



City of Jacksonville Beach

Briefing Notice

City Council

11 North Third Street
Jacksonville Beach, Florida

Monday, April 14, 2025

5:30 PM

City Hall 1st Floor Conference Room

City Manager Mike Staffopoulos will conduct a Council Briefing to update the City Council about ongoing items in the City. The Briefing will include, but not be limited to, the following topics:

- A. Draft Ordinance Review Restricting Parking on A1A South
- B. Draft Ordinance Review for Prohibiting Smoking on the Beach
- C. Emergency Management
- D. Ocean Rescue Report
- E. CALEA Accreditation
- F. E-bike Regulations
- G. Committee Assignment Report
- H. Miscellaneous City Manager's Items
- I. Future Briefing Topics

Council Members in attendance may include:

Mayor:	Christine Hoffman		
Council Members:	Sandy Golding	Bill Horn	Dan Janson
	Bruce Wouters	Greg Sutton	John Wagner

Please note: Council Members in attendance may vary according to their schedules.

No public comments are taken at the City Manager's Council Briefing.

If you are a person with a disability who needs an accommodation to participate in a meeting, you are entitled, at no cost to you, to the provision of certain assistance. Please contact the ADA Coordinator by phone 904-712-6297 or submit an [Accommodation Request](#) to the ADA Coordinator as far in advance of the meeting as possible; preferably 7 days but no less than 2 business days, before the meeting. If you are hearing or voice impaired, please call Florida Relay at 711 for assistance.

Introduced by: _____
1st Reading: _____
2nd Reading: _____

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-xxxx

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 31 "TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLES", ARTICLE III "STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING", SECTION 31-36 "MAXIMUM PARKING TIME" TO ADD A PROVISION FOR PARKING ON STATE ROAD A1A; PROVIDING FOR LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS, REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES, SEVERABILITY, SCRIVENER'S ERRORS, CODIFICATION, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Jacksonville Beach ("City") has the authority to adopt this Ordinance pursuant to Article VIII of the Constitution of the State of Florida and Chapter 166, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, numerous complaints have been made by residents living along State Road A1A from 25th Avenue South down to the county line regarding semitrucks parking in designated spaces along State Road A1A, leaving their tractors to idle throughout the night, causing significant noise pollution and disturbing the peace of the residents; and

WHEREAS, the City Council deems it beneficial for the public's health, safety, and welfare, and in the City's best interests to amend its Code of Ordinances to restrict parking along State Road A1A from 25th Avenue South to the county line, both northbound and southbound, to four consecutive hours; and

WHEREAS, the City Council hereby finds that this Ordinance serves a legitimate government purpose, it is a permissible exercise of the City's powers and authority, and benefits the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens, residents, and guests of the City of Jacksonville Beach.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. RECITALS AND LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The above recitals and legislative findings are ratified, correct and made a part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. CHAPTER 31 "TRAFFIC AND MOTOR VEHICLES", ARTICLE III "STOPPING, STANDING AND PARKING", SECTION 31-36 "MAXIMUM PARKING TIME" IS HEREBY AMENDED AS FOLLOWS¹:

- (a) No person who owns or has possession, custody or control of any vehicle shall park such vehicle on any street or alley of this city for more than a consecutive period of sixty (60) hours.
- (b) No person who owns or has possession, custody or control of any vehicle shall park such vehicle in a marked parking space on the east or west side of State Road A1A between a

¹ ~~Strikethrough~~ text indicates deletions, underline text indicates additions.

northern boundary of 25th Avenue South and a southern boundary of the Duval – St. Johns County line, for a period of time longer than four (4) consecutive hours.

SECTION 3. CONFLICTING ORDINANCES. That all ordinances, resolutions previously adopted by the City in conflict with this Ordinance, or parts thereof, are repealed to the extent inconsistent herewith.

SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, clause, or provision of this ordinance is deemed invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion will become a separate provision and will not affect the remaining provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 5. SCRIVENER'S ERRORS. Typographical errors and other matters of a similar nature that do not affect the intent of this Ordinance, as determined by the City Clerk and City Attorney, may be corrected with the endorsement of the City Manager without the need for a public hearing or further action by the City Council.

SECTION 6. CODIFICATION. The City Council intends that this ordinance will be made a part of the City of Jacksonville Beach Code of Ordinances.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE. This ordinance shall take effect and be enforceable in all aspects immediately upon final reading and approval by the City Council for the City of Jacksonville Beach as authenticated herein.

AUTHENTICATED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, A.D., 2025.

Christine H. Hoffman, Mayor

Sheri Gosselin, City Clerk

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:

David Migut, City Attorney

Introduced by: _____
1st Reading: _____
2nd Reading: _____

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-xxxx

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 6 “BEACHES AND BULKHEADS”, ARTICLE III “USE OF ATLANTIC OCEAN BEACH”, SECTION 6-45 “PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES AND ITEMS ON ATLANTIC OCEAN BEACH” TO PROVIDE A PROHIBITION AGAINST SMOKING ON THE BEACH; AND AMENDING SECTION 6-57 “ENFORCEMENT; CITATION FORM; HEARING; PENALTIES” TO MAKE NECESSARY CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS; PROVIDING FOR LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS, REPEAL OF CONFLICTING ORDINANCES, SEVERABILITY, SCRIVENER’S ERRORS, CODIFICATION, AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, according to the 2006 U.S. Surgeon General’s report, “The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke”, secondhand smoke (also known as environmental tobacco smoke, defined as smoke emitted from lighted, smoldering, or burning tobacco when the smoker is not inhaling, smoke emitted by the mouthpiece during puff drawing, and smoke exhaled by the smoker) causes coronary artery disease, asthma attacks, heart disease, heart attacks, stroke, and lung cancer in adults and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, middle ear infections, bronchitis, asthma, pneumonia, and low birthweight in children; and

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke is especially dangerous to children whose bodies are still developing and who are particularly vulnerable to the poisons of secondhand smoke; and

WHEREAS, prohibiting smoking on City beaches frequented by children and adults will help to reduce smoking-related illnesses and serve to improve health outcomes for residents and visitors to Jacksonville Beach; and

WHEREAS, another significant issue with tobacco smoking on City beaches is litter consisting of used cigarette filters, also known as “cigarette butts”, which contain hazardous substances that can be toxic to animals; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is intended to protect the environment from litter that can be tonic to animals and humans; and

WHEREAS, as of July 1, 2022, the Florida Legislature enacted Ch. 2022-13, Laws of Florida, which permits municipalities and counties to restrict smoking on their local beaches and in local parks; and

WHEREAS, smoking is already prohibited in City parks, as established in Sec. 20-13. – General park rules and regulations, City code of ordinances; and

WHEREAS, to provide for the public health, safety, and welfare, reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, assure cleaner and more hygienic beaches for the City's residents and visitors, and for animals in the environment, the Cit Council hereby intends to prohibit smoking on City beaches which are used by or open to the public.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE BEACH, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1. RECITALS AND LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS. The above recitals and legislative findings are ratified and made a part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. CHAPTER 6 "BEACHES AND BULKHEADS", ARTICLE III "USE OF ATLANTIC OCEAN BEACH", SECTION 6-45 "PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES AND ITEMS ON ATLANTIC OCEAN BEACH" IS HEREBY AMENDED AS FOLLOWS¹:

Sec. 6-45. - Prohibited activities and items on Atlantic Ocean Beach.

- (a) No nudity is allowed. Appropriate attire and body coverings are required.
- (b) No glass.
- (c) No camping or sleeping from sunset to sunrise without first receiving permission from the city manager.
- (d) No swimming or bathing except between such hours of the day as shall be designated or posted by the department of parks and recreation for such purposes.
- (e) No disobeying rules posted by the city, Ocean Rescue, or the city manager or designee, or instructions or directions from a law enforcement officer.
- (f) No illegal drugs, alcoholic beverages (in any type of container or other means of consumption), or unpermitted weapons.
- (g) No open fires, campfires, grills, or other cooking or heating devices.
- (h) No fireworks, as defined by F.S. § 791.01, with the exception of city authorized and permitted public displays of fireworks.
- (i) No unauthorized person shall climb upon, sit on, mount, interfere with, loiter upon, enter, occupy, or use in any manner any lifeguard stand, station, or other city lifesaving equipment at any time.

¹ ~~Strikethrough~~ text indicates deletions, underline text indicates additions.

(j) No persons or pets shall wash or be washed, with soap or other cleaners, in any swimming area or any other public waters, including, but not limited to, beaches, public showers, storm water, lakes or streams.

(k) No unleashed dogs at any time. Dogs on leashes are permitted to be on the beach at any hour from October 1 through March 31; and during the hours of 5:00 p.m. through 9:00 a.m., from April 1 through September 30.

(l) No person shall place or deposit, or permit to be placed or deposited, any human waste on the Atlantic Ocean beach.

(m) No pet feces are allowed on the Atlantic Ocean beach. A dog's owner or handler shall immediately remove any feces from the Atlantic Ocean beach and properly dispose of the feces in a public trash receptacle.

(n) Unless permitted by the city, no person shall park, propel, operate, or drive any motor vehicle on the Atlantic Ocean beach. This prohibition excludes authorized city and emergency vehicles including, but not limited to, ocean rescue, police, fire department, ambulance and lifeguard vehicles. This section shall not apply to helicopters when authorized to land upon the Atlantic Ocean beach by the department of public safety personnel. It shall also not apply to any other vehicle that obtained permission from the public safety department.

(o) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a sand sailer or sand sailboat (a sailing device on wheels propelled by the force of the wind) on the Atlantic Ocean beach.

(p) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motorized scooter, motorcycle, micromobility device, motorized bicycle, or any other motorized device on the Atlantic Ocean beach.

(q) No person shall dive, jump, or enter the waters of the Atlantic Ocean beach from the Pier or any part thereof. This section shall not apply to the lifeguard personnel employed or authorized by the city, who are engaged in lifeguard training or responding to an emergency for the purpose of saving life, property, or both.

(r) No smoking. Smoking means inhaling, exhaling, burning, carrying, or possessing any lighted tobacco product, including cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, and any other lighted tobacco product. In accordance with F.S. § 386.209, smoking does not include the use of unfiltered cigars.

SECTION 3. CHAPTER 6 “BEACHES AND BULKHEADS”, ARTICLE III “USE OF ATLANTIC OCEAN BEACH”, SECTION 6-57 “ENFORCEMENT; CITATION FORM; HEARING; PENALTIES” IS HEREBY AMENDED AS FOLLOWS²:

² ~~Strikethrough~~ text indicates deletions, underline text indicates additions.

(a) *Enforcement.* Any City of Jacksonville Beach law enforcement officer is authorized to issue a civil citation to any violator of this chapter. ~~The citation shall indicate the penalty established herein for violation of this chapter. A person cited for a violation of this chapter shall sign and accept a citation indicating his/her receipt of a copy of the citation.~~ Citations issued for violation of any provision of this chapter shall be enforced in proceedings under the Special Magistrate hearing procedures of chapter 2, article VI of the City Code of Ordinances and are solely within the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the city's special magistrate. The city's special magistrate shall have jurisdiction and authority to hold hearings for contests to citations, receive and evaluate evidence, to make a determination based upon the preponderance of the evidence as to whether the violations(s) listed in the citation were committed, and impose fines and fees against the violator consistent with this chapter. The decision of the special magistrate shall be the final action by the city. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply at the hearing and any relevant evidence may be admitted as deemed by the special magistrate. The hearing shall be conducted in a manner to ensure that procedural and substantive due process is afforded to both parties.

(b) *Citation form.* The citation form shall contain language providing notice of the following:

- (1) Name of person alleged to have violated this ~~section~~chapter.
- (2) Description of the alleged violation.
- (3) Date, time and place of the alleged violation.
- (4) Witnesses, if any.
- (5) Name of officer charging the violation.
- ~~(6) The date, time and location of the scheduled special magistrate hearing on the offense charged.~~

The citation shall also contain a space where the alleged violator of this ~~section~~chapter may sign to indicate that he/she received a copy of the citation, ~~and shall also indicate the penalty established herein for violation of this sectionchapter, and the procedure to contest the citation and request a hearing as set forth in paragraph d below.~~

(c) *Penalties.* Any person found guilty of violating this chapter shall be ~~guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by~~ charged a fine not to exceed \$50.00. Any person who willfully refuses to accept and sign a citation shall be assessed an additional \$200.00 fine. Any person charged with violation of this chapter may:

- (1) Pay the penalty set forth in the citation, either by mail or in person, within ten (10) days of the date of receiving the citation, made payable to City of Jacksonville Beach, and paid at the City of Jacksonville Beach Police Department or ~~utility billing office~~ the Customer Care counter on the first floor of City of Jacksonville Beach City Hall; or
- (2) Appear at ~~the~~a scheduled special magistrate hearing to contest the charge as set forth in paragraph d below.

If the person cited elects to pay the penalty set forth in paragraph a-c above, he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation and to have waived his/her right to a hearing on the issue of violation of this ~~section~~ chapter. Each day any violation of any provision of this ~~section~~ chapter occurs shall constitute a separate offense that may be fined. ~~Violation fees must be paid at the City of Jacksonville Beach Police Department or at the utility billing office on the first floor of City of Jacksonville Beach City Hall.~~

(d) *Hearing*. If the alleged violator elects to not pay the citation fine and opts to request a hearing before the special magistrate, then the violator must provide written notification of such request to the City of Jacksonville Beach Police Department and the city attorney, no later than thirty (30) days from the date of the citation. Failure to timely submit the written request shall constitute waiver of the hearing option by the alleged violator and the city may proceed with enforcement and collection of the penalty. Upon receipt of the request for a hearing, the city clerk's office shall issue a notice of hearing date to the person that requested the hearing. Any person who requests a hearing and does not appear in accordance with the notice shall be sent notice by the police department to pay within ten (10) days the doubled fine plus ten dollars (\$10.00) for the cost of administrative services. After the requested hearing, the special magistrate shall make a determination as to whether a violation has been committed and may impose a fine in accordance with this ~~section~~ chapter and Florida law, plus the court costs of administrative services. An election to request a hearing constitutes a waiver of the right to pay the penalty indicated on the citation, and the special magistrate, after the hearing and upon making a determination that a violation has been committed, may impose a fine, plus the court costs of administrative services for each violation.

SECTION 4. CONFLICTING ORDINANCES. That all ordinances, resolutions previously adopted by the City in conflict with this Ordinance, or parts thereof, are repealed to the extent inconsistent herewith.

SECTION 5. SEVERABILITY. If any section, subsection, clause, or provision of this ordinance is deemed invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such portion will become a separate provision and will not affect the remaining provisions of this ordinance.

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Christine H. Hoffman, Mayor

Sheri Gosselin, City Clerk

Approved as to form and legal sufficiency:

David Migut, City Attorney

DRAFT

CITY COUNCIL BRIEFING TOPIC

TO:	Mayor and City Council
FROM:	Michael J. Staffopoulos, City Manager
DATE:	April 14, 2025
SUBJECT:	Emergency Management

BACKGROUND

The purpose of this item is to provide Council with a general overview of City emergency management processes. The presentation of this item will be broken into several components, presented by various staff. More specifically, topics will cover:

- Declaration of Emergency (City Attorney) - focusing on elected official responsibilities prior to and during an emergency event, and governance by the Charter and state statute;
- Emergency Management Plans (Fire Marshal) - focusing on what plans we are required to maintain, and their purposes;
- Incident Command System (ICS; Police Chief) - focusing on the nationally recognized system of operation for response to emergency events;
- Storm Debris Management (Public Works Director) - focusing on FEMA requirements for debris contracts, operational considerations, and overview of debris site locations.

A topic for Council consideration is the ethics involved in decision-making during an emergency event. When a community is in the middle of an emergency (such as road clearing or damage assessment), there are typically actions performed under the charge of the Incident Commander in a logical sequence. Attached for your information is a scenario presented at a recent Florida City/County Manager's Association (FCCMA) symposium discussing ethics in emergency management. Additionally, a presentation is attached for your use discussing the ethical requirements of emergency management from the perspective of the International City/County Manager's Association (ICMA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

FINANCIAL IMPACT

None.

COUNCIL DIRECTION REQUESTED

For information only.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Scenario
2. Ethics in Crisis Management Slideshow

Scenario

The City–

- The population is diverse. Income levels vary from the very low to very high-income.
- The housing stock ranges from ground level single-family homes and multi-family apartments constructed prior to Hurricane Andrew in lower income areas to large, single-family residences constructed in accordance with current building code standards in more affluent neighborhoods.
- The City has a council-manager form of government
- The City Manager has full responsibility for managing emergency response and recovery efforts, as defined in the City Charter and Code of Ordinances.

Situation–

- A Florida coastal community has been impacted by the landfall of a major hurricane.
- Most city street trees have been toppled, blocking access to many neighborhoods and impeding search and rescue operations.
- Older structures in low-income areas lost roofs injuries are reported.
- First responders and crews are working to clear trees to assist the injured.

Within 8 hours of initiating emergency response–

- Residents from an affluent area of the community begin calling the EOC demanding to know when their roads will be open to traffic.
- The residents are informed that crews are responding first to the most affected areas of the City, where there are reported injuries, and a timeline cannot be provided at this time.
- The residents begin calling elected officials who in turn call the City Manager. Initially, the elected officials ask for information and possible timelines.
- The City Manager explains that crews have responded to the areas with the most damage, which are low-income areas of the City. The manager commits to providing updates to elected officials as more information is available.

18 hours from initiating emergency response–

- Contracted crews begin mobilizing to assist City crews, allowing the removal of trees in a broader geographic area. However, crews remain concentrated in the areas most affected by the storm, which are lower income areas.
- The City Manager has provided the City Council with regular updates and directed the PIO to provide public updates.

- Residents from the affluent areas of the City increase their demands that more crews be deployed to their neighborhoods where there are no reported injuries.
- Elected officials increase the pressure on the City Manager to direct crews to the affluent areas of the City because “those residents pay more property taxes” and have influence.
- When the manager explains that one contracted crew has been assigned to the area and that additional crews will be deployed once the roads in the heaviest impacted areas of the community have been opened and emergency personnel can attend to those injured, several elected officials demand a greater response immediately to the more affluent areas.

Dilemma – The City Manager is advised by the Fire Chief, who serves as the incident commander, that additional crews cannot be assigned to the more affluent area of the City until emergency crews can access the heaviest impacted areas. This is estimated to take at least an additional 24-hours. Also, additional contracted crews are expected to arrive within the same 24-hour timeframe.

The City Manager is feeling extraordinary pressure to meet the elected officials demands. The City Manager also feels compelled to follow the recommendations from incident commander and continue prioritizing work in the area where people are injured.

The City Manager feels conflicted by three of the ICMA Code of Ethics Tenets:

Tenet 1 – We believe professional management is essential to effective, efficient, equitable, and democratic local government.

Tenet 6 – Recognize that elected representatives are accountable to their community for the decisions they make; members are responsible for implementing those decisions.

Tenet 10 – Resist any encroachment on professional responsibilities, believing the member should be free to carry out official policies without interference, and handle each problem without discrimination on the basis of principle and justice

Discuss:

- The conflict of elected officials demanding changes to operational plans.
- The challenging components of communication between the City Manager and the incident commander and elected officials.
- What actions should the City Manager take?



Ethics in Crisis Management: Navigating Emergencies with Integrity

Pete Gomez, Director, Miami-Dade Dept. of Emergency Management
Dana Souza, City Manager, Sanibel

FCCMA Fall Symposium – November 21, 2024

ICMA CODE OF ETHICS

The mission of ICMA is to create excellence in local governance by developing and fostering professional local government management worldwide. To further this mission, certain principles, as enforced by the Rules of Procedure, shall govern the conduct of every member of ICMA, who shall:

1. We believe professional management is essential to effective, efficient, equitable, and democratic local government.
2. Affirm the dignity and worth of local government services and maintain a deep sense of social responsibility as a trusted public servant.
3. Be dedicated to the highest ideals of honor and integrity in all public and personal relationships in order that the member may merit the respect and confidence of the elected officials, of other officials and employees, and of the public.
4. Serve the best interests of all community members.
5. Submit policy proposals to elected officials; provide them with facts, and technical and professional advice about policy options; and collaborate with them in setting goals for the community and organization.
6. Recognize that elected representatives are accountable to their community for the decisions they make; members are responsible for implementing those decisions.
7. Refrain from all political activities which undermine public confidence in professional administrators. Refrain from participation in the election of the members of the employing legislative body.
8. Make it a duty continually to improve the member's professional ability and to develop the competence of associates in the use of management techniques.
9. Keep the community informed on local government affairs. Encourage and facilitate active engagement and constructive communication between community members and all local government officials.
10. Resist any encroachment on professional responsibilities, believing the member should be free to carry out official policies without interference, and handle each problem without discrimination on the basis of principle and justice.
11. Manage all personnel matters with fairness and impartiality.
12. Public office is a public trust. A member shall not leverage his or her position for personal gain or benefit.

Adopted by the ICMA Executive Board in 1924, and most recently revised by the membership in April 2023.

ICMA

— EST. 1924 —

CODE OF ETHICS

For 100 years, ICMA members have pledged to uphold these principles in their conduct and decisions in order to merit the trust of the public, elected officials, and staff they serve.

Tenet 4. Serve the best interests of all community members.

GUIDELINES

Effects of Decisions. Members should inform the appropriate elected or appointed official(s) of a decision's anticipated effects on community members.

Promote Equity. Members should ensure fairness and impartiality in accessing programs and services and in the enforcement of laws and regulations. Members should assess and propose solutions to strive to eliminate disparities.

Code of Ethics and Professional Standards of Conduct for Emergency Management Professionals

The Code of Ethics provides foundational tenets that guide ethical practice and decision-making.

They emphasize the need to think and act ethically.

Professionals responding to an emergency or crisis have a duty of care that requires a careful, critical decision-making process grounded in ethical deliberation.

This Code of Ethics is intended to help frame ethical thinking about behaviors and decisions in conjunction with the Code of Professional Conduct.

- Emergency management professionals can utilize this Code of Ethics to ensure a more careful and critical process regarding behaviors or decisions that are morally or ethically challenging.
- The foundational tenets, both aspirational and prescriptive, capture the essence of effective and just emergency management practice.



FEMA

FEMA Foundational Tenets - Code of Ethics

1. Think ethically, act morally.
2. Obey the law.
3. Maximize the good done for people and society, taking into consideration the needs of the most vulnerable.
4. Respect the rights of people and organizations; fulfill duties and obligations to those served.
5. Build trusting relationships.
6. When faced with an ethical dilemma, use an ethical decision-making process.



FEMA

Professional Standards of Conduct

These standards focus heavily on the duty of care inherent in the practice of emergency management and seek to clearly delineate expected professional behaviors, and should be viewed as universal baseline expectations for all emergency management professionals.

1. Responsibility to Affected Populations
2. Responsibility to the Partners, Stakeholders, and Public
3. Responsibility to the Environment
4. Responsibility to Colleagues
5. Responsibility to Employers
6. Responsibility to the Profession
7. Responsibility to Self



FEMA



Emergency Management vs. Crisis Management:

- **Scope and Timeframe:**

- **Emergency Management:** Focuses on the preparation, response, recovery, and mitigation of emergencies. It covers a broader range of events, including natural disasters, accidents, and human-made crises. Emergency management is a more proactive and long-term approach that involves planning for various scenarios.
- **Crisis Management:** Deals specifically with the management of a crisis situation as it unfolds. It is more focused on the immediate response and actions taken during the acute phase of a crisis. Crisis management is often reactive and aims to address the immediate threat or challenges.



Emergency Management vs. Crisis Management:

- **Nature of Events:**

- **Emergency Management:** Encompasses a wide range of events, including but not limited to natural disasters (e.g., hurricanes, earthquakes, floods), accidents (e.g., industrial accidents, transportation accidents), and public health crises.
- **Crisis Management:** Typically involves sudden and unexpected events that pose a significant threat to an organization, its reputation, or its stakeholders. This can include events such as product recalls, financial scandals, or sudden leadership changes.



Emergency Management vs. Crisis Management:

- **Goals:**

- **Emergency Management:** Aims to minimize the impact of emergencies by preparing for them, responding effectively, facilitating recovery, and implementing measures to reduce the likelihood of future emergencies.
- **Crisis Management:** Focuses on containing and resolving the crisis quickly, protecting the organization's reputation, maintaining stakeholder confidence, and minimizing long-term damage.

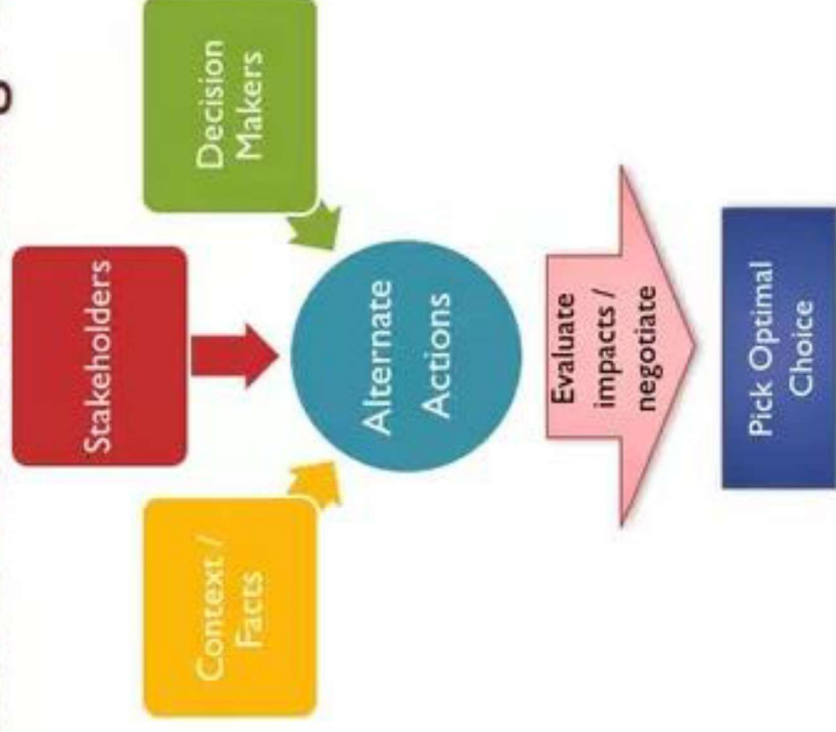


Emergency Management vs. Crisis Management:

- **Stakeholder Involvement:**

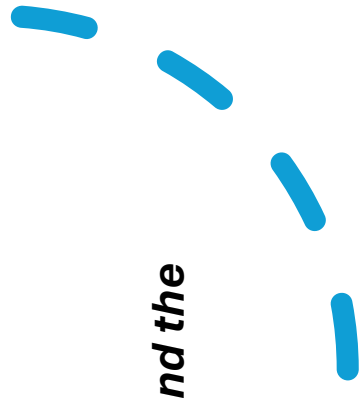
- **Emergency Management:** Involves collaboration with various agencies, communities, and organizations to develop comprehensive plans and responses to emergencies.
- **Crisis Management:** Often requires quick decision-making and communication with internal and external stakeholders, including employees, customers, media, and the public.

Ethical Decision Making Model



• Ethical Decision-Making

- State the problem.
- Check the facts.
- Identify relevant factors (internal and external).
- Develop a list of options.
- Test the options.
- Make a choice based on steps 1-5.
- Review steps 1-6. How can you reduce the likelihood that you will need to make a similar decision again?
- *Seven-step guide to ethical decision-making (Davis, M. (1999) Ethics and the university, New York: Routledge, p. 166-167.*



Tabletop Exercises

- **Planning for different scenarios**
- **Staff**
- **Elected officials**
- **Public Education**
- **Minimize confusion**

Links to documents:

[ICMA Code of Ethics](#)

[FEMA – Code of Ethics and Professional Standards of Conduct for Emergency Management Professionals](#)

Sec. 31-5. Bicycle and bicyclist; ~~electric personal assistive mobility devices; micromobility devices; and motorized scooters~~ regulations.

- (a) ~~Bicycle riding is allowed upon and along the public sidewalks and crosswalks in the city~~Bicycle shall mean every vehicle propelled solely by human power, having two tandem wheels, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels. The term does not include a scooter or similar device.
- (b) ~~No person shall ride a bicycle over and upon any sidewalk or crosswalk within the city in a manner which impedes pedestrian traffic~~Bicycle riding is allowed upon and along the public sidewalks, crosswalks, and multiuse paths in the city.
- (c) ~~A person propelling a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian~~No person shall ride a bicycle over and upon any sidewalk, crosswalk, or multiuse path within the city in a manner which impedes pedestrian traffic.
- (d) ~~Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any sidewalk shall yield to all persons exiting or entering a commercial building or place of business~~A person propelling a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, multiuse path, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.
- (e) ~~Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any street, sidewalk, crosswalk, or bicycle path of the city shall comply with all signal lights, stop signs and other traffic-control devices or signals~~Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any sidewalk shall yield to all persons exiting or entering a commercial building or place of business.
- (f) ~~No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing and shall not exceed the posted speed limit~~Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any street, sidewalk, crosswalk, or multiuse path of the city shall comply with all signal lights, stop signs and other traffic-control devices or signals.
- (g) ~~No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one (1) hand firmly upon the handlebars and in full control of the bicycle~~No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing and shall not exceed the posted speed limit.
- (h) ~~It is unlawful for any person to ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the concrete walkway or promenade located adjacent to and abutting the bulkhead line of the city~~No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one (1) hand firmly upon the handlebars and in full control of the bicycle.

- (i) ~~It is unlawful for any person to ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways~~No person shall ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the concrete walkway or promenade located adjacent to and abutting the bulkhead line of the city.
- (j) ~~Bicycle riders are required to comply with all regulations in § 316.2065, Florida Statutes, (Bicycle Regulations), as amended~~No person shall ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways.
- (k) ~~Pursuant to § 316.2068, Florida Statutes, an electric personal assistive mobility device, as defined in § 316.003(22), Florida Statutes, may be operated on a sidewalk if the person operating the device yields the right-of-way to pedestrians and gives an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device on a sidewalk at a speed greater than fifteen (15) miles per hour. The operator of an electric personal assistive mobility device must otherwise comply with all parts, requirements and regulations of § 316.2068, Florida Statutes~~Bicycle riders are required to comply with all regulations in § 316.2065, Florida Statutes, (Bicycle Regulations), as amended.
- (l) ~~Micromobility devices and motorized scooters, as defined in § 316.003(38) and (45), Florida Statutes, are prohibited from being operated on sidewalks, sidewalk areas, and the promenade adjacent to the bulkhead line.~~
- (m) Except as specifically provided in this section, a person may not drive any vehicle other than by human power upon a bicycle path, sidewalk, or sidewalk area.
- (n) ~~Official emergency services and law enforcement agencies and personnel in the course and scope of their duties are exempt from this section.~~
- (o) ~~In accordance with § 316.1995(3), Florida Statutes, this section does not apply to motorized wheelchairs.~~

Sec. 31-6. -Failure to obey notice or summons.Electric bicycle regulations.

- (a) ~~Any person who violates his written promise to appear given to an officer upon an arrest for any traffic violation is guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the charge on which he was originally arrested~~Electric bicycle shall mean a bicycle or tricycle equipped with fully operable pedals, a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, and an electric motor of less than 750 watts which meets the requirements of any of the three classifications enumerated in section 316.003(23), F.S.
- (b) ~~Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully neglects to answer to charges set forth in a notice affixed to such motor vehicle by a police officer as provided by any ordinance of this city is guilty of the charge for which the notice was originally issued.~~Careless shall mean:
 - (1) At a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour; or

- (2) In willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons; or
 - (3) Operation with another person on the handlebars or in any position in front of the operator; or
 - (4) Failing to yield to pedestrians; or
 - (5) Weaving in and out of pedestrian traffic; or
 - (6) Operation with more riders, operators, or passengers than for which it was designed; or
 - (7) Operation in such a manner so as to cause an unreasonable risk of harm to person or property of others on the City's streets and sidewalks; or
 - (8) Operation in a manner other than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions existing at the time, having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.
- (c) No person shall operate an electric bicycle in a careless manner on the City's streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, or multiuse path.
- (d) No person shall operate an electric bicycle on the Atlantic Ocean beach as defined in Section 6-44, City Code of Ordinances.
- (e) No person shall ride or operate an electric bicycle on or upon the concrete walkway or promenade located adjacent to and abutting the bulkhead line of the city.
- (f) No person shall ride or operate an electric bicycle on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways.
- (g) Each person who rides an electric bicycle within the city shall comply with all signal lights, stop signs, and other traffic-control devices or signals.
- (h) Official emergency services and law enforcement agencies and personnel in the course and scope of their duties are exempt from this section.
- (i) In accordance with § 316.20655, Florida Statutes, an electric bicycle or an operator of an electric bicycle shall be afforded all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all of the duties, of a bicycle or the operator of a bicycle, including § 316.2065, Florida Statutes. An electric bicycle is a vehicle to the same extent as a bicycle.

Sec. 31-7. - Electric personal assistive mobility devices; micromobility devices; and motorized scooters regulations

- (a) Electric personal assistive mobility device shall mean any self-balancing, two-nontandem-wheeled device, designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system with average power of 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, on a paved

Commented [EB1]: Does the Council wish to start allowing e-bikes on sidewalks? They are currently not allowed per s. 31-5(m).

level surface when powered solely by such a propulsion system while being ridden by an operator who weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 miles per hour. Electric personal assistive mobility devices are not vehicles as defined in this section.

- (b) Micromobility device shall mean any motorized transportation device made available for private use by reservation through an online application, website, or software for point-to-point trips and which is not capable of traveling at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour on level ground. This term includes motorized scooters and bicycles.
- (c) Motorized scooter shall mean any vehicle or micromobility device that is powered by a motor with or without a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, which is designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and which is not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour on level ground. The term does not include an electric bicycle.
- (d) Careless shall mean:
- (1) At a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour; or
 - (2) In willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons; or
 - (3) Operation with another person on the handlebars or in any position in front of the operator; or
 - (4) Failing to yield to pedestrians; or
 - (5) Weaving in and out of pedestrian traffic; or
 - (6) Operation with more riders, operators, or passengers than for which it was designed; or
 - (7) Operation in such a manner so as to cause an unreasonable risk of harm to person or property of others on the City's streets and sidewalks; or
 - (8) Operation in a manner other than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions existing at the time, having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.
- (e) No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device, micromobility device, or motorized scooter in a careless manner on the City's streets, sidewalks, or multiuse paths.
- (f) Pursuant to § 316.2068, Florida Statutes, an electric personal assistive mobility device may be operated on a sidewalk if the person operating the device yields the right-of-way to pedestrians and gives an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device on a sidewalk at a speed greater than fifteen (15) miles per hour. The operator of an electric personal assistive mobility device must otherwise comply with all parts, requirements and regulations of § 316.2068, Florida Statutes.

- (g) No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device, micromobility device, or motorized scooter on the Atlantic Ocean beach as defined in Section 6-44, City Code of Ordinances.
- (h) Motorized scooters are prohibited from being operated on sidewalks, sidewalk areas, multiuse paths, and the promenade adjacent to the bulkhead line.
- (i) No person shall ride or operate an electric personal assistive mobility device, micromobility device, or motorized scooter on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways.
- (j) Official emergency services and law enforcement agencies and personnel in the course and scope of their duties are exempt from this section.
- (k) In accordance with § 316.1995(3), Florida Statutes, this section does not apply to motorized wheelchairs.
- (l) In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), this section does not apply to electronic personal assistive mobility devices used by individuals with mobility-related disabilities.

Sec. 31-8. - Enforcement; citation form; hearing; penalties.

- (a) Enforcement. Any City of Jacksonville Beach law enforcement officer is authorized to issue a civil citation to any violator of Sections 31-5, 31-6, and 31-7. Citations issued for violation of any provision of these sections shall be enforced in proceedings under the Special Magistrate hearing procedures of chapter 2, article VI of the City Code of Ordinances and are solely within the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the city's Special Magistrate. The city's Special Magistrate shall have jurisdiction and authority to hold hearings for contests to citations, receive and evaluate evidence, to make a determination based upon the preponderance of the evidence as to whether the violations(s) listed in the citation were committed, and impose fines and fees against the violator consistent with these sections. The decision of the special magistrate shall be the final action by the city. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply at the hearing and any relevant evidence may be admitted as deemed by the Special Magistrate. The hearing shall be conducted in a manner to ensure that procedural and substantive due process is afforded to both parties.
- (b) Citation form. The citation form shall contain language providing notice of the following:
 - (1) Name of person alleged to have violated the section.
 - (2) Description of the alleged violation.
 - (3) Date, time and place of the alleged violation.
 - (4) Witnesses, if any.

(5) Name of officer charging the violation.

The citation shall also contain a space where the alleged violator of these sections may sign to indicate that he/she received a copy of the citation, the penalty established herein for violation of these sections, and the procedure to contest the citation and request a hearing as set forth in paragraph d below.

(c) Penalties. Any person found guilty of violating Sections 31-5, 31-6, and 31-7 shall be charged a fine not to exceed \$50.00. Any person who willfully refuses to accept and sign a citation shall be assessed an additional \$200.00 fine. Any person charged with violation of this chapter may:

(1) Pay the penalty set forth in the citation, either by mail or in person, within ten (10) days of the date of receiving the citation, made payable to City of Jacksonville Beach, and paid at the City of Jacksonville Beach Police Department or the Customer Care counter on the first floor of City of Jacksonville Beach City Hall; or

(2) Appear at a scheduled Special Magistrate hearing to contest the charge as set forth in paragraph d below.

If the person cited elects to pay the penalty set forth above, he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation and to have waived his/her right to a hearing on the issue of violation of Sections 31-5, 31-6, or 31-7. Each day any violation of any provision of Sections 31-5, 31-6, and 31-7 occurs shall constitute a separate offense that may be fined.

(d) Hearing. If the alleged violator elects to not pay the citation fine and opts to request a hearing before the Special Magistrate, then the violator must provide written notification of such request to the City of Jacksonville Beach Police Department and the city attorney, no later than thirty (30) days from the date of the citation. Failure to timely submit the written request shall constitute waiver of the hearing option by the alleged violator and the city may proceed with enforcement and collection of the penalty. Upon receipt of the request for a hearing, the city clerk's office shall issue a notice of hearing date to the person that requested the hearing. Any person who requests a hearing and does not appear in accordance with the notice shall be sent notice by the police department to pay within ten (10) days the doubled fine plus ten dollars (\$10.00) for the cost of administrative services. After the requested hearing, the Special Magistrate shall make a determination as to whether a violation has been committed and may impose a fine in accordance with this section and Florida law, plus the cost of administrative services. An election to request a hearing constitutes a waiver of the right to pay the penalty indicated on the citation, and the special magistrate, after the hearing and upon making a determination that a violation has been committed, may impose a fine, plus the cost of administrative services for each violation.

Sec. 31-5. Bicycle and bicyclist regulations.

- (a) Bicycle shall mean every vehicle propelled solely by human power, having two tandem wheels, and including any device generally recognized as a bicycle though equipped with two front or two rear wheels. The term does not include a scooter or similar device.
- (b) Bicycle riding is allowed upon and along the public sidewalks, crosswalks, and multiuse paths in the city.
- (c) No person shall ride a bicycle over and upon any sidewalk, crosswalk, or multiuse path within the city in a manner which impedes pedestrian traffic.
- (d) A person propelling a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, multiuse path, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.
- (e) Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any sidewalk shall yield to all persons exiting or entering a commercial building or place of business.
- (f) Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any street, sidewalk, crosswalk, or multiuse path of the city shall comply with all signal lights, stop signs and other traffic-control devices or signals.
- (g) No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing and shall not exceed the posted speed limit.
- (h) No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one (1) hand firmly upon the handlebars and in full control of the bicycle.
- (i) No person shall ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the concrete walkway or promenade located adjacent to and abutting the bulkhead line of the city.
- (j) No person shall ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways.
- (k) Bicycle riders are required to comply with all regulations in § 316.2065, Florida Statutes, (Bicycle Regulations), as amended.

Sec. 31-6. - Electric bicycle regulations.

- (a) Electric bicycle shall mean a bicycle or tricycle equipped with fully operable pedals, a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, and an electric motor of less than 750 watts which meets the requirements of any of the three classifications enumerated in section 316.003(23), F.S.
- (b) Careless shall mean:
 - (1) At a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour; or

- (2) In willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons; or
 - (3) Operation with another person on the handlebars or in any position in front of the operator; or
 - (4) Failing to yield to pedestrians; or
 - (5) Weaving in and out of pedestrian traffic; or
 - (6) Operation with more riders, operators, or passengers than for which it was designed; or
 - (7) Operation in such a manner so as to cause an unreasonable risk of harm to person or property of others on the City's streets and sidewalks; or
 - (8) Operation in a manner other than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions existing at the time, having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.
- (c) No person shall operate an electric bicycle in a careless manner on the City's streets, sidewalks, crosswalks, or multiuse path.
 - (d) No person shall operate an electric bicycle on the Atlantic Ocean beach as defined in Section 6-44, City Code of Ordinances.
 - (e) No person shall ride or operate an electric bicycle on or upon the concrete walkway or promenade located adjacent to and abutting the bulkhead line of the city.
 - (f) No person shall ride or operate an electric bicycle on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways.
 - (g) Each person who rides an electric bicycle within the city shall comply with all signal lights, stop signs, and other traffic-control devices or signals.
 - (h) Official emergency services and law enforcement agencies and personnel in the course and scope of their duties are exempt from this section.
 - (i) In accordance with § 316.20655, Florida Statutes, an electric bicycle or an operator of an electric bicycle shall be afforded all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all of the duties, of a bicycle or the operator of a bicycle, including § 316.2065, Florida Statutes. An electric bicycle is a vehicle to the same extent as a bicycle.

Sec. 31-7. - Electric personal assistive mobility devices; micromobility devices; and motorized scooters regulations

- (a) Electric personal assistive mobility device shall mean any self-balancing, two-nontandem-wheeled device, designed to transport only one person, with an electric propulsion system with average power of 750 watts (1 horsepower), the maximum speed of which, on a paved

level surface when powered solely by such a propulsion system while being ridden by an operator who weighs 170 pounds, is less than 20 miles per hour. Electric personal assistive mobility devices are not vehicles as defined in this section.

- (b) Micromobility device shall mean any motorized transportation device made available for private use by reservation through an online application, website, or software for point-to-point trips and which is not capable of traveling at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour on level ground. This term includes motorized scooters and bicycles.
- (c) Motorized scooter shall mean any vehicle or micromobility device that is powered by a motor with or without a seat or saddle for the use of the rider, which is designed to travel on not more than three wheels, and which is not capable of propelling the vehicle at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour on level ground. The term does not include an electric bicycle.
- (d) Careless shall mean:
 - (1) At a speed in excess of fifteen (15) miles per hour; or
 - (2) In willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons; or
 - (3) Operation with another person on the handlebars or in any position in front of the operator; or
 - (4) Failing to yield to pedestrians; or
 - (5) Weaving in and out of pedestrian traffic; or
 - (6) Operation with more riders, operators, or passengers than for which it was designed; or
 - (7) Operation in such a manner so as to cause an unreasonable risk of harm to person or property of others on the City's streets and sidewalks; or
 - (8) Operation in a manner other than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions existing at the time, having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.
- (e) No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device, micromobility device, or motorized scooter in a careless manner on the City's streets, sidewalks, or multiuse paths.
- (f) Pursuant to § 316.2068, Florida Statutes, an electric personal assistive mobility device may be operated on a sidewalk if the person operating the device yields the right-of-way to pedestrians and gives an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device on a sidewalk at a speed greater than fifteen (15) miles per hour. The operator of an electric personal assistive mobility device must otherwise comply with all parts, requirements and regulations of § 316.2068, Florida Statutes.

- (g) No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device, micromobility device, or motorized scooter on the Atlantic Ocean beach as defined in Section 6-44, City Code of Ordinances.
- (h) Motorized scooters are prohibited from being operated on sidewalks, sidewalk areas, multiuse paths, and the promenade adjacent to the bulkhead line.
- (i) No person shall ride or operate an electric personal assistive mobility device, micromobility device, or motorized scooter on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways.
- (j) Official emergency services and law enforcement agencies and personnel in the course and scope of their duties are exempt from this section.
- (k) In accordance with § 316.1995(3), Florida Statutes, this section does not apply to motorized wheelchairs.
- (l) In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), this section does not apply to electronic personal assistive mobility devices used by individuals with mobility-related disabilities.

Sec. 31-8. - Enforcement; citation form; hearing; penalties.

- (a) Enforcement. Any City of Jacksonville Beach law enforcement officer is authorized to issue a civil citation to any violator of Sections 31-5, 31-6, and 31-7. Citations issued for violation of any provision of these sections shall be enforced in proceedings under the Special Magistrate hearing procedures of chapter 2, article VI of the City Code of Ordinances and are solely within the power, authority, and jurisdiction of the city's Special Magistrate. The city's Special Magistrate shall have jurisdiction and authority to hold hearings for contests to citations, receive and evaluate evidence, to make a determination based upon the preponderance of the evidence as to whether the violations(s) listed in the citation were committed, and impose fines and fees against the violator consistent with these sections. The decision of the special magistrate shall be the final action by the city. Formal rules of evidence shall not apply at the hearing and any relevant evidence may be admitted as deemed by the Special Magistrate. The hearing shall be conducted in a manner to ensure that procedural and substantive due process is afforded to both parties.
- (b) Citation form. The citation form shall contain language providing notice of the following:
 - (1) Name of person alleged to have violated the section.
 - (2) Description of the alleged violation.
 - (3) Date, time and place of the alleged violation.
 - (4) Witnesses, if any.

(5) Name of officer charging the violation.

The citation shall also contain a space where the alleged violator of these sections may sign to indicate that he/she received a copy of the citation, the penalty established herein for violation of these sections, and the procedure to contest the citation and request a hearing as set forth in paragraph d below.

- (c) Penalties. Any person found guilty of violating Sections 31-5, 31-6, and 31-7 shall be charged a fine not to exceed \$50.00. Any person who willfully refuses to accept and sign a citation shall be assessed an additional \$200.00 fine. Any person charged with violation of this chapter may:
- (1) Pay the penalty set forth in the citation, either by mail or in person, within ten (10) days of the date of receiving the citation, made payable to City of Jacksonville Beach, and paid at the City of Jacksonville Beach Police Department or the Customer Care counter on the first floor of City of Jacksonville Beach City Hall; or
 - (2) Appear at a scheduled Special Magistrate hearing to contest the charge as set forth in paragraph d below.

If the person cited elects to pay the penalty set forth above, he/she shall be deemed to have admitted the violation and to have waived his/her right to a hearing on the issue of violation of Sections 31-5, 31-6, or 31-7. Each day any violation of any provision of Sections 31-5, 31-6, and 31-7 occurs shall constitute a separate offense that may be fined.

- (d) Hearing. If the alleged violator elects to not pay the citation fine and opts to request a hearing before the Special Magistrate, then the violator must provide written notification of such request to the City of Jacksonville Beach Police Department and the city attorney, no later than thirty (30) days from the date of the citation. Failure to timely submit the written request shall constitute waiver of the hearing option by the alleged violator and the city may proceed with enforcement and collection of the penalty. Upon receipt of the request for a hearing, the city clerk's office shall issue a notice of hearing date to the person that requested the hearing. Any person who requests a hearing and does not appear in accordance with the notice shall be sent notice by the police department to pay within ten (10) days the doubled fine plus ten dollars (\$10.00) for the cost of administrative services. After the requested hearing, the Special Magistrate shall make a determination as to whether a violation has been committed and may impose a fine in accordance with this section and Florida law, plus the cost of administrative services. An election to request a hearing constitutes a waiver of the right to pay the penalty indicated on the citation, and the special magistrate, after the hearing and upon making a determination that a violation has been committed, may impose a fine, plus the cost of administrative services for each violation.

Sec. 31-5. - Bicycle and bicyclist; electric personal assistive mobility devices; micromobility devices; and motorized scooters regulations.

- (a) Bicycle riding is allowed upon and along the public sidewalks and crosswalks in the city.
- (b) No person shall ride a bicycle over and upon any sidewalk or crosswalk within the city in a manner which impedes pedestrian traffic.
- (c) A person propelling a bicycle upon and along a sidewalk, or across a roadway upon and along a crosswalk, shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian and shall give an audible signal before overtaking and passing such pedestrian.
- (d) Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any sidewalk shall yield to all persons exiting or entering a commercial building or place of business.
- (e) Each person who rides or propels any bicycle upon any street, sidewalk, crosswalk, or bicycle path of the city shall comply with all signal lights, stop signs and other traffic-control devices or signals.
- (f) No person shall operate a bicycle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions then existing and shall not exceed the posted speed limit.
- (g) No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the rider from keeping at least one (1) hand firmly upon the handlebars and in full control of the bicycle.
- (h) It is unlawful for any person to ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the concrete walkway or promenade located adjacent to and abutting the bulkhead line of the city.
- (i) It is unlawful for any person to ride or operate a bicycle on or upon the beach dune crossover walkways.
- (j) Bicycle riders are required to comply with all regulations in § 316.2065, Florida Statutes, (Bicycle Regulations), as amended.
- (k) Pursuant to § 316.2068, Florida Statutes, an electric personal assistive mobility device, as defined in § 316.003(22), Florida Statutes, may be operated on a sidewalk if the person operating the device yields the right-of-way to pedestrians and gives an audible signal before overtaking and passing a pedestrian. No person shall operate an electric personal assistive mobility device on a sidewalk at a speed greater than fifteen (15) miles per hour. The operator of an electric personal assistive mobility device must otherwise comply with all parts, requirements and regulations of § 316.2068, Florida Statutes.
- (l) Micromobility devices and motorized scooters, as defined in § 316.003(38) and (45), Florida Statutes, are prohibited from being operated on sidewalks, sidewalk areas, and the promenade adjacent to the bulkhead line.
- (m) Except as specifically provided in this section, a person may not drive any vehicle other than by human power upon a bicycle path, sidewalk, or sidewalk area.
- (n)

Official emergency services and law enforcement agencies and personnel in the course and scope of their duties are exempt from this section.

- (o) In accordance with § 316.1995(3), Florida Statutes, this section does not apply to motorized wheelchairs.

(Code 1955, § 21-8; Ord. No. 2020-8139, § 2, 5-18-20)

State Law reference— Bicycle regulations, F.S. § 316.2065.

Sec. 31-6. - Failure to obey notice or summons.

- (a) Any person who violates his written promise to appear given to an officer upon an arrest for any traffic violation is guilty of a misdemeanor regardless of the disposition of the charge on which he was originally arrested.
- (b) Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully neglects to answer to charges set forth in a notice affixed to such motor vehicle by a police officer as provided by any ordinance of this city is guilty of the charge for which the notice was originally issued.

(Code 1955, § 23-18)

Secs. 31-7—31-17. - Reserved.

Select Year: 2024 ▼ Go

The 2024 Florida Statutes

[Title XXIII](#)[MOTOR VEHICLES](#)[Chapter 316](#)[STATE UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL](#)[View Entire Chapter](#)**316.20655 Electric bicycle regulations.—**

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an electric bicycle or an operator of an electric bicycle shall be afforded all the rights and privileges, and be subject to all of the duties, of a bicycle or the operator of a bicycle, including s. [316.2065](#). An electric bicycle is a vehicle to the same extent as a bicycle. However, this section may not be construed to prevent a local government, through the exercise of its powers under s. [316.008](#), from adopting an ordinance governing the operation of electric bicycles on streets, highways, sidewalks, and sidewalk areas under the local government's jurisdiction; to prevent a municipality, county, or agency of the state having jurisdiction over a bicycle path, multiuse path, or trail network from restricting or prohibiting the operation of an electric bicycle on a bicycle path, multiuse path, or trail network; or to prevent a municipality, county, or agency of the state having jurisdiction over a beach as defined in s. [161.54\(3\)](#) or a dune as defined in s. [161.54\(4\)](#) from restricting or prohibiting the operation of an electric bicycle on such beach or dune.

(2) An electric bicycle or an operator of an electric bicycle is not subject to the provisions of law relating to financial responsibility, driver or motor vehicle licenses, vehicle registration, title certificates, off-highway motorcycles, or off-highway vehicles.

(3) Beginning January 1, 2021, manufacturers and distributors of electric bicycles shall apply a label that is permanently affixed in a prominent location to each electric bicycle. The label must contain the classification number, top assisted speed, and motor wattage of the electric bicycle.

(4) A person may not tamper with or modify an electric bicycle so as to change the motor-powered speed capability or engagement of an electric bicycle, unless the label indicating the classification number required in subsection (3) is replaced after such modification.

(5) An electric bicycle must comply with the equipment and manufacturing requirements for bicycles adopted by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission under 16 C.F.R. part 1512.

(6) An electric bicycle must operate in a manner so that the electric motor is disengaged or ceases to function when the rider stops pedaling or when the brakes are applied.

(7) An operator may ride an electric bicycle where bicycles are allowed, including, but not limited to, streets, highways, roadways, shoulders, bicycle lanes, and bicycle or multiuse paths.

History.—s. 8, ch. 2020-69; s. 2, ch. 2021-20.