

Sponsored by: Lindsey
Public Hearing Dates: July 10, 2018
August 14, 2018
Enactment date: August 14, 2018

**CITY OF MARATHON, FLORIDA
ORDINANCE 2018-05**

AN ORDINANCE BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARATHON AMENDING THE CITY OF MARATHON CODE OF ORDINANCES TO STRIKE ARTICLE 12 – FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT OF THE LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND ADOPT A NEW ARTICLE 12 – FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT; TO ADOPT FLOOD HAZARD MAPS, TO DESIGNATE A FLOODPLAIN ADMINISTRATOR, TO ADOPT PROCEDURES AND CRITERIA FOR DEVELOPMENT IN FLOOD HAZARD AREAS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES; TO AMEND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS CHAPTER 110 – DEFINITIONS; TO AMEND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS CHAPTER 108 – NONCONFORMITIES; TO AMEND CODE OF ORDINANCES CHAPTER 6 – BUILDINGS AND BUILDING REGULATIONS TO ADOPT ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Florida has, in Chapter 166 – Municipalities, Florida Statutes, conferred 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 has identified special flood hazard areas within the boundaries of the City of Marathon and such areas may be subject to periodic inundation which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare, and

WHEREAS, the City of Marathon was accepted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program on October 16, 2000 and the City Council desires to continue to meet the requirements of Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Sections 59 and 60, necessary for such participation; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, was adopted by the Florida Legislature to provide a mechanism for the uniform adoption, updating, amendment, interpretation and enforcement of a state building code, called the *Florida Building Code*; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 553, Florida Statutes, allows for local technical amendments to the *Florida Building Code* that provide for more stringent requirements than those specified in the Code and allows adoption of local administrative and local technical amendments to the Florida Building Code to implement the National Flood Insurance Program and incentives;

WHEREAS, the City Council previously adopted requirements for flood hazard areas to (1) require accumulation of costs of improvements and repairs of buildings, based on issued building permits, over a 3-year period; ~~(2) require buildings that sustain repetitive flood damage over a 10-year period to be included in the definition of “substantial damage;”~~ (32) to limit partitioning of enclosed areas below elevated dwellings and to limit access to such enclosed areas; (43) to require use of specific forms provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the City; and (54) to require declarations of land restriction (nonconversion agreements) for enclosures below elevated buildings; for the purposes damage reduction and the National Flood Insurance Program’s Community Rating System and, pursuant to section 553.73(5), F.S., is formatting that requirement to coordinate with the *Florida Building Code*;

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is in the public interest to adopt the proposed local technical amendments to the *Florida Building Code* and the proposed amendments are not more stringent than necessary to address the need identified, do not discriminate against materials, products or construction techniques of demonstrated capabilities, are in compliance with section 553.73(4), Florida Statutes.

WHEREAS, the City Council has determined that it is in the public interest to adopt the proposed floodplain management regulations that are coordinated with the *Florida Building Code*.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Marathon that the following floodplain management regulations are hereby adopted.

SECTION 1. RECITALS.

The foregoing whereas clauses are incorporated herein by reference and made a part hereof.

SECTION 2. This ordinance specifically strikes, Article 12 – Floodplain Management of Chapter 107 – General Development Standards and adopts a new Article 12 – Floodplain Management as follows:

CHAPTER 107 – GENERAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

ARTICLE 12. – FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT

Sec. 107.98. – General.

A. Title. These regulations shall be known as the *Floodplain Management Ordinance* of the City of Marathon, hereinafter referred to as “this ordinance.”

B. Scope. The provisions of this article 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 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.

C. Intent. The purposes of this article 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:

- (1) Minimize unnecessary disruption of commerce, access and public service during times of flooding;
- (2) Require the use of appropriate construction practices in order to prevent or minimize future flood damage;
- (3) 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;
- (4) Manage the alteration of flood hazard areas and shorelines to minimize the impact of development on the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain;
- (5) Minimize damage to public and private facilities and utilities;
- (6) Help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood hazard areas;
- (7) Minimize the need for future expenditure of public funds for flood control projects and response to and recovery from flood events; and
- (8) Meet the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program for community participation as set forth in Title 44 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 59.22.

D. Coordination with the *Florida Building Code*. This ordinance 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*.

E. Warning. The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance and the *Florida Building Code*, as amended by this community, 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 man-made or natural causes. This ordinance 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 this community 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 is implied or expressed by compliance with this ordinance.

F. Disclaimer of Liability. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of the City Council of the City of Marathon or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damage that results from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

Sec. 107.99. – Applicability.

A. General. Where there is a conflict between a general requirement and a specific requirement, the specific requirement shall be applicable.

B. Areas to which this ordinance applies. This ordinance shall apply to all flood hazard areas within the City of Marathon, as established in Section 107.31.C of this article.

C. Basis for establishing flood hazard areas and Species Focus Areas and Real Estate Numbers.

- (1) The Flood Insurance Study for Monroe County, Florida and Incorporated Areas dated February 18, 2005, 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 article and shall serve as the minimum basis for establishing flood hazard areas. Studies and maps that establish flood hazard areas are on file at City Hall, 9805 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL 33050.
- (2) The Species Focus Area Maps (SFAMs) and the real estate numbers of parcels (RE List) that are within the SFAMs identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in accordance with the Biological Opinion, dated April 30, 2010, as amended, for the City of Marathon, and any subsequent revisions there to, are hereby declared to be a part of this article. The SFAMs and RE list are on file at the city hall.

D. Submission of additional data to establish flood hazard areas. To establish flood hazard areas and base flood elevations, pursuant to Section 107.35 of this article the Floodplain 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:

- (1) 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 article and, as applicable, the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*.
- (2) 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.

E. Other laws. The provisions of this article shall not be deemed to nullify any provisions of local, state or federal law.

F. Abrogation and greater restrictions. This ordinance 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 ordinance and any other ordinance, the more restrictive shall govern. This ordinance shall not impair any deed restriction, covenant or easement, but any land that is subject to such interests shall also be governed by this ordinance.

G. Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this article, all provisions shall be:

- (1) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (2) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body; and
- (3) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

Sec. 107.100. – Duties and Powers of the Floodplain Administrator.

A. Designation. The City Manager is designated as the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator may delegate performance of certain duties to other employees, particularly the Building Official and the Certified Floodplain Manager.

B. General. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized and directed to administer and enforce the provisions of this article. The Floodplain Administrator shall have the authority to render interpretations of this article consistent with the intent and purpose of this article 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 ordinance without the granting of a variance pursuant to Section 107.105 of this article.

C. Applications and permits. The Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with other pertinent offices of the community, shall:

- (1) Review applications and plans to determine whether proposed new development will be located in flood hazard areas;
- (2) Review applications for modification of any existing development in flood hazard areas for compliance with the requirements of this article;
- (3) 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;
- (4) Provide available flood elevation and flood hazard information;
- (5) Determine whether additional flood hazard data shall be obtained from other sources or shall be developed by an applicant;
- (6) Review applications to determine whether proposed development will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (7) Issue development permits for development other than buildings and structures that are subject to the *Florida Building Code*, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt

from the *Florida Building Code*, when compliance with this ordinance is demonstrated, or disapprove the same in the event of noncompliance; and

- (8) Coordinate with and provide comments to the Building Official to assure that applications, plan reviews, and inspections for buildings and structures in flood hazard areas comply with the applicable provisions of this article.

D. Substantial improvement and substantial damage determinations. For applications for building permits to improve buildings and structures, including alterations, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, change of occupancy, additions, rehabilitations, renovations, substantial improvements, repairs of substantial damage, and any other improvement of or work on such buildings and structures, the Floodplain Administrator, in coordination with the Building Official, shall:

- (1) 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;
- (2) Compare the cost to perform the improvement, the cost to repair a damaged building to its pre-damaged condition, or the combined costs of improvements and repairs, if applicable, to the market value of the building or structure;
- (3) Determine and document whether the proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued for improvements and repairs as specified in the definition of “substantial improvement.” ~~and for proposed work to repair damage caused by flooding, the determination requires evaluation of previous permits issued to repair flood-related damage as specified in the definition of “substantial damage”;~~ and
- (4) Notify the applicant if it is determined that the work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage and that compliance with the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code* and this ordinance is required.

E. Modifications of the strict application of the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*. The Floodplain Administrator shall review requests submitted to the Building Official 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 107.37 of this article.

F. Notices and orders. The Floodplain Administrator shall coordinate with appropriate local agencies for the issuance of all necessary notices or orders to ensure compliance with this ordinance.

G. Inspections. The Floodplain Administrator shall make the required inspections as specified in Section 107.36 of this article 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 shall inspect flood hazard areas to determine if development is undertaken without issuance of a permit.

H. Other duties of the Floodplain Administrator. The Floodplain Administrator shall have other duties, including but not limited to:

- (1) Establish, in coordination with the Building Official, procedures for administering and documenting determinations of substantial improvement and substantial damage made pursuant to Section 107.32.D of this article;
- (2) Require applicants who submit hydrologic and 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 or flood hazard area boundaries; such submissions shall be made within 6 months of such data becoming available;
- (3) Review required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by this ordinance and the *Florida Building Code* to determine that such certifications and documentations are complete;
- (4) Notify the Federal Emergency Management Agency when the corporate boundaries of the City of Marathon are modified; and
- (5) Advise applicants for new buildings and structures, including substantial improvements, that are located in any unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System established by the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (Pub. L. 97-348) and the Coastal Barrier Improvement Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-591) that federal flood insurance is not available on such construction; areas subject to this limitation are identified on Flood Insurance Rate Maps as “Coastal Barrier Resource System Areas” and “Otherwise Protected Areas.”

I. Floodplain management records. Regardless of any limitation on the period required for retention of public records, the Floodplain Administrator shall maintain and permanently keep and make available for public inspection all records that are necessary for the administration of this article and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, including Flood Insurance Rate Maps; Letters of Map Change; records of issuance of permits and denial of permits; determinations of whether proposed work constitutes substantial improvement or repair of substantial damage; required design certifications and documentation of elevations specified by the *Florida Building Code* and this ordinance; documentation related to appeals and variances, including justification for issuance or denial; and records of enforcement actions taken pursuant to this ordinance and the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code*. These records shall be available for public inspection at City Hall, 9805 Overseas Highway, Marathon, FL 33050.

Sec. 107.101 – Permits.

A. Permits required. Any owner or owner’s authorized agent (hereinafter “applicant”) who intends to undertake any development activity within the scope of this article, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*, which is wholly within or partially within any flood hazard area shall first make application to the Floodplain Administrator, and the

Building Official if applicable, and shall obtain the required permit(s) and approval(s). No such permit or approval shall be issued until compliance with the requirements of this article and all other applicable codes and regulations has been satisfied.

B. Development permits. Development permits shall be issued pursuant to this ordinance for any development activities not subject to the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, including buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. Depending on the nature and extent of proposed development that includes a building or structure, the Floodplain Administrator may determine that a development permit is required in addition to a building permit.

C. Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. Pursuant to the requirements of federal regulation for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (44 C.F.R. Sections 59 and 60), development permits 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 article:

- (1) Railroads and ancillary facilities associated with the railroad.
- (2) Nonresidential farm buildings on farms, as provided in section 604.50, F.S.
- (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 section 366.02, F.S., which are directly involved in the generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity.
- (6) 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 250 square feet in area which are prefabricated and assembled on site or preassembled and delivered on site and have walls, roofs, and a floor constructed of granite, marble, or reinforced concrete.
- (8) Temporary housing provided by the Department of Corrections to any prisoner in the state correctional system.
- (9) Structures identified in section 553.73(10)(k), F.S., are not exempt from the *Florida Building Code* if such structures are located in flood hazard areas established on Flood Insurance Rate Maps

D. Application for a permit or approval. To obtain a development permit the applicant shall first file an application in writing on a form furnished by the community. The information provided shall:

- (1) Identify and describe the development to be covered by the permit or approval.
- (2) Describe the land on which the proposed development is to be conducted by legal description, street address or similar description that will readily identify and definitively locate the site.

- (3) Indicate the use and occupancy for which the proposed development is intended.
- (4) Be accompanied by a site plan or construction documents as specified in Section 107.35 of this article.
- (5) State the valuation of the proposed work.
- (6) Be signed by the applicant or the applicant's authorized agent.
- (7) Give such other data and information as required by the Floodplain Administrator.
- (8) For projects proposing to enclose areas under elevated buildings, include signed Declaration of Land Restriction (Nonconversion Agreement); the agreement shall be recorded on the property deed prior to issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

E. Validity of permit or approval. The issuance of a development permit pursuant to this ordinance shall not be construed to be a permit for, or approval of, any violation of this article, 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 Floodplain Administrator from requiring the correction of errors and omissions.

F. Expiration. A development permit shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such permit is commenced within 180 days after its issuance, or if the work authorized is suspended or abandoned for a period of 180 days after the work commences. Extensions for periods of not more than 180 days each shall be requested in writing and justifiable cause shall be demonstrated.

G. Suspension or revocation. The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to suspend or revoke a development permit if the permit was issued in error, on the basis of incorrect, inaccurate or incomplete information, or in violation of this article or any other ordinance, regulation or requirement of this community.

H. Other permits required. Floodplain development permits and building permits shall include a condition that all other applicable state or federal permits be obtained before commencement of the permitted development, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) The South Florida Water Management District; section 373.036, F.S.
- (2) Florida Department of Economic Opportunity, Chapter 380.05 F.S., Areas of Critical State Concern, and Chapter 553, Part IV, F.S., Florida Building Code.
- (3) Florida Department of Health for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems; section 381.0065, F.S. and Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.
- (4) Florida Department of Environmental Protection for activities subject to the Joint Coastal Permit; section 161.055, F.S.
- (5) 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.
- (6) Federal permits and approvals.

Sec. 107.102. - Protection of Endangered Species.

A. Applications with Determination of Unsuitable Habitat. Upon receipt of a floodplain development permit application for a property that is determined to be on the SFAMs and the RE list as containing unsuitable habitat, the Floodplain Administrator shall place a letter in the floodplain development permit file that indicates:

- (1) The name of the city official that made the determination;
- (2) The date of the determination; and
- (3) The date of the SFAM and RE list used to make the determination.

Once the determination has been made, the City of Marathon may take action on the floodplain development permit application without further concern for Federally threatened and endangered species and their habitat.

B. Species Assessment Guides and Acceptance Form. The Species Assessment Guide for the City of Marathon provided by the U.S. Fish and Service (Service), dated December 23, 2011, and any subsequent revisions there to, is hereby declared to be a part of this article. The Species Assessment Guide is on file at the city hall.

- (1) The City of Marathon shall use the Species Assessment Guide to determine whether the applicant for a floodplain development permit application must seek technical assistance by the Service. For applications that require such assistance, the City of Marathon shall provide copies of the applications to the Service for review on a weekly basis.
- (2) Based on the Service's technical assistance, the City of Marathon shall condition the floodplain development permit to incorporate the Service's recommendations to avoid and/or to minimize possible impacts on Federally listed threatened and endangered species and their habitat.
- (3) The City shall maintain an Acceptance Form of the Service's recommendations in the permit file. The Acceptance Form shall be signed by the permit applicant and the building official.
- (4) The City shall use the Species Assessment Guides (SAGs) for properties that exist within the boundaries of a completed Habitat Conservation Plan and which are subject to the SFAMs. The Real Estate folio number list which accompanies the SFAMs will be utilized in combination to determine if a development permit application must be provided to the Service for technical assistance in order to meet the full requirements of the FEMA-FWS Settlement.

C. Avoiding Impacts on Federally Listed Species.

All proposed development shall meet the conditions attached to floodplain development permits in accordance with Section 105.2(2) to avoid possible impacts to Federally threatened and endangered species and their habitat.

Sec. 107.103. - Site Plans and Construction Documents.

A. Information for development in flood hazard areas. The site plan or construction documents

for any development subject to the requirements of this article shall be drawn to scale and shall include, as applicable to the proposed development:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas, flood zone(s), base flood elevation(s), and ground elevations if necessary for review of the proposed development.
- (2) Location of the proposed activity and proposed structures, and locations of existing buildings and structures; in coastal high hazard areas, new buildings shall be located landward of the reach of mean high tide.
- (3) Location, extent, amount, and proposed final grades of any filling, grading, or excavation.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Extent of any proposed alteration of sand dunes or mangrove stands, provided such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
- (6) Existing and proposed alignment of any proposed alteration of a watercourse.

The Floodplain Administrator is authorized to waive the submission of site plans, construction documents, and other data that are required by this ordinance 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 ordinance.

B. Additional analyses and certifications. For activities that propose to alter sand dunes or mangrove stands in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V), an engineering analysis signed and sealed by a Florida licenses engineer that demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage shall be submitted with the site plan and construction documents.

C. Submission of additional data. When additional 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 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 engineer in a format required by FEMA. Submittal requirements and processing fees shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

Sec. 107.104. - Inspections.

A. General. Development for which a development permit is required shall be subject to inspection.

B. Development other than buildings and structures. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect all development to determine compliance with the requirements of this article and the conditions of issued development permits.

C. Buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code* to determine compliance with the requirements of this article and the conditions of issued development permits.

D. 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 Floodplain Administrator the certification of elevation of the lowest floor prepared and sealed by a Florida licensed professional surveyor.

E. 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 the Floodplain Administrator a final certification of elevation of the lowest floor or final documentation of the height of the lowest floor above the highest adjacent grade; such certifications and documentations shall be prepared as specified in Section 107.37.D of this article.

F. Manufactured homes. The Floodplain Administrator shall inspect manufactured homes that are installed or replaced in flood hazard areas to determine compliance with the requirements of this article and the conditions of the issued permit. Upon placement of a manufactured home, certification of the elevation of the lowest floor shall be submitted to the Floodplain Administrator.

Sec. 107.105. - Variances and Appeals.

A. General. The Planning Commission shall hear and decide on requests for appeals and requests for variances from the strict application of this article. Pursuant to section 553.73(5), F.S., the Planning Commission 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*. This section does not apply to Section 3109 of the *Florida Building Code, Building*.

B. Appeals. The Planning Commission shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision, or determination made by the Floodplain Administrator in the administration and enforcement of this article. Any person aggrieved by the decision may appeal such decision to the Circuit Court, as provided by Florida Statutes.

C. Limitations on authority to grant variances. The Planning Commission shall base its decisions on variances on technical justifications submitted by applicants, the considerations for issuance in Section 107.105.F of this article, the conditions of issuance set forth in Section 107.105.G of this article, and the comments and recommendations of the Floodplain Administrator and the Building Official. The Planning Commission has the right to attach such conditions as it deems necessary to further the purposes and objectives of this article.

D. 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 exception to the flood resistant construction requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Existing Building*, Chapter 12 Historic Buildings, upon a 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 the 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*.

E. 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 ordinance, provided the variance meets the requirements of Section 107.4, 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.

F. Considerations for issuance of variances. In reviewing requests for variances, the Planning Commission shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all other applicable provisions of the *Florida Building Code*, this ordinance, and the following:

- (1) The danger that materials and debris may be swept onto other lands resulting in further injury or damage;
- (2) The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;
- (3) The susceptibility of the proposed development, including contents, to flood damage and the effect of such damage on current and future owners;
- (4) The importance of the services provided by the proposed development to the community;
- (5) The availability of alternate locations for the proposed development that are subject to lower risk of flooding or erosion;
- (6) The compatibility of the proposed development with existing and anticipated development;
- (7) The relationship of the proposed development to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for the area;
- (8) The safety of access to the property in times of flooding for ordinary and emergency vehicles;
- (9) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and debris and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and
- (10) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems, streets and bridges.

G. Conditions for issuance of variances. Variances shall be issued only upon:

- (1) 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 limit compliance with any provision of this article or the required elevation standards;
- (2) Determination by the Planning Commission that:
 - (a) 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;

- (b) The granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, nor create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public or conflict with existing local laws and ordinances; and
 - (c) The variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief;
- (3) 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
- (4) If the request is for a variance to allow construction of the lowest floor of a new building, or substantial improvement of a building, below the required elevation, a copy in the record of a written notice from the Floodplain Administrator 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 cost of federal flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced floor elevation (up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage), and stating that construction below the base flood elevation increases risks to life and property.

Sec. 107.106. - Violations.

A. Violations. Any development that is not within the scope of the *Florida Building Code* but that is regulated by this ordinance that is performed without an issued permit, that is in conflict with an issued permit, or that does not fully comply with this ordinance or the conditions established by grants of variance, shall be deemed a violation of this article and punishable as a non-criminal violation. 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 ordinance or the *Florida Building Code* is presumed to be a violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

B. Authority. For development that is not within the scope of the *Florida Building Code* but that is regulated by this ordinance and that is determined to be a violation, the Floodplain Administrator 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. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Floodplain Administrator from taking such other lawful actions as are necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

C. Unlawful continuance; fine. 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 fined not more than \$500, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

Secs. 107.39—107.40. - Reserved.

Sec. 107.107. - Buildings and Structures.

Design and construction of buildings, structures and facilities exempt from the *Florida Building Code*. Pursuant to Section 107.101.C of this article, 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 107.113 of this article.

Sec. 107.108. - Subdivisions.

A. Minimum requirements. Subdivision proposals, including proposals for manufactured home parks and subdivisions, shall be reviewed to determine that:

- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (2) 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
- (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

B. 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:

- (1) Delineation of flood hazard areas and flood zones, and design flood elevations, as appropriate, shall be shown on preliminary plats; and
- (2) Compliance with the site improvement and utilities requirements of Section 107.43 of this article.

Sec. 107.109. - Site Improvements, Utilities and Limitations.

A. Minimum requirements. All proposed new development shall be reviewed to determine that:

- (1) Such proposals are consistent with the need to minimize flood damage and will be reasonably safe from flooding;
- (2) 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
- (3) Adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards; in Zones AH and AO, adequate drainage paths shall be provided to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

B. Sanitary sewage facilities. All new and replacement sanitary sewage facilities, private sewage treatment plants (including all pumping stations and collector systems), and on-site waste disposal

systems shall be designed in accordance with the standards for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems in Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. and ASCE 24 Chapter 7 to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the facilities and discharge from the facilities into flood waters, and impairment of the facilities and systems.

C. 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.

D. Limitations on placement of fill. Subject to the limitations of this article, 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*.

E. Limitations on sites in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas, alteration of sand dunes and mangrove stands shall be permitted only if such alteration is approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and only if the engineering analysis required by Section 107.35.B of this article demonstrates that the proposed alteration will not increase the potential for flood damage. Construction or restoration of dunes under or around elevated buildings and structures shall comply with Section 107.47.F(3) of this article.

Sec. 107.110. - Manufactured Homes.

A. General; limitation. All manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed by an installer that is licensed pursuant to section 320.8249, F.S., and shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15C-1, F.A.C. and the requirements of this article. Unless located in a manufactured home park or subdivision, new installations of manufactured homes are not permitted. New installations are not permitted in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V) under any circumstance.

B. Foundations. All new manufactured homes and replacement manufactured homes installed in flood hazard areas shall be installed on permanent, reinforced foundations that:

- (1) In flood hazard areas (Zone A) other than coastal high hazard areas, are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 and this ordinance. Foundations for manufactured homes subject to Section 107.44.F of this article are permitted to be reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength.
- (2) In coastal high hazard areas (Zone V), are designed in accordance with the foundation requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.3 and this ordinance.

C. 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.

D. Elevation. Manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved shall comply with Section 107.44.E or 107.44.F of this article, as applicable.

E. General elevation requirement. Unless subject to the requirements of Section 107.44.F of this article, all manufactured homes that are placed, replaced, or substantially improved on sites located: (a) outside of a manufactured home park or subdivision; (b) in a new manufactured home park or subdivision; (c) in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision; or (d) 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) or Section R322.3 (Zone V).

F. Elevation requirement for certain existing manufactured home parks and subdivisions. Manufactured homes that are not subject to Section 107.110.E of this article, 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, as applicable to the flood hazard area, in the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 (Zone A) or Section R322.3 (Zone V); or
- (2) Bottom of the frame is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are not less than 36 inches in height above grade.

G. Enclosures. Enclosed areas below elevated manufactured homes shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322.2 or R322.3 for such enclosed areas, as applicable to the flood hazard area.

H. Utility equipment. Utility equipment that serves manufactured homes, including electric, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities, shall comply with the requirements of the *Florida Building Code, Residential* Section R322, as applicable to the flood hazard area.

Sec. 107.111. - Recreational Vehicles and Park Trailers.

A. Temporary placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers placed temporarily in flood hazard areas shall:

- (1) Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days; and
- (2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, which means the recreational vehicle or park model is on wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick-disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanent attachments such as additions, rooms, stairs, decks and porches.

B. Permanent placement. Recreational vehicles and park trailers that do not meet the limitations

in Section 107.111.A of this article for temporary placement shall meet the requirements of Section 107.110 of this article for manufactured homes.

Sec. 107.112. - Tanks.

A. Underground tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored 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.

B. Above-ground tanks, not elevated. Above-ground tanks that do not meet the elevation requirements of Section 107.46.C of this article shall:

- (1) Be permitted in flood hazard areas (Zone A) other than coastal high 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.
- (2) Not be permitted in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V).

C. Above-ground tanks, elevated. Above-ground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be elevated to or above the design flood elevation and attached to a supporting structure that is designed to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement during conditions of the design flood. Tank-supporting structures shall meet the foundation requirements of the applicable flood hazard area.

D. Tank inlets and vents. Tank inlets, fill openings, outlets and vents shall be:

- (1) 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
- (2) Anchored to prevent lateral movement resulting from hydrodynamic and hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

Sec. 107.113. - Other Development.

A. General requirements for other development. All development, including man-made changes to improved or unimproved real estate for which specific provisions are not specified in this ordinance or the *Florida Building Code*, shall:

- (1) Be located and constructed to minimize flood damage;
- (2) Be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood;
- (3) Be constructed of flood damage-resistant materials; and
- (4) Have mechanical, plumbing, and electrical systems above the design flood elevation or meet the requirements of ASCE 24, except that minimum electric service required to address life safety and electric code requirements is permitted below the design flood elevation provided it conforms to the provisions of the electrical part of building code for wet locations.

B. Detached accessory structures in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas, detached garages are not permitted. Detached accessory structures used only for storage that are 100 square feet or less in area are permitted below the base flood elevation provided the structures comply with Section 107.47. A. of this article.

C. Concrete slabs used as parking pads, enclosure floors, landings, decks, walkways, patios and similar nonstructural uses in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas, concrete slabs used as parking pads, enclosure floors, landings, decks, walkways, patios and similar nonstructural uses are permitted beneath or adjacent to buildings and structures provided the concrete slabs are designed and constructed to be:

- (1) Structurally independent of the foundation system of the building or structure;
- (2) Frangible and not reinforced, so as to minimize debris during flooding that is capable of causing significant damage to any structure; and
- (3) Have a maximum slab thickness of not more than four (4) inches.

D. Decks and patios in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In addition to the requirements of the *Florida Building Code*, in coastal high hazard areas decks and patios shall be located, designed, and constructed in compliance with the following:

- (1) A deck that is structurally attached to a building or structure shall have the bottom of the lowest horizontal structural member at or above the design flood elevation and any supporting members that extend below the design flood elevation shall comply with the foundation requirements that apply to the building or structure, which shall be designed to accommodate any increased loads resulting from the attached deck.
- (2) A deck or patio that is located below the design flood elevation shall be structurally independent from buildings or structures and their foundation systems, and shall be designed and constructed either to remain intact and in place during design flood conditions or to break apart into small pieces to minimize debris during flooding that is capable of causing structural damage to the building or structure or to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (3) A deck or patio that has a vertical thickness of more than twelve (12) inches or that is constructed with more than the minimum amount of fill necessary for site drainage shall not be approved unless an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection that would increase damage to the building or structure or to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (4) A deck or patio that has a vertical thickness of twelve (12) inches or less and that is at natural grade or on nonstructural fill material that is similar to and compatible with local soils and is the minimum amount necessary for site drainage may be approved without requiring analysis of the impact on diversion of floodwaters or wave runup and wave reflection.

E. Other development in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas, development activities other than buildings and structures shall be permitted only if also authorized

by the appropriate federal, state or local authority; if located outside the footprint of, and not structurally attached to, buildings and structures; and if analyses prepared by qualified registered design professionals demonstrate no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runoff and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures. Such other development activities include but are not limited to:

- (1) Bulkheads, seawalls, retaining walls, revetments, and similar erosion control structures;
- (2) Solid fences and privacy walls, and fences prone to trapping debris, unless designed and constructed to fail under flood conditions less than the design flood or otherwise function to avoid obstruction of floodwaters; and
- (3) On-site sewage treatment and disposal systems defined in 64E-6.002, F.A.C., as filled systems or mound systems.

F. Nonstructural fill in coastal high hazard areas (Zone V). In coastal high hazard areas:

- (1) Minor grading and the placement of minor quantities of nonstructural fill shall be permitted for landscaping and for drainage purposes under and around buildings.
- (2) Nonstructural fill with finished slopes that are steeper than one unit vertical to five units horizontal shall be permitted only if an analysis prepared by a qualified registered design professional demonstrates no harmful diversion of floodwaters or wave runoff and wave reflection that would increase damage to adjacent buildings and structures.
- (3) Where authorized by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or applicable local approval, sand dune construction and restoration of sand dunes under or around elevated buildings are permitted without additional engineering analysis or certification of the diversion of floodwater or wave runoff and wave reflection if the scale and location of the dune work is consistent with local beach-dune morphology and the vertical clearance is maintained between the top of the sand dune and the lowest horizontal structural member of the building.

SECTION 3. Land Development Code, Chapter 110 – Definitions, Article 3 is hereby amended by the following:

~~*Area of Special Flood Hazard:* The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. This term is synonymous with the phrase "special flood hazard area".~~

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, Reston, VA.

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, Section 202.]
~~The water surface elevation associated with the base flood.~~

Breakaway Wall: A wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

Declaration of Land Restriction (Nonconversion Agreement). A form provided by the Floodplain Administrator to be signed by the owner and recorded on the property deed in Official Records of the Clerk of Courts, for the owner to agree not to convert or modify in any manner that is inconsistent with the terms of the building permit and these regulations, enclosures below elevated buildings.

Design flood. The flood associated with the greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

- (1) Area with a floodplain subject to a 1-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 2 feet. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

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

Development (Floodplain): The carrying out of any building activity, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land or water, or the subdividing of land into two (2) or more parcels.

- A. Except as provided in Subsection C. hereof, for the purposes of this chapter, the following activities or uses shall be taken to involve "development":
1. A reconstruction, alteration of the size, or material change in the external appearance of a structure on land or water.
 2. A change in the intensity of use of land, such as an increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure or on land or a material increase in the number of businesses, manufacturing establishments, offices or dwelling units in a structure or on land.
 3. Alteration of a shore or bank of a seacoast, lake, pond or canal, including any work or activity which is likely to have a material physical effect on existing coastal conditions or natural shore and inlet processes.
 4. Commencement of drilling (except to obtain soil samples), mining or excavation on a parcel of land.
 5. Demolition of a structure.

6. — Clearing of land, including clearing or removal of vegetation and, including significant disturbance of vegetation or substrate (soil) manipulation, including the trimming of mangroves to the extent allowed by law.
 7. — Deposit of refuse, solid or liquid waste, or fill on a parcel of land.
- B. — "Development" includes all other activity customarily associated with it. When appropriate to the context, "development" refers to the act of developing or to the result of development. Reference to any specific operation is not intended to mean that the operation or activity, when part of other operations or activities, is not development. Reference to particular operations is not intended to limit the generality of this definition.
- C. — For the purpose of this chapter, the following operations or uses shall not be taken to involve "development:"
1. — Work involving the maintenance, renewal, improvement or alteration of any structure, if the work affects only the color or decoration of the exterior of the structure or interior alterations that do not change the use for which the structure was constructed.
 2. — Work involving the maintenance of existing landscaped areas and existing rights-of-way such as yards and other non-natural planting areas.
 3. — A change in use of land or structure from a use within a specified category of use to another use in the same category unless the change involves a change from a use permitted as of right to one permitted as a conditional use.
 4. — A change in the ownership or form of ownership of any parcel or structure.
 5. — The creation or termination of rights of access, riparian rights, easements, covenants concerning development of land, or other rights in land unless otherwise specifically required by law.
 6. — The clearing of survey cuts or other paths of less than four (4) feet in width and the mowing of vacant lots in improved subdivisions and areas that have been continuously maintained in a mowed state prior to the effective date of the plan, the trimming of trees and shrubs and gardening in areas of developed parcels that are not required open space and the maintenance of public rights of way and private access ways existing on the effective date of this chapter or approved private rights of way.
- D. — For floodplain management purposes, any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to; buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials.

Development Order: Any order granting, denying, or granting with conditions, an application for a development permit, a building permit, construction permit, rezoning, subdivision approval, special use permit, special exception, variance, or any other official action by City of Marathon having the effect of permitting the development of land.

Development Order, Final: The approval by the City of a proposal containing a specific plan for development, including the densities and intensities of the proposed development. It includes the final approval given by the TRC in accordance with the requirements of the land development

~~regulations or other permits which have an impact on one (1) or more public facilities that are subject to concurrency.~~

~~*Development Permit:* Any building permit, zoning permit, subdivision approval, rezoning, certification, special exception, variance, or any other official action having the effect of permitting the development of land. plat approval or subdivision plan approval, utility permit, variance or other action having the effect of permitting or authorizing development.~~

~~*Elevated Building:* For insurance purposes, a nonbasement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, posts, piers, pilings, or columns.~~

~~*Existing Construction:* For the purposes of determining rates, structures for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of the FIRM or before January 1, 1975, for FIRMs effective before that date. "Existing construction" may also be referred to as "existing structures."~~

~~*Existing Building and Existing Structure.* Buildings and structures for which the "start of construction" commenced on or after October 16, 2000.~~

~~*Existing Manufactured Mobile Home Park (Floodplain):* A manufactured mobile home park for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the mobile 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 October 16, 2000. the effective date of this Ordinance.~~

~~*Existing Structure:* Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of this Ordinance.~~

~~*Expansion to an Existing Manufactured Mobile Home Park (Floodplain):* The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the mobile 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).~~

~~*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, B, Section 202.]~~

~~*Flood hazard area.* The greater of the following two areas: [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]~~

- ~~(1) The area within a floodplain subject to a 1-percent 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, B, Section 202.] Insurance and floodplain management map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) that identifies, based on detailed or approximate analysis, areas of 100-year flood hazard.~~

Flood Insurance Study (FIS). The official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that contains the Flood Insurance Rate Map, the Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (if applicable), the water surface elevations of the base flood, and supporting technical data. [Also defined in FBC, B, Section 202.]

~~Flood Insurance Zone Designations:~~ The zone designations that appear on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. Each designation indicates the magnitude of the flood hazard within a specific area.

Floodplain Administrator. The office or position designated and charged with the administration and enforcement of this ordinance (may be referred to as the Floodplain Manager).

~~Floodplain Management Regulations:~~ Ordinances, subdivision regulations, building Codes, health regulations, and other applications of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. This term describes any combination of Federal, State or local regulations which provide standards from preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

~~Floodproofing:~~ The modification of individual structures and facilities, their sites, and their contents needed to protect against structural failure, to keep water out, or to reduce effects of water entry.

~~Floodway or Regulatory Floodway:~~ An inlet or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the 100-year flood without cumulatively increasing the 100-year flood elevation more than a designated height.

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.

~~Freeboard:~~ A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

~~Free of Obstruction:~~ Any type of lower area enclosure or other construction element that will obstruct the flow of velocity water and wave action beneath the lowest horizontal structural member of the lowest floor of an elevated building during a base flood event is not allowed. This requirement applies to the structures in velocity zones (VE zones).

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.

Hardship (as related to Chapter 107, Article 12). The exceptional difficulty associated with the land that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The community requires that the variance is exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is not exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical

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.

Historic Structure (as related to Chapter 107, Article 12): Any structure that is determined eligible for the exception to the flood hazard area requirements of the Florida Building Code, Existing Building, Chapter 12 Historic Buildings.:

- A. ~~Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;~~
- B. ~~Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a register historic district;~~
- C. ~~Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or~~
- D. ~~Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:~~
 - 1. ~~By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or~~
 - 2. ~~Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.~~

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 or Flood Insurance Study; upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM.

Table of Comparisons

SECTION 2

Chapter 107 – General Development Standards

Article 12 – Floodplain Management

Lowest Floor: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor, provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable nonelevation design requirements of the Florida Building Code or ASCE 24 ~~this article~~.

Manufactured home. A structure, transportable in one 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 or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Map: ~~Is the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the City, issued by the Federal Insurance Administration having an effective date of December 13, 1998, as may be amended.~~

Mean Sea Level: ~~The average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of floodplain management, the term is synonymous with the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, or North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988.~~

New Construction: ~~For floodplain management purposes, any structure for which the "start of construction: commenced on or after October 16, 2000 and the effective date of the initial floodplain management ordinance, or standards based upon specific technical base flood elevation data that establishes the area of special flood hazard. The also includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For flood insurance rates, new construction includes structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after December 31, 1974, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. For insurance purposes, Post-FIRM structures are those constructed on or after January 1, 1975.~~

New 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 on or after.

Obstruction: ~~Any fill, structure, work, appurtenant work, or surface water management system placed in a floodway which may impede the flow of water or otherwise result in increased water surface elevations.~~

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 section 320.01, F.S.]

Program, NFIP: The National Flood Insurance Program authorized by the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as may be amended.

Public safety and nuisance: Anything which is injurious to safety or health of the entire community or a neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable canal or basin.

Reconstruction: Rehabilitation or replacement of a structure or structures on property which either have been damaged, altered or removed or shall be altered to an extent exceeding 90 percent of the assessed valuation of such structure or structures or 90 percent of the combined assessed valuation of such structure and land as shown on the most recent tax roll of Monroe City, Florida.

Recreational vehicle (Floodplain). A vehicle, including a park trailer, which is: [See section 320.01, F.S.)

- (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: An area in the floodplain subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. Special flood hazard areas are shown on FIRMs as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, AH, V1-V30, VE or V. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.] means an area having a special flood hazard and shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) as Zone A, AO, A1-A30, AE, A99, or AH.

Start of Construction: Includes substantial improvements. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a mobile home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; 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. The date of issuance of permits for new construction and substantial improvements, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement is within 180 days of the date of the issuance. 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 installation of piles, or the construction of columns. 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, B Section 202.]

~~*Substantial Damage:* The damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. Damage of any origin includes, but is not limited to; demolition in preparation for improvements, deterioration due to lack of maintenance and repair and exposure to the elements and damage by acts of God. 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 50 percent of the market value of the building or structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. [Also defined in FBC, B Section 202.]~~

~~*Substantially Damaged Mobile Home Park or Subdivision:* The damage of any origin sustained by a mobile home park whereby the cost of restoring the mobile home park, to the before damaged condition would exceed 50 percent of the market value of the mobile home park before the damage occurred, including the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of the streets, utilities, and pads.~~

~~*Substantial Improvement:* Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a building or structure taking place during a 3-year period, the cumulative the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure, either; (1) before the improvement or repair is started; or (2) if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. The period of accumulation begins when the first improvement or repair of each building is permitted subsequent to June 1, 2012. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed.~~

The term does not, however, include either:

- A. Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions; or
- B. Any alteration of a "historic structure" provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure".

~~*Variance (Floodplain).* A grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance, 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 ordinance or the Florida Building Code.~~

SECTION 4. Land Development Code, Chapter 108 – Nonconformities is hereby amended by the following:

Sec. 108.08. – Nonconforming Structures.

Modify Section 108.08. - Nonconforming Structures as follows:

- 2. An existing lawful nonconforming mobile home may be repaired, rebuilt, or replaced only in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) The repaired, rebuilt, or replaced mobile home meets the requirements and limitations in Chapter 104 "Use Regulations" and shall comply with the elevation and anchoring requirements of Article 12, "Floodplain Management" ~~Article 12, "100-Year Floodplain"~~ of Chapter 107; and

SECTION 5. Code of Ordinances, Chapter 6 – Buildings and Building Regulation is hereby amended by the following administrative and technical amendments to the *Florida Building Code*.

Sec. 6-25 Amendments to the Florida Building Code, Building

Modify Sec. 107.3.5 as follows:

107.3.5 Minimum plan review criteria for buildings.

Commercial Buildings: Building

8. Structural requirements shall include:

Flood requirements in accordance with Section 1612, including lowest floor elevations, the City of Marathon's V-Zone Certification form, FEMA's Floodproofing Certification form (FEMA Form 086-0-34), enclosures, declaration of land restriction (nonconversion agreement), flood damage-resistant materials.

Residential (one- and two-family):

6. Structural requirements shall include:

Flood hazard areas, flood zones, design flood elevations, lowest floor elevations, enclosures, declaration of land restriction (nonconversion agreement), equipment, and flood damage-resistant materials.

Modify Sec. 110.3 as follows:

110.3 Required inspections.

Building [partial shown]

1. Foundation inspection.

1.1. In flood hazard areas, upon placement of the lowest floor, including basement, and prior to further vertical construction, the FEMA Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33) ~~elevation certification~~ shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.

5. Final inspection.

5.1. In flood hazard areas, as part of the final inspection, final FEMA Elevation Certificate (FEMA Form 086-0-33) ~~a final certification~~ of the lowest floor elevation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.

Modify Sec. 202 as follows:

~~**SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE.** Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.~~

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, addition or other improvement of a building or structure taking place during a 3-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. The period of accumulation begins when the first improvement or repair of each building or structure is permitted subsequent to June 1, 2012. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that is the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions.
2. Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Sec. 6-26 Amendments to the Florida Building Code, Existing Building

Modify Sec. 202 as follows:

~~**SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE.** Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. The term also includes flood-related damage sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, on average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.~~

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. Any combination of repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, alteration, addition or other improvement of a building or structure taking place during a 3-year period, the cumulative cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair is started. The period of accumulation begins when the first improvement or repair of each building or structure is permitted subsequent to June 1, 2012. If the structure has sustained substantial damage, any repairs are considered substantial improvement regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

3. Any project for improvement of a building required to correct existing health, sanitary or safety code violations identified by the building official and that is the minimum

- necessary to assure safe living conditions.
4. Any alteration of a historic structure provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure.

Sec. 6-27 Amendments to the Florida Building Code, Residential

Modify Sec. R322 as follows:

R322.2.2 Enclosed area below design flood elevation. Enclosed areas, including crawl spaces, that are below the design flood elevation shall:

1. Be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage. The interior portion of such enclosed areas shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms except for stairwells, ramps, and elevators, unless a partition is required by the fire code. The limitation on partitions does not apply to load bearing walls interior to perimeter wall (crawl space) foundations. Access to enclosed areas shall be the minimum necessary to allow for the parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the building (stairway or elevator).

Remainder unchanged

R322.3.4 Walls below design flood elevation. Walls ~~and partitions~~ are permitted below the elevated floor, provided that such walls ~~and partitions~~ are not part of the structural support of the building or structure and:

1. Electrical, mechanical and plumbing system components are not to be mounted on or penetrate through walls that are designed to break away under flood loads; and
2. Are constructed with insect screening or open lattice; or
3. Are designed to break away or collapse without causing collapse, displacement or other structural damage to the elevated portion of the building or supporting foundation system. Such walls, framing and connections shall have a resistance of not less than 10 (479 Pa) and not more than 20 pounds per square foot (958 Pa) as determined using allowable stress design; or
4. Where wind loading values of this code exceed 20 pounds per square foot (958 Pa), as determined using allowable stress design, the construction documents shall include documentation prepared and sealed by a registered design professional that:
 - 4.1. The walls ~~and partitions~~ below the design flood elevation have been designed to collapse from a water load less than that which would occur during the base flood.
 - 4.2. The elevated portion of the building and supporting foundation system have been designed to withstand the effects of wind and flood loads acting simultaneously on structural and nonstructural building components. Water-loading values used shall be those associated with the design flood. Wind-loading values shall be those required by this code.
5. Walls intended to break away under flood loads as specified in Item 3 or 4 have flood openings that meet the criteria in Section R322.2.2, Item 2.

R322.3.5 Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation. Enclosed areas below the design flood elevation shall be used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage. The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be temperature-controlled or partitioned or finished into separate rooms except for stairwells, ramps, and elevators, unless a partition is required by the fire code. Access to enclosed areas shall be the minimum necessary to allow for the parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the building (stairway or elevator).

R322.3.6 Construction documents. The construction documents shall include the City of Marathon's V-Zone Certification form documentation that is prepared and sealed by a registered design professional that the design and methods of construction to be used meet the applicable criteria of this section.

Sec. 6-52 – Building or site preparation permits required; exceptions

Modify (a)(1)a.1.v as follows:

- v. No structural fill may be placed in a coastal high hazard area ("VE" flood zone) as described in Article 15 +2 of Chapter 107 of the Marathon Code of Ordinances; and

SECTION 6. FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT.

In terms of design, plan application review, construction and inspection of buildings and structures, the cost impact as an overall average is negligible in regard to the local technical amendments because all development has been subject to the requirements of the local floodplain management ordinance adopted for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. In terms of lower potential for flood damage, there will be continued savings and benefits to consumers.

SECTION 7. APPLICABILITY.

For the purposes of jurisdictional applicability, this ordinance shall apply in the City of Marathon. This ordinance shall apply to all applications for development, including building permit applications and subdivision proposals, submitted on or after the effective date of this ordinance.

SECTION 8. INCLUSION INTO THE CODE OF ORDINANCES.

It is the intent of the City Council of the City of Marathon that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made a part of the City of Marathon's Code of Ordinances, and that the sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or relettered and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," "regulation," or such other appropriate word or phrase in order to accomplish such intentions.

SECTION 9. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, declared by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so declared.

SECTION 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon approval by the State Department of Economic Opportunity pursuant to Chapter 380, Florida Statutes.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARATHON, FLORIDA, THIS 14th DAY OF AUGUST, 2018.

THE CITY OF MARATHON, FLORIDA



Michelle Coldiron, Mayor

AYES: Zieg, Bartus, Senmartin, Cook, Coldiron
NOES: None
ABSENT: None
ABSTAIN: None

ATTEST:



Diane Clavier, City Clerk
(City Seal)

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY FOR THE USE AND RELIANCE OF THE CITY OF MARATHON, FLORIDA ONLY:



City Attorney, David Migut