range	Stable
Dissolved Nitrite And Nitrate (ug/L as N)	Mid-range	Stable
Total Sodium (mg/L as Na)	High-range	Stable
Dissolved Orthophosphate (ug/L as P)	Mid-range	Increasing (<5%)
Salinity (ppt)	High-range	Stable
Secchi Disc Transparency (meters)	High-range	Stable
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (ug/L as N)	Low-range	Stable
Total Nitrogen (ug/L as N)	Low-range	Stable
Total Organic Carbon (mg/L as C)	Low-range	Stable
Dissolved Phosphorus (ug/L as P)	Mid-range	Insufficient Data
Total Phosphorus (ug/L as P)	Mid-range	Stable
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	High-range	Decreasing (<5%)
Lab Turbidity (NTU)	High-range	Stable
Water Temperature (degrees C)	Mid-range	Stable
Ph (standard units)	High-range	Stable

Addendum 9 – Fish Island History

Prehistoric

The following information is consolidated from several cultural resource assessments conducted on Fish Island Preserve in the past twenty years.

The earliest documented occupants on Fish Island occurred during the Orange Period, approximately 4,000 years before present (ybp). The Orange Period is defined by the development of fiber-tempered ceramics that were tempered by plant fibers. When the hand-molded ceramics were fired, occlusions were left in the pot matrix due to the burning of the plant material.

The Orange Period was followed by the St. Johns Period which occurred from 2,500 ybp until European contact. Most archeologists further break the period into St. Johns I and St. Johns II periods, with additional subdivisions. The St. Johns I period was generally from 2,500 ybp until 1,250 ybp and the St. Johns II was generally from 1,250 ybp until European contact.

The early St. Johns pottery was chalky, plain, sand-tempered and contained fossil sponge spicules. Later period pottery exhibited patterns such as check-stamping.

During the St. Johns Period, there was an increase in population numbers and subsistence activities, with an increase in a plant-based diet. In addition, the level of socio-political organization increased, most notably in the later St. Johns II period. In addition, the construction of burial mounds became common and increased in size and complexity.

Historic

Special thanks to Susan Hill and Jon Hodgin for their amazing efforts to bring the story of Jesse Fish and Fish Island to the public's attention. Portions of this historical narrative were taken from their writings.

The story of Fish Island encompasses parts of three distinct historical periods in St Augustine: The First Spanish Period (1565–1763); the English Period (1763-1784); and the Second Spanish Period (1784-1821).

The story begins in New York in 1724 or 1726, the date Jesse Fish was born. He was of English descent, and as a young boy of ten or twelve, he set sail from New York employed by the Walton & Company of New York, a shipping company, who since 1726 held the contract to bring food provisions and supplies to the Spanish Garrison in St Augustine. In explaining his young age at employment, it has been suggested that Fish's father had died while working for the firm, and that "Jesse was employed in his place as an act of kindness".

Jesse Fish arrived in St. Augustine in 1736, where he resided for the next 54 years until his death on February 8, 1790 on Fish Island. He was reportedly sent to St Augustine by the Walton Company in order to learn the Spanish language, laws, and customs while living with a prominent local Spanish family, the Herrera's. He became so proficient in these areas, that

within a few years he obtained the commission as “Agent of Supplies”, the company’s sales representative in Spanish Florida, a role in which he remained until 1763.

There is far less available documentation about the details of what transpired in Jesse Fish’s life during the years between 1748 and 1763. It has been reported that he was held as a prisoner of war by the Spanish starting in 1739 during Spain’s war with the British under King George, and he is said to have arrived back to live as a free man in St Augustine “in 1748, following the end of hostilities”.

Upon his return to St Augustine from his imprisonment, Jesse Fish became engaged in business dealings on several different fronts. He is on record as continuing to work many years as a shipping agent for the Walton Company, at times traveling and sailing ships for them.

Sometime in the mid-1700’s, on the parcel now called Fish Island, Jesse Fish established a “world famous” and very large plantation, called El Vergel. He exported tens of thousands of oranges and hundreds of barrels of juice and was known for the high quality of his fruit, as far away as London, where it was “preferred before all others in the making of shrub” (think whiskey sour). Jesse Fish is considered by some historians as “Florida’s first orange baron”. On Census records his profession is simply listed as “Planter”. This area has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1972.

Jesse Fish was a documented slaver trader. From the available records pertaining to Jesse Fish’s slaves, during the ten-year period from 1752-1763, he imported and is registered as the owner of 133 African slaves. Historian Jane Landers, the foremost authority and author of Black Society in Spanish Florida, identifies Jesse Fish as introducing “most of the African-born slaves registered in the decade preceding Spain’s loss of Florida (1752-63)”. In addition, in the three available Census records for the years 1783, 1786, and 1787 he is listed as owning sixteen, fourteen, and seventeen Slaves, respectively.

In 1805 Andre Michaux, the Botanist to King Louis the XVI of France, in referencing his visit to Jesse Fish describes Fish’s “five hectares of orange trees on Anastasia Island” writing, “They are sweet, very large, have a thin skin, and are more esteemed than those brought from the West Indies. It is fifty years since the seeds of this species were brought from India, and given to an inhabitant of this island, who has increased them so much as to have made an orchard of them of forty years. I had the opportunity of seeing this fine plantation when I was in Florida in 1788.”

The British occupied Florida in 1763, at the end of the First Spanish Period, and all Spanish Floridians were given 18 months to leave. However, having nearly 200 years of history in Spanish Florida, many were landowners. They were permitted to sell their properties before departing, however, many were not successful in their efforts. Jesse Fish, being of British descent, was permitted to stay. A representative of the Spanish government, Senore de la Puente in early 1764, after being unable to sell all the Spanish properties quickly enough, transferred most of the Spanish ex-patriot’s land deeds to Jesse Fish, who supposedly had a confidential agreement to act on their behalf as their agent. He was supposed to sell or rent their properties and then send money to them in Cuba. This arrangement, and whether Fish acted in good faith, remained a point of controversy for years until his death and afterwards, resulting in many land disputes and court cases involving his descendants.

Because of the massive land transfer that he acquired after the 1763 exodus of the Spanish, Jesse Fish became the owner of most of the properties in St. Augustine, in addition to lands that he already owned on Anastasia Island. Following the transfer of properties from the departing Spanish people to him sometime in 1764, a map of the City depicts Jesse Fish as the owner of most of the properties in St Augustine. It is unclear whether he resided in any of the St Augustine homes he had acquired. At the end of his life, he reportedly had lost everything but El Vergel, due to the payments of his debts, and his self-reported mismanagement of his affairs by his brother-in-law. He is said to have died penniless and a recluse on Fish Island, where he was also buried.

Jesse Fish married 17-year-old Sarah Warner, the daughter of the Harbor Master in 1768 when he was in his forties. They had two children, Jesse Fish, Jr. and Phoebe Furman Fish, before the marriage ended in separation blamed (according to several accounts) on her "madcap" behavior. At his death, his descendants included his wife and children, and Clarissa Fish, "a certain black woman" said to be the "servant" to Jesse Fish Jr., and mother to their seven children, Sophia, Betsy, John, Maisy, Diana, Harriet, and Phebe.

During Michaux's visit to Fish Island in 1788, he also is said to have described El Vergel, "as a paradise that had withstood pillages by pirates and survived domination by two countries, England and Spain." In January 1775, a band of pirates attacked the Fish Plantation. There was a skirmish, and several pirates were wounded.

Jesse Fish died in 1790 and was buried on Fish Island. He lived a colorful life and has been described in many ways: as a scoundrel, a spy, a slaver, the savior of St Augustine, and a land grabber, just to name a few.

Jesse Fish, Jr. was able to acquire his dad's ownership on Anastasia Island, via auction in 1792. The auction valuators identified the plantation as having oranges, medlars, pomegranates, figs, peaches and limes. In 1812, Jesse Fish, Jr. was found dead on Fish Island with his horse, apparently from a lightning strike.

Sarah Fish (Jesse Fish, Sr's widow) retained ownership of her son's property soon after his death. She died in 1824. The property was then transferred to Jessica Perpall, who was Sarah's granddaughter. Jessica died in 1827. From this point, ownership becomes very unclear.

There are records of visits to Fish Island in 1867 and 1874. Both accounts describe the plantation site in ruins.

There is little information about Fish Island in the early twentieth century. Based on an affidavit prepared by W.J. Sanchez in 1925, Mr. Sanchez owned Fish Island from 1878 until 1925. He stated that he kept up the orange grove and grew corn, watermelon and potatoes. In addition, he grazed cattle and horses, and raised pigs.

In 1925, the property was purchased by D. P. Davis, the developer of nearby Davis Shores. Mr. Davis placed dredge spoil from the bottom of the Matanzas River on the northern 15 acres of Fish Island as part of his development plan. This portion of Fish Island was historically salt marsh.

In 1935, the property was sold to John D. Thompson and Harold E. Ryman.

According to White and Halbirt, the property was used to produce moonshine during the Prohibition Era and a trash disposal site and camp and party site in subsequent years. In the 1950's, portions of the house, tomb and blockhouse were still standing. By the 1990's, the structures had been vandalized and were in a state of decay (White and Halbirt, 2001).

Figure 2 - Jesse Fish plantation house, Morton 1867 drawing

References Used:

Gold, Robert L. 1973. That Infamous Floridian, Jesse Fish. Florida Historical Quarterly. 52: pp.1-17.

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Hodgin, J. and Hill, S. 2018. Fish Island's Historical Past: A Citizen's Perspective on What We Stand to Lose. Unpublished Manuscript.

Kingston, Clara Talley. 1987. Sarah Warner Fish. El Escribano 24: pp. 63-84.

Landers, Jane. Black Society in Spanish Florida. University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

St. Augustine Historical Society Research Library. Fish Island and Jesse Fish File.

Smith, Greg C., Brent M. Handley and Sidney P. Johnston. 2004. Archaeological Data Recovery in the Northern Portion of 8SJ62NR, Fish Island Plantation, St. Johns County, Florida. Report of Investigations No. 502.

Taylor, Walter K. and Eliane M. Norman. 2002. Andre Michaux in Florida: An 18th Century Botanical Journey.

White, Andrea P. and Carl D. Halbirt. 2001. A Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of Fish Island: The 18th Century Plantation Home of Jesse Fish (8SJ62).

Woolson, Constance F. 1874. The Ancient City. Harpers New Monthly Magazine, Number CCXCV (December), Vol. 1, pp. 1-25 and 164-185.

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

MEMORANDUM

TO: John P. Regan
City Manager

DATE: March 30, 2021

RE: St. Augustine Police Department
Grant Award No. 2021-JAGD-STJO-1-4R-045

We are in receipt of the referenced grant awarded by the Department of Justice, Office of Criminal Justice Grants in the amount of $5,236.00.

These grant funds will be utilized by the St. Augustine Police Department to purchase a portable drug incinerator to assist in the destruction of seized and found narcotics. Also to be purchased will be a marine cellular booster antenna to ensure/enhance the marine units capability in communication.

If you concur, please place this matter on the next available consent agenda for the consideration and approval of the City Commission.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Barry E. Fox
Chief of Police

dt
attachment
cc: D. Galambos, City Clerk w/original attachment

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program

ACCEPTANCE OF FEDERAL FUNDING ASSISTANCE

Subrecipient: City of St. Augustine

Subgrant Number: 2021-JAGD-STJO-1-4R-045

Project Title: ST. AUGUSTINE POLICE DEPT. SPECIAL PROJECTS PART 5

Pass-through Entity: Florida Department of Law Enforcement

This award is subject to all applicable rules, regulations, and conditions, as contained in the Department of Justice Grants Financial Guide, and the Office of Management and Budget Uniform Grant Requirements (2 C.F.R. Part 200). This award is also subject to the incorporated standard and special conditions, and such further rules, regulations, and policies as may be reasonably prescribed by the State or Federal Government.

In witness whereof, the parties affirm they each have read and understand the conditions set forth in this agreement, have read and understand the agreement in its entirety, and accept this agreement through the signature of their duly authorized officers on the date, month, and year set out below.

City of St. Augustine
Authorizing Official (Commission Chairperson, Mayor, or Designated Representative)

Signature Date

TRACY UPCHURCH, MAYOR, CITY OF ST AUGUSTINE, FLA.
Printed Name and Title

St. Augustine Police Department
Authorizing Official (Official, Administrator, or Designated Representative)

Barry E. Fox 03/30/2021
Signature Date

BARRY E FOX, CHIEF OF POLICE
Printed Name and Title

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Office of Criminal Justice Grants

Signature Date

Cody Menacof, Bureau Chief
Printed Name and Title

Application for Funding Assistance

Florida Department of Law Enforcement

Justice Assistance Grant - Direct

Section 4: Financial (cont.)

Budget Narrative:

BUDGET:

Expenses

(1) Portable Incinerator for Drugs $4389
Shipping $ 300

(1) Marine Cellular Booster Antenna for Boat $ 653

Total Grant Funding $5236

The prices above are estimates based on the information available at the time of application. There will be no warranties or service agreement costs associated with this project. JAG funds may be used to pay for any applicable shipping or freight costs. All purchases will be made following the City's Purchasing policies which utilizes bids, quotes,State Contract and GSA Pricing.

All costs in excess of this award will be paid by the City of St. Augustine from the City Funds.

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: John P. Regan, PE
City Manager

DATE: March 25, 2021

RE: Request for Confirmation of board appointment to fill one (1) Vacancy - General Employees' Retirement Board of Trustees (GERB)

At the regularly scheduled meeting of the General Employees' Retirement System held on January 24, 2021, the board appointed Jeffrey H. MacArthur to fill the vacated position. This appointment is for a four-year term, which will expire on June 30, 2022. In accordance with City Code Section 20-193, City Commission ministerial approval is required.

The vacancy was published in the St. Augustine Record and on the City's website. Mr. MacArthur's application, an updated roster and board profile and responsibilities are attached.

If you concur, please place this on the Consent Agenda for the April 8, 2021 regular City Commission Meeting.

Sincerely,

Darlene Galambos
Darlene Galambos
City Clerk

Attachments: Application
xc: Clerk's Office

CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE
APPLICATION REQUESTING APPOINTMENT TO CITY BOARD/COMMITTEE

The undersigned wishes to apply for City Commission appointment to serve in a voluntary capacity on a City of St. Augustine board or committee. In accordance with Ordinance 2003-14 citizen boards that assist in the governing of the City of St. Augustine shall be made up of persons who reside within the City Limits. Exceptions to this City Commission policy may be made for members of ad-hoc committees on a case-by-case basis by the City Commission.

1. APPLICANT JEFFREY H. MACARTHUR
2. RESIDENCE
   (address) 59 PLAYERS CLUB VILLAS RD. PVB 32082 PHONE 419-360-3270
3. BUSINESS OWNED (Address) N/A PHONE N/A
4. PROPERTY OWNED (Address) N/A
5. MAILING ADDRESS PREFERRED PO BOX 332 PONTE VEDRA BEACH, FL. 32004
6. E-mail Address Jeff41mac@yahoo.com
7. BOARD DESIRED GENERAL EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT BOARD OF TRUSTEES
8. OCCUPATION (include resume if available) RETIRED
9. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS: (If necessary, attach additional information)

   PLEASE SEE E-MAIL TO
   DATED 8/27/20

10. OTHER COMMENTS OR INFORMATION

11. "Ethnicity and race information is requested under the authority of 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e-16 and in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Providing this information is voluntary and has no impact on your employment status, but in the instance of missing information, your employing agency will attempt to identify your race and ethnicity by visual observation."

Specific Instructions: The two questions below are designed to identify your ethnicity and race. **Regardless of your answer to question 1, go to question 2.**	
Question 1. Are You Hispanic or Latino? (A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.) ☐ Yes ☒ No	
Question 2. Please select the racial category or categories with which you most closely identify by placing an "X" in the appropriate box. Check as many as apply.	
RACIAL CATEGORY (Check as many as apply)	
☐ American Indian or Alaska Native ☐ ☐ Asian ☐ Black or African American ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☒ White	

12. SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT

Jeffrey H. MacArthur DATE 8/26/20

12. AGREEMENT: In filing this application, the undersigned understands that it becomes a part of the public records of the City of St. Augustine and does hereby certify that all information contained herein is true to the best of his/her knowledge. It is also understood that, if appointed, it is required by the State of Florida to file a financial disclosure Form 1 with the Supervisor of Elections, St. Johns County, within thirty (30) days of appointment, and each year thereafter, covering the term of appointment and to file Form 1-F upon departure from the board. Submit applications to Darlene Galambos, City Clerk, P.O. Box 210, St. Augustine, FL 32085.

JHM
Initial

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
1977 CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Meets quarterly, February, May, August and November – 1:00 P.M.
Alcazar Conference Room, 1st Floor, City Hall

Board Member	Contact information	Appointment	4-Year Terms Expire
David Birchim **VICE CHAIR**	209-4323 dbirchim@citystaug.com	08/08/07 06/22/09 05/28/14 05/20/17	06/30/2021
Stephen Slaughter	209-4274 sslaughter@citystaug.com	06/15/19	06/30/2022

Appointed Board Members	Contact Information	Appointment	4-Year Term Expiration
Jeffery W. Helms, Chair/Administrative Officer	400 N. Ponce de Leon Blvd, 32084 505-3446, 824-4349 jhelms@firstcoastadvisors.com	06/27/05 06/22/09 06/24/13 07/10/17	06/30/2021
Nancy Rawson	4024 Pine Run Circle 32086 h794-4580 c814-7784 nannywench1@msn.com	07/10/17	6/30/2021
Jeffrey MacArthur **BOARD APPOINTED**	59 Players Club Villas Rd. PVB 32082 419-360-3270 Jeff41mac@yahoo.com	2/24/2021	06/30/2022

Plan Administrator
Thomas Jensen
tjensenpension@gmail.com

Michael Tierney
Actuarial Concepts
2950 Halcyon Ln, Ste 402
Jacksonville, FL 32223
262-3020
mtierney@actuarialconcepts.com

Jeffrey Swanson
Southeastern Advisory Services
320 1st St. N.,
Jacksonville, FL 32250
233-7600, 233-7000
jeff@seadvisory.com

Kimberly Kutlenios
Fifth Third Bank
200 E. Robinson St, 9th Floor
Orlando, FL 32801
407-999-3027
Kimberly.kutlenios@53.com

06/23/2017

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
1977 CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

Authorization:	Chapter 20, Code of Ordinances
Number of Members:	Five (5)
Terms of Office:	Elected employees – four (4) year staggered terms. Appointed members – four (4) years staggered terms Amended by Ordinance 2003-09, 03/10/03
Appointment:	**Two (2) residents appointed by City Commission;** two (2) elected by employees; one (1) appointed by previous four (4).
Qualifications:	None stated in ordinance
Duties:	The general administration, management, and responsibility for the proper operation of the retirement system, and for construing and making effective the provisions thereof.
Attendance:	Elected trustee fails to attend three (3) consecutive unexcused meetings a vacancy is created.
Meetings:	Quarterly – 4th Wednesday of February, May, August, November

06/23/2017