NORTH BAY VILLAGE
EST. 1945

NORTH BAY VILLAGE
OFFICIAL AGENDA
SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCY TASK FORCE
BRENT W. LATHAM COMMUNITY CENTER
1851 GALLEON STREET, THIRD FLOOR
NORTH BAY VILLAGE, FL 33141
ZOOM MEETING ID: 848 8743 1382
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 2026 at 6:30 PM

1. Opening Items

A. Call to Order
B. Roll Call

1.A. Oath of Office to the Newly Appointed Board Members

1.B. Selections of Task Force Chair, Vice Chair and Secretary for the 2026 - 2028 Term

2. Approval of Meeting Minutes

2.A. Approval of October 27, 2026 Meeting Minutes (Pending)

3. Old Business

3.A. Resilience Priorities & Progress Updates

4. New Business

4.A. Discussion on Establishing a Village HOA and Condo Guidebook

Resilient & Sustainable Communities A Guidebook HOAs and C.pdf

4.B. Discussion on Mayors Monarch Butterfly Pledge

Mayors Monarch Pledge Sample Survey.pdf
Mayors Monarch Pledge Fact Sheet.pdf

5. Staff / Commission Liaison Updates

6. Public Comments

7. Agenda Items for Next Meeting: December 22, 2026

8. Adjournment

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Resilient & Sustainable Communities: A Guidebook for North Bay Village HOAs and Condo Associations

Drafted: Oct 31, 2026

Welcome: Why This Guide Exists

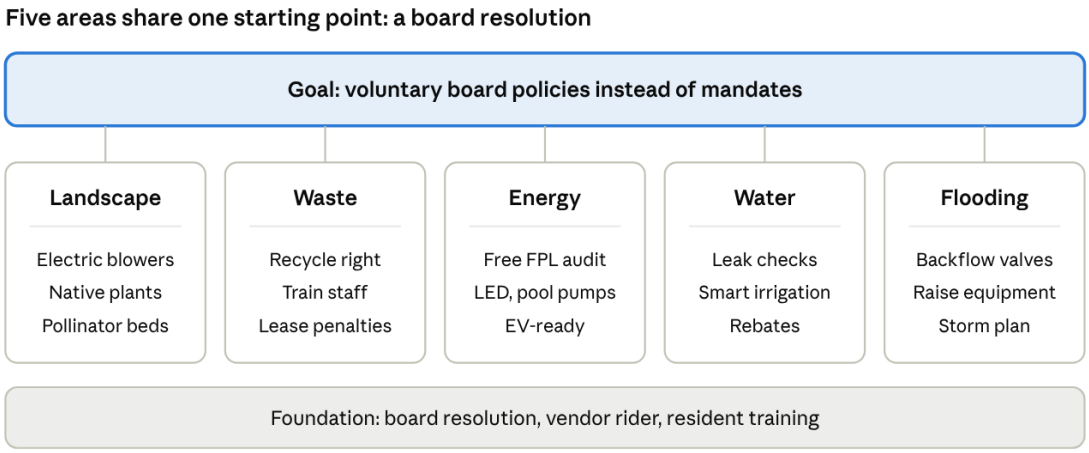
North Bay Village's residents live almost entirely in condominium and homeowner associations, so the choices your board makes about landscaping, trash, flooding and utilities shape the Village's resilience more than any ordinance could. This guide gives boards ready-to-adopt policies, vendor language and funding sources, all voluntary, so the community can lead before regulators have to.

What boards gain by adopting these practices:

- **Lower operating costs:** efficient lighting, pumps, irrigation and leak control reduce common-area electric and water bills year after year.
- **Lower risk:** flood-ready buildings and written emergency plans help with insurance renewals, lender reviews and reserve planning.
- **Fewer disputes:** clear, written rules for contractors, residents and tenants are easier to enforce than informal expectations.
- **Higher property value:** buyers and lenders increasingly ask about flood exposure, energy use and building condition.
- **Cleaner Biscayne Bay:** most of what leaves our grounds, whether fertilizer, litter or stormwater, ends up in the Bay.

Why cooperation matters. The Village prefers to guide the community rather than impose mandates, but that only works with the cooperation of associations. A board can adopt a rule, a vendor contract standard or a lease provision on its own authority. The Village's role is to make that easy by publishing the model language and resources here.

How to use this guide. Start with the Quick-Start Pathway, pick a commitment tier, and copy the sample language in the later sections. Every sample is a starting point: have your association attorney review it against your declaration, bylaws and Florida Statutes Chapters 718 (condominiums) and 720 (homeowners' associations) before adoption.



five focus areas · one board resolution

This guide is general information, not legal, engineering or financial advice.

Quick-Start Pathway for Boards

A board can adopt its first sustainability policy in one meeting cycle by following five steps.



1. **Name a champion.** Appoint one board member or a small resident committee to own the work, report at each meeting and be the contact for the Village.
2. **Adopt a resolution.** Use the Sample Board Resolution in this guide to commit the association to a tier below. A resolution costs nothing and sets direction.
3. **Start with contracts.** Landscape, waste and pest vendors are renewed on a schedule. Add the Vendor Contract Rider language at the next renewal; this is the cheapest way to change practices.
4. **Fund the quick wins.** Most items marked "low cost" fit in an operating budget. Larger items (flood protection, HVAC, solar) belong in the reserve study and capital plan.
5. **Tell residents.** Send a short notice, post signs, and add the new rules and lease language to the welcome packet. Report results to owners once a year.

Commitment tiers

Boards can choose a tier that fits their building. Higher tiers include everything in the tier before.

Area	Bronze (start here)	Silver	Gold

Area	Bronze (start here)	Silver	Gold
Landscape	Ban or phase out gas leaf blowers in vendor contracts; stop turf-chemical overuse	Native, salt-tolerant plants for all new plantings; pollinator beds	Florida-Friendly landscape plan; smart irrigation; no-spray pollinator zones
Waste	Recycling bins and clear signage at every disposal point; annual resident and staff training	Recycling rules and penalties in lease addendum; quarterly contamination checks with hauler	Hauler contract with contamination reporting; food scrap or bulk-reuse program; zero-waste events
Energy	LED lighting in common areas; ENERGY STAR replacements	Professional energy audit; pool pump and HVAC upgrades	Rooftop solar and EV-charging readiness; sub-metered energy data shared with owners
Water	Leak check of common areas; low-flow fixtures in common areas	Irrigation controller with rain sensor; water-use tracking	Sub-metering or leak alerts at unit level; water-reuse feasibility study
Flooding	Written flood and storm plan; clean drains and check backflow valves each year	Flood-risk assessment; protect electrical and mechanical equipment above flood level	Capital plan for permanent flood protection and stormwater retrofits

Landscape: Quiet, Native and Bay-Friendly

The fastest landscape win is the contract: a board can ask its vendor for electric equipment, native plantings and Bay-safe fertilizing without any new ordinance. The Village would rather guide than mandate, and that only works if associations choose to cooperate.

1. Electric leaf blowers and equipment

- **Policy:** Require battery or corded electric blowers, trimmers and edgers on common grounds; phase out gas equipment within 12 months of the next contract renewal.
- **Why:** Electric tools are much quieter, produce no on-site exhaust, and let boards set sensible work hours without noise complaints.
- **Make it workable:** Ask the contractor for a written transition plan, a charging plan (extra batteries, truck-mounted charging) and a start date. Offer a short grace period for large mowers and chainsaws that have fewer electric options.
- **Hours:** Limit blower use to weekday daytime hours (for example 9 a.m.–5 p.m.) and ban blowing debris into storm drains, canals or the Bay.
- **Sweep, rake, then blow:** Use brooms and rakes on hard surfaces near water, and mulch-mow leaves in place on lawns and beds.

2. Native, salt-tolerant plants

- **Policy:** All new or replacement plantings on common property must be Florida native or Florida-Friendly, and salt-tolerant if within about one-eighth of a mile of saltwater, which covers every North Bay Village property. UF/IFAS advises salt tolerance for plants that close to the coast.
- **Remove invasives:** Replace Brazilian pepper, Australian pine, schefflera and other plants on the Florida Invasive Species Council list as they decline or are pruned out.
- **Right plant, right place:** Group plants by water need, keep turf only where it is used, and replace thirsty turf strips and parking-lot islands first.

Plant	Type	Why use it
Sea grape (*Coccoloba uvifera*)	Shrub/small tree	Rated highly salt-tolerant; wildlife food; hurricane-tested
Silver and green buttonwood (*Conocarpus erectus*)	Shrub/tree	Salt and wet-soil tolerant; hedge or screen
Cocoplum (*Chrysobalanus icaco*)	Shrub	Native hedge; fruit for birds
Gumbo limbo (*Bursera simaruba*)	Tree	Coastal native; wind-firm; shade
Cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*)	Palm	State tree; coastal tolerant
Muhly grass (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*)	Grass	Salt-tolerant; showy fall bloom
Sea oxeye daisy (*Borrichia frutescens*)	Groundcover	Salt marsh native; sun, wet or dry
Beach sunflower (*Helianthus debilis*)	Groundcover	Nectar plant for bees and butterflies
Firebush (*Hamelia patens*)	Shrub	Pollinator and hummingbird favorite; check salt exposure at your site
Coontie (*Zamia integrifolia*)	Cycad	Host plant for the atala butterfly; check salt exposure at your site

Salt-tolerance ratings come from UF/IFAS and Florida DEP coastal plant lists; confirm availability and fit with a local native nursery or your UF/IFAS Miami-Dade Extension office.

3. Pollinators

- Dedicate at least one bed or border to native nectar and host plants and label it with a small sign.
- Avoid spraying insecticides on or near blooming plants, and ban neonicotinoid products in vendor contracts.
- Keep some leaf litter and mulch in beds instead of bagging everything, and leave dead wood standing where it is safe.

Why neonicotinoids should be off the table. Neonicotinoids (imidacloprid, dinotefuran, clothianidin and thiamethoxam are common examples) are systemic insecticides, which means plants absorb them and they can end up in pollen and nectar. The Xerces Society reports that they are highly toxic in small quantities to bees, other beneficial insects and aquatic invertebrates, that they can persist in plants and harm pollinators months after application, and that they are readily carried into surface water. A University of Kentucky study of soil-applied imidacloprid and dinotefuran in landscape trees and shrubs found nectar residues above levels shown to harm bees. Product labels for imidacloprid carry warnings that it is highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates and can kill bees, which matters for an island community where runoff reaches the Bay quickly.

- **Ban all neonicotinoid use on common property,** including foliar sprays, soil drenches, trunk injections and granular products, and include tree-care and pest-control contractors in the ban.
- **Ask plant suppliers** to confirm that new plants, especially flowering trees and shrubs, have not been pre-treated with neonicotinoids.
- **Choose lower-risk alternatives:** hand removal, insecticidal soap, horticultural oil, and targeted spot treatment of the specific pest, with a Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station fact sheet noting that effective alternatives exist that are not toxic to pollinators.
- **Remember the limits:** neonicotinoids are not the only insecticides that can harm bees, so the rule against spraying blooming plants applies to every insecticide, and the vendor should name any product before using it.

4. Fertilizer and chemicals

Miami-Dade's 2021 ordinance already restricts ferlitlzer application during the rainy season, and your contract should say so plainly. In summary, no nitrogen or phosphorus fertilizer from May 15 through October 31, a limit of 4 lb of nitrogen per 1,000 sq ft per year, at least 65% slow-release nitrogen, and no phosphorus without a soil test showing a deficiency. Boards can go further: require a written annual fertilizer plan, keep fertilizer 20 ft or more from storm drains and water, and prefer compost or organic soil amendments.

5. Herbicides and weed control

Most weed problems on common grounds can be solved without spraying, which protects pets, residents, landscapers and the Bay at the same time. A board that sets a no-spray default and a short list of approved exceptions gets most of the benefit at little cost.

Why it matters for pets. Glyphosate products can irritate pets, and the surfactants in many liquid formulations are believed to add to the effects: drooling, vomiting and diarrhea after walking on or licking a treated lawn. Other lawn herbicides carry more risk; a veterinarian quoted by Lawn Love reports that pets that ate products containing 2,4-D developed vomiting, staggering and convulsions. Labels generally say to keep pets off until the spray is dry, and a more cautious 24 to 48 hours is commonly advised. Cats are at higher risk because they groom constantly.

Why it matters for people. Glyphosate's safety is contested. The World Health Organization's cancer research agency classified it as probably carcinogenic to humans in 2015, while the EPA has concluded it is not likely to cause cancer when used as directed. Roundup litigation has produced multibillion-dollar

verdicts and settlements, and Bayer stopped using glyphosate in its U.S. residential Roundup products. In June 2026 the Supreme Court limited state-law claims over Roundup cancer warnings, but that ruling concerned product labels, not whether people should be exposed. A board can reasonably choose precaution for the landscapers and residents who spend time on treated ground.

Why it matters for the Bay. The South Florida Water Management District's routine monitoring has repeatedly found landscape herbicides such as 2,4-D and atrazine in South Florida canals and marshes. For most samples the District judged levels unlikely to harm fish or invertebrates, but it advises caution when applying them in South Florida. A 2024 Florida Tech study on glyphosate and seagrass found harm to seagrass at high doses and none at 1 ppm (far above levels measured in the Indian River Lagoon), and concluded that herbicides and the plants they kill add nitrogen and phosphorus that feed algae and cloud the water, which is a bigger threat to seagrass at normal use. Fewer herbicides means fewer chemicals and fewer nutrients reaching the Bay.

Recommended policy

- **No-spray default:** no herbicide use on common grounds, and none at all within about 25 feet of storm drains, seawalls, shorelines, mangroves, canals or pool areas.
- **Use other methods first:** Use other methods first: hand-pulling, mowing and trimming, a thick layer of mulch, and dense native groundcovers that crowd out weeds. For cracks, hardscape and small patches, choose less-toxic products such as vinegar or citric-acid based sprays. These are not risk-free: strong horticultural vinegar can irritate skin, eyes and paws until dry, it burns any plant it touches, and it often needs repeat applications, so keep the same buffers, posting and pet precautions.
- **Approved exceptions only:** spot treatment of invasive plants or hardscape cracks, approved in writing by the board or manager, applied only by a licensed applicator, and never when rain or wind is forecast.
- **Licensed applicators:** for-hire herbicide applicators in Florida must be certified by the state, and the limited landscape maintenance certificate allows plant-bed treatment only, not turf. Ask your vendor for the certificate and proof of insurance before each renewal.
- **Notice and posting:** notify residents at least 48 hours before any treatment, post signs at the treated area on the day, and ask residents to keep pets and children off until the label's re-entry time has passed, with 24 to 48 hours suggested for pets.
- **Pet and play areas:** no herbicides in dog-relief areas, pet runs, playgrounds or pool-deck planters.
- **Log and report:** the vendor records product name, date, location, amount and applicator license for every application and gives the board an annual summary.
- **Residents:** owners and tenants may not apply herbicides on common elements, and the association should provide a hand-weeding or work-order option instead.

6. Storm-smart pruning and waterfront rules

- Prune trees before June 1 using certified arborists, and avoid hat-racking, which weakens trees in storms. SFWMD's Storm Wise South Florida Landscapes guide is a good reference.
- Mangroves are protected: before any trimming on a shoreline, require that the contractor show a qualified trimmer and any needed permits under Florida's mangrove law.
- Check Village and Miami-Dade tree-removal permit rules before removing any large tree.

Landscape contract checklist

☐ Electric-only equipment (or a dated transition plan) and weekday daytime hours

☐ No blowing debris into storm drains, canals or the Bay

☐ Native and salt-tolerant replacements only; invasives removed on schedule

☐ Compliance with the Miami-Dade fertilizer ordinance, plus a written fertilizer plan

☐ No neonicotinoids; spot-treat pests instead of blanket spraying; manual or vinegar-based weed control first, no routine conventional herbicide use, with any exception approved in writing, posted and logged

☐ Certified-arborist pruning; mangrove work only by qualified, permitted trimmers

☐ Annual report of plants installed, fertilizer applied and water used

Waste and Recycling: Training, Systems and Accountability

Recycling only works when residents, staff and the hauler all follow the same simple rules, so the best policy pairs clear signage with training and a hauler contract that reports results. Miami-Dade County law already requires condominium associations and multifamily owners to provide a recycling program covering glass, plastic containers, aluminum and steel cans and newspaper, with fines the County's guide lists as $300 to $950 depending on unit count (the brochure is dated 2016; confirm current amounts at 311). Your board should treat that as the minimum, not the goal.

1. Set up the system

- **Name a recycling coordinator** (a board member, manager or resident volunteer) as the County's guide advises.
- **Put a recycling container beside every trash point:** chute rooms, dumpster enclosures, garage and pool areas. Make the recycling bin as easy to reach as the trash bin.
- **Use one standard sign** with photos at every bin: what goes in, what stays out, and a contact number for overflow.
- **Keep recyclables loose.** Plastic bags and film are not accepted in the County program, and plastic bags damage sorting equipment, so bagged recycling is treated as trash.
- **Provide a cardboard breakdown spot** and a pickup schedule for bulk items, electronics and household chemicals; direct residents to Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management (311) for hazardous and special items.

2. Train residents and staff

Residents and staff need different messages, delivered more than once.

Audience	What to do	When
New owners and tenants	Recycling one-pager and bin map in the welcome packet; sign the lease addendum	Move-in
All residents	Short notice or flyer, English and Spanish at minimum; annual refresher at the annual meeting	Yearly, plus when rules change
Porters, janitors, maintenance	30-minute hands-on training: spot contamination, never empty bagged recycling into the trash, report overflow	Hire, then twice a year
Front desk and management	Script for answering questions; log complaints and violations	Hire, then yearly
Contractors and movers	Written rule: all renovation and moving debris is removed by the contractor, not the building dumpsters	Before permit or move date

Invite the hauler and Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management to run a resident session; ask what signs, flyers and speakers they can provide.

3. Items to keep out of the blue bin

Post this "Please do not recycle" list at every bin. County and municipal guides in Miami-Dade consistently flag plastic bags, Styrofoam and other foam, utensils, cups and plates, aerosol cans, paints, pesticides and motor oil as contaminants. Miami-Dade passed a contamination ordinance in April 2023 targeting items outside the single-stream program, so warn residents that contaminated loads can be rejected. Ask your hauler for its current accepted-items list and post that version.

4. Contract with your hauler for results

- **Reporting:** quarterly service and contamination reports, with photos of rejected loads.
- **Education support:** annual training session, signs and cart tags supplied by the hauler.
- **Right-sizing:** review container sizes and pickup frequency each year so recycling is never the overflowing bin.
- **Notice and cure:** the hauler notifies management of contamination before charging surcharges, and the contract sets a cap on contamination fees.
- **Transparency:** written confirmation of which facility processes your recyclables.

5. Go beyond the basics

- Start a reuse corner or swap shelf for furniture, books and household goods.
- Offer a food-scrap or composting pilot for willing residents or building staff by contracting with a local composting pickup service.
- Ban single-use plastic bags, bottles, cups and cutlery at association events; use reusable or compostable-certified serviceware and clear event waste stations.
- Track monthly: pounds recycled, pounds trashed and number of contamination notes. Share the trend with residents each quarter.

Waste checklist for boards

- ☐ Coordinator named and County-required program confirmed
- ☐ Recycling container at every trash point; standard sign installed
- ☐ Welcome packet and lease addendum updated
- ☐ Staff trained and training dates calendared
- ☐ Hauler contract includes reporting, training and fee protections
- ☐ Renovation and move-out debris rule adopted

Sample Lease Addendum and Rules, with Penalties

A lease addendum and a short rule give boards a clear way to enforce recycling and waste standards on owners and tenants, but fines must stay inside Florida's statutory limits and process. For condominiums, fines may not exceed $100 per violation, may be levied per day of a continuing violation with a single notice, may not exceed $1,000 in the aggregate, and cannot become a lien, and a fine requires at least 14 days' written notice and a hearing before a committee. Homeowners' associations follow similar limits under section 720.305, which changed for fines in July 2024 to add a cure opportunity and post-hearing notice steps. **Every clause below is a template; have your association attorney adapt it before use.**

Sample A: Waste and recycling rule (rules and regulations)

> ***Section [__]. Waste and Recycling.***

1. All residents, tenants, guests and contractors must separate recyclable materials from trash and place them loose (not in plastic bags) in the recycling containers provided by [Association Name].
2. Residents must not place the following in recycling containers: plastic bags or film, Styrofoam and other foam products, food-soiled paper or containers, plastic utensils, cups and plates, batteries, aerosol cans, paints, pesticides, oil or other hazardous items. The accepted-items list posted at each container, as updated by the Association from time to time, controls.
3. Cardboard must be broken down before it is placed in the recycling area.
4. Bulk items, electronics and household hazardous waste must not be left in common areas or dumpster enclosures. Residents must arrange removal under the Association's bulk-item procedure or through Miami-Dade County.
5. Contractors, movers and renovation crews must remove all construction, renovation and moving debris from the property. Use of Association dumpsters or recycling containers for such debris is prohibited.
6. Each unit owner is responsible for ensuring that the owner's tenants, guests, invitees and contractors comply with this Section.

Sample B: Lease addendum for owners who rent

> ***Sustainability and Waste Addendum.*** *This Addendum is part of the lease for Unit [__] at [Association Name] between Owner and Tenant.*

1. **Rules received.** Tenant acknowledges receiving the Association's Waste and Recycling Rule and recycling guide and agrees to follow them, as amended.
2. **Training.** Tenant will complete the Association's move-in recycling orientation within [14] days of move-in.
3. **Compliance.** Tenant will place recyclables loose in designated containers and will not place prohibited items in recycling containers.
4. **Violations.** Tenant agrees that violations may result in notice, fines and suspension of common-area privileges under the Association's governing documents and Florida law, and in reimbursement of the Association's actual costs caused by the violation (such as special hauling or contamination charges).
5. **Repeated violations.** Repeated violations after written notice are a default under the lease, and Owner may enforce the lease remedies after notice and a chance to cure.
6. **Move-out.** Tenant will remove all belongings and bulk items when leaving and will not leave debris in common areas.
7. **Owner responsibility.** Owner remains responsible to the Association for any fines or costs not paid by Tenant.

> *Owner: _____ Tenant: _____ Date: _____*

Sample C: Graduated enforcement schedule

The schedule below is a suggestion that stays within the statutory caps. Each fine step still requires the 14-day written notice and committee hearing described above; a condominium may not turn a fine into a lien.

Step	Action	Consequence
1	Courtesy reminder (verbal or door tag) with the recycling guide	No fine
2	Written violation notice listing the rule and how to cure	No fine if cured within the stated period
3	First fine after notice and hearing	Up to $25
4	Second fine for the same type of violation	Up to $50
5	Third and later fines	Up to $100 per violation; daily fines only for continuing violations, up to $1,000 total
6	Continued non-compliance	Board may seek to suspend common-area use rights as the statute allows, and charge back actual costs under the governing documents

Notes for your attorney

- Confirm that the rule is a "reasonable rule" authorized by your declaration and bylaws, or whether an amendment is needed.

- Fines may reach owners, tenants and guests, so give notice to the owner and the occupant, and keep hearing records.
- Cost recovery (such as hauler surcharges) is different from a fine; check that your documents allow a charge-back.
- Leases: some declarations require board approval of leases or lease forms. Ask whether the addendum can be added at renewal or sign-off.
- Use plain English and Spanish versions.

Energy Efficiency

Start with a free audit: FPL's Business Energy Evaluation is a free on-site analysis of energy use that gives a board a ranked list of savings before it spends anything. Common-area electricity in a condominium is dominated by air conditioning, lighting, elevators, motors and pools, so the audit usually points to a short list of upgrades with real paybacks.

1. Measure first

- Request an FPL Business Energy Evaluation for each building and ask for the report in writing.
- Pull 24 months of common-area electric bills into one sheet and note the highest-use months and meters.
- Put the results on the board agenda twice a year and share the trend with owners.

2. Upgrades to consider

Upgrade	Why	Cost level	Notes
LED lighting with motion sensors in garages, stairwells and corridors	Cuts lighting load and maintenance; better security	Low to medium	FPL's Business Lighting Program offers rebates; one Florida community retrofitted 1,300 common-area lights through it
Variable-speed pool and fountain pumps	Pumps often run all day; slower speeds use far less power	Low to medium	Add timers and controls
High-efficiency HVAC and chillers for common areas	Largest single energy use in many buildings	High	FPL lists rebates for Business HVAC and DX air conditioning; check current terms
Smart thermostats and scheduling for clubhouse, gym and lobby	Stops cooling empty rooms	Low	Pair with a posted set-point policy
Cool roofs, insulation and impact-rated windows at replacement	Cut cooling load and add storm protection	Medium to high	Time with roof or window replacement and the reserve study

Upgrade	Why	Cost level	Notes
Elevator modernization (regenerative drives, LED cabs)	Reduces power use and breakdowns	High	Include in modernization bids
Rooftop solar for common-area load	Offsets common electric bills	High	Ask counsel and your insurer; Florida law limits associations' ability to ban solar collectors (s. 163.04)

Cost levels are relative; use contractor and engineering quotes. Business On Call, FPL's load-management credit program, may be worth enrolling in as well; confirm eligibility and current terms at fpl.com.

3. Prepare for electric vehicles

Condominium boards may not prohibit an owner from installing a charging station in the owner's assigned limited common element parking area, provided the owner pays for installation, separate metering, insurance and maintenance. The board can authorize its own shared charging under s. 718.113(9). EV-ready parking is also an amenity that can raise a property's appeal and value. Boards that plan ahead avoid ad hoc, unsafe installs:

- Adopt a written EV charger policy and application form, with insurance and electrician requirements.
- Ask an engineer to study electrical capacity before the first request arrives.
- Whenever panels, risers or parking areas are being upgraded, add empty conduit and spare capacity for future chargers.
- Consider shared Level 2 chargers with load management for visitors and residents without assigned spaces.
- **Consider EV charging as a service** for the easiest start: a provider installs, operates and maintains the chargers with little or no upfront cost to the association, and drivers pay for their own electricity through the provider's app or account. Compare contract length, fees, any revenue share and removal terms, and have counsel review the agreement.

4. Pay for it

- **Operating budget:** lighting, controls and timers usually fit here.
- **Reserves and capital plan:** HVAC, roofs, windows, elevators and solar.
- **FPL rebates:** apply before buying equipment, since many incentives require pre-approval.
- **PACE financing:** Florida's PACE law (s. 163.08) lets qualifying energy, wind-resistance and some flood improvements be repaid through a non-ad valorem assessment. Rules differ for residential and commercial property and lender consent is required, so involve counsel and your lender early.

5. Habits and rules that cost nothing

- Set clubhouse and gym thermostats to 74°F (not colder) with a posted notice, and use occupancy sensors.
- Switch off pool, fountain and landscape lighting when not needed.
- Require ENERGY STAR or equivalent for appliances and equipment bought for common areas.
- Add a line to the move-in packet encouraging efficient use of unit air conditioning, such as setting thermostats to 74°F when home.

Energy checklist for boards

- ☐ FPL Business Energy Evaluation requested and report reviewed
- ☐ Common-area LED and sensor retrofit scheduled
- ☐ Pool and fountain pumps on variable-speed drives and timers
- ☐ EV charger policy adopted and capacity checked
- ☐ HVAC, roof and window replacements specified to efficiency standards
- ☐ Rebate and financing options reviewed with the manager and counsel

Water Efficiency

Finding and fixing leaks is the cheapest water saving available to any building, followed by fixtures and irrigation. Miami-Dade County already limits landscape irrigation to two days a week, with no watering between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (odd-numbered addresses Wednesday and Saturday, even-numbered addresses Thursday and Sunday), and offers rebates for multifamily properties. Check for any current water shortage orders before setting schedules.

1. Find the leaks

- Read the master meter monthly and track gallons per unit; a sudden rise usually means a leak.
- Do an overnight meter test when the building is quiet: if the meter moves, water is leaking.
- Inspect common-area toilets, hose bibs, irrigation zones, pool and fountain auto-fill valves, and cooling or boiler equipment each quarter.
- Add a clause to the lease addendum and move-in packet requiring residents to report dripping or running fixtures within 24 hours.
- Ask your water utility about leak detection assistance; Miami-Dade posts leak detection information alongside its conservation programs.

2. Upgrade fixtures

The County's multifamily rebates apply to WaterSense or equivalent fixtures. Rebate caps and amounts change, so confirm current terms at miamidade.gov/conservation and apply before you buy.

Fixture	Efficiency standard	Multifamily rebate listed by the County
Toilets	WaterSense certified (1.28 gallons per flush or less)	Up to $50 each; max 50 per property per year
Showerheads	WaterSense or 1.5 gpm or less	Up to $25 each; max 50 per property per year

Fixture	Efficiency standard	Multifamily rebate listed by the County
Faucets	WaterSense or 1.5 gpm or less	Up to $25 each; max 50 per property per year

Rebate details come from the County's rebate program sheet, which is undated, so verify before relying on it.

3. Irrigate smarter

- Install a smart (weather-based) controller with a working rain sensor, and test it each season. Florida law requires rain sensors on automatic irrigation systems, but many fail unnoticed.
- Use drip or micro-irrigation for beds, and keep sprinklers for turf only.
- Zone by plant water needs: native and Florida-Friendly plants need little or no irrigation once established, and turf and annuals need the most.
- Ask Miami-Dade for a landscape irrigation evaluation and check current retrofit rebates for large properties.
- Require the landscape contractor to report monthly irrigation run-times and fix broken heads within a set number of days.

4. Pools, fountains and cooling

- Use pool covers where practical and check auto-fill valves for leaks.
- Never discharge pool, backwash or cleaning water to storm drains or the Bay; ask your pool vendor for the approved discharge method.
- Put fountains on timers and shut them down during water shortages.
- Ask HVAC vendors to check condensate and cooling-tower water use, and consider capturing condensate for irrigation where practical.

5. Show residents the numbers

- Publish building water use per unit each quarter next to the energy trend.
- Consider unit submetering to make leaks and heavy use visible; confirm legal and billing requirements with counsel before charging residents based on submeter readings.
- Offer free aerators or shower timers where the County or your utility provides them.

Water checklist for boards

- ☐ Monthly master meter log started
- ☐ Overnight leak test and quarterly fixture inspection scheduled
- ☐ Toilets, showerheads and faucets surveyed for rebate eligibility
- ☐ Irrigation set to the two-day rule; smart controller and rain sensor tested
- ☐ Pool and fountain leak and discharge procedures in writing
- ☐ Residents asked to report leaks within 24 hours

Flooding and Resilience

North Bay Village already floods on sunny days: the Village warns residents that king tides can flood streets even when it is not raining, and its Stormwater Master Plan reports chronic flooding on North

Bay Island during ordinary summer storms at high tide. Cheap, regular maintenance by associations prevents most avoidable damage, while larger projects belong in the capital plan.

What the Village's plan tells associations. The Commission adopted the Stormwater Master Plan on June 20, 2022 with a $60.8 million roadmap. It projects average groundwater of 3.34 ft NAVD88 by 2060, finds many seawalls low compared with future high tides, and says backflow preventers must be maintained or replaced. It recommends seawalls with a cap elevation of at least 5.94 ft NAVD88, green and blue roofs, permeable pavers, infiltration gardens and a larger tree canopy. Ask the Village which seawall standard applies to your property.

1. Know your risk

- Get an elevation survey or elevation certificate for each building and record the lowest floor, garage and equipment elevations.
- Walk the property at the next king tide and photograph where water enters: garage ramps, drains, door thresholds and the seawall.
- Check the NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer and the Village stormwater page for local flood maps.

2. Annual flood-readiness routine (low cost)

- Clean catch basins, drains and gutters before each June 1.
- Inspect and test backflow preventers on your drainage outfalls; replace failed flaps.
- Inspect the seawall for cracks, gaps and soil loss behind it.
- Test sump and ejector pumps and generators, and keep fuel and spare parts on site.
- Stage flood barriers or sandbags near garage and lobby entrances, and train staff to deploy them.
- Move stored items, vehicles and chemicals out of the lowest levels before forecast tides or storms.

3. Capital measures to plan for

Measure	What it does	Cost level	Fits with
Elevate or relocate electrical gear, pumps, generators and elevator controls	Keeps buildings running during floods	High	Reserve study, milestone inspections
Raise or repair seawall to the Village standard	Blocks tidal and surge overtopping	High	Seawall engineering report
Garage and lobby flood barriers or deployable panels	Keeps water out of lowest levels	Medium	Insurance renewal
Permeable pavers and porous parking	Lets rain soak in; reduces ponding	Medium	Repaving or restriping
Rain gardens and infiltration beds	Filters runoff before it reaches the Bay	Low to medium	Landscape renewal

Measure	What it does	Cost level	Fits with
Cisterns, green or blue roofs	Stores and reuses stormwater	Medium to high	Roof replacement
Native tree canopy	Shades and cools; holds soil	Low	Landscape plan

Cost levels are relative; get engineering quotes. Condominiums already doing milestone inspections and structural integrity reserve studies can add flood-risk items to the same planning cycle to avoid duplicate studies.

4. Storm and emergency plan

- Keep a one-page written plan with board and manager contacts, vendor numbers, shutoff locations and an evacuation and re-entry process.
- Maintain a list of residents who need assistance, shared only with those who need it, and review it each May.
- Photograph common areas each spring to document pre-storm condition for insurance.
- Hold one pre-season resident briefing in May or early June, in English and Spanish.

5. Insurance and funding

- Review flood coverage and deductibles with your agent every year; ask about discounts tied to the Village's FEMA Community Rating System score.
- Ask the Village about the Property Assessed Clean Energy (PACE) program listed on its Sustainability and Resilience Task Force page, and confirm with counsel how owner-approval and lender rules apply to an association.
- Many state and federal flood grants go to local governments. Associations should coordinate with the Village so private projects, like seawall work, line up with public ones.

6. Keep the Bay clean while you protect the buildings

- Post "only rain down the drain" signs at storm drains, and never wash debris, paint or chemicals into them.
- Fix sewage lateral and plumbing leaks quickly, since leaks can reach the Bay through the ground and drains.
- Use permeable surfaces and plants to slow runoff; a single parking-lot island can reduce flooding and pollution at once.

Sample Board Resolution, Vendor Rider and New-Building Clauses

Three short documents carry most of this guide into practice: a board resolution that sets direction, a rider that goes into every vendor contract, and starter clauses for new buildings. All are templates for your attorney to review against your declaration, bylaws and Chapters 718 or 720.

Sample A: Board resolution

> ***Resolution No. [__] of the Board of Directors of [Association Name]***

> ***Adopting a Sustainability and Resilience Policy***
>
> *WHEREAS, [Association Name] is located in North Bay Village, a low-lying island community in Biscayne Bay that experiences tidal flooding and is exposed to storm surge; and*
>
> *WHEREAS, the Board seeks to reduce operating costs, protect property values and residents, and protect Biscayne Bay; and*
>
> *WHEREAS, the Board has reviewed the Resilient & Sustainable Communities: A Guidebook for North Bay Village HOAs and Condo Associations and finds that its practices are consistent with the Association's interests;*
>
> *NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:*

1. The Board adopts the [Bronze / Silver / Gold] commitment tier from the Guidebook as the Association's Sustainability and Resilience Policy.
2. [Name/title] is appointed Sustainability Coordinator and will report to the Board at least [quarterly].
3. The Manager is directed to include the Vendor Sustainability Rider in every landscape, waste, pool and facilities contract signed or renewed after [date].
4. The Manager will present, within [90] days, a budget and schedule for the policy's first-year actions, including any reserve-funded items.
5. The Board will report progress to owners at the next annual meeting and at least once each year.

> *Adopted this [**] day of [____], 20[**]. Attest: _____ President _____ Secretary*

Sample B: Vendor sustainability rider

Attach this to landscape, waste and recycling, pool, janitorial and facilities contracts.

> ***Vendor Sustainability Rider.** Contractor agrees to the following as a condition of this agreement:*

1. **Equipment (landscape vendors).** Use battery or corded electric blowers, trimmers and edgers on the property by [date]. Before that date, provide a written transition plan. Blowers may be used only between [9 a.m. and 5 p.m.] on weekdays [and Saturdays], and debris must never be blown into storm drains, canals or the Bay.
2. **Plants.** Install only Florida-native or Florida-Friendly, salt-tolerant plants approved in writing by the Association, and remove listed invasive species when replacing plants.
3. **Fertilizer and pesticides.** Comply with the Miami-Dade County fertilizer ordinance, including the May 15 – October 31 restricted period, and provide a written annual fertilizer and pest-management plan. Do not use neonicotinoid products on the property.
4. **Irrigation.** Operate irrigation only on the days and hours allowed by Miami-Dade County, maintain rain sensors and report run-times monthly.
5. **Waste and recycling (hauler and janitorial vendors).** Keep recyclables separate; do not combine recycling and trash in a single load unless the load is rejected at the facility and the Association

is notified. Provide quarterly reports on volumes and contamination and train the Association's staff once a year.

6. **Training.** Contractor's personnel assigned to the property will complete the Association's orientation on its recycling, stormwater and landscape rules.
7. **Reporting.** Provide an annual summary of work performed, materials used and any incidents (spills, leaks or illegal dumping).
8. **Breach.** Failure to comply after written notice and [15] days to cure is a material breach, and the Association may withhold payment for non-compliant work or terminate on [30] days' notice.

Sample C: Starter language for governing documents and rules

Rules adopted by the board are the fastest route. Larger changes, such as limits on owners' own units or limited common elements, may need an amendment approved by the vote your documents require, so ask counsel which route fits each item.

> ***Sustainability Standards.*** *The Association shall maintain common elements in accordance with a Sustainability and Resilience Policy adopted by the Board, which may address landscape practices, waste and recycling, flood readiness, energy and water efficiency. The Board may adopt and amend reasonable rules to implement the Policy, and each owner shall cause the owner's tenants, guests and contractors to comply.*

For new buildings and turnover boards

New condominiums have the best chance to lock in good design and good governing documents from the start. Boards of newly turned-over buildings can ask the developer for the same items.

- **Declaration and rules:** include the Sustainability Standards clause, the waste rule and the lease addendum from day one.
- **Recycling design:** a recycling container or chute beside every trash chute on each floor, a sorted waste room with room for more bins, and a bulk-item area.
- **Landscape plan:** native, salt-tolerant planting plan with an irrigation design that uses drip zones, rain sensors and smart controllers.
- **Flood design:** non-habitable ground floors for parking and storage, equipment above projected flood levels, backflow preventers and deployable barriers; the Village's NBV100 fact sheet recommends a non-habitable first floor used for parking and storage.
- **Energy and EV readiness:** efficient HVAC and lighting, EV-capable conduit and panel capacity for assigned and visitor spaces, and a roof layout that leaves room for solar.
- **Water:** WaterSense fixtures, leak-detecting or submetered plumbing, and condensate reuse where feasible.
- **Turnover package:** ask for the landscape and irrigation plans, equipment specifications, warranties and maintenance schedules in writing so the first board does not have to reconstruct them.

Resources, Funding and Who to Call

Most of what boards need is free or low cost and already offered by the Village, Miami-Dade County, FPL and UF/IFAS. Programs and amounts change, so confirm current terms before budgeting.

Need	Resource	What it offers
Flood risk and projects	North Bay Village Stormwater Master Plan page	Flood maps, project roadmap, resident guidance
Village sustainability programs	Sustainability and Resilience Task Force	Links to sea level rise tools, County recycling, PACE and Resilient305
Sea level rise data	NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer (coast.noaa.gov/slr)	Parcel-level inundation maps by year
Recycling program help	Miami-Dade Solid Waste Management, 311	Multifamily program guidance, signage and technical assistance
Water conservation	Miami-Dade Water and Sewer Department (miamidade.gov/conservation)	Multifamily fixture rebates, irrigation evaluations, leak detection information
Energy audit and rebates	FPL Business Energy Evaluation and programs	Free on-site audit; lighting and HVAC rebates; load-management credits
Financing	Florida PACE (s. 163.08) through the Village's program	Repayment through the property tax bill for qualifying improvements
Native plants and Florida-Friendly design	UF/IFAS Miami-Dade Extension and the Florida-Friendly Landscaping Program (ffl.ifas.ufl.edu)	Plant lists, workshops, guidelines for associations
Fertilizer rules	Miami Waterkeeper fertilizer resources	Fact sheets, signage and landscaper guidance
Storm-wise landscaping	SFWMD Storm Wise South Florida Landscapes	Pre-storm pruning and post-storm plant care
Coastal plant lists	Florida DEP beach and dune plants	Salt-tolerant native choices
Legal framework	Florida Statutes Chapters 718, 720 and your association attorney	Fining, rules, leases, EV charging, Florida-Friendly landscaping

Training partners

- **Residents and staff:** the County's solid waste educators and your hauler.
- **Landscapers:** the Miami-Dade fertilizer ordinance calls for training of commercial applicators, so ask your landscape vendor for proof of current training and a copy of its plan.
- **Boards:** UF/IFAS Extension programs and the Village's resilience staff for flood-readiness briefings.

Compiled October 31, 2026 from the linked sources. Some County and agency materials are undated, so review programs, amounts and links at least annually.

Board Checklist and Recognition Idea

Tick items as your board completes them; each tier builds on the one before.

Bronze: start here

- ☐ Sustainability coordinator named; board resolution adopted
- ☐ Vendor Sustainability Rider added at next landscape and waste renewals
- ☐ Recycling containers and standard signs at every trash point
- ☐ Annual resident notice and staff training scheduled
- ☐ Written flood and storm plan; drains and backflow preventers checked each spring
- ☐ FPL Business Energy Evaluation requested; common-area LED upgrade planned
- ☐ Common-area leak check and master meter log started

Silver: building the system

- ☐ Waste rule and lease addendum adopted with a graduated enforcement schedule
- ☐ Native, salt-tolerant planting standard in force for all new plantings
- ☐ Flood-risk assessment completed; critical equipment elevation reviewed
- ☐ Energy audit recommendations budgeted; pool pumps on variable speed
- ☐ Irrigation on smart controller with rain sensor; fixture rebates claimed
- ☐ Quarterly hauler reports reviewed by the board

Gold: leading the Village

- ☐ Capital plan for permanent flood protection and stormwater retrofits
- ☐ Pollinator beds and a Florida-Friendly landscape plan across the property
- ☐ Hauler contract with contamination reporting and food-scrap or reuse program
- ☐ Solar and EV-charging readiness included in the electrical plan
- ☐ Water and energy use per unit published to owners each quarter

Sources

Links below were consulted while preparing this guide. Some County and agency materials are undated, so confirm current figures before relying on them.

- Florida-Friendly landscaping and HOAs: s. 720.3075; UF/IFAS explainer
- Miami-Dade fertilizer ordinance: UF/IFAS Miami-Dade summary
- Salt-tolerant plants: UF/IF
- AS Gardening Solutions; Florida DEP
- Recycling: Miami-Dade multifamily recycling guide; Pinecrest Recycle Right
- Fines and enforcement: Jimerson Birr on s. 718.303; Becker on HOA fining changes (HB 1203)

- North Bay Village flooding and planning: Stormwater Master Plan flyer; king tide notice; NBV100 resiliency fact sheet
- Energy: FPL business programs; EV charging in condominiums, s. 718.113(8); Florida Senate PACE analysis
- Water: Miami-Dade rebate and irrigation sheet

Notes for Village Staff

These ideas are for the Village to consider and can be removed before the guide is published.

What the Village can add

The Village could strengthen this guide by publishing the sample documents in editable Word format, hosting annual workshops, keeping a list of vetted electric-equipment and native-plant vendors, and posting a yearly king-tide and hurricane-season checklist.

Recognition program (proposal for the Village to consider)

Recognition makes it easy for a board to say yes and for residents to ask for it. A simple version could work like this:

1. A board submits its resolution and a completed checklist for its tier.
2. Village staff review it and visit the property if needed.
3. Qualifying associations are listed on the Village website and receive a window decal or plaque.
4. Recognition renews each year with a short update on results.
5. The Village reports annually on how many associations have adopted each tier.

The Village would need to decide staffing, criteria and any incentives before launching.

Mayors' Monarch Pledge Survey

Open Pledge Period: December 1 – March 31

THIS IS A SAMPLE PLEDGE SURVEY ONLY. TO OFFICIALLY PLEDGE, COMPLETE OUR ONLINE SURVEY AT NWF.ORG/MAYORSMONARCHPORTAL

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

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

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

Mayor's Basic Information

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

Title

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Community Name

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

City

State

Mayor's Mailing Address

Address Line 1

Address Line 2

City

State

Zip Code

Staff Point of Contact Information

Please provide your professional title in the space below.

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

Title

First Name

Last Name

Email

Note: This email address is your log in account.

Phone Number

Pledge Summary

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

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

Action Item Selections

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

Communications and Convening

☐ Issue a proclamation to raise awareness about the decline of the monarch butterfly and the species' need for habitat. This proclamation must incorporate a focus on monarch conservation.

Example Activities:

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

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

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

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

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

Example Activities:

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

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

☐ Engage with developers, planners, landscape architects, and other community leaders and organizers engaged in planning processes to identify opportunities to create monarch habitat.

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

Example Activities:

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

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

Example Activities:

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

Program and Demonstration Gardens

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

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

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

☐ Convert vacant lots to monarch habitat.

☐ Plant milkweed and pollinator-friendly native nectar plants along roadsides, medians, or public rights-of-way.

☐ Launch or maintain an outdoor education program(s) (e.g., at schools, after-school programs, community centers and groups) that builds awareness and creates habitat by engaging students, educators, and the community in planting native milkweed and pollinator-friendly native nectar plants (i.e., National Wildlife Federation's Schoolyard Habitats® program and Monarch Mission curriculum).

Example Activities:

1. *Eco-Schools U.S.*
2. *Schoolyard Habitats® Program*
3. *PK-12 Monarch Mission Curriculum (English and Spanish)*

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

Example Activities:

1. *Join the Community Wildlife Habitat*

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

Example Activities:

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

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

Example Activities:

1. *NWF's Monarch Stewards Program Certification*
2. *Engage with local colleges and universities science departments to host community-wide opportunities*
3. *Monarch Migration Tracking (Journey North)*

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

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

Example Activities:

1. *Partner with volunteers and/or stakeholder organizations to remove herbaceous and woody invasive plants from city parks and other natural areas.*
2. *Host educational events to teach community members about invasive plant identification and how to safely remove invasives from their personal properties.*
3. *Create a distributable list of invasive species to your ecoregion to share with stakeholders and community members.*

☐ Host or support a monarch butterfly festival that is accessible to all residents in the community and promotes monarch and pollinator conservation, as well as cultural awareness and recognition.

☐ Display educational signage at monarch gardens and pollinator habitat.

Example Activities:

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

Systems Change

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

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

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

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

☐ Launch, expand, or continue an effort to change municipal planting ordinances and practices to include more native milkweed and native nectar producing plants at city properties.

Example Activities:

1. *Pass an ordinance to incorporate the planting and cultivation of native milkweed, where feasible, into the city's landscape portfolio to increase native biodiversity in public landscapes.*
2. *Check out the NWF Landscaping Guide with Example Ordinances!*

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

☐ Reduce or eliminate the use of herbicides, pesticides, or other chemicals that are harmful to monarchs and pollinators and urban wildlife.

Example Activities:

1. *Work with local school districts to eliminate or minimize the use of pesticides, herbicides, and insecticides on school properties*
2. *Adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices*
3. *Adopt "chemical-free" landscape practices at city-maintained parks, municipal buildings, and/or other city-maintained properties.*

☐ Launch, expand, or continue one or more ordinances to reduce light pollution to benefit urban wildlife.

Example Activities:

1. *Introduce ordinances that require fully shielded outdoor light fixtures that have low color temperature and direct light downwards in city-maintained spaces.*
2. *Change city ordinances to require that building owners and managers reduce and/or turn off excess lighting during periods of migration (Spring/Fall).*

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

Questions or Comments

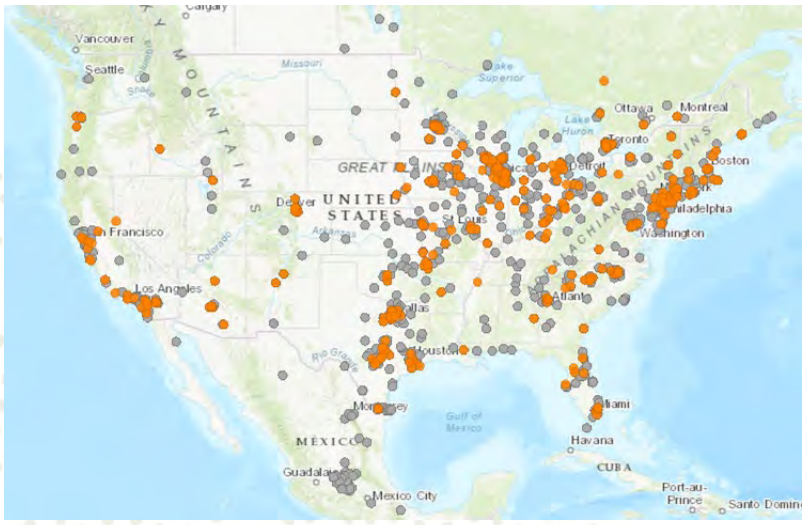
Do you have any questions or comments?

NWF mayors' monarch pledge

Factsheet

More than 2,300 pledges have been taken by mayors and heads of local government across North America to help save the monarch butterfly, an iconic species whose populations have declined precipitously in the last 20 years. Through the National Wildlife Federation's Mayors' Monarch Pledge™, cities, municipalities, Tribal governments and other communities can commit to creating vibrant, high-quality habitat for the monarch butterfly and pollinators, while also educating residents about how they can make a difference at home and in their community. There are three steps to the Mayors' Monarch Pledge:

Mayors' Monarch Pledge Signatories Map



Active Pledges in 2025
Pledges taken from 2015-2024

Interactive map

1. Take the Pledge and Specify Your Actions

Mayors and heads of local government pledge to restore habitat in the community and encourage residents to do the same. Read the Mayors' Monarch Pledge and then take the pledge online! Mayors and communities will receive special recognition on the NWF website if they complete eight or more actions (Leadership Circle) or 24 or more actions (Monarch Champion City).

2. Take Action

Once mayors and heads of local and Tribal governments have taken the pledge and specified which actions the community will take over the next year, it's time to take action! Schools, non-profits, volunteers and community-based organizations play a crucial role in the success of these commitments.

Learn what other cities are doing and access best practices and other resources on the member-only Resource Center, quarterly network-wide meetings, Mayors' Monarch Pledge website, and Facebook Group.

NWF also offers regular newsletters, webinars, networking opportunities, 1:1 consultations, and social media outreach toolkits.

3. Report Progress

Once mayors and heads of local and Tribal governments have taken action, NWF asks communities to fill out a simple reporting form on an annual basis. The data we collect through the reporting process allows us to track the collective impact of our work.

Program Impact

Since 2015, program participants have engaged over 16 million people and created more than 12,120 acres of habitat. Below are details about what actions mayors and heads of local government accomplished from 2015-2025:

868 Leaders: Issued a Proclamation to raise awareness about the decline of the monarch butterfly and the species' need for habitat.

854 Leaders: Hosted or supported a native seed or plant sale, giveaway or swap.

820 Leaders: Planted or maintained a monarch and pollinator-friendly demonstration garden at City Hall or another prominent or culturally significant community location.

810 Leaders: Launched or maintained a public communication effort (multilingual where appropriate for the community) to encourage residents to plant monarch gardens at their homes or in their neighborhoods.

669 Leaders: Added or maintained native milkweed and nectar producing plants in community gardens.

595 Leaders: Engaged with community garden groups and urged them to plant native milkweeds and nectar-producing plants.

CONTACT THE TEAM

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MONARCH CHAMPIONS

Carnegie, PA
Minnetonka, MN
Rochester, MI
San Antonio, TX
Woodlands Township, TX
Northbrook, IL
Glen Ellyn, IL
San Marcos, TX
Chamblee, GA
Hastings-on-Hudson, NY
Charleston, IL
Grandwich, VA
Arlington, TX
Austin, TX
Montréal, Québec
Fort Worth, TX
McAllen, TX
Saltillo, Coahuila

SELECT LEADERSHIP CIRCLE CITIES

Los Angeles, CA
Denver, CO
Black Mountain, NC
Flagstaff, AZ
Houston, TX
Madison, WI
Orlando, FL
Oklahoma City, OK
Evanston, IL

Inspiring Stories

McKinney, TX

McKinney leverages the Mayors' Monarch Pledge as both a conservation framework and an equity tool, intentionally centering outreach in historically underserved areas by placing demonstration gardens and educational signage in East McKinney, an area with deep cultural significance and diverse community representation. They also partner with community-based organizations, youth groups, and schools to reduce barriers to participation through free programming and accessible education.

Madison, WI

In 2025, Madison planted 11,145 native plugs, 626 native trees, 176 native shrubs, and converted 21 acres to tallgrass prairie. Additionally, they performed prescribed burns on 450 acres, removed invasive shrubs from 50 acres, and enacted targeted ecological restoration work on 472 acres. Madison collected 144 species of seed including four species of milkweed, totaling 291 pounds of native seed! Twelve new rain gardens were installed and many more sites were supplemented with native plants.

NWF NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION