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CITY OF MARGATE, FLORIDA

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF MARGATE, FLORIDA, AMENDING APPENDIX-A ARTICLE VII - TRANSIT-ORIENTED CORRIDOR-CORRIDOR (TOC-C) DISTRICT, SECTION 7.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION PURPOSE AND TOC-C CORRIDOR SECTION 7.3 PERMITTED USES; ARTICLE VIII - TRANSIT ORIENTED CORRIDOR - GATEWAY, SECTION 8.4 TOC-G PERMITTED USES; GATEWAY ARTICLE TRANSIT ORIENTED CORRIDOR - CITY CENTER (TOC-CC) DISTRICT, SECTIONS 9.5 TOC-CC CITY CENTER PERMITTED USES, 9.7 FORM-BASED CODE AND SPECIFIC DESIGN REGULATION, SECTION 9.9 MIXING OF USES, SECTION 9.11 THE REGULATING PLAN, AND SECTION 9.12 PARKING STANDARDS; ARTICLE XXXIII - OFF-STREET PARKING AND LOADING, SECTION 33.6 AMOUNT OF OFF-STREET PARKING, AND SECTION 33.6 USE REQUIRED OFF-STREET PARKING BY ANOTHER BUILDING; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Margate ("City") adopted Articles VII, VIII and IX of Appendix A of the City Code of Ordinances, which together establish the Transit Oriented Corridor districts ("TOC Districts") and comprise the Transit Oriented Corridor Regulations ("TOC Regulations"), on July 7, 2010; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to calibrate and supplement certain TOC Regulations based upon the City's experience applying them to new development projects; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission of the City of Margate ("City Commission") desires to encourage

 transit-oriented development without unduly restricting site configurations of development and redevelopment within the TOC Districts.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF MARGATE, FLORIDA:

SECTION 1: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article IX Transit Oriented Corridor-City Center (TOC-CC) District is hereby amended to delete all references to illustrations and appendices that supplement the TOC regulations, but which were not adopted as part of the regulations.

SECTION 2: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article VII Transit Oriented Corridor-Corridor (TOC-C) District, Section 7.2. - Purpose and general description, is hereby amended to read as follows¹:

Sec. 7.2. - Purpose and general description.

The Transit Oriented Corridor districts are specifically created to implement and encourage the redevelopment of lands designated as Transit Oriented Corridor on the future land use plan map of the City of Margate Comprehensive Plan. The TOC districts generally include right-of-way and private properties abutting or proximate to the State Road 7/U.S. 441 corridor and comprising approximately one thousand one hundred eighty-four (1,184) acres as shown in map 1, TOC area map. This area is designated on the City of Margate Future Land Use Map (FLUM) and the Broward County Land Use Plan Map (BCLUPM) as Transit Oriented Corridor (TOC).

¹CODING: Words in struck through text are deletions from existing text, words in underscored text are additions to existing text, and shaded text are changes between First and Second Readings.

 This article provides general guidance and specific standards necessary to promote the goals, objectives and policies contained within the future land use element and is designed to maximize the development potential of the State Road 7/U.S. 441 corridor, foster a mix of vertical and horizontal land uses, promote shopfronts and commercial uses at street level, accommodate wide pedestrian-friendly and multimodal sidewalks, encourage upper story residential and office uses, and provide on-site parking facilities in the rear yard and accesses when possible through rear alleys or side streets.

The city—will approve encourages individual development and redevelopment projects only that if they contribute to the following objectives corridor vision by:

- 1. Promoting the community vision for an appropriate urban form for well-planned future development and redevelopment
- Encouraging the Reducing reduction of impacts on adjacent neighborhoods through building placement and sensitivity of building design and green building standards;
- 3. Encouraging infill and redevelopment with an emphasis on pedestrian orientation, increased mobility and integration of transit and bicycle systems that provide alternatives to the automobile and promote a sustainable environment;
- 4. Encouraging a closer Increasing the relationship between primary building entrances, the public sidewalk, and pedestrians with entrances to building shopfronts, workplace and housing oriented directly to the public street;
- 5. Providing opportunities for a range of housing types and price levels to accommodate diverse ages and incomes;
- 6. Planning transportation corridors in coordination with land use and coordinating the intensity of development proximate to mass transit and encouraging a sustainable environment;
- 7. Providing Encouraging that TOC development be that is compact, pedestrian-oriented with a variety of uses including and mixed—use development;
- 8. Providing that ordinary activities of daily living <u>may</u> occur within walking distance of most dwellings, allowing independence to those who do not drive;
- 9. Providing for interconnected networks of tree-lined or shaded roads to be designed and created incrementally to

improve pedestrian access to transit and to disperse and reduce the length of automobile trips;

- 10. Createing an interconnected rear alleyway system;
- 11. Promoting the small scale of newly formed blocks with public open spaces to serve corridor residents, workers and visitors for increasing social gathering, active and passive recreation, and visual amenities;
- 12. Promoting appropriate building densities and land uses be provided within walking distance of transit stops;
- 13. Creating a range of open space including parks, squares, and playgrounds and positioning buildings to front streets and open spaces;
- 14. Requiring Encouraging buildings, streetscapes and landscaping to contribute to creating community living spaces;
- 15. Designing Promoting a the—street environment and building orientation that emphasize comfort, safety, and distinctive identity, with the provision of urban greenways along major corridor roadways containing a variety of shopfronts that provide a high level of transparency at the sidewalk level;
- 16. Maximizing the development potential for the TOC district;
- 17. Providing a form- based code as a guide<u>lines</u> for change to promote a harmonious and orderly evolution of the TOC district redevelopment area; and
- 18. Encouraging energy efficiency through building design and site development.

SECTION 3: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article VII Transit Oriented Corridor-Corridor (TOC-C) District, Section 7.3. - TOC-C Corridor permitted uses, is hereby amended to read as follows1:

Section 7.3. - TOC-C Corridor permitted uses.

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Special exception uses. Special exception uses may be deemed appropriate to provide a complete distribution of commercial uses within the City, but because of their operational characteristics or area requirements need to be given individual consideration with respect to their

location, access and relationship to adjacent properties and public rights-of-way, and conformity with the City's current and future redevelopment efforts.

(1) The following uses are authorized upon a finding by the City Commission that a special exception to the article is warranted, pursuant to the procedure and criteria set forth in Chapter 31, Section 31-54 of the Margate Code of Ordinances.

. .

- (r) Public or private elementary, middle, or high school, subject to the following:
 - 1. Schools shall not be located on roadways classified by Broward County Metropolitan Organization's Broward Highway Functional Classifications Map as arterial roadways. Access to schools shall not be from roadways classified by Broward County Metropolitan Organization's Broward County Highway Functional Classifications map as arterial roadways.
 - 2. School must be located in freestanding single use structure(s), located on a parcel no small than the minimum size required by the School Board of Broward County for public schools. As an exception, charter schools may be permitted as an accessory use if located within an existing library, community service facility, museum, performing arts center, theatre, cinema, religious institution, Florida College System institution, college, or university facility, in accordance with F.S. 1002.33(18)(C).
 - 3. School must provide a student drop off area for motorists that is dedicated to student drop off activities and will not interfere with onsite parking or roadways adjacent to the school. The appropriate length and dimensions of the drop off area shall be identified in a traffic study prepared by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Florida.

- 4. In order to allow sufficient time to secure required development order, building permit, and local business tax receipt approval, a special exception use application and fee must be filed with the Development Services Department at least nine months before the start of the school year. This time requirement cannot be waived or reduced.
- (s) Residential of any type, including horizontal mixed use, subject to limitations provided in Sections 9.9 and 9.10 of this Code.
- (<u>ts</u>) Restaurants with curb or automobile service. Such approval shall also be subject to the following restrictions:
 - 1. Subject property shall be located a minimum of 750 feet from one-family dwelling districts; such distance shall be measured from front door of the establishment to the single-family property line; and
 - 2. All applicable City codes and regulations must be complied with as of the time of application.
- $(\underline{u} +)$ Theater, outdoor. Subject to requirements of section 33.11 of this Code.
- (\underline{vu}) Vehicle sales agency. Not permitted within 100 feet of any residential district or use.
- (www) Vehicle rental business.
- $(\underline{x}\underline{w})$ Walkway cafes greater than 400 square feet in area, subject to the criteria and limitations in section 22.3(B) of this Code.

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SECTION 4: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article VIII Transit Oriented Corridor-Gateway (TOC-G) District, Section 8.4. - TOC-G Gateway permitted uses, is hereby amended to read as follows¹:

Section 8.4. - TOC-G Gateway permitted uses.

. . .

(B) Special exception uses. Special exception uses may be deemed appropriate to provide a complete distribution of commercial uses with the City, but because of their operational characteristics or area requirements need to be given individual consideration with respect to their location, access and relationship to adjacent properties and public rights-of-way, and conformity with the City's current and future redevelopment efforts.

(1) The following uses are authorized upon a finding by the City Commission that a special exception to the article is warranted, pursuant to the procedure and criteria set forth in Chapter 31, Section 31-54 of the Margate Code of Ordinances.

. . .

- (1) Public or private elementary, middle, or high school, subject to the following:
 - 1. Schools shall not be located on roadways classified by Broward County Metropolitan Organization's Broward Highway Functional Classifications Map as arterial roadways. Access to schools shall not be from roadways classified by Broward County Metropolitan Organization's Broward County Highway Functional Classifications map as arterial roadways.
 - 2. School must be located in freestanding single use structure(s), located on a parcel no small than the minimum size required by the School Board of Broward County for public schools. As an exception, charter schools may be permitted as an accessory use if located within an existing library, community service facility, museum, performing arts center, theatre, cinema, religious institution, Florida College System institution, college, or university facility, in accordance with F.S. 1002.33(18)(C).

- 3. School must provide a student drop off area for motorists that is dedicated to student drop off activities and will not interfere with onsite parking or roadways adjacent to the school. The appropriate length and dimensions of the drop off area shall be identified in a traffic study prepared by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Florida.
- 4. In order to allow sufficient time to secure required development order, building permit, and local business tax receipt approval, a special exception use application and fee must be filed with the Development Services Department at least nine months before the start of the school year. This time requirement cannot be waived or reduced.
- (m) Residential of any type, including horizontal mixed use, subject to limitations provided in Sections 9.9 and 9.10 of this Code.
- $(\underline{n}m)$ Theater, outdoor. Subject to requirements of section 33.11 of this Code.
- (On) Walkway cafes greater than 1,000 square feet in area, subject to the criteria and limitations in section 22.3(B) of this Code.

SECTION 5: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article IX Transit Oriented Corridor-City Center (TOC-CC) District, Section 9.5. - TOC-CC City Center permitted uses, is hereby amended to read as follows1:

. . .

(B) Special exception uses. Special exception uses may be deemed appropriate to provide a complete distribution of commercial uses within the City, but because of their operational characteristics or area requirements need to be given individual consideration with respect to their location, access and relationship to adjacent properties and public rights-of-way, and conformity with the City's current and future redevelopment efforts.

(1) The following uses are authorized upon a finding by the City Commission that a special exception to the article is warranted, pursuant to the procedure and criteria set forth in Chapter 31, Section 31-54 of the Margate Code of Ordinances.

. . .

- (i) Public or private elementary, middle, or high school, subject to the following:
 - 1. Schools shall not be located on roadways classified by Broward County Metropolitan Organization's Broward Highway Functional Classifications Map as arterial roadways. Access to schools shall not be from roadways classified by Broward County Metropolitan Organization's Broward County Highway Functional Classifications map as arterial roadways.
 - 2. School must be located in freestanding single use structure(s), located on a parcel no small than the minimum size required by the School Board of Broward County for public schools. As an exception, charter schools may be permitted as an accessory use if located within an existing library, community service facility, museum, performing arts center, theatre, cinema, religious institution, Florida College System institution, college, or university facility, in accordance with F.S. 1002.33(18)(C).
 - 3. School must provide a student drop off area for motorists that is dedicated to student drop off activities and will not interfere with onsite parking or roadways adjacent to the school. The appropriate length and dimensions of the drop off area shall be identified in a traffic study prepared by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Florida.
 - 4. In order to allow sufficient time to secure required development order, building permit, and local business tax receipt approval, a special exception use application and fee must be filed with the Development Services Department at least nine months before the start of the school

year. This time requirement cannot be waived or reduced.

- (j) Residential of any type, including vertical and horizontal mixed use, subject to limitations provided in Sections 9.9 and 9.10 of this Code.
- $(\underline{k}\underline{j})$ Theater, outdoor. Subject to requirements of section 33.11 of this Code.
- $(\underline{1}k)$ Walkway cafes greater than 1,000 square feet in area, subject to the criteria and limitations in section 22.3(B) of this Code.

SECTION 6: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article IX. Transit Oriented Corridor-City Center(TOC-CC) District, Section 9.7. - Formbased code and specific design standards, is hereby amended to read as follows¹:

Section 9.7. - Form-based code and \underline{Ss} pecific design standards.

(A) <u>Intent</u>[Form based code.] This article illustrates the types of streets, buildings, heights, and mixes of uses that create the desired "form" presented in the master plan and TOC districts. Form-based codes are particularly suited for this purpose and provide for the establishment of Guidelines for building design, site design, access, and other development components are standards that apply to all TOC development. This form-based code is transect-based with a corresponding regulating plan that prescribes the appropriate land uses, and project and site design principles relating to the appropriate form for the pedestrian orientation, streetscape, and public realm in the subject area.

In general, development along the corridor is able to maximize developable heights and developable volume by positioning buildings at the established build-to-lineback of the public sidewalk. Parcels with less than two hundred (200) feet of lot depth will also find increased flexibility in achieving greater developable height and building volume while maintaining or

increasing separation from adjacent residential properties located to the rear.

A minimum height of two (2) enclosed floors of active use is required for all new development and redevelopment in the TOC-CC City Center district.

- (B) Building placement. The building placement regulations contained in this article assume the implementation of a one hundred fifty (150) minimum trafficways reservation width for parcels fronting the State Road 7 corridor and one hundred seventy-five (175) minimum trafficways reservation at the intersection of State Road 7 and Atlantic Boulevard as described in appendix 2, Broward County Trafficways Map Series.
- (C) <u>Setbacks along street Primary</u> frontages <u>setback</u> and <u>build-to-line</u>. The building placement regulations contained in this article assume the implementation of sidewalk improvements and associated adjustments to the State Road 7 corridor right-of-way widths and related back-of-sidewalk locations as described in subsection (0) "Streets and blocks" and Appendix 2, Broward County Trafficways Map Series and Illustration 6, Build-To-Line. Placement of future buildings will is encouraged need to reflect either:
 - (1) Location of back of sidewalk following street reconstruction, or
 - (2) If street reconstruction has not yet taken place, approved city plans for sidewalk reconstruction that relocate the back of sidewalk.

For the purposes of this article front setback is defined as the minimum permitted distance from the backof-sidewalk curb line along a primary street to the primary building facade as shown in Illustration 21, Primary Frontage Setback. The primary frontage setback shall maintain a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet, measured from the curb along State Road 7 roadways designated as corridor; twenty (20) eighteen (18) feet along regional roadways roads classified as a principal arterial roadway by the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization's Federal Functional Classification Map; and fifteen (15) sixteen (16) feet for local all other roadways. The primary frontage setback shall not exceed the maximum setback necessary to satisfy any required trafficways reservation, and will be the required buildto-line. See Illustration 6, Build-To-Line; Illustration

14, Recommended Connections; and Illustrations 18 through 20, Summary Sheets.

- (D) Secondary frontage setback . For the purposed of this article the side street setback is defined as the minimum required distance from the right-of-way line back of curb along the side street to the side street building facade as shown in Illustration 22, Secondary Frontage Setback. The secondary frontage setback shall maintain a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet, measured from the curb along State Road 7 roadways designated as corridor; twenty (20) eighteen (18) feet along roads classified as a principal arterial roadway by the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization's Federal Functional Classification Map regional roadways; and fifteen (15) sixteen (16) feet for local all other roadways where an urban greenway is required. See Illustration 14, Recommended Connections and Illustrations 18 through 20, Summary Sheets.
- (E) Side yard setback . For the purposes of this article side yard setback is defined as the required minimum distance from the side property line to the primary building—as shown in Illustration 23, Side Yard Setback. There is no minimum side yard setback between buildings or minimum space between buildings.
- (F) Rear setback . Rear setback is defined as the required minimum distance from the rear property line to the nearest building as shown in Illustration 24, Rear Setback. The creation and maintenance of a new interconnected rear alleyway system is a major goal this section. Rear setbacks must be maintained accommodate rear alleyway creation and provide separation between nonresidential uses in the TOC and residential uses outside of the TOC. The creation and maintenance of a new and interconnected rear alleyway system is a major goal of this section. The minimum rear setback shall be thirty-eight (38) feet when new development abuts a residential district or For residential use. new structures not exceeding two (2) floors, the minimum rear setback may be reduced to twenty-seven (27) when a rear alley is incorporated into the development, or fifteen (15) feet if an adjacent rear road or alley is utilized for the rear alleyway connection thirty-three (33) feet. See Illustrations 18 through 20, Summary Sheets.
- (G) Alleyway setback. Alleyway setback is defined as the required minimum distance from the alleyway edge of pavement to any building. The minimum alleyway setback shall be twelve (12) feet. Further, centerlines of rear

 alleyways, rear roads, or driveways shall be setback a minimum of sixteen (16) feet and a maximum of thirty-five (35) feet from the rear property line, and a minimum of seventeen (17) feet from adjacent buildings. See Illustration 25, Alleyway Setback. The minimum paved width of a one-way alley in the TOC shall be ten (10) feet, the minimum width of a two-way alley shall be sixteen feet, and the maximum paved width of any alley shall be twenty (20) feet.

- (H) Frontage build-out. Frontage coverage is defined as the minimum per centage percentage of the length of frontage coverage zone that shall is be occupied by the front facade(s) of the primary building(s). In the TOC-C and TOC-G districts the a minimum frontage buildout shall be of seventy (70) per cent is encouraged. In the TOC-CC districts the a minimum frontage buildout shall be of eighty (80) per cent is encouraged. In order to connect the public sidewalk with courtyards and parking lots in the interior or at the rear of a parcel, development may incorporate a passage between buildings designed in a manner consistent with the pedestrian zone, described in Section 23-8 of this Code that counts towards the frontage coverage requirements. The width of a passage shall be not less than sixteen (16)feet. Illustration 10, Open Space Types, Landscape Passages; and Illustration 11, Passage).
- (I) Build-to-corner . Developers are encouraged to The build-to-the corner requirement specifies that buildings must "hold the corner" of the parcel at the intersection of two (2) primary streets. The build-to-corner location is defined by the required front and side setback lines. Where the build-to-corner building placement is required, new development must meet this requirement by siting the building at its street corner. No visual obstructions are permitted within the corner of an intersection measured thirty-five (35) feet from the intersecting rights-of-way for a height of twenty (20) feet. See Illustration 26, Build-to-Corner. The use of tower elements at these locations is encouraged.
- (J) Space between buildings . There is no minimum space between buildings on the same parcel, except for the provision of pedestrian zones.
- (K) Encroachments. At required setback areas, awnings, entrance porticos, porches, stoops, stairs, and entrance overhangs, are permitted to encroach within the required front setback as shown in the frontage type

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44 45 46 illustrations. (See Illustration 7, Building Frontages). Balconies, bay windows, eaves, and other permitted encroachments may extend up to a maximum of eight (8) feet into the private frontage. At zero-setback areas, building overhangs such as trellises, canopies and awnings may extend horizontally into the public frontage up to a maximum of eight (8) feet. These overhangs must provide a minimum of eight (8) feet of vertical clearance above sidewalk grade. No encroachments are permitted into the Trafficway reservation areas, Map 2 Reserved.

- (L) Height limits. A minimum height of two (2) enclosed floors of active use is required for all new development and redevelopment in the TOC-CC City Center district. No building or structure shall be erected or altered to exceed four (4) floors and sixty-six feet in the TOC-C No building or structure shall be Corridor districts. erected or altered to exceeding six (6) floors and in height TOC-G ninety-four (94) feet in districts, provided that no more than seventy-five percent (75%) of any building elevation exceeding one hundred fifty (150) feet in length may exceed (4) stories and sixty-six (66) feet.; and No building or structure shall be erected or altered to exceeding eight (8) floors and one hundred twenty-two (122) feet in height in the TOC-CC City Center districts. No habitable level or story within a building shall be more than fourteen (14) feet in height from finished floor to finished ceiling, except that the first floor may be up to twenty-four (24) feet in height. Rooftop antennas and elevator shafts are not counted in these height limitations. Rooftop mechanical equipment must be placed in enclosures or screened. See Illustration 5, Building Height.
 - (M) Frontage types. For the purposes of this article private frontage is defined as the area extending from a building facade in combination with the private open space that spans between the building and to the public right-of-way or back of sidewalk line, (See Illustration 7, Building Frontages). There shall be no residential frontages directly on State Road 7.
- (N) Plot size. The minimum plot size, excluding public rights-of-way, shall be ten thousand (10,000) square feet with a minimum of one hundred (100) feet of street frontage.
- (0) Streets and blocks.
 - 1. New streets and blocks shall generally conform to Illustration 14, Recommended Connections. The street

46 47 and streetscape types allowed with the TOC district area are depicted in Illustration 14a, Roadway Types. The maximum primary block face is seven hundred (700) feet and total block perimeter is two thousand one hundred (2,100) feet. New development and redeveloped sites are encouraged to share connections to roadways and provide rear alley connections.

- 2. Front sidewalks or Uurban greenways along the State Road 7/U.S. 441 corridor are required to maintain a width of twenty-five-(25) feet. foot minimum sidewalk. Front sidewalks or urban greenways may be required to be wider than twenty-five (25) if any right-of-way reservation dedications, or roadway, utility, or other easements have been previously granted to the Florida Department of Transportation. Front sidewalks Urban greenways along all other primary roads classified as a principal arterial roadway by the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization's Federal Functional Classification Map roads are required to maintain a minimum width of eighteen (18) feet. twenty-foot sidewalk. Urban greenways along all other roads, except for rear alleys and connections, are required to maintain a minimum width of sixteen (16) feet. Beginning from the curb or edge of travel lanes, a landscape buffer shall be provided within the urban greenway which meets the minimum design criteria of Section 23-6(B)(2) of this Code. Behind the landscape buffer, a multi-modal paved path of at least ten (10) feet in width shall be provided within urban greenways built along State Road 7 and principal arterials. Urban greenways built along all other roads shall provide a multi-modal path of at least eight (8) feet in width behind the landscape buffer and within the urban greenway. The paved multi-modal path shall be made of a uniform material, and concrete paths shall not have seams or joints running the length of the path. At least eight (8) feet of clear zone shall be provided where nNo obstructions, temporary or permanent, are allowed within the minimum required width of the multi-modal path. Designated bike-only zones between four (4) and six (6) feet Multi-modal paths wider above described minimums than the are also encouraged. (See Illustration 16, Urban Greenways).
- 3. Sidewalks along all secondary roads are required to maintain a fifteen-foot sidewalk. Up to fifty (50%) of the length of the required landscape buffer within

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an urban greenway on a local street owned by the City of Margate eight (8) feet of this area may utilized for parallel on-street parking if approved by the Department of Environmental and Engineering Services. (See Illustration 15, Sidewalks). minimum width of the paved multi-modal path shall not reduced to accommodate on-street parking, shall be elevated at least six (6) above the grade of the on-street parking.

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SECTION 7: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article IX. Transit Oriented Corridor-City Center (TOC-CC) District, Section 9.9. - Mixing of uses, is hereby amended to read as follows1:

Section 9.9. - Mixing of uses.

Mixing of uses . Uses can be mixed horizontally or vertically, subject to the rules of this Section.

- Horizontal mixing via separate buildings is permitted may be authorized in all TOC districts by Special Exception, residential uses are provided that nonresidential loading areas or dumpster enclosures.
- Mixing of residential and nonresidential uses within the same building of at least four (4) stories in height $\frac{1}{10}$ encouraged and permitted may be authorized within the TOC-CC District by Special Exception, subject functionally appropriate separation of the including, but not limited to: separate stories; separate access; separation and buffering of residential units from loading areas and noisy nonresidential uses via one (1) or more intervening stories of office use, extrathick concrete floors, soundproofing on ceilings, walls and sound-containing openings, operational standards and time limits, or other proven technique acceptable to the city.
- Accessory uses and outbuildings are permitted subject to the provisions of this article. Accessory dwellings may be part of the principal building, or an accessory building, on any floor, except as specified for ground floor retail uses.

SECTION 8: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article IX. Transit Oriented Corridor-City Center (TOC-CC) District, Section Allocation of dwelling units, is hereby amended to read as follows1:

Section 9.10. - Allocation of dwelling units.

- (A) Within the TOC land use designation, the city has a bank of one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (1,849) seven hundred ten (710) dwelling units to allocate. Of the one thousand eight hundred forty-nine (1,849) seven hundred ten (710) units, one thousand two hundred forty-nine (1,249) units shall be utilized within the city center, not more than three hundred (300) units shall be utilized north of the city center, and not more than three hundred (300) units shall be utilized south of the city center. The city planner shall maintain an inventory of available dwelling units to be used within the TOC. TOC dwelling units shall be allocated on a "first-come, first-served" basis; however, before any dwelling units may be allocated to a development or redevelopment site, the following criteria must be satisfied:
 - 1. That there are a sufficient number of available dwelling units to allocate within the specified area of the TOC.
 - 2. The proposed development shall maintain a valid site plan approval from the development review committee.
 - 3. The proposed development shall demonstrate affordability of the dwelling units by submitting sufficient documentation that a minimum of fifteen (15) per cent of the requested dwelling units shall be utilized for affordable housing. A total of fifteen percent (15%) of the TOC residential units shall be provided as affordable housing. For the purposes of this policy, the term "affordable housing" shall include the meaning as defined by the Broward County Land Use Plan. New development and redevelopment shall at minimum provide a proportionate share of affordable housing until at least fifteen (15%) of the total number of TOC units have been reserved as affordable. Affordable housing shall be recorded on a covenant running with the land for a minimum of fifteen (15) years.

- 4. The proposed development shall demonstrate a high level of connectivity and access to adjacent properties and transit stops.
- 5. The proposed development shall demonstrate the residential use as a principal component of a mixed use development, or be located within one thousand (1,000) feet of supportive commercial, office, and other nonresidential uses.
- 6. The proposed development shall be designed to enhance and support pedestrian travel and the use of public transportation.
- 7. The proposed development shall demonstrate that the residential use will be both compatible and able to successfully integrate into the surrounding neighborhoods and developments. Demonstration shall be implemented through the incorporation of adequate buffers and effective site design.
- 8. The proposed development shall demonstrate adequate public plazas, urban open spaces, or green spaces that are accessible to the public.
- 9. That the developer shall begin construction of the proposed development within one (1) year of a successful petition for an allocation of dwelling units within the TOC, and that construction of the proposed development shall be completed in no less more than five (5) years.
 - a. If construction of the proposed development has not started within one (1) year of a successful petition for an allocation of dwelling units, then any and all approvals for the allocation of dwelling units shall become null and void. A one-year waiting period, starting from the date of the nullification of approval, shall be required prior to any future petition for an allocation of dwelling units.
 - b. If after five (5) years the project has started but has not been completed, the developer may petition the city planner's office for an

extension of the allocation of dwelling units. An extension may be granted, provided the following criteria have been satisfied:

- 1. That certain extenuating circumstances created a genuine hardship that prevented completion of the development within the allotted time.
- 2. That the developer can demonstrate the means and ability to complete construction.
- 3. That a lapse in active development permits have been no greater than six (6) months during the previous five-year period.
- 4. The proposed development has a valid site plan approval. Site plans may be resubmitted to the development review committee, if necessary.
- 5. That any extension of an allocation of TOC dwelling units shall not exceed three (3) years. Only one (1) extension may be granted before an allocation expires.
- (B) If a proposed development has not been completed within the allotted time (including extensions), then any and all approvals for the allocation of dwelling units shall become null and void. A one-year waiting period, starting from the date of the nullification of approval shall be required prior to any future petition for an allocation of dwelling units.
- (C) If the development plans for a proposed development that has been allocated dwelling units are significantly modified, to the extent of changing the nature or intensity of the proposed development, then any and all approvals for the allocation of dwelling units shall become null and void. The applicant must then petition the City for the use of available dwelling units; however, no waiting period(s) shall be imposed for modifying development plans.

SECTION 9: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article IX. Transit Oriented Corridor-City Center (TOC-CC) District, Section 9.11. - The Regulating Plan, is hereby amended to read as follows¹:

Section 9.11. - The Regulating Plan.

- (A) The development regulations in this document are applied to properties within the Transit Oriented Corridor (TOC) Plan Area as indicated depicted on the Map 1, Regulating Plan Map and Official Zoning Map, as provided herein. The development standards and guidelines for all TOC district zones are contained in [this Article] IX. Development standards and guidelines pertain to building placement, height, frontage types, building types, use, parking, streets and blocks, and landscaping, signage and open space.
 - (B) To ensure that redevelopment activities are consistent with the intent of the Comprehensive Plan and Conceptual Master Plan (Illustrations 2 and 3) are realized, a series of TOC District Zones are established as the basic organizing principle for the regulations contained in this article (Map 1, Regulating Plan Map).

A District Zone is an area of cohesive physical character. District Zones are organized according to criteria that influence their future urban character. Regulations controlling building placement, building height, frontage and building types, use, parking and open space standards are organized by District Zone. The City of Margate TOC District and Regulating Plan is organized into three (3) distinct Districts:

Transit Oriented Corridor—Corridor (TOC-C)

Transit Oriented Corridor—Gateway (TOC-G)

Transit Oriented Corridor-City Center (TOC-CC)

(C) Parcels designated as Corridor typically front a primary road. An active primary frontage edge is created through vertical mixed use as well as residential and workplace buildings. Street-fronting uses are required encouraged and will be supported by a redesign of the streetscape to create a highly walkable zone. Buildings are permitted up to four (4) stories, to a maximum of sixty-

- six (66) feet in height. A wide range of uses, buildings, and frontage types are configured and oriented to public streets is encouraged. (See Illustration 18, Summary Sheet TOC-C).
- (D) Parcels designated as Gateway are located at significant entrances to the City where distinctive building elements and height to emphasize the corner, such as a corner tower, are encouraged. An active street frontage is created through vertical mixed use as well as residential and workplace bBuildings rangeing in from one (1) to six (6) stories, to a maximum of ninety-four (94) feet in height, provided that not more than seventy-five percent (75%) of any building elevation exceeding one hundred fifty (150) feet shall exceed four (4) stories and sixty-six (66) feet. Buildings exceeding four (4) stories and sixty-six (66) feet are subject to a minimum setback of seventy-five (75) feet from roadways classified as arterial or collector by the Broward Metropolitan Planning Organization's Federal Functional Classification Map (See Illustration 19, Summary Sheet TOC-G).
- (E) The City Center zone is intended to create a unified development plan for a high-intensity, highly walkable mixed use district with the following features:
 - 1. New Main Street with ground-floor shopfronts and restaurants and on-street parking that connects to Margate Boulevard and State Road 7.
 - 2. Shopfront buildings assure frequent entries and a high level of transparency into stores and restaurants.
 - 3. Urban fabric with housing and/or workplace uses in buildings ranging from two (2) to eight (8) stories, to a maximum of one-hundred twenty-two (122) feet in height.
 - 4. Highly amenitized public realm including a public plaza, ornamental street trees, lights and public art.
 - 5. The majority of parking consolidated in structures and at curbs of public streets. (See Illustration 20, Summary Sheet TOC-CC).

Table 1: General Building Functions and Uses

	R- 1	R- 2	R - 3	B- 1	B- 2	B- 3	Corridor	Gateway	City Center			T- 1	PUD	CF
RESIDENTIAL														
Single-Family	X	X	X				X	X	X				X	
Multiple Unit			X				X	X	X				X	
Live-Work							X	X	X					
Work-Live							X	X	X					
LODGING														
Bed &								X	X					
Hotel					0	0	0	0	0					
RETAIL														
Auto Related						0	X	X						
Entertainment Establishment					0	X	X	X	X					
Food Service Establishment				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Alcohol Service					X	X	X	X	X					
General				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
Open Air					0	0	0	Θ	0					
Child Day Care				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	
OFFICE														
Office				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
CIVIC														
Community	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X
Recreational	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0				X	X
House of	X	X	X	X	X								X	X
INDUSTRIAL														
Light Industrial										X	X			
EDUCATIONAL														
Elementary														X
Middle School														X
High School														X
Parochial														X

X = permitted use

2 3

4

0 = exception

See Appendix 1, Master List of Uses, or Article XV of the Margate Zoning Code for a complete list of uses.

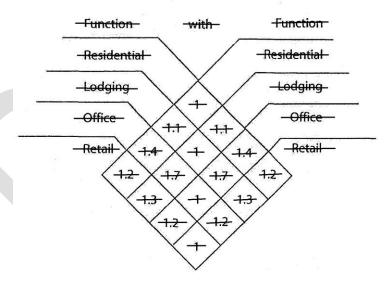
Table 2: Shared Parking Ratios

REQUIRED PARKING					
	TOC-C (T4)	TOC-G (T5)	TOC-CC (T6)		
Residential	1.5/dwelling	1.0/dwelling	1.0/dwelling		
Lodging	1.0/bedroom	1.0/bcdroom	1.0/bedroom		
Office	3.0/1000 sq.	2.0/1000 sq.	2.0/1000 sq.		
	ft. 3.0/1000 sq.	ft. 4.0/1000 sq.	ft. 3.0/1000 sq.		
Retail	ft.	ft.	ft.		
Civic	1.0/5 seats of assembly				
Other	calculations	ned by application or Article XXXI oading of the M	II Off-Street		

6

7

SHARING FACTOR



8

9 10 11

12 13

14

follows1:

Section 9.12. - Parking standards.

9.12 Parking standards, is hereby amended to read as

SECTION 10: The Code of Ordinances of the City of

Margate, Florida, Appendix-A Zoning, Article IX. Transit Oriented Corridor - City Center (TOC-CC) District, Section

- (A) [Regulation of parking.] This section contains development standards and design guidelines to ensure that parking throughout the Regulating Plan Area is convenient and accessible, accommodates all land uses, and supports the Regulating Plan's intended goals, including:
 - 1. Enable people to park once at a convenient location and to access a variety of commercial enterprises in pedestrian friendly environments by encouraging shared parking.
 - 2. Avoid adverse parking impacts on neighborhoods adjacent to redevelopment areas.
 - 3. Maximize on-street parking.
 - 4. Encourage parking to be located to the rear of buildingsin the third lot layer.
 - 5. Provide flexibility for redevelopment of small sites.

Parking shall be connected with the street by a driveway. New on-street parking spaces provided adjoining ground floor residential uses may be counted toward the minimum parking requirement for that property. Parking types are defined as either surface or structured and shall be limited to areas depicted in Illustrations 18-20, Summary Sheets.

- (B) Surface parking.
 - 1. Open. A surface parking lot that fully or partially extends to a parcel's street frontage(s) (including landscaped setback areas) and is not sited behind a building(s) located along the parcel's primary street frontage(s). Open parking lots in the first lot layer are prohibited. Open parking in the second lot layer is discouraged and limited to no more than twenty (20) per cent of the front lot width. All parking areas The location of surface parking lots to the rear of buildings encouraged in order to showcase the buildings, provide more visual interest to passersby and provide superior visibility to businesses the third lot layer. Open parking areas shall be masked from the frontage by a building or streetscreen and further subject to the provisions in chapter 23, Landscaping.
 - 2. Wrapped. A surface parking lot where a building(s) is located between the parcel's street frontage(s)

and the parking lot. Except for driveway access, the parking lot is sited behind buildings and no portion of the parking lot is visible from the primary street.

- (C) Parking structure.
 - 1. Exposed . An above-ground parking structure that is fully or partially exposed to the primary front street(s) on the ground level. Exposed parking structures shall not be located between the street and habitable buildings they servein the first lot layer on the ground level. The parking structure may be exposed to the building's street frontage(s) and second and or third lot layers on upper levels.
 - 2. Wrapped on ground level . An above-ground parking structure where nonparking uses are integrated into the ground level of the building along the parcel's primary street frontage(s). Nonparking uses are encouraged to be integrated into the building along secondary street frontages, further hiding the parking structure from view. The parking structure may be exposed to the building's street frontage(s) on upper levels.
 - 3. Wrapped on all levels. An above-ground parking structure where nonparking uses are integrated into the building along the parcel's front street frontage(s) on all levels of the building. Nonparking uses are encouraged to be integrated into the building along all street frontages, further hiding the parking structure from view.
- (D) Access.
 - 1. Access to parking facilities shall be provided from alleyways, rear roads, or side streets driveways wherever possible from side streets, rear streets or internal lot streets. Along all streets, the maximum number of curb cuts associated with a single building is one (1) two-lane curb cut or two (2) one-lane curb cuts. Parking facilities on adjoining lots are encouraged to share access points and driveways subject to a recorded covenant running with the affected uses. (See Illustration 27, Alleyway Creation).
 - 2. The maximum width of driveways/curb cuts is twelve (12) feet for a one-lane and twenty-four (24) feet for a two-lane driveway. The minimum width of rear alleyways, rear roads, or driveways is eleven (11)

- feet for a one-lane and twenty-two (22) feet for a two-lane alleyway, rear road, or driveway.
- 3. Driveway entrances shall be setback a minimum of five (5) feet from adjoining properties, and a minimum of twelve (12) feet from adjacent buildings. Further, centerlines of rear alleyways, rear roads, or driveways shall be setback a minimum of sixteen (16) feet and a maximum of thirty-five (35) feet from adjoining rear properties, and a minimum of seventeen (17) feet from adjacent buildings.
- <u>24.</u> The total width of parking access openings on the ground level of structured parking may not exceed thirty (30) feet.
- (E) Parking calculations.
 - 1. Buildable density on a lot shall be determined by the sum of the actual parking calculated as that provided (1) within the lot (2) along the parking lane corresponding to the lot frontage, and (3) by purchase or lease from a civic parking reserve within a standard pedestrian shed of a quarter (4) mile or one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet of the development site, if available.
 - 2. Lots immediately adjacent to, or within hundred (400) lineal feet (on the same side of a roadway) of a designated Broward County Transit stop, Margate Circulator, or other mass transit stop, shall be eligible for a parking credit. A standard transit stop shall provide a credit of two (2) per cent of required parking spaces, or no less than three (3) spaces. If the transit stop has a shelter from sun and rain, the transit stop shall provide a credit of five (5) per cent of required parking, or no less than seven (7) spaces. If a transit station no less than four hundred (400) square feet in area has been incorporated into the primary facade of a principal structure the transit station shall provide a credit of seven (7) per cent of required parking, or no less than ten (10) spaces.
 - 3. In lieu of minimum parking requirements, the City may accept a one-time payment per each space of shared parking. The City Manager shall establish the amount of payment annually based on the approximate cost to build structured parking.

- 4. Liner buildings less than thirty (30) feet deep and no more than two (2) stories shall be exempt from minimum parking requirements.
- 5. Sites under twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in land area have no minimum parking requirements.
- 46. Sites over twenty thousand (20,000) square feet in land area Minimum have the following parking requirements: are described in Article XXXIII of this Code, unless specifically provided for below.
- Residential. Residential parking requirements shall be those provided in Section 33.3 of this Code, and subject to a two and one-half percent (2.5%) parking reduction for multiple-family dwelling units within developments containing at least fifty (50) dwelling units, and a five percent (5%) reduction for multiple-family dwelling units within developments containing at least 100 dwelling units. A minimum of one and one-half (1.5) two (2) parking spaces per principal dwelling unit and a minimum of one (1) additional visitor parking space for every ten (10) five (5) dwelling units. The parking ratio may be reduced according to the shared-parking matrix, below. standard (Table 2, Shared Parking Ratios).
- Lodging. A minimum of one (1) parking space for every two (2) lodging units and a minimum of one (1) additional visitor parking space for every five (5) lodging units. Parking may be provided off site within a distance of one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet. The parking ratio may be reduced according to the shared-parking standard (Table 2, Shared Parking Ratios).
- Retail <u>and personal service shops</u>. A minimum of three (3) parking spaces for every one thousand (1,000) square feet of nonstorage floor area. Parking may be provided off site within a distance of one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet. The parking ratio may be reduced according to the shared-parking standard (Table 2, Shared Parking Ratios).
- Office. A minimum of three (3) four (4) parking spaces for every one thousand (1,000) square feet of nonstorage gross floor area. Parking may be provided off site within a distance of one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet. The parking ratio may be

reduced according to the shared-parking standard (Table 2, Shared Parking Ratios).

Civic/assembly. A minimum of one (1) parking space for every five (5) seats of assembly uses. A minimum of one parking space for every If seats are not used within the assembly use area, then the parking requirement shall be one (1) space for every seventy-five (75)) square feet of assembly area. A minimum of one (1) parking space for every one thousand (1,000) square feet of exhibition area or remaining nonstorage floor area. Parking may be provided off site within a distance of one thousand three hundred twenty (1,320) feet. The parking ratio may be reduced according to the shared-parking standard (Table 2, Shared Parking Ratios).

Bicycle parking.

- 1. For residential development, the developer must provide one (1) tenant bicycle parking rack or bicycle locker (i.e. storage for one bicycle) per three (3) units and one (1) visitor bicycle parking rack per fifty (50) units.
- 2. For retail development, the developer must provide one (1) bicycle parking rack or bicycle locker per two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet of gross floor area.
- 3. For office development, the developer must provide one (1) bicycle parking rack or bicycle locker per two thousand (2,000) five hundred (2,500) square feet of gross floor area.
- 4. All bicycle parking facilities are to be highly visible to intended users. Bicycle racks provided at designated transit stops shall not count towards meeting the bicycle parking requirements, unless said transit stop is located wholly on the site to be developed or redeveloped. The bicycle parking facilities, including the bicycle, shall not encroach on any area in the public right-of-way intended for use by pedestrians, nor shall they encroach on any required fire egress.

methodology in the most recent edition of *Shared Parking*, published by the Urban Land Institute.

SECTION 11: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A Zoning, Article IX. Transit Oriented Corridor - City Center (TOC-CC) District, Section 9.15 Open space and computation, is hereby amended to read as follows¹:

Section 9.15. - Open space and computation.

- (A) The Margate Comprehensive Plan requires an additional twelve (12) acres of open space to be provided in the TOC District. This goal will be accomplished by the following open space standards and computations:
 - 1. For lots with of less than three (3) acres, hundred (300) feet of frontage the provision of urban greenways or front sidewalks and street trees shall satisfy open space requirements. Portions of the sidewalk in private ownership may be counted as open space.
 - 2. Lots with of three (3) acres or more than three hundred (300) feet of frontage shall provide a minimum of fifteen (15) per cent of the primary frontage two and one-half percent (2.5%) of gross acreage of the development as open space in the first and/or second lot layer in addition to the urban greenway. Portions of the sidewalk in private ownership may be counted as open space. Each open space area shall be subject to the following:
 - (a) At least 30% of the area shall be shaded by trees or decorative shade structures; and
 - (b) Shall provide a paved pedestrian connection to the public sidewalk that is at least six (6) feet wide, and further shall remain accessible to the general public; and
 - (c) Shall provide pedestrian amenities such as benches, waste cans, public art, fountains, etc; and
 - (d) Shall be located away from dumpster enclosures, loading zones, and other incompatible uses.

3. Lots or new blocks greater that two hundred thousand (200,000) square feet shall provide at least one (1) acre of open space subject to the provisions of Illustration 10, Open Space Types. Portions of the sidewalk in private ownership may be counted as open space.

SECTION 12: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article XXXIII. - Off-Street Parking and Loading, Section 33.3. - Amount of Off-Street Parking, is hereby amended to read as follows¹:

Section 33.3. - Amount of off-street parking.

The off-street parking required by this article shall be provided and maintained on the basis of the following minimum parking requirements, and shall further not apply to TOC districts.

SECTION 13: Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Appendix-A, Zoning, Article XXXIII. - Off-Street Parking and Loading, Section 33.6. - Use of Required Off-Street Parking By Another Building, is hereby amended to read as follows¹

Section 33.6. - Use Of Required Off-Street Parking By Another Building.

No part of an off-street parking area required for any building or use by this article shall be included as part of an off-street parking area similarly required for another building or use, unless the type of use indicates that the period of usage will not overlap or be concurrent with each other, or unless otherwise specified in articles VII, IX and X for the TOC districts. Employee parking may be combined if the same employees are utilized for two (2) or more buildings or uses.

SECTION 14. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are and the same is hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

<u>SECTION 15</u>: If any section, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining portions of this ordinance.

1	
2	SECTION 16: It is the intention of the City Commission
3	that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be
4	made a part of the City of Margate Code, and that the
5	sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or relettered
6	and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section",
7	"article" or such other appropriate word or phrase in order
8	to accomplish such intentions.
9	
10	SECTION 17: This ordinance shall become effective
11	immediately upon adoption at its second reading.
12	
13	
14	
15	PASSED ON FIRST READING THIS DAY OF 2018.
16	PASSED ON SECOND READING THIS DAY OF 2018.
17	
18	
19	ATTEST:
20	
21	
22	JOSEPH J. KAVANAGH MAYOR ARLENE R. SCHWARTZ
23	CITY CLERK
24	
25	RECORD OF VOTE - $1^{ ext{ST}}$ READING RECORD OF VOTE - $2^{ ext{ND}}$ READING
26	
27	Schwartz Schwartz
28	Simone Simone
29	Ruzzano Ruzzano
30	Caggiano Caggiano
31	Peerman Peerman
32	