

## LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE AMENDMENT

### PETITION

PL20180003486

### ORIGIN

Board of County  
Commissioners

### HEARING DATES

BCC 06/25/2019  
CCPC 05/16/2019  
03/07/2019  
02/07/2019  
DSAC 02/06/2019  
DSAC-LDR 12/18/2018

### SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT

This amendment introduces a new section to address the placement and location of residential permanent emergency generators for single-family and two-family dwelling units. The amendment establishes locational criteria to property lines, another generator, ancillary fuel tanks, window openings to a dwelling, and when necessary the installation of carbon monoxide detectors.

### LDC SECTION TO BE AMENDED

4.02.01 Dimensional Standards for Principal Uses in Base Zoning Districts  
5.03.07 Permanent Emergency Generators (*New Section*)

### ADVISORY BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

#### DSAC-LDR

Approved with recommendations

#### DSAC

Approved

#### CCPC

Approved with changes

### BACKGROUND

After Hurricane Irma, all of the County's 270,000 customers served by Florida Power and Light had power outages. There has been a significant increase of County residents installing various residential permanent emergency generators as a means of resiliency against power outage events. Many building permit applications have been rejected due to setback requirements, lacking a detailed location plan, or insufficient information. The majority of permits issued have been for 20 and 22 kilowatt generators which represent 77.2% of the total permits and 89.5% are 30 kilowatts or less. (See Exhibit "A"). Also, an update to the total permits issued from January 1, 2017 to March 13, 2019 by the required setback location, indicates 25.31% (223) were issued within 5 feet or less sideyard setbacks and the majority were at 46.54% (410) within sideyard setbacks greater than 5 feet and up to 7.5 feet.

On June 26, 2018, the Board directed staff to proceed with an amendment to increase flexibility for the placement of emergency generators on residential parcels or lots. Staff reviewed common manufacturers' recommended minimum surrounding clearances from walls, fences and landscaping (See Exhibit "B"), standards in other communities (See Exhibit "C"), and other guidelines. Staff also worked with industry professionals to better understand common constraints and potential safety issues.

The amendment provides additional flexibility for generator placement by establishing minimum setbacks from property lines that vary depending on the required yard sizes. These setbacks are based on the majority of generators being placed within three to four feet from the exterior house's wall. Four out of five common manufacturer's installation guidelines would be able to meet placement within four feet of the house wall (See Exhibit "B" - Tan highlight).

The amendment also addresses potential health, safety and welfare associated with adding permanent generators in close proximity to homes by requiring minimum distances between generators and mechanical air intake equipment, compliance with manufacturer's specifications, concurrent review of applicable building permits and

providing design standards consistent with the Florida's building, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fuel and gas codes.

A scaled illustration of the proposed 10 feet separation standard between generators is shown in Exhibit "D" along with photos of installed generators taken from West Coast Generators's website. Additionally, the exhibit identifies two generator permits that have been rejected, one in a side yard setback of 6.0 feet and the other 7.5 feet. To meet manufacturer's locational specifications and current LDC code requirement, these generators exceeded the current standard by 11 inches and 8 inches.

#### *DSAC-LDR Subcommittee Recommendation*

The DSAC-LDR subcommittee accepted staff's textual changes and made the following recommendations:

- Revise the words or term "permanent emergency generators" to "optional standby generators" to relate to the Florida Building and National Electrical Code's use of the term. Report back at the full DSAC meeting, if the County Attorney's Office or Building Manager has a reason not to change the term.
- Require screening when the generator's placement is in the front yard, on a waterfront or preserve lot.
- Increase the setback to road right-of-ways from two feet to five feet.
- Require a five feet setback from waterfront or preserve lots.
- Modify the Table to alleviate possible confusion with a required setback for a side yard.

The proposed text incorporates DSAC-LDR subcommittee's recommendations. After consulting with the County Attorney's Office, the title " permanent emergency generators" does not require a change to address the Florida Building or National Electrical Code definitions and use of the term "optional standby generators."

#### *DSAC Recommendation*

On February 6, 2019, the DSAC unanimously approved the proposed textual changes as recommended by DSAC-LDR subcommittee.

#### *CCPC Recommendation*

On February 7, 2019, the CCPC did not vote on the amendment. Following a general discussion, they decided to re-examine the amendment at a later date and requested a Fire Official attend the next meeting to determine if there are access, fire safety or firefighting concerns when multiple mechanical equipment (AC and generators) are located between two adjoining residential lots with a minimum five feet sideyard setback. They also recommended adding to the purpose intent section the words "to reduce noise" and requested a 2007 noise study, that had been reviewed by a prior planning commission, be provided. This study had assisted the planning commission in establishing the current acceptable sound level at 75 db (A).

On March 7, 2019 the CCPC recommended the following changes:

- Add to the Purpose and Intent Section: "To improve the aesthetics of mechanical equipment".
- Revise Table 1 to establish a standard of five feet for the minimum "distance to lot line" when sideyard setbacks are less than 20 feet. This would be comparable with the County's minimum 10 feet separation distance between structures and serve to maintain 10 feet of distance between an abutting neighbor's dwelling unit, window, or other generator.
- Increase the distance to a public road right-of-way line from 5 to 10 feet to be consistent with the residential minimum development standard of 10 feet for signage, stated in LDC section 5.06.02.B.1.b.
- Evaluate distance separation requirements between other obstructions such as pool equipment, AC compressor, water systems and water softener systems, and landscaping.
- Require all easements to be shown on a site plan and to be submitted with each permit application and if the generator is located within the easement, a written consent from all easement holders.

Regarding health and safety, the CCPC needed early warning and protection assurances that carbon monoxide (CO) detectors are installed within and outside of residential sleeping rooms. Upon further research, the 2017-Florida Building Code (FBC) Residential, Sixth Edition, Section R315.1: Carbon Monoxide Protection require operational CO alarm(s) to be installed in accordance with new building permit construction. It states the following:

*“Every separate building or an addition to an existing building for which a permit for new construction is issued and having a fossil-fuel-burning heater or appliance, a fireplace, an attached garage, or other feature, fixture, or element that emits carbon monoxide as byproduct of combustion shall have an operational carbon monoxide alarm installed within 10 feet of each room used for sleeping purposes” with the exception: “...to existing buildings that are undergoing alterations or repairs unless the alternation is an addition as defined in Section R315.3”. Section R315.3 describes “addition” to mean “an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories or height of a building or structure”.*

The proposed LDC text broadens this provision for additional early protection warning by requiring the installation of CO detectors to be installed in an existing home when there isn’t an extension or increase in floor area, number of stories or height of the building or structure and the location of an applicant’s generator is 10 feet or less in distance to the existing home.

On May 16, 2019, the CCPC approved the LDC amendment with changes by a vote of 4 to 1. The dissenting commissioner objected to the placement of generators within public utility and drainage easements and closer than 5 feet to a lot line.

The CCPC received public comments and numerous petitions regarding how the CCPC’s proposal of 5 feet to a lot line would prohibit generators from being allowed in the side yards of smaller lots and especially when they need 6 additional inches for permit approval. Additionally, the public concerns centered on the effect to property values in communities with natural gas (such as Stone Creek), the offensive placement within front yards by HOAs and neighbors, and reasonable use of private property.

Therefore, the CCPC reconsidered their previous recommendation and agreed the distance to lot line would remain the same as in the initial LDC draft submittal for required side yard setbacks, public and private road right of ways and an inclusion that there be a provision for drainage flows to be maintained. Based on the CCPC recommendation, the following changes have been incorporated:

- Table 1 is revised to match the original initial draft submittal column presented in the LDC narrative on May 16, 2019.
- Added a new section 5.03.07 C.6 to address the CCPC’s recommendation to add language requiring lots to maintain drainage. Text has been added to cross-reference LDC section 6.05.03 since maintenance of drainage flows is already required in LDC section 6.05.03 F.2 which states: “The property owner shall maintain site grading and drainage (e.g. swales, French drains, grates, etc.) in accordance with the approved stormwater plan.”

After the CCPC hearing, staff made the following changes to the amendment to increase clarity of the setback table and preserve the intent of the CCPC’s recommendation. These changes do not have any substantive effect.

- Clarified column headings in the Table.
- Simplified the layout of the formatting for the “Rear Yard” setbacks.

- 
- Deleted in its entirety, previously proposed LDC section 5.03.07 C.3.d, because generators elevated 30 inches above the ground are setback the same distance to a lot line as ground mounted generators and in LDC section 5.03.07 C.3.c, deleted the words “preserve lot” as a vegetative screen is not necessary to protect an aesthetic view or provide a buffer to a preserve lot.

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#### **FISCAL & OPERATIONAL IMPACTS**

There are no fiscal or operational impacts with this amendment to the County. When applicable, the homeowner’s added costs are: to screen a generator, install carbon monoxide detectors, extend an exhaust outlet, acquire a spot survey and written consent from easement holders.

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#### **GMP CONSISTENCY**

Based upon staff’s analysis, the amendment is consistent with the GMP. (See Exhibit “E”)

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**EXHIBITS:** A) Permanent Generator Permits Issued or Rejected; B) Manufacturer’s Surrounding Clearances; C) Other Florida Communities Research; D) Illustrations; E) GMP Consistency Review; F) Manufacturer’s Generator Sound Level Readings.

Amend the LDC as follows:

**4.02.01 - Dimensional Standards for Principal Uses in Base Zoning Districts**

\* \* \* \* \*

D. Exemptions and exclusions from design standards.

\* \* \* \* \*

13. Permanent emergency generators may be placed within the rear yard with a 10-foot rear yard setback. Permanent emergency generators may encroach into side yards up to 36 inches. Generators are not permitted to encroach into required front yards. For single-family and two-family dwelling units, see LDC section 5.03.07 for exceptions and requirements. Above-ground fuel tanks for the generators are subject to the same setbacks; however, underground tanks are not subject to setback requirements. In order to reduce noise during required routine exercising of the generators, this exercising is restricted to operating the generator for no more than 30 minutes, ~~weekly~~ once every seven days, during the hours of 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and shall not exceed sound level limits for Manufacturing and Industrial uses as set forth in Ordinance 90-17, the Noise Ordinance, as amended. All permanent emergency generators must be equipped with sound attenuating housing to reduce noise.

# # # # #

**5.03.07 - Permanent Emergency Generators**

A. Purpose and Intent. It is the purpose of this section to reduce noise, improve the aesthetics of mechanical equipment, and protect the public health and safety of homeowners from the risks associated with combustion engines and the entry of carbon monoxide gas to a dwelling unit. It is the intent to improve the resiliency of homeowners who seek shelter at home during periods of electrical power outages.

B. Applicability. Permanent emergency generators for single-family and two-family dwellings shall be permitted as an accessory use and located in accordance with LDC section 5.03.07 Table 1.

C. Standards and Requirements.

1. Permanent emergency generators shall adhere to all generator manufacturer's locational specifications and applicable federal, state, and local code requirements. The manufacturer's locational specifications shall be concurrently reviewed with the applicable electrical, structural, mechanical, gas piping, and storage tank permits.
2. Submittals. At a minimum, the applicant's site plan shall indicate the location and dimension of the proposed generator, generator exhaust direction and permanent fuel tank(s) in proximity to the dwelling unit and lot line, and all easements burdening the property, including but not limited to drainage easements, lake maintenance easements, and/or access easements. The site plan shall be

provided with the building permit application. The written approval of an easement holder for placement in an easement is required and must be included with the submittal.

3. Location and Distances. Permanent emergency generators may be located in the required front, side and rear yard setback in accordance with the following in Table 1. All distance setback and separation requirements shall be measured from the most restrictive of the generator's enclosure or exhaust outlet and adhere to the following:

- a. When located underneath the dwelling unit, the exhaust outlet shall be vented outside of the dwelling unit above the roof line.
- b. Generators may be allowed in the front yard, at a distance no greater than six feet from the dwelling unit in zoning districts with 35 feet front yard setback or greater and shall require a vegetative screen. For corner lots, the generator may be allowed in the front yard which has the longest street frontage utilizing the side yard generator setback standards in Table1.
- c. Generators located in the rear yard of a waterfront lot shall require a vegetative screen.

**TABLE 1 Generator Setback and Separation Standards (feet)**

<u>Principal Structure Setback</u>		<u>Generator Distance to Lot Line</u>
<u>Side Yard</u>	<u>5 or less</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>Greater Than 5 and Up To 7.5</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>Greater Than 7.5 and Up To 20</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>Greater Than 20</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Rear Yard</u>		<u>10 waterfront</u>
		<u>5 non-waterfront</u>
<u>Separation</u>		
<u>Distance to Public and Private Road Right-Of-Way</u>		<u>10</u>
<u>Between Mechanical Air Intake Equipment or Other Generator</u>		<u>10</u>
<u>Distance from Windows, Soffit Vent, Eaves To the Dwelling, Shrubs and Trees</u>		<u>5</u>
<u>Distance from Gas and Electrical Meters, Pool Pumps, Water and Water Softener Systems, AC Compressors and Landscape Plantings</u>		<u>3</u>

- 1        4. Carbon Monoxide Detector. If any exterior wall openings are within 10 feet of the  
2        generator's exhaust outlet, at least one carbon monoxide detector shall be installed  
3        inside the structure near the exterior wall openings and on each floor level.
- 4
- 5        5. Generator Noise and Testing. Generator noise and routine testing shall be in  
6        compliance with LDC section 4.02.1 D.13.
- 7
- 8        6. Drainage Flow. Maintenance of stormwater drainage shall be as required in LDC  
9        section 6.05.03.
- 10
- 11     D. Additional Requirements for Diesel and Gasoline Engines. Notwithstanding the foregoing,  
12     diesel or gasoline powered generators shall be set back a minimum of 15 feet from any  
13     lot line.
- 14     #        #        #        #        #        #        #        #        #        #        #

## Exhibit A – Permanent Generator Permits Issued or Rejected

Generator KW Size	2017 Yr. Ending	2018 thru July 5	Total Permits	2017 Total thru KW 30	2018 Total thru KW 30	Total Combined	% of all permits
7.5	1	0	1				
8	1	0	1				
11	1	0	1				
12	1	3	4				
14	0	1	1				
15	1	0	1				
16	3	5	8				
19.5	1	0	1				
20	62	119	181				34.6
22	88	135	223				42.6
23	0	0	0				
24	4	5	9				
25	1	4	5				
27	7	5	12				
30	8	12	20				
32	3	5	8				
36	1	2	3				
38	5	9	14				
40	0	4	4				
45	2	0	2				
48	9	8	17				
60	2	3	5				
80	1	0	1				
100	0	1	1				
Totals	202	321	523				
Missing size information, rejected or lacking other information			78				

### Permit Status- Issued or Expired by Setback Location 1-01-2017 Through 3-13-19

Sideyard Setback	0-5'	Greater Than 5' up to 7.5'	Greater Than 7.5' up to 20'	Greater Than 20'	Rear/Front Yard or Other	Totals
Total	223	410	143	92	13	881
Percent	25.31	46.54	16.23	10.44	1.48	100



## Exhibit B – Manufacturers’ Surrounding Clearances

Manufacturer-Generator 14 to 30 KW		Briggs/Stratton 17 /20 -25 Air-Liquid Cooled	Champion 14 Air Cooled	Kohler Res14/20 Air Cooled	Kohler RCL24 Liquid Cooled	Generac 16/20/22 Air Cooled	Generac 22/25/30 Liquid Cooled	Generac 22/27 Spark Ignited	Cummins RS22 Air Cooled
Dimensi on	Width	34”-30”	30.1”	26.2”	32.9 “	25.5”	30.6”	29”	34”
Clearan ces	Exhaust Outlet	5’	5’	4’	8’				5’
	Overhead	5’	5’			5’			
	Shrubs	5’		4’					
	SWRI- Rated	18”				18”			18”
	1 Hour- Fire Rated		17.7”	3’					
	Non-Rated		5’						
Total Clearance and Width To Wall (Inches)									
Encroach ment	SWRI- Rated	52-48		44.2	50.9	43.5	48.6	47	52
	Fire Rated	52-48	47.8	62.2	68.9	61.5	66.6	65	70
	Non-Rated	94-90	90.1	86.2	92.9	85.5	90.6	89	94
TRANE Manufacturer – AC Compressor Unit Dimension by Living Area -Model 4TTR40									
Area Under Air (sq.ft.)		Depth	At 12” from Wall*	At 24” from Wall	Width		Height		
1,100		26	38	50	29		29		
1,500		30	42	54	33				
1,900								33	
2,300		34	46	58	37		29		
2,700									
3,100									
*Note: Distance from wall is per manufacturer’s specification at 12 inches and others can require a greater distance of up to 24 inches or more for working space.									

Trane Model 4TTR42/43L

These are typical dimensions of condensing units; concrete pads that go underneath the units are an additional 3". The placement should be at least 12 inches from exterior wall.

### Section 2. Unit Location Considerations

#### 2.1 Unit Dimensions and Weight

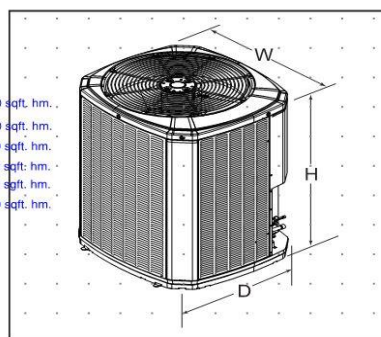
Table 2.1

Unit Dimensions and Weight		
Models	H x D x W (in)	Weight* (lb)
4TTR4018L	29 x 26 x 29	133
4TTR4024/25L	29 x 26 x 29	133
4TTR4030/31L	29 x 30 x 33	156
4TTR4036/37L	33 x 30 x 33	156
4TTR4042/43L	29 x 34 x 37	184
4TTR4048L	29 x 34 x 37	189
4TTR4060L	37 x 34 x 37	211

\* Weight values are estimated.

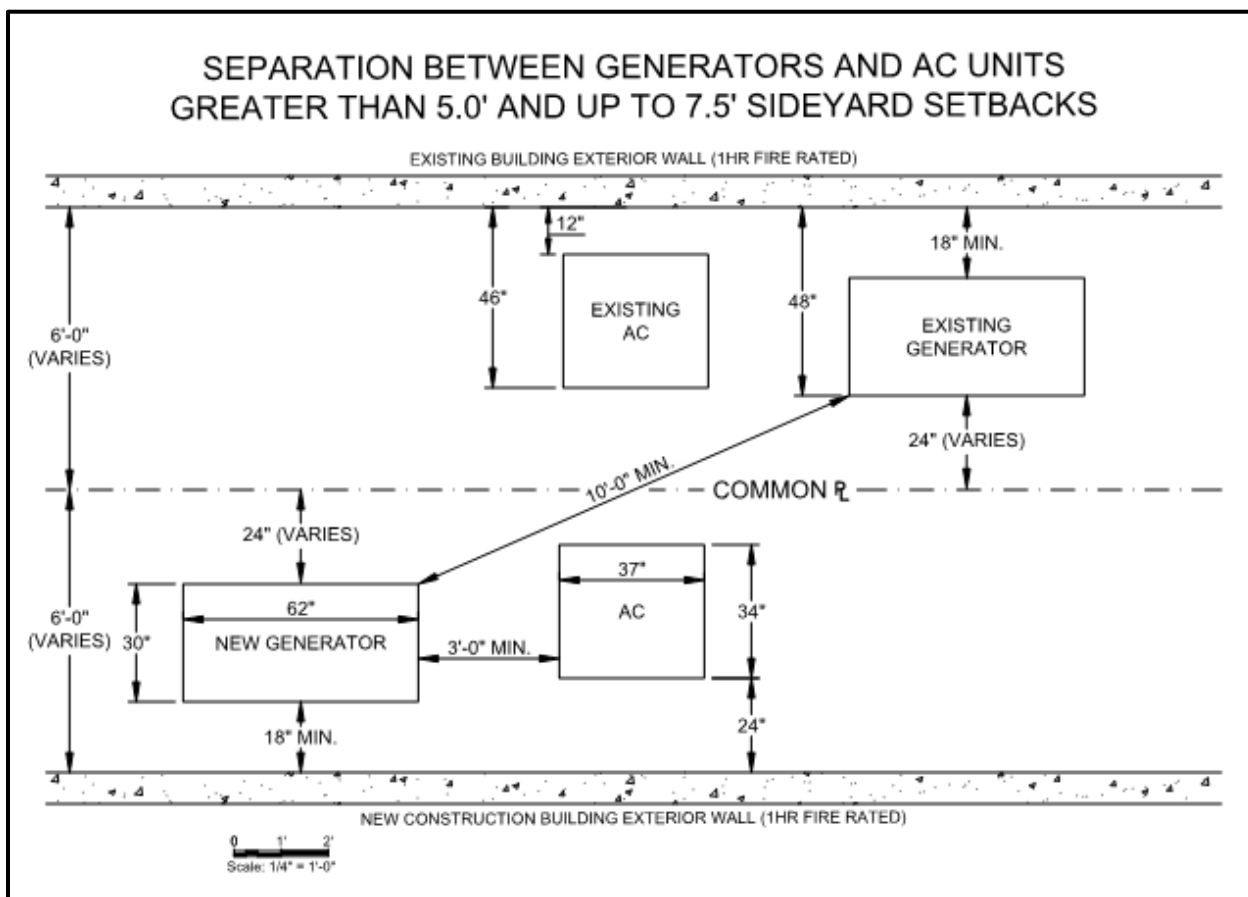
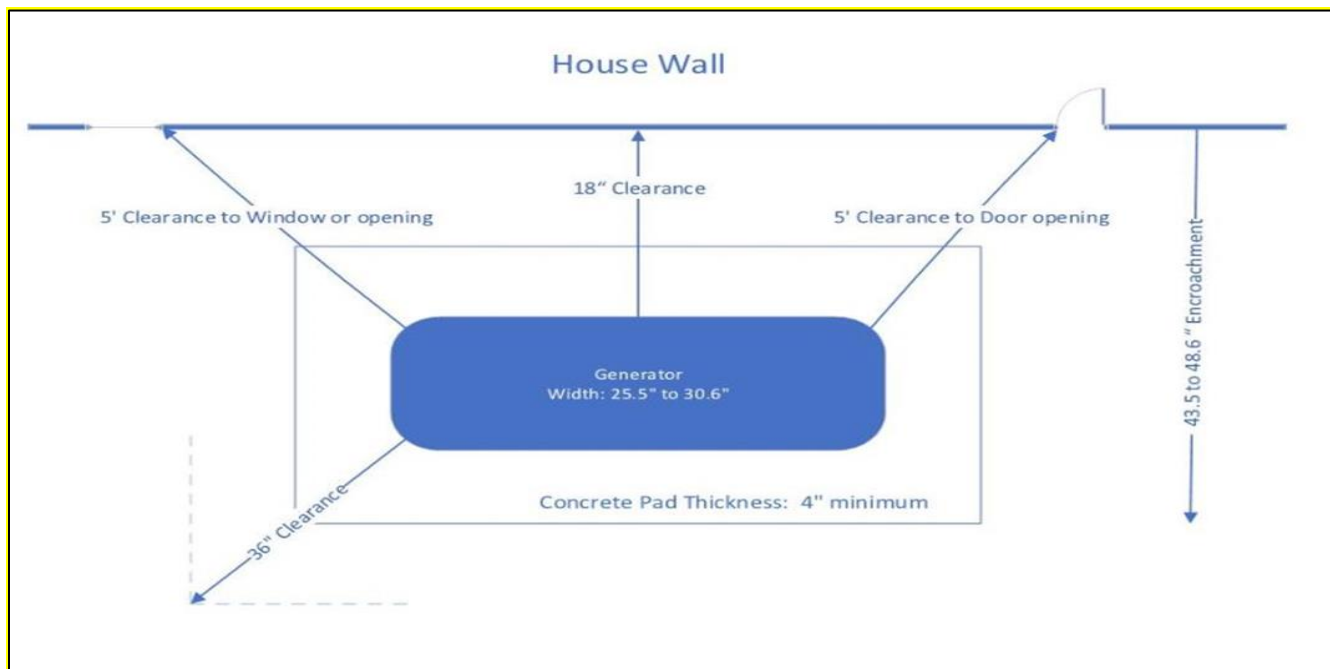
When mounting the outdoor unit on a roof, be sure the roof will support the unit's weight.

Properly selected isolation is recommended to alleviate sound or vibration transmission to the building structure.



## Exhibit B – Manufacturers' Surrounding Clearances

### Exhibit Based on Generac's Site Selection Installation Guidelines



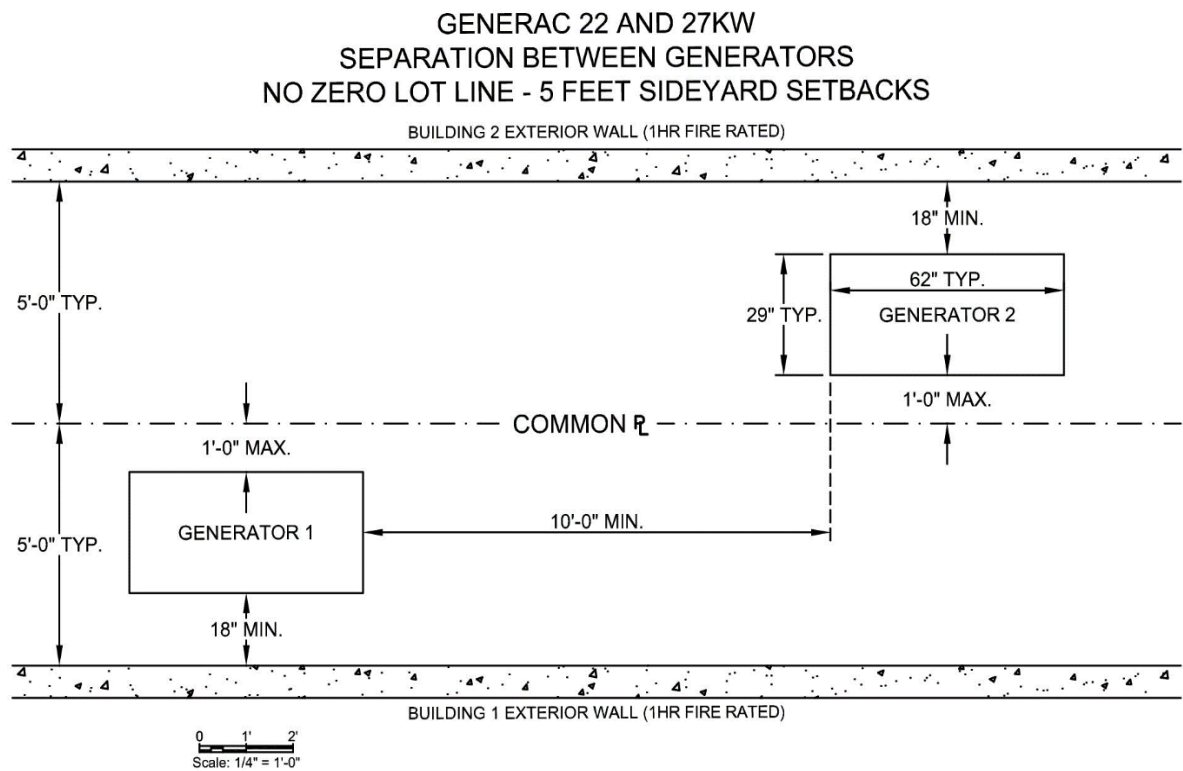
## Exhibit C – Other Florida Communities Research

Community	Setbacks			
	Zoning Districts	Side	Rear	Distance to Property Line (PL)
County				
Brevard <sup>1</sup>	All Residential	4' into required side and rear yard.		Not Addressed (N/A)
Miami-Dade <sup>2</sup>	Residential Urban	3'	5'	
	Residential Estates	5'	5'	
Orange <sup>3</sup>	All Residential	10'	5' or rear ½ of lot or parcel	
Palm Beach <sup>4</sup>	Single-Family	3'	5'	
	Zero lot line	5'		
Sarasota	All districts except Siesta Key Overlay District (SKOD)	Exempt from setback requirements when located at above ground level or elevated due to FEMA elevation requirements.		No closer than 3'
	SKOD	Same as side yard setback.		
City				
Boca Raton	All Residential Districts	Anywhere within side or rear yard.		N/A
Boynton Beach <sup>5</sup>		3' plus 1 foot for every 1 foot above height of 6 feet but not greater than the minimum principal structure setback.		
Key Biscayne <sup>6</sup>	Single-Family and Two-Family	5'		
Lighthouse Point <sup>7</sup>	All Residential Districts	5'	Not allowed.	5'
Naples		Same as principal structure (SPS).		N/A
North Miami <sup>8</sup>		5'	5' or 15' from rear street PL.	
Ocean Ridge		SPS		5'
Marco Island		4' into required side or rear yard.		N/A
Miami Springs		Anywhere within side or rear yard.		5'
Town of Palm Beach		5'	5'	
Palmetto Bay <sup>9</sup>		5'	5'	N/A
Plantation <sup>10</sup>		2.5' from side or rear property line and 7.5' from sidewalk, bikeway, or street right-of-way lines.		
Redington Beach		Anywhere within side or rear yard.		N/A
Sanibel		Anywhere within side or rear yard.		10'
South Miami		12.5'		12.5'

### Footnotes and Additional Criteria:

- 1- Encroachment is not subject to separation distances between structures.
- 2- 10' setback from street property line.
- 3- 15' setback from side street.
- 4- Encroachment is limited to 10% of setback requirement and generators less than 4' in height.
- 5- Not allowed in front yard or corner side yard unless approved by administrative adjustment and no other on-site location is feasible or there is a finding the location and use or design of the abutting property would not have negative impact.
- 6- None in a yard facing any street. Propane gas tanks – 5 feet to side property line, limited to 500 gallons above ground and 1,000 gallons underground.
- 7- If not 5 feet from property line, then generator must be placed lengthwise and 1 foot from building.
- 8- 15' from rear street property line.
- 9- 10' from rear street.
- 10- Generators above 5.5' height must comply with same setback as principal structure.

Exhibit D – Illustrations



Kohler 38 RCL



Kohler 24 RCL

Photos: Courtesy of Westcoast  
Generators Website



Kohler 20 RESA



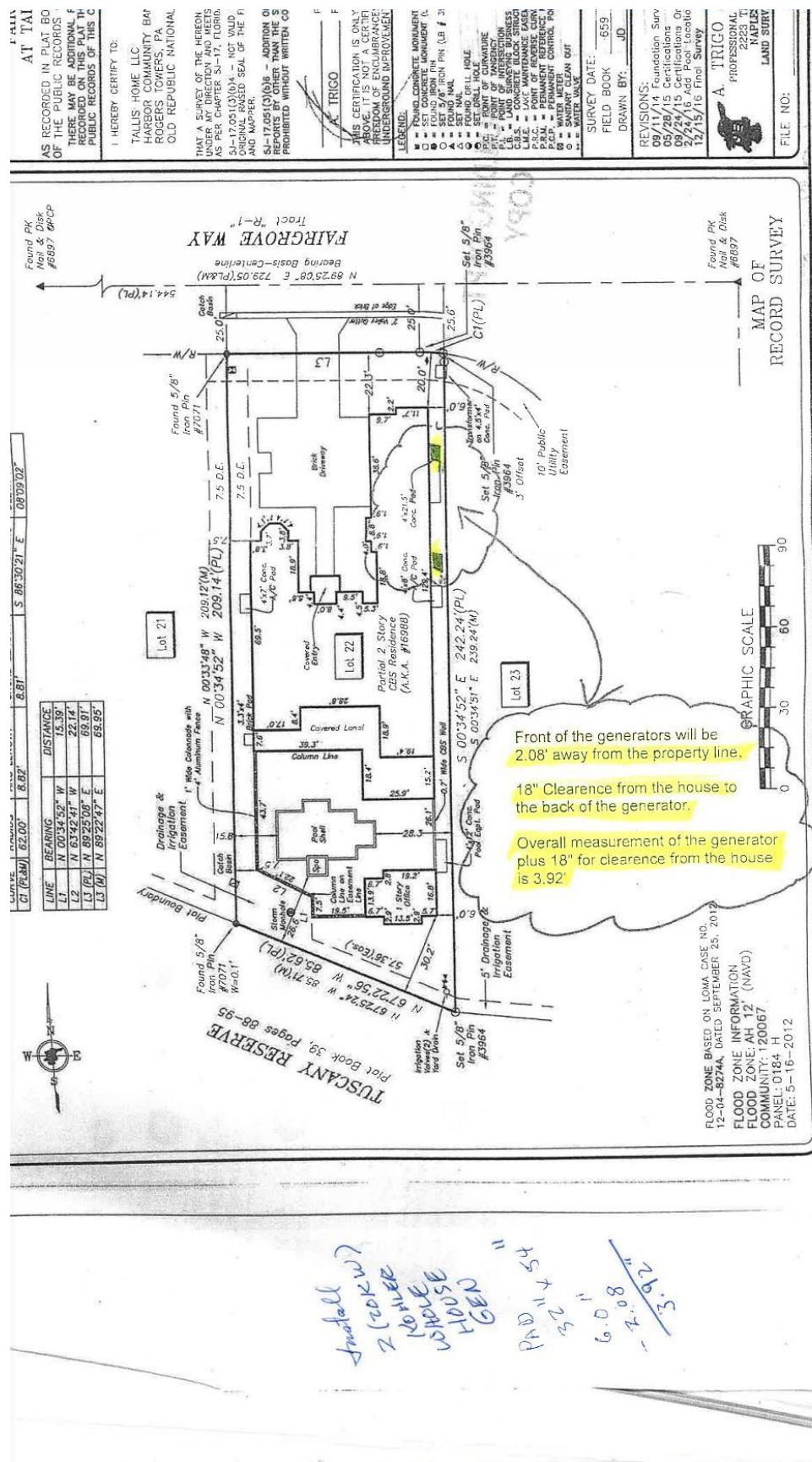
GE 45kw



**13**

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John Genevino Date  
PROFESSIONAL SURVEYOR AND MAPPER #4085  
NOT VALID WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE AND THE ORIGINAL RAISED SEAL  
OF A FLORIDA LICENSED SURVEYOR AND MAPPER.



# Exhibit E- GMP Consistency Review



Growth Management Department  
Zoning Division

## Memorandum

**To:** Rich Henderlong, AICP, Principal Planner, Land Development Code Section  
**From:** David Weeks, AICP, Growth Management Manager, Comprehensive Planning Section  
**Date:** December 13, 2018  
**Subject:** Growth Management Plan (GMP) Consistency Review

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**PETITION NUMBER:** LDCA-PL20180003486 REV:1

**PETITION NAME:** LDC Sec. 4.02.01 Dimensional Standards for Principal Uses in Base Zoning Districts, 4.02.03 Specific Standards for Location of Accessory Buildings and Structures, and new 5.03.07 Permanent Emergency Generator

**REQUEST:** Amend the Collier County Land Development Code Sections 4.02.01 Dimensional Standards for Principal Uses in Base Zoning Districts, and 4.02.03 Specific Standards for Location of Accessory Buildings and Structures, and add new 5.03.07 Permanent Emergency Generator, to:

1. Add reference to new Sec. 5.03.07 within Sec. 4.02.01D. Exemptions and Exclusions from Design Standards.
2. Add development standards (setbacks) for permanent emergency generators in Sec. 4.02.03D. Table of dimensional standards for accessory buildings and structures in zoning districts other than Rural Agricultural (A) and Estates (E).
3. Establish new Sec. 5.03.07 Permanent Emergency Generator (for single and two-family dwellings).

**COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING COMMENTS:** The Growth Management Plan's (GMP) land use elements (Future Land Use Element, Golden Gate Area Master Plan, Immokalee Area Master Plan) contain subdistricts and overlays that identify allowable uses; some of these identify uses by zoning district(s) and some by specific use names (e.g. liquor store) or use categories (e.g. retail commercial). These subdistricts and overlays are implemented through the Land Development Code (LDC), which may be by establishing a zoning overlay, or a rezone of a property, or a conditional use on a property. With rare exception, the GMP does not address accessory uses, and where it does, there is no mention of permanent emergency generators - there is no specificity provided that would conflict with the proposed amendment. The LDC may be more restrictive than the GMP but not less restrictive.

### **CONCLUSION:**

**Based upon the above analysis, the proposed LDC amendment may be deemed consistent with the GMP.**

### **IN CITYVIEW**

cc: Michael Bosi, AICP, Zoning Director

LDCA-PL20180003486 Sec. 5.05.07 et al perm. emerg. generatorsR1 G:\CDES Planning Services\Consistency Reviews\2018\LDCA

dw/12-13-18



## Exhibit F- Manufacturer's Generator Sound Level Readings

Typical Generator Size- 20 to 22KW (yellow highlighted)							
KW Size	Manufacturer	Width Inches	Length Inches	Height Inches	Average Output Sound dB(A) measured at 23' - Manual Testing Specification Sheet		AC-Air Cooled LC-Liquid Cooled SI-Spark Ignited
					Weekly	Full or Normal Load	
17	Briggs-Stratton	34	48.1	29.6		69.1	AC
20		29.6	48.1	30.6		64	AC
25		32.3	71	37	69	70	LC
14 RESAL	Kohler	26.2	47.8	28.9	63	67	AC
20 RESC					64	69	AC
24/30/38 RCL		32.9	74	46	54	61	LC
48/60			89.8	45.2	60	61	LC
RS 20A/AC and RS14 AF	Cummins	40.8	52.7	35		62	AC
RS22		34	72	45.5		64	LC- 50/50 mixture.
RS25						63	
RS 36		34	94	45.5			
14	Champion	30	49	28		63.5	SI
16/20	Generac	25.5	48.5	28.8	55	67	AC
22					57	67	
22/27		30.6	62.2	38.6	59	72	LC
25/30					59	73	
36/45		35	76.8	46.1	61	72	
32/38					58	64	
48					63	68	
60					65	72	

### Note: Collier County Generator Noise Related Code Enforcement Cases

For the period between January 10, 2017 and February 21, 2019, the Growth Management Department-Code Enforcement Operations Division recorded 274 noise related complaints which only four cases were related to generator noise that had resulted from the use of a temporary or portable generator and none from permanent emergency generators.