

ARTICLE IX. - USE OF FERTILIZER

Sec. 46-216. - Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this article is to reduce the negative secondary and cumulative environmental impacts associated with the misuse of fertilizers. These secondary and cumulative effects have been observed in and on the City of Miami Beach's surface waters and Biscayne Bay. Collectively, these water bodies are an asset critical to the environmental, recreational, cultural and economic well-being of the city's residents and the health of the public. Regulation of nutrients, including both phosphorus and nitrogen contained in fertilizer, will help improve and maintain water and habitat quality.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-21)

Sec. 46-217. - Definitions.

For this article, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth in this section unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Administrator means city manager or his/her designee authorized to administer and enforce the provisions of this article.

Application or apply means the actual physical deposit of fertilizer to turf, specialized turf, or landscape plants.

Applicator means any person who applies fertilizer on turf and/or landscape plants in the city.

Board means the board of commissioners of the City of Miami Beach, Florida.

Best management practices means turf and landscape practices, or combination of practices based on research, field-testing, and expert review, determined to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality, conserving water supplies and protecting natural resources.

City of Miami Beach approved best management practices training program means a training program approved pursuant to F.S. § 403.9338, or any more stringent requirements set forth in this article that includes the most current version of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's "Florida-friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries, 2008," as revised, and approved by the administrator.

Commercial fertilizer applicator, except as provided in F.S. § 482.1562(9), means any person who applies fertilizer for payment or other consideration to property not owned by the person or firm applying the fertilizer, or the employer of the applicator.

Fertilize, fertilizing, or fertilization means the act of applying fertilizer to turf, specialized turf, trees, or landscape plants.

Fertilizer means any substance or mixture of substances that contains one or more recognized plant nutrients and promotes plant growth, or controls soil acidity or alkalinity, or provides other soil enrichment, or provides other corrective measures to the soil.

Fertilizer-free zone means within 20 feet from the top of a seawall or bank of any surface water of Biscayne Bay and any storm drain, pond, stream, waterway, lake, canal, or wetland, as defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Florida-friendly landscaping means quality, low-maintenance landscapes that conserve water, protect the environment, are adaptable to local conditions, and are drought tolerant. The principles of such landscaping include planting the right plant in the right place, efficient watering, appropriate fertilization, mulching, attraction of wildlife, responsible management of yard pests, recycling yard waste, reduction of stormwater runoff, and waterfront protection. Additional components include practices such as landscape planning and design, soil analysis, the appropriate use of solid waste compost and minimizing the use of irrigation, pesticides, and fertilizers.

Green infrastructure means a management approach engineered-as-natural ecosystems such as green roofs, porous pavement, swales and rain gardens that largely rely on using soil and vegetation to infiltrate, evapotranspire, and/or harvest stormwater runoff and reduce flows to drainage collection systems. This practice aims to preserve, restore and create green space using soils, vegetation, and rainwater harvest techniques.

Guaranteed analysis means the percentage of plant nutrients or measures of neutralizing capability claimed to be present in a fertilizer.

High-impact areas within public parks will be identified by the parks and recreation department, subject to approval by the city manager or his/her designee and posted in the city's annual water quality report. High-impact areas within public parks will be designated annually and generally mean pre-determined areas consisting of turf grass that is heavily utilized by pedestrian traffic year-round and may include visible signs of wear and tear.

Impervious surface means a surface that has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant or prevents infiltration by stormwater. It includes roofed areas and surfaces such as compacted sand, lime rock, or clay, as well as conventionally surfaced streets, sidewalks, parking lots, and other similar surfaces, such as roads, sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, as well as industrial areas such as logistics and distribution centers, that are covered by impenetrable materials such as asphalt, concrete, brick, stone, and rooftops.

Institutional applicator means any person, other than a private, noncommercial or a commercial applicator (unless such definitions also apply under the circumstances), that applies fertilizer for the purpose of maintaining turf and/or landscape plants on their properties. Institutional applicators shall include, but shall not be limited to, owners, managers or employees of public lands, schools, parks, religious institutions, utilities, industrial or business sites and any residential properties maintained in condominium and/or common ownership.

Landscape plant means any native or exotic tree, shrub, or groundcover (excluding turf).

Low maintenance zone means an area a minimum of ten feet wide adjacent to surface waters which is planted to capture and treat stormwater and is designed to not require fertilization, watering, mowing, etc.

Low impact development (LID) refers to systems and practices that use or mimic natural processes that result in the infiltration, evapotranspiration or use of stormwater in order to protect water quality and associated aquatic habitat. LID is an approach to land development or re-development that works with nature to manage stormwater as close to its source as possible.

Organic fertilizers are materials that are derived from living materials. Examples of organic fertilizers include animal manures, composted materials, and plant residues. Organic fertilizers are usually considered to be "slow-release" fertilizers because many of the nutrients must be broken down by soil microbes before they become available for plant uptake.

Person means any natural person, business, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, association, club, organization, and/or any group of people acting as an organized entity.

Prohibited application period means June 1 through November 1, and, otherwise, the time period during which a flood watch or warning, or a tropical storm watch or warning, or a hurricane watch or warning is in effect for any portion of the city, issued by the National Weather Service, or if heavy rain is likely

Rapid release or water-soluble nitrogen means any product containing:

- (1) Ammonium nitrate.
- (2) Ammonium sulfate.
- (3) Calcium nitrate.
- (4) Diammonium phosphate.
- (5) Monoammonium phosphate.
- (6) Potassium nitrate.
- (7) Sodium nitrate.
- (8) Urea (not in the form of slow release nitrogen).
- (9) Others as may be designated by the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

Saturated soil means a soil in which the voids are filled with water. Saturation does not require flow. For the purposes of this article, soils shall be considered saturated if standing water is present or the pressure of a person standing on the soil causes the release of free water.

Slow release, controlled release, timed release, slowly available, or water insoluble nitrogen means nitrogen in a form which delays its availability for plant uptake and use after application, or which extends its availability to the plant longer than a reference rapid or quick release product. Forms of slow release, controlled release, slowly available, or water insoluble nitrogen include:

- (1) Isobutylidene diurea ("IBDU").
- (2) Resin, polymer, or sulphur coated urea.
- (3) Biosolids or residuals from domestic wastewater treatment.
- (4) Ureaformaldehyde.
- (5) Composted animal manure.
- (6) Others as may be designated by the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

Specialized turf means areas of grass used for golf courses, athletic fields, and high impact areas, and other similar activities.

Surface waters as defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Chapter 62-340, Florida Administrative Code) means waters on the surface of the earth, contained in bounds created naturally or artificially, including, the Atlantic Ocean, bays, bayous, sounds, estuaries, lagoons, lakes, ponds, impoundments, rivers, streams, springs, creeks, branches, sloughs, tributaries, canals, and ditches.

Turf, sod, or lawn means a piece of grass-covered soil held together by the roots of the grass.

Urban landscape means pervious areas on residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, highway rights-of-way, or other nonagricultural lands that are planted with turf or horticultural plants. For the purposes of this section, agriculture has the same meaning as in F.S. § 570.02.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-218. - Applicability.

This article shall be applicable to and shall regulate any and all applications of fertilizer and areas of application of fertilizer within the City of Miami Beach, unless the applicator is specifically exempted by the terms of this article from the regulatory provisions of this article. This article shall be prospective only and shall not impair any existing contracts.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-219. - Timing of fertilizer application.

- (a) No applicator shall apply fertilizers containing nitrogen and/or phosphorus to turf and/or landscape plants during a prohibited application period.
- (b) Fertilizer shall only be applied to actively growing turf and plants.
- (c) Fertilizer containing nitrogen and/or phosphorus shall not be applied before seeding or sodding a site and shall not be applied for the first 30 days after seeding or sodding except when hydroseeding for temporary or permanent erosion control in an emergency situation (wildfire, etc.) or in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan for that site.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-220. - Fertilizer-free zones.

- (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) below, fertilizer shall not be applied within 20 feet from the top of a seawall or bank of any surface water of Biscayne Bay or any pond, stream, waterway, lake, canal, wetland or storm drain, as defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Fertilizer-Free Zone).
- (b) Spreader deflector shields are required when fertilizing adjacent to fertilizer-free zones or impervious surfaces.
- (c) Newly planted turf and landscape plants may be fertilized within a Fertilizer-Free Zone only for a 60-day period beginning 30 days after planting, if needed, to allow the plants to become well established and caution is used to prevent direct deposition of nutrients into the water.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-221. - Low maintenance zones.

A voluntary ten-foot low maintenance zone is strongly recommended, but not mandated, from the top of a seawall or bank of any surface water of Biscayne Bay or any pond, stream, waterway, lake, canal, wetland or storm drain. A swale/berm system is recommended for installation at the landward edge of this low maintenance zone to capture and filter runoff. If more stringent Miami-Dade County Code regulations apply, this provision does not relieve the requirement to adhere to the more stringent regulations. No mowed or cut vegetative material should be deposited or left remaining in the low maintenance zone or deposited in the water. Care should be taken to prevent the over-spray of aquatic weed products in the low maintenance zone. Care must be taken to ensure erosion of the surface soil does not occur. Excessive erosion may result in additional pollution hazard.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-222. - Fertilizer content and application rates.

- (a) Fertilizers containing nitrogen and/or phosphorous applied to turf and/or landscape plants within the city shall contain no less than 65 percent slow release, controlled release, timed release, slowly available, or water insoluble nitrogen per guaranteed analysis label. Caution should be used to prevent direct deposition of nutrients in the water.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, fertilizers applied to turf and landscape plants within the city shall be formulated and applied in accordance with requirements and directions provided by Rule 5E-1.003(4), Florida Administrative Code, Labeling Requirements For Urban Turf Fertilizers, as it may be amended.
- (c) Fertilizer containing nitrogen and/or phosphorous shall not be applied before seeding or sodding a site and shall not be applied for the first 30 days after seeding or sodding, except when hydro-seeding for temporary or permanent erosion control in an emergency situation (salt-water floods, etc.) or in accordance with the stormwater pollution prevention plan for that site.
- (d) Fertilizers containing nitrogen and/or phosphorous should be applied to turf and/or landscape plants at the lowest rate recommended by the state. No more than two pounds of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet shall be applied to any turf or landscape area in any calendar year.
- (e) No more than 0.50 pound of nitrogen per 1,000 square feet shall be applied to any turf or landscape area in one application.
- (f) Liquid fertilizers containing nitrogen shall not be applied to turf and/or landscape plants within the city.
- (g) Phosphorus fertilizer shall not be applied to turf or landscape plants unless a soil deficiency has been verified by an approved test. Where a deficiency has been verified, phosphorous fertilizer shall not be applied at application rates that exceed 0.25 pound of phosphorus per 1,000 square feet per application and not to exceed 0.50 pound of phosphorous per 1,000 square feet per year.
- (h) Where fertilizer application is not described in this article, fertilizer shall be applied in accordance with requirements and directions provided by Florida Administrative Code Rule 5E-1.003 for turf and as found in UF/IFAS recommendations for landscape plants, vegetable gardens, and fruit trees and shrubs.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-223. - Application practices.

- (a) No person shall apply fertilizers containing nitrogen and/or phosphorus to turf and/or landscape plants during the prohibited application period.
- (b)

Spreader deflector shields are required when fertilizing via rotary (broadcast) spreaders. Deflectors must be positioned such that fertilizer granules are deflected away from all impervious surfaces, any fertilizer-free zones and water bodies, including wetlands.

- (c) Fertilizer shall not be applied, spilled, or otherwise deposited on any impervious surfaces.
- (d) Any fertilizer applied, spilled, or deposited, either intentionally or accidentally, on any impervious surface shall be immediately and completely removed to the greatest extent practicable.
- (e) Fertilizer released on an impervious surface must be immediately contained and either legally applied to turf or any other legal site or returned to the original or other appropriate container.
- (f) In no case shall fertilizer be washed, swept, or blown off impervious surfaces into stormwater drains, ditches, conveyances, or water bodies including wetlands.
- (g) In no case shall fertilizer be washed, swept, or blown off or around trunks of palms or tree wells or in tree pits.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-224. - Management of grass clippings and vegetative matter.

In no case shall grass clippings, vegetative material and/or vegetative debris either intentionally or accidentally be swept, or blown off into stormwater drains, ditches, conveyances, water bodies, wetlands, or sidewalks or roadway. Any material that is erroneously so deposited shall be immediately removed to the maximum extent practicable.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-225. - Exemptions.

- (a) Sections 46-219, 46-220, 46-222 and 46-223 shall not be applicable to:
 - (1) Golf courses. For all public and private golf courses, the provisions of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection document, titled "BMPs for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses, January 2012", as amended, and provisions set forth in section 46-226 are required, and shall be followed when applying fertilizer to golf courses.
 - (2) High impact areas in public parks and athletic fields. Specialized turf managers are required to follow the provisions of the "Florida Green Industries Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources in Florida, December 2008", as amended, for Turf and Landscape Plants, and provisions set forth in section 46-226.
 - (3) Any lands used for bona fide scientific research, including, but not limited to, research on the effects of fertilizer use on urban stormwater, water quality, agronomics, or horticulture.
 - (4) Vegetable gardens, provided they are not within 15 feet of any water body and/or wetland.

- (5) Fruit trees and shrubs, provided that fertilizer application rates do not exceed UF/IFAS recommendations.
- (6) Yard waste compost, mulches or other similar materials that are primarily organic in nature and are applied to improve the physical condition of the soil.
- (7) Tree trunk injection fertilization treatments that are performed by a certified arborist.
- (8) Exceptions to the requirement shall be approved only when the property owner receives specific written authorization from the environment and sustainability director and the city manager, or their respective designees. The environment and sustainability director and the city manager, or their respective designees shall not issue written approval, unless they determine that the impacted landscaping or tree(s) through soil test or other approved means require specific nutrients during the prohibited application period. Plant material deemed to be consistently impacted by high-groundwater table, climate change, sea level rise or disease is not exempt from this provision.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-226. - Golf course, athletic fields, specialized turf, and greenspace requirements.

- (a) All new public and private golf course greens and all renovated golf course greens, provided their renovation exceeds 50 percent of its total area, shall meet all the following requirements:
 - (1) Incorporate best management practices as defined in "Best Management Practices for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality on Florida Golf Courses", published by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, latest version.
 - (2) Provide the use of native and/or Florida-friendly trees, shrubs and ground cover landscaping in more than 80 percent of the total areas designated for non-play.
 - (3) Specify a certified turfgrass groundcover species for all play areas that requires the least amount of fertilization and water consumption.
 - (4) Incorporate the use of green infrastructure elements and/or low impact development (LID) design in the design of the golf course's drainage system and in allowing ample, uncompacted areas for tree root growth.
 - (5) Provide a minimum ten-foot low-maintenance buffer adjacent to watercourses, seawalls and storm drain inlets.
- (b) All new athletic fields and all renovated athletic fields, provided their renovation exceeds 50 percent of its total area, shall meet all the following requirements:
 - (1) Incorporate best management practices for landscaping by including the use of native and Florida-friendly trees, shrubs and ground cover landscaping.
 - (2)

Incorporate the use of green infrastructure elements and/or low impact development (LID) design in the design of the field's drainage system and in allowing ample, uncompacted areas for tree root growth.

- (3) Include at minimum a ten-foot low-maintenance zone buffer adjacent to watercourses, seawalls and storm drain inlets.
- (c) When renovating over 50 percent of the area of any public park, the new design shall meet all the following requirements:
 - (1) Incorporate best management practices for landscaping by including the use of native and Florida-friendly trees, shrubs and ground cover landscaping.
 - (2) Incorporate the use of green infrastructure elements and/or low impact development (LID) design in the design of the park's drainage system and in allowing ample, uncompacted areas for tree root growth.
 - (3) Include at minimum a ten-foot low-maintenance zone buffer adjacent to watercourses, seawalls and storm drain inlets.
- (d) Requests for exceptions to the requirements set forth in subsections 46-226 (a), (b), and (c) shall be submitted in writing to the environment and sustainability director or his/her designee, detailing the project's design and details, demonstrating that good faith effort was made to achieve substantial compliance with the applicable requirements, and explaining what hardship would be incurred if a proposed exception or variance is not granted. The environment and sustainability director or his/her designee will have discretion to approve or reject exemption requests on a case-by-case basis.
- (e) All renovations to any golf courses, athletic fields, and parks shall provide a management plan with fertilization strategies, chemical-mixes and distribution/utilization regimes to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus-related nutrient load.
- (f) Fertilizers applied to greenspaces, parks, specialized turf, including athletic fields and high intensity public parks shall be formulated and applied in accordance with requirements and directions provided by Rule 5E-1.003(3)(b) Florida Administrative Code, as it may be amended.
- (g) Fertilizers applied to turf and landscape plants within the city shall be formulated and applied in accordance with requirements and directions provided by Rule 5E-1.003(4), Florida Administrative Code, Labeling Requirements for Urban Turf Fertilizers, as it may be amended.
- (h) Fertilizers labeled for sports turf at golf courses, parks, and athletic fields shall:
 - (1) Have directions for use not to exceed rates recommended in the document titled SL 191 "Recommendations for N, P, K, and Mg for Golf Course and Athletic Field Fertilization Based on Mehlich I Extractant" dated March 2007, as amended from time to time, which is hereby adopted and incorporated by reference into this article.
 - (2)

Have directions for use in accordance with the recommendations in "BMPs for the Enhancement of Environmental Quality of Florida Golf Courses" published by FDEP dated October 2012. This does not exempt applicators at these sites from the required basic Green Industry BMP training.

- (i) All public and private golf courses, athletic fields, high-impact areas within public parks with specialized turf, and greenspaces are required to administer a nutrient soil test periodically and provide the test results together with the monthly fertilizer-use per site to the environment and sustainability department upon request. Monthly fertilizer-use for public and private golf courses, athletic fields, high-impact areas within public parks, and greenspaces will be reported in the city's annual water quality report that is submitted as part of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit's annual report submitted the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. A list and a map of the high-impact areas within parks will also be included in the city's annual water quality report.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-227. - Training.

- (a) All commercial and institutional applicators of fertilizer within the city shall abide by and successfully complete the six-hour training program in the "Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries" offered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through the University of Florida Extension "Florida-Friendly Landscapes" program. Completion of this training program shall be repeated a minimum of once every five years.
- (b) Private, noncommercial applicators are encouraged to follow the recommendations of the University of Florida IFAS Florida Yards and Neighborhoods program when applying fertilizers.
- (c) All public and private golf course applicators of fertilizer shall abide by and successfully complete the "Florida Golf Course Best Management Practices Certification Training" offered by the University of Florida. Completion of this training program shall be repeated a minimum of once every five years.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-228. - Licensing of commercial applicators.

- (a) All commercial applicators of fertilizer within the city shall abide by and successfully complete training and continuing education requirements in the "Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries" offered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through the University of Florida IFAS "Florida-Friendly Landscapes" program prior to obtaining a City of Miami Beach Business Tax Receipt for any category of occupation which may apply any fertilizer to turf and/or landscape plants.

- (b) All commercial applicators of fertilizer within the city shall always have in their possession when applying fertilizer, evidence of certification by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as a commercial fertilizer applicator per Florida Administrative Code Section 5E-14.117(11).
- (c) All businesses applying fertilizer to turf and/or landscape plants (including, but not limited to, residential lawns, golf courses, commercial properties, and multi-family and condominium properties) must ensure that at least one employee has an appropriate "Florida Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries" training certification prior to the business owner obtaining a business tax receipt.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)

Sec. 46-229. - Enforcement and penalties.

Fines collected shall be deposited in the Miami Beach Biscayne Bay Protection Fund trust dedicated to fulfilling the purposes of this section and protecting the health and water quality of Biscayne Bay. Funds generated by penalties imposed under this section shall be used by the city for the administration, education and enforcement of the corresponding sections of chapter 46, article IX, and to further water conservation, nonpoint pollution prevention activities, water quality improvements, and marine and coastal ecosystems enhancements that protect the city's water resources and Biscayne Bay.

- (a) If a code compliance officer finds a violation of this article, the code compliance officer shall issue a notice of violation. The notice shall inform the violator of the nature of the violation, amount of fine for which the violator is liable, instructions and due date for paying the fine, that the violation may be appealed by requesting an administrative hearing before a special magistrate within ten days after service of the notice of violation, and that the failure to appeal the violation within ten days of service shall constitute an admission of the violation and a waiver of the right to a hearing.
- (b) A violator who has been served with a notice of violation must elect to either:
 - (1) Pay the following civil fine:
 - a. First violation within a 12-month period\$150.00;
 - b. Second violation within a 12-month period\$300.00;
 - c. Third or subsequent violation within a 12-month period\$500.00; or
 - (2) Request an administrative hearing before a special magistrate to appeal the notice of violation, which must be requested within ten days of the service of the notice of violation. The procedures for appeal by administrative hearing of the notice of violation shall be as

set forth in sections 30-72 and 30-73 of this Code. Applications for hearings must be accompanied by a fee as approved by a resolution of the city commission, which shall be refunded if the named violator prevails in the appeal.

- (c) Failure to pay the civil fine, or to timely request an administrative hearing before a special magistrate, shall constitute a waiver of the violator's right to an administrative hearing before the special magistrate, and shall be treated as an admission of the violation, for which fines and penalties shall be assessed accordingly.
- (d) A certified copy of an order imposing a fine may be recorded in the public records, and thereafter shall constitute a lien upon any real or personal property owned by the violator, which may be enforced in the same manner as a court judgment by the sheriffs of this state, including levy against the violator's real or personal property, but shall not be deemed to be a court judgment except for enforcement purposes. After three months following the recording of any such lien that remains unpaid, the city may foreclose or otherwise execute upon the lien for the amount of the lien plus accrued interest.
- (e) The special magistrate shall be prohibited from hearing the merits of the notice of violation or considering the timeliness of a request for an administrative hearing if the violator has failed to request an administrative hearing within ten days of the service of the notice of violation. The special magistrate shall not have discretion to alter the penalties prescribed in this article. Any party aggrieved by a decision of a special magistrate may appeal that decision to a court of competent jurisdiction.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18; Ord. No. 2021-4431, 7-28-21)

Sec. 46-230. - City of Miami Beach Biscayne Bay Protection Trust Fund.

- (a) *Establishment of trust.* There is hereby created the City of Miami Beach Biscayne Bay Protection Trust Fund (the "trust") for the purpose of accepting and disbursing the funds generated by penalties imposed under section 46-229. Fines collected under section 46-229 shall be deposited in the Miami Beach Biscayne Bay Protection Trust Fund.
- (b) *Term of existence.* The trust shall be self-perpetuating from year to year, unless specifically terminated by the city commission.
- (c) *Trust assets.* All monies received shall be placed in trust for and inure to the use and benefit of the city. These funds shall be expended, utilized and disbursed for the administration, education, and enforcement as designated in this division, by the environment and sustainability department, upon approval of the city commission. Trust funds will be used to plan and manage environmental assets and programs to further water conservation, nonpoint pollution prevention activities, water quality improvements, and marine and coastal ecosystems enhancements that protect the city's water resources and Biscayne Bay.

(d) *Trust administration.*

- (1) All funds deposited hereunder shall be deposited in the trust, which must be a separate account established and maintained from the general revenue funds and accounts of the city.
- (2) Interest earned under the account shall be used solely for the purposes specified for funds of such account.
- (3) The funds obtained hereunder may be accepted on behalf of the city by the city manager, who shall promptly deliver to the department of finance, which shall cause the same to be credited to the trust.
- (4) Trust funds shall be expended, utilized and disbursed by the environment and sustainability department, upon approval of the city commission, for the purposes designated in this section.

(Ord. No. 2021-4392, § 1, 1-13-18)