City of Miami Zoning Information

Natural Transect Zone T1

Miami 21 Zoning Code

Notice: This is a reference manual only. For official information, please refer to the Miami 21 Code, as amended, the Zoning Ordinance of the City of Miami. Additional regulations may be applicable. All applications require zoning review and referral prior to commencement.

Revised April 2018

Thoroughfare: A vehicular way incorporating moving lanes and parking lanes within a right-of-way as part of an interconnected network for vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle mobility.

Tower: In T6 Zones that portion of a Building that extends above the Pedestal.

Towing Service: Establishment which provides for the removal and temporary storage of vehicles but does not include disposal, permanent disassembly, salvage or accessory storage of inoperable vehicles.

Townhouse: See Rowhouse.

Transect: A system of ordering human habitats in a range from the most natural to the most urban. Transect Zones describe the physical character of place at any Scale, according to the Density and Intensity of land use and urbanism.

Transect Zone (T-Zone): The identification of areas of varying Density whose character is determined by the requirements for Use, Height, Setback and the form of Building and the form of the enfronting public streetscape. The elements are determined by their location on the Transect scale. The T-Zones are: T1 Natural, T2 Rural, T3 Sub-Urban, T4 Urban General, T5 Urban Center, and T6 Urban Core, CS Civic Space, CI Civic Institutional, CI-HD Civic Institution – Health District, D1 Work Place, D2 Industrial and D3 Waterfront Industrial. Within T3 through T6 Zones are additional categories, Restricted (R), Limited (L) and Open (O), and each category shall also be considered a T-Zone.

Transit Corridor: A designation established by the City involving an area not exceeding a one-quarter (1/4) mile radius from a non-limited access thoroughfare that included designated transit stop locations and is served by one or more mass transit route(s) with designated transit vehicle(s) operating at an average of ten (10) minute or less headway Monday thru Friday between the hours of 7am thru 7pm. Multiple transit routes or types of transit vehicles may be added cumulatively under this definition for the purpose of parking reductions.

Transit Facility: See Section 1.1, Civil Support Use.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD): A designation established by the City involving an area not exceeding a one-half (1/2) mile radius from a convergence of modes of transit, or a train station.

Transition Line: A horizontal line spanning the full width of a Facade, expressed by a material change or by a continuous horizontal articulation such as a cornice or a balcony.

Transmission Towers: Freestanding Structures intended for the support of antennas used in the reception and relay of radar, radio, cellular, television or telephone communications.

Travel Trailer / Recreational Vehicle: A vehicular, portable Structure built on a chassis, designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational, or vacation purposes. This includes pickup

3.1 TRANSECT ZONES

3.1.1 The Miami 21 Code Transect Zones are described in Article 4, Table 1 and include the standards summarized in Article 4, Table 2 and further described in Article 5. They range in Function and Density from low-Density, primarily residential areas to high Density Mixed-Use areas, across the Transect, with zones identified as T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, CS, CI, CI-HD, D1, D2 and D3 and all R, L, O and T6 subcategories.

3.2 PHASING

All development shall conform to this Code regardless of phasing. Each phase of a development project shall conform to this Code in its entirety.

3.3 LOTS AND FRONTAGES

3.3.1 Lots assembled into one (1) ownership within one (1) Transect Zone may be developed as a single Lot. Lots assembled into one (1) ownership that encompass more than one (1) Transect Zone shall be developed according to the corresponding Transect regulation for each Lot, except as described in Section 3.6.1(e). In such cases, there shall be no transfer of Density or Intensity of Development Capacity between Transect Zones, except if the Lots are assigned equal Densities, Density may be transferred across the Transect boundary. Where Lots are assembled into one (1) ownership, the side or rear Setbacks sharing the Property Line may be eliminated. Lot assembly shall require a Unity-of-Title acceptable to the City Attorney. Contiguous Lots in one (1) ownership, as of the effective date of this Code, may be developed as one (1) Lot in excess of the maximum Lot size.

3.3.2 In Transect Zones T5, T6, CI, CS, D1, D2, and D3, buildable sites shall Enfront a vehicular Thoroughfare or a Pedestrian Passage, with at least one Principal Frontage.

3.3.3 Lots facing Thoroughfares on more than one (1) side shall have designated Principal Frontage(s) and may have Secondary Frontage(s). Unless otherwise designated by a Special Area Plan, a Principal Frontage shall be that facing the Thoroughfare of higher pedestrian importance or intensity (i.e., traffic volume, number of lanes, etc.), as determined by the Planning Department upon request by the Zoning Administrator.

a. If two Thoroughfares are of equal importance each Frontage shall be considered a Principal Frontage. Lots with two or more Frontages may consider other non-fronting Property Lines as sides.

b. Lots shall have at least one (1) Principal Frontage, except waterfront Lots shall have at least two (2) Principal Frontages, one of which shall be the waterfront and shall conform to Waterfront Setback Standards. For Waterfront Setbacks, see Section 3.11.

c. Where an existing lot of record is located adjacent to a Thoroughfare in a manner that creates an irregular Frontage such that the side or rear yards cannot be determined as with a regular lot, the Zoning Administrator shall determine, by Waiver, the yard and setbacks for the lot as fits the circumstances of the case. In addition to general Waiver requirements, the Zoning Administra-

tor shall consider the minimum dimensions and methods of measurement as generally required for either a side or rear yard in the transect, determining which shall apply by the relation of the portion of the lot on which the yard is to be located to the adjoining lot, with due regard to the orientation of structures and buildable areas on each lot.

3.3.4 For the purposes of this Code, Lots are divided into Layers which control Development on the Lot.

3.3.5 Where the property to be developed abuts an existing Building, a Waiver may be granted so that the proposed Building matches the dominant Setback of the block and its Context.

3.3.6 For new Buildings in Established Setbacks Areas, the Established Setback shall be maintained. (See also Article 4, Diagram 10) Galleries and Arcades may be permitted within the First Layer in Established Setback Areas and shall not encroach the Public Right-of-Way except by Special Area Plan. Where a Gallery or Arcade is permitted, the Established Setback shall only be maintained if a Gallery or Arcade is provided. Where a Gallery or Arcade is not provided, the setback for the underlying Transect Zone shall be maintained.

Established Setback Areas include:

a. Brickell Financial

1. Boundary: All properties on Brickell Avenue between SE 15th Road and the Miami River.

Brickell Avenue Setback: Thirty (30') feet; Side and Rear: Fifteen (15') feet;

2. Boundary: All properties bounded by SE 1st Avenue to the west, SE 8th Street to the north, Biscayne Bay to the east and SE 15th Road to the south.

Interior Side and Rear Setback: fifteen (15') feet

b. Biscayne Boulevard

1. Boundary: All properties along the west side of Biscayne Boulevard from NE 7th Street to NE 12th Street and both sides of Biscayne Boulevard from NE 12th Street to NE 17th Street.

Setback Adjacent to Biscayne Boulevard: Fifteen (15') feet

2. Boundary: Biscayne Boulevard from NE 17th Street to Interstate 195.

Setback Adjacent to Biscayne Boulevard: Zero (0') feet with Gallery

c. Design District

1. Boundary: All properties bounded on the east by Biscayne Boulevard; on the south by NE 36th Street; on the west by North Miami Avenue; and on the north by NE 40th Street.

Frontage Setback: Zero (0') feet

d. 27th Avenue Coconut Grove

1. Boundary: The west side of 27th Avenue from SW 28th Terrace to South Dixie Highway.

27th Avenue Frontage Setback: Twenty-five (25') feet

2. Boundary: The north side of SW 28th Terrace between South Dixie Highway and SW 27th Avenue.

SW 28th Terrace Frontage Setback: Fifteen (15') feet

3. Boundary: Bird Avenue between Mary Street and Aviation Avenue; Lincoln Avenue between SW 27th Avenue and Darwin Street; the north Side of Abaco Avenue from SW 27th Avenue to Washington Street; the south Side of Aviation Avenue from SW 27th Avenue to Swanson Avenue.

Frontage Setback on all streets except SW 27th Avenue: Fifteen (15') feet

e. 9th Street Promenade

1. Boundary: All properties Adjacent to NW 9th Street between NW 2nd Avenue and North Miami Avenue.

NW 9th Street Frontage Setback: Twenty-five (25') feet

f. Tigertail Avenue

1. Boundary: All properties along the southeast side of Tigertail Avenue between Darwin Street and Aviation Avenue.

Tigertail Avenue Setback: One hundred feet (100') except, Residential Uses (as ancillary Use), may be developed in accordance with Setback provisions of the underlying Transect Zone. Parking structures lined by Residential Uses must be setback a minimum of fifty (50') feet from Tigertail Avenue.

g. South Bayshore Drive

1. Boundary: All properties on the northern side of South Bayshore Drive from McFarlane Road to Aviation Avenue.

South Bayshore Drive Setback: Thirty (30') feet; Side Setback: fifteen (15') feet minimum for the entire height of the building.

2. Boundary: All properties on the northern side of South Bayshore Drive from Aviation Avenue to SW 17th Avenue.

South Bayshore Drive Setback: Eighty (80') feet

h. Coral Way

1. Boundary: Coral Way from the western City limits (SW 37th Avenue) to SW 1st Court.

Coral Way Setback: Zero (0') feet with Gallery

i. 8th Street

1. Boundary: All properties Adjacent to SW 8th Street between SW 27th Avenue and SW 1st Court.

SW 8th Street Setback: Zero (0') feet with Gallery

j. 22nd Avenue

1. Boundary: 22nd Avenue from NW 1st Street to SW 8th Street.

22nd Ave Setback: Zero (0') feet with Arcade

k. Central Coconut Grove

1. Boundary:
   - All properties Adjacent to Grand Avenue between Margaret Street and Mary Street.
   - All properties Adjacent to Commodore Plaza between Grand Avenue and Main Highway
   - All properties Adjacent to Fuller Street between Grand Avenue and Main Highway.
   - All properties Adjacent to Main Highway between Charles Avenue to Grand Avenue.
   - All properties Adjacent to McFarlane Road between Grand Avenue and South Bayshore Drive.
   - All properties Adjacent to Virginia Street between Oak Avenue and Grand Avenue.
   - All properties Adjacent to Florida Avenue between Virginia Street and Mary Street.
   - All properties Adjacent to Rice Street between Oak Avenue and Florida Avenue.
   - All properties on the west side of Mary Street between Oak Avenue and Grand Avenue.
   - All properties on the south side of Oak Avenue between Matilda Street and Tigertail Avenue.

Central Coconut Grove Setback (on the streets listed above): Five (5) feet.

l. Wynwood

1. Boundary: Established Setback Areas have been identified within Wynwood NRD-1 Street Master Plan located within Appendix A of this Code.

3.4 DENSITY AND INTENSITY CALCULATIONS

3.4.1 Lot Area, inclusive of any dedications, is used for purposes of Density and Intensity calculation.

3.4.2 Density shall be calculated in terms of units as specified by Article 4, Tables 3 and 4. The referenced tables provide the maximum allowable Densities. Intensity shall be calculated in terms of Floor Lot Ratio. The buildable Density or Intensity on any particular site will be affected by other regulations in this Code and thus the stated maximums of this Miami 21 Code may exceed the actual Capacity that a site can sustain when other regulations of this Code are applied to the site. The inability to reach the maximum Density or Intensity because of the necessity to conform to the other regulations of this Code shall not constitute hardship for purposes of a Variance.

3.4.3 Lodging Units shall be considered as equivalent to one-half (0.50) of a Dwelling Unit.

3.4.4 The allowable Transect Zone Density may be increased as provided by the Future Land Use Element of the Miami Comprehensive Plan (Residential Density Increase Areas), as illustrated in Article 4, Diagram 9.

3.5 MEASUREMENT OF HEIGHT

3.5.1 Unless otherwise specified herein, the Height of Buildings shall be measured in Stories. The height of Fences and walls shall be measured in feet. The Height of Buildings, Fences and walls shall be measured from the Average Sidewalk Elevation or, where no sidewalk exists, the average of the record profile grade elevation of the street Abutting the Principal Frontage of the Building, as determined by the Public Works Department. In the event that the base flood elevation, as established by FEMA, is higher than the sidewalk or grade elevations, the Height of the first Story but not the height of Fences and walls shall be measured from the base flood elevation.

3.5.2 A Story is a Habitable level within a Building of a maximum fourteen (14) feet in Height from finished floor to finished floor. Basements are not considered Stories for the purposes of determining Building Height. A ground level retail Story may exceed this limit up to a total height of twenty-five (25) feet. A single floor level exceeding fourteen (14) feet, or twenty-five (25) feet at ground level retail, shall be counted as two (2) Stories; except for T6-36, T6-48, T6-60, T6-80, and D1, where a single floor level exceeding fourteen (14) feet may count as one (1) story if the building height does not exceed the maximum height, including all applicable bonuses, allowed by the transect at fourteen (14) feet per floor. Where the first two stories are retail, their total combined Height shall not exceed thirty-nine (39) feet and the first floor shall be a minimum of fourteen (14) feet in Height. Mezzanines may not exceed thirty-three percent (33%) of the Habitable Space Floor Area, except for D1, where mezzanines may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the Habitable Space Floor Area. Mezzanines extending beyond thirty-three percent (33%) of the Floor Area, or fifty percent (50%) of the Floor Area in D1, shall be counted as an additional floor. The Height of a Parking Structure concealed by a Liner may be equal to the Height of the Liner; this may result in a Liner Story concealing more than one level of Parking.

3.5.3 Except as specifically provided herein, the Height limitations of this Code shall not apply to any roof Structures for housing elevators, stairways, tanks, ventilating fans, solar energy collectors, or similar equipment required to operate and maintain the Building (provided that such Structures shall not cover more than twenty percent (20%) of roof area for T4 and T5); nor to church spires, steeples, belfries, monuments, water towers, flagpoles, vents, or similar Structures, which may be allowed to exceed the maximum Height by Waiver; nor to fire or parapet walls, which shall not extend more than five (5) feet above the maximum Height in T4 and T5 and ten (10) feet in T6 and Districts.

3.5.4 No Building or other Structure shall be located in a manner or built to a Height which constitutes a hazard to aviation or creates hazards to persons or property by reason of unusual exposure to aviation hazards. In addition to Height limitations established by this Code, limitations established by the Miami-Dade County Height Zoning Ordinance as stated in Article 37 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (Miami International Airport) shall apply to Heights of Buildings and Structures.

A letter authorizing clearance from the Miami-Dade Aviation Department or the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) may be required by the Zoning Administrator prior to the issuance of any Building permit.

Construction of an Educational facility within the delineated Miami International Airport Critical Approach Area as defined by the Miami-Dade County Code shall only be granted by Exception. Construction of such facility is subject to the approval by the Miami-Dade County Aviation Department or any other agencies authorized by law to approve the construction.

3.5.5 Height limitations for Properties Abutting and in Proximity to National Historic Landmarks

a. All properties designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) which include a Designed Landscape that is an integral part of the documented significance supporting the NHL designation shall be protected by height limitations throughout the entire Civic Institution zoned property of which the NHL is a part, so as to protect the Designed Landscape from the potentially adverse effects of an undertaking that may diminish the integrity of the NHL property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, association or qualities that qualified it for NHL designation. Examples of adverse effects which diminish the integrity of the NHL property include those which: cause physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the NHL property; or change the character of the NHL property's use or physical features within the NHL property's setting that contribute to its historic significance; or introduce visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the NHL property's significant historic features; or alter the NHL property in a way that is not consistent with the federal standards for the treatment of historic properties and applicable guidelines, as published by the United States Department of the Interior.

b. The height of structures throughout the entire Civic Institution zoned property of which the NHL is a part shall not exceed that established by a six (6) degree vertical plane which is measured beginning from the ground floor elevation of the principal historic building at the façade that overlooks the Designed Landscape, which plane shall extend in a one hundred eighty (180) degree arc facing the Designed Landscape and measured at grade from the midpoint of the building façade. The ground floor elevation shall be measured according to the 1929 N.G.V.D. of Mean Sea Level supplied by the City of Miami. Structures existing on affected properties at the time of the effective date of this Miami 21 Code shall not be considered nonconforming structures.

c. Should the height limitations for structures located in such Civic Institution zoned property as of the effective date of this Miami 21 Code be more restrictive than that created by this section, the most restrictive height shall apply. In the event of a rezoning of all or part of the Civic Institution property, either by successional zoning or by Special Area Plan, the height limitations specified in this Section 3.5.5 shall be incorporated in all subsequent rezonings.

d. For purposes of this Section 3.5.5., the following definitions shall apply:

1. Designed Landscape is one or more of the following:
   - a landscape that has significance as a design or work of art;
   - a landscape consciously designed and laid out by a master gardener, landscape architect, architect, or horticulturalist to a design principle, or an owner or other amateur using a recognized style or tradition in response or reaction to a recognized style or tradition;
   - a landscape having a historical association with a significant person, trend, event, etc. in landscape gardening or landscape architecture; or
   - a landscape having a significant relationship to the theory or practice of landscape architecture.

2. National Historic Landmark is a nationally significant historic place designated by the Secretary of the Interior because it possesses exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States, and defined in Title 36, Section 65.3 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

3.5.6 See Chapter 23 of the City Code, titled Historic Preservation, for regulations and additional height

U-shaped shackle lock if both wheels are left on the bicycle;

(b) A bicycle six feet long can be securely held with its frame supported so that the bicycle cannot be pushed or fall in a manner that will damage the wheels or components; and

(c) The rack must be securely anchored.

6. When required bicycle parking is provided in lockers, the lockers must be securely anchored.

7. Parking and maneuvering areas.

(a) Each required bicycle parking space must be accessible without moving another bicycle;

(b) There must be an aisle of at least five (5) feet wide behind all required bicycle parking to allow room for bicycle maneuvering;

(c) The area devoted to bicycle parking must be hard surfaced.

8. A one (1) square foot directional sign shall be required if the bicycle parking area is not visible from the street or main building entrance. Said sign must be posted at the main building entrance indicating the location of the bicycle parking.

3.7 FENCES AND WALLS

3.7.1 General

For all Commercial and Industrial Uses, a six-foot (6) solid masonry wall shall be provided along all property lines which adjoin T3, T4-R, T5-R and T6-R.

3.7.2 Prohibited on Fences and walls

a. The use of broken glass, projecting nails, coiled razor wire, spikes or similar materials on walls and Fences is prohibited in all Transect Zones.

b. Barbed wire Fences, or use of barbed wire along the top of a fence or wall, shall be permissible only in D1, D2 and D3, subject to approval by Waiver upon making a written finding that its use and placement are reasonably necessary to the safety, welfare and security of the property.

3.8 THOROUGHFARES

3.8.1 General Principles

a. Thoroughfares are intended for use by vehicular, transit, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic and to provide access to Lots and Open Spaces.

b. Thoroughfares consist of lanes for vehicles, transit, bicycles and Public Frontages. The lanes may have a variety of widths for movement and parking. The Public Frontages contribute to the character of Transect Zones. They may include swales, Sidewalks, curbing, Planters, bicycle paths and street trees. See Article 4, Tables 6 and 8.

c. Thoroughfares should be designed in context with the urban form and desired design speed of the Transect Zones through which they pass. The Public Frontages that pass from one Transect Zone to another should be adjusted accordingly.

d. Bicycles are a sustainable and viable mode of transportation and recreation in the City of Miami. Bicycle use of Thoroughfares should be as follows: Bicycles and vehicles may share use of lanes on all Thoroughfares. Thoroughfares that have sufficient paving width to accommodate bicyclists' safety should include dedicated Bicycle Lanes. Greenways, waterfront walks and other Civic Spaces should include Bicycle usage .

e. A City-wide bicycle plan may designate an interconnected network serving bicyclists with a series of marked routes that include Bicycle Lanes as well as Bicycle Routes that give bicycles priority, such as those Thoroughfares which parallel major corridors or include major corridors which can be reconfigured to limit conflicts between vehicles and bicycles.

f. Pedestrian comfort should be a primary consideration of Thoroughfare design and dimensions. Design conflict between vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian movement should be decided in favor of the pedestrian.

3.8.2 Thoroughfares

a. The guidelines for Thoroughfares are as described in Article 8.

b. The Thoroughfare network should be designed to prioritize connectivity, defining Blocks not exceeding an average perimeter length of 1,320 feet. The length shall be measured as the sum of Lot Frontage Lines. Thoroughfare closings should not be allowed; instead, traffic calming designs should be deployed to control traffic volume and speed.

c. All Thoroughfares should terminate at other Thoroughfares, to form a network. Cul-de-sacs should be permitted only when supported by natural site conditions. Thoroughfares that provide View Corridors shall not be vacated.

d. In T5 and T6 Zones, Public and Private Frontages should be coordinated with a single paving and landscape design as provided in Article 4, Table 6 and Article 8.

3.8.3 Public Frontages

a. Public Frontages should be designed as shown in Article 4, Table 6 and allocated within Transect Zones as specified in Article 4, Table 2.

b. Within the Public Frontages, the arrangement of street trees and street lights should be as provided in Article 8.

c. The Public Frontage in Transect Zones T1, T2 and T3 should include trees of various species, and

3.11 WATERFRONT STANDARDS

In addition to the Miami City Charter requirements, the following Setback, walkways and waterfront standards shall apply to all waterfront properties within the City of Miami, except as modifications to these standards for all waterfront properties may be approved by the City Commission pursuant to the procedures established in the City Charter.

All Miami riverfront properties shall include water-related uses across all Transect Zones except T3.

a. Waterfront Setbacks

1. Waterfront Setbacks shall be a minimum of fifty (50) feet measured from the mean high water line provided along any waterfront, except where the depth of the Lot is less than two-hundred (200) feet the Setback shall be a minimum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the Lot depth; and except for T3, T4-R, D1, D2 and D3 Transect Zones where a minimum Setback of twenty (20) feet shall be provided, except where the depth of the Lot is less than eighty (80) feet the Setback shall be a minimum of twenty-five percent (25%) of the Lot depth. These requirements shall not apply to Marine Related Industrial Establishments along the Miami River. Within D1, D2 and D3 Transect Zones facilities may span across man-made slips with a Structure to conduct marine-related commercial and industrial activities.

2. Side Setbacks shall be equal in aggregate to at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the water frontage of each Lot based on average Lot Width, to allow View Corridors open from ground to sky and to allow public access to the waterfront; except for T3, T4-R, D1, D2 and D3 Transect Zones.

b. Waterfront Walkways Design Standards:

1. Waterfront walkways shall be designed and constructed within the waterfront Setbacks in accordance with these Waterfront Walkway Design Standards and should remain open to public access during all times, but at a minimum, shall remain open to the public between 6am through 10pm. Waterfront walkways are not required within Transect Zones T3, T4-R, D1, D2 and D3 unless the site is a new Commercial retail, Office or restaurant Use.

2. Waterfront walkways shall feel public, meet all Americans with Disabilities Act (A.D.A.) requirements throughout the entire length of the waterfront walkway and provide unobstructed visual access to the water.

3. Waterfront walkways shall connect to abutting public walkways, neighboring walkways, and Open Space at a consistent A.D.A. compliant width and grade to allow clear pedestrian circulation along the water's edge.

4. The waterfront walkway surface shall remain at a constant elevation and be accessible to handicapped persons throughout the entire length of the waterfront walkway. Walkways should have a slight grade away from the bulkhead edge for stormwater retention within the transition zone.

5. The total width of a waterfront walkway shall be a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet and built to the standards and guidelines outlined in Waterfront Design Guidelines, on Appendix B.

e. NRD Land Development Regulations

The requirements of this Code shall be effective in the NRD except as modified by the regulations of the revitalization plan and any proposed regulations or design guidelines adopted by the City Commission upon designation of the NRD. The ordinance designating the NRD shall be referenced in this Code, with any specific regulations and design guidelines of the NRD adopted by reference to this Code and maintained in the Planning and Zoning Department.

f. NRD-1 Wynwood Neighborhood Revitalization District

The Wynwood NRD-1, originally adopted by Ord. No. 13561, on September 24, 2015, is hereby amended and codified in Appendix J to this Code.

3.13 SUSTAINABILITY

3.13.1 General

a. Landscape requirements are as required in Article 9 of this Code and the City of Miami Tree Protection regulations of Chapter 17 of the City Code, except that where this Code is more restrictive than the Tree Protection regulations, this Code shall apply.

b. All new Buildings of more than 50,000 square feet of Habitable Rooms or Habitable Space in the T5, T6, CI and CS zones shall be at a minimum certified as Silver by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards or equivalent standards adopted or approved by the City.

1. At the time of Building Permit application, the owner shall submit:

(a) Proof of registration with the Green Building Certification Institute, or equivalent agency;

(b) A signed and sealed affidavit from a LEED Accredited Professional, or applicable designation, stating that the proposed Building is designed to achieve the required certification; and

(c) A LEED Scorecard, or equivalent document, identifying anticipated credits to be achieved.

2. At the time of Certificate of Occupancy application, the owner shall submit:

(a) Proof of certification by the Green Building Certification Institute, or equivalent agency;

(b) A bond posted in a form acceptable to the City, in the amount indicated below;

(i) Two percent (2%) of the total cost of construction for a 50,000 - 100,000 square feet Building;
(ii) Three percent (3%) of the total cost of construction for a 100,001 - 200,000 square feet Building;
(iii) Four percent (4%) of the total cost of construction for any Building greater than 200,000 square feet; or

(c) Proof of partial compliance from the Green Building Certification Institute, or applicable agency, which demonstrates the credits presently achieved. In addition, a prorated portion of the full bond amount, as indicated in subsection 2(b) above, shall be posted based on the number of remaining credits needed to meet minimum certification requirements. The bond amount to be posted shall be calculated as follows:

(credits remaining for certification / credits required for certification) x full bond amount = prorated bond amount

3. Forfeiture of Bond

A bond under this Section 3.13.1 shall be forfeited to the City in the event that the Building does not meet the for LEED Silver certification or applicable certification. The City will draw down on the bond funds upon failure of the owner to submit proof of LEED Silver certification in a form acceptable to the City within one (1) year of the City's issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy for the Building. If required certification is not achieved but a majority of the credits have been verified, the owner shall forfeit a portion of the bond based on any outstanding credits which shall be calculated as follows:

(credits remaining for certification / credits required for certification) x full bond amount = bond amount forfeited

If the amount to be forfeited is greater than fifty percent (50%) of the full bond amount, the bond shall be forfeited in its entirety. Funds that become available to the City from the forfeiture of the bond shall be placed in the Miami 21 Public Benefits Trust Fund established by this Code.

c. Affordable Housing Developments that qualify under Section 3.15, may elect to comply with the sustainability requirements promulgated by the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, or its successor agency, in lieu of the requirements set forth in Section 3.13.1.b above.

d. The preservation of Natural Features of land such as trees, vegetation, geological, and other characteristics and the preservation of features of archaeological significance are declared to be in the public interest. Said preservation may justify the relaxation of Setbacks or required Off-street Parking by Waiver. The Zoning Administrator shall determine that the trees, vegetation, geological and other natural characteristic, or archaeological features are in the Buildable Area of the Site and not in Setback areas required for the development of the site.

3.13.2 Heat Island Effect

The intent of this section is to reduce the heat island effect in the City of Miami and to consequently reduce energy consumption and bills for buildings within the City.

a. Applicability
In all Transect Zones, except T3, the provisions of this section are applicable to all new construction and to repair or replacement greater than fifty percent (50%) by area of existing roofs or site Hardscape. All repairs or replacement of existing roofing or Hardscape shall be reviewed by the Zoning Department for compliance with this section. The following portions of new or existing roofs are exempted from the requirements of section 3.13.2:

1. The portion of the roof acting as a substructure for and covered by a rooftop deck, vegetation associated with an extensive or intensive green roof as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or any area of a roof utilized by photovoltaic and solar equipment.

2. A rooftop deck covering a maximum of 1/3 of the rooftop total gross area.

3. Existing roofs where less than fifty percent (50%) of existing roof area is repaired or replaced are exempt from the requirements of 3.13.2.c.

4. Existing Hardscapes where less than fifty percent (50%) of existing Hardscape area is being repaired or replaced are exempt from the requirements of 3.13.2.d.

b. Solar Reflectance

1. For roofing materials, all roof exterior surfaces and building materials used to comply with this section, shall have a minimum Solar Reflectance as specified in sections 3.13.2.c and 3.13.2.d when (i) tested in accordance with ASTM E903 or ASTM E1918, (ii) tested with a portable reflectometer at near ambient conditions, (iii) labeled by the Cool Roof Rating Council, or (iv) labeled as an Energy Star qualified roof product. Any product that has been rated by the Cool Roof Rating Council or by Energy Star shall display a label verifying the rating of the product.

2. For paving materials, all paving materials used to comply with this section shall have a minimum solar reflectance as specified in sections 3.13.2.d when (i) tested in accordance with ASTM E903 or ASTM E1918, (ii) tested with a portable reflectometer at near ambient conditions, or (iii) default values of Solar Reflectance for listed materials may be used as follows:

Material	Solar Reflectance
Typical new gray concrete	0.35
Typical weathered gray concrete	0.20
Typical new white concrete	0.40
Typical weathered white concrete	0.40
New asphalt	0.05
Weathered asphalt	0.10

c. Roof

1. Requirements for Low Sloped Roofs

Roofing materials used in roofs with slopes of a rise of zero (0) units in a horizontal length (0:12 pitch) up to and including roofs with slopes of a rise of two (2) units in a horizontal length of 12 units (2:12 units) (“low-sloped”) shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Low-sloped roofs constructed as part of a new building shall utilize roofing products that meet or exceed an initial reflectance value of 0.72 or a three-year installed reflectance value of 0.5 as determined by the Cool Roof Rating Council or by Energy Star.

(b) Exception. Where more than 50% of the total gross area of the low-sloped roof is covered with vegetation associated with an extensive or intensive green roof as defined by the US EPA, the remainder of the roof shall have a reflectance value of a minimum of 0.30 and the rooftop deck exception in section 3.13.2.a.1 applies.

(c) Exception. Ballasted roofs with a minimum of 15 lbs/sq. ft. or ballast over the entire roof surface may have a reflectance value of a minimum of 0.30. For the purposes of this section, "ballast" shall mean river rock aggregate or larger, pavers or other means of weighing down a roofing membrane over a substrate to resist wind uplift.

2. Requirements for Steep Sloped Roofs

Roofing materials used in roofs with slopes of a rise greater than two (2) units in a horizontal length (2:12 pitch) ("steep-sloped") shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Steep sloped roofs shall have an initial Solar Reflectance of 0.15 or greater.

3. Requirements for Roofs with Multiple Slopes

Roofs with multiple slopes shall be subject to those requirements applicable to the slope which covers the largest area of the building footprint.

g. Non-roof Requirements

1. Provide any combination of the following strategies for fifty percent (50%) of the site Hard-scape:

(a) Shade from solar panels or roofing materials with a Solar Reflectance of at least 0.30.
(b) Shade from trees within five (5) years of occupancy.
(c) Paving materials with a Solar Reflectance of at least 0.30.
(d) Pervious Pavement System.

OR

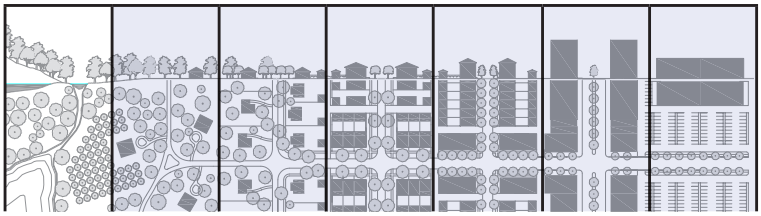
2. Place a minimum of fifty-percent (50%) of parking spaces under cover (defined as under-ground, under deck, under roof, or under building). Any roof used to shade or cover parking must have a Solar Reflectance of at least 0.30.

3.14 PUBLIC BENEFITS PROGRAM

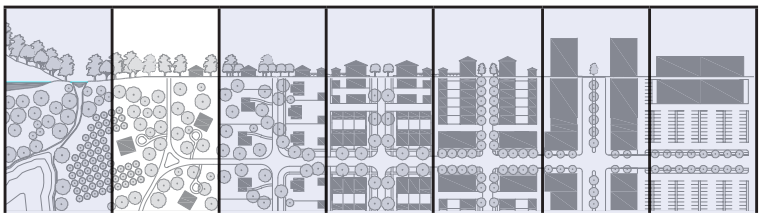
The intent of the Public Benefits Program established in this section is to allow bonus Building Height and FLR in T6 Zones and bonus Building Height in D1 Zones in exchange for the developer's contribution to specified programs that provide benefits to the public.

3.14.1 The bonus Height and FLR shall be permitted if the proposed Development contributes toward the specified public benefits, above that which is otherwise required by this Code, in the amount and in the manner as set forth herein.

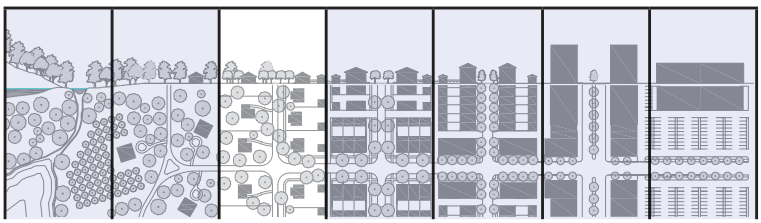
T1 **THE NATURAL ZONE** consists of lands approximating a wilderness condition, permanently set aside for conservation in an essentially natural state.



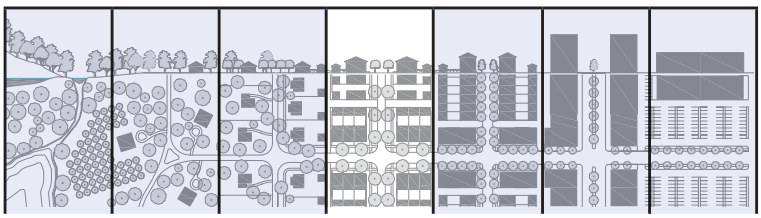
T2 **THE RURAL ZONE** consists of lands in open or cultivated state or sparsely settled. These include woodland, grassland and agricultural land.



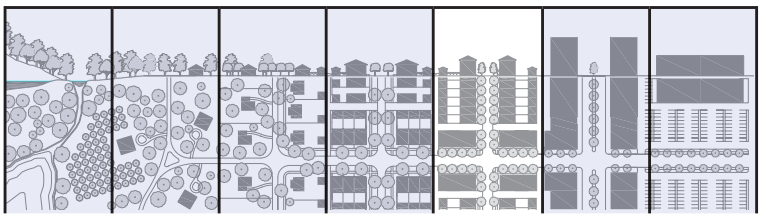
T3 **THE SUB-URBAN ZONE** consists of low-Density areas, primarily comprised of Single-Family and Two Family residential units with relatively deep Setbacks, Streetscapes with swales, and with or without Sidewalks. Blocks may be large and the roads may be of irregular geometry to accommodate natural and historic conditions.



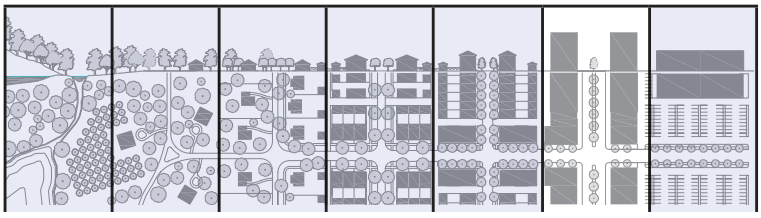
T4 **THE GENERAL URBAN ZONE** consists of a Mixed-Use but primarily residential urban fabric with a range of Building types including rowhouses, small apartment Buildings, and bungalow courts. Setbacks are short with an urban Streetscape of wide Sidewalks and trees in planters. Thoroughfares typically define medium-sized blocks.



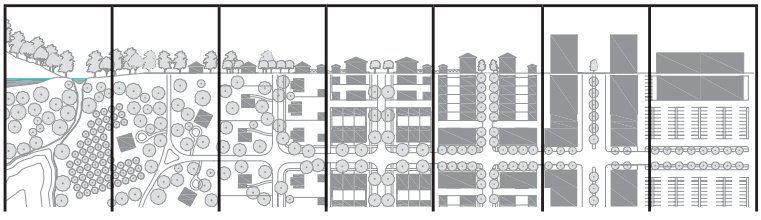
T5 **THE URBAN CENTER ZONE** consists of higher Density Mixed-Use Building types that accommodate retail and office Uses, rowhouses and apartments. A network of small blocks has Thoroughfares with wide Sidewalks, steady street tree planting and Buildings set close to the Frontages with frequent doors and windows.



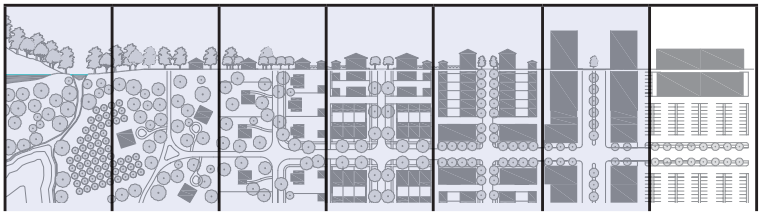
T6 **THE URBAN CORE ZONE** consists of the highest Density and greatest variety of Uses, including Civic Buildings of regional importance. A network of small blocks has Thoroughfares with wide Sidewalks, with steady tree planting and Buildings set close to the Frontage with frequent doors and windows.



C **THE CIVIC ZONE** consists of public use space and facilities that may contrast in use to their surroundings while reflecting adjacent Setbacks and landscape.

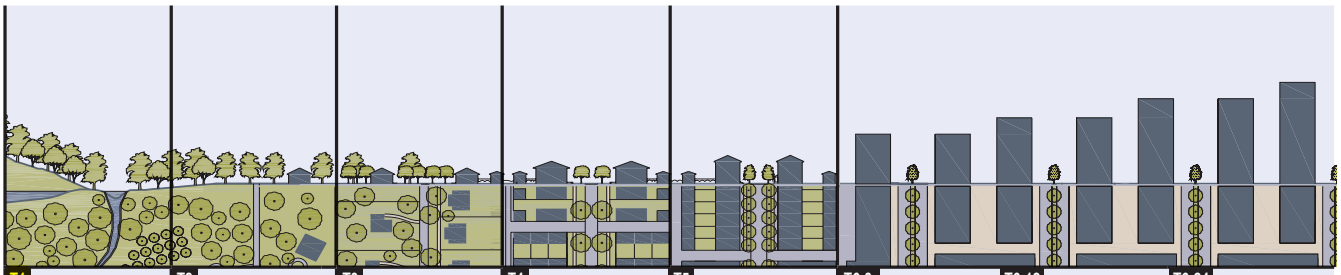


D **THE DISTRICT ZONE** consists of the least regulated Building and accommodates commercial and industrial Uses of a scale and with a Streetscape that facilitate vehicular access.



AS ADOPTED - JANUARY 2018

R U R A L



LOT OCCUPATION	T1 NATURAL ZONE	T2 RURAL ZONE	T3 SUB-URBAN ZONE	T4 GENERAL URBAN ZONE	T5 URBAN CENTER ZONE	T6-8 URBAN CORE ZONES	T6-12	T6-24
a. Lot Area			5,000 s.f. min.	1,400 s.f. - 20,000 s.f. **	1,200 s.f. - 40,000 s.f.**	5,000 sf. min 40,000 s.f. max.**	5,000 sf. min. 70,000 s.f. max.**	5,000 sf. min. 100,000 s.f.max. **
b. Lot Width			50 ft. min.	16 ft. min / 50 ft. min.**	16 ft. min / 50 ft. min.**	50 ft. min.	50 ft. min.	50 ft. min.
c. Lot Coverage			50% max.1st Floor 30% max. 2nd Floor for T3 R & T3L only	60% max.	80% max.	80% max.**	80% max.**	80% max.**
d. Floor Lot Ratio (FLR)						5 / 25% additional Public Benefit ***	8 / 30% additional Public Benefit ***	a. 7 / 30% additional Public Benefit or b.16 / 40% additional Public Benefit ***
e. Frontage at front Setback				50% min.	70% min.	70% min.	70% min.	70% min.
f. Green / Open Space Requirements			25% Lot Area min.	15% Lot Area min.	10% Lot Area min.	10% Lot Area min.	10% Lot Area min.	10% Lot Area min.
g. Density			9-18 du/acre max.**	36 du/acre max.	65 du/acre max.	150 du /acre *	150 du /acre *	150 du /acre *
BUILDING SETBACK								
a. Principal Front			20 ft. min.	10 ft.min.	10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.
b. Secondary Front			10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.	10 ft. min.
c. Side			5 ft. min.**	0 ft. min. / 5 ft. min.**	0 ft. min.**	0 ft. min.**	0 ft. min.**	0 ft. min.**
d. Rear			20 ft. min.	20 ft. min.	0 ft. min.**	0 ft. min.**	0 ft. min.**	0 ft. min.**
OUTBUILDING SETBACK								
a. Principal Front			20 ft. min. (T3 L only)	30 ft. min.				
b. Secondary Front			10 ft. min. (T3 L only)	10 ft. min.				
c. Side			5 ft. min. (T3 L only)	0 ft. min. / 5 ft. min.				
d. Rear			5 ft. min. (T3 L only)	5 ft. min.				
PRIVATE FRONTAGES								
a. Common Lawn			permitted	permitted	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
b. Porch & Fence			permitted	permitted	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
c. Terrace or L.C.			prohibited	permitted	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
d. Forecourt			prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
e. Stoop			prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
f. Shopfront			prohibited	permitted (T4 L, T4 O)	permitted (T5 L, T5 O)	permitted (T6-8 L, T6-8 O)	permitted (T6-12 L, T6-12 O)	permitted (T6-24 L, T6-24 O)
g. Gallery			prohibited	prohibited	permitted **	permitted **	permitted **	permitted **
h. Arcade			prohibited	prohibited	permitted **	permitted **	permitted **	permitted **
BUILDING HEIGHT (Stories)								
a. Principal Building			2 max.	3 max.	2 min. 5 max.	2 min. 8 max.	2 min. 12 max.	2 min. 24 max.
b. Outbuilding			2 max.	2 max.				
c. Benefit Height Abutting T6, T5 & T4 only					1 max.**	4 max.**	8 max.**	24 max.**
THOROUGHFARES								
a. HW & RR			permitted	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
b. BV			permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
c. SR			permitted	permitted	prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted
d. RS			permitted	permitted	prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted
e. SS & AV			prohibited	prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
f. CS & AV			prohibited	prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
g. Rear Lane			permitted	permitted	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
h. Rear Alley			permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
i. Path			permitted	permitted	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited	prohibited
j. Passage			permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
k. Bicycle Path			permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
l. Bicycle Lane			permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
m. Bicycle Route			permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
n. Sharrow			prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted	permitted
o. Priority Bicycle Route			permitted	permitted	prohibited	permitted	permitted	permitted

* Or as modified in Diagram 9

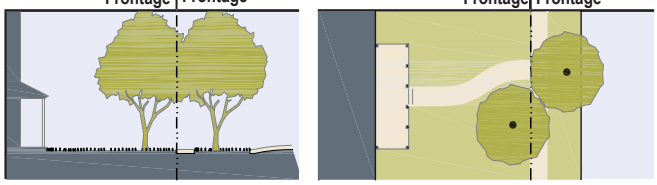
** Note: Refer to Article 5 for Specific Transect Zone Regulations

*** Note: Bonus shall not be available for T6 properties abutting T3 properties (refer to Article 3)

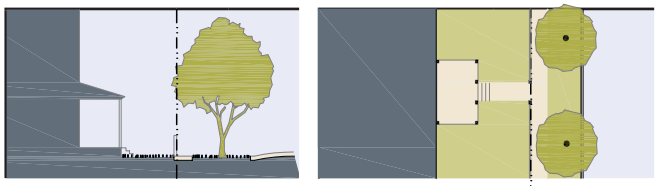
SECTION PLAN

LOT PRIVATE ► Frontage | R.O.W. ◄ PUBLIC Frontage

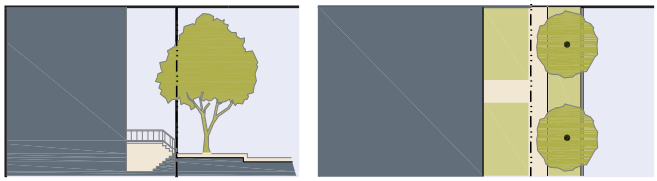
a. Common Lawn: a Frontage wherein the Façade is set back substantially from the Frontage Line. The front yard created remains unfenced and is visually continuous with adjacent yards, supporting a common landscape. The Setback can be densely landscaped to buffer from higher speed Thoroughfares.



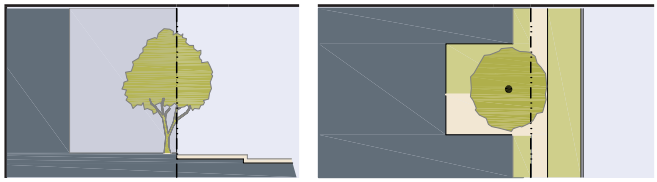
b. Porch & Fence: a Frontage wherein the Façade is set back from the Frontage Line with an attached Porch permitted to encroach. A fence at the Frontage Line maintains the demarcation of the yard while not blocking view into the front yard.



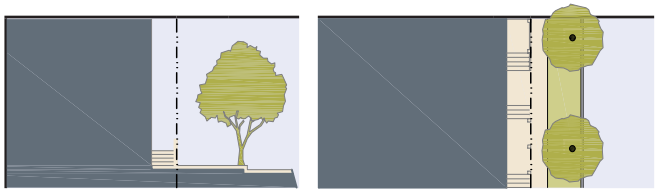
c. Terrace or Light Court: a Frontage wherein the Façade is set back from the Frontage Line by an elevated terrace or a sunken light court. This type buffers residential use from urban sidewalks and removes the private yard from public encroachment. The raised terrace is suitable for outdoor cafes.



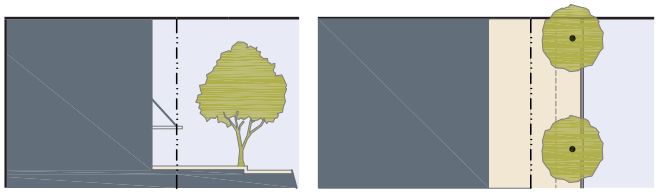
d. Forecourt: a Frontage wherein a portion of the Façade is close to the Frontage Line with a portion set back. The forecourt with a large tree offers visual and environmental variety to the urban Streetscape. The Forecourt may accommodate a vehicular drop off.



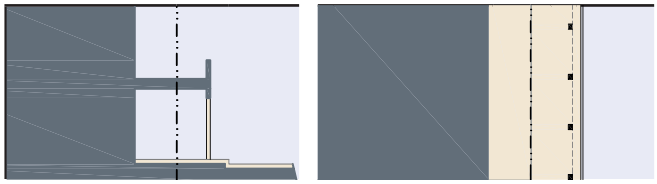
e. Stoop: a Frontage wherein the Façade is aligned close to the Frontage Line with the first Story elevated from the sidewalk sufficiently to secure privacy for the windows. The entrance is usually an exterior stair and landing. This type is recommended for ground-floor Residential Use.



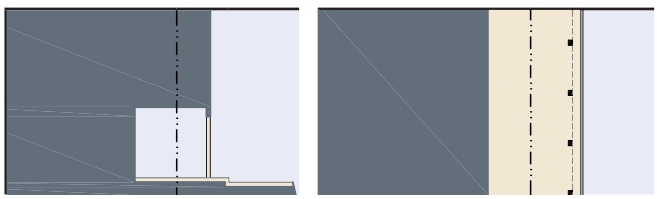
f. Shopfront: a Frontage wherein the Façade is aligned close to the Frontage Line with the Building entrance at sidewalk grade. This type is conventional for retail Use. It has substantial glazing at the sidewalk level and an Awning that may overhang the sidewalk.



g. Gallery: a Frontage wherein the Façade is aligned close to the Frontage Line with an attached cantilevered or a lightweight colonnade overlapping the sidewalk. This type is conventional for retail Use. The Gallery shall be no less than 15' feet wide and may overlap the whole width of the sidewalk to within 2 feet of the curb. Permitted by Special Area Plan.

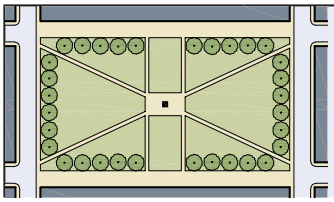
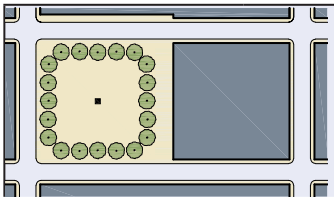
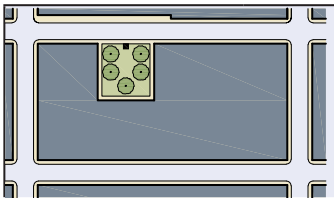
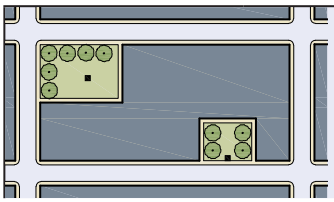
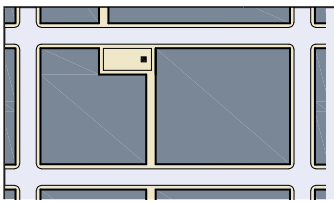
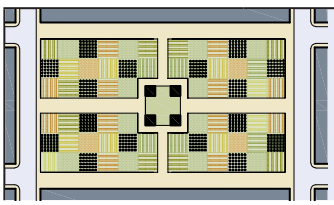


h. Arcade: a Frontage wherein the Façade includes a colonnade that overlaps the sidewalk, while the Façade at sidewalk level remains at the Frontage Line. This type is conventional for retail Use. The arcade shall be no less than 15' feet wide and may overlap the whole width of the sidewalk to within 2 feet of the curb. Permitted by Special Area Plan.

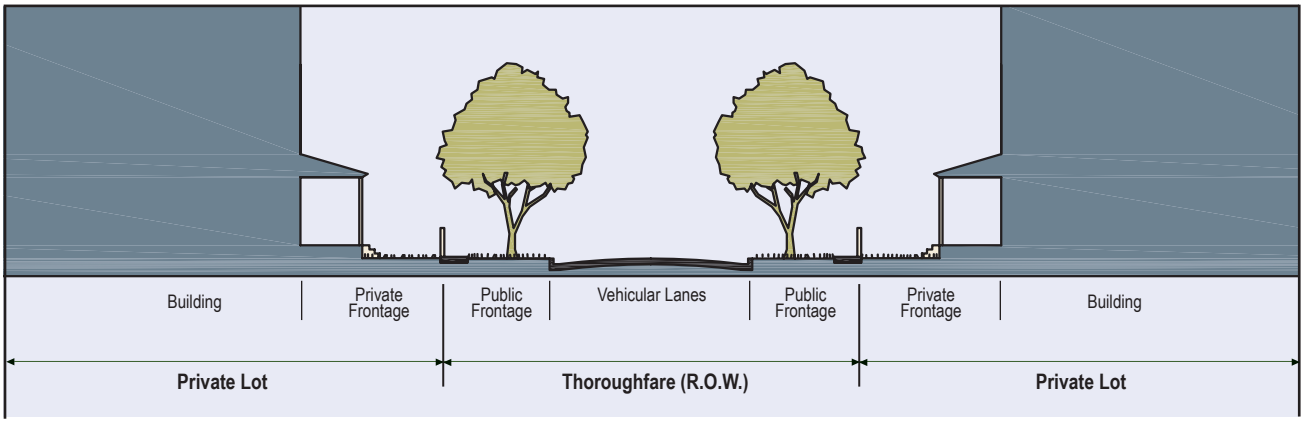


ARTICLE 4. TABLE 7 CIVIC SPACE TYPES

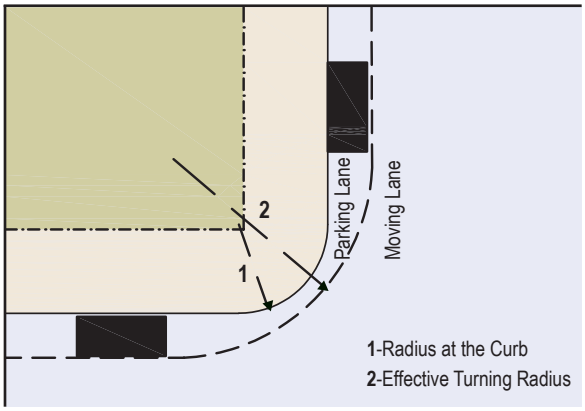
This table describes the standards for areas zoned as Civic Space (CS) and for Public Parks and Open Space provided by the Public Benefits Program. Civic Space Types should be at the ground level, landscaped and/or paved, open to the sky and shall be open to the public. Civic Space Types may be publicly or privately owned. Open Space requirements for each zone are described in Article 5.

a. Park: A natural preserve available for unstructured and structured recreation programs. A Park may be independent of surrounding Building Frontages. Its landscape may be naturalistic and consist of paths and trails, meadows, woodland, sports fields and open shelters. Parks may be Conservation Areas, preserving natural conditions and their size may vary.	
b. Green: An Open Space, available for unstructured recreation programs. A Green may be spatially defined by landscaping rather than Building Frontages. Its landscape shall consist of lawn and trees, naturalistically disposed. The minimum size shall be one acre and the maximum shall be 4 acres.	
c. Square: An Open Space available for unstructured recreation programs and civic purposes. A square is spatially defined by Building Frontages with streets on at least one Frontage. Its landscape shall consist of pavement, lawns and trees, formally disposed. Squares shall be located at the intersection of important Thoroughfares. The minimum size shall be 1/3 acre and the maximum shall be 2 acres.	
d. Plaza: An Open Space available for civic purposes and programmed activities. A Plaza shall be spatially defined by Building Frontages and may include street Frontages. Its landscape shall consist primarily of pavement and trees. Plazas shall be located at the intersection of important Thoroughfares. The minimum size shall be 1/8 acre and the maximum shall be 2 acres.	
e. Courtyard / Garden: An Open Space spatially defined by Buildings and street walls, and visually accessible on one side to the street.	
f. Playground: An Open Space designed and equipped for the recreation of children. A Playground shall be fenced and may include an open shelter. Playgrounds shall be interspersed within residential areas and may be placed within a Block. Playgrounds may be included within Parks and Greens. There shall be no minimum or maximum size.	
g. Pedestrian Passage: An Open Space connecting other public spaces, that is restricted to pedestrian use and limited vehicular access, of a minimum width of 20 feet. Building walls enfronting a Pedestrian Passage shall have frequent doors and windows. In T6-36, T6-48, T6-60 and T6-80, a Pedestrian Passage may be roofed.	
h. Community Garden: A grouping of garden plots available for small-scale cultivation, generally to residents of apartments and other dwelling types without private gardens. Community gardens should accommodate individual storage sheds.	

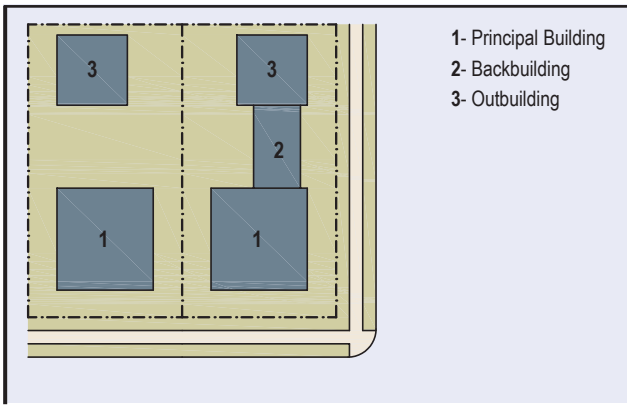
a. THOROUGHFARE & FRONTAGES



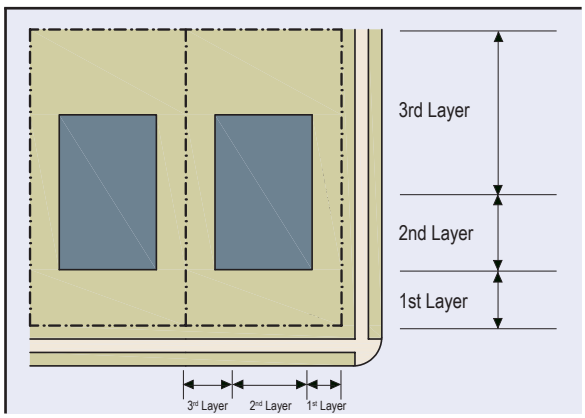
b. TURNING RADIUS



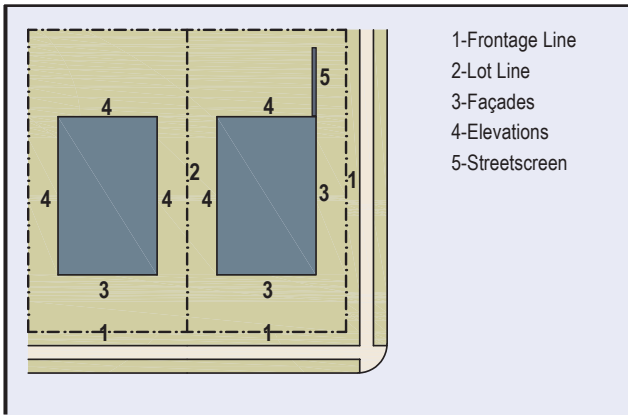
c. BUILDING DISPOSITION



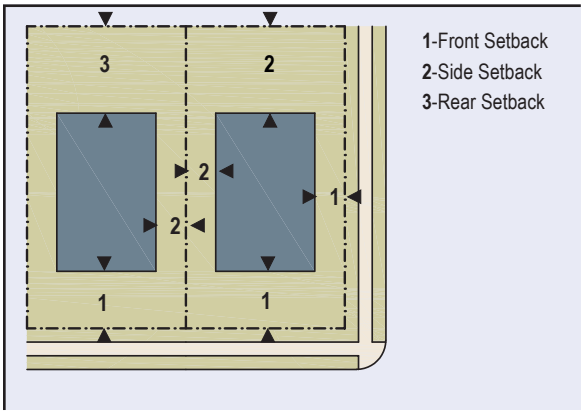
d. LOT LAYERS



e. FRONTAGE & LOT LINES



f. SETBACK DESIGNATIONS



g. VISIBILITY TRIANGLE

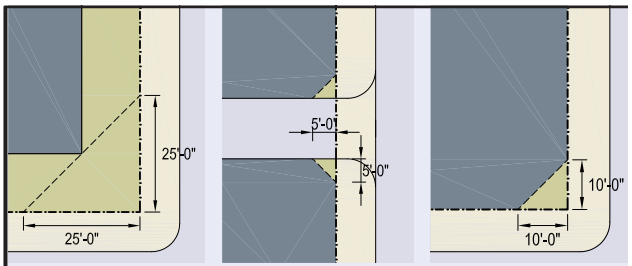


Fig 1.
At Thoroughfare intersections with Building Setbacks

Fig 2.
At intersections of driveways with Thoroughfare with no Building Setbacks

Fig 3.
At Thoroughfare intersections with no Building Setbacks

5.2 NATURAL TRANSECT ZONES (T1) AND RURAL TRANSECT ZONES (T2)

5.2.1. Natural Transect Zones (T1)

A Natural Transect (T1) Zone is a zone for environmental conservation.

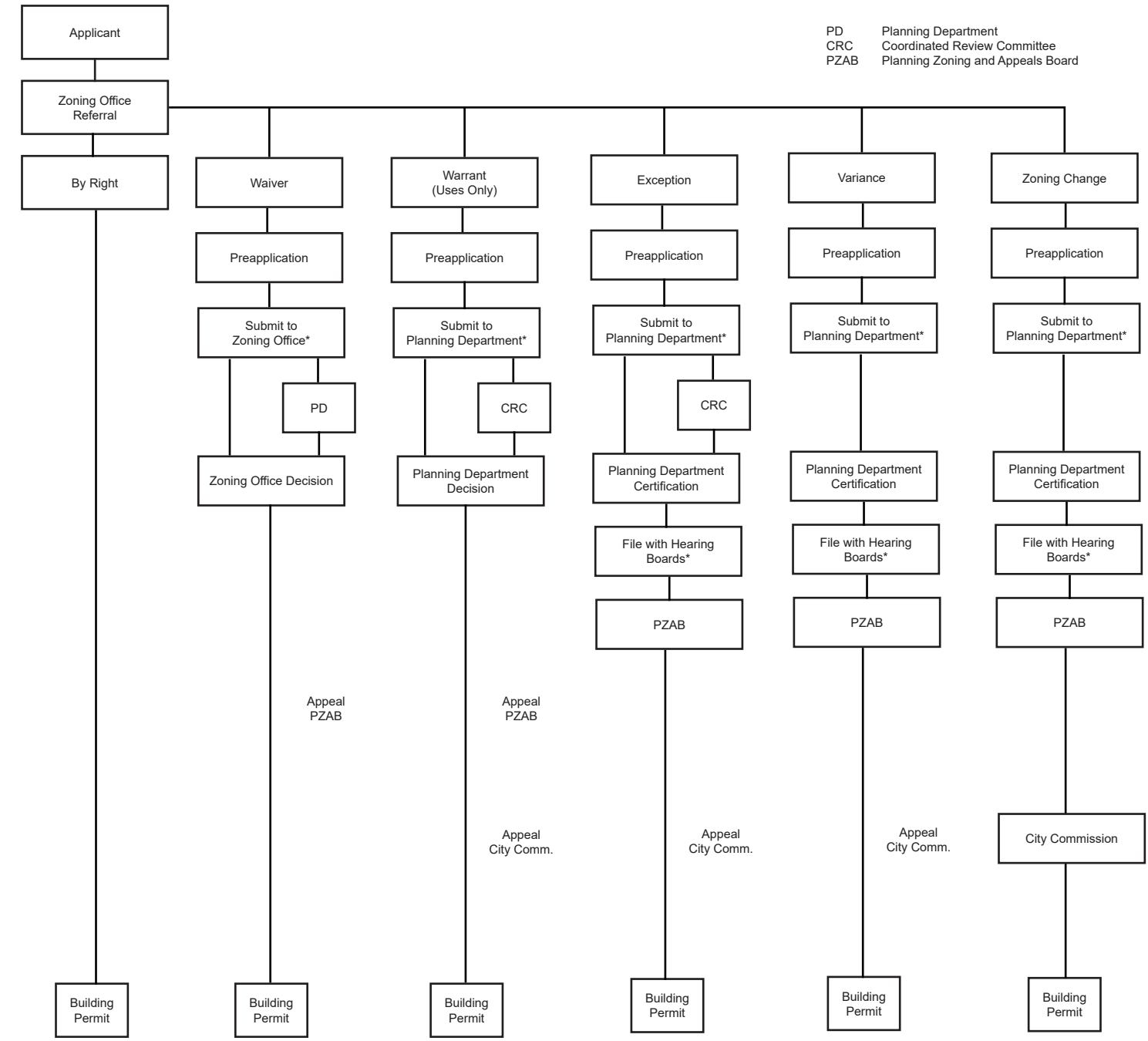
a. A T1 Zone is to be left in an essentially natural state. Modification of the natural conditions shall be according to Local, State and Federal guidelines. Public access to T1 areas may be limited if it presents a threat to wildlife and plant life within the areas.

b. In a T1 Zone, improvements shall serve solely to protect natural elements. Any paved, graveled, mulched, boardwalk or otherwise improved surface or any habitable, enclosed or air conditioned space shall be kept to the minimum scale necessary to fulfill its purpose. Such improvements including but not limited to: screened or glassed enclosures, pathways, fencing, gatehouses, lighting, toilet facilities, parking areas, etc. may be allowed by process of Exception. Only activities and improvements which reinforce the natural character shall be allowed and upon a finding that there is no negative effect to the environment based on a study of potential environmental impacts to be provided by the applicant.

c. One Dwelling Unit per five (5) acres allowed.

5.2.2. Rural Transect Zones (T2) – (RESERVED)

PERMITTING PROCESS DIAGRAM



8.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This article describes the guidelines for development of Thoroughfares throughout the City. It supplements the design standards adopted in the City of Miami Manual of Engineering Standards for Design and Construction, maintained in its most current form at the City of Miami Department of Public Works. Where these guidelines conflict with the Manual, the standards of the Manual shall apply.

The urban landscape is characterized by a set of interdependent elements that create a sense of place. These include Thoroughfare type, Building type, Frontage type, and the form and disposition of landscape and lighting. Thoroughfares provide the City with both the major part of public Open Space as well as moving lanes for vehicles, bicycles and transit. A Thoroughfare is associated with a particular type of movement, and is endowed with two attributes: movement type and character. The movement type of the Thoroughfare refers to the number of vehicles that can move safely through a segment within a given time period; it is physically manifested by the number of lanes and their width, by the centerline radius, the curb radius, and the super-elevation of the pavement. The character of the Thoroughfare refers to its suitability as a setting for pedestrian activities and is physically manifested by the associated Frontage types as determined by location within the Transect.

Thoroughfares can be assigned appropriately to Transect Zones, with calibrated Right-of-Way widths, movement types, design speed, number of travel lanes, pavement width, curb radius and Verge type.

In Zones T3 and T4, D1, D2 and D3, generally sidewalks occur at the edge of the Right-of-Way. In Zones T5 and T6, sidewalks occur at the edge of the Right-of-Way and are given the additional dimensions of the 10 foot setback in the First Layer.

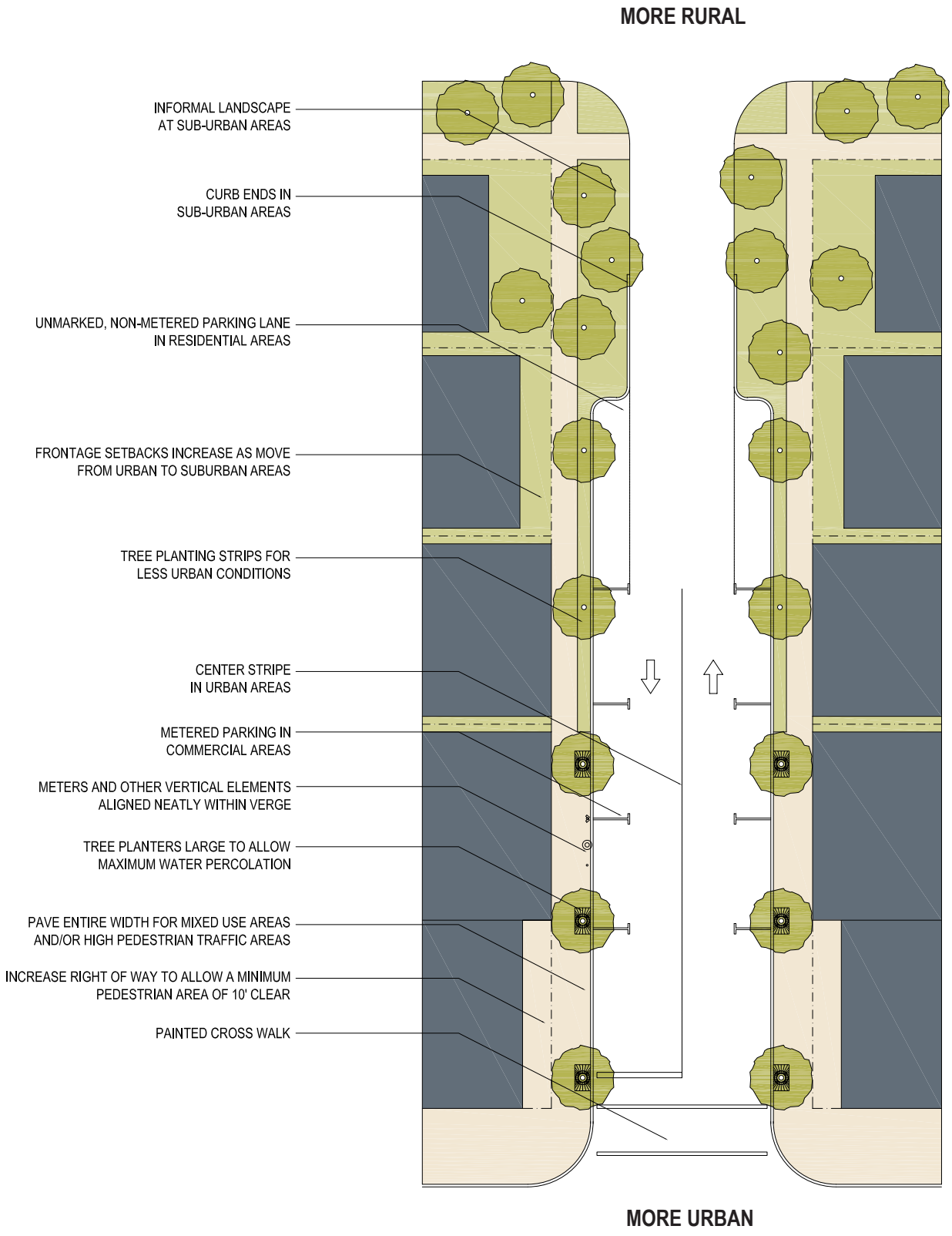
The following additional assumptions govern the Thoroughfares shown here:

- To clear sight lines for drivers, Visibility Triangles shall be required as described in Article 3, Section 3.8.4.1
- Pavement widths are measured inside of curb to inside of curb.
- Curb and gutter may range from 1’-6” for City Thoroughfares to 2’-0” for some County Thoroughfares.
- Parking spaces range from 7’-0” to 9’-0” including pan; they should be wider on higher speed Thoroughfares but may be restricted by existing Right-of-Way dimensions.
- Right turns may be taken from the parking lane.
- Tree spacing is 22’ on center to match parallel parking or 25’ on center to match Lot Line spacing.
- Tree planters have a minimum dimension of 4’ x 4’, increased where possible to a 4’ x 8’ dimension.
- Bulb-outs may be added where Thoroughfare widths are wide and design speed high, or where sidewalks are narrow, in order to facilitate pedestrian safety.

Thoroughfares must evolve with the needs of the City. As Miami continues to grow, a Thoroughfare may change in character reflecting new density, or conversely, a return to an historic dimension. For instance, a continuous lawn planter may be replaced with individual tree wells for additional sidewalk space, or a wide neighborhood street may be narrowed to control traffic intrusion.

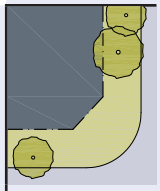
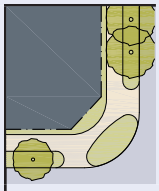
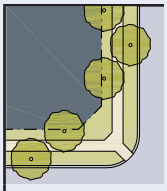
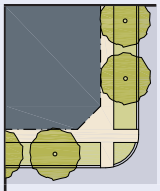
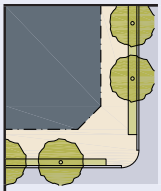
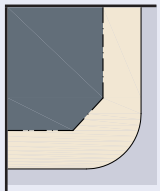
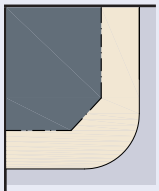
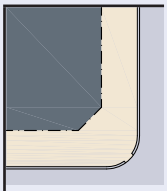
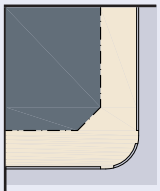
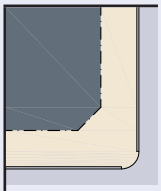
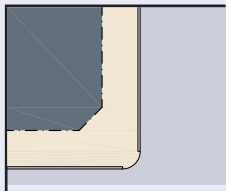
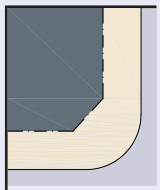
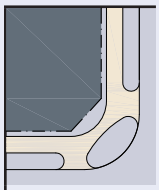
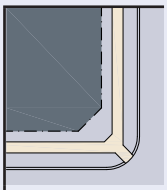
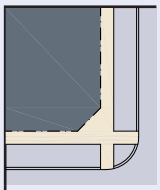
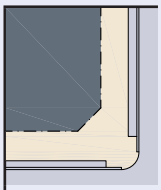
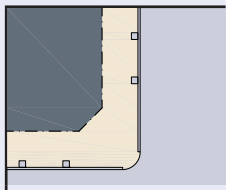
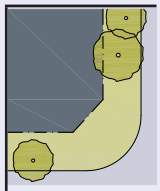
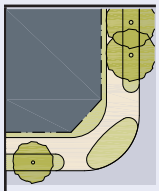
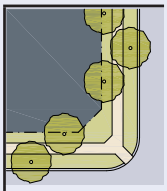
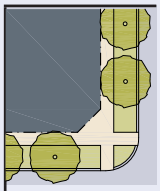
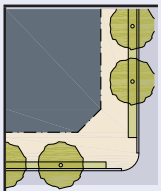
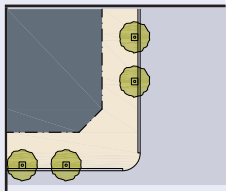
The accommodation of bicycles and transit requires detailed response to the existing Thoroughfare condition and thus is not illustrated specifically here.

8.2 Illustration: The Thoroughfare across the Transect



8.3 Public Frontages

RURAL ⟷ TRANSECT ⟷ URBAN

TRANSECT ZONE / Public Frontage Type	T1 T3 HW & RD	T1 T3 RD & ST	T3 T4 ST & DR	T3 T4 T5 RS-ST-AV-DR	T4 T5 T6 ST-AV-BV	T4 T5 T6 D ST-AV-BV
a. Assembly: The principal variables are the type and dimension of curbs, walkways, planters and landscape.						
b. Curb: The detailing of the edge of the vehicular pavement, incorporating drainage.						
Type	Open Swale	Open Swale	Raised Curb	Raised Curb	Raised Curb	Raised Curb
Radius	10-30 feet	10-30 feet	5-20 feet	5-20 feet	5-20 feet	5-20 feet
c. Walkway: The pavement dedicated exclusively to pedestrian activity.						
Type	Path Optional	Path	Sidewalk	Sidewalk	Sidewalk	Sidewalk
d. Planter: The layer which accommodates street trees and other landscape.						
Arrangement	Clustered	Clustered	Regular	Regular	Regular	Opportunistic, Regular
Species	Multiple	Multiple	Alternating	Single	Single	Single
Planter Type	Continuous Swale	Continuous Swale	Continuous Planter	Continuous Planter	Continuous Planter	Individual Planter

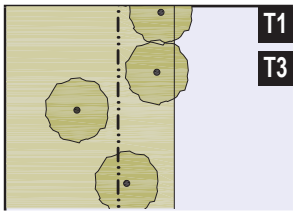
Note: Appropriate types for Civic Zones shall be determined based on context and abutting Transect Zones.

8.3 Public Frontages (continued)

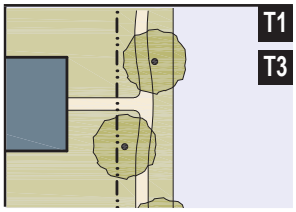
PLAN

LOT PRIVATE FRONTAGE ► ◄ R.O.W. PUBLIC FRONTAGE

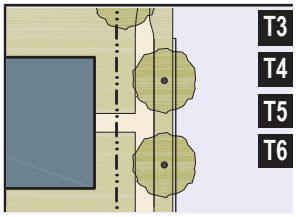
a. (HW) For Highways: This Frontage has open swales drained by percolation, bicycle trails and no parking. The landscaping consists of the natural condition or multiple species arrayed in naturalistic clusters. Buildings are buffered by distance or berms.



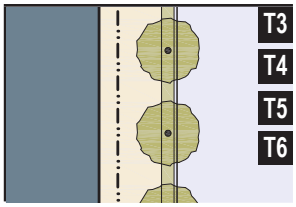
b. (RD) For Roads: This Frontage has open swales drained by percolation and a walking path or bicycle trail along one or both sides and yield parking. The landscaping consists of multiple species arrayed in naturalistic clusters.



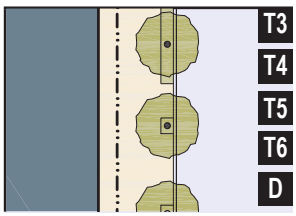
c. (ST) For Street: This Frontage has raised curbs drained by inlets and sidewalks separated from the vehicular lanes by individual or continuous planters, with parking on one or both sides. The landscaping consists of street trees of a single or alternating species aligned in a regularly spaced allee.



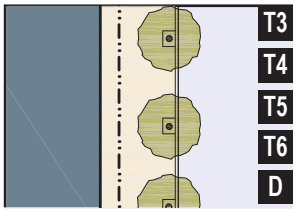
d. (DR) For Drive: This Frontage has raised curbs drained by inlets and a wide sidewalk or paved path along one side, related to a greenway or waterfront. It is separated from the vehicular lanes by individual or continuous planters. The landscaping consists of street trees of a single or alternating species aligned in a regularly spaced allee.



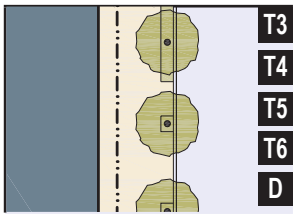
e. (AV) For Avenues: This Frontage has raised curbs drained by inlets and wide sidewalks separated from the vehicular lanes by a narrow continuous planter with parking on both sides. The landscaping consists of a single tree species aligned in a regularly spaced allee.



f. (ST) (AV) For Mixed Use Streets or Avenues: This Frontage has raised curbs drained by inlets and very wide sidewalks along both sides separated from the vehicular lanes by separate tree wells with grates and parking on both sides. The landscaping consists of a single tree species aligned with regular spacing where possible.

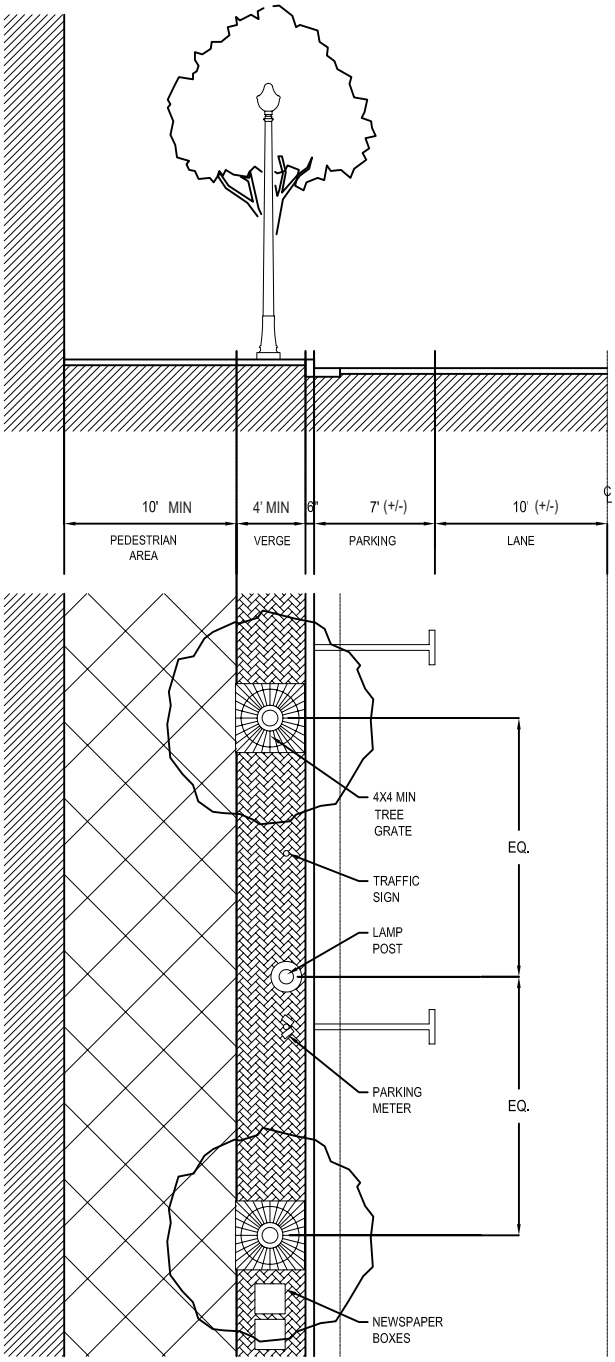


g. (BV) For Boulevards: This Frontage has slip roads on both sides. It consists of raised curbs drained by inlets and sidewalks along both sides, separated from the vehicular lanes by planters. The landscaping consists of rows of a single tree species aligned in a regularly spaced allee.

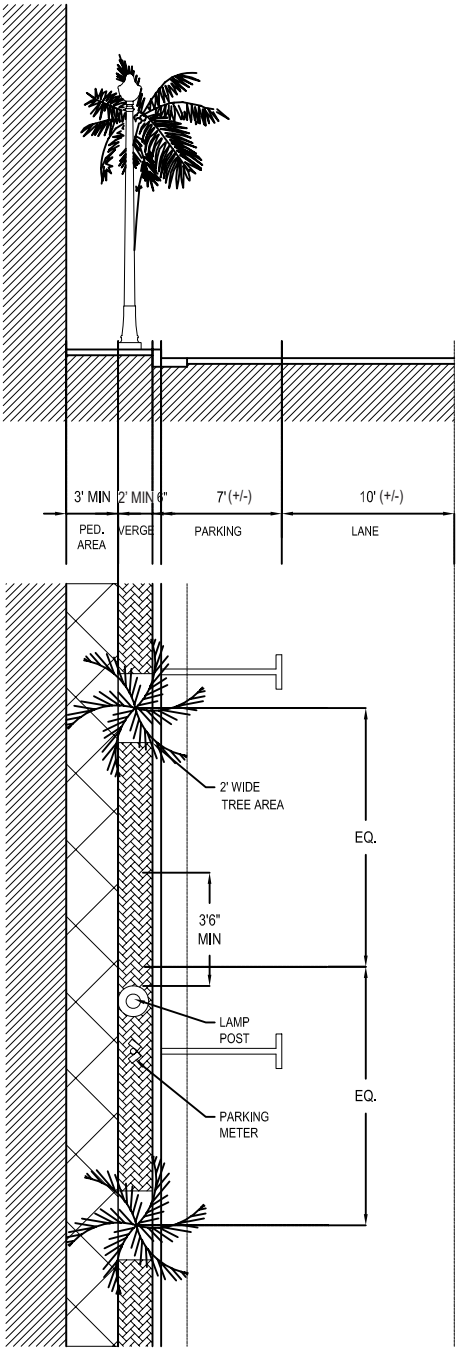


Note: Appropriate types for Civic Zones shall be determined based on context and abutting Transect Zones.

8.4 Illustration: Sidewalks

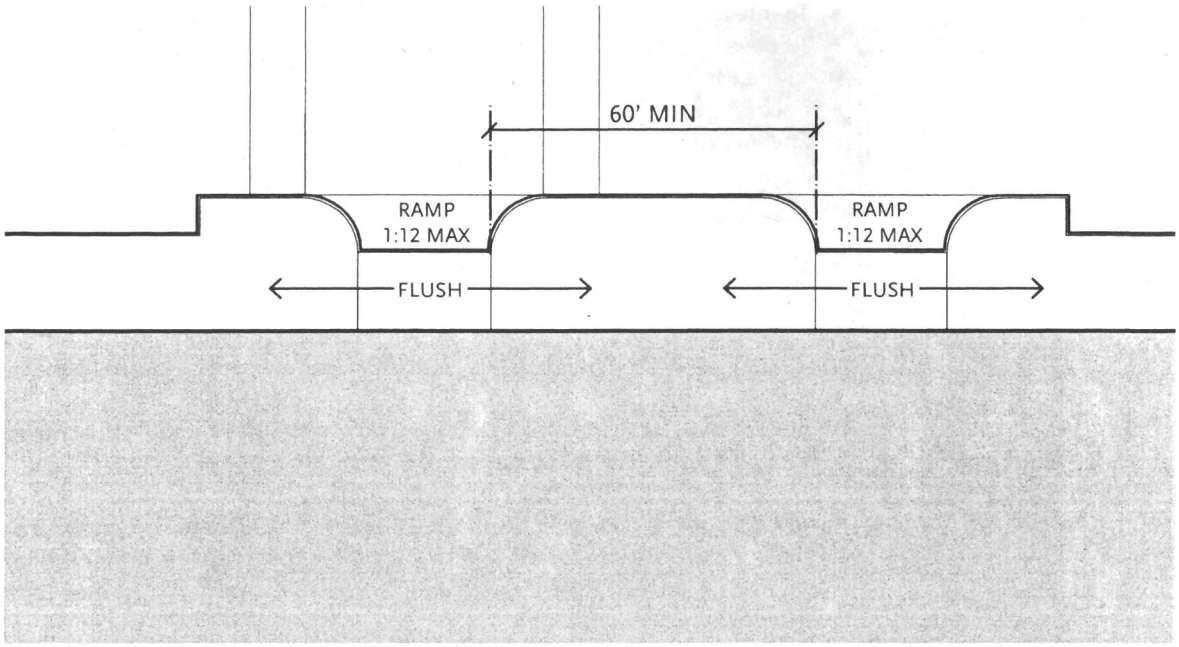


IDEAL CONDITION
Sidewalk may be scored concrete. Verge may be permeable pavement. All vertical elements shall be located within verge and neatly aligned.

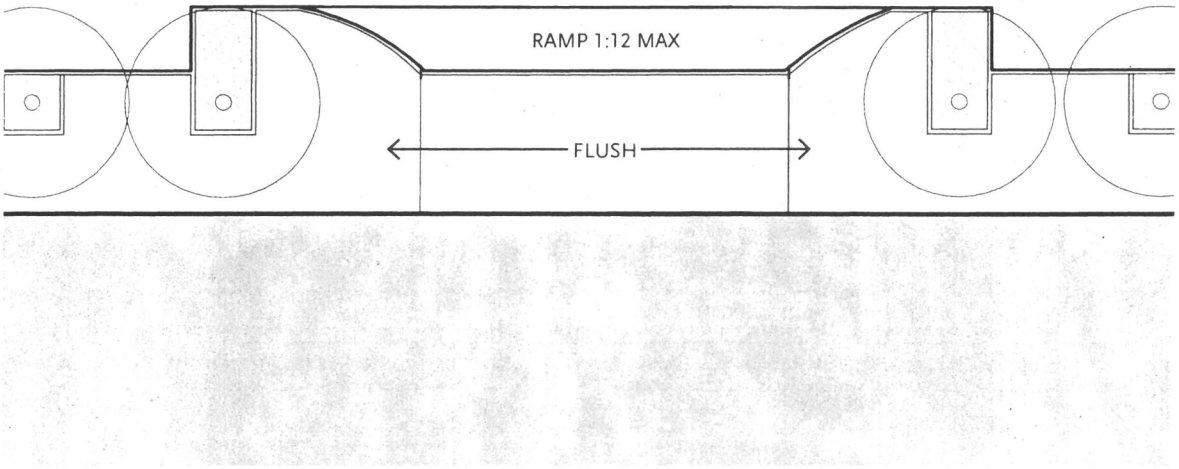


LESS THAN IDEAL EXISTING CONDITION
Sidewalk dimensions shall comply with A.D.A. standards. Narrow sidewalks should provide a 5'-0" X 5'-0" minimum passing space at reasonable intervals not to exceed 200 feet. See Chapter 11- 4.3 Florida Building Code. All vertical elements to be located within verge and neatly aligned.

8.4 Illustration: Sidewalks (continued)



Garage Entrance Spacing



Service Entrance Drive

10.1 . GENERAL

10.1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this section is to provide a comprehensive system of regulations for Signs visible from the public right-of-way and to provide a set of standards designed to optimize communication and design quality of Signs. Through these regulations, the City of Miami will uphold the United States Constitution and State of Florida Constitution, conserve and protect scenic beauty, regulate signage for the purpose of visual clutter, and preserve the aesthetic character of the City. In addition, special permits which may have been approved under previous Ordinance 11000 or under previous sections of this ordinance may also contain conditions that regulate Signs on certain properties. No Signs or advertising devices of any kind or nature shall be erected or maintained on any premises or affixed to the inside or outside of any Structure to be visible from the public right-of-way except as specifically provided for by these regulations.

10.1.1.1 INTENT:

a. Promote the effectiveness of Signs by preventing their improper placement, deterioration and excessive size and number.

b. Regulate and control Signs and Sign Structures in order to prevent property damage and personal injury resulting from improper construction or poor maintenance.

c. Promote the free and safe flow of traffic and protect pedestrians and motorists from injury and property damage attributable to cluttered, distracting, or illegal signage.

d. Control and reduce visual clutter and visual blight.

e. Prevent any deleterious effects arising from the unrestricted use of Signs by providing a reasonable, flexible, efficient, comprehensive and enforceable set of regulations that will foster a high quality, aesthetic, visual environment for the City, enhancing it as a place to live, visit and do business.

f. Assure that public benefits derived from expenditures of public funds for the improvement and beautification of streets and other public Structures and Open Spaces shall be protected by exercising reasonable control over the character and design of Sign Structures.

g. Address the business community's need for adequate business identification and advertising communication by improving the readability, and therefore, the effectiveness of Signs by preventing their improper placement, over-concentration, excessive Height, area, and bulk.

h. Coordinate the placement and physical dimensions of Signs within the different Transects.

i. Protect property values, the local economy, and the quality of life by preserving and enhancing the appearance of the Streetscapes that affect the image of the City.

j. Acknowledge the differing design concerns and needs for Signs in certain specialized areas such as tourist areas.

k. Require that Signs be properly maintained for safety and visual appearance.

l. Protect non-Commercial speech such that any Sign allowed herein may contain any lawful non-Commercial message, so long as said Sign complies with the size, Height, Area location and other requirements of these regulations.

m. Provide no more restrictions on speech than necessary to implement the purpose and intent of this section.

These regulations are specifically intended to be severable such that if any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of these regulations is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of these regulations.

10.1.2 CRITERIA FOR GRANTING SIGN PERMIT

10.1.2.1 Permits required for Signs except those exempted.

Except for classes of Signs exempted from permit requirements as specified in Section 10.1.3, all Signs shall require permits. Applications for such permits shall be made separately or in combination with applications for other permits as appropriate to the circumstances of the case and shall provide at a minimum the information as specified in Section 7.1.2.9.

10.1.3 SIGNS EXEMPTED FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The following types of Signs, and Changeable Copy Signs, are exempted from permit requirements because such Signs are needed in order to convey messages to protect lives, give direction, identify public access ways, and protect civil rights.

Such Signs shall comply with size and location requirements as set forth in these regulations for the specific Transect Zone in which they are to be located.

a. Address, Notice, Directional or Warning Signs. No Sign permit shall be required for Address, Notice, Directional or Warning Signs except as otherwise required in this section. Any Sign that exceeds the area below is subject to Building Identification criteria within Section 10.2, Table 15.

1. Address Signs, not to exceed one (1) for each Dwelling Unit or other Use for each Lot Line adjacent to a street. Each address sign shall be limited to two (2) square feet in Area.
2. Notice, Directional or Warning Signs, not to exceed one (1) for each Dwelling Unit or other Use for each Lot Line adjacent to a street. Each Notice, Directional and Warning Sign shall be limited to two (2) square feet in Area.

b. Cornerstones, memorials, or tablets. Due to their historic or civic significance to the community, no Sign permit is required for cornerstones, memorials, or tablets when part of any masonry surface or constructed of bronze or other incombustible and durable material. Signs shall be

limited to identification and date of construction of Buildings, persons present at dedication or involved in Development or construction, or significant historical events relating to the premises or development.

c. U. S. Mail delivery receptacles. No Sign permit shall be required for delivery receptacles for U.S. mail which have been approved for use by postal authorities.

d. Flags. Limited to one (1) per property and shall not exceed twenty-five (25) square feet. National flags, state flags and flags of political subdivisions within the State of Florida shall not be subject to these regulations; however, in no case shall more than three (3) flags be flown per property. The flags permitted by this subsection shall not be used in mass to circumvent this subsection by using said flags primarily as an advertising device.

e. Celebratory Flags and Banners. A Sign permit shall not be required for celebratory flags and Banners located within Regional Activity Complexes related to community wide celebrations or commemorations. Such Signs shall not include any form of commercial advertising, shall not be located within any public right-of-way, and shall be removed within thirty (30) days of such event.

f. Vehicle Signs. No Sign permit shall be required for display of Signs on automobiles, trucks, buses, trailers, or other vehicles when used for purposes of transportation.

g. Changeable Copy Sign. No Sign permit shall be required for routine Change of Copy on a Changeable Copy Sign, the customary use of which involves frequent and periodic changes, provided such change of copy does not result in increase of total Sign Area beyond permissible limits and meets all other requirements of this Code and the City Code. Signs with the capability of content change by means of manual or remote input include the following types:

1. Manually Activated - Changeable sign whose message copy or content can be changed manually on a Display Surface.

2. Electronically Activated - Changeable sign whose message, copy or content can be remotely programmed electronically.

10.1.4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The following general requirements and limitations shall apply with regard to Signs, in addition to provisions appearing elsewhere in this Code. No Variance or Waiver from these provisions are permitted unless otherwise stated within Article 10:

a. Any Sign allowed herein may contain, in lieu of any other message or copy, any lawful non-commercial message, so long as said Sign complies with the size, Height, Area, location and other requirements of this Code and the City Code.

b. False and misleading Signs shall be unlawful to post.

c. Illuminated Sign Requirements:

1. Illuminated Signs containing functions of Animated Signs are prohibited. Illuminated Signs within a T1, T3, T4, T5-R, T6-R or CS Transect Zone shall be reviewed by process of Warrant as per Table 15. Illuminated Signs in all other Transect Zones shall be allowed by Right subject to the regulations specified within Table 15.

2. Signs may be Internally Illuminated or Indirectly Illuminated from any external source. Illuminated Sign fixtures or luminaries shall not shine directly on adjacent properties, motorists or pedestrians. Illumination will provide visibility to the Sign and eliminate glare and intensity which might pose safety hazards to drivers and pedestrians.

3. Signs that are Internally Illuminated may not exceed a maximum brightness level of 0.3 foot candles above ambient light as measured at a preset distance depending on Sign size. Measuring distance shall be calculated by taking the square root of the product of the Sign Area multiplied by one-hundred (Example using a 12 square foot Illuminated Sign: $\sqrt{[12x100]} = 34.6$ feet measuring distance). All applicants shall provide a written certification from the Sign manufacturer that the light intensity has been factory preset not to exceed the levels specified.

4. No Illuminated Sign shall be permitted within one hundred (100) feet from any portion of a T1, T3, T4-R, T5-R or T6-R property, as measured along the street Frontage on the same side of the street, or as measured in a straight line to a property across the street, unless Signs are specifically authorized by Warrant as per Table 15.

d. Structural members of all Signs, including supports, electrical conduit and receptacle boxes, or any other operational devices shall be covered, painted, or designed in such a manner as to be visually unnoticeable.

e. Devices used to attract attention such as blinking or flashing lights, streamer lights, pennants, banners, balloons, streamers, and all fluttering and spinning devices shall be prohibited.

f. Portable Signs shall be prohibited, including those that are tied down with metal straps, chaining, or otherwise temporarily anchored to an existing Structure or other similar method of anchoring.

g. Roof Signs shall be prohibited in all Transects. No Sign shall extend above the roof line or parapet wall.

h. Any Sign issued a Certificate of Appropriateness that meets the criteria of Section 23-6.4 of the City Code may be exempted from these Sign limitations through a Warrant process..

i. All Class A and Class C Signs shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 62 of the City Code.

j. All Signs shall comply with the vision clearance standards within this Code.

k. Master Sign packages or vertical shopping center Signs approved under zoning ordinance 11000 or Special Area Plan Sign packages adopted under the provisions of Article 3, Section 3.9.1 of this Code shall be governed by approved condi-

tions and may be modified through the provisions of Section 10.3.7 of this Article.

10.1.5 REMOVAL, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF SIGNS

a. All nonconforming Signs shall be subject to the provisions within Article 7, Section 7.2

b. Repair or Maintenance of Signs; Decrepit or dilapidated Signs.

1. All Signs shall be properly maintained in a safe and legible condition at all times. Signs that are not properly maintained (whether or not determined to be unsafe as provided by the Florida Building Code) shall be removed, repaired, or replaced. No Zoning permit shall be required for such maintenance, however a permit may be required by other departments or agencies.

2. No Zoning Sign permit shall be required for routine maintenance on a Sign, providing such maintenance does not result in alteration of the Sign as originally permitted. Any Sign allowed herein may contain, in-lieu of any other message or copy, any lawful non-Commercial message, so long as said Sign complies with the size, height, location and other requirements of this Code.

c. Removal, repair or replacement of any Sign with regard to any official order as indicated below.

1. Signs otherwise lawfully permitted, except for the condition or circumstance leading to an order issued by any official City or County Board with applicable jurisdiction in accordance with the applicable provisions of the City Code, the Florida Building Code or this Code, shall require repair or replacement within a stated time, not to exceed ninety (90) days from the date of the order, or removal prior to the expiration of such period. No Zoning permit shall be required for such repair or replacment, however a permit may be required by other departments or agencies.

2. In the event that an official order is issued for a having a Sign for a discontinued use for a period of thirty (30) days or longer, all signs identifying the use are to be removed from the site or in the case of a painted Sign, painted out. Sign removal shall be the responsibility of the owner of the property.

3. The building official or Code compliance officer may issue a written notice to the responsible party of any Sign found to be unsafe. The written notice shall specify either the repair or removal of the Sign within the time specified in the notice by the responsible party. The building official or code compliance officer shall serve this notice on the responsible party in accordance with the Florida Building Code and City Code and the responsible party may seek review of such decisions as provided in the Florida Building Code and City Code.

d. Change or Replacement of a Sign not due to any official order for removal.

1. Replacement of any Sign that is not a Changeable Copy Sign shall conform to Section 10.2 Table 15 of this Code.

2. Class B Signs previously associated with the premises on which erected, but no longer there or otherwise bearing other obsolete matter, shall be removed within thirty (30) days from the time such activity ceases.

3. A twenty percent (20%) increase in Sign Area may be allowed, by Waiver, for all Freestanding Signs replaced with a Monument Sign. Such Monument Sign shall conform with Table 15 and shall not be cumulative with any other increase in Sign Area.