AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
ORLANDO, FLORIDA, RELATING TO LANDSCAPING
REGULATIONS, FRONT YARD VEGETABLE GARDENS,
TREE PROTECTION, UPDATING STREET TREE
REQUIREMENTS, BUFFERYARDS, LANDSCAPE
STANDARDS FOR ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY
RESIDENTIAL, LANDSCAPING STANDARDS FOR MULTI-
FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, AND
UPDATING THE APPROVED TREE AND PLANT LISTS;
AMENDING CHAPTER 60, SUBDIVISION AND
LANDSCAPING, BY REPLACING PART 2 LANDSCAPING
AND TREE PROTECTION” IN ITS ENTIRETY; AMENDING
CHAPTER 66, “DEFINITIONS”; PROVIDING FOR
SEVERABILITY, CODIFICATION, CORRECTION OF
SCRIVENER’S ERRORS, AMORTIZATION OF EXISTING
FRONT AND STREET SIDE YARD VEGETABLE GARDENS
AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, section 163.3202(1), Florida Statutes, requires that the City of
Orlando, Florida (the “City”), adopt or amend and enforce land development regulations
that are consistent with and implement the City’s adopted comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, section 163.3203(3), Florida Statutes, encourages the use of
innovative land development regulations and requires that all land development
regulations be combined into a single land development code for the City; and

WHEREAS, from time to time, amendments and revisions to the City’s adopted
comprehensive plan (the “Growth Management Plan”) and progress in the field of
planning and zoning make it necessary or desirable to amend the land development
regulations of the City; and

WHEREAS, at its regularly scheduled meeting of April 19, 2011 and January 15,
2013, the Municipal Planning Board recommended to the City Council of the City of
Orlando, Florida (the “Orlando City Council”), that the provisions of this ordinance are
consistent with the applicable provisions of the City’s adopted Growth Management
Plan, are in the best interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, are in harmony
with the purpose and intent of the City’s Land Development Code, will not result in
disorderly and illogical development patterns, and will not result in incompatible land
uses; and

WHEREAS, the Orlando City Council hereby finds and determines that this
ordinance is consistent with the applicable provisions of the City’s adopted Growth
Management Plan, is in the best interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, is in
harmony with the purpose and intent of the City’s Land Development Code, will not
result in disorderly and illogical development patterns, and will not result in incompatible
land uses; and
WHEREAS, landscaping is provided for a variety of purposes to benefit modern society and the general welfare of Orlando residents and visitors by establishing minimum standards for the protection and removal of trees and native plant communities, promoting water conservation and enhancing the city's appearance; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to conserve water by preserving existing established and native landscaping, and plants that are adapted to Central Florida rainfall, and encourage the use of plants suited to the growing conditions of a particular location, and establish standards for installation and maintenance of plants and irrigation systems; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to improve environmental quality through the retention and installation of plants, including improved air and water quality through removal of carbon dioxide and the generation of oxygen, facilitation of aquifer recharge and reduction of stormwater runoff, decrease air and noise pollution, prevention of soil erosion and sedimentation, and mitigation of heat and glare; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to increase land values by providing landscaping as an asset to the community, provide habitats for urban wildlife, protect endangered or threatened plant species, protect rare or endangered ecosystems, and eliminate invasive exotic species that threaten out ecosystem; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to achieve a 40 percent tree canopy across the city through the protection of existing trees and the planting of new trees; and

WHEREAS, the City desires to improve the appearance of Orlando and perpetuate its image as "The City Beautiful," emphasizing the natural beauty of Central Florida and the unique flora of the region; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ORLANDO, FLORIDA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. CHAPTER 60, PART 2, REPLACED. Chapter 60, Part 2 “Landscaping and Vegetation Protection”, Orlando City Code, is hereby deleted and replaced in its entirety to read as follows:
PART 2. LANDSCAPING AND TREE PROTECTION

2A. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 60.200. Relationship to the Growth Management Plan.

The Landscaping and Tree Protection requirements contained in this chapter implement several Goals, Objectives and Policies found in the Conservation (C) and Urban Design (UD) Elements of the Growth Management Plan (GMP), and are oriented toward balancing environmental and conservation concerns with development (C--Goal 1) and integrating the man made environment with the natural environment (UD--Goal 6). The requirements of this Chapter provide for the conservation of soils, native plant communities and urban woodlands (C--Policies 1.5.4, 1.5.5, 1.5.6, 1.5.7; UD--Policies 6.1.1, 6.1.2); require protection of trees during development (C--Policy 1.5.5, 1.5.6; UD--Objectives 6.6; UD--Policy 6.6.1) and set standards for buffering and screening and for promoting the use of Florida Friendly landscaping (C--Policy 1.5.7; UD--Obj. 6.1; UD--Policy 6.1.1). This chapter also sets standards for planting lake edges (UD--Objectives 6.2; UD--Policy 6.2.1); for promoting stormwater management systems as visual amenities, and promoting green roofs, water gardens, and alternative rainwater collection systems within stormwater management systems (UD—Objective 6.5; UD Policy 6.5.1); for vegetative screening of above ground utilities (UD--Objectives 7.1; UP--Policy 7.1.1); and, for potable water conservation (C—Policies 1.8.1, 1.8.2, 1.8.3, and PW—Policies 1.2.1, 1.2.3, and 1.2.4).

Sec. 60.201. Purpose.

The purpose of the landscaping and tree protection regulations is to protect the general welfare of Orlando residents and visitors by establishing minimum standards for the protection and removal of trees and native plant communities, promoting water conservation and enhancing the city's appearance. The landscape regulations are intended to achieve the following objectives:

(a) Conserve water by preserving existing established and native landscaping, and plants that are adapted to Central Florida rainfall, encouraging the use of plants suited to the growing conditions of a particular location, and establishing standards for installation and maintenance of plants and irrigation systems.

(b) Improve the appearance of Orlando and perpetuate its image as "The City Beautiful," emphasizing the natural beauty of Central Florida and the unique flora of the region.

(c) Improve environmental quality through the retention and installation of plants, including improved air and water quality through removal of carbon dioxide and the generation of oxygen, facilitation of aquifer recharge and reduction of stormwater runoff, decrease air and noise pollution, prevention of soil erosion and sedimentation, and mitigation of heat and glare.
ordinance no. 2013-74

(d) Increase land values by providing landscaping as a capital asset.

(e) Provide human psychological and physical benefits, promote healthy environments, and promote participation in outdoor activities with greenscapes.

(f) Provide habitats for urban wildlife.

(g) Protect endangered or threatened plant species, habitats, and rare or endangered ecosystems as regulated by Chapter 63, Environmental Protection.

(h) Eliminate invasive exotic species that threaten our ecosystem.

(i) Achieve a 40 percent tree canopy across the city through the protection of existing trees and the planting of new trees.

Sec. 60.202. Application of Landscape Regulations and Required Maintenance.

All new developments, substantial improvements, substantial enlargements, and changes in use to a higher intensity class shall meet the requirements and standards of this Part. The Zoning Official shall be authorized to modify the requirements and standards when the Goals, Objectives, and Policies of the Growth Management Plan are furthered by such action and when acceptable alternatives for complying with the intent of this Part are provided.

Whenever plant materials are required by this Chapter, they shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the standards and requirements of this Part. All landscaping installed or retained to meet the requirements of this chapter shall be maintained in a healthy condition. Installed or retained vegetation which dies after development has been completed shall be replaced to meet the requirements of this Chapter within thirty (30) days.

Sec. 60.203. Modification of Development Standards.

The Zoning Official shall be authorized to approve modifications of development standards and administrative variances for landscaping and tree protection in accordance with the standards and procedures provided in Chapter 65 of this Code.

Sec. 60.204. Canopy and Understory Trees.

Approved species of canopy and understory trees are identified in Figure 12, Approved Plant List. Wherever reference to tree caliper in any section of Part 2 is made, the caliper of existing trees shall be measured at diameter at breast height (dbh), or 4.5 feet above the ground. The caliper of installed trees listed as being up to 4” shall be measured 6” above the ground, and the caliper of installed trees listed as more than 4” shall be measured 12” above the ground.
Sec. 60.205. Subdivision and Street Design Modifications to Protect Trees.

(a) **Design Modifications.** The City Engineer shall be authorized to approve design modifications to the Subdivision and Street Design Standards of Chapters 60 and 61 according to Chapter 65, Modification of Requirements, in order to protect trees and native plant communities.

(b) **Joint-Use Driveway.** Wherever a joint-use driveway is required by Chapter 61 of this Code or installed at the option of the applicant, the Zoning Official shall be authorized to make adjustments in the location and design of landscaped areas required on the affected building site(s), but not in the number of plantings required.

2B. TREE REMOVAL AND PROTECTION

Sec. 60.206. Purpose.

(a) **Purpose.** The purpose of these requirements is to protect trees and native plant communities. The requirements of this Part are not intended to be punitive or to cause a hardship to any individual, or private or public company that uses reasonable care and diligence to protect trees and native plant communities within the City of Orlando.

(b) **Harmful Activities Prohibited.** It shall be unlawful to cut down, damage, top, poison or in any other manner destroy or cause to be destroyed any tree or native plant community as covered by this Part except in accordance with the provisions of this Part.

Sec. 60.207. Trees Protected by this Part.

Any existing tree with a diameter at breast height (dbh) of 4 inches or larger diameter, measured at a height of 4.5' above the ground shall be considered a protected tree; except for invasive exotic tree species, which should be replaced. It shall be unlawful for any person to directly or indirectly destroy, permanently injure or remove any such tree without first obtaining a Tree Removal Permit. It shall further be unlawful to encroach into the minimum undisturbed area (see Sec. 60.211), without first obtaining a Tree Encroachment Permit from the Parks Official (or his or her designee) as required by Chapter 65.

Sec. 60.208. Enforcement.

(a) **Violations.** Any tree removal in violation of this Part or any failure to maintain or protect trees in accordance with this Part shall be a violation of this Chapter and subject to enforcement in accordance with Chapter 5 of the City Code. The property
owner and/or agent may be jointly and individually responsible in all enforcement matters pertaining to this Part.

(b) **Equivalent Replacement of Tree dbh with Caliper.** As part of any enforcement action regarding violation of the requirements of this Part, the Code Enforcement Board may require, in addition to any fines or other enforcement measures, the replacement of any removed or damaged tree(s) with new tree(s) of at least 3 inches in caliper each and having a total tree caliper not less than the dbh of the removed or damaged tree(s). Replacement trees shall be installed in locations approved by the Parks Official.

**Sec. 60.209. General Requirements.**

(a) **Tree Removal Permit Required.** Removal of existing 4" dbh or larger trees shall be prohibited without first obtaining a Tree Removal Permit.

(b) **Mitigation.** Tree Removal Permits may be approved where site design modifications are not feasible (see Chapter 65), and shall require replacement with a number of trees or caliper inches of trees as determined by the Parks Official to be of equivalent environmental benefit; or shall be remedied by a monetary value (as established in the fee permit schedule).

(c) **Tree Removal Permit Fees.** The Parks Official may review and develop every 2 years a fee schedule for tree removal permits. Fees shall be based upon tree species, tree size, and tree health. Changes in the fee schedule shall be approved by the City Council. The fee schedule shall include a review and recommendation of prescribed monetary penalties for the unlawful removal of trees. A tree removal permit fee may be waived if it is determined by the Parks Official that the tree’s health, structural integrity, or location pose a hazard, or that the tree is of an invasive, exotic species.

**Sec. 60.210. Specimen or Historic Trees.**

The Parks Official shall be authorized to officially designate certain protected trees as Specimen or Historic Trees, based on their size, age, historic association, species or unique characteristics. Trees so designated within the City jurisdiction shall be protected without regard to their location.

(a) **Specimen Trees.** Specimen Trees are trees that have been identified by the Parks Official as being of outstanding mature size, excellent form, and a healthy example of the species. Specimen trees shall include Champion Trees identified by the Florida Division of Forestry and/or American Forests.

(b) **Historic Trees.** Historic Trees shall be described as any healthy tree with a trunk caliper of 30" dbh or more.
(c) **Designation.** Official designation as either a Specimen or Historic Tree shall require a site visit, tree evaluation, and a letter of evaluation and recommendation filed in the City of Orlando Tree Inventory. Designation as a Specimen or Historic Tree may occur in any of the following ways:

1. A property owner may request such designation at any time. To do so, the property owner shall submit an expert evaluation by a landscape architect, horticulturalist, urban forester, arborist, historian or other horticultural expert.

2. The Parks Official may make such designation as part of his or her review of any application for development under this Chapter, stating in writing the reasons for such designation. The applicant may appeal such designation to the appropriate reviewing authority(s) for the application in question.

3. The Parks Official may make such designation as part of an overall tree protection program for the City. Such designation shall be subject to approval by resolution of the City Council.

(d) **Protection.** The Parks Official may impose requirements for the protection of Specimen and Historic Trees.

(e) **Removal and Encroachment.** The removal of or encroachment on any designated Specimen or Historic Tree is prohibited unless authorized under a valid tree removal or tree encroachment permit.

**Sec. 60.211. Minimum Undisturbed Areas.**

An undisturbed area shall be established around every retained tree (an existing tree to be preserved). The minimum undisturbed area is measured from the center of each individual tree in a group.

(a) **Standard Radius.** The minimum undisturbed area for on-site trees shall be defined as a radius of 0.75 feet per dbh inch, measured from the center of the tree.

(b) **Minimum Radius.** Retained trees of 6" dbh or less shall have a minimum undisturbed area of 5 feet, measured from the center of the tree.

(c) **Maximum Radius.** The maximum required radius of an undisturbed area shall be 24 feet, measured from the center of the tree.

(d) **Radius from Off-Site Trees.** In order to protect off-site trees, undisturbed areas shall be provided from the centers of off-site trees within 10 feet of the property line. The minimum radius shall be 0.5 feet per dbh inch (Figure 1), but the required undisturbed area shall not extend beyond a site’s Building Restriction Line.

(e) Trees identified by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council as Category I or II invasive exotic species shall have no required undisturbed areas.
(f) Palms of less than 10” dbh shall have no required undisturbed area. Palms of 10” or greater dbh shall have a minimum undisturbed area of 24” from the base of the trunk.

**Figure 1. Undisturbed Area Required from Off-Site Trees**

Sec. 60.212. Development Prohibited Within the Undisturbed Area.

All development activities, except those specifically permitted by this Part, shall be prohibited within the required undisturbed area. All temporary construction activities shall be prohibited within the undisturbed area, including all digging, trenching, construction lay-down areas and parking of vehicles.

(a) *Temporary Fencing of Undisturbed Area.* Prior to commencement of construction, the developer shall enclose the entire undisturbed area within a fence or similar barrier as shown in Figure 2 and as follows:

1. Posts at least 1.5 × 3.5 inches shall be installed in the ground deep enough to be stable and with at least 3 feet visible above the ground.

2. Protective posts shall be placed not more than 6 feet apart, and shall be linked together by a rope, chain, or net fence fabric.
Figure 2. Temporary Fencing of the Undisturbed Area

(b) **Grade Changes.** The existing elevation around the retained tree or native plant community shall not be changed within the undisturbed area, except as described in Section 60.213 or as approved by the Parks Official (See Chapter 65, Tree Removal and Encroachment Permits).

Sec. 60.213. Permitted Activities Within the Undisturbed Area.

(a) **Limited Construction.** Limited construction is permitted within the undisturbed area when performed in conjunction with a valid Tree Encroachment Permit. Limited construction activities may include:
1. Sidewalks, if constructed on top of existing grade with minimal excavation.

2. Tunneling for the installation of underground utilities and irrigation piping (Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Underground Utility Placement Near Existing Trees**

3. Fencing, post-mounted signs, lighting, flagpoles, and other similar structures if footings are non-continuous and not more than 24” in width or diameter (Figures 4 and 5).

4. Irrigation components such as surface emitters (drip systems), and trench irrigation piping which approaches the center of the tree rather than laterally, to within 6 feet of the tree.

5. Walls and monument (ground) signs, if constructed without continuous footings. These should be constructed with lintels above the root zones (Figure 6). Footings for lintels are limited to 24” width or diameter.

6. Minimal grade changes of 5” or less.
7. Decks and at-grade unit pavers when not constructed on continuous footings or slabs.

8. High-albedo pavement and pervious pavement when installed with grade changes of 5” or less.

9. Other construction activities, when approved by the Zoning Official, such as driveways and foundations or walls for buildings, when reasonable alternatives are not practical.

Figure 4. Permanent Fencing within the Undisturbed Area
Figure 5. Free Standing Wall with Fencing within the Undisturbed Area

Notes:
1. Continuous footing within the undisturbed area is not allowed. Fence post footings shall have a maximum diameter of 12" within the undisturbed area.

2. Fence and wall styles shown are for illustration only and do not constitute a requirement of the design style.

3. Caliper is measured at diameter at breast height (dbh), 4.5' above grade.

4. The maximum required undisturbed area shall not exceed 24 feet from the center of the tree.
Figure 6. Free Standing Wall with Lintel within the Undisturbed Area

Notes:
1. Continuous footing within the undisturbed area is not allowed. Footings for lintels within the undisturbed area shall have a maximum diameter of 12”.
2. Wall style shown for illustration only and does not constitute a requirement of the design style.
3. Caliper is measured at diameter at breast height (dbh), 4.5’ above grade.
4. The maximum required undisturbed area shall not exceed 24 feet from the center of the tree.
(b) *Tree Encroachment Permit.* A Tree Encroachment Permit is required for all activities in the undisturbed area except the following:

1. **Sodding and Ground Cover.** Placement of sod or ground covers, and the preparation of the ground surface for such covers.

2. **Occasional Parking After Development.** The undisturbed area may be used for occasional parking (approximately 1 to 2 times per week) after the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for the building site, when approved by the Zoning Official in accordance with the standards of this Part, provided:

   A. The Zoning Official finds that the spaces are located at the periphery of the building site, or otherwise so located that they are unlikely to be used on a continuous basis.
   
   B. All driveways and aisles serving the occasional parking spaces are paved.
   
   C. Access to occasional parking spaces is not blocked by curbing or other barricades which would prevent occasional use.
   
   D. Where necessary, the Zoning Official may require barriers to protect the tree(s) from cars.

*Sec. 60.214. Compensatory Pruning.*

The Parks Official shall be authorized to require pruning of the crown of any protected tree, where he or she finds that such pruning is essential to compensate for stress placed upon the tree by the encroachment. The Parks Official shall specify the proportionate amount of the required pruning. The crown must be pruned by removing lateral branching and trimming, rather than topping. All pruning practices shall conform to the National Arborist's Association Standards for Trees.

**2C. TREE RELOCATION**

*Sec. 60.215 Relocation of Existing Trees.*

The relocation of existing trees is not required but is encouraged as an alternative to clearing. The standards of this Part shall apply to the relocation of existing trees.

(a) **Tree Removal Permit.** Although a tree removal permit is required for tree relocation, the tree removal permit fee may be waived if, in the opinion of the Parks Official, appropriate measures are taken to ensure a reasonable chance of survival. Appropriate measures may include pruning of limbs, root pruning well in advance of relocation, protection of root mass, trunk, branches, and foliage during relocation, relocation to an appropriate planting location, preparation of the new...
planting pit, and maintenance after completion of the relocation. It is recognized that plant mortality may occur even if such measures are taken.

(b) **Transplant Sites.** Relocated trees may be transplanted onto the same site or onto other sites under the same ownership; onto private sites under different ownership with the approval in writing of the owner of that site; or onto public property with the written consent of the controlling agency.

(c) **Value.** Relocated trees, if transplanted onto the same site, will be counted as existing trees of the same size when determining conformance with landscape requirements and for purposes of achieving points in the Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape Worksheet.

(d) **Warranty.** All relocated trees which are counted towards meeting requirements of this chapter shall be warranted to be in good health for 1 full year after relocation. Any such relocated trees not in good health after the warranty shall be replaced within 60 days with a like number of trees, as determined by the Parks Official.

2D. STREET TREES

**Sec. 60.216. Street Trees.**

Street trees are required within established rights-of-way along public and private streets as provided in this Part. Street trees must meet the minimum standards of Florida #1 (as defined by Florida Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants, or the most current minimum standards of Florida #1 plant materials). Street trees shall be installed prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy. For sites where conditions render the installation of street trees impractical, as determined by the Parks Official, payment for the amount equivalent to the required number of street trees shall be made to the Street Tree Trust Fund. All installed street trees shall be approved by the Parks Official and be maintained by the owner or developer in a healthy, growing condition for a period of three years following issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. Any street trees that have been removed, die or that do not meet the minimum standards of Florida #1 (Florida Grades & Standards for Nursery Plants) as determined by the Parks Official or Code Enforcement Division, shall be replaced with Florida #1 Grade trees by the owner or developer within thirty days, at which time another 3-year warranty period shall begin.

(a) **Location.** Canopy trees shall be planted in the parkways on both sides of the street, in accordance with Chapter 61. In general and where practical, street trees on any given street should be of consistent size, spacing, and species, in order to achieve a “tree-lined boulevard” appearance. Where site conditions render canopy trees impractical, understory trees or palms may be allowed at a spacing of not closer than 25 feet on center and not greater than 60 feet on center, with a typical spacing of between 30 feet and 45 feet, except as otherwise approved by the Parks Official. Minimum planting areas shall be in accordance with Part 2J of this chapter.
(b) *Size and Species.* All street trees shall be at least 12 feet in height and 2 inches
caliper at time of installation, with a clear trunk height of at least 7 feet, except
when otherwise approved by the Parks Official. The species of any tree installed in
rights-of-way shall be determined by the Parks Official, based on the Approved
Plant List (Figure 12).

(c) *Wind Resistance.* All installed street trees shall have, at a minimum, moderate wind-
resistance as listed in the Approved Plant List (Figure 12).

(d) *Streetscape Designs.* Streetscape designs in Activity Center and Mixed Use
Corridor Zoning Districts, or where insufficient parkway exists, shall be exempt
from the minimum tree planting dimensions prescribed in Chapter 60, Part 2J, but
shall require special tree planting treatments if the minimum dimensions are not
provided. Such treatments may include, but are not limited to, the incorporation of
root barriers; structural soil, soil cells, and/or root tunnels underneath the pavement;
and pervious pavement. Streetscapes in the AC-3A Downtown Metropolitan Core
District shall be designed as required in Chapter 61, and in accordance with the

2E. BUFFERYARDS

Sec. 60.217. Purpose.

The purpose of the bufferyard requirements is to separate different land uses, and
minimize nuisances such as dirt, litter, noise, glare of lights, signs, air pollution, unsightly
views, odor, or danger from fires or explosions. Both the land area and the planting
specified for each bufferyard requirement of this Part are designed to reduce nuisances
between adjacent land uses.

Sec. 60.218. When Bufferyard Requirements Apply.

Bufferyard requirements shall apply to development in all districts except the AC-3A
Downtown Metropolitan Activity Core district.

Sec. 60.219. How to Determine Bufferyard Requirements.

Bufferyards shall be located at the perimeter of the building site for any given use, and
shall not be located in any portion of a public right-of-way or any proposed right-of-way
established by the Major Thoroughfare Plan, Chapter 61. The following procedure shall
be followed to determine the type of bufferyard required:

(a) Identify the land use intensity class of the proposed use and all contiguous use(s) by
referring to Figure 3, Land Use Intensity Table, in Chapter 58, Part 1. The Zoning
Official shall be authorized to determine land use types that do not clearly fall
within any of the listed categories.
(b) Determine the bufferyard required on each building site boundary (or portion thereof) by referring to Figure 8 of this Part.

(c) Select the desired bufferyard option from those enumerated in Figure 9 of this Part. Any of the enumerated options shall satisfy the requirement of buffering between adjacent land uses.

Sec. 60.220. Trees Required in Bufferyards.

(a) Minimum Tree Canopy Coverage. The bufferyard shall have a minimum of 80% tree canopy coverage over both the length and area of the bufferyard, using the minimum tree spacing as depicted in Figure 10, Tree Spacing Categories, and in Figure 12, the Approved Plant List. For example, a bufferyard ‘B’, Option 2, that is 100 feet in length and 1,000 square feet in area, will meet the requirements with a combination of 1 Spacing Category A tree, 2 Category B trees, and 1 Category C tree (30’ + 20’ + 20’ + 16’ = 86 lineal feet; and 1,536 square feet); or with 5 Category C trees (5 × 16’ = 80 lineal feet; and 1,005 square feet), or any other combination which achieves the minimums. Figure 9, Bufferyard Requirements and Options, illustrates examples that meet the requirements.

(b) Retained Trees. Existing, retained trees may be counted toward the bufferyard requirements, provided appropriate measures are taken to ensure the continued health of the retained trees. Existing tree canopies shall be counted in their entirety. For example a group of 3 retained live oaks may have a scaled canopy over 55’ of a bufferyard 100 feet in length. To achieve the minimum 80% tree coverage, an additional 25’ of canopy (per Spacing Category) must be installed. Existing retained trees that have not reached maturity may be counted either by means of scaling the current canopy size or by means of counting each per the Spacing Category.

(c) Installed Trees. Installed understory and canopy trees used to satisfy bufferyard requirements shall have a minimum caliper size of 3” and a minimum height of 12 feet. Installed palms used to satisfy bufferyard requirements shall have a minimum clear trunk height of 8 feet.

(d) Using Bamboo to Meet Bufferyard Requirements.

Clumping-type bamboo may be used as a substitute for installed trees to meet bufferyard requirements in bufferyards of ten feet or less in width. Bamboo shall be spaced at not less than 8’ on center and shall have a minimum height at time of installation of 8 feet, and shall be of a variety with a minimum mature height of at least 18 feet.

Sec. 60.221. Bufferyard Design Requirements.

(a) Existing Native Plant Communities. The use of existing native plant communities is strongly encouraged in bufferyards. Existing natural ground cover should be
(b) **Ground Cover.** Where it is not possible to retain existing natural ground cover, buffeyards shall be sodded or provided with other ground cover.

(c) **Shrubs.** Shrubs used to satisfy buffeyard landscape screen requirements shall be evergreen medium or large shrubs (see Fig. 12, Approved Plant List), a minimum of 3’ in height at time of planting. At least 80% of the length of the landscape screen shall be of plant varieties with natural mature heights of at least 5’.

(d) **Walls.** Walls used to satisfy buffeyard requirements shall be constructed of masonry, concrete, or stone. Walls shall be a minimum of 6’ in height (8’ in buffeyard ‘D’ Option 1) and shall meet all the requirements of Chapter 58. Pilasters shall be required for masonry and concrete walls and shall not be spaced more than 60 linear feet on center.

(e) **Adjacent Buffeyards, Walls, or Trees.** Where adjacent properties have existing buffeyards, walls or trees, the Zoning Official shall be authorized to modify the requirement for buffeyard width, walls, or trees in the required buffeyard. The Zoning Official shall be authorized to specify the layout within the buffeyard of required walls.

(f) **Parking Lot Landscaping.** Plantings and structures required for parking lot landscaping may be counted toward satisfying buffeyard requirements.

(g) **Mixed-Use Development.** Where a building site is developed as a single mixed-use development, buffeyards may be reduced between the various constituent uses through the Master Plan process. Buffeyards required at the perimeter of the development shall be based upon the individual uses on each portion of the property.

**Sec. 60.222. Use of Buffeyards.**

(a) **District Yard Setback Requirements.** Buffeyards may be counted toward satisfying zoning district yard setback requirements, may be counted toward satisfying open space requirements, and may be used for passive recreation. They may contain pedestrian or bike trails, provided that: (a) no required plant material is eliminated, (b) the total width of the buffeyard is maintained, and (c) all other regulations of this Chapter are met. The following uses are not permitted in buffeyards: playfields, stables, swimming pools, tennis courts, parking lots and vehicular use areas, equipment storage and other open storage, buildings or overhangs.
(b) **Stormwater Retention/Detention Facilities in Bufferyards.** The Zoning Official shall be authorized to allow surface stormwater retention/detention areas to encroach into bufferyards up to 50% of the bufferyard width where all planting and structural requirements of this Part are met and the visual screen provided by the bufferyard will be fully achieved and the retention/detention facility meets the Visual Amenity Standards of Chapter 60, Subdivision and Building Site Design. Underground stormwater retention/detention facilities may encroach without limit into bufferyards, provided all tree requirements are met and that the planting of trees is designed such that tree roots will not hinder the function of the underground facility.

**Figure 7. Reserved**

**Figure 8. Table of Bufferyard Requirements**

Use this table to determine the bufferyard required between abutting land uses. The letter designations in this table refer to bufferyard standards in Figure 9.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>**</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>**</td>
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<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*A bufferyard is only required where the existing abutting Class IV, V or VI has no bufferyard or an insufficient bufferyard. No bufferyard required abutting vacant land.

**No bufferyard required.*
Figure 9. Bufferyard Requirements and Options

**Bufferyard 'A'**

**OPTION 1**
Minimum Requirement: 5' width; 80% tree coverage; continuous 6' height wall; vegetative cover over remainder.
Example of trees to satisfy requirement: 10 Category 'D' Trees / 100 LF.

**BUFFERYARD 'B'**

**OPTION 1**
Minimum Requirement: 8' width; 80% tree coverage; continuous 6' height wall; vegetative cover over remainder or bufferyard.
Example of trees to satisfy requirement: 4 Category 'B' Trees / 100 LF.

**BUFFERYARD 'C'**

**OPTION 1**
Minimum Requirement: 12.5' width; 80% tree coverage; 1 row of evergreen shrubs; continuous 6' height wall; vegetative cover over remainder.
Example of trees to satisfy requirement: 2 Category 'A' Trees, and 2 Category 'C' Trees.

**BUFFERYARD 'D'**

**OPTION 1**
Minimum Requirement: 25' width; 80% tree coverage; 1 row of evergreen shrubs; continuous 8' height wall; vegetative cover over remainder.
Example of trees to satisfy requirement: 3 Category 'A' Trees / 100 LF.
Figure 9 (Cont.). Bufferyards Using Existing Trees

Example using retained trees to meet bufferyard tree requirement:
Minimum requirement: 80% Tree Coverage; retained trees, canopy scaled at 40' in length, plus 2 installed Category 'B' trees, plus shrubs or wall as required.
2F. ONE-FAMILY AND TWO-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LANDSCAPING REQUIREMENTS

Section 60.223. One-Family and Two-Family Residential Development Standards.

All landscaping improvements and modifications must conform to the below requirements. Landscaping upgrade to the below standards is required for new development or upon substantial enlargement of an existing property; in such cases, the Building Official shall not issue a Certificate of Occupancy until compliance is achieved. During the permitting process, the requirements of this section shall be noted on the development plan; however this section shall not require the submittal of a separate landscape plan unless required by other provisions in this Code or any other development order.

(a) Planting Design.

1. Building Site. Turfgrass shall not exceed 60% of the total pervious area of a building site. The remaining area shall be landscaped with shrubs, groundcovers and annuals, or a combination thereof.

2. Front Yard. At least 40% of the pervious area of the front and street sideyards shall be landscaped with shrubs and groundcovers, or a combination thereof. The remainder may be planted with turfgrass, annuals and vegetable gardens, up to a maximum of 60%.

3. Plant Selection. Permanent landscape plants shall be selected based on appropriateness to site conditions such as soil type, moisture, and sunlight. Suggested references are Florida Friendly Landscaping (Florida Yards and Neighborhoods program of the University of Florida), St Johns River Water Management District Waterwise Landscape Database and the Approved Plant List (Figure 12). It is highly recommended that vegetable gardeners take a course from the University of Florida Institute of Food and Agricultural Services (UF/IFAS) to plant a successful garden for Orlando’s unique climate.

4. Exotic Plants. No plants listed as invasive exotic species under Florida Statute 581.091, or as Category I invasive exotic species by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) shall be installed.

5. Mulch. No cypress mulch is allowed.

6. Non-Vegetative Materials. Stone, gravel, and rock beds may be used as an accent, but shall not be considered permanent landscaping, and does not meet the intent of this code when a substantial portion of the landscape is non-vegetative material.

(b) Street Trees. Street trees shall be required in accordance with Chapter 60, Part 2D. Street trees shall not be counted toward meeting the on-site tree requirement.

(c) On-Site Trees. Each one-family or two-family lot shall have canopy trees (with a minimum 2-inch caliper each) planted or retained as follows:

1. A minimum of 2 canopy trees for lots 6,000 square feet or less.
2. A minimum of 3 canopy trees for lots between 6,001 and 10,000 square feet.
3. A minimum of 4 canopy trees for lots between 10,001 square feet to 14,000 square feet.
4. A minimum of 6 canopy trees for lots between 14,001 square feet to 20,000 square feet.
5. A minimum of 9 canopy trees for lots between 20,001 and 43,560 square feet (1 acre).
6. A minimum of 12 canopy trees for each acre for lots greater than 1 acre.

On-site trees shall not be removed below the above minimum standards to establish vegetable gardens, landscape improvements, or site improvements, unless otherwise replaced.

(d)  **Preserved Trees.** Each existing healthy tree with a canopy spread larger than 800 square feet that is preserved, other than trees listed by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) as an invasive or exotic species, shall count as 2 of the required trees.

(e)  **Substitute Trees.** Each required canopy tree may be substituted by 3 palms (with clear trunks of at least 7’ above grade) or 2 understory trees; however, a minimum of 1 canopy tree shall be planted or retained for each 6,000 square feet of lot area.

(f)  **Irrigation Systems.** Landscape irrigation systems are not required on one-family and two-family lots.

If installed, irrigation systems shall be grouped according to high, medium and low water needs, with separate zones for turf and landscaping beds, without mixed heads to maximize water application efficiency. All irrigation systems must have a property installed, set and maintained rain shutoff device per state law. Irrigation systems that are provided must be indicated on the building plans for the applicable lot and the site must comply with one of the following methods:

1. There is no turf on the site.
2. Water for irrigation is only provided from non-potable or non-well sources.
3. Irrigation is provided by a low-volume system that incorporates micro-irrigation or drip emitters, or multiple-trajectory rotating stream nozzles.
4. Install soil-moisture sensors or a weather-based evapotranspiration (ET) controller.
5. Irrigation system is certified by Florida Water Star, by the appropriate water management district.

(g)  **Waterfront Swales.** Any development abutting a water body (including natural water bodies and wet retention ponds) shall provide a planted pollution-control swale or other landscape feature approved by the Zoning Official, upland of the normal high-water elevation, along the entire length of the waterfront. The swale shall be designed as follows:
1. The swale shall be a minimum of 6-feet in width.

2. Turfgrass and non-native ornamental plants shall not be planted closer than 10-feet from the normal high water elevation.

3. The swale and littoral area shall be planted with native and native aquatic plants covering 75% of the area.

(i) **Front Yard Structures.** No structure in the front or street side yard shall be greater than four feet in height. Temporary items are limited to 5-feet in height. However, the Zoning Official may authorize a single decorative gate arbor or similar structure with a footprint of less than twelve square feet in area, with a maximum height of eight feet, to intersect with a pedestrian pathway in the front or street side yard. The Zoning Official may also authorize an increase of the footprint of front yard structures up to twenty square feet through a Modification of Standards.

All accessory structures and other items (including, but not limited to swimming pools, decks, hydroponic gardens, above ground aquaculture, coops, sheds, play equipment, storage and composting bins) shall not be placed in the front and street side yards and must conform with any other requirement of the Land Development Code.

(j) **Maintenance Requirements.** All areas shall be kept free of weeds, debris and litter. All planting materials shall be well maintained in a healthy growing condition. Overgrowth, diseased or dead plant materials shall be removed and replaced. No landscape materials shall block or impair sidewalks, driveways, pathways and address signs, nor block appropriate sightlines for driveways as required by the City Engineer.

Additional landscape maintenance requirements:

1. **Drainage.** Landscape improvements and any subsequent grading shall not have adverse drainage impacts to neighboring properties or right-of-ways.

2. **Clear Area.** Side yards shall have a minimum 3-foot clear area that provides an improved surface or is planted with mulch, turf or groundcover to allow for emergency access around the principal structure.

3. **Buffers.** A minimum three foot permanently planted buffer (no annuals, tender perennials or vegetable gardens) shall be planted at the neighboring property lines in front and street side yards, unless a fence is installed at the neighboring property line for the entire length of the front or street side yard.

4. **Rights-of-Way.** No vegetable gardens are allowed in the public rights-of-way.

5. **Cultivation.** If a front or street side yard vegetable garden is fallow or not actively cultivated for a period of three months, it shall be landscaped with permanent plantings from the Approved Plant List, other annual plantings or turfgrass, or a combination thereof.

6. **Edge Treatment Required for Vegetable Gardens.** Vegetable gardens in the front or street side yards must incorporate one of the following edge treatments along public rights-of-way:
a. A fence, 3 to 4-feet in height.
b. A planter box enclosed on all sides, setback minimum of 18-inches from rights-of-way.
c. A 3-foot permanently planted buffer (no annuals or tender perennials).
d. Other landscape feature approved by the Zoning Official (swale, rain garden, etc.) that contains soil and water on the building site.
PART 2G. NON-RESIDENTIAL AND MULTIFAMILY LANDSCAPING
REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 60.224. General Requirements.

(a) **Applicability.** All landscaping on non-residential and multifamily sites shall be
designed, installed, and maintained in conformance with this Part and shall meet the
minimum points required in Part 2H, Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape
Worksheet, at time of new development, substantial improvement or enlargement,
or change of use to a higher intensity class.

(b) **Tree Point Requirements.** Where a project has a requirement for tree points, tree
points shall be calculated to be equal to the following: 1 tree point = 1 installed tree,
minimum 10’-12’ ht., and 2” caliper. An existing retained tree greater than 4” in
caliper (dbh) shall be equal to 3 tree points.

Sec. 60.225. Design.

(a) **Plant Selection.** All plants used to meet the requirements of this Part shall be
selected from the Approved Plant List, Figure 12, or as approved by the Zoning
Official if sufficient documentation that the plant possesses the characteristics
required is provided with the permit application. The Approved Plant List includes
botanical and common names, Spacing Category for trees, mature height and
canopy spread, growth habit, soil requirements, wind resistance for trees, soil
moisture requirements, and general cultural notes. Recommended additional
references for plant cultural characteristics are provided by the University of Florida
Institute of Food and Agricultural Services (UF/IFAS) and the St. Johns River
Water Management District Waterwise landscaping references or its successor.

1. Plants (except prohibited species) which are not listed in the Approved Plant
List or approved by the Zoning Official may be used but shall not be eligible
to receive points toward meeting the minimum number of points required for
permit approval.

2. Plants listed as Category I invasive exotic species by the Florida Exotic Pest
Plant Council (FLEPPC) are prohibited species and shall not be installed.
Existing Category I invasive exotic plants shall be removed from the site.
Additionally, no landscape plan shall incorporate prohibited invasive exotic
plant species as described in section 581.091, Florida Statutes. Plants listed in
the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services rule, Chapter
5B-57, Florida Administrative Code shall not be used.

3. Plants listed as Category II invasive exotic species by FLEPPC are not
prohibited but are ineligible to receive points in the Non-Residential and
Multifamily Landscape Worksheet.
4. In order to absorb and slow stormwater runoff, and to mitigate erosion, wind-borne dust, heat gain, and noise, at least 45% of new trees shall be evergreen or semi-deciduous (example: live oak).

5. Plants shall be grouped according to site conditions and water needs, as follows:

- **High Water Use Zone**: Plants which are associated with moist soils and require supplemental water in addition to natural rainfall to survive. This zone includes most turfgrass areas.
- **Moderate Water Use Zone**: Plants which survive on natural rainfall with supplemental water during seasonal dry periods. Bahiagrass turf is considered moderate water use.
- **Low Water Use Zone**: Plants which survive on natural rainfall without supplemental water.

6. Solar orientation for plants must be considered. Plants with similar cultural requirements (such as soil and climate) shall be grouped together.

(b) **Street Trees**. Street trees shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 60, Part 2D.

(c) **Tree Spacing**. The Spacing Category is based on root zone, height, and canopy, and shall be used to describe minimum spacing of installed trees. Minimum spacing distance between two trees shall be the radius of the Category of one tree added to the radius of the Category of the other. Figure 10 depicts the minimum spacing of trees of like and different Spacing Category. Existing trees to be retained are exempt from the minimum required spacing. However, installed trees shall be planted no closer to existing trees than the Spacing Category allows. For example, a new persimmon tree (Category ‘C’) should be planted no closer than 23 feet to a live oak (Category ‘A’).
(d) Turfgrass. Turfgrass areas shall not exceed 60% of the landscape area (sports fields, golf courses, and stormwater management retention/detention ponds, swales or other stormwater management systems shall be excluded from this calculation). The Landscape Plan shall label the use of turf areas, turf species and varieties, and the total turf area of the site indicated as a percentage of the landscape area. Turfgrass shall not be placed on slopes exceeding 4:1, and shall not be placed within 10 feet of a natural water body, except where needed for erosion control.

(e) Mulch. A layer of organic mulch to a minimum depth of 2” shall be specified on the landscape plans in plant beds and around newly installed individual trees. Cypress mulch shall not be used.

(f) Utilities and Infrastructure. All existing and proposed overhead and underground utilities shall be shown on the landscape plan.

1. Installed trees shall be planted no closer to overhead electric transmission lines than prescribed by the National Electric Reliability Council (NERC). This shall mean that the projected canopy spread of the tree at maturity (as
indicated in the Approved Plant List) shall not be closer to the electric transmission line than ten feet.

2. Installed trees shall be planted no closer to overhead electric distribution lines than depicted in Figure 11, based on tree species Spacing Categories; except that trees which do not exceed a natural mature height of 25 feet may be installed underneath overhead electric distribution lines.
Figure 11. Minimum Tree Planting Setbacks from Overhead Electric Distribution Lines

NOTES:
1. TREES WHICH DO NOT NATURALLY EXCEED 25 FEET IN HEIGHT DO NOT HAVE A MINIMUM SETBACK.
2. TREES PLANTED NEAR OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINES SHALL MEET MINIMUM CLEARANCES ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIONAL ELECTRIC RELIABILITY COUNCIL (NERC).
983 (g) When a landscape plan is required, soil analysis shall be required for all building
984 sites more than 0.5 acre. The plants selected shall be appropriate to the soil pH,
985 amount of organic matter and other factors resulting from the soil analysis. The soil
986 analysis must be based on random sampling and must be performed by a
987 commercial soil testing lab or University of Florida/IFAS Cooperative Extension
989 facility. The soil analysis must include soil texture, percentage of organic matter,
990 pH levels, total soluble salts, and estimated soil infiltration rate.
991
992 1. Existing horticulturally suitable topsoil shall be stockpiled and re-spread
993 during final site grading. Any new soil required shall be similar to the existing
994 soil in pH, texture, and permeability, unless evidence is provided indicating
995 that a different soil amendment is justified.
996
997 2. The use of solid waste compost as a soil amendment is encouraged.
998
999 (h) Street Corner Visibility. All landscaping at the intersections of streets and
1000 driveways shall comply with the street corner visibility and driveway sight distance
1001 requirements of the Orlando Engineering Standards Manual (ESM) and Chapter 61
1002 of Orlando City Code. If the project abuts a Florida Department of Transportation
1003 (FDOT) roadway, the landscaping shall meet the requirements of the FDOT Manual
1004 of Uniform Minimum Standards for Design, Construction and Maintenance for
1005 Streets and Highways (as revised from time to time). Drivers’ clear sight distance
1006 lines shall be shown on the landscape plans.
1007
1008 (i) All vegetated areas to be preserved shall be shown on the plans.
1009
1010 (j) Professional Design. Required landscape plans for sites greater than ½-acre in size
1011 shall be prepared and submitted by a Florida-registered landscape architect. One-
1012 family and two-family residential projects are exempt from this requirement.
1013
1014 Sec. 60.226. Littoral Zone Landscaping.
1015
1016 (a) Aquatic Plantings. Development sites abutting natural surface water bodies,
1017 including natural creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, sinkholes, or wetlands which do not
1018 have existing, viable littoral zones, shall be planted with appropriate native aquatic
1019 plants as shown in the Approved Plant List, Figure 12 (or other aquatic plants
1020 approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of
1021 Aquatic Plant Management, and by the City of Orlando Streets and Drainage
1022 Division) along at least 75% of the littoral zone, in a band at least 10 feet in width,
1023 or as required by the Zoning Official. Wetlands comprised of native plants
1024 preserved in their natural state shall not require additional Littoral Zone
1025 landscaping. Wet stormwater detention systems shall have littoral zones planted in
1026 accordance with Florida Administrative Code Chapter 40C-42.
1027
1028 (b) Waterfront Swales. Development abutting a natural water body shall provide a
1029 planted upland pollution-control swale along the entire length of the waterfront.
(c) **Other Requirements.** All requirements of Chapter 63, Environmental Protection, Surface Water Bodies & Wetlands, shall also apply.

**Sec. 60.227. Screening of Utilities and Refuse Containers.**

(a) **Above Ground Utilities.** Above ground utilities (including fuel tanks) over 8 square feet in size (height × width of the largest side of the utility equipment) shall be vegetatively screened. The vegetative screening shall be installed on at least 2 sides of the utility equipment, and located outside any fence as required by the Orlando Urban Stormwater Management Manual (OUSWMM) or Engineering Standards Manual (ESM). Access to utility equipment for maintenance, security surveillance or repairs shall be provided. Screening for utility service areas in the right-of-way shall be installed by the utility company or the person who installed the service. This requirement may be waived by the Zoning Official if screening will inhibit safety, accessibility and maintenance. Electric power poles, electric transformers, electric switchgear and traffic signal equipment shall be exempt from the screening requirement.

(b) **Refuse Containers.** Front end loading refuse containers shall be screened according to Chapter 58.
2H. NON-RESIDENTIAL AND MULTIFAMILY LANDSCAPE WORKSHEET

Sec. 60.228. Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape Worksheet.

(a) **Purpose.** The Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape Worksheet is intended to yield an attractive yet environmentally sustainable landscape that promotes economic vitality and civic beauty. The standards provided in the Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape Worksheet are intended to encourage the design and installation of landscape materials that minimize demand for water, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and fuel without sacrificing visual appeal.

(b) **Landscape Plan Review.** All landscape plans must achieve the Minimum Required Landscape Score (MRLS) required for the proposed type and intensity of development. Applicants shall submit a completed copy of the Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape Worksheet with the application for landscape plan approval. Conformance with the minimum standards of this Section shall be required prior to the issuance of a site development permit.

(c) **Determining Compliance with the MRLS.** Compliance with the MRLS is determined as follows:

1. Determine the Development Factor for the project from the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development Type</th>
<th>Floor Area Ratio</th>
<th>Dwelling Units per Acre</th>
<th>Development Factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office, Commercial, and/or Mixed-Use</td>
<td>Less than 0.75</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office, Commercial and/or Mixed Use</td>
<td>0.75 or more</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifamily</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Less than 24 du/acre</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifamily</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>24 du/acre or more</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Development (PD)</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Add 0.05 to applicable score noted above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Calculate the MRLS by multiplying the Site Area (in square feet) times the Development Factor.

3. Compare the proposed landscape plan to the criteria provided for applicable Landscape Point Categories (below).

4. Determine Project Landscape Points available for each Landscape Point Category. Project Landscape Points are awarded for achieving criteria provided for each Landscape Point Category, based on the formulas provided. Points are not required in every Landscape Point Category. Individual plants are eligible for points in multiple categories. For example, Indian Hawthorn (*Raphiolepis indica*) may be awarded points under Category 6b (Small...
Shrub), Category 6d (Drought-Tolerant or Native Plants), and Category 6e
(Flowering Shrub). Plants installed in permanent immobile planters are
glible for points. Plants installed in portable planters are not eligible for
points.
5. Determine the Project Landscape Score by calculating the sum of all points
from each Landscape Point Category.
6. Compare the Project Landscape Score to the MRLS. The Project Landscape
Score must equal or exceed the MRLS.

(d) Landscape Point Categories. Landscape points may be awarded for conformance to

the following Landscape Point Categories:

1. Irrigation. Points may be awarded if irrigation system includes at least one of
the following:

a. A functioning evapotranspiration (ET) weather-based irrigation
controller; or low-volume irrigation system for 75% of the irrigated area.
Points available are 4% of Minimum Required Landscape Score
(MRLS).

Points Available = MRLS × 0.04.

b. Soil-Moisture Sensors. At least one functioning soil-moisture sensor is
provided per micro-climate type. Points available are 3% of Minimum
Required Landscape Score (MRLS).

Points Available = MRLS × 0.03.

c. Rainwater harvesting used as water source for irrigation. To receive
points, applicant must submit calculations demonstrating volume of
water required and volume provided by rainwater harvesting. Points
available are up to 10% of the MRLS.

Points Available = (MRLS × 0.10) × (Annual Harvested Water Volume
÷ Annual Irrigation Volume Required).

d. Approved landscaping with no permanent in-ground irrigation system.
Points available are 10% of the MRLS. Plan must include provisions for
watering plants until they are established. Plan must be approved by the
Zoning Official, including means of temporary irrigation.

Points Available = MRLS × 0.10.

2. Existing Trees. Points may be awarded for existing trees retained and
preserved (which are not listed as Category I or II invasive exotic plant
species by the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council). Only trees of 6” or greater
3. **New Trees.** Points may be awarded for installed trees of at least 2” caliper (including street trees installed in the public right-of-way abutting the property if they are rated as having moderate or high wind resistance). Calipers of newly installed trees up to and including 4” in diameter shall be as measured 6” above the ground, and 12” above the ground for larger trees.

Points are calculated as follows:

a. Understory Trees (min. height of 8 feet) or Palm Trees (min. clear-trunk height of 8 feet):
   
   Points Available = # of Trees × 200 square feet × 0.4.

b. Canopy Trees (2-inch to 3.5-inch caliper):
   
   Points Available = # of Trees × 800 square feet × 0.5.

c. Canopy Trees (greater than 3.5-inch caliper):
   
   Points Available = # Trees × 800 square feet × 0.9.

d. Flowering Trees, Fruit Trees and Nut Trees:
   
   Points Available = # of Trees × 200 square feet × 0.1.

e. Wind Resistance. Points may be awarded if all installed canopy trees have moderate or better wind resistance as shown in Figure 12, Approved Plant List. Points available are 1% of the MRLS.
   
   Points Available = MRLS × 0.01.

4. **Tree Diversity.** To promote biodiversity, points may be awarded for having multiple species of trees. Both preserved trees and installed trees may be counted.

a. Different cultivars of a species shall not be counted as a different species.

b. Points available are 0.5% of the MRLS.
Points Available = # of Tree Species × (MRLS × 0.005)

5. **Turfgrass.** Turfgrass shall not exceed 60% of the landscaped areas, excluding stormwater management areas, sports fields, golf courses, and park spaces.

Points Available for Argentine Bahiagrass = Turf Area (in square feet) × 0.1.
Points Available for all other turfgrasses = Turf Area (in square feet) × 0.05.

6. **Ground Covers and Shrubs.** Perennial plants, groundcovers and shrubs may be awarded points for sustainable characteristics. Plants listed as Category I or II invasive exotic plants by Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council are not eligible for points. Points are calculated as follows:

   a. **Ground Covers.** Eligible ground covers are listed in Figure 12, Approved Plant List.

      Points Available = area of ground cover in square feet × 0.4.

   b. **Small Shrubs.** “Small Shrub” shall mean any plant identified as a Small Shrub in Figure 12, Approved Plant List. Plants listed as Grasses that do not naturally exceed 3’ in height may also be counted as Small Shrubs. Proposed plants and existing plants to be preserved are eligible for points.

      Points Available = # of Plants × 5 sq. ft. × 0.4.

   c. **Medium and Large Shrubs.** “Medium Shrub” and “Large Shrub” shall mean any plant identified as a Medium Shrub or Large Shrub in Figure 12, Approved Plant List, or any similar plant that naturally exceeds 3’ in height at maturity. Grasses and bamboo that exceed 3’ in height may be counted as Shrubs. Proposed plants and existing plants to be preserved are eligible for points.

      Points Available = # of Plants × 16 sq. ft. × 0.4.

   d. **Drought-Tolerant or Native Plants.** “Drought-Tolerant Plant” shall mean any ground cover, small shrub, medium shrub, large shrub, vine, or grass listed in Figure 12, Approved Plant List, as having high drought tolerance; and “Native Plant” shall mean any ground cover, small shrub, medium shrub, large shrub, vine, or grass listed as a Florida native plant in the Approved Plant List. Native plants not listed therein will be accepted if they are recognized by the Florida Native Plant Society to be native to Central Florida, and shall include cultivars of those species. Plants which are native to Florida but are not naturally occurring in Central Florida may be counted as native plants only with the approval...
of the Zoning Official. Proposed plants and existing plants to be preserved are eligible for points.

    Points Available = # of Plants × 10 sq. ft. × 0.3.

    e. Flowering Plants and Butterfly/Hummingbird Plants. “Flowering Plant” shall mean any plant generally recognized as having conspicuous flowers, as listed in the Figure 12, Approved Plant List. “Butterfly/Hummingbird Plant” shall mean any plant recognized as a nectar source for butterflies or hummingbirds, or as a host/larval plant for butterflies, as listed in Figure 12, Approved Plant List.

    Points Available = # of Plants × 10 sq. ft. × 0.1.

    f. Plant Diversity. “Plant Diversity” shall mean the use of multiple species of plants other than trees. Hybrids or cultivars of the same species shall not be considered to be different species. Points are available for the number of species multiplied by 0.25% of the MRLS.

    Points Available = # of Species × (MRLS × 0.0025)

    7. Green Roofs. “Green Roof” shall mean a building rooftop with plant cover growing in a minimum of 4” of soil. Permanent planters built into the rooftop structure may be counted. Potted plants shall not be counted.

    Points Available = Area (in square feet) × 0.8.

    8. Vegetative Screens and Walls. “Vegetative Screen or Wall” shall mean a plane of vegetation trained for growth on an exterior wall or fence. The wall or fence may be a building exterior wall, freestanding wall, retaining wall, or metal fence. Wood fences shall not be counted for this credit. Plants may be trained to grow directly on the wall or by vining onto a screen or mesh attached to the wall. Area to be counted shall be the area that the plants may reasonably be expected to grow to cover.

    Points Available = Vertical Surface Area (in square feet) × 0.5.


    a. Landscaping along natural water bodies, including creeks, rivers, ponds, lakes, and sinkholes, shall have upland pollution-abatement swales and shall meet the minimum requirements provided in Section 60.226, Littoral Zone Landscaping.

    b. Upland Buffers. “Upland Buffer” shall mean an area of native plants upland of any natural water body or retained wetlands. Upland buffer
area (retained or installed) must be a minimum of 25 feet in width along at least 75% of the adjacent edge to a natural water body.

Points Available = MRLS × 0.02.

c. Landscaping of Dry Detention Ponds. “Dry Detention Pond” shall mean any artificial stormwater management basin designed to detain stormwater for a short period of time and that is normally dry between rain events. Landscaping to be awarded points shall include only non-turf areas in the bottoms of ponds or on slopes.

Points Available = Bed Area (in square feet) × 0.3.

d. Landscaping of New Wet Detention Ponds. “Wet Detention Pond” shall mean any artificial stormwater management basin designed to constantly contain water. Points may be awarded for new ponds if the pond meets the planted littoral zone requirements of Florida Administrative Code Chapter 40C-42. Points equal to 2% of the MRLS are available.

Points Available = MRLS × 0.02.

e. Landscaping of Existing Wet Detention Ponds. Artificial wet ponds existing prior to new construction on the site may be awarded points if at least 75% of the wet pond edge is landscaped with multiple types of native aquatic plants and trees in a band at least 6 feet in width. Points equal to 2% of the MRLS are available.

Points Available = MRLS × 0.02.

f. Underground Stormwater Management. Provide 75% or more of the stormwater retention or detention storage volume required in underground structures. Points available are equal to 5% of the MRLS.

Points Available = MRLS × 0.05.

g. Offsite Stormwater Management.

Provide 75% or more of the stormwater retention or detention storage volume required in offsite shared basins. Points equal to 2% of the MRLS are available.

Points Available = MRLS × 0.02.

h. Rain Gardens. “Rain Garden” shall mean a depression or bioretention zone located to catch stormwater, and landscaped with plants (other than turfgrasses) that thrive in alternately dry and submerged conditions.
Drainage swales or ditches shall not be considered to be rain gardens. The limited use of stones and similar materials may be incorporated into the rain garden.

Points Available = Bed Area (in square feet) × 0.5.

10. **Hardscape.** Permeable pavements are eligible for points.

a. **Permeable Pavement.** “Permeable Pavement” shall mean an at-grade exterior pavement which allows percolation of water to the soil below, and shall include pervious concrete, paving units designed to allow percolation, and other surfaces approved by the City Engineer.

Points Available = Permeable pavement area (in square feet) × 0.6.

11. **Food Cultivation.** “Food Cultivation” shall mean the provision of any plants recognized as perennial plants that produce food edible to humans. Fruit and nut trees, shrubs, vines, perennial vegetables, and perennial herbs may be counted. Mature canopy spread for trees and shrubs may be counted; the surface area coverage of garden areas or small plants may be counted. Annual food plants may be counted if located in an area dedicated and set aside for continuous gardening.

Points Available = Area (in square feet) × 0.1.

21. LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION REQUIREMENTS.

**Sec. 60.229. Compliance.**

(a) **Exceptions.** A landscape irrigation system shall be required for all newly installed landscape areas except for the following:

1. One-family and two-family residential lots.

2. Retained landscape areas that are pre-existing, including trees, shrubs, turf areas, native plant communities and established natural vegetation.

3. Landscapes incorporating Florida Friendly design principals and designed for high drought-tolerance, when approved by the Zoning Official. Provisions for temporary irrigation or manual watering for plant establishment shall be required.

(b) **Design Standards.** All new irrigation systems installed must meet the minimum design standards described herein.
1. Automatic irrigation systems shall comply with the Florida Statutes and all applicable building codes. Watering times shall comply with the appropriate water management district requirements.

2. Automatic irrigation systems must be equipped with a functional rain sensor device placed in unobstructed locations free to capture rain water from the sky. The backup battery in the timer or controller should be replaced annually unless it is a constantly recharging battery. Technology required elsewhere in this part shall also be functioning.

3. The irrigation system shall be appropriate to specific site conditions. Slopes of 10% or greater shall be identified on the plans.

4. The irrigation plan shall show point of connection, pressure at point of connection, water meter size, reduced pressure backflow prevention devices, major components (pumps, filters, valves, spray heads, pipe sizes and lengths), precipitation rates and run times for each valve circuit, total flow in gallons per minute, legend of all equipment (with relevant specifications), recycled / reclaimed-water piping as applicable, locations of rain sensors and soil-moisture sensors, and high, medium and low water use zones.

Sec. 60.230. Irrigation Water Sources.

(a) Stormwater Ponds. The use of water from artificial stormwater ponds shall be encouraged as a source of irrigation water, provided usage will not significantly degrade the pond as a site amenity. Developments seeking to use water from retention ponds or from natural water bodies shall be evaluated by the Zoning Official on a project-by-project basis, and shall comply with all requirements of the appropriate Water Management District. Stormwater ponds used for irrigation shall not be recharged with wells or potable water.

(b) Rain-Harvesting Systems. The use of rain-harvesting systems as water sources for irrigation is encouraged. Such systems include rooftop collection for storage in rain barrels or cisterns and are eligible for points in the Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape Worksheet.

(c) Reclaimed Water. If a permanent in-ground irrigation system is installed, reclaimed water shall be used if a source is determined to be available by the City Engineer. However, it shall not be eligible to receive points in the Non-Residential and Multifamily Landscape Worksheet.

(d) Potable Water Sources and Wells. Potable water sources and wells are permitted as irrigation sources.
Sec. 60.231. Irrigation Design.

Irrigation system plans and specifications shall identify the proposed equipment, materials and the methods of construction.

(a) General Requirements.

1. Turfgrass. Irrigation zones for turfgrass areas shall be separate from irrigation zones for tree, shrub and ground cover beds. It is encouraged that turf be placed on a separate watering program.

2. Trees. Flood bubblers are preferred for newly installed on-site trees, and required for street trees in new subdivisions or any non-residential site until the trees is established for a minimum of two years.

3. Shrubs and Ground Covers. The use of low-volume, emitter, multi-trajectory rotating stream nozzles, or target irrigation is preferred for shrubs and ground covers.

(b) Equipment.

1. Controllers.

   a. One-family and Two-family Lots. One-family and two-family residential irrigation systems shall incorporate either evapotranspiration (ET) weather-based controllers; soil-moisture sensors and controllers; or an automatic controller that can be annually programmed for monthly variations in water requirements.

   b. Multifamily and Non-Residential Development. Evapotranspiration weather-based controllers, or soil-moisture sensors are required on automatic irrigation systems which use potable water or wells as the water source on all multifamily and non-residential sites equal to or greater than 0.50 acres. Sites less than 0.50 acres may opt to utilize an automatic controller that can be annually programmed for monthly variations in water requirements or a greater water saving technology. Where soil-moisture sensors are used to satisfy these requirements, at least 1 sensor shall be used for each different watering need or microclimate zone in the landscape. For example, if the landscape has 2 areas of ground cover in full sun and 1 in shade, 2 soil-moisture sensors are required.

2. Flow Sensors. Flow sensors and master valves with a controller capable of monitoring flows (or other leak-detection equipment) shall be required on irrigation systems for multifamily and non-residential developments greater
than 5 acres in size. Irrigation heads with built-in water shut-off devices are encouraged.

3. **Spray Heads.** All irrigation spray heads shall incorporate pressure-compensating nozzles. Rotary heads and fixed pattern spray heads shall not be installed in the same zone.

4. **Check Valves.** Low-lying areas near water bodies and areas with poor drainage shall have heads with check valves.

5. **Impact Sprinklers.** Impact sprinklers shall not be permitted, except for sports fields, parks, agricultural uses and golf courses.

6. **Water Velocity.** Application rates for all sprinklers and emitters shall be matched within each irrigation zone, but water velocities shall not exceed 5 feet per second.

**Sec. 60.232. Installation and Operation.**

(a) **Coverage.** Irrigation coverage shall not exceed head-to-head coverage.

(b) **Piping.** Installed piping systems shall be free from leakage.

(c) **Overthrow.** No significant irrigation overthrow shall be allowed onto impervious surfaces or buildings.

(d) **Proximity to Buildings.** To minimize termite, rot, and mildew potential, irrigation heads shall not be located within 2 feet of any building; however, drip and micro-irrigation systems may be utilized in this area.

(e) **Maintenance and Operation.** All irrigation equipment shall be operated in accordance with the individual system guidelines and maintained in good working order to prevent leaks and wasteful or unnecessary use of water. Irrigation runoff and overspray shall be minimized.

(f) **Operating Instructions.** Written operating instructions shall be provided to the property owner, or affixed inside or adjacent to the controller, with information to include irrigation schedules, controller handbook, zone diagram and location of soil moisture sensors if applicable. Instructions for proper reprogramming of controllers in the event that service is disrupted shall be included.

(g) **Repair.** Broken or misdirected irrigation spray heads, irrigation system leaks, and other irrigation system malfunctions shall be repaired upon discovery or within five business days of delivery of written notification by City, County, or State personnel to the address where the problem occurs.
(h) **Watering Restrictions.** Watering restrictions and schedules for times, days, volumes, and run times shall be as specified by the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). Variances from SJRWMD watering restrictions, if needed for the optimum functioning of water-conserving sensors and controls, such as soil-moisture sensors and weather-based evapotranspiration (ET) controllers, must be obtained as needed from SJRWMD.

(i) **Inhibiting or Interrupting Devices.** In accordance with Florida Statutes, a licensed contractor who installs or performs work on an automatic irrigation system must:

Test for the correct operation of each inhibiting or interrupting device and switch on the system. If such devices are not installed, or are not functioning properly, the contractor must install new devices or repair the existing ones and insure that each is operating properly before completing other work on the system;

Regular maintenance and replacement of worn or broken moisture sensing equipment, such as soil-moisture sensor or rain sensors, is not a violation if such repairs are made within thirty days from the time non-compliance is noted.

(j) **Licensing of Contractors Performing Work on Irrigation Systems.** All contractors performing work on irrigation systems shall be licensed or registered under chapter 489, Florida Statutes, or hold a county or municipally-issued license or business tax receipt that permits work on irrigation systems.

2J. LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION STANDARDS

Sec. 60.233. General Requirements.

The property owner, occupant and/or agent shall be jointly and individually responsible for installing landscaping, using plant materials of species which are native or adapted to the Orlando area.

(a) **Existing Plant Material.** The Zoning Official may adjust the application of standards contained herein to allow credit for existing healthy plant material on a building site to be retained during and after development.

(b) **Protection.** Landscaped areas shall be protected from vehicular encroachment with effective wheel stops or curbs.

(c) **Anchoring.** Wherever newly installed trees with calipers of 2” or greater are installed they shall be anchored to maintain the tree in a vertical upright position for a period of at least 1 year, to provide sufficient time for roots to become established. Single staking of new trees with calipers of 4” or greater shall be prohibited.

(d) **Tree Health.** Trees used to satisfy the requirements of this Part shall be in good health. A determination as to the health of trees need not be made in advance of
their use; however, poor tree health may be established at any point during the development process in either of the following ways:

1. The applicant may claim poor tree health as a reason to remove an existing tree which would otherwise be required to be retained. To do so, the applicant shall submit an expert evaluation by a certified arborist, landscape architect, horticulturalist, urban forester or other expert as part of his or her tree removal permit application.

2. The Zoning Official may claim poor tree health as a reason for disallowing a new or existing tree in satisfying the requirements of this Part. The applicant may rebut such a claim by submitting an expert evaluation by a certified arborist, landscape architect, horticulturalist, urban forester or other expert to the Zoning Official, who shall make a final determination. If the expert evaluation recommends recuperative measures to improve tree health, the Zoning Official may condition the retention of the tree upon these measures, and may reassess the health of the tree after a 1-year recuperation period.

(e) Minimum Planting Areas for Installed Trees. The minimum planting areas for all installed trees shall be as follows:

1. On-Site Trees
   a. Canopy trees:  5.0’ radius from center of tree.
   b. Understory trees:  2.5’ radius from center of tree.
   c. Palms:  1.0’ radius from edge of tree.

2. Street Trees
   a. Canopy trees:  7.5’ or greater parkway width: No special requirements.
   5’ to less than 7.5’ parkway width: Root barriers (24” depth, 12 feet in length) required adjacent to curb and sidewalk.
   Les than 5’ parkway width: Root barrier (24” depth, 12’ in length) required adjacent to curb. Structural soil or root tunnels required underneath sidewalk.
   b. Understory trees:  5’ or greater parkway width: No special requirements.
   Less than 4’ parkway width: Root tunnels or structural soil required underneath sidewalk.
(f) Waiver of Minimum Planting Area for Installed Trees. To allow for dense urban development, such as plazas with tree wells and grates, the minimum planting area may be waived by the Zoning Official if special design techniques, such as the use of structural soil, soil cells, root tunnels, and root barriers, are incorporated.

(g) Plant Quality. Grass sod shall be reasonably free of weeds and noxious pests or disease. All installed plant materials shall be graded Florida #1 or better as outlined under current Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants, Division of Plant Industry, State of Florida. All plants not listed shall conform to a Florida No. 1 or better as to: health and vitality; condition of foliage; root system; freedom from pest or mechanical damage; and heavily branched and densely foliated according to the accepted normal shape of the species.

(h) Berms. When a berm is used to form a visual screen, its slopes shall not exceed 3:1, and it shall be completely covered with shrubs, grass or other living ground cover.

(i) Ground Covers. Ground covers shall be planted in a manner so as to present a finished appearance with reasonably complete coverage under normal growing conditions within 12 months after planting. All improved and disturbed property in the City, including residential, shall have ground cover or turfgrass installed and maintained in those areas not otherwise planted with landscaping or covered by structures or pavement.

(j) Turfgrass. Turfgrass shall be of a species adapted to Central Florida. Turf may be sodded, plugged, sprigged or seeded except that solid sod shall be used in swales or other areas subject to erosion.

2K. PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING

Sec. 60.234. General Requirements.

Parking lots shall be landscaped to meet the requirements of Chapter 61 - Part 3B, describing layout and spacing of parking lots and driveways, landscape areas, islands, planters, and strips.
Figure 12. Approved Plant List

(editors note: Insert tree, and then plant list here)
SECTION 2. CHAPTER 66, DEFINITIONS, PART 2, AMENDED. Chapter 66, Part 2, Orlando City Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

****

Agriculture: The production, keeping or maintenance, for sale, lease or personal use, of plants and/or animals useful to humans.

This term includes:
- Animal and stock grazing.
- Bee Keeping.
- Citrus Cultivation.
- Dairy Farms and sod farms.
- Farms.
- Forestry.
- Groves.
- Riding Stables.
- Roadside agricultural stands
- Truck Gardening.

Agriculture shall not include home gardens for personal use on one and two-family building sites.

****

Groundcover. Plants, other than turfgrass, normally reaching an average maximum height of twenty-four inches (24") at maturity. Permanent plants that grow over an area of ground, used to provide protection from erosion and drought, and used in place of turfgrass to conceal bare earth. The average height of mature groundcover typically grows to no more than 12-inches in height.

****

Parks Official. The Parks Division Manager or their designee.

SECTION 3. CODIFICATION. The City Clerk and the City Attorney shall cause the Code of the City of Orlando, Florida, to be amended as provided by this ordinance and may renumber, re-letter, and rearrange the codified parts of this ordinance if necessary to facilitate the finding of the law.

SECTION 4. SCRIVENER'S ERROR. The City Attorney may correct scrivener's errors found in this ordinance by filing a corrected copy of this ordinance with the City Clerk.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY. If any provision of this ordinance or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect
other provisions or applications of this ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are severable.

SECTION 6. AMORTIZATION. Any and all existing one-family and two-family front and street side yard vegetable gardens shall come into compliance with the requirements of Section 60.223 by April 1, 2014.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance takes effect on April 1, 2014.

DONE, THE FIRST READING, by the City Council of the City of Orlando, Florida, at a regular meeting, this ________ day of ____________________, 2013.

DONE, THE PUBLIC NOTICE, in a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Orlando, Florida, by the City Clerk of the City of Orlando, Florida, this ________ day of ____________________, 2013.

DONE, THE SECOND READING, AND PUBLIC HEARING, AND ENACTED ON FINAL PASSAGE, by an affirmative vote of a majority of a quorum present of the City Council of the City of Orlando, Florida, at a regular meeting, this ________ day of ____________________, 2013.

BY THE MAYOR/MAYOR PRO TEMPORE OF THE CITY OF ORLANDO, FLORIDA:

___________________________________
Mayor / Mayor Pro Tempore

ATTEST, BY THE CLERK OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ORLANDO, FLORIDA:

___________________________________
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF ORLANDO, FLORIDA:

___________________________________
Assistant City Attorney