

Business Impact Estimate

Proposed ordinance's title/reference: ORDINANCE 26 – 24 AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CITY OF CAPE CORAL, FLORIDA, CODE OF ORDINANCES, CHAPTER 9, "HEALTH AND SANITATION," ARTICLE III, "DISPOSITION OF GARBAGE," SECTION 9-73, "REFUSE SERVICE TO BE PROVIDED BY CITY REFUSE FRANCHISE HAULER," PERTAINING TO THE TIME TO BEGIN COLLECTION OF REFUSE; AND CHAPTER 12, "OFFENSES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS," ARTICLE II, "OFFENSES CREATING NUISANCES," SECTION 12-22, "NOISE CONTROL," PERTAINING TO THE EXEMPTION FOR CITY APPROVED REFUSE AND RECYCLABLE WASTE COLLECTION.; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY AND AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Business Impact Estimate is provided in accordance with section 166.041(4), Florida Statutes.

In accordance with the provisions of controlling law, even notwithstanding the fact that an exemption noted above may apply, the City of Cape Coral hereby publishes the following information:

1. Summary of the proposed ordinance (must include a statement of the public purpose, such as serving the public health, safety, morals and welfare): Safety for contracted employees

2. An estimate of the direct economic impact of the proposed ordinance on private, for-profit businesses in the City of Cape Coral, if any:

(a) An estimate of direct compliance costs that businesses may reasonably incur;

(b) Any new charge or fee imposed by the proposed ordinance or for which businesses will be financially responsible; and

(c) An estimate of the City of Cape Coral's regulatory costs, including estimated revenues from any new charges or fees to cover such costs.

3. Good faith estimate of the number of businesses likely to be impacted by the proposed ordinance: 1

4. Additional information the governing body deems useful (if any):

Southwest Florida has been experiencing some of its highest temperatures ever, and the heat index has reached dangerous levels during the summer months, regularly reaching 100 degrees or higher. According to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the heat index is a measure of how hot it feels when the humidity is factored in. A heat index of 90 degrees or higher is considered dangerous, and a heat index of 105 degrees or higher can be fatal. Heat-related deaths in Florida are up 88% in the last 3 years. These deaths are preventable, and we need to take action to protect workers from heat exposure.

One way to protect workers from heat exposure is to allow them to start work one (1) hour early. This will allow them to avoid the hottest part of the day. According to a study by the National Center for Farmworker Health, allowing workers to start work at least one hour early reduced the risk of heat-related illness by 50%.

Another recent study conducted in Phoenix, AZ found that workers' core body temperatures can reach unsafe levels even on moderate summer days, according to the study by Turner Construction released in December 2023. "The study was conducted over three summer days on which the average high temperature was 88 degrees Fahrenheit and found 43% of the 33 workers being watched had core temperatures of more than 100.4 F, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's benchmark for a greater chance of heat stress."