CITY	OF	MARGATE,	FLORIDA

ORDINANCE	NO.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF THE CITY OF MARGATE, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 17- FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; PROVIDING CRITERIA FOR ACCESSORY STRUCTURES IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS; PROVIDING FOR SPECIFICATION OF ELEVATION OF MANUFACTURED HOMES IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida in Chapter 166 - Municipalities, Florida Statutes, confers upon local governments the authority to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its' citizenry; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) released FEMA Policy #104-008-03 Floodplain Management Requirements for Agricultural Structures and Accessory Structures; and

WHEREAS, the City of Margate has determined it appropriate to adopt regulations that are consistent with the FEMA Policy to allow issuance of permits for wet floodproofed accessory structures that are not larger than the sizes specified in the FEMA Policy.

WHEREAS, the City of Margate participates in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) and participates in the NFIP's Community Rating System (CRS), a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages community floodplain management activities that exceed the minimum program requirements, achieving a CRS rating of Class 7; and

WHEREAS, in 2020 the NFIP Community Rating System established certain minimum prerequisites for communities to qualify for or maintain class ratings of Class 8 or better and to satisfy the prerequisite and for community to maintain the current CRS rating, all manufactured homes installed or replaced in special flood hazard areas (SFHA) must be elevated

such that the lowest floors are at or above at least the base flood elevation plus 1 foot, which necessitates modification of the existing requirements; and

WHEREAS, the City of Margate determined that it is in the public interest to amend its floodplain management regulations to better protect owners and occupants of manufactured homes and to continue participating in the Community Rating System at the current class rating.

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

SECTION 1: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate,

Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-1

Administration, is hereby amended, as follows1:

Sec. 17-1. Administration.

- (1) Title. These regulations shall be known as the Floodplain Management Ordinance of City of Margate, hereinafter referred to as "this ordinance [chapter]."
 - (2) Scope. Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this chapter shall apply to all development that is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area, including, but not limited to, the subdivision of land; filling, grading, and other site improvements and utility

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

installations; construction, alteration, remodeling, enlargement, improvement, replacement, repair, relocation or demolition of buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code; placement, installation, or replacement of manufactured homes and manufactured buildings; installation or replacement of tanks; placement of recreational vehicles; installation of swimming pools; and any other development.

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- (3) Intent. The purposes of this chapter and the flood load and flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code are to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public health, safety, and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flooding through regulation of development in flood hazard areas to:
 - (a) Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;
 - (b) Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;

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- (c) Manage filling, grading, dredging, mining, paving, excavation, drilling operations, storage of equipment or materials, and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion potential;
- (d) Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas, watercourses, and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
- (e) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
- (f) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
- (g) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and
- (h) Meet or exceed the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation as set forth in the Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

(4) Coordination with the Florida Building Code. This chapter is intended to be administered and enforced in conjunction with the Florida Building Code. Where cited, ASCE 24 refers to the edition of the standard that is referenced by the Florida Building Code.

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Warning. The degree of flood protection required by (5) this chapter and the Florida Building Code, as amended by the city, is considered the minimum reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur. Flood heights may be increased by manmade or natural causes. This chapter does not imply that land outside of mapped special flood hazard areas, or that uses permitted within such flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damage. The flood hazard areas and base flood elevations contained in the flood insurance study and shown on flood insurance rate maps and the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60 may be revised by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, requiring the city to revise these regulations to remain eligible for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. No guaranty of vested use, existing use, or future use

- 1 is implied or expressed by compliance 2 chapter. 3 (6) Disclaimer of liability. This chapter shall not create liability on the part of the city commission of City of 4 Margate or by any officer or employee thereof for any 5 flood damage that results from reliance on this chapter 6 7 administrative decision lawfully or any
 - The Code of Ordinances of the City of SECTION 2: Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-2 - Applicability, is hereby amended, as follows:

with this

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Sec. 17-2. Applicability.

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- (1)General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.
- Areas to which this chapter applies. This chapter shall (2) apply to all flood hazard areas within the City of Margate, as established in subsection 17-2(3) of this chapter.
- (3) Basis for establishing flood hazard areas. The Flood Study for Broward County, Florida Insurance

Incorporated Areas dated August 18, 2014 October 2, 1997, and all subsequent amendments and revisions, and the accompanying flood insurance rate maps (FIRM), and all subsequent amendments and revisions to such maps, are adopted by reference as a part of this chapter and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at the City of Margate Department of Environmental and Engineering Services located at 901 NW 66th Avenue, Margate, FL 3302963.

- (4) Submission of additional data to establish flood hazard areas. To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to section 17-5 of this chapter the <u>F</u>#loodplain <u>A</u>administrator may require submission of additional data. Where field surveyed topography prepared by a Florida-licensed professional surveyor or digital topography accepted by the community indicates that ground elevations:
 - (a) Are below the closest applicable base flood elevation, even in areas not delineated as a special flood hazard area on a FIRM, the area shall be considered as flood hazard area and subject to the requirements of this chapter and,

as applicable, the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

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- (b) Are above the closest applicable base flood elevation, the area shall be regulated as special flood hazard area unless the applicant obtains a letter of map change that removes the area from the special flood hazard area.
- (5) Other laws. The provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.
- (6) Abrogation and greater restrictions. This chapter supersedes any ordinance in effect for management of development in flood hazard areas. However, it is not intended to repeal or abrogate any existing ordinances including, but not limited to, land development regulations, zoning ordinances, stormwater management regulations, or the Florida Building Code. In the event of a conflict between this chapter and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern. chapter shall not impair any deed restriction, covenant or easement, but any land that is subject to such interests shall also be governed by this chapter.

1 (7) Interpretation. In the interpretation and application 2 of this chapter, all provisions shall be: Considered as minimum requirements; 3 (a) Liberally construed in favor of the governing 4 (b) body; and 5 6 (c) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other 7 powers granted under state statutes. 8 9 SECTION 3: The Code of Ordinances of the City of 10 Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, 11 Section 17-3 - Duties and Powers of the Floodplain 12 Administrator, is hereby amended, as follows: 13 Sec. 17-3. Duties and powers of the F#loodplain 14 Aadministrator. 15 (1) Designation. The Ddirector of the Ddepartment 16 Eenvironmental and Eengineering Services (DEES) is 17 Ffloodplain Aadministrator. designated the The as \underline{F} floodplain \underline{A} administrator may delegate performance 18 of 19 certain duties to other employees. (2) General. The F_{\pm} loodplain A_{\pm} dministrator is authorized 20

and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of

this chapter. The \underline{F} floodplain \underline{A} administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this chapter consistent with the intent and purpose of this chapter and may establish policies and procedures in order to clarify the application of its provisions. Such interpretations, policies, and procedures shall not have the effect of waiving requirements specifically provided in this chapter without the granting of a variance pursuant to section 17-7 of this chapter.

- (3) Applications and permits. The \underline{F} floodplain \underline{A} administrator, in coordination with other pertinent offices of the city, shall:
 - (a) Review applications and plans to determine whether proposed new development will be located in flood hazard areas;
 - (b) Review applications for modification of any existing development in flood hazard areas for compliance with the requirements of this chapter;
 - (c) Interpret flood hazard area boundaries where such interpretation is necessary to determine the exact location of boundaries; a person contesting the

determination shall have the opportunity to appeal the interpretation;

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- (d) Provide available flood elevation and flood hazard
 information;
- (e) Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained from other sources or shall be developed by an applicant;
- (f) Review applications to determine whether proposed development will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (g) Issue floodplain development permits or approvals for development other than buildings and structures that the Florida are subject to Building Code, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, when compliance with this chapter is demonstrated, disapprove in the same the noncompliance; and
- (h) Coordinate with and provide comments to the Bbuilding Oefficial to enassure that applications, plan reviews, and inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas comply with the applicable provisions of this chapter.

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- Substantial improvement and substantial damage (4)determinations. For applications for building permits improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movements, enlargements, replacements, repairs, changes of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any or work on improvements of such buildings and Ffloodplain Aadministrator, structures, the in coordination with the Bbuilding Oofficial, shall:
 - (a) Estimate the market value, or require the applicant to obtain an appraisal of the market value prepared by a qualified independent appraiser, of the building or structure before the start of construction of the proposed work; in the case of repair, the market value of the building or structure shall be the market value before the damage occurred and before any repairs are made;
 - (b) Compare the cost to perform the improvements, the cost to repair a damaged building to its predamaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;

(c) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvements or repairs of substantial damage; and

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- (d) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvements or repairs of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code and this chapter is required.
- (5) Modifications of the strict application of the requirements of the Florida Building Code. The Ffloodplain Aadministrator shall review requests submitted to Bbuilding Oofficial that seek approval to modify the strict application of the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code to determine whether such requests require the granting of a variance pursuant to section 17-7 of this chapter.
- (6) Notices and orders. The \underline{F} floodplain \underline{A} administrator shall coordinate with appropriate local agencies for the issuance of all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this chapter.

- the required inspections as specified in section 17-6 of this chapter for For development that is not subject to the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. The floodplain administrator the Floodplain Administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in section 17-6 of this chapter. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.
- (8) Other duties of the <u>F</u> \neq loodplain <u>A</u> \neq dministrator. The <u>F</u> \neq loodplain <u>A</u> \neq dministrator shall have other duties, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Establish, in coordination with the $\underline{B} + \underline{b}$ -uilding $\underline{O} + \underline{O} + \underline$
 - (b) Require that applicants proposing alteration of a watercourse notify, via certified mail, the principal elected official of each adjacent community and the Florida Division of Emergency Management (FDEM), State Floodplain Management Office (SFMO), and submit copies

of such notifications to the Federal Emergency

Management Agency (FEMA);

- (c) Require applicants who submit hydrologic <u>orand</u> hydraulic engineering analyses to support permit applications to submit to FEMA the data and information necessary to maintain the flood insurance rate maps if the analyses propose to change base flood elevations, flood hazard area boundaries, or floodway designations; such submissions shall be made within six (6) months of such data becoming available;
- (d) Review required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by this chapter and the Florida Building Code and this chapter to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete; and
- (e) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when corporate boundaries of City of Margate are modified.
- (9) Floodplain management records. Regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, the <u>F</u> \pm loodplain <u>A</u> \pm dministrator shall maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection

1 all records that are necessary for the administration of 2 flood-resistant this chapter and the construction 3 requirements of the Florida Building Code, including flood 4 insurance rate maps; letters of change; records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; determinations of whether 5 6 proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair 7 of substantial damage; required design certifications and 8 documentation of elevations specified by the Florida Building Code and this chapter; notifications to adjacent 9 10 communities, FEMA, and the state related to alterations of 11 watercourses; assurances that the flood-carrying capacity of 12 altered watercourses will be maintained; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification 13 for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions 14 15 taken pursuant to this chapter and the flood-resistant 16 construction requirements of the Florida Building Code. These records shall be available for public inspection at 17 18 the Ddepartment of Eenvironmental and Eengineering Sservices 19 (DEES) office and can also be requested by following the 20 city's public records request procedures.

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SECTION 4: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management,

Section 17-4 - Permits, is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 17-4. Permits.

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- Permits required. Any owner or owner's authorized agent (1)(hereinafter "applicant") who intends to undertake development activity within the scope of this chapter, including buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, which is wholly within partially within any flood hazard area shall first make Bbuilding Oofficial, if applicable, and shall obtain the required permit(s) and approval(s). Nosuch permit issued until compliance approval shall be with requirements of this chapter and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.
- (2)Floodplain development permits or approvals. Floodplain development permits or approvals shall be issued pursuant to this chapter for any development activities not subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code, including buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from Florida Building Code. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, Ffloodplain Aadministrator may determine the that

floodplain development permit or approval is required in addition to a building permit.

- (a) Buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulations for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Sections 59 and 60), floodplain development permits or approvals shall be required for the following buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code and any further exemptions provided by law, which are subject to the requirements of this chapter:
 - 1. Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
 - 2. Nonresidential farm buildings on farms, as provided in F.S. § 604.50.
 - 3. Temporary buildings or sheds used exclusively for construction purposes.
 - 4. Mobile or modular structures used as temporary offices.
 - 5. Those structures or facilities of electric utilities, as defined in F.S. § 366.02, which are

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directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.

- Chickees constructed by the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida or the Seminole Tribe of Florida. As used in this paragraph, the term "chickee" means an open-sided wooden hut that has a thatched roof of palm or palmetto or other traditional materials, and that does not incorporate any electrical, plumbing, or other non-wood features.
- 7. Family mausoleums not exceeding two hundred fifty (250) square feet in area which prefabricated and assembled on site orpreassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
- Temporary housing provided by the department 8. of corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
- Structures identified 9. in F.S. 553.73(10)(k), are not exempt from the Florida Building Code if such structures are located in

flood hazard areas established on flood insurance
rate maps.

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- (3) Application for a permit or approval. To obtain a floodplain development permit or approval the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the city. The information provided shall:
 - (a) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit or approval.
 - Describe land (b) the on which the proposed development is to be conducted by description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.
 - (c) Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
 - (d) Be accompanied by a site plan or construction documents as specified in section 17-5 of this chapter.
 - (e) State the valuation of the proposed work.
 - (f) Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.

(g) Give such other data and information as required by the $F \neq 1$ odplain $A \neq 2$ dministrator.

- (4) Validity of permit or approval. The issuance of a floodplain development permit or approval pursuant to this chapter shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this chapter, the Florida Building Codes, or any other ordinance of this community. The issuance of permits based on submitted applications, construction documents, and information shall not prevent the Ffloodplain Aadministrator from requiring the correction of errors orand omissions.
- shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within one hundred eighty (180) days after its issuance, or if the work authorized is suspended or abandoned for a period of one hundred eighty (180) days after the work commences. Extensions for periods of not more than one hundred eighty (180) days each shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause shall be demonstrated.
- (6) Suspension or revocation. The \underline{F} =loodplain \underline{A} =administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a

floodplain development permit or approval if the permit was issued in error, on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate, or incomplete information, or in violation of this chapter or any other ordinance, regulation, or requirement of this community.

- (7) Other permits required. Floodplain development permits and building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained prior to issuing a building permit and before commencement of the permitted development. These other state and federal permits may includeing, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) The South Florida Water Management District(SFWMD); F.S. § 373.036.
 - (b) Florida Department of Health (FDEP) for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; F.S. § 381.0065, and Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.
 - (c) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities subject to the joint coastal permit; F.S. § 161.055.
 - (d) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities that affect wetlands and alter surface water

flows, in conjunction with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

(e) Federal permits and approvals.

SECTION 5: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-5 Site plans and construction documents, is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 17-5. Site plans and construction documents.

- (1) Information for development in flood hazard areas. The site plan or construction documents for any development subject to the requirements of this chapter shall be drawn to scale, signed by a Florida licensed professional architect or engineer and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:
 - (a) Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations if necessary for review of the proposed development.
 - (b) Where base flood elevations or floodway data are not included on the <u>Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)</u> or in the flood insurance study, they shall be established

1 in accordance with subsection 17-5(2)(b) or (c) of this
2 chapter.

- (c) Where the parcel on which the proposed development will take place will have more than fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and the base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM or in the flood insurance study, such elevations shall be established in accordance with subsection 17-5(2)(a) of this chapter.
- (d) Location of the proposed activity and $\frac{\text{proposed}}{\text{proposed}}$ structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures.
- (e) Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.
- (f) Where the placement of fill is proposed, the amount, type, and source of fill material; compaction specifications; a description of the intended purpose of the fill areas; and evidence that the proposed fill areas are the minimum necessary to achieve the intended purpose.
- (g) Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.

The \underline{F} floodplain \underline{Aa} dministrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by this chapter but that are not required to be prepared by a registered design professional if it is found that the nature of the proposed development is such that the review of such submissions is not necessary to ascertain compliance with this chapter.

- (2) Information in flood hazard areas without base flood elevations (approximate Zone A). Where flood hazard areas are delineated on the FIRM and base flood elevation data have not been provided, the \underline{F} floodplain \underline{A} administrator shall:
 - (a) Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices.
 - (b) Obtain, review, and provide to applicants base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source or require the applicant to obtain and use base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal or state agency or other source;

- (c) Where base flood elevation and floodway data are not available from another source, where the available data are deemed by the Ffloodplain Aadministrator to not reasonably reflect flooding conditions, or where the available data are known to be scientifically or technically incorrect or otherwise inadequate:
 - 1. Require the applicant to include base flood elevation data prepared in accordance with currently accepted engineering practices; or
 - 2. Specify that the base flood elevation is two

 (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade at
 the location of the development, provided
 there is no evidence indicating flood depths
 have been or may be greater than two (2)
 feet.
- (d) Where the base flood elevation data are to be used to support a letter of map change from FEMA, advise the applicant that the analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed engineer in a format required by FEMA, and that it shall be the responsibility of the applicant to satisfy the submittal requirements and pay the processing fees.

- (3) Additional analyses and certifications. As applicable to the location and nature of the proposed development activity, and in addition to the requirements of this section, the applicant shall have the following analyses signed and sealed by a Florida licensed engineer for submission with the site plan and construction documents:
 - in a regulatory floodway, a floodway encroachment analysis that demonstrates that the encroachment of the proposed development will not cause any increase in base flood elevations; where the applicant proposes to undertake development activities that do increase base flood elevations, the applicant shall submit such analysis to FEMA as specified in subsection 17-5(4) of this chapter and shall submit the conditional letter of map revision, if issued by FEMA, with the site plan and construction documents.
 - (b) For development activities proposed to be located in a riverine flood hazard area for which base flood elevations are included in the flood insurance study or on the FIRM and floodways have

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not been designated, hydrologic and hydraulic analyses that demonstrate that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated flood hazard area encroachments, will not increase the base flood elevation more than one (1) foot at any point within the city. This requirement does not apply in isolated flood hazard areas not connected to a riverine flood hazard area or in flood hazard areas identified as Zone AO or Zone AH.

For alteration of a watercourse, the applicant (C) shall have an engineering analysis, prepared in accordance with standard engineering practices and signed and sealed by a Florida licensed professional engineer, which demonstrates that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered relocated portion of the watercourse will not be decreased, and certification that the altered watercourse shall be maintained in a manner which preserves the channel's flood-carrying capacity; the applicant shall submit the analysis to FEMA as specified in subsection 17-5(4) of this chapter.

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Submission of additional data. When additional (4)hydrologic, hydraulic, or other engineering data, studies, and additional analyses are submitted to support an application, the applicant has the right to seek a letter of map change from FEMA to change the base flood elevations, change floodway boundaries, or change boundaries of flood hazard areas shown on FIRMs, and to submit such data to FEMA for such purposes. The analyses shall be prepared by a Florida licensed professional engineer in a format required by FEMA. Submittal requirements and processing fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

SECTION 6: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-6 Inspections, is hereby amended, as follows:

- (1) General. Development for which a floodplain development permit or approval is required shall be subject to inspection.
 - (a) Development other than buildings and structures. The \underline{F} floodplain \underline{A} administrator or his designee shall inspect all development to determine

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compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.

- (b) Buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code. The F = 1loodplain Aadministrator shall inspect buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter and the conditions of issued floodplain development permits or approvals.
 - 1. Buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, lowest floor inspection. Upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the owner of a building, structure, or facility exempt from the Florida Building Code, or the owner's authorized agent, shall submit to the \underline{F} =loodplain \underline{A} =dministrator:
 - a. If a design flood elevation was used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor, the certification of elevation

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of the lowest floor prepared and sealed by a Florida licensed professional surveyor; or b. If the elevation used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor was determined in accordance with subsection 17-5(2)(c)2. of this chapter, the documentation of height of the lowest floor above highest adjacent grade, prepared by the owner or the owner's authorized agent, in a form that is acceptable to the Floodplain Administrator.

- 2. Buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the Florida Building Code, final inspection. As part of the final inspection, the owner or owner's authorized agent shall submit to Ffloodplain Aadministrator a final certification elevation of the lowest floor of or final documentation of the height of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade; certifications and documentations shall be prepared as specified in subsection 17-6(1)(b)1. of this chapter.
- (c) Manufactured homes. The \underline{Bb} uilding \underline{Ob} fficial shall inspect manufactured homes that are installed or

1 replaced in flood hazard areas to determine 2 compliance with the requirements of this chapter 3 and the conditions of the issued permit. Upon placement of a manufactured home, certification of 4 lowest floor 5 the elevation of the 6 submitted to the Bbuilding 7 Subsequently, the Bbuilding Oofficial or designee 8 shall forward copies of the elevation certificates to the Ffloodplain Aadministrator. 9

> SECTION 7: Code of Ordinances of the City of The Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-7 Variances and appeals, is hereby amended, as follows:

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Sec. 17-7. Variances and appeals.

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(1)General. The Floodplain Administrative Committee, composed of at least three senior professional staff appointed by the City Manager, City of Margate Board of Adjustment (BOA) shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this chapter. Pursuant to F.S. § 553.73(5), the Floodplain Administrative CommitteeBOA shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code.

- shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Ffloodplain Aadministrator in the administration and enforcement of this chapter. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Floodplain Administrative Committee BOA may appeal such decision to the City of Margate City Commission and subsequently to the Circuit Court, as provided by Florida Statutes.
- (3) Limitations on authority to grant variances. The Floodplain Administrative Committee BOA shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in subsection 17-7(6) of this chapter, the conditions of issuance set forth in subsection 17-7(7) of this chapter, and the comments and recommendations of the Ffloodplain Aadministrator and the Bauilding Oafficial. The Floodplain Administrative Committee BOA has the right to attach such conditions as it deems

necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this chapter.

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- (a) Restrictions in floodways. A variance shall not be issued for any proposed development in a floodway if any increase in base flood elevations would result, as evidenced by the applicable analyses and certifications required in subsection 17-5(3) of this chapter.
- (4) Historic buildings. A variance is authorized to be issued for the repair, improvement, or rehabilitation of a historic building that is determined eligible for the flood-resistant construction exception to requirements of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building, Chapter 11 Historic Buildings, determination that the proposed repair, improvement, or rehabilitation will not preclude the building's continued designation as a historic building and the variance is the minimum necessary to preserve historic character and design of the building. If the proposed work precludes the building's continued designation as a historic building, a variance shall not be granted and the building and any repair,

improvement, and rehabilitation shall be subject to the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

- (5) Functionally dependent uses. A variance is authorized to be issued for the construction or substantial improvement necessary for the conduct of a functionally dependent use, as defined in this chapter, provided the variance meets the requirements of subsection 17-7(3)(a) is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, and all due consideration has been given to use of methods and materials that minimize flood damage during occurrence of the base flood.
- (6) Considerations for issuance of variances. In reviewing requests for variances, the BOA Floodplain Administrative Committee shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other applicable provisions of the Florida Building Code, this chapter, and the following:
 - (a) The danger that materials and debris may be swept onto other lands resulting in further injury or damage;
 - (b) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

The susceptibility of the proposed development, 1 (C) 2 including contents, to flood damage and the effect 3 of such damage on current and future owners; 4 (d) The importance of the services provided by the 5 proposed development to the community; 6 (e) The availability of alternate locations for the 7 proposed development that are subject to lower 8 risk of flooding or erosion; The compatibility of the proposed development with 9 (f) 10 existing and anticipated development; 11 The relationship of the proposed development to (g) 12 the comprehensive plan and floodplain management 13 program for the area; 14 The safety of access to the property in times of (h) 15 flooding for ordinary and emergency vehicles; 16 (i) The expected heights, velocityies, durations, 17 rates of rise, and debris and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, 18 19 if applicable, expected at the site; and 20 costs of providing governmental (🖯) 21 during and after flood conditions including 22 maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems; streets; and bridges.

- (7) Conditions for issuance of variances. Variances shall be issued only upon:
 - (a) Submission by the applicant, of a showing of good and sufficient cause that the unique characteristics of the size, configuration, or topography of the site limits compliance with any provision of this chapter or the required elevation standards;
 - (b) Determination by the BOA Floodplain Administrative Committee that:
 - 1. Failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship due to the physical characteristics of the land that render the lot undevelopable; increased costs to satisfy the requirements or inconvenience do not constitute hardship;
 - The granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, or extraordinary public expense; nor would it create nuisances,

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- cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances; and
- 3. The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
- (c) Receipt of a signed statement by the applicant that the variance, if granted, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the court in such a manner that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land; and
- If the request is for a variance to allow (d) construction of the lowest floor of or substantial building, improvement building, below the required elevation, a copy in the record of a written notice from the Ffloodplain Aadministrator to the applicant for the variance, specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the proposed elevation of the lowest floor, stating that the of federal flood insurance will commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation (up to amounts as

high as twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for one hundred dollars (\$100.00) of insurance coverage), and stating that construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

SECTION 8: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-8 Violations, is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 17-8. Violations.

- (1) Violations. Any development that is not within the scope of the Florida Building Code but that is regulated by this chapter that is performed without an issued permit, that is in conflict with an issued permit, or that does not fully comply with this chapter, shall be deemed a violation of this chapter. A building or structure without the documentation of elevation of the lowest floor, other required design certifications, or other evidence of compliance required by this chapter or the Florida Building Code is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.
- (2) Authority. For development that is not within the scope of the Florida Building Code but that is regulated by this

chapter and that is determined to be a violation, the Ffloodplain Aadministrator is authorized to serve notices of violation or stop work orders to owners of the property involved, to the owner's agent, or to the person or persons performing the work. The property owners, or their agents, shall be required to take corrective action within 10 business days of receipt of the notice of violation or stop work order.

(3) Unlawful continuance. Any person who shall continue any work after having been served with a notice of violation or a stop work order, except such work as that person is directed to perform to remove or remedy a violation or unsafe condition, shall be subject to penalties as prescribed by law.

SECTION 9: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-9 Definitions, is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 17-9. Definitions.

Scope. Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall, for the purposes of this <u>chapter</u> ordinance have the meanings shown in this section.

Terms defined in the Florida Building Code. Where terms are not defined in this chapter and are defined in the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in that code.

Terms not defined. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or the Florida Building Code, such terms shall have ordinarily accepted meanings such as the context implies.

Accessory structure. A structure on the same parcel of property as a principal structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principal structure. For floodplain management purposes, the term includes only accessory structures used for parking and storage.

Alteration of a watercourse. A dam, impoundment, channel relocation, change in channel alignment, channelization, or change in cross-sectional area of the channel or the channel capacity, or any other form of modification which may alter, impede, retard, or change the direction and/or velocity of the riverine flow of water during conditions of the base flood.

Appeal. A request for a review of the \underline{F} +loodplain \underline{A} administrator's interpretation of any provision of this chapter or a request for a variance.

ASCE 24. A standard titled Flood Resistant Design and Construction that is referenced by the Florida Building Code. ASCE 24 is developed and published by the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), Reston, VA.

Base flood. A flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. [Also defined in FBC, Building, Section 1612.2.] The base flood is commonly referred to as the "100-year flood" or the "1-percent-annual chance flood."

Base flood elevation. The elevation of the base flood, including wave height, relative to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) or other datum specified on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM). [Also defined in FBC, B-Building, Section 1612.2.]

Basement. The portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. [Also defined in FBC, $\frac{1}{2}$ Building, Section 1612.2.]

Design flood. The flood associated with the greater of the following two (2) areas: [Also defined in FBC, $\frac{1}{2}$ Building, Section 1612.2.]

(1) Area with a floodplain subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any year; or

(2) Area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Design flood elevation. The elevation of the "design flood," including wave height, relative to the datum specified on the community's legally designated flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO, the design flood elevation shall be the elevation of the highest existing grade of the building's perimeter plus the depth number (in feet) specified on the flood hazard map. In areas designated as Zone AO where the depth number is not specified on the map, the depth number shall be taken as being equal to two (2) feet. [Also defined in FBC, Building, Section 1612.2.]

Development. Any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, tanks, temporary structures, temporary or permanent storage of equipment or materials, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavations, drilling operations or any other land-disturbing activities.

Encroachment. The placement of fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or other development into a flood

hazard area which may impede or alter the flow capacity of riverine flood hazard areas.

Existing building and existing structure. Any buildings and structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before July 20, 1977, i.e., prior to the adoption of the initial flood control ordinance by the city. [Also defined in FBC, & Building, Section 1612.2.]

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before July 20, 1977, i.e., prior to the adoption of the initial flood control ordinance by the city.

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision. The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The federal agency that, in addition to carrying out other functions, administers to National Flood Insurance Program.

Flood or flooding. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land from caused by: [Also defined in FBC, Building, Section 1612.2.]

- (1) The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
- (2) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood damage-resistant materials. Any construction material capable of withstanding direct and prolonged contact with floodwaters without sustaining any damage that requires more than cosmetic repair. [Also defined in FBC, & Building, Section 1612.2.]

Flood hazard area. The greater of the following two (2) areas: [Also defined in FBC, \blacksquare Building, Section 1612.2.]

(1) The area within a floodplain subject to a onepercent or greater chance of flooding in any year. (2) The area designated as a flood hazard area on the community's flood hazard map, or otherwise legally designated.

Flood insurance rate map (FIRM). The official map of the community on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. [Also defined in FBC, & Building, Section 1612.2.]

Flood insurance study (FIS). The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that contains the flood insurance rate map (FIRM), the flood boundary and floodway map (if applicable), the water surface elevations of the base flood, and supporting technical data. [Also defined in FBC, Building, Section 1612.2.]

Floodplain Aadministrator. The office or position designated and charged with the administration and enforcement of this chapter (may be referred to as the F£loodplain Mmanager).

Floodplain development permit or approval. An official document or certificate issued by the community, or other evidence of approval or concurrence, which authorizes performance of specific development activities that are

located in flood hazard areas and that are determined to be compliant with this chapter.

Floodway. The channel of a river or other riverine watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot. [Also defined in FBC, & Building, Section 1612.2.]

Floodway encroachment analysis. An engineering analysis of the impact that a proposed encroachment into a floodway is expected to have on the floodway boundaries and base flood elevations; the evaluation shall be prepared by a qualified Florida licensed engineer using standard engineering methods and models.

Florida Building Code. The family of codes adopted by the Florida Building Commission, including: Florida Building Code, Building; Florida Building Code, Residential; Florida Building Code, Existing Building; Florida Building Code, Mechanical; Florida Building Code, Plumbing; Florida Building Code, Fuel Gas.

Functionally dependent use. A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in

close proximity to water, including only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities; the term does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

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Hardship as related to variances from this chapter shall mean the exceptional difficulty associated with the land that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The City of Margate requires that the variance is exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

Highest adjacent grade. The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls or foundation of a structure.

structure. Any structure that is determined Historic the exception to flood hazard area eligible for the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Building, Chapter 11 Historic Buildings.

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Letter of map change (LOMC). An official determination issued by FEMA that amends or revises an effective flood insurance rate map or flood insurance study. Letters of map change include:

Letter of map amendment (LOMA): An amendment based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated special flood hazard area. A LOMA amends the current effective flood insurance rate map and establishes that a specific property, portion of a property, or structure is not located in a special flood hazard area.

Letter of map revision (LOMR): A revision based on technical data that may show changes to flood zones, flood elevations, special flood hazard area boundaries and floodway delineations, and other planimetric features.

Letter of map revision based on fill (LOMR-F): A determination that a structure or parcel of land has been elevated by fill above the base flood elevation and is, therefore, no longer located within the special flood hazard

area. In order to qualify for this determination, the fill must have been permitted and placed in accordance with the community's floodplain management regulations.

Conditional letter of map revision (CLOMR): A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective flood insurance rate map (FIRM) or flood insurance study (FIS); upon submission and approval of certified asbuilt documentation, a letter of map revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Light-duty truck. As defined in 40 C.F.R. 86.082-2, any motor vehicle rated at eight thousand five hundred (8,500) pounds Gross Vehicular Weight Rating or less which has a vehicular curb weight of six thousand (6,000) pounds or less and which has a basic vehicle frontal area of forty-five (45) square feet or less, which is:

- (1) Designed primarily for purposes of transportation of property or is a derivation of such a vehicle; or
- (2) Designed primarily for transportation of persons and has a capacity of more than twelve (12) persons; or

(3) Available with special features enabling offstreet or off-highway operation and use.

Lowest floor. The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area of a building or structure, including basement, but excluding any unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, other than a basement, usable solely for vehicle parking, building access, or limited storage provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation requirements of the Florida Building Code or ASCE 24. [Also defined in FBC, & Building, Section 1612.2.]

Manufactured home. A structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is eight (8) feet or more in width and greater than four hundred (400) square feet, and which is built on a permanent, integral chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle" or "park trailer." [Also defined in 15C-1.0101, F.A.C.]

Manufactured home park or subdivision. A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Market value. The price at which a property will change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, neither party being under compulsion to buy or sell and both having reasonable knowledge of relevant facts. As used in this chapter, the term refers to the market Tthe value of buildings and structures, excluding the land and other improvements on the parcel. Market value may be established by a qualified independent appraiser, is the actual cash value (like-kind replacement cost depreciated for age, wear and tear, neglect, and quality of construction) determined by a qualified independent appraiser and prepared within six months of submission of the application, or tax assessment value adjusted to approximate market value by a factor provided by the property appraiser.

New construction. For the purposes of administration of this chapter and the flood-resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after July 20, 1977, i.e., after the adoption of the initial flood control ordinance by the city and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New manufactured home park or subdivision. A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of

homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after July 20, 1977, i.e., after the adoption of the initial flood control ordinance by the city.

Park trailer. A transportable unit which has a body width not exceeding fourteen (14) feet and which is built on a single chassis and is designed to provide seasonal or temporary living quarters when connected to utilities necessary for operation of installed fixtures and appliances. [Defined in F.S. § 320.01]

Recreational vehicle. A vehicle, including a park trailer, which is: [See F.S. § 320.01]

- (1) Built on a single chassis;
- (2) Four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light-duty truck; and
- (4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Special flood hazard area (SFHA). An area in the floodplain subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as Zone A, AO, A1-A3O, AE, A99, AH, V1-V3O, VE or V. [Also defined in FBC, B Building, Section 1612.2.]

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Start of construction. The date of issuance of permits for new construction and substantial improvements to existing structures, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement is within one hundred eighty (180) days of the date of the issuance of permits. The actual start of construction means either the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the piles, the construction installation of of Permanent construction does not include land preparation (such as clearing, grading, or filling), the installation of streets or walkways, excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations, the erection of temporary forms or the installation of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main buildings. For a substantial improvement, the actual "start of construction" means the first alteration of any wall,

ceiling, floor or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. [Also defined in FBC, $\frac{B}{A}$ Building, Section 1612.2.]

Substantial damage. Damage of any origin sustained by a building or structure whereby the cost of restoring the building or structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed fifty (50) percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. [Also defined in FBC, & Building, Section 1612.2.]

Substantial improvement. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure, the combined cost of which equals or exceeds fifty (50) percent of the market value of the building or structure before the improvement or repair is started. If the structure has incurred substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: [Also defined in FBC, BBuilding, Section 1612.2.]

(1) Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary, or safety code

violations identified by the $\underline{\mathtt{Bb}}$ uilding $\underline{\mathtt{Oo}}$ fficial $\underline{\mathtt{prior}}$ to the application for permit improvements or repairs and that are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.

(2) Any alteration of a historic structure provided the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Variance. A grant of relief from the requirements of this chapter, or the flood resistant construction requirements of the Florida Building Code, which permits construction in a manner that would not otherwise be permitted by this chapter or the Florida Building Code.

Watercourse. A river, creek, stream, channel or other topographic feature in, on, through, or over which water flows at least periodically.

<u>SECTION 10</u>: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-10 Flood Resistant Development, is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 17-10. Flood-resistant development.

(1) Buildings and structures. Design and construction of buildings, structures, and facilities exempt from the

Florida Building Code. Pursuant to subsection 17-4(2)(a) of this chapter, buildings, structures, and facilities that are exempt from the Florida Building Code, including substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage of such buildings, structures, and facilities, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the flood load and flood-resistant construction requirements of ASCE 24. Structures exempt from the Florida Building Code that are not walled and roofed buildings shall comply with the requirements of section 17-16 of this chapter.

- (2) The basic requirements for minimum elevations in all areas of the City of Margate, including zones AH, AO,

 AE and X, are hereby established as follows:
 - (a) Single-family and duplex residential structures

 must be constructed so that the lowest floor is

 located no lower than the minimum finished floor

 elevation permitted by the South Florida Water

 Management District (SFWMD) and at least eighteen

 (18) inches above the highest crown of the street

 or road abutting the structure, or in accordance

 with the Florida Building Code. Whichever

measurement results in a higher elevation shall be applicable.

- (b) For any structures other than single-family and duplex residential, where the highest crown of the abutting road is at or above the minimum finished floor elevation permitted by the SFWMD, the lowest floor shall be no lower than the SFWMD permitted elevation or the Florida Building code provided a positive drainage system shall be constructed meeting the approval of the city engineer.

 Whichever measurement results in a higher elevation shall be applicable.
- (c) For any structures other than single-family and duplex residential, where the crown of the abutting road is below the minimum finished floor elevation permitted by the SFWMD, the lowest floor shall be no lower than the SFWMD permitted elevation and at least six (6) inches above the highest crown of the abutting road or in accordance with Florida Building code. Whichever measurement results in a higher finished floor elevation shall be applicable.

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- (d) For any structure that abuts a road or roads, the highest elevation of any abutting road applies to the project. In cases of roads with an inverted crown, the highest elevation of the abutting road applies.
- (e) Elevation of the minimum finished floor permitted

 by the SFWMD or in accordance with the Florida

 Building code shall be furnished with each

 application for approval of any subdivision plat

 and site development plans reviewed by the

 development review committee.
- (3) Accessory structures. Accessory structures are permitted below the base flood elevation provided the accessory structures are used only for parking or storage and:
 - (a) Are one-story and not larger than 600 sq. ft.
 - (b) Have flood openings in accordance with Section R322.2 of the Florida Building Code, Residential.
 - (c) Are anchored to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from flood loads.

1 (d) Have flood damage-resistant materials used below 2 the base flood elevation plus one (1) foot. (e) Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems, 3 4 including plumbing fixtures, elevated to or above the 5 base flood elevation plus one (1) foot. 6 7 SECTION 11: The Code of Ordinances of the City of 8 Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-11 Subdivisions, is hereby amended, as follows: 9 Sec. 17-11. Subdivisions. 10 11 Minimum requirements. Subdivision proposals, including 12 proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, 13 shall be reviewed to determine that: 14 Such proposals are consistent with the need to (a) 15 minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from 16 flooding; 17 All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, 18 gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood 19 20 damage; and

- (c) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure hazards; in Zones AH, AE, X, Shaded X and AO, adequate drainage paths provided to guide floodwaters around and away from structures.
- (2) Subdivision plats. Where any portion of proposed subdivisions, including manufactured home parks and subdivisions, lies within a flood hazard area, the following shall be required:
 - $(\underline{a+})$ Delineation of flood hazard areas, floodway boundaries and flood zones, and design flood elevations, as appropriate, shall be shown on preliminary plats;
 - $(\underline{b2})$ Where the subdivision has more than fifty (50) lots or is larger than five (5) acres and base flood elevations are not included on the FIRM, the base flood elevations determined in accordance with subsection 17-5(2)(a) of this chapter; and
 - $(\underline{c3})$ Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of section 17-12 of this chapter.

SECTION 12: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-12 Site improvements, utilities and limitations,

is hereby amended, as follows:

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Sec. 17-12. Site improvements, utilities and limitations.

- (1) Minimum requirements. All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that:
 - (a) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
 - (b) All public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electric, communications, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage; and
 - (c) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure hazards; in Zones AH, AE, X, Shaded X and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.
- Sanitary sewage facilities. All new and replacement (2) sanitary sewage facilities, private sewage treatment plants (including all pumping stations and collector systems), and on-site waste disposal systems shall be designed accordance with the standards for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 minimize or eliminate infiltration to

floodwaters into the facilities and discharge from the facilities into floodwaters, and impairment of the facilities and systems.

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- (3) Water supply facilities. All new and replacement water supply facilities shall be designed in accordance with the water well construction standards in Chapter 62-532.500, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems.
- (4) Limitations on sites in regulatory floodways. No development, including, but not limited to, improvements, and land-disturbing activity involving fill or regrading, shall be authorized in the regulatory floodway the floodway encroachment analysis required subsection 17-5(3)(a) of this chapter demonstrates that the proposed development or land-disturbing activity will not result in any increase in the base flood elevation.
- (5) Limitations on placement of fill. Subject to the limitations of this chapter, fill shall be designed to be stable under conditions of flooding including rapid rise and rapid drawdown of floodwaters, prolonged inundation, and protection against flood-related erosion and scour. In addition to these requirements, if intended to support

buildings and structures (Zone A only), fill shall comply with the requirements of the Florida Building Code.

SECTION 13: The Code of Ordinances of the City of Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management, Section 17-13 Manufactured homes, is hereby amended, as follows:

Sec. 17-13. Manufactured homes.

- (1) General. All manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed by an installer that who is licensed pursuant to F.S. § 320.8249, and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15C-1, F.A.C. and the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) Foundations. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed on permanent, reinforced foundations that are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the Florida Building Code Residential Section R322.2 and this chapter.
- (3) Anchoring. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes shall be installed using methods and practices which minimize flood damage and shall be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to

resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This anchoring requirement is in addition to applicable state and local anchoring requirements for wind resistance.

- replaced, or substantially improved in flood hazard areas shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A). Manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved shall comply with subsection 17-13(4)(a) or 17-13(4)(b) of this chapter, as applicable.
 - (a) General elevation requirement. Unless subject to the requirements of subsection 17-13(4)(b) of this chapter, all manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located:
 - (1). Outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision;
 - (2). In a new manufactured home park or subdivision;

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(3). In an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or

<u>(4)</u>. In an existing manufactured home park or subdivision upon which a manufactured home has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood, shall be elevated such that the bottom of the frame is at or above the elevation required, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A).

(b) Elevation requirement for certain existing manufactured home parks and subdivisions. Manufactured homes that are not subject to subsection 17-13(4)(a) of this chapter, including manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, unless on a site where substantial damage as result of flooding has occurred, shall be elevated such that either the:

(1). Bottom of the frame of the manufactured home is at or above the elevation required in the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.2 (Zone A); or

1	<u>(2)</u> . Bottom of the frame is supported by
2	reinforced piers or other foundation elements of
3	at least equivalent strength that are not less
4	than thirty-six (36) inches in height above grade.
5	
6	(5) Enclosures. Enclosed areas below elevated manufactured
7	homes shall comply with the requirements of the Florida
8	Building Code, Residential Section R322 for such enclosed
9	areas.
10	(6) Utility equipment. Utility equipment that serves
11	manufactured homes, including electric, heating,
12	ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and
13	other service facilities, shall comply with the requirements
14	of the Florida Building Code, Residential Section R322.
15	
16	SECTION 14 : The Code of Ordinances of the City of
17	Margate, Florida, Chapter 17 - Floodplain Management,
18	Section 17-15 Tanks, is hereby amended, as follows:

(1) Underground tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard and non-flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent

Sec. 17-15. Tanks.

flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy assuming the tank is empty.

- (2) Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of subsection 17-15(3) of this chapter shall be permitted in flood hazard areas provided the tanks are anchored or otherwise designed and constructed to prevent flotation; collapse; or lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads during conditions of the design flood, including the effects of buoyancy, assuming the tank is empty, and the effects of flood-borne debris.
- (3) Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be attached to and elevated to or above the design flood elevation on a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tanksupporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area.
- (4) Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets, and vents shall be:

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5
	6
	7
	8
	9
1	0
1	1
1	2
1	3
1	4
1	5
1	6
1	7
1	8
1	9
2	0
2	1
2	2

- (a) At or above the design flood elevation or fitted with covers designed to prevent the inflow of floodwater or outflow of the contents of the tanks during conditions of the design flood; and
- (b) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

[Note to Municipal Code: The rest of this Chapter shall remain as codified.]

SECTION 15: All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 16: 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.

SECTION 18: It is the intention of the City Commission that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made a part of the City of Margate Code, and that the

1	sections of this Ordinance may be renumbered or relettered and
2	the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section", "article" or
3	such other appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish
4	such intentions.
5	
6	SECTION 19 : This Ordinance shall become effective
7	immediately upon adoption at its second reading.
8	
9	PASSED ON FIRST READING THISday of 2021.
10	PASSED ON SECOND READING THISday of 2021.
11	ATTEST:
12	
13 14 15 16	JOSEPH KAVANAGH MAYOR ARLENE R. SCHWARTZ CITY CLERK
17	RECORD OF VOTE - 1ST READING RECORD OF VOTE - 2ND READING
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	Caggiano Caggiano Simone Ruzzano Ruzzano Arserio Schwartz Schwartz