

BOISE IDAHO



Zoning Code Rewrite Module 2: Design and Development Standards Public Draft

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Chapter 11-01 General Provisions

[To be drafted in Module 3, Administration and Procedures]

Commentary:

This Chapter will include a cross reference to the City's website where all existing application submittal requirements will be relocated. This will make it easier for the City to revise submittal requirements in the future as technology changes without amending the Code amendment, and will make the Code shorter and easier for citizens to read and understand.

11-01-01. Title and Authority¹

11-01-02. Effective Date

11-01-03. Purpose²

11-01-04. Applicability³

11-01-05. Area of City Impact⁴

11-01-06. Relationship to Other Laws⁵

11-01-07. Relationship to Private Covenants⁶

11-01-08. Transition from Prior Development Code⁷

11-01-09. Severability⁸

¹ Current 11-01-01.

² Current 11-01-03.

³ Current 11-01-04.

⁴ Current 11-01-07.

⁵ Current 11-01-05.

⁶ New.

⁷ Current 11-01-02 Prior Rights and Permits.

⁸ Current 11-01-06.

Chapter 11-02 Zoning Districts

Commentary:

NOTE: Chapters 11-02 and 11-03 were drafted as a part of Module 1 of the Zoning Rewrite (published in April 2021). The current draft for review is for the development and subdivision standards contained in Chapter 11-04. The Module 1 content is included in this draft for informational purposes and for another opportunity to read the regulations related to zoning districts and use regulations. The commentaries and footnotes within the Module 1 content are carried forward from the Module 1 Public Draft.

General comments applicable to this Module 1 draft Code:

- Throughout the draft there are footnotes that identify any changes from the current Zoning Code, or further commentary related to that particular provision.
- We generally use the term "Code" in place of "Title" or "Ordinance."
- A reference to a Section or other provision that is followed with "<>" means that the cross-reference to that specific Section or provision will be inserted once that part of the Code has been drafted. For example, a reference in this Module to the Conditional Use procedures will be provided in the consolidated draft once the procedures have been drafted in the third Module.
- Where proposed zoning districts reflect the elimination of an existing district, the lands currently located in that district will be redesignated into the new zoning district most similar in character, use, and scale to the existing district.
- Throughout the Code, we spell out numbers one through nine and use numerals for numbers 10 and larger.
- Many of the existing regulations that are carried forward relatively intact, were still revised for clarity and to improve user-friendliness, often without footnote.
- This document contains numerous references to Module 3; Module 3 will cover Administration and Procedures.

11-02-01. Zoning Districts Established

Commentary:

Generally. This Chapter includes the basic standards describing the new lineup of zoning districts in Boise. As recommended in the Final Diagnostic and Solutions Report, the list of zoning districts was revised to rename some districts, consolidate other districts, and add some new districts to better support the kinds of places encouraged by Blueprint Boise.

District organization. Each zoning district includes a purpose statement, a table indicating what minimum and maximum dimensional standards apply to lots and buildings within that district, and an illustration of how those dimensional standards are applied to buildings and lots, and demonstrating the general character and context of that district in terms of bulk and layout.

Graphics. Each zoning district includes a placeholder directly following the Purpose statement for a graphic that is intended to depict the general character of the zoning district. This graphic will either be a 3D graphic rendering or photos of real development in Boise. Each zoning district also includes an

axonometric drawing and the labels on this drawing align with the lot and building standards tables described below.

Lot and building standards. Based on the consolidation of districts, we will be adjusting many of the existing lot and building dimensional requirements. The values in each table have been updated to reflect the lot and building standard adjustments included in the Dimensional Standards Summary Table.

1. Summary Table of Zoning Districts⁹

The incorporated area of Boise City is divided into the zoning districts show in Table 11-02.1, below.

TABLE 11-02.1: BOISE ZONING DISTRICTS	
CURRENT DISTRICTS	PROPOSED DISTRICTS
	Residential Districts
A-1 (on hillsides)	R-1L Large-Lot Residential
R-1A R-1B	R-1B Suburban Residential
R-1C	R-1C Urban Residential
R-1M R-2	R-2 Medium Density Residential
R-3	R-3 High Density Residential
	Mixed-Use Districts
N-O C-1 L-O PC	MX-N Mixed-Use – Neighborhood Scale
R-O C-2 C-3 C-4 HS T-1	MX-A Mixed-Use Activity Center If located near Blueprint Boise's mapped activity centers OR MX-S Mixed-Use Street-Oriented If located outside of those activity centers
U	MX-U Mixed-Use University
C-5	MX-D Mixed-Use Downtown
	Special Purpose Districts
T-2 M-1	I-1 Light Industrial District
M-2	I-2 Heavy Industrial District
A-2	O-P Open Land, Park
[currently processed as Conditional Uses]	PUD Planned Unit Development District
	Overlay Districts

⁹ New.

TABLE 11-02.1: BOISE ZONING DISTRICTS	
CURRENT DISTRICTS	PROPOSED DISTRICTS
Conservation Overlay Districts	Character Protection Overlay Districts
HP	HC-O Hyde Park Character Overlay
NNE	NC-O Near N. End Character Overlay
Neighborhood Overlay Districts	
BSN	BC-O Big Sky Overlay
S	SC-O Sycamore
Design Overlay Districts	Design Review Overlay Districts
D	Convert to building design standards applicable to the same use and update Design Review process
DD	
C	CD-O Capitol Blvd. Design Overlay
HD	HD-O Historic Design Overlay
Waterways Overlay Districts	Sensitive Lands Overlay Districts
Airport Influence Areas (from Blueprint Boise)	AI-O Airport Influence Area Overlay
Boise River System Overlay District	BR-O Boise River System Overlay
Flood Protection Overlay Districts	FP-O Flood Protection Overlay
Hillside and Foothills Development Regulations	HS-O Hillside Development Overlay
	Specific Plan Districts
SP-1	SP-1 Harris Ranch Specific Plan District
SP-2	SP-2 Barber Valley Specific Plan District
SP-3	SP-3 Syringa Valley Specific Plan District

2. Official Zoning Map

A. Incorporation of Map¹⁰

- (1) The location and boundaries of zoning districts are shown upon the Official Zoning Map for the City of Boise.
- (2) The Official Zoning Map shall be maintained by and copies will be obtained through the Planning and Development Services Department and shall be made available for review and inspection.

B. Rules for Interpretation of Boundaries¹¹

Wherever any uncertainty exists as to the boundary of a district, the following rules shall apply:

- (1) Where any boundary line is indicated as following a street, alley, waterway, railroad right-of-way or public way, it shall be construed as following the center line thereof.

¹⁰ Carried forward current Section 11-04-01.2.A. and C.

¹¹ Carried forward current Section 11-04-01.2.B.

- (2) Where a boundary line is indicated as approximately following a lot line, such lot line shall be construed to be the boundary line.

C. Amendments to the Official Zoning Map

Changes to the boundaries of any zoning district require an amendment to the Official Zoning Map per Section 11-05-05.15, *Zoning Map Amendment*.

3. Organization of this Chapter¹²

A. Base Zoning Districts

(1) Content

Sections 11-02-02 through 11-02-04 follow a common structure for each base zoning district in Boise. Each district begins with a purpose statement describing the intended character of the district, followed by the basic lot and building standards that apply to development within that district such as lot size, setbacks, building height, and building form. Other commonly referenced standards that apply to that district (as opposed to a specific use or type of development) are also noted. Chapters and Sections of the Code that contain additional requirements for development in the districts are cross-referenced.

(2) Graphics

Each base zoning district is accompanied by at least one graphic depicting how the lot and building standards apply to lots and building forms within the respective district. Such graphics and illustrations are intended to represent the general character of development within the district but are not intended to identify specific projects or locations within that district. The graphics and illustrations are not regulatory and not to be compared to the visual look of a proposed development. They do not reflect all standards from the Code that may apply to a project and are intentionally diagrammatic versus detailed. Where an illustration is inconsistent with the respective table of lot and building standards or other text within this Code, the standards in the table and text shall govern.

B. Overlay Districts

- (1) In addition to the underlying base zoning district, some lands may be designated in one or more overlay districts. Where a property is assigned an overlay district, both sets of regulations apply, with those of the overlay controlling in case of conflict. An overlay district may apply additional requirements or allow exceptions to the standard regulations of the base zoning district.¹³ Each overlay district title ends with "-O" (for overlay).
- (2) Section 11-02-05 identifies the overlay districts and establishes the purpose and applicable standards that modify the requirements of the underlying base zoning district.

¹² New Section providing general guidance on the contents of this Chapter.

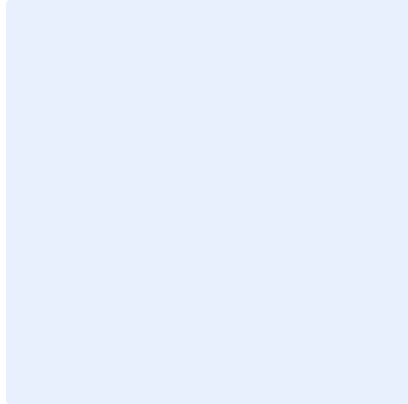
¹³ Replaces current Section 11-05-01.1.

11-02-02. Residential Zoning Districts¹⁴

1. R-1L: Large Lot Residential¹⁵

A. Purpose¹⁶

The R-1L district is intended to allow limited residential development on very large lots, each generally containing 40 acres or more, as well as limited agricultural and civic uses, under conditions designed to protect sensitive environmental resources, and with maximum building heights of 35 feet. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

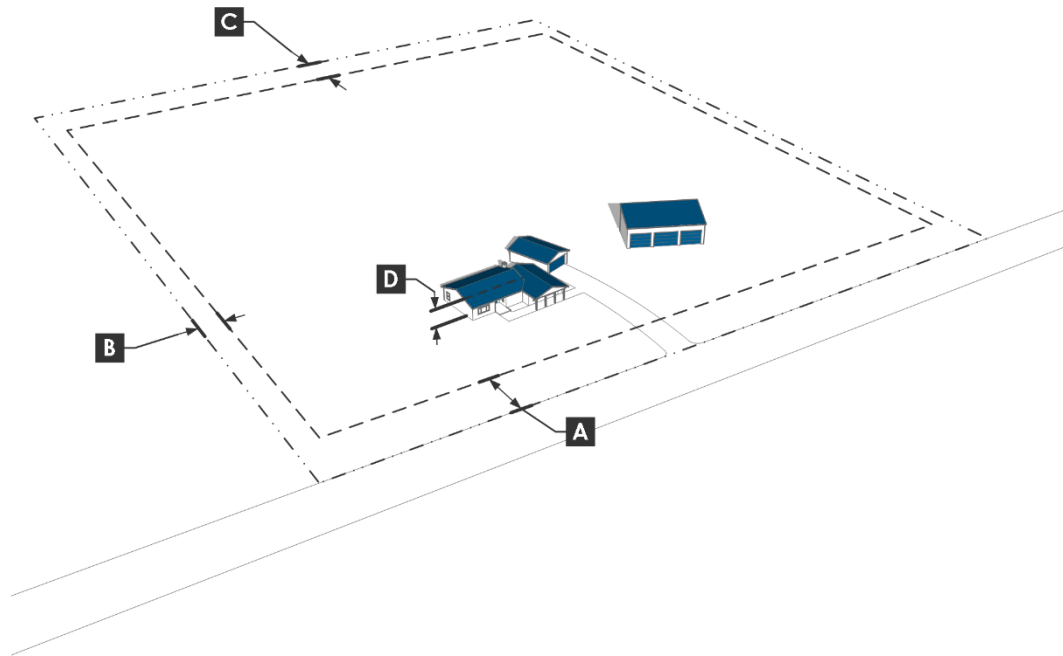
TABLE 11-02.2: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

¹⁴ Since Module 1, the Summary Tables of dimensions for each district have been revised to match the dimensional tables in Section 11-04-03 *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

¹⁵ Based on current A-1 district, 11-04-02.2, as applied to hillside and other sensitive lands. Although currently labeled as an Agricultural district, this district allows low density single-family residential development not related to agricultural uses, so is more accurately titled as a residential district. Although allowing a minimum lot size of 1 acre when used for some purposes, this base district is most often used in connection with sensitive lands overlays that effectively limit residential development to 1 unit per 40 acres. Although used potentially used to zoning district parks and open spaces, the current A-2 district (proposed to be renamed O-P), is a better land preservation district to use for that purpose.

¹⁶ New.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.3: R-1L LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS		
	Lot area (minimum)	40 ac. ¹⁷
	Lot width (average)	50 ft.
	Street frontage (minimum) ¹⁸	N/A
	Open space (minimum)	N/A
SETBACKS		
A	Front	
	Front Entry Garage	20 ft.[1]
	Remainder of Structure	15 ft. [1]
	Street Side [2]	
	Side Street Entry Garage	20 ft.[1]
	Remainder of Structure	20 ft.[1]
B	Interior Side [3]	10 ft.[1]

¹⁷ 1 ac minimum lot size was not carried forward, since this zone has generally been applied to hillside development areas where a 40 acre minimum applies.

¹⁸ Most minimum residential frontage requirements have not been carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

TABLE 11-02.3: R-1L LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

C	Rear	30 ft ^[1]
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building Height	35 ft ¹⁹

Notes:

- [1] Only applies when abutting a Residential zoning district.
- [2] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.²⁰
- [3] No interior side setback is required between Single-Family Attached Dwellings.²¹

¹⁹ Currently 45 ft. and 35 ft. adjacent to residential district.

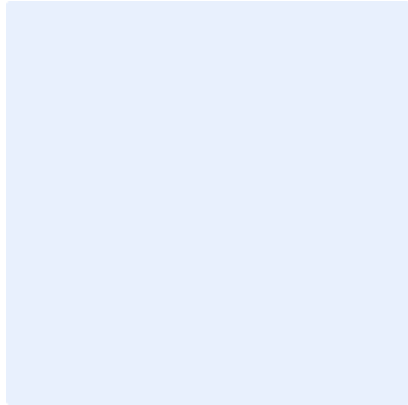
²⁰ New.

²¹ New, to clarify current practice.

2. R-1B: Suburban Residential²²

A. Purpose²³

The R-1B district is intended to accommodate predominantly low-density, single-family residential uses on medium and large-sized lots, generally 9,000 square feet or larger, with maximum building heights of 35 feet, as well as supportive civic and community uses. Allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

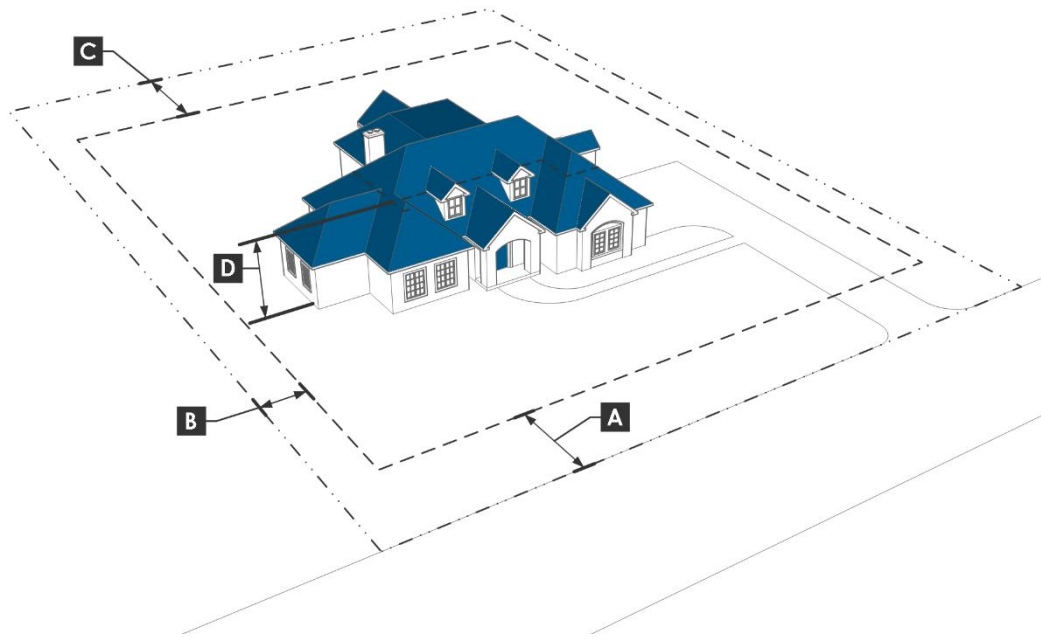
All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

²² Consolidated current R-1A and R-1B districts from current 11-04-03., using the dimensional standards currently applicable to the R-1B district.

²³ New.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.5: R-1B LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS		
	Lot area (minimum)	9,000 sf, [1] ²⁴
	Lot width (average)	50 ft. [1] ²⁵
	Street frontage (minimum) ²⁶	NA[1]
	Open space (minimum)	NA
SETBACKS		
A	Front	
	Front Entry Garage	20 ft.
	Remainder of Structure	15 ft.
	Street Side [2]	
	Side Street Entry Garage	20 ft.
	Remainder of Structure	20 ft.
B	Interior Side [3]	10 ft.

²⁴ 20,000 sf minimum lot size applicable to R-1A was not carried forward.

²⁵ Reduced from current 100 ft./75 ft. minimum in R-1A/R-1B to promote housing diversity and affordability.

²⁶ Most minimum residential frontage requirements have not been carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

TABLE 11-02.5: R-1B LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

C	Rear	20 ft.
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building Height	35 ft.

Notes:

- [1] On blocks platted before the Effective Date, minimum lot size, lot width, and lot frontage shall not be less than 75% of nearest two occupied residential properties on the same block face.
- [2] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.²⁷
- [3] No interior side setback is required between Single-Family Attached Dwellings.²⁸

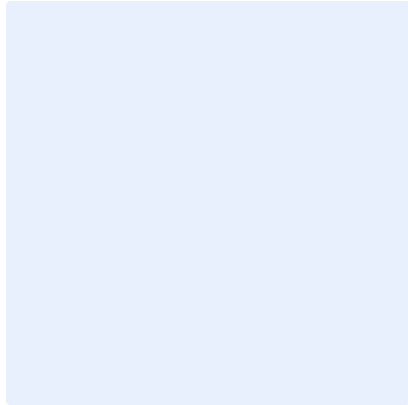
²⁷ New.

²⁸ New, to clarify current practice.

3. R-1C: Urban Residential²⁹

A. Purpose³⁰

The R-1C district is intended to provide predominantly low-density, single-family residential uses on smaller-sized lots, generally 4,000 square feet or larger, with maximum building heights of 35 feet, as well as supportive civic and community uses. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

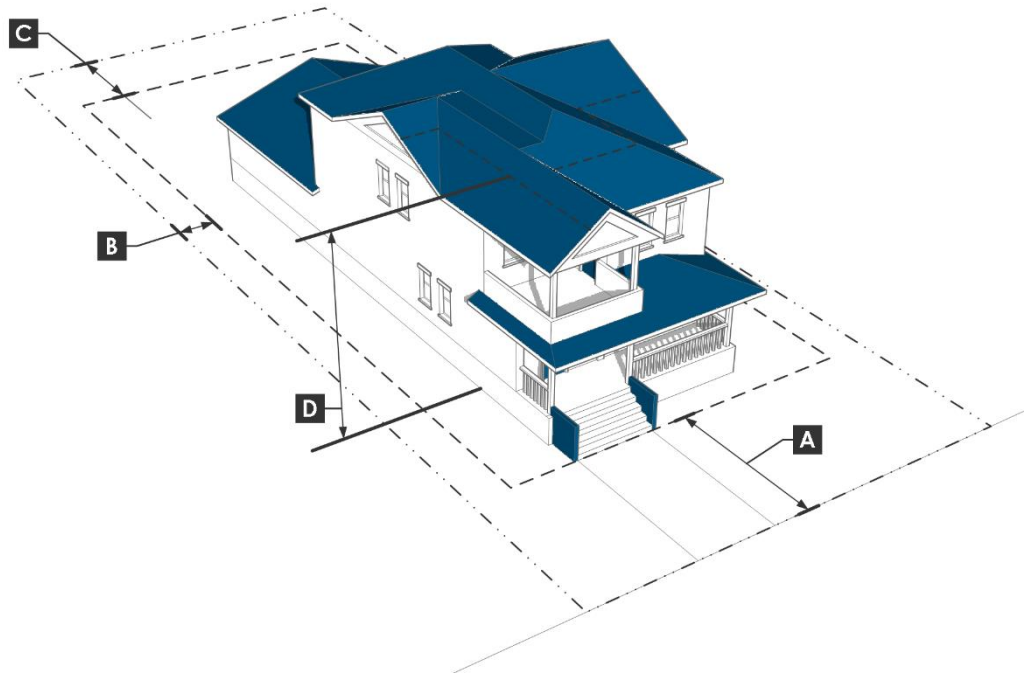
All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

TABLE 11-02.6: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

²⁹ Current R-1C district from current 11-14-03.

³⁰ New. Although dimensional standards for new lots in this zoning districts will be drafted in Module 2, the general minimum lot size is proposed to be reduced from 5,000 to 4,000 sq. ft. to promote housing affordability while remaining generally consistent with the intended character of these areas.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.7: R-1C LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS		
	Lot area (minimum)	4,000 sf. [1] ³¹
	Lot width (average)	25 ft. [1] ³²
	Street frontage (minimum) ³³	NA [1]
	Open space (minimum)	NA
SETBACKS		
A	Front	
	Front Entry Garage	20 ft.
	Remainder of Structure	15 ft.
	Street Side [2]	
	Side Street Entry Garage	20 ft.
	Remainder of Structure	15 ft. ³⁴
B	Interior Side [3]	5 ft.

³¹ Revised from 5,000 sq. ft. in current Code to promote affordability.

³² Reduced from current 50 ft. to promote housing affordability.

³³ Most minimum residential frontage requirements have not been carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

³⁴ Reduced from 20 ft. for portions of the building other than side street-accessed garages.

TABLE 11-02.7: R-1C LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

C	Rear	15 ft.
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building Height	35 ft.

Notes:

- [1] On blocks platted before the Effective Date, minimum lot size, lot width, and lot frontage shall not be less than 75% of nearest two occupied residential properties on the same block face.
- [2] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.³⁵
- [3] No interior side setback is required between Single-Family Attached Dwellings.³⁶

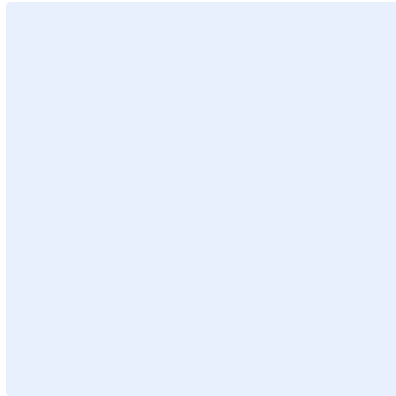
³⁵ New.

³⁶ New, to clarify current practice.

4. R-2: Medium Density Residential³⁷

A. Purpose³⁸

The R-2 district is intended to allow a flexible mix of low- density detached and attached housing, with maximum building heights of 35 feet, as well as civic and community uses, while ensuring compatibility with surrounding development. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

TABLE 11-02.8: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

³⁷ Consolidated current R-2 and R-1M districts in Section 11-04-03, with revisions to allow a wider variety of small lot and innovative housing products to promote housing affordability.

³⁸ Revised and expanded.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.9: R-2 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS		
	Lot area (minimum)	Attached 2,000 sf.; Detached 2,500 sf. ³⁹
	Lot width (average)	Attached 20 ft; Detached 25 ft. ⁴⁰
	Street frontage (minimum) ⁴¹	NA
	Open space (minimum)	10% of lot ⁴²
SETBACKS		
A	Front	
	Front Entry Garage	20 ft. ⁴³
	Remainder of Structure	10 ft.
	Street Side [1]	

³⁹ Current minimum lot sizes ranging from 2,160 to 7,000 sf were not carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

⁴⁰ Current minimum lot widths ranging from 18 to 79 ft. were not carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

⁴¹ Most minimum residential frontage requirements have not been carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

⁴² Standard extended to current R-2 lands.

⁴³ 20 foot front and side street setbacks for garages accessed by those streets now apply to both districts.

TABLE 11-02.9: R-2 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

	Side Street Entry Garage	20 ft.
	Remainder of Structure	10 ft.
B	Interior Side [2]	5 ft. ⁴⁴
C	Rear	15 ft[3] ⁴⁵
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building Height	35 ft.

Notes:

- [1] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.⁴⁶
- [2] No interior side setback is required between Single-Family Attached Dwellings.⁴⁷
- [3] Reduced to 5 ft. when alley present.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ 0 ft. interior standard not carried forward, but still applies to attached single-family development.

⁴⁵ Height-based rear not carried forward.

⁴⁶ New.

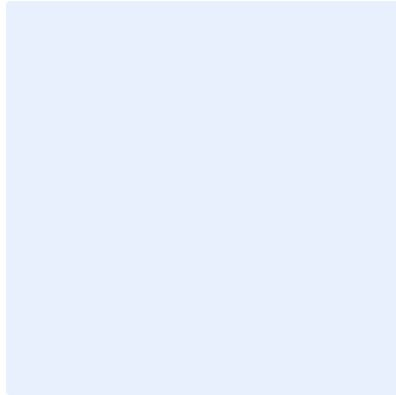
⁴⁷ New, to clarify current practice.

⁴⁸ Reduced alley setback extended to current R-2 lands.

5. R-3 High Density Residential⁴⁹

A. Purpose

The R-3 district is intended to provide higher density residential development in close proximity to retail, employment, transit, and other concentrated uses, with maximum building heights of 45 feet, as well as supportive civic, public, and institutional uses. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



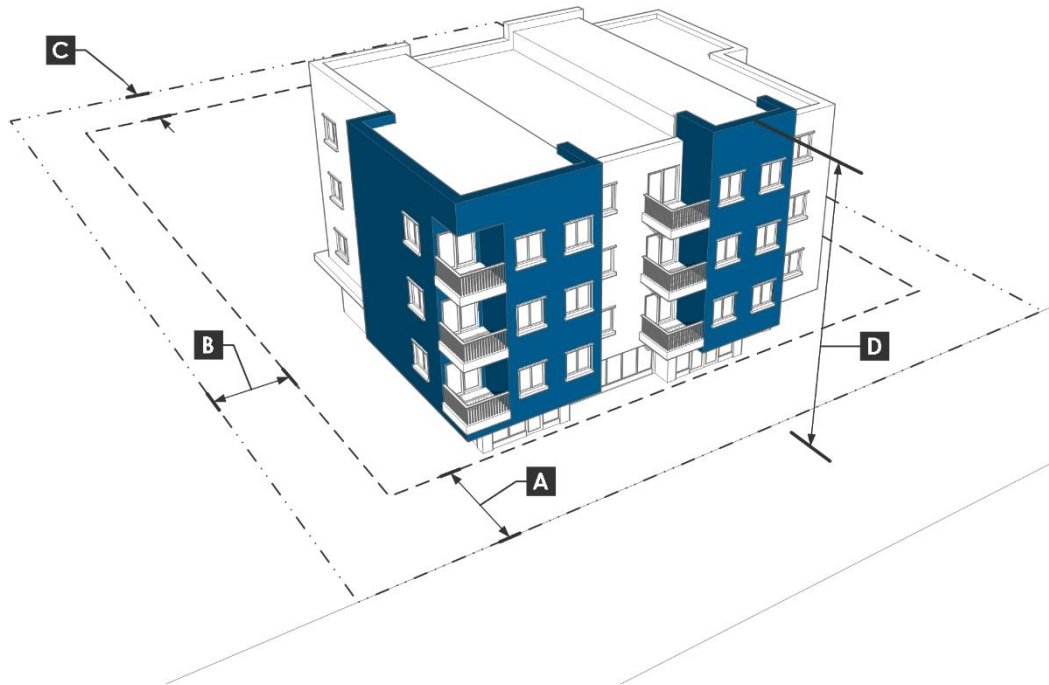
B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

⁴⁹ Based on current R-3 district, Section 11-04-03.1.D.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.11: R-3 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS		
	Lot area (minimum)	Attached 1,500 sf Detached 2,000 sf Other 5,000 sf ⁵⁰
	Lot width (average)	Attached 15 ft; Detached 20 ft. ⁵¹
	Street frontage (minimum) ⁵²	NA
	Open space (minimum)	10% of lot ⁵³
SETBACKS		
A	Front	
	Front Entry Garage	20 ft. ⁵⁴
	Remainder of Structure	10 ft.

⁵⁰ Current 5,000/7,000 sf minimum lot sizes for interior/corner lots were not carried forward promote housing diversity and affordability.

⁵¹ Reduced from 50/70 ft. to promote housing diversity and affordability.

⁵² Most minimum residential frontage requirements have not been carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

⁵³ New.

⁵⁴ Clarifies that 20 foot street setbacks apply to garages accessed by either the front or side street.

TABLE 11-02.11: R-3 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

	Street Side [1]	
	Side Street Entry Garage	20 ft.
	Remainder of Structure	10 ft.
B	Interior Side [2]	5 ft.[3] ⁵⁵
C	Rear	15 ft. ⁵⁶
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building Height	45 ft.

Notes:

- [1] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.⁵⁷
- [2] No interior side setback is required between Single-Family Attached Dwellings.⁵⁸
- [3] 10 ft. for buildings over two stories.

⁵⁵ Additional 5 setbacks for buildings over 1 story not carried forward.

⁵⁶ Additional 5 ft. setback for buildings over 1 story was not carried forward. Additional setback for buildings over two stories was reduced from 10 ft.

⁵⁷ New.

⁵⁸ New, to clarify current practice.

11-02-03. Mixed-Use Zoning Districts

Commentary:

Blueprint Boise places significant emphasis on the creation of walkable, mixed use centers that can serve as gathering spaces and focal points to provide needed services and retail at key locations near residential neighborhoods. The plan calls for activity centers of different scales, with larger ones located and allowing development at densities that can support transit ridership. This Chapter recommends the creation of one small-scale activity center zone, two general purpose mixed-use zoning districts (one for centers located at key intersections, and the second to apply along street frontages between those nodes), and one large-scale mixed-use district for the downtown area. The current U (University) district is carried forward and relabeled as a mixed-use district because it is proposed to allow residential uses related to the university.

MX-N: The new Mixed-Use Neighborhood Scale district consolidates four existing districts: N-O, C-1, L-O, and PC – all of which are designed to accommodate low-density mixes of residential, office, and neighborhood-friendly retail (non-destination) uses with residential-scale building heights (usually 35 feet or less).

MX-A: The new Mixed-Use Activity Center district consolidates six existing districts: R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, and T-1, and is intended to be used in locations identified as activity centers in Blueprint Boise. This district will allow commercial and/or mixed-use use development to occur, at intensities designed to support transit use. Maximum building heights will be determined in Module 2, and will include provisions requiring that building heights taper down near residential zoning districts. Form standards will require new development to create the types of walkable, mixed-use gathering places called for in Blueprint Boise while “grandfathering” existing development in each of the zoning districts.

MX-S: The new Mixed-Use Street-Oriented district consolidates six existing districts: R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, and T-1 and is designed for properties that are not located in an activity center identified in Blueprint Boise, to accommodate future mixed-use development not located in those centers. Allowed uses are the same as those in the MX-A district. Dimensional standards will be drafted in Module 2, but are intended to be lower than those allowed in MX-A in order to guide future more intense development to defined activity centers in the MX-A district.

MX-U: This is a conversion of the current U (University) district more accurately labeled as a mixed-use district.

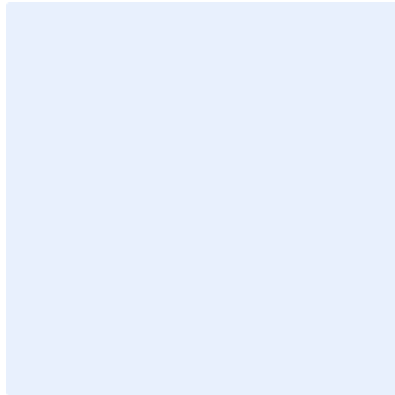
MX-D: This is a conversion of the current C-5 (Downtown) district, also now labeled as a mixed-use district.

Since Module 1, the Summary Tables of dimensions for each district have been revised to match the dimensional tables in Section 11-04-03 *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

1. MX-N: Mixed-Use Neighborhood Scale⁵⁹

A. Purpose⁶⁰

The MX-N district is intended to provide opportunities for a mix of low-intensity, neighborhood-serving office, small scale commercial, institutional, and residential uses that are compatible with and have relatively little impact on nearby residential areas. It is intended to facilitate convenient walkable access, minimize traffic congestion, and reduce visual clutter along arterials and collectors, while fostering pedestrian-oriented design. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

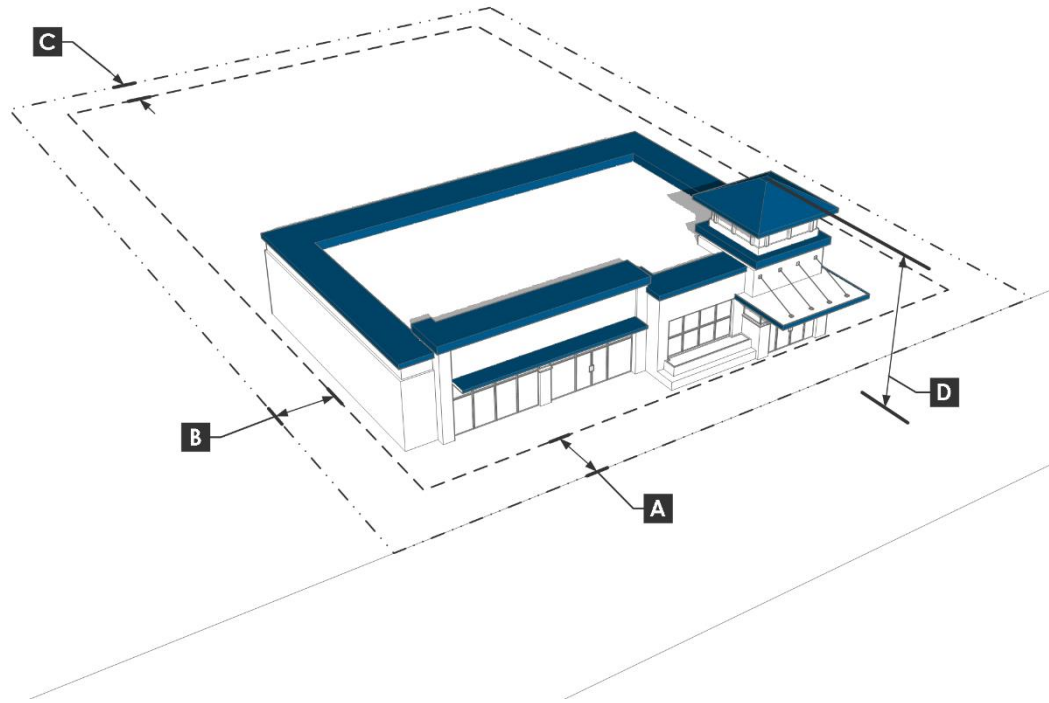
All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

TABLE 11-02.12: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

⁵⁹ Consolidated current N-O, L-O, C-1, and PC districts.

⁶⁰ New. Carried forward some content from C-1 and PC purpose statements (11-04-05.1.A. and 11-04-07.2.A.).

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.13: MX-N LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS⁶¹		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA ⁶²
	Lot width (average)	NA ⁶³
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA ⁶⁴
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	NA ⁶⁵
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM)⁶⁶		
A	Front	Min 10 ft.; Max all 20 ft. ⁶⁷

⁶¹ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

⁶² Minimum lot sizes from included districts ranging from 7,000 sf to 1,000 sf per dwelling units were not carried forward as unnecessary.

⁶³ Minimum lot widths from included districts ranging from 50 to 70 feet were not carried forward as unnecessary.

⁶⁴ Reduced from 30 ft.

⁶⁵ Maximum dwelling unit per acre density limits ranging from 14.5 to 43.5 du/ac from included office and special purpose districts, and maximum FAR of 1.5 for residential uses in current C-2, C-3, and C-4 districts, were not carried forward because they tend to increase housing costs. Development intensity would now be governed by building envelopes.

⁶⁶ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be included in Module 3:

⁶⁷ All minimum and maximum setbacks for MX-N are new; complex setbacks from included districts were not carried forward.

TABLE 11-02.13: MX-N LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

	Side Yard Street	Min 10 ft.; Max all 20 ft.
B	Side Yard Interior	Min 10 ft. [1]
C	Rear Yard	Min 10 ft. [1]
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		
	Front	20 ft. ⁶⁸
	Street Side	20 ft. ⁶⁹
	Interior Side	5 ft.[2] ⁷⁰
	Rear	5 ft. [2] ⁷¹
	Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10 ft. ⁷²
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building height	35 ft. ⁷³
Notes:		
[1] Only applies when abutting a Residential zoning district.		
[2] 15 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.		

D. Form and Layout Standards⁷⁴

Each MX-N district mapped after the Effective Date that was not zoned as an N-O, L-O, C-1, or PC district prior to the Effective Date shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) Each zoning district containing more than 10,000 square feet of contiguous land area under common control or ownership shall contain the following elements as shown in a _____ plan approved pursuant to Section <>.⁷⁵
 - (a) An outdoor gathering area containing at least 400 square feet of area, that is clearly visible from an adjacent street, with seating for patrons;
 - (b) At least one pedestrian and one auto connection to the local street system in the adjacent neighborhood(s), which shall permit residents of such neighborhood(s) to enter the district without using a collector or an arterial street.
 - (c) No surface parking spaces may be located between the front façade of the building and any street adjacent to the property.⁷⁶

⁶⁸ 10 ft. minimum for C-1 and 0 ft min for PC were not carried forward.

⁶⁹ 10 ft minimum for C-1 and 0 foot min for PC were not carried forward.

⁷⁰ Current L-O and N-O standards are now applied to current C-1 and PC lands.

⁷¹ Current L-O and N-O standards are now applied to C-1 and PC; different PC standards for surface lots and garages were not carried forward.

⁷² Current L-O and N-O standards are now applied to C-1 and PC.

⁷³ 45 foot height limit in L-O and 50 foot height limit in PC near large roads were not carried forward.

⁷⁴ New, but replacing the very detailed street orientation standards in the current (little used) PC district with simpler standards to require pedestrian friendly design while allowing significant flexibility for architects and site designers. These standards apply prospectively, because lands currently in the N-O, L-O, C-1, and PC districts may not be able to comply with these standards. Some of these standards may be shifted to the development and design standards in Module 2. Module 3 will provide a process for minor administrative variations from these standards where lot or site constraints make compliance difficult.

⁷⁵ Form of plan and approval require to be drafted in Module 3.

⁷⁶ Subsections 2 through 5 may be relocated to the development and design standards if they will apply to specific building types rather than specific zoning districts.

- (d) Each building façade facing a public or private street that contains ground floor nonresidential uses shall be constructed within 5 feet of each street-facing lot line and occupies at least 50 percent of width of the primary street frontage.
- (e) Each building façade facing a public or private street that contains ground floor residential uses shall be constructed within 15 feet of each street-facing lot line and occupies at least 50 percent of the width of the primary street frontage.
- (f) Each building façade facing a public or private street with ground-floor nonresidential uses shall:
 - (g) Have at least 50 percent of the area between three and eight feet above the ground floor shall be occupied by windows or other transparent building features through which activity inside the building may be viewed.
 - (h) Have at least one door leading directly from building interiors onto the street (without an intervening shared lobby or entrances shared by multiple tenants or uses) for each 100 feet of horizontal façade length.

E. Additional Standards⁷⁷

Each MX-N district mapped after the Effective Date shall comply with the following standards:

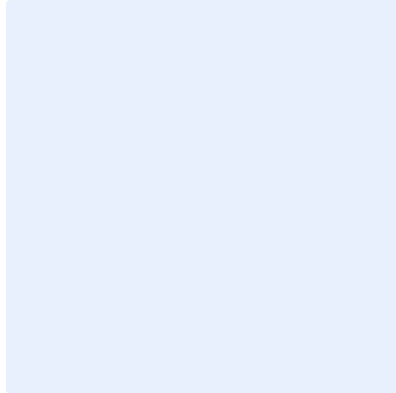
- (1) Within each contiguous area of land zoned MX-N that is under common control or ownership, at least 30 percent of the approved gross floor area shall be constructed for or designated for nonresidential uses.
- (2) A Conditional Use Permit shall be required for any nonresidential primary or accessory use operating between the hours of midnight and 6:00 a.m.

⁷⁷ New.

2. MX-A: Mixed-Use Activity Center⁷⁸

A. Purpose⁷⁹

The MX-A district is intended to provide opportunities for a mix of medium-intensity, office, commercial, institutional, and residential uses organized as an activity center on one or more corners of a collector-collector, collector-arterial, or arterial-arterial intersection or other locations designated on a plan adopted by the City, and extending approximately 1/8 mile⁸⁰ from those intersections, at a scale designed to serve community needs broader than those of nearby neighborhoods. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

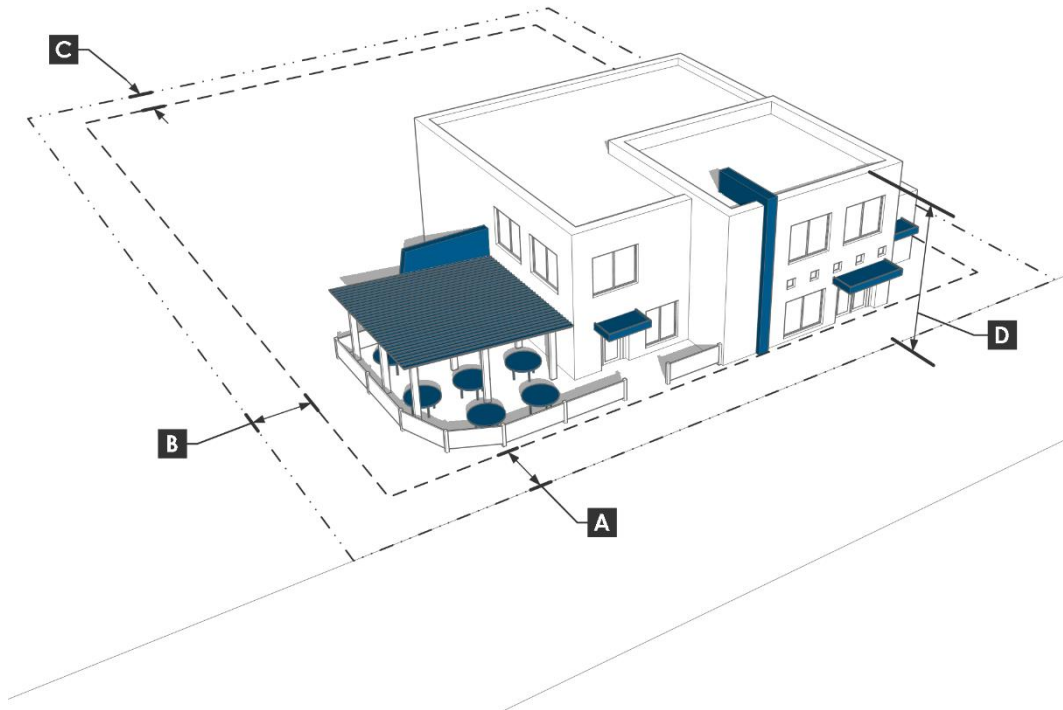
TABLE 11-02.14: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

⁷⁸ Consolidated elements of current R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, T-1, and HS districts when located at major intersections.

⁷⁹ Replaces the more specific purpose statements for the current R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, T-1, and HS districts.

⁸⁰ Increasing this to 1/4 mile is under discussion.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.15: MX-A LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS⁸¹		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA ⁸²
	Lot width (average)	NA ⁸³
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA ⁸⁴
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	NA ⁸⁵
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM)⁸⁶		
A	Front	Min 10 ft.; Max 20 ft. ⁸⁷

⁸¹ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

⁸² Minimum lot sizes from included districts ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 sf and 200 acre minimum site area for current T-1 district were not carried forward.

⁸³ Minimum lot widths from included districts ranging from 25 to 70 feet were not carried forward as unnecessary.

⁸⁴ Reduced from 25 or 30 ft.

⁸⁵ Maximum dwelling unit per acre density limits ranging from 8.71 to 43.5 du/ac from included office districts, and maximum FAR of 1.5 for residential uses in current C-1 districts, were not carried forward because they tend to increase housing costs.

⁸⁶ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

⁸⁷ All minimum and maximum setbacks for MX-A and MX-S are new; complex setbacks from included districts were not carried forward. Minimum setbacks of 20 feet in HS and 60/70/100 feet in T-1 were not carried forward.

TABLE 11-02.15: MX-A LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

	Side Yard Street	Min 10 ft.; Max all 20 ft.
B	Side Yard Interior	Min 10 ft. [1]
C	Rear Yard	Min 10 ft. [1]
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		
	Front	10 ft. ⁸⁸
	Street Side	10 ft. ⁸⁹
	Interior Side	5 ft. [2] ⁹⁰
	Rear	5 ft. [2] ⁹¹
	Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10 ft. ⁹²
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building height	55 ft. ⁹³
Notes:		
[1] Only applies when abutting a Residential zoning district.		
[2] 15 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.		

D. Form and Layout Standards⁹⁴

Each MX-A district mapped after the Effective Date that was not zoned as an R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, T-1, or HS district prior to the Effective Date shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) Each zoning district containing more than 10,000 square feet of contiguous land area under common control or ownership shall contain the following elements as shown in a _____ plan approved pursuant to Section <>.⁹⁵
 - (a) At least one public plaza or outdoor meeting area clearly visible from an adjacent street and containing at least 800 square feet of plaza or meeting area.
 - (b) At least one walkable outdoor street that:
 - i. Is bordered by street trees;
 - ii. Connects the MX-A zoning district to one of the adjacent arterial or collector streets;

⁸⁸ Now applies to current R-O lands; 7 ft. min. for HS and 20 ft. min for T-1 were not carried forward.

⁸⁹ Now applies to current R-O and HS lands; 20 ft. min for T-1 was not carried forward.

⁹⁰ 10 ft general setback/15 ft. residential setback from current C-4 lands, 15 ft. min from T-1, and complex exception to 5 ft. min for R-O were not carried forward.

⁹¹ Now applies to R-O. 10 ft general setback/15 ft. residential setback from current C-4 lands and 15 ft. min from current T-1 were not carried forward.

⁹² Now applies to R-O; 20 ft. min from current T-1 and C-4 were not carried forward.

⁹³ 45 foot height limit applicable to most included districts was increased to 55 feet to encourage transit-supportive development at key nodes. 65 foot height limit in R-O and 78 foot height limit in HS were not carried forward.

⁹⁴ Very detailed standards to promote pedestrian-friendly mixed use in the current R-O district were not carried forward, but are replaced by these simpler standards to promote pedestrian-friendly mixed use while allowing significant flexibility for architects and site designers. Some of these standards may be shifted to the development and design standards in Module 2. Module 3 will provide a process for minor administrative variations from these standards where lot or site constraints make compliance difficult.

⁹⁵ Form of plan and approval require to be drafted in Module 3.

- iii. Is bordered along at least 60 percent of its length by buildings with facades no more than 10 feet from the sidewalk; and
 - iv. Is interrupted by no more than one driveway per 200 linear feet, except as required by Idaho law.
- (c) At least one pedestrian connection to the local street system in an adjacent residential neighborhood, which connection shall be designed and located to allow residents of the neighborhood to enter mixed-use and nonresidential area of the MX-A district without using an arterial street.
- (2) No surface parking spaces or auto-oriented ancillary facilities (such as fuel pumps or car washes) may be located between the front façade of the building and any street fronting the property.⁹⁶
 - (3) Each building façade facing a public or private street that contains ground floor nonresidential uses shall be constructed within 5 feet of each street-facing lot line and occupies at least 50 percent of the width of the primary street frontage.
 - (4) Each building façade facing a public or private street that contains ground floor residential uses shall be constructed within 15 feet of each street-facing lot line and occupies at least 50 percent of the width of the primary street frontage.
 - (5) Each building façade facing a public or private street or driveway with ground-floor nonresidential uses shall:
 - (a) Have at least 50 percent of the area between three and eight feet above the ground floor shall be occupied by windows or other transparent building features through which activity inside the building may be viewed.
 - (b) Have at least one door leading directly from building interiors onto the street (without an intervening shared lobby or entrances shared by multiple tenants or uses) for each 100 feet of horizontal façade length.

E. Additional Standards⁹⁷

Each MX-A district mapped after the Effective Date that was not zoned as an R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, or T-1 district prior to the Effective Date shall comply with the following additional standards:

- (1) Within each contiguous area of land zoned MX-A that is under common control or ownership, at least 30 percent of the approved gross floor area shall be designated for or constructed to accommodate nonresidential uses.

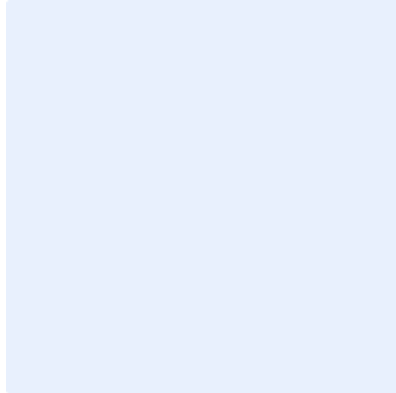
⁹⁶ Subsections 2 through 5 may be relocated to the development and design standards if they will apply to specific building types rather than specific zoning districts.

⁹⁷ The very complex use mix standards and options for the current R-O district were not carried forward. Subsection (1) applies a much simpler standard to ensure that any residential uses in these small centers are complemented by a substantial amount of service, retail, or offices. The special PUD standards for R-O were also not carried forward.

3. MX-S: Mixed-Use Street-Oriented⁹⁸

A. Purpose⁹⁹

The MX-S district is intended to provide opportunities for a mix of medium-intensity, office, commercial, institutional, and residential uses along portions of collector or arterial streets that are located more than 1/8 mile¹⁰⁰ from a collector-collector, collector-arterial, or arterial-arterial intersection or other locations designated on a plan adopted by the City, at a scale designed to serve community needs broader than those of nearby neighborhoods. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

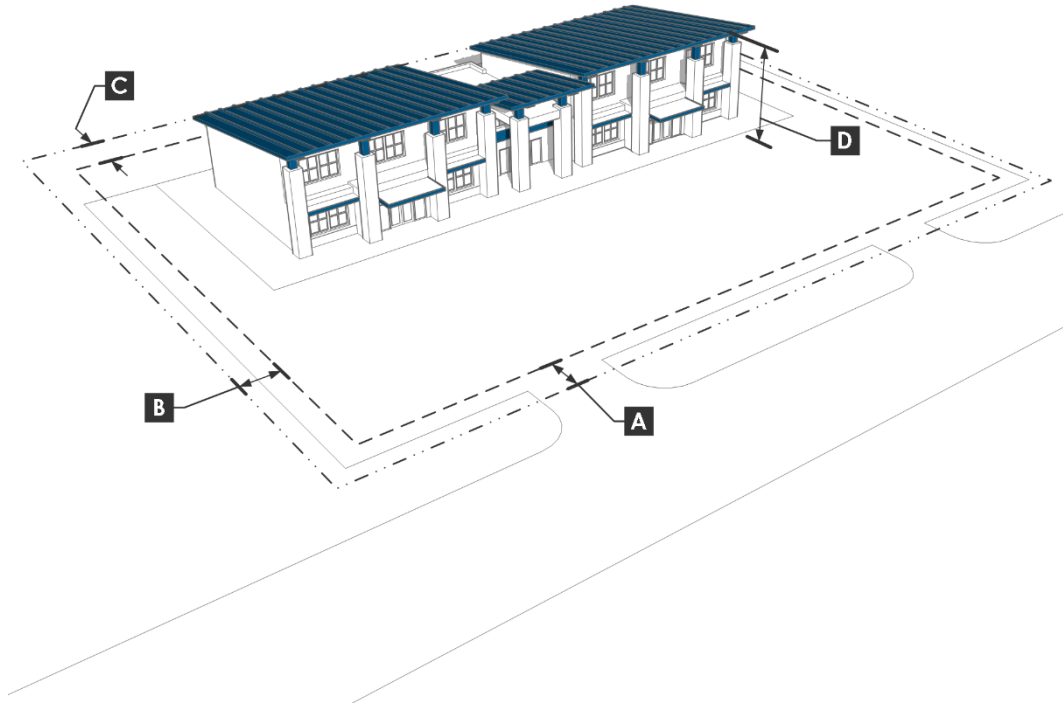
TABLE 11-02.16: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

⁹⁸ Consolidated elements of current R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, T-1, and HS districts when located away from major intersections.

⁹⁹ Replaces the more specific purpose statements for the current R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, T-1, and HS districts.

¹⁰⁰ Increasing this to be 1/4 mile is under discussion.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.17: MX-S LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS¹⁰¹		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA ¹⁰²
	Lot width (average)	NA ¹⁰³
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA ¹⁰⁴
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	NA ¹⁰⁵
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM)¹⁰⁶		
A	Front	Min 10 ft.
	Side Yard Street	Min 10 ft.
B	Side Yard Interior	Min 10 ft. [1]

¹⁰¹ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

¹⁰² Minimum lot sizes from included districts ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 sf and 200 acre minimum site area for current T-1 district were not carried forward.

¹⁰³ Minimum lot widths from included districts ranging from 25 to 70 feet were not carried forward as unnecessary.

¹⁰⁴ Reduced from 25 or 30 ft.

¹⁰⁵ Maximum dwelling unit per acre density limits ranging from 8.71 to 43.5 du/ac from included office districts, and maximum FAR of 1.5 for residential uses in current C-1 districts, were not carried forward because they tend to increase housing costs.

¹⁰⁶ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

TABLE 11-02.17: MX-S LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

C	Rear Yard	Min 10 ft. [1]
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		
	Front	10 ft. ¹⁰⁷
	Street Side	10 ft. ¹⁰⁸
	Interior Side	5 ft. [2] ¹⁰⁹
	Rear	5 ft. [2] ¹¹⁰
	Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10 ft. ¹¹¹
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building height	45 ft. ¹¹²
Notes:		
[1] Only applies when abutting a Residential zoning district.		
[2] 15 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.		

D. Form and Layout Standards¹¹³

Each MX-S district mapped after the Effective Date that was not zoned as an R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, T-1, or HS district prior to the effective date shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) No more than double-loaded row of surface parking spaces, accessed by a single driving aisle, may be located between the front façade of the building and any street fronting the property.
- (2) No auto-oriented ancillary facilities (such as fuel pumps, car washes, or drive-up windows) may be located between the front façade of the building and any street fronting the property.
- (3) Each building façade facing a public or private street or driveway with ground-floor nonresidential uses shall:¹¹⁴
 - (a) Have at least 50 percent of the area between three and eight feet above the ground floor shall be occupied by windows or other transparent building features through which activity inside the building may be viewed.
 - (b) Have at least one door leading directly from building interiors onto the street (without an intervening shared lobby or entrances shared by multiple tenants or uses) for each 100 feet of horizontal façade length.

¹⁰⁷ Now applies to current R-O lands; 7 ft. min. for HS and 20 ft. min for T-1 were not carried forward.

¹⁰⁸ Now applies to current R-O and HS lands; 20 ft. min for T-1 was not carried forward.

¹⁰⁹ 10 ft general setback/15 ft. residential setback from current C-4 lands, 15 ft. min from T-1, and complex exception to 5 ft. min for R-O were not carried forward.

¹¹⁰ Now applies to R-O. 10 ft general setback/15 ft. residential setback from current C-4 lands and 15 ft. min from current T-1 were not carried forward.

¹¹¹ Now applies to R-O; 20 ft. min from current T-1 and C-4 were not carried forward.

¹¹² 65 foot limit in R-O and 78 foot limit in HS were not carried forward.

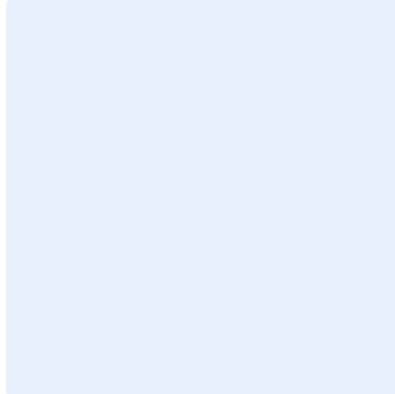
¹¹³ Very detailed standards to promote pedestrian-friendly mixed use in the current R-O district were not carried forward, but are replaced by these simpler standards to promote mixed use while allowing significant flexibility for architects and site designers.

¹¹⁴ Subsection 3 may be relocated to the development and design standards if they will apply to specific building types rather than specific zoning districts.

4. MX-U: Mixed-Use University¹¹⁵

A. Purpose

The Mixed-Use University district is intended to allow for the consistent development of Boise State University throughout its planned expansion area. The district is intended to encourage and facilitate planned and integrated expansion on property identified with the University's Master Plan and designated in the Comprehensive Plan.



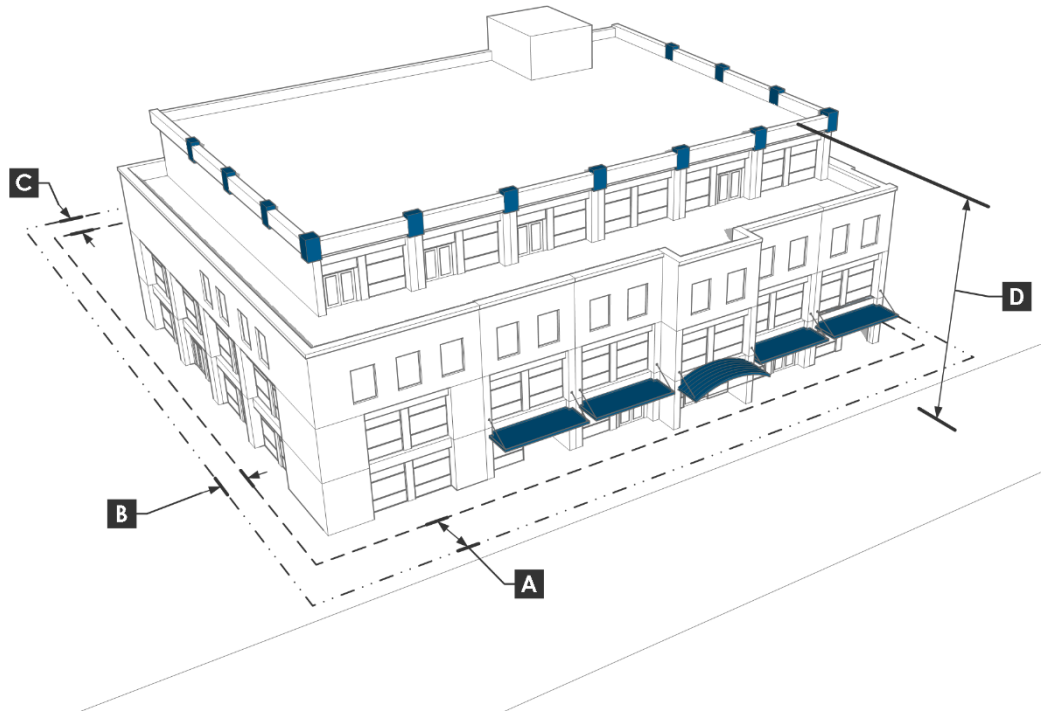
B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

TABLE 11-02.18: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011
Operation and Maintenance	11-04-012

¹¹⁵ Carried forward current Section 11-04-07.3, without substantive changes, but renamed as a mixed-use district for accuracy.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.19: MX-U LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS¹¹⁶		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA
	Lot width (average)	NA
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	NA
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM)¹¹⁷		
A	Front	Min 20 ft.[1]
	Side Yard Street	Min 20 ft.[1]
B	Side Yard Interior	NA
C	Rear Yard	Min 20 ft.[1]
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		
	Front	10 ft. [1] ¹¹⁸

¹¹⁶ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

¹¹⁷ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

¹¹⁸ Revised to apply only at the boundaries at the MX-U district (like building setbacks); extended to apply to interior side setbacks that may be on the boundary; 0 min. for alleys was deleted based on this new limitation of setbacks to boundaries.

TABLE 11-02.19: MX-U LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS	
Street Side	10 ft. [1]
Interior Side	10 ft. [1]
Rear	10 ft. [1]
Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10 ft.
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	
D Building height	75 ft. ¹¹⁹
Notes:	
[1] Only applies from outer edge of MX-U district boundary.	

D. Additional Standards

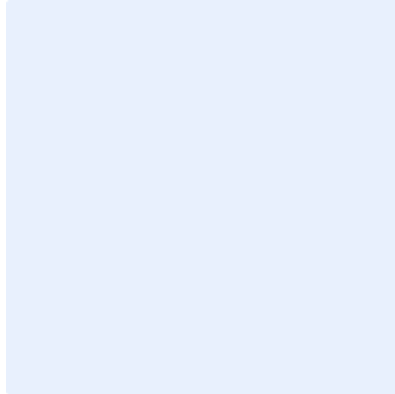
- (1) All uses permitted in the MX-U district shall be directly associated with the operation and maintenance of Boise State University and shall serve primarily the students, faculty, employees, and alumni of the University, or shall be intended to support and facilitate public attendance of educational, arts, sport, or cultural events and offerings of the University.
- (2) In reviewing all A* and C applications in the U district, the Planning Director shall require additional parking for all new buildings and all building expansions according to the standards in Section 11-04-07, *Parking and Loading*; or, if no specific standard is listed, at a ratio of one parking space per 250 square feet of gross floor area.
- (3) Fire access to existing and new buildings shall be shown on all A* and C application site plans. A letter from the Idaho State Fire Marshal verifying compliance of the building plans with state requirements regarding fire safety shall be submitted to the Planning Director prior to construction.

¹¹⁹ 45 foot limit in areas within 50 feet of campus edges not carried forward because Neighborhood Protection Standards now apply.

5. MX-D: Mixed Use Downtown¹²⁰

A. Purpose

The MX-D district is intended to accommodate the needs of the city's central business district and to provide for activities conducive to a compact, concentrated, and walkable urban downtown mixed-use center. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



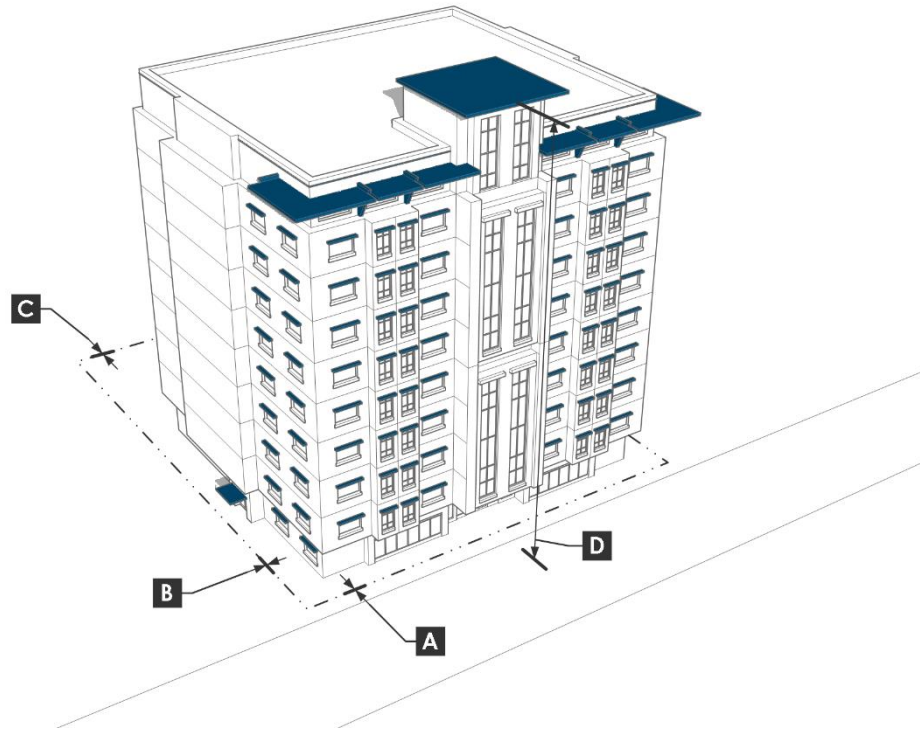
B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

TABLE 11-02.20: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011
Operation and Maintenance	11-04-012

¹²⁰ Current 11-04-05.G (C-5) district, renamed as a mixed-use district for accuracy.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.21: MX-D LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS¹²¹		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA
	Lot width (average)	NA
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA ¹²²
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	Res. NA; Other 4.0
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM)¹²³		
A	Front	Min 10 ft.
	Side Yard Street	Min NA Max 20 ft.
B	Side Yard Interior	Min NA[1]
C	Rear Yard	Min NA[1]
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		

¹²¹ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

¹²² Reduced from 30 ft.

¹²³ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

TABLE 11-02.21: MX-D LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

	Front	10 ft.
	Street Side	10 ft.
	Interior Side	5 ft. [2]
	Rear	5 ft. [2]
	Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10 ft.
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building height	NA
Notes:		
[1] 15 feet for buildings over 3 stories. ¹²⁴		
[2] 15 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.		

D. Form and Design Standards¹²⁵

(1) Buildings

- (a) At least 70 percent of the ground level, street facing facade(s) must abut and be oriented to a public sidewalk or plaza.
- (b) Each side of each principal building shall be designed to minimize or mitigate glare, reflected heat, and wind impacts on abutting properties.
- (c) Each side of each principal building shall be faced with high quality non-reflective materials such as stone, tile, and brick.¹²⁶
- (d) No surface parking spaces or auto-oriented ancillary facilities (such as fuel pumps or car washes) may be located between the front façade of the building and any street fronting the property.¹²⁷
- (e) Each building façade facing a public or private street that contains ground floor nonresidential uses shall be constructed within 5 feet of each street-facing lot line and occupies at least 80 percent of the width of the primary street frontage.
- (f) Each building façade facing a public or private street that contains ground floor residential uses shall be constructed within 15 feet of each street-facing lot line and occupies at least 80 percent of the width of the primary street frontage.
- (g) Each building façade facing a public or private street or driveway with ground-floor nonresidential uses shall:
 - i. Have at least 60 percent of the area between three and eight feet above the ground floor shall be occupied by windows or other transparent building features through which activity inside the building may be viewed.

¹²⁴ Revised from current 10 and 15 ft. setbacks for shorter buildings.

¹²⁵ Current 11-07-06.3, reworded for clarity and internal consistency. Subsection 4 is new and removes requirement that ground floor be designed for retail uses. C-5 FAR bonuses will be consolidated with other bonuses and incentives in Module 2. Subsection (b) was reworded for clarity.

¹²⁶ Design standards drafted in Module 2 will allow the Planning Director to approve substitute materials of equal or better durability and visual quality.

¹²⁷ Subsections d through g may be relocated to the development and design standards if they will apply to specific building types rather than specific zoning districts.

- ii. Have at least one door leading directly from building interiors onto the street (without an intervening shared lobby or entrances shared by multiple tenants or uses) for each 50 feet of horizontal façade length.

(2) Sidewalks

A continuous public walkway, located between the face of building and adjacent street or a street vacated for vehicular use, shall be provided, and shall comply with adopted city standards, except that where this Subsection (2) lists more restrictive criteria, in which case this Subsection (2) shall control.

- (a) The minimum width for clear pedestrian movement shall be seven and one-half feet, and the overall width shall be at least 13 and one-half feet unless otherwise specified in the Downtown Streetscape Standards and Specifications Manual.¹²⁸
- (b) Location of pedestrian zone and amenities zone on each sidewalk shall be consistent with those on adjacent lots, and with those on adjacent buildings to the maximum extent practicable.¹²⁹
- (c) The paving pattern and the placement of trees and pedestrian amenities shall be unobstructed.
- (d) The sidewalk surface shall be skid resistant, free of surface obstruction, and of a smooth gradient. The cross slope shall freely drain and not exceed two percent gradient.¹³⁰
- (e) Street trees shall be installed and shall be consistent with tree species on adjacent lots (except when existing trees do not comply with City standards). Street trees shall be two and one-half to three inch caliper, symmetrical, and shall provide no physical or visual obstructions within a clear vision triangle located at corners and alleys. Street tree spacing shall be of a consistent pattern, with a minimum of 21 feet, and a maximum of 40 feet between trees.
- (f) Pedestrian amenities shall be installed and may include benches, bollards, newsstands, kiosks, tree grates, bicycle racks, planters, and trash receptacles. Pedestrian amenities shall be constructed of durable materials; of adequate quantity to meet the intended level of use; and compatible with the design of the space.
- (g) Pedestrian lighting shall be installed, shall be a minimum of 12 feet and a maximum of 16 feet in height, shall replace mid-block high mast lighting, and shall be normally spaced at 60 feet apart unless otherwise required by the Downtown Design Standards.

¹²⁸ Reference to manual is new, to reflect current practice.

¹²⁹ Reference to adjacent lots is new, and maximum extent practicable standard added for adjacent blocks.

¹³⁰ Maximum gradient reduced from 4 percent.

E. Additional Standards¹³¹

(1) Rezoning of Land Contiguous to Existing MX-D Zoning District¹³²

Lands located in the Downtown Planning Area contiguous to existing land in the MX-D zoning district may be rezoned into the MX-D zoning district.¹³³

(2) Rezoning of Land Not Contiguous to Existing MX-D Zoning District

(a) Land that is not contiguous to land zoned MX-D may be rezoned to MX-D if the land is located in an urban renewal district and the application is accompanied by a development agreement documenting any applicable requirements of the urban renewal district and plan.¹³⁴

(b) Land that is not contiguous to land zoned MX-D may be rezoned to MX-D if the land is located in the Central Downtown, River Myrtle/Old Boise, Westside Downtown, Shoreline, 30th Street or other future urban renewal districts located within the Downtown Planning Area and:

- i.** The rezoning is for the primary purpose of promoting multifamily housing¹³⁵ development;
- ii.** The parcel(s) is in an area of the urban renewal district in which the proposed use(s) is supported by the applicable urban renewal plan and the Comprehensive Plan.
- iii.** Rezoning applications not initiated by the City shall be accompanied by a development plan in which standards for compatibility, land uses, height, bulk, setbacks, and other elements shall be as directed by the applicable urban renewal plan, and those standards shall be incorporated into a required development agreement.
- iv.** The floor area ratio bonus provision in Section [currently 11-07-06.3.D]¹³⁶ shall not apply.

(3) Enclosure of Activities Required

All warehouse, storage, repair, manufacture, and similar uses or related activities shall be conducted in an enclosed structure.

¹³¹ Current 11-04-05.H. Cross-references to MX-D design standards were not carried forward, because revised text and reorganization makes them unnecessary.

¹³² City staff are continuing to review (1) whether these unusual and highly specific standards need to be carried forward, and if so (2) whether contiguity includes parcels located across the street from each other, and (3) whether both urban renewal provisions are needed or whether they can be combined and simplified.

¹³³ Reference to Downtown Planning Area is new.

¹³⁴ Removed reference to Conditional Use Permit approval findings as generally inapplicable

¹³⁵ Replaced "urban housing" reference with "multifamily housing" for clarity.

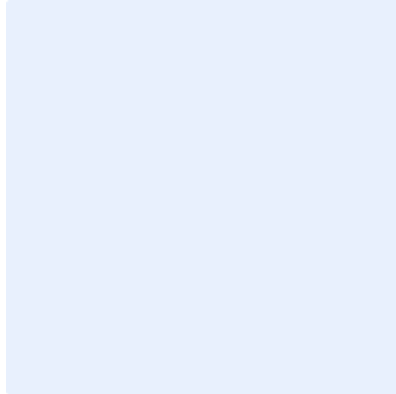
¹³⁶ Cross-reference to be updated in Module 2.

11-02-04. Special Purpose Zoning Districts¹³⁷

1. I-1: Light Industrial¹³⁸

A. Purpose¹³⁹

The I-1 zoning district is intended to accommodate light manufacturing, assembly, fabrication, and technology-related land uses that may require significant transportation services but that are generally compatible with nearby commercial and residential areas when accompanied by substantial buffering, screening, and standards designed to mitigate impacts. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

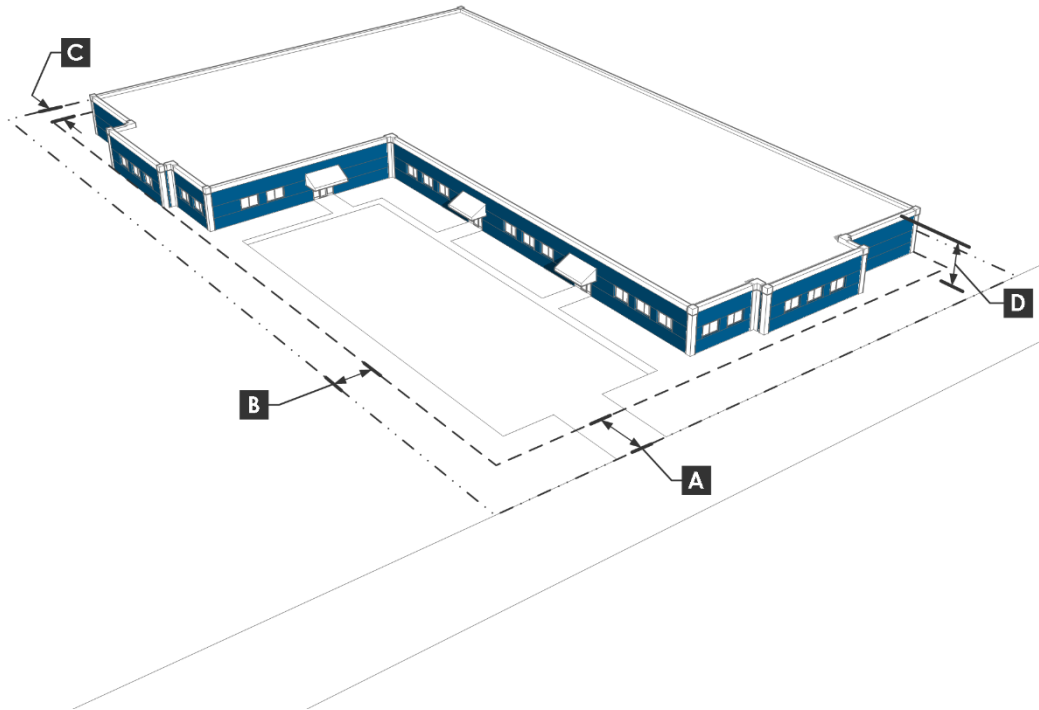
TABLE 11-02.22: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

¹³⁷ Since Module 1, the Summary Tables of dimensions for each district have been revised to match the dimensional tables in Section 11-04-03 *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

¹³⁸ Current 11-04-06 (M-1 and T-2), revised as noted. Although specific form and layout standards have not been included in this district, the citywide design standards, as updated in Module 2, will continue to apply to this district.

¹³⁹ New.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.23: I-1 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS¹⁴⁰		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA
	Lot width (average)	NA
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA ¹⁴¹
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	NA
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM)¹⁴²		
A	Front	Min 20 ft. ¹⁴³
	Side Yard Street	Min 15 ft.[1]
B	Side Yard Interior	Min NA[2]
C	Rear Yard	Min NA[2]
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		
	Front	10 ft. [3] ¹⁴⁴

¹⁴⁰ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

¹⁴¹ Reduced from 30 ft.

¹⁴² A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

¹⁴³ Front, side, and rear setbacks ranging from 45 to 100 ft. for current T-2 lands were not carried forward.

TABLE 11-02.23: I-1 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

Street Side	10 ft. [3] ¹⁴⁵
Interior Side	0 ft. [3]
Rear	0 ft. [4] ¹⁴⁶
Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10 ¹⁴⁷
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	
D Building height	NA
Notes:	
[1] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot. ¹⁴⁸	
[2] 15 ft. when abutting a Residential zoning district.	
[3] 15 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.	
[4] 15 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.	

D. Additional Standards

- (1) No uses that generate, use, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous substances (as set forth in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 116.4, 261.30 et seq., 302.4 and/or 355) are permitted.¹⁴⁹
- (2) All operations shall be free of odor, dust, smoke, cinders, gas, fumes, noise, vibrations, refuse matter, water-carried waste, or other emissions.¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁴ Replaces current 7 ft min in M-1 and 20 ft min in T-2.

¹⁴⁵ Replaces current 7 ft min in M-1 and 20 ft min in T-2.

¹⁴⁶ Replaces current 0 ft min in M-1 and 15 ft min in T-2.

¹⁴⁷ 20 ft min for T-1 was not carried forward.

¹⁴⁸ Replaces current 20 ft. street side setback in M-2.

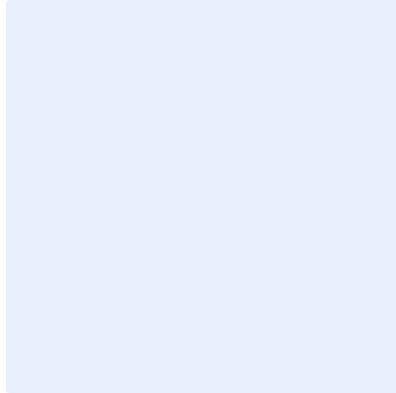
¹⁴⁹ New. This is intended to prohibit materials that are considered hazardous under federal law, and require that they be used only in the heavier I-2 zoning district.

¹⁵⁰ Current 11-04-06.F. These standards may be relocated to Module 2 if they are made more broadly applicable.

2. I-2: Heavy Industrial¹⁵¹

A. Purpose¹⁵²

The I-2 zoning district is intended to accommodate general industrial activity with greater impacts than those in the I-1 zoning district, including uses that require significant heavy transportation services, uses that frequently operate during nighttime hours, and uses that require additional standards to protect health, safety, or general. I-2 lands should be separated from commercial or residential development. Specific allowed uses are described in Chapter 11-03, *Use Regulations*.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

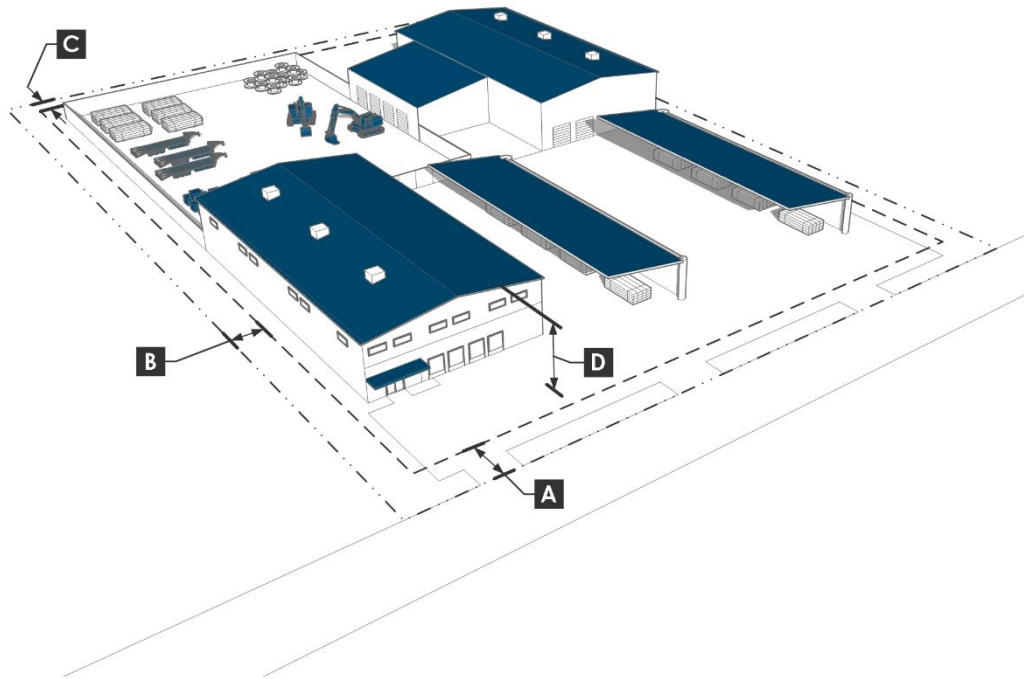
All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

TABLE 11-02.24: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

¹⁵¹ Current 11-04-06 (M-2), revised as noted.

¹⁵² New.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.25: I-2 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS		
LOT STANDARDS¹⁵³		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA
	Lot width (average)	NA
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA ¹⁵⁴
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	N/A
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM)¹⁵⁵		
A	Front	Min 20 ft.
	Side Yard Street	Min 15 ft.[1]
B	Side Yard Interior	Min NA [2]
C	Rear Yard	Min NA [2]
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		
	Front	15 ft. [3] ¹⁵⁶

¹⁵³ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

¹⁵⁴ Reduced from 30 ft.

¹⁵⁵ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

¹⁵⁶ Replaces current 7 ft min in M-2.

TABLE 11-02.25: I-2 LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

Street Side	15 ft. [3] ¹⁵⁷
Interior Side	0 ft. [3] ¹⁵⁸
Rear	0 ft. [3] ¹⁵⁹
Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)	
D Building height	55 ft.
Notes:	
[1] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot. ¹⁶⁰	
[2] 15 ft. when abutting a Residential zoning district.	
[3] 20 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.	

D. Additional Standards

- (1) All permitted uses that generate, use, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous substances (as set forth in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 116.4, 261.30 et seq., 302.4 and/or 355), shall require a Conditional Use Permit.¹⁶¹
- (2) All operations shall be free of odor, dust, smoke, cinders, gas, fumes, noise, vibrations, refuse matter, water-carried waste, or other emissions.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁷ Replaces current 7 ft min in M-2.

¹⁵⁸ Replaces current 15 ft. residential min in M-2.

¹⁵⁹ Replaces current 15 ft. residential min in M-2.

¹⁶⁰ Replaces current 20 ft. street side setback in M-2.

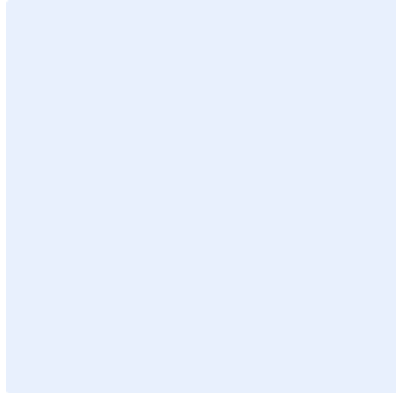
¹⁶¹ New. The need for conditional use approval for all activities that use these materials is under discussion, and the requirement may be narrowed in the Consolidated Draft.

¹⁶² Current 11-04-06.F. These standards may be relocated to Module 2 if they are made more broadly applicable.

3. O-P: Open Land, Park¹⁶³

A. Purpose¹⁶⁴

The O-P zoning district is intended to protect permanent open space. The O-P classification should be applied to property that is not intended for development, or for property the city desires to be subject to stronger development limitations than would be provided by the R-1L district. Lands may be assigned to an O-P district classification to, set aside lands for open space uses, including parks, floodways, riparian areas, steep slopes, and flood control facilities; or to allow and protect grazing operations.



B. Cross-References to Other Applicable Code Sections

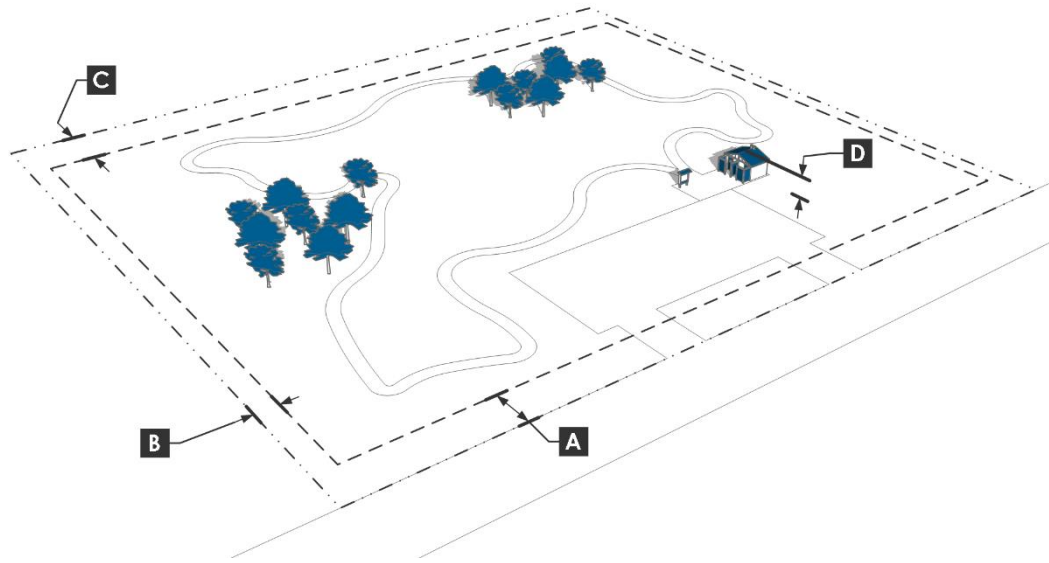
All development shall comply with all applicable Sections of this Code. Cross-references to some of the key Sections are provided below.

TABLE 11-02.26: CROSS-REFERENCES TO OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS	
CODE SECTION	SECTION REFERENCE
Use Regulations	Chapter 11-03
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06
Parking and Loading	11-04-07
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010
Signs	11-04-011

¹⁶³ Current 11-04-03 (A-2), with changes as noted.

¹⁶⁴ Revised to clarify that this zoning district is used to protect open spaces from development, not to allow low-density development. Land intended for low-density residential development should instead be zoned into the new R-1L district.

C. Dimensional Standards



The following table is a summary of the district-specific dimensional standards. Complete dimensional standards are included in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions*.

TABLE 11-02.27: O-P LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

LOT STANDARDS ¹⁶⁵		
	Lot area (minimum)	NA ¹⁶⁶
	Lot width (average)	NA ¹⁶⁷
	Street frontage (minimum)	NA
	Floor area ratio (maximum)	NA
BUILDING SETBACKS (MINIMUM/MAXIMUM) ¹⁶⁸		
A	Front	Min 40 ft.
	Side Yard Street	Min 40 ft.
B	Side Yard Interior	Min 20 ft.
C	Rear Yard	Min 60 ft.
PARKING SETBACKS (MINIMUM)		
	Front	10 ft. ¹⁶⁹
	Street Side	10 ft.
	Interior Side	10 ft.

¹⁶⁵ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

¹⁶⁶ 40 acre minimum lots size was not carried forward because this district is designed to apply to designated park and open space lands, which vary significantly in size.

¹⁶⁷ 100 foot minimum lot width was not carried forward because this district is designed to apply to designated park and open space lands, which vary significantly in size.

¹⁶⁸ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

¹⁶⁹ All parking setbacks for A-2 are new.

TABLE 11-02.27: O-P LOT AND BUILDING STANDARDS

	Rear	10 ft.
	Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	20 ft.
HEIGHT (MAXIMUM)		
D	Building height	45 ft. ¹⁷⁰

Notes:
 [1] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.¹⁷¹
 [2] 15 ft. when abutting a Residential zoning district.
 [3] 20 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.

¹⁷⁰ 35 foot height limit abutting Residential districts was not carried forward because Neighborhood Protection Standards now apply.
¹⁷¹ Replaces current 20 ft. street side setback in M-2.

4. PUD: Planned Unit Development¹⁷²

Commentary:

The City's current PUD approach does not reflect best practices, and should be significantly revised. Most newer codes reserve the term Planned Unit Development (PUD) for larger or more complex projects that deviate significantly from underlying zoning district standards, raise unusual/complex compatibility issues, and usually require significant additional amenities or open spaces to mitigate their impacts. Those large/complex applications are generally review by the Planning and Zoning Commission and approval by City Council, but the tool is designed to be used infrequently.

In contrast, the types of approvals currently called PUDs in Boise are often handled through a design alternative process in which minor deviations from underlying zoning standards are handled administratively (with requirements to mitigate any adverse impacts) and larger deviations are approved by Planning and Zoning Commission based on objective criteria that ensure the inclusion of amenities and meaningful/usable open space as well as mitigation of other impacts. In addition, because they are designed to address unique terrain and site conditions that cannot be effectively mitigated by the inclusion of additional amenities, deviations from underlying development standards in the Foothills Planning Area should also be approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission (as they are now) rather than by City Council. These suggested procedures to replace some of the current use of the PUD procedure will be addressed in Module 3. This approach is reflected below, but is still under discussion with staff, and may be revised when Module 3 is drafted. Regardless of the outcome, the terms and conditions of currently approved PUDs will be carried forward and will remain binding on those properties.

A. Purpose¹⁷³

The purpose of the PUD zoning district is to accommodate new and imaginative concepts in urban design and land development to promote and improve the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the city in ways consistent with the city's adopted Comprehensive Plan. The primary use of this district is to promote innovative development design that incorporates public amenities that provide significant benefits to Boise residents and that would not be required under other portions of this Code or other adopted city regulations. The PUD zoning district is not intended to allow deviations from the standards and requirements of this Code that are not accompanied by significant additional amenities, or as a substitute for obtaining variances through Section 11-05-05.1, *Non-Administrative Variance*. Areas rezoned to the PUD district shall be subject to a Master Plan, which shall be approved by City Council at the same time as the rezoning to PUD.

¹⁷² New zoning district. The weaknesses and perceived unpredictability of the current PUD process were highlighted in *Diagnostic and Solutions Report*. We recommend that PUDs be approved by City Council and mapped as zoning districts for increased transparency on the zoning map. Criteria for approval of a PD rezoning will appear in Module 3.

¹⁷³ Revised to clarify that this zoning district is used to protect open spaces from development, not to allow low-density development. Land intended for low-density residential development should instead be zoned into the new R-1L district.

B. Eligibility Criteria¹⁷⁴

An application for rezoning to a PUD zoning district shall not be accepted by the city unless it complies with the standards for minimum development size and required amenities in this Subsection B.

(1) Planned Development Size

The minimum size for a planned development shall be as follows:

- (a) Residential – two acres.¹⁷⁵
- (b) Commercial - one acre.
- (c) Industrial - five acres.
- (d) Office - two acres.

(2) Amenities

At least three of the following amenities shall be included in the application, unless Subsection (3) below applies:¹⁷⁶

- (a) Energy conservation measures such as solar energy, heating, or water heating capacity ;
- (b) Water conservation measures such as the use of drought-tolerant plants;
- (c) A private recreational facility, such as a swimming pool, tennis court, playground, or picnic area, in scale with the development;
- (d) A centralized gathering and recreation spaces of an appropriate size for the entire development;
- (e) Low Impact Development design features designed to allow passive treatment of stormwater throughout the development; or
- (f) Retaining significant and unique natural landforms throughout the development.

(3) Amenities Waived for Affordable Infill Residential Development¹⁷⁷

The amenities listed in Subsection (2) above shall not be required if at least 10 percent of included rental dwelling units are deed-restricted to be affordable to households earning 80 percent of the HUD Area Median Income (AMI) or at least 10 percent of included for sale dwelling units are affordable to households earning 100 percent of the HUD AMI, or

¹⁷⁴ Current 11-07-06.5.A, B, and F, with changes as noted.

¹⁷⁵ Changed from no minimum.

¹⁷⁶ This updated list of amenities is still under discussion, and may be revised to better reflect Blueprint Boise priorities. Provisions were changed to apply to all applications, not just those over one acre in size, and to require 3 of 7 listed amenities, rather than 2 of 6. Allowance for landscaped open space to count as an amenity, and open-ended authority for PZC to approve other amenities or to waive amenity requirements, were deleted as contributing to public perception that PUDs provide few benefits to the public or the city, and for increased transparency. Increasingly, newer codes include objective standards for required open space, as well as quality and design standards to ensure the quality and usability if the open space, but do not include it as an amenity making development eligible for additional design flexibility. Providing access to the Boise River System and providing a bicycle trail system were also removed from the list of amenities; most newer codes simply include standards requiring these connectivity and circulation, but do not list them as PUD amenities, and the Boise River System overlay already requires the provision of access points for properties within that overlay. Listed amenities iv through vi are new.

¹⁷⁷ New provision to promote affordability for those projects deed-restricted to be affordable, whether or not the applicant is requesting approval of a density increase for that purpose.

a combination of these two requirements covering 10 percent of all included dwelling units

C. Standards¹⁷⁸

(1) Identification of Base Districts from Which Flexibility is Requested

Each PUD application shall identify which Code base zoning district shall apply in each area of the PUD unless varied by the terms of the PUD.

(2) Residential Density

The maximum number of dwelling units shall be calculated by multiplying the number of acres set aside for residential uses by the maximum density number from the tables in Chapter 11-02, *Zoning Districts*.

(3) Required Setbacks¹⁷⁹

The following standards may not be waived or adjusted through the PUD approval process.

- (a) Setbacks along the periphery of the development shall meet those applicable in the applicable base zoning district.
- (b) Along the periphery of the development, the setbacks shall match the types of setbacks in the existing development (for example, side setbacks should be provided adjacent to side setbacks, rear setbacks adjacent to rear setbacks and front setbacks opposite front yards) unless any adverse impacts through the adjacency of difference types of setbacks are adequately mitigated through additional landscaping or buffering.¹⁸⁰

11-02-05. Overlay Districts¹⁸¹

The menu of overlay districts has been significantly revised and simplified. The current Boise Zoning Ordinance uses this tool more often than is necessary, because the included provisions could often be included in base zoning district standards drafted to apply only in certain areas or to certain types of development. Overuse of overlay districts complicates Code administration and undermines user-friendliness because (1) the relationship between overlay district standards and base district standards is often confusing, because different terminology is used and often has unpredictable impacts when applied to different base district standards, and (2) more overlay districts create more opportunities for multiple overlays to apply to an individual property, and it is often difficult to determine how to reconcile conflicts between different overlay provisions. For those reasons, we recommend removing several of the current overlay and moving their substantive controls to other portions of the Code.

The need for the current University and Health Care districts to be carried forward is still under discussion, but since virtually all of those overlay provisions concern allowed uses or dimensional standards, we

¹⁷⁸ Current 11-07-06.5.C, D, and F, with changes as noted. List of permitted types of residential development was deleted, since the Allowed Use Table will identify those housing types for each base zoning district.

¹⁷⁹ Allowance for permitted structures was deleted, since the Allowed Use Table indicates base districts allowing attached structures.

¹⁸⁰ "Should" changed to "shall" and allowance for differences with adequate landscaping and buffering was added.

¹⁸¹ The existing parking overlay districts are not carried forward in this draft. The map in current Section 11-05-05.2. will be relocated to the Parking and Loading standards in Module 2: Development Standards. The alternative to keep the parking overlay districts listed in the Overlay Districts Section is still under discussion. The need for portions of the current University and Health Services Overlays is still under discussion. The current East Fairview Avenue overlay district was adopted as an interim measure pending other Code updates, and is not carried forward.

believe any specific controls applicable in those areas can be reflected in Chapter 11-03 (Use Regulations) and Section 11-04-02 (Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions), and those current overlay districts have not been carried forward in this draft.

Although all overlay district boundaries can be found on Boise's Geographic Information System (GIS), many newer zoning regulations include small maps of those districts to promote user-friendliness without a need to access the GIS system. This approach is shown in this draft, but the need for this Code to include overlay district boundary maps is still under discussion.

1. Character Protection Overlay Districts¹⁸²

A. Purpose

Character protection overlay districts are intended to preserve the character of neighborhoods subject to the overlay and to protect unique areas of the city from inappropriate development. A character protection overlay district is usually applied to residential neighborhoods with certain identifiable attributes embodied in architecture, urban design, geography, or history. A character protection district can be used to protect neighborhoods from changes that would otherwise be allowed by the underlying zoning.

B. Designation of Character Protection Districts

Character protection districts shall be designated by ordinance. Neighborhoods or areas selected for consideration for a character protection district designation shall meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Has a distinctive character with identifiable attributes embodied in architecture, use, urban design, or history that make it a unique and integral part of the city's identity; or
- (2) Has a recognized neighborhood identity and a definable physical character that may have a high artistic value or a relationship to urban centers or historic districts and that makes the area's conservation significant to the city's history or function.

C. Establishment of Character Preservation District

- (1) Character preservation district provisions may apply additional requirements or allow exceptions to the standard regulations of the base zoning district.
- (2) Prior to adoption of a character preservation district ordinance in a district that may be of historic significance as determined by the Planning Director, the HPC shall have the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed ordinance.
- (3) Prior to recommending an area for designation as a character preservation district, the Planning and Zoning Commission shall:
 - (a) Conduct any necessary studies, research, or investigations; and
 - (b) Assess neighborhood and landowner support; and
 - (c) Prepare a report containing recommendations.

¹⁸² Current Sections 11-05-02.1 (Conservation Overlay Districts) and 11-05-04 (Neighborhood Overlay Districts) have been consolidated. Minor wording changes for internal consistency, and names of base zoning districts and specific uses revised to reflect proposed new names for those uses and districts. The East Fairview Avenue overlay was approved as an interim measure, and is not recommended to be carried forward. Additional Character Protection overlay districts may be designated by City Council action in the future, which avoids the need to create additional base zoning districts for narrow purposes.

- (4) Character Protection Districts shall be approved as described in Section 11-05-05.15, *Zoning Map Amendment* for procedures to establish a district.

D. HC-O: Hyde Park Character Overlay¹⁸³

(1) Purpose

To maintain the historical commercial district as a functioning community asset and maintain a mix of commercial, office and residential uses. The district encourages land uses that are determined to be key to the district's long-term health and sustainability. The district regulations are intended to protect the historical and architectural character of Hyde Park and establish parking standards for this area. Parking requirements are on a graduated scale for certain uses to encourage street-level retail and restaurants as well as second story office uses. Shared parking is encouraged to reduce the need for surface parking.

(2) Boundary Map¹⁸⁴



Figure 2.1. Hyde Park Character Overlay District Boundaries

(3) Uses

The following uses are prohibited:

¹⁸³ Carried forward current Section 11-05-02.2.

¹⁸⁴ Boundary maps for the various overlay districts will be mapped to a consistent style at the time of Consolidated Draft.

- (a) Parking garages; and
- (b) New off-site parking lots. On-site parking lots used as leasable off-site parking that existed prior to March 14, 2006, may continue to be used.

(4) District Parking Standards¹⁸⁵

- (a) Parking requirements shall follow Table 11-02.28, below.

TABLE 11-02.28: PARKING ALLOWANCES IN THE C-1CHP ZONE		
LAND USE	GRADUATED SCALE OF USE/UNIT OF MEASURE	REQUIRED PARKING SPACES (C-1CHP)
Restaurant		
	0 - 40 seats	1 space/20 seats
	41 - 80 seats**	1 space/10 seats
	Over 81 seats**	1 space/2 seats
Retail		
	0 - 750 square feet	1 space
	751 - 2000 sq. ft.**	1 space/300 sq. ft.
	Over 2001 sq. ft.**	1 space/200 sq. ft.
Office		
	Street level	100 sq. ft.
	Upper floor	300 sq. ft.

** Parking requirements are cumulative.

- (b) Outdoor or seasonal seating shall be counted as regular seating and is required to meet all parking and zoning code requirements. Existing outside seating shall be considered a legal nonconforming use.
- (c) The allotment of parking for each business is included in the appendices of this Code.
- (d) Tandem parking is permitted in rear yards with alley access, provided setbacks and appropriate backup requirements are met.

(5) All off-site parking shall have a valid contract. This contract shall state:

- (a) The location of the parking space(s),
- (b) The contract is binding on all successors and run with the land,
- (c) How the parking spaces are to be maintained and who is responsible,
- (d) That the parking cannot be revoked without prior approval of the City, and must show revocation for good cause, and
- (e) Provide 60 days' notice of termination to the City.

E. NC-O: Near North End Character Overlay

(1) Purpose

The NC-O District is intended to:

- (a) Encourage continued residential uses;

¹⁸⁵ Current Table 11.05.3 (Hyde Park Parking Space Allotment Chart) removed at the request of staff because it is outdated and difficult to update/enforce.

- (b) Protect the historical and architectural character of the neighborhood using adaptive reuse methods;
- (c) Encourage redevelopment and renovation of established historic institutional uses;
- (d) Allow for adaptive reuse of existing structures for multiple-family residential and office uses;
- (e) Minimize demolition of structures for parking lots or new office developments; and
- (f) Maintain the district as a transitional area between the commercial intensity of downtown and the predominant single-family residential neighborhoods of the north end.

(2) Map and Boundaries

(a) Boundary Map¹⁸⁶

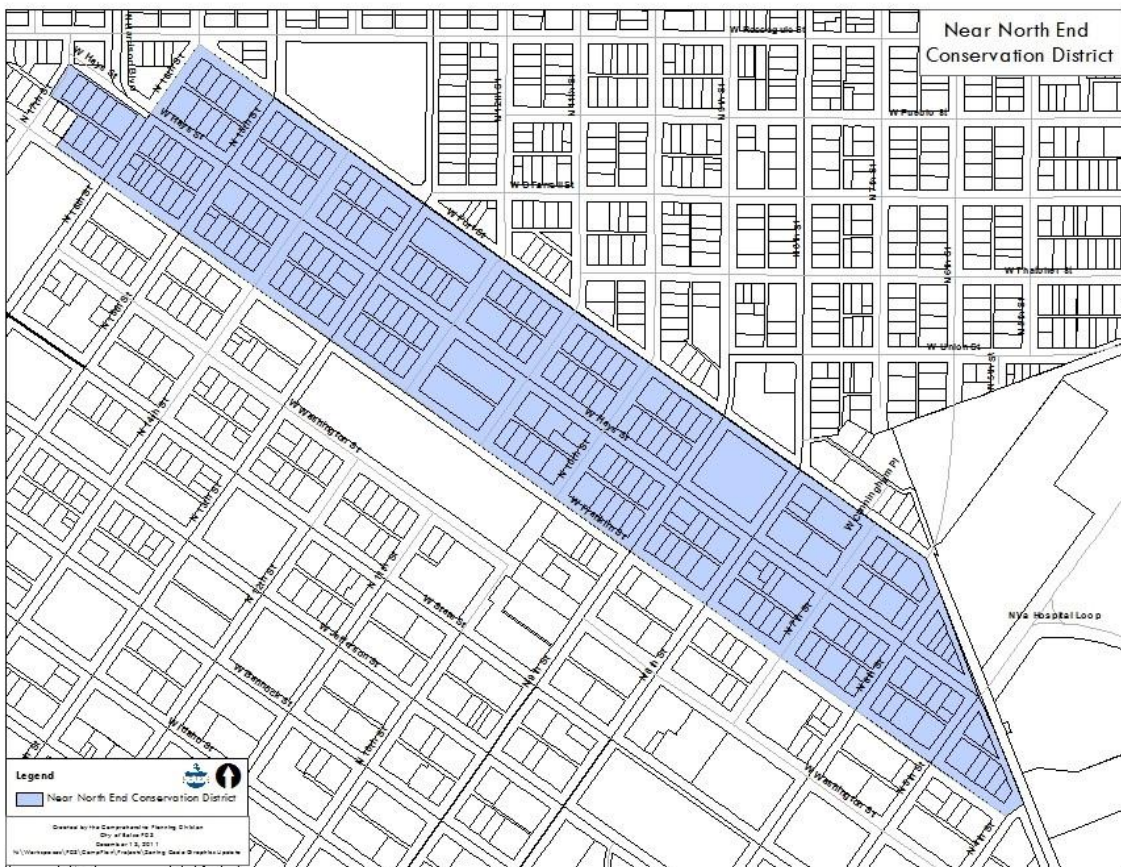


Figure 2.2. Near North End Character Overlay District Boundaries

(3) Standards

The following restrictions and allowances beyond the requirements of the base zoning district shall apply.

¹⁸⁶ Deleted boundary description text.

(a) Parking Allowances for Adaptive Reuse in the MX-N¹⁸⁷ And R-3 Zone

Tandem parking may be allowed for the adaptive reuse of a single-family structure for office or multifamily residential or historic institutional use may be granted the following allowances for parking requirements:

- i. Tandem parking in the rear yard, with alley access, is permitted.
- ii. Shared parking agreements and parking joint use agreements are required to the maximum extent practicable.¹⁸⁸

(b) Adaptive Reuse Limitation for Additions

Buildings that are adaptively reused pursuant to the provisions of this Section may be expanded in size up to 50 percent from what existed on August 21, 2001, provided:

- i. The expanded portion is in keeping with the architecture of the existing building; and
- ii. The site is large enough to accommodate the required number of off-street parking spaces without the granting of a variance for setbacks or landscape.

(c) Off-Site Parking Structure Allowances for Historical Institutional Uses

Off-site parking structures (garages) designed to blend with the predominate architectural theme of the surrounding area and which include a significant residential component, may be considered by the Commission through the Conditional Use Permit process.

(d) Standards for Parking Structures and Lots in the NC-O District

- i. An off-site parking garage for a historical use may be allowed by Conditional Use Permit provided that it is designed to blend with the predominant architectural theme of the surrounding area and that it includes a significant residential component.
- ii. New off-site parking lots are prohibited, except on parcels demonstrated to have been vacant on or before August 21, 2001. This prohibition shall not preclude the use of existing on-site parking lots as "for rent" off-site parking.
- iii. Where the base zoning district is R-3, on-site surface parking lots larger than 2,500 square feet are prohibited, unless incorporated within a new residential use or within and as part of the renovation, redevelopment, or expansion of a historic institutional use. As used in this paragraph, the phrase "incorporated within" shall mean located in an interior or rear yard of a development so that it is not visible from the public street.

F. BC-O: Big Sky Overlay¹⁸⁹

(1) Purpose

The Big Sky Overlay District is intended to preserve the large lots and open character of the Big Sky Neighborhood; to retain the rural personality of this unique location; and to

¹⁸⁷ Changes from current L-O district.

¹⁸⁸ Vague "encouraged" text replaced by maximum extent practicable standard – which is defined and more objective.

¹⁸⁹ Carried forward current Section 11-05-04.1. Definitions of small animals and large animals were relocated to the Definitions Chapter for consistency.

encourage agrarian uses through more flexible standards to maintain, protect, and enhance land use and livability.

(2) Boundary Map¹⁹⁰

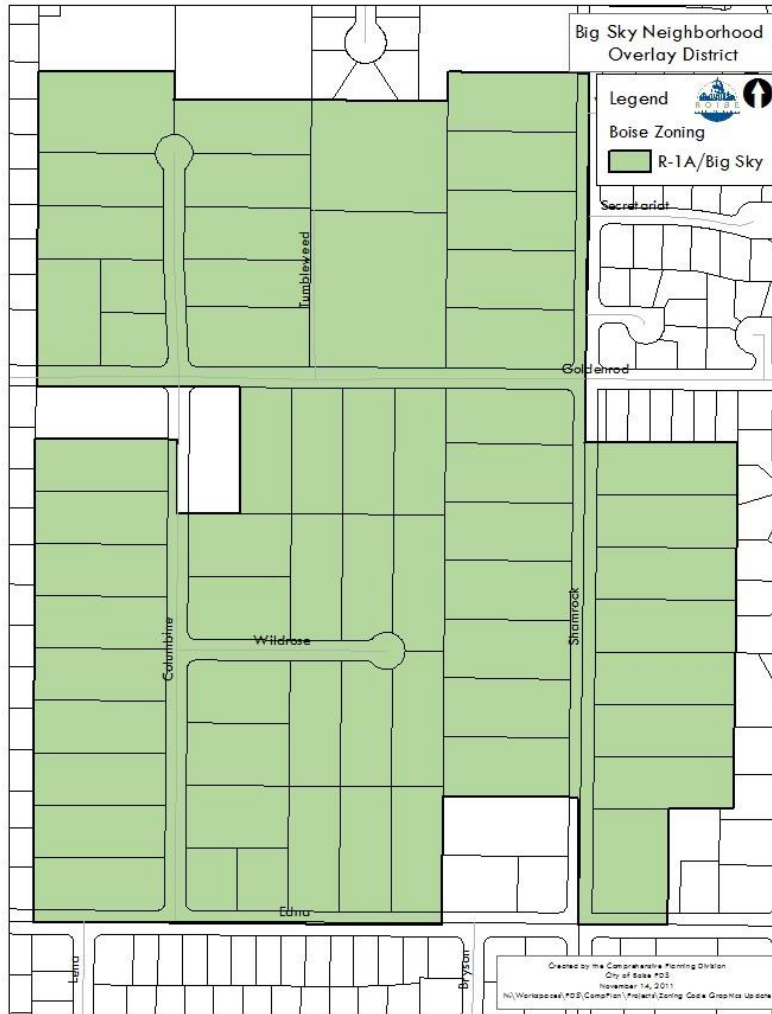


Figure 2.3. Big Sky Neighborhood Overlay District Boundaries

(3) Residential Standards

(a) Setbacks

- i. New residential buildings, additions to existing residential buildings, and detached outbuildings greater than 500 square feet or 15 feet in height shall be subject to the following setback standards:

¹⁹⁰ The R-1A label will be updated to R-1B to reflect the consolidation of zoning districts at the time of Consolidated Draft.

- A. Front setbacks as measured from the property line shall be 35 feet minimum, 85 feet maximum, and within five feet of the average setbacks of the adjacent properties.
- B. Side and rear setbacks shall be a minimum of 20 feet from the property line.
- ii. Detached outbuildings with an area of up to 500 square feet and height less than 15 feet may have a reduced sides and rear setbacks of 10 feet from the property line.

(b) Enclosed Garage

Dwelling units, including each unit of a duplex, shall have an enclosed garage with an interior dimension of at least 20 feet wide by 20 feet long.

(c) Entrances to Residential Units

Front doors of residential units shall face the street.

(d) Two-Family Dwelling Standards

Duplexes in the BC-O district shall be subject to the specific design criteria as per Section <> and agricultural and setback standards described in Subsection (4), below.

(4) Livestock Standards

The keeping of livestock and agricultural uses in the BC-O district shall be subject to the standards of Section 11-03-03.6.F, and the standards in this Section. Where the standards of this Section conflict with 11-03-03.6.F, this Section shall control.

(a) Allowed Uses

The keeping of livestock, small animals, and similar or related agricultural uses are allowed in the BC-O district subject to the regulations of this Section.

(b) Minimum Lot Area for Large Animals

A minimum lot area of one-half acre is required for large animals as defined.

(c) Animal Reserve Area

A minimum area of one-half acre is required for the keeping and care of two animal units. Stables, paddocks, barns, and similar structures may be counted as part of the reserve area, but structures other than those related to the care of animals shall not be counted as part of the reserve area.

(d) Minimum Lot Area and Location for Small Animals

No minimum lot area is required for keeping small animals. All animal units and small animals shall be kept behind the front of the principal dwelling.

(e) Animal Density Standards

- i. The maximum animal density shall be two animal units per one-half acre of reserve area. Additional reserve areas must be added in one-half-acre increments to calculate the allowed number of animal units allowed on a particular parcel.
- ii. The keeping of chickens in conjunction with the keeping of large animals is an exception to animal density standards. Up to six mature chickens may be kept

simultaneously in addition to the large animals allowed per lot based on the density standard.

(f) Setbacks and Enclosures

- i.** Concentrated feeding areas and buildings housing animals shall be located behind the front of the principal dwelling. Buildings for housing animals must also comply with the setback standards for the Big Sky Neighborhood Overlay.
- ii.** Livestock shall be kept within enclosures such that said livestock is prevented from encroaching on, and/or damaging, neighboring properties, fences, or vegetation; or public streets. Enclosures may include but are not limited to fences, corrals, barns, pens.

(g) Best Management Practices (BMPs)

To protect surface and ground water quality and to avoid any adverse impact to wells, irrigation ditches, and other beneficial uses. A BMP is defined as a practice or combination of practices which are the most effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. The following BMPs must be met.

i. Fencing

Enclose one or more areas on the site with a permanent fence or structure to function as a barrier to livestock and other animals as needed in order to prevent access to and protect streams, canals, and ditches from trampling, erosion, and contamination.

ii. Filter Strips for Streams, Canals and Ditches

Maintain a gently sloping strip of ground over vegetation to filter runoff from that portion of the site occupied by animals. Filter strips shall distribute waste matter uniformly across the high end of the strip and allow waste to flow through and across the strip; promote the filtering of nutrients, runoff water, and other materials through the grass in a manner in which they are absorbed by the soil, an ultimately taken up by the plants.

iii. Runoff Control System

Employ a combination of practices to prevent animal waste runoff to surface water and adjacent properties. Practices may include diversion of runoff from the lot, roof runoff systems, lot shaping, settling basins, and filter strips or buffer areas.

iv. Liquid and Solid Waste Management System

Employ a system for managing liquid and solid waste in a manner that:

- A.** Ensures fecal matter and other solid wastes do not create or promote nuisances, odors and disease-carrying insects and animals; and
 - B.** Does not degrade air, soil, or water resources: The appropriate system shall typically include the frequent spreading of liquid and solid waste, composting of manures, and off-site disposal.
- v.** Additional BMPs shall be required if those listed above are shown to be ineffective. If a resident does not properly maintain or use BMPs, then the

resident shall immediately cease the keeping of animals as defined in this Code. The owner or resident can consult the following agencies for additional technical assistance:

- A. Ada Soil Conservation District.
- B. Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- C. Idaho Soil Conservation Commission.
- D. University of Idaho Extension Service.
- E. Boise City Public Works Department.

G. SC-O: Sycamore Overlay

(1) Purpose

To preserve and encourage land use and development that is consistent with the semi-rural, agricultural character and lifestyle of the Sycamore neighborhood, while promoting the public health, safety, and general welfare of present and future residents of the neighborhood and Boise City.

(2) Boundary Map¹⁹¹

¹⁹¹ The R-1A label will be updated to R-1B to reflect the consolidation of zoning districts at the time of Consolidated Draft.



Figure 2.4. Sycamore Neighborhood Overlay District Boundaries

(3) Specific Standards

(a) Setbacks

In the SC-O overlay district, excluding lots fronting on 39th, Catalpa, and Taft Streets, the required setback for buildings and parking areas on vacant or undeveloped lots is determined by the average setback of the principal building on the two adjoining lots abutting the same street. The required setback shall not be less than 20 feet or greater than 40 feet. Additions to existing buildings in the SC-O overlay district are also subject to this setback standard.

(b) Agricultural Standards

The keeping of livestock, small animals, and similar or related agricultural uses in the S overlay district shall be subject to the generally applicable use standard of Section 11-03-03.6.F, and the standards in this Section. Where the standards of this Section conflict with the generally applicable standards, this Section shall control.

i. Allowed Uses

The keeping of livestock, small animals, and similar or related agricultural uses are allowed subject to the regulations of this Section.

ii. Minimum Lot Size

A minimum lot or parcel size of 21,780 square feet (one-half acre) is required for large animals as defined in this Section. The area of the lot or parcel used for any human dwelling shall be included when computing the one-half acre minimum lot size needed to qualify for large animals.

iii. Animal Reserve Area

A minimum animal reserve area of 10,890 square feet (one-quarter acre) is required for the keeping and care of large animals. Stables, paddocks, barns, and similar structures may be counted as part of the reserve area, but structures other than those related to the care of animals shall not be counted as part of the reserve area.

iv. Area for Small Animals

No minimum lot area is required for keeping small animals as defined in this Section, although small animals are subject to the animal density standards. All small animals as defined shall be kept behind the front of the principal dwelling.

v. Animal Density Standards

- A.** The maximum animal density for large animals shall be one animal unit per one-quarter acre of reserve area. The reserve area shall be used to calculate the allowed number of large animals allowed on a particular parcel. For reserve areas larger than one-quarter acre, the one animal unit: one-quarter acre ratio shall be applied to determine the allowed number of animals. Shared reserve areas on adjacent lots may be added to the owner's reserve area to calculate the number of large animals allowed on the owner's lot.
- B.** The maximum animal density for small animals shall be one animal unit per one-quarter acre of land area behind the front of the principal dwelling. The area used for calculating the allowed number of small animals shall not include land occupied by any building not used for housing said animals. For areas of land different from one-quarter acre, the one animal unit: one-quarter acre ratio shall be applied to determine the allowed number of animals.
- C.** The keeping of chickens in conjunction with the keeping of large animals is an exception to animal density standards. Up to six chickens may be kept simultaneously and in addition to the large animals allowed per lot based on the density standard.

-
- D.** No more than one rooster shall be kept on any single parcel, regardless of the size of the parcel.

vi. Site Plan

As deemed necessary, the Planning Director may require the owner or resident to submit a site plan, subject to approval, for the purpose of determining the amount of land available on a particular site for the keeping of animals pursuant to the standards of this Section.

vii. Setbacks for Concentrated Feeding Areas, Buildings, and Pasture and Reserve Areas

Concentrated feeding areas and buildings housing animals shall be located behind the front of the principal dwelling and a minimum of 10 feet from all property lines. Fully enclosed buildings must comply with the setback standards for the base zone and, therefore, may in some cases be set back less than 10 feet from the property line. Pasture or reserve areas shall be located behind the front of the principal dwelling, and may otherwise be located at the side and rear property line.

viii. District Perimeter Setback

Animal reserve areas for large animals shall be set back a minimum of 30 feet from any residential lot located outside the S district.

ix. Enclosures Required

Livestock shall be kept within enclosures that prevent animals from encroaching on neighboring properties or public streets. Enclosures may include fences, corrals, barns, pens, etc.

x. Best Management Practices

The owner or resident shall use Best Management Practices (BMPs) to protect surface and ground water quality and to avoid any adverse impact to wells and other beneficial uses. A BMP is defined as a practice or combination of practices that are the most effective, practicable means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. Any owner or resident intending to keep livestock and other animals pursuant to this Section shall implement the following BMPs:

A. Fencing

Enclose one or more areas on the site as needed with a permanent fence or structure to function as a barrier to livestock and other animals to prevent access to and protect streams, canals, and ditches from trampling, erosion, and contamination.

B. Filter Strips for Streams, Canals, and Ditches

Maintain a gently sloping strip of ground cover vegetation to filter runoff from the portion of the site occupied by animals. Filter strips shall distribute waste matter uniformly across the high end of the strip and allow waste to flow through and across the strip and shall promote the filtering of nutrients,

runoff water, and other material through the grass so that they can be absorbed by the soil and ultimately taken up by the plants.

C. Runoff Control System

Employ a combination of practices to prevent animal waste runoff to surface water and adjacent properties. Practices may include diversion of runoff from the lot, roof runoff systems, lot shaping, settling basins, and filter strips or buffer areas.

D. Liquid and Solid Waste Management System

Employ a system for managing liquid and solid waste in a manner that: a) ensures fecal matter and other solid wastes do not create or promote nuisances, odors and disease-carrying insects and animals, and b) does not degrade air, soil, or water resources. The appropriate system shall typically include the frequent spreading of liquid and solid waste, composting of manures, and off-site disposal.

xi. Additional BMPs

Additional BMPs shall be required if those BMPs listed above are shown to be ineffective. The owner or resident can consult the following agencies for additional technical assistance:

- A.** Ada Soil Conservation District Natural Resources Conservation Service
- B.** Idaho Soil Conservation Commission
- C.** The University of Idaho Extension Service
- D.** Boise Public Works Department.

xii. Periodic Assessment

At five-year intervals,¹⁹² the residents and property owners in the SC-O District and the Planning Director shall assess the impact and effectiveness of the standards of this Section in protecting residents and owners of the district and those outside the district from unwanted impacts.

2. Design Review Overlay Districts¹⁹³

A. CD-O: Capitol Boulevard Design Overlay¹⁹⁴

(1) Purpose

The City recognizes the importance of Capitol Boulevard and desires to protect and enhance its special character. Capitol Boulevard is one of the principal gateway streets in

¹⁹² Increased current three-year intervals to five-year intervals to simplify administration.

¹⁹³ Removed the East Fairview Design Overlay in its entirety as it was intended to be an interim overlay district.

¹⁹⁴ Carried forward current Section 11-05-03.1. The current D (Design Review) overlay district and the current DD (Downtown Design Review) overlay district do not appear in this Section. Since these extensively used design standards collectively apply to all buildings of defined types throughout the city, the required design standards will be consolidated with other building-specific design standards in Module 2 (Development and Design Standards). This allows the remaining current design review overlays, (Capitol Boulevard and East Fairview) to be mapped and treated as more specific and detailed design standards for discrete areas that supersede the general design standards (from the previous D and DD districts) that apply to specific types of buildings in those areas). The current Design Review process will continue to apply, and would apply either the relocated and updated D and DD design standards in Module 2 or the Capitol Boulevard and East Fairview standards in this Section, unless a decision is made to recommend changes to that system when Module 3 (Administration and Procedures) is drafted.

the State of Idaho. It links two of the most important historic buildings in the city - the State Capitol and the Boise Depot. In between these buildings lie a variety of uses that are of importance to the community, including cultural centers and parks, Boise State University, hotels, retail establishments, and restaurants.

(2) Boundary Map¹⁹⁵

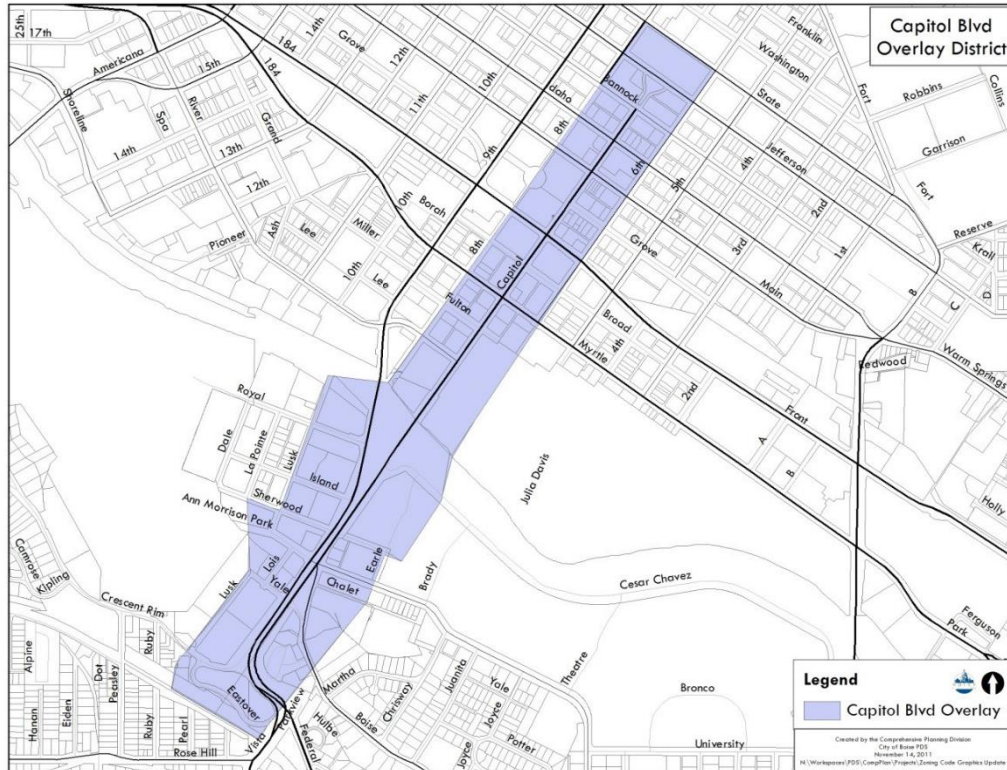


Figure 2.5. Boundary of Capitol Boulevard Special Design District

(3) District Subareas

The District is divided into four areas:

(a) Downtown Corridor

Both sides of Capitol Boulevard from centerline of Front Street north to the centerline of State Street.

(b) Central Corridor

Both sides of Capitol Boulevard from centerline of Front Street south to the Boise River.

(c) Entrance Corridor

East side of Capitol Boulevard from the Boise River to the Depot.

(d) Exit Corridor

West side of 9th Street and Capitol Boulevard from the Boise River south to the Depot.

¹⁹⁵ Deleted boundary description text.

(e) Subareas Boundary Map



Figure 2.6. Subareas Map of Boulevard Special Design District

(4) Design Review Permit

Design is required for the following:

- (a) Increase in building size by 10 percent or in parking lot size by 25 percent.
- (b) Replacement of more than 25 percent of a building.
- (c) Any new building or parking lot.
- (d) A facade remodel that uses different materials and design features (A color change or the addition of non-permanent features such as fabric awnings are not subject to design review.)

(5) Standards

(a) Streetscape Requirements

Streetscape improvements for Capitol Boulevard shall comply with the adopted Capitol Boulevard Streetscape Master Plan Master Plan.

i. Applicability

The streetscape improvements shall be required and shown on the development plans when:

- A. Constructing a new building or parking lot;
- B. Constructing an addition greater than 30 percent of the original square footage of the building, provided the addition is greater than 2,500 square feet gross floor area; or
- C. Constructing a parking lot addition along Capitol Boulevard that is greater than 50 percent of an existing parking area.

ii. **Standards**

A. **Downtown Corridor from Jefferson Street to Front Street**

For each Section of the Corridor, required improvements include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Brick streetscape shall remain along the west side of Capitol Boulevard from Bannock Street to Front Street.
- (ii) Streetscape upgrades consistent with the "Urban Sidewalk - Brick" prototype in the Capitol Boulevard Streetscape Master Plan along the east side of Capitol Boulevard from Bannock Street to Front Street shall be considered at the time of application review.
- (iii) 10 foot wide detached sidewalk and nine foot wide landscape strip adjacent to the street, with street trees, shrubs, and historic street lights along both sides of Capitol Boulevard from Bannock Street to Jefferson Street.

B. **Central Corridor Front Street to Fulton Street**

(i) For each Section of the Corridor, required improvements include, but are not limited to:

- (ii) Relocated curb to form a 52 foot wide road Section measured curb to curb.
- (iii) Sidewalks with brick dry-laid pavers.
- (iv) Planters with street trees, shrubs, and low steel fencing, as shown in the Capitol Boulevard Streetscape Master Plan.
- (v) Furnishing zone with historic street lights as shown in the Capitol Boulevard Streetscape Master Plan.
- (vi) Benches, litter receptacles, movable planters, bicycle racks, & newsstands as shown in the Capitol Boulevard Streetscape Master Plan.
- (vii) Kiosks, public art, and transit stops may be considered.

C. **Central Corridor Fulton Street to the Boise River**

For each Section of the Corridor, required improvements include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Relocated curb to form a 52 foot wide road Section (curb to curb).
- (ii) Concrete sidewalks.
- (iii) Landscape strips with lawn and street trees.
- (iv) Historic street lights.

D. Entrance and Exit Corridors

For each Section of the Corridor, required improvements include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Concrete sidewalks.
- (ii) Landscape strips with lawn, shrubs, or street trees.
- (iii) A second row of deciduous trees.
- (iv) Historic street lights.
- (v) Bus stop shelters at select locations.

(b) Building/Structure Setbacks

i. Downtown Corridor

The setbacks of the underlying zone shall apply, except a 25 foot setback from the property line is required along Capitol Boulevard for any portion of a structure that is 45 feet or higher.

ii. Central Corridor

Minimum setbacks shall be as follows:

- A.** 45 feet from the centerline of Capitol Boulevard for structures up to 45 feet in height.
- B.** 75 feet from the centerline of Capitol Boulevard for any portion of a structure that is higher than 45 feet.
- C.** Only approved awnings, canopies, or similar projections may encroach into the public right-of-way.

iii. Entrance and Exit Corridors

Minimum setbacks shall be as follows:

- A.** 20 feet from the property line along Capitol Boulevard for structures less than 45 feet in height.
- B.** 35 feet from the property line along Capitol Boulevard for any portion of a structure that is higher than 45 feet.

iv. Required Improvements Within Entrance and Exit Corridor Setback Areas

At-grade setback areas shall include landscaping, and one or more of the following:

- A.** An extension of the streetscape, such as a pedestrian space or a plaza utilizing benches, pavers, and other design elements;
- B.** Sculptures, public art, or architectural design features;
- C.** Canopies and other external decorative features, provided they do not encroach more than 30 percent into the setback;
- D.** Sign(s); and
- E.** Low decorative masonry walls of three feet or less (see also Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*).

(c) Parking Lot Setbacks and Requirements

i. New Structures/Lots

New detached structures and parking lots along Capitol Boulevard shall comply with the following:

A. Downtown Corridor

Parking lots shall be located below or behind buildings facing Capitol Boulevard.

B. Central, Entrance, And Exit Corridors

Parking is allowed along the sides of the building provided the width of the parking area does not exceed 50 percent of the site frontage along Capitol Boulevard. Parking may not be located closer to Capitol Boulevard than the building, and shall not be allowed closer than 20 feet from Capitol Boulevard.

ii. Parking Lot Screening

Parking lots shall be screened using one or more of the following, unless otherwise approved by the DRC.

A. Decorative masonry screen walls - that may include wrought iron fencing.

The maximum length without modulation may not exceed 30 feet.

B. Landscaping plantings that provide year-round screening.

(d) Building Design

Buildings shall be designed to the highest standards with consideration of the following:

- i.** All building facade materials should be high quality to enhance the appearance of Capitol Boulevard including, but not limited to stone, brick, or tile.¹⁹⁶ The same facade materials or other architecturally compatible facade materials should be used for all exposed building walls and other architectural features.
- ii.** Architectural style is not to be restricted; however the appearance of the building shall be reviewed based on the use of materials and color, the quality of design, use of architectural details, and compatibility with the overall Boulevard development.
- iii.** Blank walls facing Capitol Boulevard are not allowed.
- iv.** Buildings located on corner sites that can be viewed from Capitol Boulevard should be given significance through the use of architectural elements, special materials, or height.
- v.** Distinctive roof or other termination of the building facade.
- vi.** Windows, doors, eaves, and parapets should be proportional to one another.
- vii.** New buildings and any modifications to historic buildings shall comply with the "Design Guideline for Boise City's Historic Commercial Districts" and the Secretary of the Interior Guidelines.

¹⁹⁶ Examples of qualifying materials have been added.

- viii.** Canopies and awnings at street level should not be illuminated and should be functional for purposes of pedestrian use.
- ix.** Mechanical equipment should be well screened from public right-of-way with materials that are harmonious to the building.
- x.** Utilities shall be installed underground, except for transportation facilities.

(e) Lighting

Low pedestrian/landscape lighting is encouraged and street lighting shall conform to the Capitol Boulevard Streetscape Master Plan.

(f) Vehicular Access

- i.** Curb cuts shall be limited to encourage pedestrian activity.
- ii.** Access points shall be defined with landscaping or other decorative elements.

(g) Restrictions Along Capitol Boulevard

The following shall not front on to Capitol Boulevard:

- i.** Off-street service/loading areas;
- ii.** Trash dumpsters;
- iii.** Outdoor storage areas;
- iv.** Fuel pumps; and
- v.** Drive-up windows.

(h) Signage

Sign standards for the CD-O district shall be as indicated in Section 11-04-011, *Signs*.

B. HD-O: Historic Design Overlay¹⁹⁷

(1) Purpose

The purpose of the HD-O is to promote the educational, cultural, and economic welfare of the public by engaging in a comprehensive program of historic preservation to promote, preserve and protect historic buildings, structures, sites, monuments, streets, squares, and neighborhoods which serve as visible reminders of the historical, archeological, architectural, educational, and cultural heritage of the city. It is the further purpose of this Section for the social, economic, and environmental advantages of the city to promote the use and conservation of such property, to stabilize and improve property values in historic areas, and to encourage new buildings and developments that will be harmonious with the existing historical, archeological, architectural, educational, and cultural buildings, structures, sites, streets, squares, and neighborhoods.

¹⁹⁷ Carries forward selected parts of current Section 11-05-09. All content from Sections 11-05-09.2 through 09.5 related to the organization and powers, and funding of the Historic Preservation Commission, and all content from Sections 11-05.09.6 through 10 related to the procedures it follows to designate historic districts and landmarks, reclassify historic properties, removing historic designations, approving demolitions of historic structures, and approving changes of use for historic properties, will be addressed in Module 3 (Administration and Procedures) where they can be consolidated with other procedural to avoid repetition and resolve unnecessary differences in procedures. All content related to application forms and submittal requirements will be relocated to the City's website.

(2) Applicability¹⁹⁸

These provisions apply to all properties in the HD-O zoning district. In the case of properties located in both the HD-O district and Character Protection overlay district listed in Section 11-02-05.1, the provisions of this Section 11-02-05.2.B shall apply, and the provisions of Section 11-02-05.1.

(3) Criteria for Designation

Historic Districts and Historic Landmarks shall be designated by ordinance as described in Section <>. ¹⁹⁹ The buildings, sites, structures, and objects of an historic district shall meet one of the following three criteria:

(a) Historical or Cultural Importance

- i. Has significant character, interest, or value, as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or nation; or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past; or
- ii. Is the site of an historic event with a significant effect upon society; or
- iii. Exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, educational, or historic heritage of the community; or
- iv. By being part of or related to a street, square, park, or other distinctive area, should be developed or preserved according to a plan based on historic, cultural, or architectural motif; or
- v. Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristic, represents an established and familiar visual feature of the neighborhood, community, or city; or

(b) Architectural Importance

- i. Portrays the environment in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style; or
- ii. Embodies those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural-type or engineering specimen; or
- iii. Is the work of a designer, architect, or craftsman whose individual work has significantly influenced the development of the city, state, or nation; or
- iv. Contains elements of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represent a significant innovation; or

(c) Archeological Importance

- i. Has yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.
- ii. Contains or is likely to contain physical remains, such as fossils, relics, monuments, art, or symbols, of past human life and activities.

¹⁹⁸ New provisions to avoid the need to apply and reconcile two (often conflicting) sets of design standards. This carries forward the general practice of not applying other design standards in designated historic protection districts.

¹⁹⁹ Procedure to be drafted in Module 3: Administration and Procedures.

(4) State Property²⁰⁰

Nothing in this Section 11-02-05.2.B or related to the historic preservation or designation shall be construed to allow the designation, regulation conditioning, restriction or acquisition of historic buildings, structures, sites or areas, or other properties or facilities owned by the state or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.

(5) Acquisition of Property

All lands, buildings, structures, sites, or areas acquired by funds appropriated by the city shall be acquired in the name of the city unless otherwise provided by the governing board. So long as owned by the city, historic properties may be maintained by or under the supervision and control of the city.

(6) Acquisition of Historic Easements

- (a)** The city may acquire, by purchase or donation, historic easements in any area within the jurisdiction of the city wherever and to the extent City Council determines that the acquisition will be in the public interest.²⁰¹
- (b)** The City Council shall seek a recommendation from the Historic Preservation Commission regarding the historic easement and proposed resolution.

(7) Ordinary Repairs; Public Safety

Nothing in this Section 11-02-05.2.B or related to the historic preservation or designation shall be construed to prevent the ordinary maintenance or repair of any exterior feature in a historic district, or of any historic landmark that does not involve a change in design, material or outer appearance thereof, nor to prevent the construction, reconstruction, alteration, restoration or demolition of any such feature when the Building Official shall certify such is required for the public safety because of an unsafe or dangerous condition.

(8) Maintenance and Repair Required; Demolition by Neglect²⁰²

- (a)** Any property located within an historic district, historic district - residential or designated as a landmark shall be preserved by the owner, or such other person or persons as may have the legal custody or control of the property, against decay and deterioration and free from unreasonable structural defects. The owner or other person having legal custody and control of the property shall repair such resource if it is found to have one or more of the following defects, or other defects that in the judgment of the Historic Preservation Commission has a detrimental effect on the historical characteristics of the property or district.
- (b)** The deterioration of exterior walls or other vertical supports;
- (c)** The deterioration of roofs or other horizontal members;
- (d)** The deterioration of exterior chimneys;
- (e)** The deterioration or removal of exterior finishes or fenestration;

²⁰⁰ Subsections (4) through (11) carry forward current 11-05-09.11 through 11-05-9.17. Some Subsections were reworded to avoid repetition.

²⁰¹ Definition of Historic Easement was moved to definitions Chapter.

²⁰² This content may be moved to Section 11-04-012 *Operations and Maintenance*, and/or 11-05-07 *Violations, Enforcement, and Penalties* in order to consolidated materials on the same topic and to avoid confusion as to which applies.

- (f) The ineffective waterproofing of exterior walls, roofs and foundations including broken windows or doors; and
- (g) The deterioration of any feature so as to create or permit the creation of any hazardous or unsafe condition or conditions.
- (h) If the Historic Preservation Commission makes a preliminary determination that a resource is being demolished by neglect, it shall direct the Boise City Building Division to notify the owner(s) of the resource of this preliminary determination, stating the reasons therefore, and shall give the owner of record 28 days from the date of mailing of such notice to commence work to correct the specific defects as determined by the Commission.
- (i) If the owner(s) fail to commence work within the time allotted as evidenced by a Building Permit, the Historic Preservation Commission shall notify the owner(s) in writing to appear at a public hearing before the Commission at a date, time, and place to be specified in said notice, which shall be mailed at least 28 days before the said hearing. The Commission shall also notify in writing adjacent property owners and the registered neighborhood association of such hearing. The Commission shall receive evidence on the issue of whether the subject resource should be repaired and the owner(s) may present evidence in rebuttal thereto. If, after such hearing, the Commission shall determine that the resource is being demolished by neglect, it may direct the City Attorney to commence legal action against the owner(s) if the necessary repairs are not completed within 90 days or a time frame as specified by the Commission.

(9) Exemption from Fire or Building Codes

The City Council, in order to promote the preservation and restoration of any historic landmark, or property within a historic district may, upon the recommendation of the Historic Preservation Commission, exempt an historic landmark or property within a historic district from the application of the City Fire or Building Codes upon compliance with the criteria for exemption set forth in said codes and upon a finding that non-exemption would prevent or seriously hinder the preservation or restoration of said historic landmark or property in a historic district. Upon rescission of a historic designation, any code exemption herein granted shall be revoked effective the date of rescission.

(10) Notice of City Departments and Other Agencies

In addition to all other transmittals and notices required by this Section 11-02-05.2.B, within seven calendar days after the designation by ordinance of any historic district or landmark, the Historic Preservation Commission shall notify all departments of the city and other governmental agencies having a regulatory or legally prescribed duty affecting such district or landmark. The notice shall state the fact of such designation, identify the boundary of the district, or the address of the landmark, and shall summarize the effect such designation will have.

(11) Register of Historic Districts and Landmarks

The Historic Preservation Commission shall maintain a current register and map of all historic districts and landmarks which have been designated by ordinance. Such register

and map shall be made public and available to the city departments, other governmental agencies, and any interested person.

3. Sensitive Lands Overlay Districts

A. AI-O Airport Influence Area Overlay²⁰³

(1) Purpose

The Airport Influence Area Overlay is intended to:

- (a) Promote development that is compatible with and compliments airport operations
- (b) Ensure all development complies with noise standards for development
- (c) Ensure future development within the Airport Influence Area is designed in accordance with the Airport Master Plan.

(2) Boundary Map

[To be inserted]

(3) Design Standards

All new development and existing structures within the Airport Influence Areas identified by the most recent 14 CFR Part 150 Noise Compatibility Program sound study must comply with the following:

- (a) All new residential development and new schools in Airport Influence Area A that are affected by average sound levels in the 60-65 DNL and/or aircraft traffic patterns below 1,000 feet are required to provide a sound level reduction of 25 dB.
- (b) All development within Airport Influence Area B is affected by average sound levels in the 65-70 DNL and/or aircraft traffic patterns below 1,000 feet. Residential development is not allowed within Area B. All compatible uses are required to provide sound insulation in noise sensitive areas of a facility.
- (c) All development within Airport Influence Area B-1 is affected by average sound levels in the 60 DNL and/or aircraft traffic patterns below 1,000 feet. New residential development is required to provide a sound level reduction of 30 dB. For new residential development, the maximum density is five residential units per acre with additional density being considered on a case-by-case basis pursuant to Section <>. ²⁰⁴ No new schools or universities are allowed. Commercial uses are compatible but are required to provide sound insulation in noise sensitive areas of a facility.
- (d) All development within Airport Influence Area C is affected by average sound levels greater than 70 DNL. The approved Airport Noise Compatibility Plan identifies that existing residential uses in this area are to undergo sound insulation. Residential uses in this area will be considered nonconforming and no new residential development is allowed. Non-noise sensitive manufacturing, industrial and commercial uses are allowed but are required to provide sound insulation in noise sensitive areas of a facility.

²⁰³ New overlay based on the Airport Influence Area Design Principles in Blueprint Boise, including general design principles and Airport area policies. Further revisions to the proposed text may be made for accuracy in the Consolidated Draft.

²⁰⁴ Appropriate procedure to be identified in Module 3.

B. BR-O: Boise River System Overlay

(1) Purpose

The Boise River System Overlay District is intended to:

- (a) Ensure protection from flooding.
- (b) Allow for conveyance of the 100-year flood without property damage or loss of life.
- (c) Preserve, protect, and enhance the abundance and diversity of fish, wildlife, and riparian resources.
- (d) Control runoff and pollution so as to protect water quality of the river and its tributaries.²⁰⁵
- (e) Protect the Boise River as a public asset to the city and a major amenity for its citizens.
- (f) Maintain the Boise River greenbelt.
- (g) Ensure that development is designed to enhancement and protect rivers riparian, fish, wildlife, and recreational values.
- (h) Provide and maintain continuous public access to and along the river including appropriate facilities for parking of bikes and motor vehicles.

(2) Applicability²⁰⁶

The following standards and regulations of uses within the district apply:

TABLE 11-02.29: REGULATIONS AND USES					
LAND CLASSIFICATION	FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS	USE STANDARDS OF BOISE RIVER REGULATIONS [11-02-05.3.B(7)]	MITIGATION SECTION OF BOISE RIVER REGULATIONS [11-02-05.3.B(10)]	ENHANCEMENT SECTION OF BOISE RIVER REGULATIONS (WHERE APPROPRIATE) [11-02-05.3.B(11)]	BOISE RIVER DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM PERMIT REQUIRED [11-02-05.3.B(9)]
Class A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Class B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Class C	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

(3) Map and Boundaries

(a) Boundary Map

[Reserved]

(b) Districts

The Boise River System Overlay district shall include the following areas:

²⁰⁵ Reference to tributaries added.

²⁰⁶ Deleted current Section 11-05-06.1.B(1) and moved to the content to be posted on the City's website.

i. Floodway and Floodway Fringe Overlay Districts

Lands within the 100-year floodplain boundaries adjacent to the Boise River, including lands designated within the Floodway (F) and Floodway Fringe (FF). These boundaries adjacent to the Boise River are determined by the FEMA Flood Boundary and Floodway Map. A copy of this map is available at the Development Services Department and on the City's website. The Director with recommendation from the City Engineer shall provide boundary interpretations where necessary. These areas are subject to the standards in Section 11-02-05.3.C *FP-O Flood Protection Overlay* and the standards in Subsections (4) – (10), below.

ii. Alluvial Overlay District

Tributary floodplains and associated alluvial fans (AO zones) standards are addressed in Section 11-04-05.

(4) Boundary Descriptions

(a) Floodway (F) District Boundary

The Floodway District shall have the boundaries as follows: The Channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot, as shown in the Flood Insurance Study for Boise City, Idaho.

(b) Flood Fringe (FF) District Boundary

The Floodway Fringe District shall have boundaries as follows: The area between the floodway boundary and the boundary of the 100 Year Flood.

(c) Area of Shallow Flooding (AFS) District Boundary Description

The Area of Shallow Flooding District shall have boundaries as area shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as an AO zone with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident.

(5) A, B, And C Lands and Waters Classifications

The BR-O overlay district includes lands and waters that provide natural resource functions and values including the preservation of fish and wildlife amenities shall be classified as "Class A, B, or C lands and waters."

(a) Class A, B, And C Lands and Waters Established

- i.** A set of master maps delineating class A, B, and C lands and waters is located in the Planning and Development Services Department or on the City's website. The precise boundaries shall be determined on a case-by-case basis based on available maps, studies, outside agency input and on-site inspections.
- ii.** The Boise River Fish and Wildlife Habitat Study, (Sather-Blair, et al, 1983), shall be used as a reference that provides objectives for preservation and management actions for Class A and Class B areas.

(b) Class A Lands and Waters - Extremely Important for Preservation

Class A lands and waters provide extremely important habitats for fish and wildlife and for flood control and protection. The objective is to preserve and protect these lands for their benefits to fish and wildlife in general and to protect Bald Eagle, Great

Blue Heron, trout, and waterfowl habitats in particular. These areas include, but are not limited to:

- i.** Floodways;
- ii.** Areas with a high degree of plant community diversity;
- iii.** Black cottonwood riparian plant community;
- iv.** Riparian forests;
- v.** Scrub-shrub wetlands;
- vi.** Emergent wetlands within the floodplain (exclusive of working irrigation canals);
- vii.** A 300 foot radius around Great Blue Heron rookeries;
- viii.** Eagle winter habitat which includes lands within 200 feet of the 6500 cubic feet per second (c.f.s.) line, as determined by the Public Works Department based on their monitoring of annual flows, east of Walnut Street on the north side of the river and east of Phase 4 of the River Run Subdivision on the south, and forested wetlands east of these points;
- ix.** Lands within the riparian setback lands and waters;
- x.** The banks of side channels and tributary stream areas within the jurisdiction of this overlay district;
- xi.** Islands within the river;
- xii.** Trout spawning waters;
- xiii.** Riparian areas of tributary streams within the jurisdiction of this overlay district including channels that convey floodwaters and areas that meet the definition of wetlands; and
- xiv.** Lands currently identified as the Barber Pool Conservation Area.

(c) Class B Lands and Waters - Moderately Important for Preservation

Class B lands and waters provide good potential for improvements to natural resource functions and values. Development should improve natural resource functions and values and avoid negative. Class B lands and waters include, but are not limited to:

- i.** Agricultural lands;
- ii.** Gravel pit ponds and small lakes; and
- iii.** Intermittent tributary streams.

(d) Class C Lands - Least Important for Preservation

Class C lands provide limited fish and wildlife habitat. Development should provide landscaping and habitat improvements. These areas include, but are not limited to:

- i.** Public and private parks where current uses preclude enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat;
- ii.** Diversion dams;
- iii.** Residential and commercial developments;
- iv.** Lands surrounding gravel ponds;

- v. Subdivided properties;
- vi. Former industrial areas; and
- vii. Vacant lands in urban centers.

(6) Setbacks

Setbacks are intended to protect and preserve the river; Greenbelt; Great Blue Heron rookeries; eagle perching, feeding, and loafing areas; and riparian areas.

(a) Boise River Setback

The setback for structures and parking areas is 70 feet from the 6500 c.f.s. line of the Boise River or 5 feet from the boundary of all dedications or easements granted to the City for greenbelt purposes in excess of 65 feet.

(b) Greenbelt Setback

The greenbelt setback for structures and parking areas is 70 feet measured landward from the 6500 c.f.s. setback line.

(c) Great Blue Heron Rookeries Setback

300 feet around Great Blue Heron rookeries. Rookeries shall be designated by the city and the Idaho Fish and Game Department.

(d) Eagle Perching, Feeding, and Loafing Setback

200 feet from the 6500 c.f.s, east of Walnut Street along the north side of the Boise River, and east of Phase 4 of the River Run subdivision along the south side of the Boise River.

(e) Riparian Setback

i. Tier 1 Waterway

A side channel with a width of less than 15 feet, measured from the top of bank, or with a flow of less than five c.f.s. shall have a riparian setback of 20 feet.²⁰⁷

ii. Tier 2 Waterway

A side channel at least 15 feet wide, measured from top of bank, or with a flow of between five to 150 c.f.s. shall have a riparian setback of 25 feet.

iii. Structure Setback

A minimum of 15 feet shall be maintained between the riparian setback and structures to allow for lawns and patios.

(7) Allowed Uses and Improvements

The following uses and improvements are allowed in Class A lands and waters areas subject to the standards for uses, mitigation and enhancement provisions set forth in this Section 11-02-05.3.B.

(a) All uses not explicitly listed below are prohibited in Class A lands and waters areas.

- i. Signs (non-commercial);
- ii. Restrooms and snack bars (except for existing uses);
- iii. River bridges and paved access to river bridges;

²⁰⁷ New top of bank measurement clarification for width of side channel.

- iv.** Fish and wildlife habitat improvements;
- v.** Irrigation weirs, diversion dams, and inlets;
- vi.** Water inlets to supply domestic water;
- vii.** Greenbelt structures under existing bridges;
- viii.** Greenbelt paths or non-paved pedestrian paths that may provide limited access to the river and may run into or through lands designated as Class A habitat areas.
- ix.** Paved bicycle paths, limited to:
 - A.** Existing paths;
 - B.** The Lander Street sewage treatment plant path;
 - C.** The Warm Springs Park area pedestrian path and bridge and;
 - D.** Where an existing railroad right-of-way is already located or that may require, donated, or used as a bicycle path;
- x.** Natural parks;
- xi.** Bank and channel stabilization projects;
- xii.** Hydro-electric and flood protection dams;
- xiii.** Selected public piers and beaches;
- xiv.** Public utility lines such as water and sewer lines;
- xv.** Storm drain outlets and detention basins;
- xvi.** Water pump facilities;
- xvii.** Gravel extraction including reuse of gravel extraction lands; and
- xviii.** One housing unit per 20 acres or legal nonconforming lot.

(b) Uses allowed in Class B and Class C areas are limited to those listed in Table 11-03.1.

(8) Standards

(a) Standards Applicable to All Development Within the BR-O District

i. Emergent Wetlands

In recognition of their importance and their scarcity, emergent wetlands shall be preserved as follows:

- A.** Emergent wetlands surrounded by Class B or Class C lands may be replaced with a wetland of equal size, provided that the created emergent wetland has the same or greater degree of natural resource functions and values as did the impacted emergent wetland.
- B.** The emergent wetland may be relocated anywhere on the project site, except within Class C lands.
- C.** If the emergent wetland is relocated to a site within existing Class A lands, then the land area of Class A lands and waters shall be enlarged by an amount no less than the size of the impacted emergent wetland.

ii. Enhancement of Water Resources

Proposals to use or create a water amenity shall be designed to accommodate wetland and riparian functions and waterfowl, wildlife, trout, or warm water fish habitats.

iii. Parks and Open Spaces

- A.** Park areas where sporting events take place shall be located outside of Class A lands.²⁰⁸
- B.** Open spaces such as parks, golf courses, greenbelt areas, parking lots, etc., within the floodplain shall be designed and operated to flood and provide storage capacity during flood flows in excess of 6500 c.f.s.

iv. Emergency Access

New developments shall include provisions for emergency access as determined by the Boise Fire Department.

v. Greenbelt Access

Developments shall provide for public access to the Boise River greenbelt and public parking for bicycles and motor vehicles.

vi. Landscaping

Landscaping shall use native or naturalized plant materials that provide wildlife food and shelter. Manicured landscaping and lawns are prohibited in Class A lands and in riparian areas and setbacks.

vii. Bank and Channel

Bank or channel stabilization measures (e.g., rip-rap, drop structures, large cobble) shall include over-planting with shrubs and trees and the deliberate enhancement of fish habitat.

viii. Screening Requirements

- A.** Structures shall be screened from view from the Greenbelt and the river with landscaping that will grow to a height of at least 20 feet within 10 years.
- B.** Parking areas located between the structure and the Boise River shall be screened from view by landscaping or decorative fencing at least five feet in height.
- C.** Appropriate landscaping should be used to screen habitat areas from new development.

ix. Construction Fencing

Fencing shall be installed where construction activities abut a riparian area.

(b) Additional Standards Applicable to Class A Lands and Waters

- i.** Class A areas within a development or subdivision shall be preserved in single common ownership through a conservation easement or other method approved by the city.

²⁰⁸ Replaced reference to "intense activity portions" to "areas where sporting events take place."

- ii.** The removal of living or dead vegetation from the floodway shall not be permitted unless:
 - A.** The vegetation poses a threat to persons or property;
 - B.** The vegetation contributes to a dangerous restriction of the flow of floodwater; or
 - C.** The removal of vegetation is part of an approved mitigation and enhancement plan.
- iii.** Removal of vegetation shall be confined to the minimum necessary, while still maintaining the natural riparian areas. Removal of vegetation is subject to approval by the Planning Director after review and recommendation by the Urban Forestry Division of the Boise Parks and Recreation Department.
- iv.** Emergency situations under (2)(a) and (b) above may require actions to be taken before the Planning Director can be contacted. If that is the case, then the action taken shall be reported to the Planning Director and mitigation efforts shall be taken if the Planning Director requires them.

(c) Additional Standard Applicable to Class B Lands and Waters

Development shall improve natural resource functions and values and shall mitigate negative impacts.

(d) Additional Standard Applicable to Class C Lands

Development plans shall provide for habitat improvements and landscaping to create screens and buffer between wildlife habitat areas and new.

(9) Conditions for Permits

Conditions may be attached that

- (a)** Require compliance with applicable specifications, standards or requirements of the Idaho Department of Water Resources, Army Corps of Engineers, the Idaho Fish and Game Department, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, the city, or other agencies.
- (b)** Require preservation of existing vegetation, and mitigation or enhancement of natural resource functions and values as set forth in Sections 11-02-05.3.B(10) and 11-02-05.3.B(11).
- (c)** Require landscaping consistent with the objectives of the Greenbelt or the extension of the natural setting of the river.
- (d)** Limit reclamation of eroded stream banks in the floodway and require overflow channels to remain open.
- (e)** Limit construction to certain periods of time.
- (f)** Require certification by a licensed engineer that conditions have been fulfilled.

(10) Mitigation

(a) Purpose

- i.** To offset negative impacts of a proposed development on the natural resource functions and values in Class A and B lands and waters.

- ii. Mitigation goals for Class A and B lands will be no net loss of existing natural resource functions and values associated with flood protection, fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and other goals of the Comprehensive Plan and Boise River Plan.

(b) Natural Resource Functions and Values

Natural resource functions and values are:

- i. Water quality,
- ii. Habitat for fish and wildlife,
- iii. Nutrient retention and removal,
- iv. Channel stability,
- v. Food chain support,
- vi. Flood storage and de-synchronization,
- vii. Groundwater recharge and discharge,
- viii. Recreation,
- ix. Aesthetics, and
- x. Cultural resources.

(c) Mitigation Measures and Sequencing for Class A, B, and C Lands and Waters

The mitigation sequence shall be examined in the order listed below. Several mitigation measures may be used in combination to provide the greatest protection to the resource. Different mitigation sequencing may be used provided extensive evidence is submitted and adequately demonstrates the impacts and public benefits available. The burden shall be on the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the minimum standards described in this Section.

i. Mitigation Measures for Class A and B Lands and Waters

Mitigation measures from the most to the least preferable are:

- A. Avoid adverse impacts by selecting alternative alignments or locations.
- B. Minimize impacts by limiting encroachments, using less intrusive construction techniques, or other methods.
- C. Restore the impact area to as near its original condition as possible.
- D. In-kind on-site compensation.
- E. In-kind off-site compensation.

ii. Mitigation Measures for Class C Lands and Waters

Mitigation is not required. Development in Class C lands shall not adversely affect adjacent and nearby habitat in Class A or Class B lands.

(d) Procedures for Development of Mitigation Plan

i. Generation of Field Data

To accurately describe existing conditions, constraints, and their magnitude, existing natural resource functions and values shall be assessed by the applicant. This assessment must be provided with the project application for review by the city along with a comprehensive technical plan to mitigate for impacts to natural

resource functions and values, or to enhance natural resource functions and values.

ii. Early Coordination with Resource and Regulatory Agencies

Consultation with government agencies that have resource responsibilities must be initiated by the applicant as soon as practicable to determine the natural resource functions and values existing within the area requiring a Boise River System development permit. Consultation shall also include a discussion of the presence of threatened and endangered species, and species of special concern; fish and wildlife habitat requirements and their sensitivity to disturbance; and measures needed to mitigate for project related impacts or to enhance existing habitat. Consultation shall be documented.

iii. Comprehensive Mitigation Design

Proposed modifications to Class A and B lands and waters shall include:

A. Preliminary Mitigation Plan

A preliminary site plan identifies the location and quality of existing natural resources, impacts to those resources attributable to the proposed project, and proposed mitigation measures.

B. Final Mitigation Plan

(i) Upon approval of the Boise River System development permit a final site plan shall be developed by the applicant that includes a detailed description, plan view, profile, and typical Sections of the mitigation project. The final site plan shall fully describe proposed changes to the resource and the materials and methods used to accomplish mitigation.

(ii) The final site plan may be offered to the state and federal agencies for review. Comments of these agencies shall be fully considered by the city in its determination of whether the final site plan is in accordance with the Boise River System development permit.

iv. Performance Monitoring

The applicant shall monitor the performance of constructed mitigation improvements for a minimum period of 18 months unless otherwise fixed by the Planning and Zoning Commission. Acceptable performance shall be judged by comparing measured values to previously agreed upon standards.

(11) Enhancement

(a) Purpose

To encourage innovative development design to increase the quantity and improve the quality of existing natural resource functions and values.

(b) Enhancement Plans

Enhancement plans may be submitted but are not required as part of an application for a Boise River System development permit.

(c) Enhancement Design Standards

i. Enhancement of Class A, B, And C Waters

A. Enhancement of Waters Held by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game

Enhancement or creation of water amenities that use waters held by Idaho Department of Fish and Game shall be designed for the propagation and perpetuation of fish and wildlife resources.

B. Enhancement of Non-Idaho Department of Fish and Game Waters

Enhancement or creation of water amenities not held by Idaho Department of Fish and Game may be designed to enhance fish and wildlife resources or to provide a visual amenity.

ii. Enhancement of Class A, B, and C Passive Open Space Lands

A. Class A Passive Lands

Class A passive open space lands shall be designed with the primary intent of providing enhancement to fish, wildlife and riparian resources with specific design or attention given to eagles, Great Blue Heron, trout, and waterfowl. Vegetation shall be predominantly native or naturalized plant species.

B. Class B and C Passive Open Space Lands

Class B and C passive open space lands should be designed to encourage the creation of fish, wildlife, and riparian resources and to create transition between natural areas and areas of more intense development. Vegetation may be a combination of native or naturalized vegetation and ornamental or exotic species.

C. Native and Naturalized Vegetation

Native and naturalized vegetation should be located near established or created habitat areas and may transition to more ornamental species towards or within the development.

D. Adjustment of Standards²⁰⁹

- (i)** In order to provide an incentive for higher quality and more extensive enhancement plans, adjustments of zoning and subdivision standards may be requested.
- (ii)** Adjustments may be granted by the Planning and Zoning Commission or City Council on enhancement plans that have been designed in accordance with this Section and that the enhancement plan is in compliance with the Boise River System overlay district.
- (iii)** An adjustment of the standards may be approved when evidence presented meets the following conclusions of law:

²⁰⁹ Replaced all references to “waivers” with “adjustments”, because complete waiver of requirement to comply is rare; more frequently the standard is adjusted to require what is possible under the circumstances. These provisions may be moved to Module 3 and consolidated with other permitted adjustments to Code standards.

- (iv) That the proposed enhancement plan is in compliance with the applicable standards of Section 11-02-05.3.B(10).
- (v) That the proposed enhancement plan complies with all local, state, and federal laws and regulations.
- (vi) That the adjustments requested ensure a benefit to the public.

E. Adjustment Examples

- (i) The adjustment of sidewalk standards for the construction of pedestrian, bicycle or nature trails that functionally replace the sidewalk. Provision of pedestrian pathways is encouraged on both sides of streets.
- (ii) Reduction in street width standards to minimize impervious surfaces and to provide more land for vegetation and habitat improvements, provided, however, that private streets are to be discouraged.
- (iii) Density transfers and clustering of uses to provide larger areas for habitat improvements.
- (iv) Permit stream and irrigation system adjustments from the design requirements of the subdivision provisions of this Code.
- (v) Permit fencing waivers from irrigation and streams as required in the subdivision provisions of this Code.
- (vi) Permit adjustment of drainage standards, as long as drainage and water quality goals are met.
- (vii) Permit flexibility in the enhancement of existing marginal Class A lands by permitting enhancements that improve the river riparian values.
- (viii) Adjustments that address public safety considerations.
- (ix) Flexibility in lot size and setback standards to provide large areas increasing habitat. Any adjustment or variance from setback requirements under this overlay district must be shown to be required by legal necessity (a taking would otherwise occur) or to promote and enhance public safety, or that strict compliance with the setback in a given area would result in more damage to the habitat and environment than would granting the adjustment or variance under the provisions of this and other overlay district(s) or other Code provisions.

(d) Procedures for Development of Enhancement Projects

- i. The same field data required to satisfy Section 11-02-05.3.B(10)(d), *Procedures for Development of Mitigation Plan*, shall be gathered and used to aid in the design of the enhancement plan.
- ii. A combined mitigation and enhancement preliminary plan may be submitted if the plans clearly designate that those features fulfill the mitigation requirements and that features fulfill the enhancement plan. Enhancement features may be considered part of a mitigation plan only if such features meet the standards of Sections 11-02-05.3.B(10)(a) and (c).

(e) Performance Monitoring

The applicant shall monitor the performance of constructed enhancements for a minimum period of 18 months unless otherwise fixed by the Planning and Zoning Commission. Acceptable performance shall be judged by comparing measured values to standards that were previously agreed- upon.

C. FP-O Flood Protection Overlay²¹⁰

(1) General Provisions

(a) Purpose

- i.** The flood hazard areas of Boise City, Idaho, are subject to periodic inundation, which may result in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and government 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.
- ii.** Flood losses are caused by natural forces and construction practices which increase flood heights and velocities, and by structures which are inadequately anchored and which may damage property in other areas. Uses that are inadequately flood-proofed, elevated, or otherwise unprotected from flood damage also contribute to flood losses.
- iii.** It is the purpose of this Section to promote public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:
 - A.** To protect human life and health;
 - B.** To minimize expenditures of public money and costly flood control projects;
 - C.** To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding which are generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
 - D.** To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
 - E.** To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains; electric, telephone and sewer lines; and streets and bridges located in Areas of Special Flood Hazard;
 - F.** To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future flood blight areas;
 - G.** To ensure that potential buyers are notified when property is in an Area of Special Flood Hazards; and
 - H.** To ensure that those who occupy the Areas of Special Flood Hazard assume responsibility for their actions.

²¹⁰ New Section to clarify the difference between the floodplain and Boise River System Overlay. Content is from current Section 11-08-01 through 06. Content on administration, appeals and variances from current Section 11-08-08 will be consolidated with other regulations on those topics in Module 3. Floodplain definitions from current Section 11-08-09 now appear in the Definitions chapter below.

(b) Methods of Reducing Flood Losses

This Section 11-02-05.3.C(1)(b) describes guidelines and provisions for:

- i.** Restricting or prohibiting redevelopment that is dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which resulting damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;
- ii.** Requiring that development vulnerable to floods, including facilities, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
- iii.** Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;
- iv.** Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and
- v.** Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood water or may increase flood hazards in other areas.

(c) Applicability

The provisions of this Section shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard, within the jurisdiction of Boise City, and as such lands are identified, within the Floodway, Floodway Fringe, or the Area of Shallow Flooding. The areas of special flood hazard are identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in a scientific and engineering report entitled "Flood Insurance Study for Ada County, Idaho, and Incorporated Areas" dated July 19, 2020, with accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and flood profiles, along with all subsequent amendments which are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Section. The Flood Insurance Study and Flood Insurance Rate Maps are on file with the Planning Director and the City Engineer.

(d) Creation of Zones

The Floodway Zone, the Floodway Fringe (FF) Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding (ASF) Zone: The Floodway zone, the Floodway Fringe Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding Zone are hereby created and shall have the boundaries as defined in Chapter 11-06, *Definitions* and shall have the requirements as set forth in this Section.

(e) Exclusions

Upon issuance of a Letter of Map Amendment or Letter of Map Revision, from FEMA, such land shall be deemed to be automatically excluded from the Floodway, Floodway Fringe and Area of Shallow Flooding.

(f) Compliance

All development within the Area of Special Flood Hazard (ASFH) shall be undertaken in full compliance with this Section 11-02-05.3.C. Enforcement of violations shall be in accordance with Section 11-05-07, *Violations, Enforcement, and Penalties*.

(g) Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

The provisions of this Section shall be in addition to, and shall not be deemed to repeal, abrogate, or impair any other ordinance, regulation, easement, covenant, or deed restriction. In the event that the provisions of this and any other ordinance,

regulation, easement, covenant, or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever has the more restrictive requirements shall control.

(h) Severability

Each section, clause, and provision of this Code is declared severable as per Section 11-01-09, *Severability*.

(i) Interpretation

All of the provisions of this Section shall be liberally construed in favor of the governing body and shall not be deemed to limit or repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

(j) Warning and Disclaimer

The degree of flood protection required by this Section is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased due to artificial or natural causes. This Section does not imply that lands outside the identified areas of special flood hazard will be free from flooding or flood damages or that uses permitted within the identified areas of special flood hazard will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Section 11-02-05.3.C shall not create liability on the part of Boise City, or any officer or employee thereof, for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Section or any administrative decision lawfully made using this Section.

(2) Floodway Zone

(a) Permitted Uses

All uses permitted by the base zoning district within this Code, and as amended are permitted in Floodway Zones to the extent that the uses are consistent with the standards of this Section.

(b) Standards

- i.** No new development shall be permitted including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, or other development, unless:
 - A.** It is public infrastructure, including but not limited to bridges, roadways, sewer, and water lines, and
 - B.** It has been demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice that the proposed encroachment would not result in any increase in flood levels within the community during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
- ii.** All new development, new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with the applicable standards for uses in the Floodway Fringe.
- iii.** Existing structures in the Floodway Zone which are displaced by floodwater shall not be reconstructed.
- iv.** No alteration or relocation of a water course shall be permitted which would diminish the flood carrying capacity of the water course, or which would result in the flooding of lands which are not subject to flooding prior to such alteration or relocation of the water course, or which will result in adverse effects on other

properties including but not limited to, bank erosion resulting from higher velocities, increased heights of floodwaters, extended flood duration, or alterations that may promote channel blockage.

- v. Uses on parcels which include any portion of a floodway shall provide for channel stabilization, bank stabilization, or a setback from the edge of the floodway sufficient to protect the use from flood related erosion. Such measures shall be reviewed by a licensed professional engineer for effectiveness for the flood flow and velocity conditions anticipated at the site.
- vi. Check dams shall be designed and reviewed by a licensed professional engineer, and reviewed and approved by the City Engineer to ensure the safety of persons and property which could be affected by the construction of the check dam.
- vii. In areas where a regulatory floodway has not been designated, no new construction, substantial improvements, other development (Including fill) shall be permitted within zones A1-30 and AE on the community's FIRM, unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community.

(c) Prohibited Uses

- i. New construction or substantial improvements of residential and non-residential structures, including both principal and accessory use structures, except as provided in 11-02-05.3.C(2)(b), above.
- ii. Manufacture and storage of materials which are buoyant, flammable, toxic or explosive, or which may present a hazard to public health or safety in time of flooding.
- iii. Standards for Sand and Gravel Extraction - Material stockpiles and permanently installed structures shall not be located within the floodway.

(d) Relocating the Floodway (Line)

- i. All proposals to redefine the floodway boundary lines require a resolution from the City Council to adopt the amendments to the Flood Insurance Rate Map, and the Flood Insurance Study. The procedure shall include a review by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (LOMC Process), the Department of Public Works, and the Planning and Development Services Department, prior to submittal to the City Council.
- ii. The Floodway Boundary Line may be relocated due to refinements of the floodway calculations based upon new information concerning the existing conditions.
- iii. The floodway boundary line may not be relocated through physical alterations to the lands in the floodplain.

(3) Floodway Fringe (FF) Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding (ASF) Zone

(a) Permitted Uses

All uses permitted in the base zoning district within this Code and as amended, are permitted in the Floodway Fringe Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding Zone to the extent that such uses are consistent with the standards within this Section.

(b) Standards

i. Uses

- A.** Except for levees, all new development shall use methods and practices that minimize flood damage and prevent the increase in flood damage potential to other properties or other adverse impacts including but not limited to, bank erosion resulting from higher velocities, increased heights of floodwaters, extended flood duration, or alterations that may promote channel blockage.
- B.** All new development shall use materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.
- C.** All new construction and substantial improvements to structures shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads including the effects of buoyancy.
- D.** All manufactured homes must likewise be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement, and shall be installed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage. Anchoring methods may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors (Reference FEMA's Protecting Manufactured Homes from Floods & Other Hazards FEMA P-85 11/2009 for additional techniques).
- E.** Drainage practices shall be used which minimize exposure to flood hazards.
- F.** Manufacture and/or storage of material which is buoyant, flammable, toxic or explosive is prohibited.
- G.** River crossings shall be designed to withstand the flows and velocities of the base flood discharge and shall not impede the flows.
- H.** All development and structures shall meet or exceed the requirements of Section 11-02-05.3.B, *BR-O: Boise River System Overlay*, if applicable.
- I.** Water velocities within the floodway fringe are not significantly increased so as to cause adverse effects on the site or to surrounding properties.
- J.** Require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

ii. Utilities

- A.** All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to prevent infiltration of flood waters into the systems.
- B.** New and replacement wastewater disposal systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharge from the systems into flood waters.

- C.** On-site waste disposal systems are prohibited in the Floodway Fringe Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding Zone.
- D.** Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air-conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or otherwise elevated or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

iii. Development, Including Subdivisions and Manufactured Home Parks

- A.** All proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.
- B.** All proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.
- C.** All proposals shall have adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood damage.
- D.** Base flood elevation data shall be provided and shown on the preliminary plat for all proposals. Such elevation data shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer or registered land surveyor. Where base flood elevation data has not been provided or is not available from another authorized source, it shall be generated for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments which contain greater than 50 lots or five acres (whichever is the lesser).

iv. Residential Structures

- A.** New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure (including but not limited to manufactured homes) located in the Floodway Fringe shall have the lowest floor including basements and crawl spaces, elevated two feet above the base flood elevation.
- B.** New construction and substantial improvement of any residential structure located in the Area of Shallow Flooding (AO Flood Zone) shall have the lowest floor, including basements and crawl spaces, elevated one foot above the flood depth specified on the FIRM measured at highest adjacent grade, or at least two feet above highest adjacent grade when a flood depth is not identified. The height of the adjacent grade and the lowest floor including basement and/or the first floor shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer or registered land surveyor.
- C.** Fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or must meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:
 - (i)** A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided.

- (ii) The bottom of all flood openings shall be no higher than one foot above the interior or exterior adjacent grade.
- (iii) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

v. Manufactured Homes

- A.** All manufactured homes that are placed or substantially improved on sites:
 - (i) Outside of a manufactured home community or subdivision;
 - (ii) In a new manufactured home community or subdivision;
 - (iii) In an expansion to an existing manufactured home community or subdivision; or
 - (iv) In an existing manufactured home community or subdivision on which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as the result of a flood.
- B.** All manufactured homes shall be elevated on a permanent foundation such that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated to or above the base flood elevation and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
- C.** Manufactured homes to be placed or substantially improved on sites in an existing manufactured home community or subdivision that are not subject to the provisions of "A" above, be elevated so that either:
 - (i) The lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood elevation, or
 - (ii) The manufactured home chassis is supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 36 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.

vi. Nonresidential Structures (Includes Accessory Structures Such as Sheds, Detached Garages, Etc.)

A. Elevating

New construction and substantial improvement of any nonresidential structures shall meet the following:

- (i) When located in the Floodway Fringe, such structures shall have the lowest floor, including basements and crawl spaces, elevated to two feet above the base flood elevation. When located in the Area of Shallow Flooding, such structures shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to the level of the base flood depth as indicated on the FIRM or at least two feet above highest adjacent grade if no depth number is specified.

- (ii) Elevations of adjacent grade and the first floor shall be certified by a licensed professional engineer or registered land surveyor to the Building Official.
- (iii) Nonresidential structures that are elevated, but not flood proofed, must meet the same standards for space below the first floor as described in Subsection v. above.

B. Flood-Proofing

In lieu of elevating nonresidential structures as required in this Section, new construction and substantial improvement of any nonresidential structures shall meet the following:

- (i) When located in the Floodway Fringe, such structures together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities shall be flood-proofed to one foot above the base flood level so the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water.
- (ii) When located in the Area of Shallow Flooding, such structures, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall be flood-proofed to the base flood level so the structure is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water.
- (iii) Structural components shall be capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy.
- (iv) A licensed professional engineer shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting provisions of this Section based on their review of the structural design, specifications, and plans. Such certifications shall be provided to the Planning Director.

vii. Recreational Vehicles

Recreational vehicles shall either:

- A.** Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use (a recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities, and has no permanently attached additions); or
- B.** Meet the permit and elevation requirements for residential structures (Subsection v. above) and the anchoring requirements for manufactured homes (Subsection vi. above).

(4) Unnumbered "A Zones"

(a) Permitted Uses

All uses permitted in the base zoning district within this Code and as amended, are permitted in the Unnumbered "A Zone" to the extent that such uses are consistent with the standards within this Section.

(b) Standards

i. Uses

- A.** The use shall meet the standards listed in the standards for uses in the Floodway Fringe Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding Zone in Section 11-02-05.3.C(3)(b)i.
- B.** Where elevation data is not available either through the Flood Insurance Study or from another authoritative source, applications for building permits shall be reviewed to assure that proposed construction will be reasonably safe from flooding. The test of reasonableness is a local judgment and includes use of historical data, high water marks, photographs of past flooding, etc., where available. Failure to elevate at least two feet above grade in these zones may result in higher insurance rates.
- C.** Require adequate drainage paths around structures on slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.

ii. Utilities

The utilities shall meet the standards listed for utilities in the Floodway Fringe Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding Zone in Section 11-02-05.3.C(3)(b)ii.

iii. Development, Including Subdivisions and Manufactured Home Communities

The proposal shall meet the standards listed in the Floodway Fringe Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding Zone in Section 11-02-05.3.C(3). The Applicant shall submit an application for a Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR) prior to Preliminary Plat approval and have obtained a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) prior to any building permits for structures being issued.

iv. Standards for Residential Structures

The residential structures shall meet the standards for residential structures listed in Floodway Fringe Zone and Area of Shallow Flooding Zone in Section 11-02-05.3.C(3)(b)iv.

(5) Critical Facilities

Construction of new critical facilities shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) (100-year floodplain). Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the SFHA if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor elevated three feet or to the height of the 500-year flood, whichever is higher. Access to and from the critical facility should also be protected to the height used above. Flood-proofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.

(6) General Irrigation Floodplain Development Permit

- (a)** A General Irrigation Floodplain Development Permit (GIFD) applies to qualifying activities within the regulatory floodway or special flood hazard area. These permits

may be issued to an irrigation entity for a period not to exceed five years. Examples of activities eligible under this provision include:

- i. Dredging and grading of irrigation and drainage channels, when the fill from dredging or grading is not deposited on the banks of channels or anywhere within the regulatory floodway or SFHA for longer than 10 days.
- ii. Seasonal grading within natural stream channels to check or direct water into irrigation facilities (i.e. earthen "push-up dams" and "wing dams").
- iii. Deposition of fill within the SFHA for less than 10 days. After 10 days, deposited fill must be removed from the SFHA, or graded and compacted to existing grade within ± 0.2 feet. Deposition of fill includes deposition of material resulting from grading or excavating irrigation or drainage channels. Deposition of fill within the mapped floodway requires an individual permit.
- iv. Construction of new underground utilities that do not permanently alter the existing grade elevations by ± 0.5 feet. Excess soil from new pipes larger than 2 feet in diameter must be disposed of outside the regulatory floodway and SFHA.
- v. In-kind replacement of irrigation and drainage works or components including but not limited to control gates or head gates, measuring devices and their housing structures/stilling wells, culverts, pumps, pipes, flumes, siphons, and similar works. GFD permits cannot authorize the In-kind replacement of dams or bridge structures.
- vi. New driveways, trails, sidewalks, roads, and streets constructed completely at-or-below existing grade.
- vii. Armoring, stabilizing, securing, or in-kind replacement of existing infrastructure within the channel banks (such as bridge piers, sewer/utility supports and storm water/sewer drainage outfalls/headwalls) when the dimensions (bank slopes, channel location, channel elevation) of the channel are not altered. This should not involve replacement with larger or additional above ground infrastructure.

D. HS-O: Hillside Development Overlay²¹¹

(1) Purpose and Intent

To development of hillsides and foothills is consistent with the Comprehensive Plan and to ensure protection from hazards due to slope, erosion-prone soils, unstable soils, earth movement, and other geologic and hydrologic hazards.

(2) Applicability

These provisions shall apply to development on properties where the slope exceeds 15 percent or where adverse conditions due to slope stability, expansion soils, high water table and springs, erosion, or sedimentation are present as determined by the Planning Director or City Engineer.

²¹¹ Content from 11-07-08.6 regarding the Hillside and Foothills Development Permit application process will appear in Module 3 as part of those procedures

(3) Categories of Hillside Development Permits

The director (with input from the City Engineer) shall determine whether an application may be processed as a Category I, II, or III permit.

(a) Category I

Category I permits are issued by the Planning Director for minor, routine construction on prepared building pads and single-lots that do not involve significant grading. For example:

- i. Single-family residential homes or accessory structure placed on lots needing little modification, in a development for which a Category III permit has previously been issued.
- ii. Single-family residential homes or accessory structures placed upon lots of record that; comply with approved building envelopes and limits to grading; and, for which Category II permit criteria are not exceeded.

(b) Category II

Examples of the development requiring a Category II permit are:

- i. Exterior additions to existing structures; or
- ii. Grading with significant modification of approved topography; including:
 - A. A retaining wall which is greater than four feet of exposed height or more than one retaining wall when the horizontal distance between retaining walls is less than 10 feet and the total of all exposed retaining walls exceeds four feet in height.
 - B. An excavation or fill which exceeds the limits as defined International Building Code Chapter 18 and Appendix J as amended by Chapter 9-1 of the Boise City Code.
- iii. Access roads or driveways in excess of 100 feet in length or in excess of 15 Percent grade. Such driveways shall be reviewed for impacts on drainage and soil stability, emergency access, access to the public street and potential physical impacts on neighboring properties.
- iv. Multiple retaining walls located within setbacks, per Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

(c) Category III

Category III permits are for PUDs, preliminary Subdivision Plats, or grading involving modification of approved topography beyond that allowed under Categories I and II, including:

- i. Projects where the Planning Director, with input from the City Engineer, determines that slope stability or drainage problems exist.
- ii. Projects involving modification of pre-graded lots in excess of 30 percent of the volume of previous excavation or fill or 30 percent of the surface area by square footage.
- iii. Projects involving modification of lots with natural topography in excess of 30 percent of the surface area of the lot.

- iv. Projects not defined as a Category I or II but that fall under the purview of this Section 11-02-05.3.C.

(4) Hillside Development Restrictions

Any area that presents one or more of the following limiting factors shall not be subject to development unless the project engineer can demonstrate satisfactorily to the City Engineer, based on the required technical reports, that these site limitations can be overcome in such a manner as to minimize hazard to life, hazard to property, and adverse effects on the safety, use, or stability of a public way or drainage channel. Such site limitations to be overcome shall include but not be limited to the following:

- (a) Landslide areas or scarps, or areas of active landslides.
- (b) Lines of active faults.
- (c) Areas with expansive soils or collapsible soils.
- (d) Slopes greater than 25 percent.
- (e) High water table and springs.

(5) Hillside Development Standards

(a) Standards Applicable to All Categories of Hillside Development Permits

- i. Planning of development shall account for the topography, soils, geology, vegetation, outstanding features such as outcropping and cliffs, hydrology and other conditions existing on the proposed site.
- ii. Development shall be oriented on the site so that grading and other site preparations are kept to a minimum.
- iii. Essential grading shall be completed during site preparation, rather than left for future lot owners so that:
 - A. Shaping shall blend in with existing topography to minimize the necessity of padding or terracing of building sites; and
 - B. Building pads and terracing shall be graded to blend into the natural contours.
- iv. Paving shall be completed within 60 days after final grading (final grading any grading done after the placement of utilities).
- v. Areas not well suited for development because of soil, geology, vegetation, or hydrology limitations shall be reserved for open space.
- vi. Disruption of existing plant and animal life shall be minimized.
- vii. Innovative methods of slope and soil stabilization, grading, and landscaping are encouraged.
- viii. Multiple access points and street grades that meet requirements of the Fire Department and ACHD shall be provided.
- ix. Pedestrian access to and through the project shall be provided.
- x. A bond and surety agreement or an irrevocable letter of credit in an amount of 110 percent of the cost estimated by the City Engineer is required to enable restoration of the site if the project is not completed as approved. The bonding

shall be provided prior to the issuance of a grading permit or signing of the final plat by the City Engineer.

- xi.** Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the owner and/or developer shall provide a legally binding easement allowing the City of Boise and/or its agents to enter upon the property to do work, as deemed necessary by the City Engineer, to restore the site's appearance and drainage in case of non-completion or substantial deviation from the approved plans of the project by the developer/owner.
- xii.** All work must be performed in accordance with the latest approved contract plans and specifications. Work not in accordance may not be accepted. Revisions to the plans and specifications shall be submitted to the City Engineer and Planning Director, allowing sufficient time for review, comment, revision, and approval.

(b) Grading Standards

- i.** No grading, filling, clearing, or excavation of any kind in excess of 50 cubic yards or stripping of vegetation shall be initiated until the required final grading plan is approved by the Public Works Department and a grading permit is issued.
- ii.** Fill areas shall be prepared by removing any organic material that is determined by the geotechnical report to be detrimental to proper compaction or otherwise not conducive to stability.
- iii.** Borrowing for fill shall be prohibited unless the material is obtained from a cut permitted under an approved grading plan or imported from outside the hillside areas of Ada County. No cuts shall be permitted solely for the purpose of obtaining fill unless approved in the grading plan.
- iv.** All retaining walls higher than four feet shall be engineered so that structural members are keyed into stable foundations and are capable of sustaining the design loads.
- v.** Fills shall be compacted to at least 95 percent of maximum density, as determined by AASHTO T-99, ASTM D-698, ASTM D-1557 or greater as recommended by the geotechnical report. The frequency of compaction testing shall be addressed in the geotechnical report and shall be approved by the City Engineer.
- vi.** Cut slopes shall be no steeper than two feet horizontal to one foot vertical unless it can be shown by the project geotechnical engineer that steeper slopes are feasible, taking into account safety, stability, erosion control, and re-vegetation. For cut slopes steeper than two feet horizontal to one foot vertical, subsurface drainage shall be provided as necessary for stability.
- vii.** Fill slopes shall be no steeper than two feet horizontal to one foot vertical unless it can be shown by the project geotechnical engineer that steeper slopes are safe, stable, erosion resistant, and can be adequately re-vegetated. Fill slopes shall not be located on natural slopes two to one or steeper, or where fill slopes toe out within 12 feet horizontally of the top of an existing or planned cut slope.

- viii.** Prior to placement of fill, the ground shall be prepared in accordance with the International Building Code Chapter 18 and Appendix J as amended by Chapter 9-1 of the Boise City Code. Subsurface drainage shall be provided as necessary for stability.
- ix.** Tops and toes of cut and fill slopes shall be set back from property boundaries in accordance with the requirements of the International Building Code Chapter 18 and Appendix J as amended by Chapter 9-1 of the Boise City Code.

(c) Re-Vegetation and Erosion Control Standards

- i.** Vegetation should not be disturbed beyond the limits of the approved grading plan.
- ii.** Topsoil removed during construction shall be conserved for later use on areas requiring re-vegetation or landscaping.
- iii.** Topsoil shall be placed at a minimum thickness of four inches.
- iv.** The minimum acceptable plant coverage is 80 percent two years after planting.
- v.** Seed mix shall include deep-rooted plants and subsequent planting of seedlings.
- vi.** Erosion shall be controlled to prevent deposition of sediment on adjacent property.

(d) Hydrologic Controls

- i.** Interceptor ditches or other methods approved by the City Engineer shall be established above all cut or fill slopes, and the intercepted water shall be conveyed to a stable channel with adequate capacity. Provision for ditch maintenance must be approved by the City.
- ii.** Curb, gutter and pavement design and lot grading shall be such that water on roadways is prevented from flowing off roadway, except in conveyance conduits.
- iii.** Natural stream channel shall be stabilized using a method acceptable to the City Engineer.
- iv.** Runoff from areas of concentrated impervious cover such as roofs, driveways, and roads shall be retained on-site or collected and transported to a channel with sufficient capacity to accept the discharge without erosion or flooding. Provision should be made by the owner or developer for the cleaning of drainage facilities from the onset of construction through the completion of the project.
- v.** Waste material from construction, including soil and other solid materials, shall not be deposited within the 100-year flood plain unless the City Engineer concurs that there is no reduction in storage and flow capacity of the flood plain.
- vi.** Drainage systems shall be designed to accommodate a 100-year flood event.
- vii.** With the exception of road crossings, approved drainage structures, and recreation and open space uses that do not involve the destruction of vegetative cover, development shall be prohibited within the 100-year floodway.
- viii.** Sediment catchment ponds shall be constructed and maintained downstream from each development unless sediment retention facilities are otherwise provided. Any facility used shall provide for the removal of surface debris and

contaminants, as well as sediment retention. The facilities shall be designed to facilitate maintenance at minimal cost. Each completed phase of a drainage system shall be designed for the 100-year occurrence.

- ix.** The overall drainage system shall be completed and made operational at the earliest possible time during construction.
- x.** Alterations of major floodways shall only be made with approved drainage conveyance systems and structures as approved by the City Engineer, Army Corps of Engineers, and FEMA.
- xi.** Natural streams or improved open channels shall be preserved or provided for in major (10 acres or larger) catchments except where otherwise approved by the City Engineer. In minor catchments, drainage shall be permitted to be enclosed in conduits.
- xii.** Flow rates from a newly developed site shall not exceed the flow rate from the site in its natural condition prior to development. Exceptions shall be appropriate if compliance with the prior sentence creates more adverse impacts to the overall drainage area than other drainage alternatives.
- xiii.** Drainage facilities shall be designed to coordinate with any Master Drainage Plan for the drainage basin in which the proposed development is located.
- xiv.** Special drainage facilities or an overflow path for floodwater shall be designated in all locations where there is a sag in the profile of the street or at the end of a cul-de-sac that is lower than the intercepting street. Restriction shall be placed to protect the overflow path from the future building of any fence, shed, dwelling, or obstruction that would impede the flood flow.

(e) Roadways and Circulation

- i.** Roads shall be designed to minimize land coverage and soil disturbance.
- ii.** Existing deep-rooted perennial vegetation shall be preserved to the extent possible.
- iii.** Variations in road design and construction and right-of-way requirements shall be sought through ACHD in order to keep grading and cut or fill slopes to a minimum.
- iv.** Road alignments should follow natural contours; cul-de-sacs and common driveways are encouraged.
- v.** One-way couplets shall be encouraged where appropriate for the terrain and where public safety would not be jeopardized. Road width shall be a minimum of 20 feet to allow the passage of emergency vehicles.
- vi.** If the sidewalk is to be installed parallel to the roadway on fills, the slope shall be rounded for four feet from the back of the sidewalk.
- vii.** A pedestrian pathway shall be required as approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- viii.** Combinations of collective or common private driveways, cluster parking areas, and on-street parallel parking bays shall be used where possible to attempt to

optimize the objectives of minimum soil disturbance, minimum impervious cover, excellence of design, and aesthetic sensitivity.

(f) Maintenance

The owner of any private property on which grading or other work has been performed pursuant to a grading plan approved under the provisions of the this Section, or a building permit granted by the Development Services Department, within a subdivision approved under the provisions of this Section 11-02-05.3.C, shall maintain in perpetuity and repair all graded surfaces and erosion prevention devices, retaining walls, drainage structures, means, or devices deemed not to be the responsibility of the ACHD or other public agency, and plantings and ground cover installed or completed. Such requirements shall be incorporated into the protective covenants for any subdivision or development.

(g) Waivers

The developer, the project engineer, or the developer's representative may request a waiver of any of the provisions of this Section 11-02-05.3.A. The request shall be made to both the Planning Director and the City Engineer. The Director and City Engineer shall notify the public of the request for waiver in accordance with Section 11-03-03.4, Step 4: Notice. After public notice and comment on the waiver request, the City Engineer and Director shall review and decide on the proposed waiver. The decision may be appealed to the Council.

(h) Inspection and Enforcement

- i.** All construction subject to these regulations shall be subject to inspection by the City Engineer and Planning and Development Services Department in addition to inspections by the Project Engineer and consultants. When required by the City Engineer, special inspections and special testing shall be performed to verify conformance with these regulations. The cost of special inspections and special testing shall be borne by the developer.
- ii.** If the City Engineer determines that any portion of the project is not in conformance with the requirements of this Section 11-02-05.3.C and no waiver of such requirements has been granted, the City Engineer shall notify, in writing, the Project Engineer and/or Developer. The Project Engineer and/or Developer shall take prompt action to resolve the problem(s) enumerated. If corrective action is not taken to the satisfaction of the City Engineer then the City Engineer shall cause a stop work order be issued by the Planning and Development Services Department, notify the agency issuing the bond or irrevocable letter of credit, shall cause the necessary work to be performed at the developer's expense, not sign the final plat, cause the Planning and Development Services Department to not issue any additional building permits for this development and/or collect on the bond or irrevocable letter of credit.

11-02-06. Specific Plan Districts²¹²

1. Purpose

Specific Plan districts provide a means to modify or create new zoning regulations for unique areas and developments where other conventional zoning mechanisms cannot achieve the desired results. Specific plans shall implement and be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan land use map and policies.

2. Scope

A. Examples of Specific Plans

Specific plans may take the form of mixed use districts and planned communities or planned development. Each specific plan has its own non-transferable set of regulations. The regulations may include zoning standards, design guidelines, site plan, infrastructure plan, phasing plan and other elements. Specific plans are adopted into the Code by ordinance and become either the base zone or an overlay zone for the property.

B. Basic Specific Plan

A specific plan may be an overlay zone that modifies or expands the base zone to allow different dimensional standards, streetscape treatments, and architectural designs. Every basic specific plan should include a detailed site plan and illustrations.

C. Complex Specific Plan

A specific plan may also address a very large site of hundreds of acres. In this case, the specific plan may include many different Chapters with detailed standards for the issues addressed in each Chapter. For example, a large, planned community specific plan may include a detailed land use plan with lotting patterns, building envelopes, and street networks. Detailed zoning standards could be included that address setbacks, building heights, mix of uses, and parking ratios. A design Chapter could describe materials, architectural styles, and sign programs. A Landscape Section could address common open space areas with a plant palette and irrigation plans. A transportation Chapter could include roadway cross Sections and streetscapes, pathways, or a public transportation or transportation management program. An infrastructure Chapter could address the location, sizing and timing of sewer, water, fire, and other facilities. An environmental Chapter could address water quality, riparian protection, revegetation of graded slopes and similar issues. A phasing Chapter could identify how the construction would proceed and at which point in time certain infrastructure elements would be installed. A review process Chapter could describe the specific review and approval process for individual phases within the project. In this case, the specific plan might constitute all aspects of project approval short of subdivision final plat approval.

3. Land Use Controls

The type of uses and amount of development in a SP district shall be as established by the specific plan. Pre-existing legal nonconforming uses shall be permitted in a SP district. Any permitted or conditional use may be included in a Specific Plan district.

²¹² Carried forward current Section 11-05-08, with minor wording revisions for internal consistency and clarity.

4. Initiation

An amendment may be initiated by a property owner or authorized agent, the Planning and Zoning Commission, or City Council. If the property is not under a single ownership, the majority of ownership shall join in the application, and a map showing the extent of ownerships shall be submitted with concept plans and materials. For the purposes of this Section, a majority of ownership shall be defined as either 75 percent of the affected owners or 75 percent of the affected land area. For projects larger than 200 acres, a neighborhood scoping meeting, per Section 11-05-04.2, *Neighborhood Meeting*, between the applicant and the City of Boise shall be conducted prior to application submittal to determine which supporting materials and specific plan elements shall be appropriate and required for the proposal.

5. Minimum Area Standards

The minimum area of a SP district shall be two acres or one city block.

Chapter 11-03 Use Regulations

11-03-01. General

Commentary

This Chapter includes the proposed use regulations applicable throughout Boise. The Chapter begins with the table of allowed uses and is followed by use-specific standards that may or may not apply to a particular use in a zoning district. Nonconforming uses (uses that were legal but were made nonconforming by this Code or an earlier version of the Code) will be addressed in Module 3: Administration and Procedures.

In the Table of Allowed Uses (Table 11-03.1), the current lineup of zoning districts is included along the second row for reference and convenience, demonstrating generally how those current districts relate to the new proposed zoning districts. The reference to current districts will be removed prior to adoption but can be retained for as long as necessary during public review of the Zoning Code Rewrite.

1. Purpose²¹³

This Chapter identifies the land uses allowed in Boise's zoning districts following administrative review or a public hearing, and establishes the standards that apply to those uses to mitigate potential impacts and support unique characteristics of the use in a particular location.

2. Organization of the Table²¹⁴

- A. In Table 11-03.1, land uses and activities are classified into general "use categories" and specific "uses" based on common functional, product, or physical characteristics such as the type and amount of activity, the type of customers or residents, how goods or services are sold or delivered, and site conditions. This provides a systematic basis for assigning present and future land uses into appropriate zoning districts and for avoiding overlaps and inconsistencies between similar land uses.
- B. The left-hand column of Table 11-03.1 lists all use categories and uses available in the city. Columns in the center of the table correspond to each base zoning district in the city and indicate whether the use is allowed in that district. The right-hand column indicates whether use-specific standards apply to that use in some or all of the zoning districts in which it is allowed.

3. Abbreviations Used in the Table

A. Allowed Uses

An "A" in a cell indicates that the use is allowed by right, without special conditions other than those imposed upon other uses by right in the district. Allowed uses are subject to all other applicable regulations of this Code.

B. Allowed Subject to Use-Specific Standards

An "A*" in a cell indicates that the use is allowed by right, subject to administrative review and the issuance of a Zoning Certificate to verify compliance with use-specific standards in this

²¹³ New.

²¹⁴ Simplified from current Section 11-06-02.1.

Chapter. Use-specific standards are noted through a cross-reference in the last column of the table, and the cross-referenced content appears in Section 11-03-03, *Use-Specific Standards*.

C. Conditional Uses²¹⁵

A "C" or "C*" in a cell indicates that the use is allowed in that zoning district only if reviewed and approved as described in Section 11-03-04.6, *Conditional Use Permits*. Conditional Uses are subject to all other applicable regulations of this Code, including the use-specific standards in this Chapter and the requirements of Chapter 11-04, *Development and Design Standards*. The "C" designation does not suggest or require that the use will be approved in that district. Rather, each Conditional Use Permit application is evaluated as to its probable effect on adjacent properties and surrounding areas, among other factors, and may be approved, approved with conditions, or denied based on the findings of the decision-making body.

D. A/C Uses

An "A/C" or "A/C*" in a cell indicates that the use is an allowed use under some circumstances or in some locations, but requires approval as described in Section 11-03-04.6, *Conditional Use Permits* under other circumstances or in other locations. The use-specific standards cross-referenced in the right-hand column clarify those cases in which a Conditional Use Permit is required.

E. Prohibited Uses

A blank cell indicates that the use is prohibited in the respective zoning district.²¹⁶

4. Use for Other Purposes Prohibited²¹⁷

- A. Approval of a use listed in Table 11-03.1, and compliance with the applicable use-specific standards for that use, authorizes that use only. Development or use of a property for any other use not specifically allowed Table 11-03.1 and approved pursuant to this Code is prohibited.
- B. Any use allowed as a principal use in a zoning district is allowed as an accessory use to an allowed or approved conditional use in that zoning district.

5. Multiple Uses²¹⁸

- A. A lot or parcel in a Residential zoning district may include only one principal use, but may also include any Accessory or Temporary uses as shown in Table 11-03.1, provided that a Conditional Use Permit is obtained for any Conditional Accessory Use, and that all Use-specific Standards applicable to each use are met.
- B. A lot or parcel in a Mixed-Use or Special Purpose zoning district may include multiple principal uses, including a combination of residential and nonresidential uses, provided that each use is either a Permitted Use or a Conditional Use in that zoning district, that a

²¹⁵ The current C+ designation, which indicates that a use may only be approved as part of a larger mixed-use project, was not carried forward. This same result can be achieved through use-specific standards that require the use to be located on the ground floor or upper floor or street-facing façade of a building containing other primary uses.

²¹⁶ We recommend that current Special Exception process not be carried forward, and that permission for approval of a prohibited use requires rezoning into a district that permits that use.

²¹⁷ Subsection B is new.

²¹⁸ New.

Conditional Use Permit is obtained for any Conditional Use, and that all Use-specific Standards applicable to each use are met.

6. Previously Permitted Uses²¹⁹

Each use that exists on the Effective Date that is required by this Code to obtain a Conditional Use Permit, but that was not required to obtain a Conditional Use Permit under the regulations in effect before the Effective Date, is deemed to have a Conditional Use Permit to continue operations as they existed on the Effective Date or as authorized by any approval or permit issued by the city for that property and use before the Effective Date.

7. Classification of New and Unlisted Uses²²⁰

A. In order to provide for new types of land uses not listed in Table 11-03.1 a determination as to the appropriate classification of any new or unlisted form of land use shall be made by the Planning Director. When application is made for a use category or use that is not specifically listed in Table 11-03.1, the Planning Director shall provide an interpretation as to the zoning classification into which such use should be placed. In making such interpretation, the Planning Director shall consider its potential land use impacts, including but not limited to:

- (1) The nature of the use and whether it involves a household living unit;
- (2) Sales;
- (3) Processing;
- (4) Type of product, storage and amount, and nature thereof;
- (5) Enclosed or open storage;
- (6) Anticipated employment;
- (7) Transportation requirements;
- (8) Hours of operation;
- (9) Traffic generated;
- (10) Intensity of the proposed use;
- (11) The amount of noise, odor, fumes, dust, toxic material, and vibration likely to be generated; and
- (12) General requirements for public utilities such as water and sanitary sewer.

B. If the Planning Director determines that that proposed use should not be included in any existing zoning classification, based on the factors listed in Subsection A, the use may not be conducted in the city unless and until City Council amends this Code to define the use and to indicate in which zoning districts, and under what conditions, it should be allowed.

8. All Licenses and Permits Required²²¹

A. All uses required by any unit of local, state, or federal government to have an approval, license, or permit to operate are required to have that local, state, or federal approval, license, or permit in effect at all times, and failure to do so is a violation of this Code.

²¹⁹ New.

²²⁰ Criteria (7) through (10) are new.

²²¹ New.

- B. All uses subject to the operational standards of a local, state, or federal government agency, including without limitation the regulations contained in the Boise City Code and regulations of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, shall operate in compliance with those standards and regulations at all times, and failure to do so is a violation of this Code.

9. Industrial and Heavy Commercial Uses

All permitted uses that generate, use, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous substances (as set forth in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 116.4, 261.30 et seq., 302.4 and/or 355), shall require a Conditional Use Permit.

11-03-02. Table of Allowed Uses²²²

Commentary

The current Boise zoning Code use table contains many outdated and narrowly defined uses. This revised table contains numerous footnotes to identify which existing uses have been consolidated into broader, more flexible use categories and which obsolete uses have not been carried forward. This tracking is essential as we work toward the consolidated draft so that the community is fully aware of these changes. Although lengthy, these footnotes will be removed before the Code is adopted and the table of allowed uses will be reduced to a few pages. Additionally, without the list of current zoning districts in the table, it will be fitted to a portrait-oriented page, rather than the landscape orientation, below.

In addition, the table below includes color coding. Black font indicates that the use is permitted or requires a Conditional Use Permit in the same zoning districts where that is true under the current Code. **Green font** entries in the left-hand column indicate new uses that have been added. **Green highlighted** entries in the right-hand column indicate that new use-specific standards have been added to mitigate potential impacts of the use on surrounding properties. **Green font** entries in individual cells indicate uses that would be easier to obtain in at least one of the included zoning districts. Green font could indicate that the use was previously not available in one or more of the include zoning district, but is now available; or it could indicate that the use currently requires a Conditional Use Permit but would become an allowed use in the future. In many cases, the changes indicated by **green font** are accompanied by new use-specific standards in the right-hand column. **Red font** entries indicate that the use would be harder to obtain (for example, it is currently an allowed use, but is recommended to become a conditional use in that zoning district), or the use would not be available in that zoning district.

Table 11-03.1 lists the uses allowed within all base zoning districts. Each of the listed uses is defined in Chapter 11-06, *Definitions*.

²²² Carried forward current Section 11-06-02 unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 11-03.1: TABLE OF ALLOWED USES

A = ALLOWED USE C=CONDITIONAL USE USES WITH AN * = USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS APPLY
 A*/C* = CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS

Proposed	R-1L	R-1B	R-1C	R-2	R-3	MX-N	MX-A And MX-S	MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P													
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
Residential Uses																									
Household Living																									
Accessory Dwelling Unit ²²³	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*				A*															A*	11-03-03.2.A
Caretaker's Residence ²²⁴																				A	A	A			
Dwelling, Single-Family Detached ²²⁵	A	A	A	A	A*				A*					A*						A*					11-03-03.2.B
Dwelling, Co-Housing/ Cottage Development ²²⁶			C*	C*	A*				C*																11-03-03.2.C
Dwelling, Single-Family Attached ²²⁷			A*	A*	A*				A*					A*						C*					11-03-03.2.D
Dwelling, Live/Work					A*				A*					A*						A*					11-03-03.2.E
Dwelling, Duplex			A*	A*	A*				A					A						A					11-03-03.2.F

²²³ A Tiny House may be installed as an Accessory Dwelling Unit in those zoning districts where ADUs are allowed. Uses that are always purely accessory to another primary use may be moved to the accessory use portion of the table. For now, ADU and Caretaker's Residence are listed here to capture the full range of proposed housing options in one place in the Table of Allowed Uses.

²²⁴ A Tiny House may be installed as a Caretaker's Residence in those zoning districts where Caretaker's Residences are allowed.

²²⁵ A Tiny House may be installed as a Single-family Dwelling in those zoning districts where that use is permitted.

²²⁶ A Tiny House may be installed in a Co-housing/Cottage Development.

²²⁷ New use. defined to include five or more dwelling units attached by vertical party walls, each with its own entrance directly to a fronting street.

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Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N				MX-A			And	MX-S	MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P		
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards
Dwelling, Triplex		A*	A*	A*	A*	A			A						A				A*					11-03-03.2.F
Dwelling, Fourplex		A*	A*	A*	A*	A			A						A				A*					11-03-03.2.F
Dwelling, Multifamily ²²⁸					C*	A*			A*						A*			A*	A*					11-03-03.2.G
Manufactured Home ²²⁹	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*						A*								A*	11-03-03.2.H
Manufactured Home Community	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*			C*						C*									11-03-03.2.I
Group Living																								
Assisted Living Facility							C*		C*						A*				A*					11-03-03.2.J
Boarding or Rooming House					C	A			A						A				A					
Continuing Care Retirement Facility						C*			C*						A*				A*					11-03-03.2.J
Convalescent or Nursing Home					C*	C*			A*						A*			C*						11-03-03.2.J
Fraternity or Sorority House					C*	C*												C*						11-03-03.2.J

²²⁸ Multifamily residential dwellings was removed from the R-1L district because it is currently limited to single-family attached rowhouses, and that is now a separate defined use. Added to the U district as a new use as many university campuses include multifamily residential uses for faculty or graduate students.

²²⁹ A Tiny House may be installed as a Manufactured Home in those zoning districts where that Manufactured Homes are permitted and where the Tiny House meets applicable minimum size requirements for Manufactured Homes.

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Proposed	R-1L	R-1B	R-1C	R-2	R-3	MX-N						MX-A And MX-S					MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P	
Existing	A-1	R-1A R-1B	R-1C	R-1M R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards
Group Home, FHAA Small	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*		A*						A*				C*					11-03-03.2.K
Group Home, FHAA Large				A*	A*		A*						A*				C*					11-03-03.2.J
Supportive Housing, Small				C*	C*		C*						C*				C*					11-03-03.2.K
Supportive Housing, Large ²³⁰							C*						C*				C*					11-03-03.2.J
Public, Institutional and Civic Uses																						
Adult or Child Day Care																						
Adult or Child Day Care Facility ²³¹	C*	C*	C*	A*	A*		A*						A*			C*	A*					11-03-03.3.A
Adult or Child Day Care Center, Small ²³²				C*	A*		A*						A*			C*	A*					11-03-03.3.A
Adult or Child Day Care Center, Large ²³³					C*		C*						C*			C*	C*					11-03-03.3.A
Community and Cultural Facilities																						

²³⁰ This and use below replace and expand the definition of "Halfway House."

²³¹ Replaces "Group Child Care Center" and consolidated with "Adult Day Care." Renamed to align with §39-1102 of the Idaho Statutes. The home-based day care uses have been relocated to accessory uses. Deleted "After-school Child Care in school building" as this is a common accessory use to all schools.

²³² Consolidated "Adult Day Care," and "Intermediate Child Care Center." Renamed to align with §39-1102 of the Idaho Statutes.

²³³ Consolidated "Adult Day Care" and "Large Child Care Center." Renamed to align with §39-1102 of the Idaho Statutes.

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Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N				MX-A And MX-S			MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P					
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
Art Gallery, Museum, or Library									A					A					A						
Cemetery	C*																						C	11-03-03.3.B	
Community Center		C	C	C	C	A			A					A									C		
Fire, Police, or Public Safety Facility	C	C	C	C	C	C			A					A					A	A	A	A	C		
Food Kitchen														A					C						
Forest Reserve or Recreation Area	A																						A		
Jail or Detention Facility																						C*		11-03-03.3.C	
Mortuary or Mausoleum					C*	C*			A					A					A						11-03-03.3.B
Park or Playground	A	A	A	A	A	A			A					A					A	A	A	A	A		
Religious Institution	C	C	C	C	C	C			A					A					A						
Shelter Home														C*					C*						11-03-03.3.D
Education and Health																									
Hospital									C					A					A						
School	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*			A*					A*					A*						

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Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N					MX-A			And	MX-S	MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P		
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
University ²³⁴																		A	A						
Transportation																									
Aircraft Landing Field	C																				C		C		
Park and Ride Facility									A						A						A		A		
Transit Terminal ²³⁵									C						A					A	A		A		
Commercial Uses																									
Agriculture and Animal Uses²³⁶																									
Agricultural Uses or Stables	A																							A	
Animal Daycare or Kennel ²³⁷	A*						C*		A*						A*					A*					11-03-03.4.A
Animal Hospital or Clinic	A						C		A						A					A					
Commercial Feedlot																					C		C		
Slaughterhouse, Rendering Plant																					C		C		
Urban Farm	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*						A*				A*	A*	A*	A*	A*		11-03-03.4.B
Communication Facilities²³⁸																									

²³⁴ Consolidated all "University" uses. Requirements for uses within 50 ft. and 300 ft. of campus boundaries relocated to use-specific standards.

²³⁵ Includes the current Bus Station use.

²³⁶ Deleted "Small Animal Grooming" as there were no uses listed under the heading and added to Animal Daycare use.

²³⁷ Consolidates current Animal Daycare or Grooming and Kennel uses.

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Proposed	R-1L	R-1B	R-1C	R-2	R-3	MX-N						MX-A And MX-S			MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P						
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
Wireless Communication Facilities ²³⁹	New Wireless Communications Facility regulations are currently being drafted by staff for separate adoption before this Code. Following City Council adoption, those new regulations will be inserted into the Consolidated Draft																							11-03-03.4.C	
Other Communication Towers ²⁴⁰	C						C		C					C					C	C	C	C	C		
Food and Beverage Service																									
Brewpub, Micro-distillery, or Micro-winery ²⁴¹										A*/C*					A*/C*					A*/C*			A*/C*		0
Limited Food and Drink Service ²⁴²					C*	A*			A*						A*					A*					11-03-03.4.E
Restaurant																									11-03-03.4.F
Tavern or Lounge																									11-03-03.4.F

²³⁸ "Radio and Television Station" removed as a separate use. It is now consolidated with the Office use.

²³⁹ Renamed from current Visually Unobtrusive/Attached WCF.

²⁴⁰ Renames the current Lattice/Transmission Tower use.

²⁴¹ New use.

²⁴² Renamed from Coffee/Esspresso Stand.

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Proposed	R-1L	R-1B	R-1C	R-2	R-3	MX-N						MX-A And MX-S					MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P				
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
Lodging																									
Bed and Breakfast ²⁴³						C*	A*		A*						A*				A*						11-03-03.4.G
Hotel or Motel							C		C						A				A						
Recreation Vehicle Park									C*						C*					C*		C*			11-03-03.4.H
Single-Room Occupancy Hotel									C*						C*				C*						11-03-03.4.I
Office, Personal and Business Service																									
Financial Institution							C*		A						A				A						11-03-03.4.J
Medical or Dental Clinic ²⁴⁴							C*		A						A				A	A		C			11-03-03.4.J
Office ²⁴⁵							A*		A						A				A	C*		C*			11-03-03.4.K
Personal and Business Service ²⁴⁶							C*		A						A				A	A		A			11-03-03.4.J
Recreation and Entertainment²⁴⁷																									

²⁴³ Relocated from Group Living Uses.

²⁴⁴ Definition expanded to include dental offices.

²⁴⁵ Includes the current radio and television station use (which is an office use) without towers (which are regulated as communications facilities).

²⁴⁶ Consolidated both "Personal Service" uses, "Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service," "Massage Establishment," "Photography Studio," "Printing, Lithography, Publishing & Reproductions, Exclusive of Paper Manufacturing," "Tattoo Parlor," and "Self-Service Laundry."

²⁴⁷ Removed "Indoor Recreation – Health Club or Similar Use within an Existing Building," and "Swimming Lessons, Home Occupation."

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A = ALLOWED USE C=CONDITIONAL USE USES WITH AN * = USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS APPLY																								
A*/C* = CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS																								
Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N				MX-A			And	MX-S	MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P		
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards
Auditorium or Theater, Indoor ²⁴⁸									C*						A*				A*					11-03-03.4.L
Club, Lodge, or Social Hall							C		A						A				A					
Conference or Event Center ²⁴⁹		■	■	■	■	■			C*						A*				A*					11-03-03.4.L
Firing Range, Indoor									C*						C*					C*				11-03-03.4.M
Golf Course	A*	C*	C*	C*	C*	C*																	C*	11-03-03.4.N
Recreation, Indoor ²⁵⁰	■	■	■	■	■	■			C*						A*				A*					11-03-03.4.O
Recreation, Outdoor ²⁵¹	A*	■	■	■	■	■									C*				C*				C*	11-03-03.4.P
Retail²⁵²																								
Building Materials ²⁵³															C				C	A	A			
Retail Sales, Small					C*	C*			A						A				A					11-03-03.4.Q

²⁴⁸ Renamed from "Concert Hall/Dance Hall" and consolidated with "Theater."

²⁴⁹ Renamed and expanded definition of "Social Event Center."

²⁵⁰ Consolidated "Health Club," "Recreation, Commercial – Indoor" and "Swimming Pool, Commercial."

²⁵¹ Consolidated "Golf Driving Range," and "Swimming Pool, Commercial."

²⁵² Removed all "Shopping Center" uses. Reference new definition for "Retail Sales" that broadly defines retail including the following uses removed from the table, "Auction Establishment," "Convenience Store with Gasoline Service," "Grocery," "Pharmacy," "Retail Store <60,000 s.f. GFA," and "Retail Store >60,000 s.f. GFA." "Drive-Up Establishment" replaced with "Drive-Through Facility" and relocated to Accessory Uses.

²⁵³ Renamed from "Building Materials, Hay, Grain, Bulk Garden Supply, Heavy Materials."

TABLE 11-03.1: TABLE OF ALLOWED USES																									
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A*/C* = CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS																									
Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N					MX-A			And	MX-S		MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P	
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
Retail Sales, Medium																				A					
Retail Sales, Large																				A					
Retail Sales, Big Box																				C					
Sexually Oriented Business																									
Sexually Oriented Business ²⁵⁴																				C*	C*	C*			11-03-03.4.R
Vehicles and Equipment²⁵⁵																									
Parking Garage																				A					See Section 11-04-07
Parking Lot																				C					See Section 11-04-07
Service Station																					A*	A*			11-03-03.4.S
Vehicle Fleet Operations Center																					A	A			
Vehicle Repair, Major																					A*	A*			11-03-03.4.T
Vehicle Repair, Minor																					A*	A*			11-03-03.4.T

²⁵⁴ The obsolete Bikini Bar use is not carried forward, but use-specific standards limit adult uses to the same types of activities in those districts where the current ordinance only allows bikini bars

²⁵⁵ Removed "Auto Emission Van Test Site" and "Parking Lot, Off-Site Accessory."

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A*/C* = CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS																									
Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N				MX-A			And	MX-S	MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P			
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
Vehicle Sales, Rental, and Leasing, Light ²⁵⁶																						A*	A*		11-03-03.4.U
Vehicle and Equipment Sales, Rental and Leasing, Heavy ²⁵⁷																						A*	A*		11-03-03.4.U
Vehicle Wash									C													A	A		
Industrial Uses²⁵⁸																									
Manufacturing and Processing																									
Contractor Shop and Yard ²⁵⁹																						A	A		
Industry, Artisan									A*													A*	A*		11-03-03.5.A
Industry, Light ²⁶⁰																						A/*	A*/		11-03-03.5.B
																						C*	C*		

²⁵⁶ Renamed from "Automotive Sales Lot, Surface."

²⁵⁷ Renamed from "Heavy Machinery, Trailer, and Equipment Sales or Rental Lot."

²⁵⁸ Removed "Blacksmith Shop."

²⁵⁹ Consolidated "Contractor Shop, " and "Utility Shop or Storage Facility."

²⁶⁰ Consolidated "Laundry, Industrial," "Newspaper & Printing Establishment," "Brewery, Distillery, Winery," "Food Products, Dairy Products & Wholesale Bakeries," "Wigs, hair products, toiletries and barbering supplies," "Signs and other metal workings," "Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, orthopedics, prosthetic devices and medical and dental supplies," "Architectural, drafting and artist supplies," "Ceramics and other similar products," and "Costume jewelry, novelties, buttons, toys, miscellaneous clothing, accessories and notions."

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Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N					MX-A			And	MX-S	MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P						
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards					
Industry, Heavy ²⁶¹																					C*		A*/C		11-03-03.5.B				
Mining and Extraction ²⁶²	C*																				C*		C*	-	11-03-03.5.C				
Storage, Wholesale, and Warehousing²⁶³																													
Bulk Storage of Flammable or Dangerous Materials ²⁶⁴																									C				
Outdoor Storage																									A*	A*	11-03-03.5.D		
Self-Service Storage										C*															C*	A*	A*	11-03-03.5.E	
Trucking Terminal																										A*	A*	11-03-03.5.F	
Wholesale or Warehouse																									A*	C*	A*	A*	11-03-03.6.G
Utility Uses																													
Power Plant																										C	C		

²⁶¹ Consolidated "Battery Rebuilding Shop," "Atmospheric Gas Production Plant," "Lumbermill, Sawmill, Pulpmill," "Tannery," "Asphalt and concrete ready mix plant," "Construction Components and Concrete Mix Plant", and "Bottling and Distribution Plant".

²⁶² Renamed from "Mining, Dredging, Loading & Hauling of Sand, Dirt, Gravel or Other Aggregate." Removed as a C use in the O-P district as inconsistent with the proposed use of that zoning district to preserve parks and open space.

²⁶³ Removed "Storage of Flammable Liquids or Gases Necessary to the Processes on the Premises" and added to the definition of Heavy and Light Industry. Removed "Grain Elevator" as an allowed use.

²⁶⁴ Renamed from "Bulk Storage of Corrosive, Acid, Alkali, Explosive or Flammable Materials or Products."

TABLE 11-03.1: TABLE OF ALLOWED USES

**A = ALLOWED USE C=CONDITIONAL USE USES WITH AN * = USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS APPLY
 A*/C* = CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS**

Proposed	R-1L	R-1B	R-1C	R-2	R-3	MX-N						MX-A And MX-S					MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P				
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards	
Utility Facility, Minor ²⁶⁵	C*	A*/C*	A*/C*	A*/C*	A*/C*	A*/C*			A*/C*					A*/C*					A*/C*			A*/C*	C*	11-03-03.5.H	
Utility Facility, Major																						C			
Waste and Salvage																									
Composting Facility	C*													C*								C*	C*		11-03-03.5.I
Junkyard, Vehicle Salvage ²⁶⁶																						C*	C*		11-03-03.5.J
Recycling Collection Facility		A*	A*	A*	A*				A*					A*				A*	A*			A*	A*		11-03-03.5.J(5)
Sanitary Landfill																						A	A		
Solid Waste Transfer Facility ²⁶⁷																						A*	A*		11-03-03.5.L
Accessory Uses²⁶⁸																									

²⁶⁵ Consolidated "Utility Facility, Minor" and both "public Service Poles" uses. Use-specific standards added to require a Conditional Use for poles over 85 feet.

²⁶⁶ Renamed from "Junkyard, Vehicle Wrecking".

²⁶⁷ Use allowances based on Sanitary Landfill.

²⁶⁸ Removed uses related to accessory structures – structural standards addressed in the general standards for Accessory Uses and in the Dimensional standards to be drafted in Module 3. Removed "Recreation Vehicle Parking, Short-Term," Accessory Indoor Storage of Corrosive, Acid, Alkali, Explosive or Flammable Materials or Products," and "Accessory Retail Sales and Service Related to the Primary Use." Accessory storage of dangerous materials addressed in the use-specific standards for Light and Heavy Industry. Accessory retail sales and service added to the definition of Light and Heavy Industry.

TABLE 11-03.1: TABLE OF ALLOWED USES																								
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A*/C* = CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS																								
Proposed	R-1L	R-1B		R-1C	R-2		R-3	MX-N				MX-A And MX-S				MX-U	MX-D	I-1		I-2	O-P			
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards
Backyard Gardening or Composting ²⁶⁹	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*						A*			A*	A*	A*	A*	A*		11-03-03.6.A
Beekeeping ²⁷⁰	A*	A*	A*																				A*	11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.6.B
Drive-Through Facility ²⁷¹									C*						C*				C*					11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.6.C
Electric Vehicle Charging Facility	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*						A*				A*	A*	A*	A*		11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.6.D
Home Occupation, Family Daycare Home ²⁷²	A*	A*	A*	A	A*				A*						A*				A*				A*	11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.3.A
Home Occupation, Group Daycare Facility ²⁷³	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*						A*			A*	A*				C*	11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.3.A
Home Occupation, Other ²⁷⁴	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*				A*						A*								A*	11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.6.E

²⁶⁹ New use listed to clarify current practice.

²⁷⁰ Carries forward 11-06-07.4.B Current footnote, "Beekeeping is a permitted accessory use to an Urban Farm in all districts" not carried forward as a Table Note and added to definition of Urban Farm.

²⁷¹ Renamed from " Drive-Up Establishment" and relocated from Retail Uses to Accessory Uses.

²⁷² Renamed from "Child Care Home" to align with §39-1102 of the Idaho Statutes.

²⁷³ Renamed from "Group Child Care Home" to align with §39-1102 of the Idaho Statutes.

²⁷⁴ Replaced "Administrative Home Occupation."

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**A = ALLOWED USE C=CONDITIONAL USE USES WITH AN * = USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS APPLY
 A*/C* = CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN USE-SPECIFIC STANDARDS**

Proposed	R-1L	R-1B	R-1C	R-2	R-3	MX-N						MX-A And MX-S					MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P			
Existing	A-1	R-1A	R-1B	R-1C	R-1M	R-2	R-3	N-O	L-O	C-1	PC	R-O	C-2	C-3	C-4	HS	T-1	U	C-5	T-2	M-1	M-2	A-2	Use-Specific Standards
Livestock and Animals	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*																	A*	11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.6.F
Outdoor Storage, Accessory															A*						A*	A*		11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.6.G
Renewable Energy Facility, Accessory	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*						A*				A*		A*	A*	C*	11-03-03.6.A 11-03-03.6.H
Unlisted Uses Accessory to an Allowed Use	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*						A*				A*		A*	A*	A*	11-03-03.6.A
Temporary Uses²⁷⁵																								
Construction Office	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*					A*				A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	11-03-03.7.A 11-03-03.7.B
Mobile Food Truck									A*					A*				A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	11-03-03.7.A 11-03-03.7.C
Parking Lot, Temporary ²⁷⁶						A*			A*					A*				A*	A*	A*	A*			11-03-03.7.A 11-03-03.7.D
Sales and Leasing Office ²⁷⁷	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*					A*				A*	A*	A*	A*			11-03-03.7.A 11-03-03.7.E
Seasonal Sales	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*			A*					A*				A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	A*	11-03-03.7.A 11-03-03.7.F

²⁷⁵ Deleted "Subdivision Office, Temporary," and "Temporary Voting Place."

²⁷⁶ It is unusual to list temporary parking lots as a separate use because it is very difficult to enforce the removal of the lot at the end of the agreed time period. This use may be deleted in the Consolidated Draft.

²⁷⁷ Removed from O-P district as unnecessary in a park and open space district.

1. General Standards

A. Cross-References in Table of Allowed Uses

The Use-Specific Standards listed in this Section 11-03-03 apply to those uses listed on the same line of Table 11-03.1, regardless of whether those uses are shown as Allowed, Conditional, Accessory, or Temporary uses. These Use-Specific standards cannot be modified through the Conditional Use Permit process in Section 11-05-05.7, *Conditional Use Permit*, but relief may be granted through the Variance process in Section 11-05-05.1, *Non-Administrative Variance*.

B. Resolution of Conflicting Standards

If there is a conflict between these Use-Specific Standards and the requirements in Chapter 11-04, *Development and Design Standards*, these Use-Specific Standards shall apply, unless otherwise noted.

2. Residential Uses

A. Accessory Dwelling Unit

The Director must make the following findings to approve an accessory dwelling unit:²⁷⁸

- (1) The accessory dwelling unit (ADU) must be not larger than 10 percent of the lot area or 700 square feet, whichever is smaller, and shall not have more than two bedrooms. Where practical, the 10 percent size standard may be altered to accommodate logical expansions or internal conversions. Examples of this include, but are not limited to, the addition of a second floor to a detached garage or the separation of a basement as an accessory unit. Regardless of adjustments to the 10 percent limit, the 700 square foot maximum may not be exceeded.
- (2) The accessory dwelling unit must be created through one of the following:
 - (a) Internal conversion of an existing living area, basement, or attic. Conversion of a garage is not permitted unless required parking can be sited legally elsewhere on the property;
 - (b) An addition to the primary dwelling unit;
 - (c) An addition to an accessory structure such as a detached garage or shop;
 - (d) Construction of a new single-family detached house with an internal or detached accessory dwelling unit;
 - (e) Construction of a detached accessory unit; or
 - (f) Construction of an existing detached accessory structure.
- (3) The accessory dwelling unit must meet all of the dimensional requirements of the underlying zoning district as well as the provisions of the International Building Code.
- (4) The design of the accessory dwelling unit must be compatible with the existing neighborhood by taking into account height, bulk, and site location, and incorporating

²⁷⁸ Removed purpose statement from current Section 11-06-03.1.A. Purpose statements are not typically included in use-specific standards because they are not regulatory.

materials, colors, and a design motif that is compatible with and complements the architectural theme and style of the principal dwelling unit. The primary and the accessory dwelling units shall be designed to portray the character of a single family dwelling. Only one entrance to the structure may be located on the front building elevation of the house unless multiple entrances are already in existence.

- (5) One parking space (full size or compact) shall be provided for accessory dwelling units with two bedrooms. This space is in addition to those required for the primary dwelling. The driveway apron or unrestricted on street parking immediately adjacent to the site may be used for this requirement. On-street parking in a residential parking district does not satisfy the requirement. A waiver to the parking requirements may be granted by the Planning Director subject to documentation that unusual circumstances of the occupancy will result in a reduced need for parking on the premises and will not negatively impact the neighborhood. The waiver and the circumstances allowing for the waiver will be documented in the deed restriction required in Section (8), below.
- (6) At the time of application for an accessory unit, the applicant shall provide proof of owner occupancy of the premises.
- (7) Ongoing owner occupancy of either the primary or the accessory dwelling unit is required and shall be enforced by recording a deed restriction to that effect with the County Recorder. A temporary waiver of this requirement may be granted by the Planning Director in the case of a documented need for the owner-occupant to leave the premises for up to one year due to employment, illness, or other circumstances.
- (8) Conditions of approval, as determined by the Planning Director, shall be filed for record with the County Recorder as deed restrictions within 30 days of approval of the accessory dwelling unit. Evidence of such filing shall be submitted to the Planning Director within 30 days of approval.
- (9) Impact fees for accessory dwelling units shall be assessed at a portion of the standard single family residential fee as determined by the applicable agency.
- (10) Notification of the adjacent property owners and occupants, including properties across streets and alleys, must be submitted with the application, stating the adjacent owners and occupants have been notified of the applicant's intent to request or establish an accessory dwelling unit. Input from adjacent property owners should be considered by the applicant in the design and siting of an accessory dwelling unit in order to maintain privacy between adjacent housing units. Certified mail is an acceptable means of notifying adjacent owners and occupants.

B. Dwelling, Single-Family Detached²⁷⁹

In the R-3, MX-N, MX-A, MX-S, and MX-D zoning districts, single-family detached dwellings are only permitted if a building permit for the dwelling was issued before the Effective Date.

²⁷⁹ New. New single-family detached homes are generally not permitted in multifamily and mixed-use district. This provision allows existing homes to be treated as conforming use, while prohibiting the construction of new low-density homes in districts designed to accommodate higher densities.

C. Dwelling, Co-Housing/Cottage Development²⁸⁰

- (1) This use shall not occupy more than two contiguous acres of land.
- (2) This use may not be located within 1,320 feet of another Co-Housing/Cottage Dwelling Development, measured at the closest points on the property boundaries.
- (3) The maximum size of each co-housing unit is 1,000 square feet of gross floor area.
- (4) The maximum density shall be no more than 15,000 square feet of gross floor area in co-housing/cottage dwelling units per acre of project site area.
- (5) A shared private common space containing at least 10 percent of the project area shall be provided.
- (6) A shared facility for communal cooking, dining, and other activities containing no more than 2,000 square feet may be provided, and shall not count against maximum co-housing/cottage density limits.
- (7) Individual co-housing/cottage lots or portions of the project area may not be subdivided for sale.
- (8) Zoning district lot requirements and setback requirements shall apply to the project site as a whole, but not to individual Co-Housing/Cottage dwelling sites.
- (9) Each project site shall maintain a vegetated buffer meeting the standards of Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*,²⁸¹ as applicable to Multifamily Dwellings, along each side and rear lot line, and no portion of any primary or accessory structure may be located in that buffer area.

D. Dwelling, Single-Family Attached²⁸²

(1) Architectural Elements

Each attached unit shall have a facade or roof treatment that distinguishes it from the other attached units. Architectural treatments used may include individual pitched roofs, modulated facades, porches, different siding materials and colors, dormers and pop-outs, or vertical windows. These architectural treatments may also be used to demonstrate acceptable design for single family detached units.

(2) Open Space

Each unit shall have an individual on-site (backyard/courtyard) or common area open space equal to 10 percent of the lot area. Required open space must be at least 12 feet wide and may not be located within a required setback areas. Common area open space may not be closer than five feet to a dwelling unit opening. Above-ground decks and balconies shall not constitute required open space.

(3) Landscaping

One deciduous tree of at least two inch caliper shall be planted in front of each unit.

²⁸⁰ New standards for new use.

²⁸¹ Cross reference to direct readers to more specific Subsections of the landscaping standards may be refined at the time of the Consolidated Draft.

²⁸² Carried forward current Section 11-07-06.4. Site orientation content was moved to the new definition of this use. Prohibition on location of required open space in rear and side setback areas was deleted as unusual, and to add flexibility.

E. Dwelling, Live/Work²⁸³

- (1) The residential living space shall be occupied by the owner of the commercial or manufacturing activity or the owner's employee, including that person's household.
- (2) In the RM, R-2, and R-3 zoning districts, the commercial activity area shall not exceed 50 percent of the gross floor area of the live/work unit.
- (3) Signs are limited to not more than two non-illuminated wall or window signs not exceeding six square feet in total combined area.
- (4) The work activities shall not create adverse noise or operational impacts on of adjacent residential properties.

F. Dwelling, Duplex, Triplex, or Fourplex²⁸⁴

If located on property in the R-1B, R-1C, or R-2 zoning districts and within the BC-O district, the use shall comply with the following standards:

(1) Maximum Floor Area Ratio

Floor area shall not exceed 55 percent of the total lot area. Enclosed garage space does not count toward floor area.

(2) Setbacks

Setbacks are as required by the zone except covered front porches of a minimum five foot depth may have a 10 foot front setback.

(3) Parking

Parking off the alley is allowed in the side and rear setbacks to within two feet of the side property lines when a solid fence is provided.

(4) Open Space

Each unit shall have a minimum of 375 square feet of private open space located in the rear yard. This open space shall have a minimum dimension of 15 feet and may include the required setbacks, but shall not include driveways or parking areas. Only those areas on the lot having minimum width and length dimensions of five feet shall be used to comply with the open space standard. A minimum of 30 percent of the required open space shall consist of permeable ground surface with landscaping.

(5) Landscaped Areas

(a) Front and street side setback areas shall be landscaped with naturally growing elements such as grass, trees, shrubs, and flowers. The use of logs, rocks, fountains, and similar accent elements may also be approved by the Director. The landscape plan must include an irrigation system. Xeriscape and low water use landscape is allowed.

(b) Side yards, between the structure and a fenced property line may be finished with decorative gravel, provided they are fenced and screened from the street view.

²⁸³ New.

²⁸⁴ Carried forward current Section 11-06-03.1.B. and applied to triplexes and fourplexes. Simplification of these very detailed design provisions is still under discussion.

(6) Driveways

Individual driveways in front setback shall not exceed a width of 20 feet, and shall be separated from other accessways by a minimum of seven feet of landscaped area.

(7) Right-Of-Way Improvements

- (a) Irrigated landscaping, by agreement with the Ada County Highway District (ACHD), is required in unpaved areas within the undeveloped street right-of-way. Perpendicular motor vehicle parking is prohibited within the public-right-of-way, and all motor vehicle parking is prohibited on undeveloped public right-of-way.
- (b) All new dwellings shall provide a front sidewalk with curb and gutter, and, if applicable, a paved driveway apron that extends to the edge of street pavement of the roadway or alley is required; except that waivers or variations on some or all this requirement may be granted by the Director based upon site-specific conditions such as the lack of adjacent improvements and/or documented drainage problems that might result from the improvement of the roadway.
- (c) If full right-of-way improvements are not feasible and ACHD determines that there is insufficient roadway pavement width for travel lanes with on-street parking, a non-landscaping ACHD approved shoulder shall be installed that is of the minimum width necessary to accommodate parallel parking. Landscaping shall be required to the edge of the parking shoulder.

(8) Design

- (a) The design of the structure, including structure height, bulk, and site location, shall be similar to that on abutting properties.²⁸⁵
- (b) All street-facing facades shall include architectural treatments to provide visual interest. Architectural treatments used to achieve this may include, but are not limited to, dormers, bay windows, vertical windows, exterior window treatments, varying roof pitches, facade modulation, and a variety of colors, materials, and textures. Alternative approaches to facade design may include either creating the distinct appearance of two architecturally distinguishable dwelling units, or creating a more unified design that replicates the appearance of one single family home.
- (c) At least 15 percent of the area of street-facing facades must be windows or doors. The calculation includes the area of all street-facing windows and entrance doors that are within a 45 degree angle of the street. Garage doors are not included in the 15 percent calculation.
- (d) The length of the garage wall or combination of garage walls facing the street shall not exceed 50 percent of the total length of the facade. Garages that are set back a minimum of five feet further than the street-facing wall of the dwelling unit may be up to 60 percent of the total length of the facade. Walls of side entry garages that use windows and other architectural means to provide visual interest are not included in this calculation.

²⁸⁵ Reworded for clarity.

- (e) On interior lots at least one unit must have a main entrance with a door facing the street or at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street. The main entrance shall include a covered porch that is a minimum of 25 square feet. If both of the units have an entrance facing the street, or more than one garage door is facing the street, the units must be modulated by a minimum of four feet.
- (f) On corner lots each street facade shall have a main entrance with a door facing the street or at an angle of up to 45 degrees from the street. The main entrance shall include a covered porch that is a minimum of 25 square feet. Duplexes located on lots located at the corner of two local streets shall not have more than two parking spaces accessed from each street.
- (g) Balconies shall be located in areas that will cause minimal interference with the privacy of neighboring properties.
- (h) Two-story structures shall use one of the following methods to break up the building mass and provide visual interest to the side elevations:
 - i. The second story sidewalls shall have a minimum three foot offset from the first story sidewalls. The second story shall be located furthest away from the side property lines; or
 - ii. The building shall be set back eight feet from the interior side property line, with bay windows, pop-outs or other architectural appurtenances allowed at the five foot setback line, except that in the R-1B zone the building shall be set back 13 feet from the interior side property line, with bay windows, pop-outs, or other architectural appurtenances allowed at the 10 foot setback line.



Figure 3.1: Two-Story Duplex

- (i) If less than 1-1/2 story homes exist on both sides of the subject lot, the structure shall meet the requirements of Section 11-05-06.2, *Nonconforming Parcels*.²⁸⁶
 - i. Second story windows shall be designed to limit impact on the privacy of neighboring properties. This requirement does not supersede any Building Code requirements for windows for egress, natural light, etc.
 - ii. Structures on substandard original lots of record shall be subject to additional criteria per Section 11-05-06.2, *Nonconforming Parcels*.
 - iii. One of the following must be true in the R-1B and R-1C zoning districts:

²⁸⁶ All references to the “substandard lot ordinance” removed and replaced with a cross-reference to the Nonconforming Parcels Section. The substandard lot standards will be reviewed and incorporated as a part of Module 3: Administration and Procedures.

- A. The project constitutes infill;
- B. Is located on a corner lot at the inside of the intersection of two local streets, with no more than two parking spaces accessed from each street; or
- C. Is located on an arterial or collector street.

(9) Notification Requirements²⁸⁷

- (a) Evidence of notification of the adjacent property owners and occupants, including properties across streets and alleys, must be submitted with the application, indicating they have been notified of the applicant's intent to establish a duplex, triplex, or fourplex dwelling. Certified Mail is an acceptable means of notifying adjacent neighbors.
- (b) A notice shall be sent informing owners within 300 feet of the property of the any decision to approve the use, and of their right to appeal the Planning Director's decision pursuant to Section 11-05-04.9, *Appeal*.

(10) Development on Contiguous Lots

Applications for duplexes, triplexes, or fourplexes on contiguous lots in the R1-B and R-1 C zoning districts, that are planned and developed under single ownership or control, shall be reviewed by the PZC pursuant to Section <>.²⁸⁸

G. Dwelling, Multifamily²⁸⁹

(1) Housing Variety in Multi-building Developments on a Single Parcel

Except in the MX-D zoning district, developments with multiple residential units on parcels between two and four acres shall incorporate at least two housing types. Projects on more than four acres require at least three housing types. Housing types include:²⁹⁰

- (a) Small-lot single-family.
- (b) Duplex.
- (c) Triplex.
- (d) Four-plex.
- (e) Townhome.
- (f) Multifamily (five or more units).
- (g) An alternative housing type as approved by the Planning Director.
- (h) A distinct building model may be provided as a substitute for one of the required housing types. A distinct building model can be easily distinguished from others through the use of at least two of the following:
 - i. A variation in length and footprint of 30 percent or more;
 - ii. A distinct variation in color and materials; or

²⁸⁷ Notification and notice requirements may be consolidated with other notice provisions in Module 3.

²⁸⁸ Process with a public hearing to be determined in Module 3.

²⁸⁹ Current standards in 11-06-03.2 (Multi-family uses) have been significantly simplified. Density bonuses, setbacks, encroachments, and height transitions adjacent to residential neighborhoods, and parking credits and reductions will be consolidated with other similar regulations in Module 2. The standards for high rise housing near Boise State University have been removed because they have not been used by staff.

²⁹⁰ Revised to exclude the MX-D zoning district.

iii. A distinct variation in floor plans.

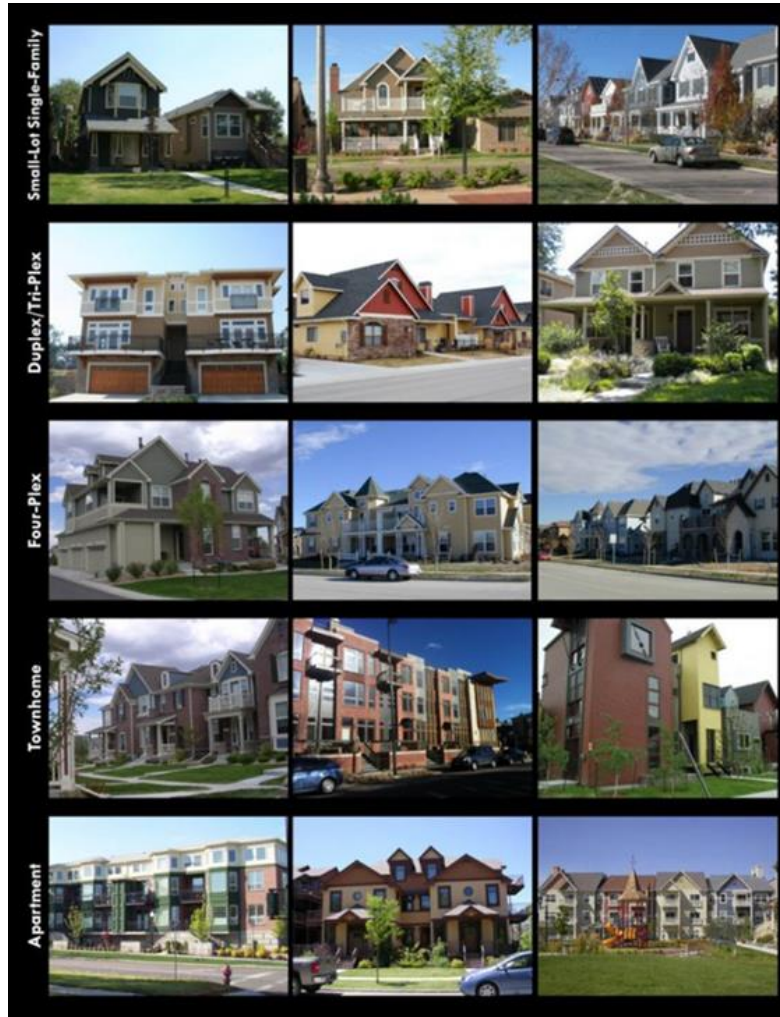


Figure 3.2: Housing Type Examples

(2) Block Level Mix of Housing Types

No one housing type shall occupy more than 80 percent of any block face or street frontage exceeding 500 feet in length. Single-family dwellings are exempt from this requirement.

(3) Standards in R-3, MU-A, and MU-S Zoning District²⁹¹

Within the R-3 district, development of two or more multifamily structures on a single lot or at a density of more than 20 units per acre shall be subject to approval pursuant to Section <>, [process with a public hearing to be established in Module 3] and shall comply with the following standards.²⁹²

²⁹¹ Standards revised to apply in the MX-A and MX-S zoning districts. Similar topics in the MX-D district are addressed in the Downtown Design Standards.

²⁹² Some of these standards may be consolidated with similar content in Module 2 if they are made generally applicable to multi-building developments. Parking area design requirements will appear in the parking Section of Module 2 as generally applicable to larger parking lots.

- (a) The minimum usable open space or recreational space requirement shall be equal to 30 percent of the land area occupied by residential structures. For the purpose of this Section, usable open space or recreational space shall include landscaped areas, court yards, balconies, patios, sun decks, pedestrian walkways, playground areas, swimming pools, and all other exterior or interior recreational areas. Such areas must be readily accessible to the occupants of the building. Usable open space or recreational space shall not include driveways, parking areas, or loading areas. The open space or recreational space requirement may be reduced for projects that abut open space or recreational facilities;
- (b) Building and site design shall provide for a transition into the surrounding neighborhood to ensure compatibility. Factors to be considered are setbacks, building height, building materials, bulk, roof design, parking area locations, landscaped area locations, and other factors necessary to ensure adequate transition;
- (c) The pedestrian circulation system shall be integrated into the surrounding neighborhood and shall provide connections from dwellings to parking areas, open space, or recreational facilities and any shared facilities. Sidewalks shall be of adequate width to accommodate the expected pedestrian traffic in high use areas;
- (d) Natural features, views, and other potential site amenities should be retained and incorporated into the design;
- (e) Principal buildings connected by a breezeway, covered hallway, or similar protected walkway shall be treated as separate buildings on separate zoning lots for setback or spacing purposes.

H. Manufactured Home

A manufactured home shall comply with the following architectural and placement standards:

- (1) Except in the R-1L zoning district, it shall be multi-Sectional and enclose a space of not less than 1,000 square feet.²⁹³
- (2) It shall be permanently affixed to the ground in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications with the running gear and towing hitch removed and set upon a foundation base having an anchoring system that is completely concealed under the structure.
- (3) It shall be placed on a foundation base with the finished floor area of the home not more than 12 inches above grade or 24 inches above grade if the home is over a basement. Graded earth shall not be closer than six inches to the siding of the home.
- (4) It shall have a foundation fascia that is similar in appearance and durability to the masonry foundation or other foundation systems on single-family detached dwellings in the nearby area. The foundation fascia shall surround the entire perimeter of the structure and completely enclose the space between the siding and the finished grade.
- (5) It shall have exterior siding and roofing that in material and appearance is similar to the exterior siding and roofing material commonly used on residential dwellings within the city or that is comparable to the predominant material used on surrounding dwellings.

²⁹³ The 1,000 square foot minimum may be reduced to 400 square feet to accommodate Tiny Houses on individual lots.

- (6) It shall have a pitched roof with a minimum pitch of 2:12 (two inches of rise to 12 inches of run).
- (7) If the majority of other residential structures on the same block have eaves, the manufactured home shall have an eave that projects a minimum of six inches along any wall that faces a street.²⁹⁴

I. Manufactured Home Community²⁹⁵

(1) Improvement Requirements

- (a) If the development is to be subdivided, streets shall be public and built in conformance with ACHD construction standards.
- (b) Utilities shall be installed underground.
- (c) Units within the community shall be connected to a wet line sewer and a central water facility.
- (d) Public street lighting shall be designed, constructed, and dedicated to the city and shall comply with the requirements of the Public Works Department.
- (e) Provisions for drainage of the community and dwelling sites in the park shall comply with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Ordinance and be reviewed and approved by the Public Works Department.²⁹⁶
- (f) Subdivisions and conversions of land lease manufactured home communities to subdivisions shall comply with the requirements of Section 11-04-04 *Subdivision Standards*.
- (g) Screening and buffers shall be required along all perimeter property lines, except where the natural features of the land provide either a buffer or screen. The screen shall consist of continuous six foot high fencing or landscaping, or a combination of fencing and landscaping. Communities adjacent to arterial or collector streets shall be buffered with 20 feet of additional land area and landscaping for arterial streets, and 10 feet of additional land area and landscaping for collector streets.²⁹⁷

(2) Dwelling Unit Design Features²⁹⁸

Each dwelling unit shall comply with the following standards:

- (a) It shall have a roof pitch of at least two inches of rise to 12 inches of run (2:12).
- (b) It shall have a foundation fascia that is similar in appearance and durability to the masonry foundation or other foundation systems on single-family detached dwellings in the nearby area. The foundation fascia shall surround the entire perimeter of the structure and completely enclose the space between the siding and the finished grade.

²⁹⁴ Text simplified.

²⁹⁵ Manufactured Home Communities are a good potential source of affordable housing and several of the current standards increase housing costs for new communities. In particular, (1)(g), (2), (3)(b), (3)(c), and (3)(d) require manufactured homes to meet standards that would not apply to similarly sized freestanding houses.

²⁹⁶ Requirement for compliance with Stormwater Management Ordinance clarified.

²⁹⁷ Extra buffers for arterial and collector streets were reduced by 10 feet each.

²⁹⁸ Illustrative list of features replaced by more objective standards. Requirements that communities in the R1-M district comply with R-1M design standards were deleted as unnecessary.

- (c) It shall have exterior siding and roofing that in material and appearance is similar to the exterior siding and roofing material commonly used on residential dwellings within the city or that is comparable to the predominant material used on surrounding dwellings.
- (d) The use of identical floor plans or unit designs on adjacent lots is prohibited.

(3) Home Space and Lot Improvement Requirements

(a) Dimensions²⁹⁹

Each individual space designated for a manufactured home shall be large enough to accommodate the dwelling, required parking, usable private open space, area for accessory storage units, perimeter building setbacks and building separation requirements.

(b) Private Open Space

A minimum of 400 square feet of usable private open space, being 15 feet wide at its narrowest dimension, shall be provided within each lot or home space's side or rear yard area. This requirement may be reduced to no less than 200 square feet if the difference is placed in common facilities provided for the community as a whole.

(c) Parking Spaces³⁰⁰

A minimum of two off-street parking spaces per dwelling unit shall be provided within the community. Residential parking spaces shall not be located further than 600 feet from the dwelling unit. Tandem parking is allowed if provided on the lot or home space.

(d) Perimeter Setback and Unit Spacing Requirements

i. Periphery Setbacks

Front, side, and rear setbacks along the periphery of the development shall comply with those for the district in which the development is located. Where development already exists at the periphery, the yard setbacks shall be matched. For example, side yards shall be provided adjacent to side yards, rear yards adjacent to rear yards, and front yards opposite front yards.

ii. Internal Front and Street Side Yard

Each manufactured home adjacent to a public or private street shall be set back a minimum of 10 feet from the street as measured from the back of sidewalk, or back of curb in cases where no sidewalks are planned. The front yard setbacks of adjacent units are required to vary by no less than three feet,

(e) Interior Side and Rear Yards

In order to maximize yard area utility, side and rear yard setbacks may be zero feet, but adjacent manufactured homes shall be separated by a minimum of 10 feet.

²⁹⁹ Application material requirements will appear in the city website.

³⁰⁰ Parking requirements will be reviewed and may be reduced when parking standards for other uses are drafted in Module 2. Parking setbacks were not carried forward, as their impact is largely internal and similar requirements do not apply to single-family detached dwellings.

Detached accessory structures shall comply with the accessory structure setback standards in the zoning district where the property is located.

J. Assisted Living Facility, Continuing Care Retirement Facility, Convalescent or Nursing Home, Fraternity or Sorority House, Group Home, FHAA Large, and Supportive Housing, Large.³⁰¹

In the all zoning districts where these uses are listed as Allowed or Conditional uses, these uses shall comply with those use-specific standards, design standards, and other Code provisions applicable to multifamily dwelling units in the zoning district in which they are located.

K. Group Home, FHAA Small and Supportive Housing, FHAA, Small³⁰²

In the all zoning districts where these uses are listed as Allowed or Conditional uses, these uses shall comply with those use-specific standards, design standards, and other Code provisions applicable to the type of dwelling unit structure they occupy (e.g. Single-family Detached, Single-family Attached, Duplex, Triplex, or Fourplex) in the zoning district in which they are located.

3. Public, Institutional and Civic Uses

A. Adult or Child Daycare Uses³⁰³

Adult or Child Daycare Facilities, Centers (Small and Large), Family Daycare Homes, and Group Daycare Facilities shall comply with the applicable standards below.

(1) Standards for All Adult Daycare Uses

Every adult daycare use shall:

- (a) Provide adequate access for physically disabled patrons of the facility.
- (b) If located on an arterial or collector street, provide for an on-site patron pick-up area designed to prevent vehicles from backing onto the street (backing into an alley is permissible).
- (c) Meet the occupancy requirements of the Fire Department.
- (d) Maintains any required licenses from the City or the State of Idaho in effect at all times.

(2) Standards for All Child Daycare Uses ³⁰⁴

Every child daycare use shall:

- (a) Provide a minimum outdoor play area of 100 square feet per child on site. This area requirement may be waived or modified if appropriate open space with connecting public sidewalks or paths are located near the facility and that open space can be used by the children as a play area; or the program of the facility is such that the size of a group of children using the play area at any one time conforms to the 100 square feet per child criteria.
- (b) Provide a minimum of 35 square feet of indoor gross floor area per child.

³⁰¹ New.

³⁰² New.

³⁰³ Carried forward current Section 11-06-04, unless otherwise noted.

³⁰⁴ Notification requirements have been removed to City website.

- (c) Maintains a valid child care license from the City and the State of Idaho in effect at all times.
- (d) Comply with the regulations where applicable by law or jurisdiction of the Fire Department and the health inspector.
- (e) Provide adequate lot size for parking, child pick-up area, play area, screening, and setbacks. In the case of a Child Care Home, the Planning Director shall determine needed improvements.

(3) Additional Criteria for All Home Occupation Daycare Uses

Every Family Daycare Home and Group Daycare Facility shall meet the following standards:

- (a) The use shall not change the structural character of the dwelling.
- (b) A maximum of one employee is allowed.

(4) Additional Criteria for Adult and Child Care Uses by Type

In addition to the applicable criteria above, an adult or child care use shall be subject to additional standards as indicated in Table 11-03.2.

TABLE 11-03.2: ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR ADULT AND CHILD CARE USES BY TYPE					
	PRIMARY USES			HOME OCCUPATION USES	
CRITERIA	ADULT OR CHILD DAYCARE FACILITY	ADULT OR CHILD DAYCARE CENTER, SMALL	ADULT OR CHILD DAYCARE CENTER, LARGE	FAMILY DAYCARE HOME	GROUP DAYCARE FACILITY
NUMBER OF ADULT OR CHILDREN ALLOWED	7-12	13-25	≥ 26	≤ 6	7-12
The use shall provide for an on-site child pick-up area designed to ease the flow of traffic and to prevent vehicles from backing onto the roadway (backing in an alley is permissible).	Applicable			Applicable if located on a collector or arterial street	
Allowable signage shall be non- illuminated and as indicated. The applicant's proposal for signage should be submitted and considered during the review process.	One 12 sq. ft. attached sign	One 12 sq. ft. attached sign	As allowed by the applicable zoning district	One 12 sq. ft. attached sign	
Minimum parking to be provided shall be as indicated.	1 off-street space per employee	1 off-street space per 10 children, with a minimum of 2 spaces, except in a parking reduction district, and then as indicated for the district		1 off-street space per employee	
Facility location shall be as indicated.	On the edge of a neighborhood and not in the center.		On a collector or arterial street; or if	In the operator's principal residence and must be incidental to the primary use of the dwelling as a residence.	

TABLE 11-03.2: ADDITIONAL CRITERIA FOR ADULT AND CHILD CARE USES BY TYPE					
CRITERIA	PRIMARY USES			HOME OCCUPATION USES	
	ADULT OR CHILD DAYCARE FACILITY	ADULT OR CHILD DAYCARE CENTER, SMALL	ADULT OR CHILD DAYCARE CENTER, LARGE	FAMILY DAYCARE HOME	GROUP DAYCARE FACILITY
NUMBER OF ADULT OR CHILDREN ALLOWED	7-12	13-25	≥ 26	≤ 6	7-12
			for school age children, within 300' of the school grounds; or in a public assembly structure.		

B. Cemetery or Mortuary³⁰⁵

In any Residential zoning district, this use shall not have vehicle access points from or channel a majority of the traffic generated by the use onto a Local residential street.

C. Jail or Detention Facility³⁰⁶

- (1) This use shall be located with direct access onto an arterial or collector street.
- (2) Site design and security measures shall ensure that the peace and safety of the surrounding area shall not be disturbed or impaired.

D. Shelter Home³⁰⁷

This use may not be located within 300 feet of a Residential zoning district.

E. School³⁰⁸

This use shall comply with all requirements and recommendations of the Idaho Transportation Department and the Ada County Highway Department regarding the land use master plan; school bus plan; access safety; pedestrian plan; crossing guard plan; barriers between highways and school; location of school zone; need for flashing beacon; need for traffic control signal; anticipated future improvements; speed on adjacent highways; traffic volumes on adjacent highways; effect upon the highway's level of service; need for acceleration or deceleration lanes; internal traffic circulation; access control of adjacent highways; required striping and signing modifications; funding of highway improvements to accommodate development; proposed highway projects in the vicinity; and any other issues related to the operation and potential impacts of the use on public health, safety, and the surrounding area.

³⁰⁵ New.

³⁰⁶ New.

³⁰⁷ New.

³⁰⁸ Current standard expanded to apply to both public and private schools. Wording updated and revised to be more objective.

F. University

All changes of use or development within 50 feet of the campus boundary shall require a Conditional Use Permit.³⁰⁹

4. Commercial Uses

A. Animal Day Care or Kennel³¹⁰

- (1) Those parts of structures in which animals are boarded shall be fully enclosed, with solid core doors and no operable windows, and shall be sufficiently insulated so no unreasonable noise or odor can be detected off the premises.
- (2) All boarded animals shall be kept within a totally enclosed part of a structure between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.
- (3) In the MX-D zoning district, no outdoor animal areas are permitted.
- (4) In other zoning districts where this use is an allowed or conditional use, any outdoor animal areas shall be located at least 150 feet from each abutting property, except where the abutting property is owned or occupied by the operator of the use.

B. Urban Farm³¹¹

(1) Setbacks

There are no setback requirements for garden plants. Accessory structures, fencing, and other miscellaneous improvements are subject to the dimensional standards of the zone.

(2) Maintenance

Dead plants, produce, and trash not to be used for composting or other garden functions shall be removed from the site in a timely manner.

(3) Equipment

The use of mechanical equipment is generally limited to that typically associated with home gardening. Larger equipment may be used on a limited basis for seasonal activities such as soil preparation or clean-up in the fall. The use of mechanical equipment is limited to daylight hours.

(4) Chemicals and Fertilizers

Chemicals, fertilizers, or other toxic materials may not drain onto adjacent properties, into waterways, or onto public rights of way. Chemicals and other flammable materials must be disposed of in accordance with Federal and State requirements. If stored on site, they must be kept in a locked structure when unattended.

(5) Contact Information

On vacant parcels, a non-illuminated sign displaying the name and contact information for the individual or agency responsible for the garden shall be provided. This sign shall not exceed 6 feet in height or 32 square feet in background area.

³⁰⁹ Carried forward from University district use table in the current ordinance.

³¹⁰ New.

³¹¹ Application materials have been removed to City website. Review process provisions were not carried forward; standard administrative approval procedures will apply.

(6) Lighting

No overhead lighting is allowed.

(7) Historic Districts

Urban farms located in a designated Historic Overlay District require a Certificate of Appropriateness.

(8) Produce Distribution

The pick-up and delivery of produce for the purpose of distribution to gardeners or those who have purchased shares of locally grown produce is allowed during daylight hours. Such activities shall not be considered retail sales.

(9) Retail Sales

Retail sales may be allowed at urban farms upon approval of a Zoning Certificate. In addition to the standards listed above, the following criteria apply:

- (a) Sales shall be limited primarily to produce grown on the premises. Other items that have been grown or raised within the City's Area of Impact may also be sold. These items may not exceed 25 percent of total product on display.
- (b) Display areas shall adhere to the setbacks of the zone and be located as close to the front property line as feasible
- (c) In Residential zoning districts and O-P districts.
- (d) The area dedicated to the sale, display and storage of produce shall not exceed 500 square feet.
- (e) Sales are limited to the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
- (f) Installation of new on-site parking to support retail sales is prohibited.

C. Wireless Communication Facilities³¹²

[Reserved – for insertion of new standards for WCF currently being developed by the City, which will be adopted prior to the Consolidate Draft]

D. Brewpub, Micro-distillery, or Micro-winery³¹³

- (1) When located within 300 feet of A Residential zoning district, this use shall require a Conditional Use Permit.
- (2) In the MX-N zoning district, this use shall not manufacture more than 5,000 barrels of beverage (all beverages combined) annually, and shall maintain at least 20 percent of the gross floor area for public use as an area for consumption of products produced on the premises
- (3) In other Mixed-Use zoning districts, brewpubs, distilleries, or wineries shall not manufacture more than 20,000 barrels of beverage (all beverages combined) annually, and shall maintain at least 40 percent of the gross floor area of the facility for public use as an area for consumption of products produced on the premises and food items.

³¹² The City of Boise is currently working on new Wireless Communication Facilities standards. These standards will be integrated into the Code when the Consolidated Draft is prepared.

³¹³ New standards for new use.

E. Limited Food and Drink Service³¹⁴

- (1) Limited Food and Drink Service facilities shall not exceed 1,000 square feet in gross floor area.
- (2) In the R-3 zoning district, this use may only be located on the ground floor of a building containing residential primary uses.

F. Restaurant, Tavern or Lounge³¹⁵

When located within 300 feet of a Residential zoning district, this use shall require a Conditional Use Permit.

G. Bed and Breakfast³¹⁶

- (1) In the R-2, R-3, and MX-N districts:
 - (a) This use is limited to single-family detached dwellings; and
 - (b) Food service shall only be provided to residents and overnight guests.
- (2) Each guest stay shall be limited to a maximum of 30 consecutive days.
- (3) No food preparation or cooking shall be conducted within any bedroom made available for guests.
- (4) The exterior design of any exterior modification of the structure or premises shall include an amount of façade articulation, and numbers and locations of windows and building entrances on the primary building façade that are similar to those in the surrounding area and neighborhood.

H. Recreational Vehicle Park³¹⁷

Any Recreational Vehicle Park shall be subject to the following standards:

- (1) Recreational vehicles shall not be visible from adjacent or surrounding arterial streets or highways. Screening shall comply with Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.
- (2) Recreational Vehicle Park entrances shall be directly from an arterial street, and routes to the park shall not pass through residential neighborhoods.
- (3) Any slide-outs, stairs, or similar items shall be contained within the vehicular area of the site.
- (4) No more than one recreational vehicle shall be permitted at any individual site. Vehicles that tow or are towed by the recreational vehicle shall also be parked in the same portion of the site as the recreational vehicle.
- (5) Recreational vehicle parks shall have a full-time manager on site at all times.
- (6) Services and amenities within the Recreational Vehicle Park shall be restricted to use by registered campers and their guests, and shall include at a minimum water, sewer, and electricity for each site, water and sewer facilities for common buildings, dump stations,

³¹⁴ New.

³¹⁵ New

³¹⁶ New.

³¹⁷ New.

common bathrooms and showers in the camping area, laundry facilities, a management office, and an active recreational area.

- (7) An active recreation area shall be a minimum of four percent of the site, and may include a clubhouse, indoor swimming pool, outdoor amphitheater, food and beverage service, catering facilities, and other such similar amenities.
- (8) Sale of retail items shall be limited to registered campers and their guests, and shall not occupy more than 2,000 square feet of building area.
- (9) No blocking or skirting of recreational vehicles shall be permitted.
- (10) No outdoor storage by park guests shall be permitted.
- (11) The site shall be properly graded for drainage; surfaced with concrete, asphalt or any other improved surface approved by the Planning Director based on durability, appearance, and dust control.
- (12) The site shall be maintained in good condition, free of weeds, trash, and debris.

I. Single-Room Occupancy Hotel³¹⁸

This use shall:

- (1) Provide common interior space for residents, which space may consist of community kitchen/dining area, lobby, recreational area, sitting area, or the like;
- (2) Provide nearby outdoor open space for use by residents;
- (3) Provide 24 hour resident management staffing;
- (4) Make provision for services needed by residents as to enhance their well-being including, but not limited to, community kitchen and housekeeping; and
- (5) Be located less than 500 feet from any other Single-Room Occupancy Hotel.

J. Financial Establishment, Medical or Dental Clinic, Personal and Business Services³¹⁹

In the R-3 zoning districts, these uses may only be located on the ground floors of buildings containing primary multifamily dwelling uses and each use is limited to a maximum gross floor area of 1,000 square feet.

K. Office³²⁰

- (1) Within the R-3 zoning district, professional and executive offices are allowed on a lot or parcel where the side of such lot or parcel abuts a Mixed-Use or Special Purpose zoning district and is located in a structure originally developed for residential primary uses. Such uses are not allowed on properties separated from a Mixed-Use or Special Purpose zoning district by an alley or street, or on a property that was not originally developed for residential primary use, except as described in Subsection (2) below.³²¹
- (2) In the I-1 and I-2 zoning districts, construction of new buildings for primary office uses, or the creation of accessory office uses that occupy more than 25 percent of the gross floor area of a primary structure require a Conditional Use Permit pursuant to Section 11-05-

³¹⁸ New.

³¹⁹ New.

³²⁰ Very detailed provisions for R-3/NC-O district were not carried forward.

³²¹ Revised to apply to offices located in previously residential structures, but not freestanding new office structures and to delete the requirement for design review.

05.7, *Conditional Use Permit*. The use of up to 25 percent of the gross floor area of a new or existing building for office uses accessory to allowed or approved conditional primary uses in the building does not require a Conditional Use Permit.³²²

L. Indoor Auditorium or Theater, Conference or Events Center³²³

This use shall not be located within 600 feet of a Residential zoning district.

M. Firing Range, Indoor³²⁴

- (1) This use shall not be located within 600 feet of a Residential zoning district.
- (2) The City may require a nuisance abatement plan or restrict hours of operation as a condition of approval to minimize adverse impacts on adjacent properties.
- (3) The design and construction of the use shall completely confine all ammunition rounds within the building and in a controlled manner.

N. Golf Course

A club house associated with a golf course shall be located at least 300 feet from a residence, unless a closer location is approved by a Zoning Certificate or Conditional Use Permit.

O. Recreation, Indoor³²⁵

- (1) Indoor Recreation uses shall be conducted entirely within an enclosed building.
- (2) Indoor Recreation uses shall not be located within 300 feet of a Residential zoning district.

P. Recreation, Outdoor

Outdoor Recreation uses shall not be located within 600 feet of a Residential zoning district.³²⁶

Q. Retail Sales, Small³²⁷

In the R-2 and R-3 zoning districts, this use may only be located on the ground floor of a building containing residential primary uses.

R. Sexually Oriented Business³²⁸

(1) Legislative Intent and Purpose

- (a) It is the intention of the City that the provisions of this Section be construed, enforced, and interpreted in such a manner as will cause the least possible interference with any affected rights of speech, due process, equal protection, or other fundamental right. This Code and each Section and provision thereof are hereby declared to be independent divisions and subdivisions and, notwithstanding any other evidence of legislative intent, it is hereby declared to be the controlling legislative intent that if any provisions of this Section, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid, the remaining Sections or provisions

³²² New: Current requirement that all office uses in the I-1 and I-2 district require conditional use approval and must provide additional mitigation or amenities was not carried forward.

³²³ New.

³²⁴ New.

³²⁵ New.

³²⁶ New.

³²⁷ New.

³²⁸ Removed reference to and standards for "bikini bar" in current Section 11-06-05.1.A.

and the application of such Sections or provisions to any person, business, or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby, and it is hereby declared that such Sections and provisions would have been passed independently of such Section or provision so known to be invalid.

- (b) The purpose of these regulations is to allow the reasonable location of a sexually oriented business within the city in a manner that shall protect property values, neighborhoods, and residents from the potential adverse secondary effects of sexually oriented businesses while providing to those who desire to patronize sexually oriented businesses such opportunity in appropriate areas within the city. It is not the intent of this Code to suppress any speech activities protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution, but to impose content-neutral regulations that address the adverse secondary effects a sexually oriented business may have on adjoining properties and the immediate neighborhood.
- (c) It has been determined and reflected in the land use studies of various US cities, that businesses that have as their primary purpose the selling, renting, or showing of sexually explicit materials have negative secondary impacts upon surrounding businesses and residences. The experience in other US cities is that the location of a sexually oriented business significantly increases the incidence of crimes, especially sex offenses, including rape, indecent exposure, lewd and lascivious behavior, and child molestation.
- (d) It has been determined and reflected in the land use studies of various US cities, that the operation of sexually oriented businesses in business districts that are immediately adjacent to and that serve residential neighborhoods has a deleterious effect on both the business and the residential segments of the neighborhood, causing blight and down-grading property values.
- (e) It is the intent of these regulations to allow sexually oriented businesses to exist within the city in various dispersed locations rather than to allow them to concentrate in any one business area. It is further the purpose of these regulations to require separation requirements between sexually oriented businesses and residential uses, churches, parks, and educational institutions in an effort to buffer these uses from the secondary impacts created by sexually oriented business activity.

(2) Applicability

The standards in this Section 11-03-03.4.Q shall apply in the following circumstances:

- (a) The opening or commencement of any sexually oriented business as a new business.
- (b) The conversion of an existing business or any part of any existing business to any of the sexually oriented businesses regulated herein.
- (c) The addition or expansion of any business to include any of the regulated sexually oriented businesses.
- (d) The voluntary relocation of any such business.

(3) Criteria

In lieu of the generally applicable Conditional Use Permit criteria, a sexually oriented business shall be subject to the following standards:

(a) If the establishment is located in a Mixed-Use zoning district, it:³²⁹

- i.** Limited to businesses licensed to serve beer, wine, alcohol, or spirituous liquor for consumption on the premises and that features live performers or servers wearing bikinis or swimsuits covering specified anatomical areas; and
- ii.** Shall be located at least 300 feet from any residential use or zoning district.

(b) In any zoning district in which the establishment is located, it shall comply with the following standards:

- i.** It shall not be located within 1,000 feet of a public or parochial school or daycare as defined and licensed by the City; a public park or playground; a bar or tavern or other premises serving alcohol; religious institution; or a sexually oriented business;
- ii.** It shall not be located on a lot or parcel that is within 500 feet of a residential use or zone (except as noted in Subsection (f)(i) above);
- iii.** Distance shall be measured in a straight line from property line closest to the property line of the nearest school, park, playground, religious institution, or other sexually oriented business. These standards shall apply regardless of the political jurisdiction in which schools, parks, or churches or other adult businesses are located;
- iv.** The sign package and exterior building design must be submitted with the conditional use application for review by the Planning and Zoning Commission. Advertisements, displays, or other promotional materials shall not be shown or exhibited so as to be visible to the public from the exterior of the building; No advertising signs, billboards, displays, advertisements, or other promotional materials depicting specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities or displaying instruments, devices, or paraphernalia designed for use in connection with specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities shall be shown or exhibited so as to be visible to the public from the exterior of the building;
- v.** Lobby and entrance areas should be designed so as to minimize obstruction of sidewalks during operating hours and shall be oriented and consistent with other commercial activities in the area;
- vi.** All building openings, entries, windows, and the like, shall be located, covered, or screened in such a manner as to prevent a view into the interior, so that personnel, instruments, devices, paraphernalia, and body parts thereof, that are associated in any manner with specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities, cannot be viewed from streets, sidewalks, and adjacent private properties;
- vii.** No loudspeakers or sound equipment shall be used for such businesses that can be discerned by the public outside the building;

³²⁹ Carries forward limitations in the current code requiring that any adult use in the Mixed-Use districts involve defined levels of clothing.

- viii.** The disposal of garbage and trash containing sexually explicit materials must be disposed of in a manner that prevents minors from having access to the material; and
- ix.** Hours of operation are from 4:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. One security staff person is required for each 20 required parking spaces or fraction thereof. The hours of operation shall be visibly posted on all entrances and exits.
- x.** On-site security must be present during all hours of operation.
- xi.** These provisions shall not be construed as permitting any use or act that is otherwise prohibited or made punishable by law.
- xii.** No sexually oriented materials or performances shall be disseminated, performed for, by, or upon minors. Signs prohibiting minors upon premises shall be visibly posted on all entrances and exits.
- xiii.** All areas of the use shall be illuminated at a minimum of 20 footcandles, normally maintained and evenly distributed at ground level. except that performance venues shall only be required to be illuminated at a minimum of five footcandles.³³⁰
- xiv.** The establishment shall limit the maximum number of image producing devices to the maximum occupancy load permitted in any room or partitioned portion of a room in which an image producing device is located.

(4) Procedures³³¹

(a) Neighborhood Meeting Notification

The applicant shall notify and invite to the neighborhood meeting all residents and property owners within 1,000 feet of the exterior boundary of the application parcel and the registered neighborhood association. The notice of this meeting may be mailed or hand-delivered to the recipient. If mailed, the notice shall be postmarked a minimum of seven calendar days prior to the meeting date. If hand-delivered, the applicant must deliver the notice a minimum of five days prior to the meeting date.

(b) Hearing Notification

Mailed notice shall be provided to all property owners, purchasers of record, and residents within 1,000 feet of the exterior boundaries of the application parcel and the registered neighborhood association. Also, any school, daycare, church, or registered neighborhood association within 2,000 feet of the application parcel shall be notified of applications for sexually oriented businesses.

(c) Timing of Hearings

A public hearing for on the application, regardless complexity, shall be held no later than 44 calendar days after acceptance of a complete application. If no decision is made within 45 days after hearing, then the request for a sexually oriented business shall be deemed approved.

³³⁰ Lighting standards were significantly simplified.

³³¹ It is very unusual for a City to have a special Conditional Use approval process for this type of use. These procedures may be consolidated with other Conditional Use Permit procedures in Module 3 – while maintaining the use-specific criteria currently used to approve this type of use (as an alternative or supplement to standard conditional use approval criteria).

(d) Conduct of Hearings

Hearings shall be conducted as described in Section <>, Public Hearings.

(e) Deferrals

Unless the applicant agrees to a deferral, applications for must be decided within 45 days following the public hearing. Failure of the Planning and Zoning Commission to decide such application within 45 days following the hearing shall result in its approval.

(f) Appeals³³²

If an appeal of the Planning and Zoning Commission decision is filed, the City Council shall hold a hearing within 45 days following the filing of an appeal. If the applicant has not requested a deferral, a decision as to whether or not a conditional use is approved must be made within 45 days from initial hearing date. Failure of the Council to make a decision within 45 days shall be deemed as an approval. Council shall issue a temporary Conditional Use Permit on the occasion where they had previously approved an application and it was then appealed to the District Court by an appellant that is not the applicant.

S. Service Station³³³

- (1) All activities other than vehicle fueling shall be conducted within a completely enclosed building.
- (2) No outdoor storage of automobile parts, discarded tires, or similar materials shall be permitted.
- (3) Outdoor storage of more than three temporarily inoperable vehicles awaiting repairs shall be prohibited.
- (4) Fuel canopies shall be located to the side or rear of properties to minimize visual impact from public streets.
- (5) Where this use is located adjacent to a Residential or Mixed-Use zoning district, the lot lines adjacent to the Residential or Mixed-Use zoning district shall be screened pursuant to Section <> [most intensive screening/buffering].³³⁴

T. Vehicle Repair, Major and Minor³³⁵

- (1) All major overhaul, body, and fender work, upholstery and welding, and spray painting shall be conducted within a completely enclosed building.
- (2) No outdoor storage of automobile parts, discarded tires, or similar materials shall be permitted.
- (3) Outdoor storage of more than three wrecked or temporarily inoperable vehicles awaiting repairs shall be prohibited.

³³² This content may be consolidated with other procedures in Module 3, but the time limits for Council to hear the appeal will need to remain in order to comply with federal decisions regarding timely consideration of applications and appeals.

³³³ New.

³³⁴ To be drafted in Module 2.

³³⁵ New.

- (4) Where this use is located adjacent to a Residential or Mixed-Use zoning district, the lot lines adjacent to the Residential or Mixed-Use zoning district shall be screened pursuant to Section <> [most intensive screening/buffering].³³⁶

U. Vehicle and Equipment Sales, Rental and Leasing, Light and Heavy³³⁷

- (1) This use shall not be located within 300 feet of a Residential zoning district.
- (2) Vehicles shall not be displayed in required setbacks or areas designated for parking, vehicle and bicycle traffic circulation, or landscaping, unless otherwise shown on the approved site plan.³³⁸
- (3) Vehicles shall be displayed outside clear vision triangles at any intersection or driveway and shall not obstruct the sidewalk or entrance into the principal building or any other sidewalks that allow for pedestrian access to the site.
- (4) Outdoor storage areas for vehicles that are not for sale or lease are only allowed in the I-2 zoning district.
- (5) Where this use is located adjacent to a Mixed-Use zoning district, the lot lines adjacent to the Mixed-Use zoning district shall be screened pursuant to Section <> [most intensive screening/buffering].³³⁹
- (6) No loading and unloading of vehicles or parking or sale of display vehicles in the public right-of-way is permitted.

5. Industrial Uses

A. Artisan Industry³⁴⁰

- (1) All activities must be conducted within a completely enclosed building.
- (2) If located in a Mixed-Use zoning district, this use shall not exceed 10,000 square feet of gross floor area.
- (3) Retail sales of goods produced on the property are allowed.

B. Light Industry and Heavy Industry

- (1) Any facility using hazardous materials or procedures subject to additional review, licensing, or approval by state or federal law, or emitting electromagnetic radiation or other radiation, shall comply with all state and federal requirements regarding the storage, handling, transfer, use, and safety of those materials, procedures, or radiation, and require approval pursuant to Section 11-05-05.7, *Conditional Use Permit*.
- (2) In the I-1 zoning district, this use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district other than the I-1 and I-2 districts, and from abutting public streets, by a [most intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.
- (3) In the I-2 zoning district, this use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district other than the I-2 district, and from abutting public streets, by a [most

³³⁶ To be drafted in Module 2.

³³⁷ New.

³³⁸ Wording revised for clarity.

³³⁹ To be drafted in Module 2.

³⁴⁰ New.

intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

C. Mining and Extraction

- (1) This use is prohibited within:
 - (a) 200 feet of a Mixed-Use zoning district;
 - (b) 600 feet of an O-P zoning district;
 - (c) 600 feet of any lot in a Residential zoning district occupied by a residential use other than Caretaker's Residence; and
 - (d) 600 feet of any lot containing a Religious Institution or School.
- (2) In all zoning districts where this use is permitted, the use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district other than an I-2 district, and from abutting public streets by a [most intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

D. Outdoor Storage³⁴¹

- (1) In the Mixed-Use zoning districts where this use is permitted, this use is only permitted as an accessory use to an allowed or approved conditional use on the lot, and not as a primary use of the lot.
- (2) In all zoning districts where this use is permitted, the use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district other than an I-2 district, and from abutting public streets by a [most intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

E. Self-Service Storage³⁴²

- (1) All storage shall be kept within an enclosed building, except recreation or other oversized vehicles, which shall be stored only in exterior areas screened from view from any street frontage.
- (2) Only storage of goods and materials are allowed in self-storage rental spaces. The use of storage spaces to conduct or operate a business is prohibited.
- (3) The storage of hazardous materials is prohibited.
- (4) Loading docks may not be located on a side of the facility abutting a residential zoned district.
- (5) A permanent screen shall be required along all property boundaries and shall conform to landscaping and screening requirements in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.
- (6) If the facility is located in an MX-N district, all storage shall be contained within a fully enclosed structure that:
 - (a) Is at least a two-story structure with storage units on upper floors with access doors to storage units accessed from interior hallways. and

³⁴¹ New.

³⁴² New.

- (b) Does not have any garage doors or access doors to any storage unit facing any public street, park, or open space, unless the doors are screened from all visible public streets, parks, and open spaces.

F. Trucking Terminal³⁴³

In all zoning districts where this use is permitted, the use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district other than an I-2 district, and from abutting public streets by a [most intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

G. Wholesale or Warehouse³⁴⁴

- (1) The use shall not locate storage areas, truck loading bays, or vehicle circulation routes within a required setback or perimeter buffer.
- (2) The use shall locate outdoor storage areas to the rear of the principal structure and screen them in accordance with Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.
- (3) Sufficient off-street loading and maneuvering space to handle anticipated vehicles shall be provided, and the public right-of-way shall not be used for backing movements.
- (4) The use shall have direct access onto an arterial or collector street.

H. Utility Facility, Minor³⁴⁵

- (1) Public service poles, towers, or similar installations are of a height of 85 feet or less are allowed, including the replacement of existing facilities.
- (2) Public service poles, towers, or similar installations of a height of 85 feet or greater require approval pursuant to Section 11-05-05.7, *Conditional Use Permit*. To receive an approval, the pole, tower, or installation shall comply with all generally applicable approval in Section 11-05-05.7, *Conditional Use Permit*, and in addition the pole, tower, or installation, locations and heights shall:
 - (a) Not interfere with airport height restrictions;
 - (b) Minimize disturbance to views from established residential areas;
 - (c) Minimize disturbance to or interference with view of city, state, or federally registered historic structures;
 - (d) Not obstruct clear vision triangles or otherwise threaten motorist or pedestrian safety;
 - (e) Minimize conflict with existing uses;
 - (f) Be within route corridors already established or use by rail, automobile traffic arterials, or electrical transmission; and
 - (g) Be within route corridors that provide for a satisfactory level of energy efficient transmission of the product (electrical energy or other signals); or

³⁴³ New

³⁴⁴ New.

³⁴⁵ Carries forward 11-06-04.5. Inconsistent text as to whether these provisions apply only in residential districts was resolved in favor of their applicability in all zoning districts.

- (h) Be the best available alternative placements and heights, even though they do not comply perfectly with all the above findings.

I. Composting Facility³⁴⁶

This use shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) A minimum 50 foot setback shall be maintained from the property boundaries to any active processing area of the facility including any area used for storage, active composting, and curing;
- (2) A minimum 200 foot buffer zone between the active composting pile and any existing Residential zoning district shall be maintained;
- (3) No composting facility shall be allowed in a floodplain or floodway;
- (4) Adequate space shall be provided between the piles to allow access to vehicles, including firefighting equipment;
- (5) All organic materials received at the composting facility shall be removed from any containers unless the containers are biodegradable, in which case the container shall be opened before composting; and
- (6) A sign shall be posted and maintained at the composting facility showing the nature of the project, facility name, address and telephone number of operator, operating hours, materials that may be received by the facility, and the phrase, "NO DUMPING OF GARBAGE, TRASH, OR RUBBISH ALLOWED."
- (7) The use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district and from abutting public streets by a [most intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.³⁴⁷

J. Junkyard, Vehicle Salvage³⁴⁸

- (1) This use shall be conducted within a building or within a yard enclosed on all sides by a wall or solid fence at least eight feet in height.
- (2) Openings equipped with a gate or door not exceeding 24 feet in width, or not exceeding the minimum width needed to allow access to railroad lines or spurs serving the property, are permitted to allow vehicle access into the site.
- (3) Openings for vehicle access shall be closed when the establishment is not open for business.
- (4) Uses shall not have vehicle access points from or channel a majority of the traffic generated by the use onto a Local residential street.
- (5) The use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district and from abutting public streets by a [most intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

³⁴⁶ Carried forward and simplified from current Section 11-06-06.2.A, Requirement to submit a site and operational plan with Conditional Use Application relocated to the City's website.

³⁴⁷ New.

³⁴⁸ New.

K. Recycling Collection Facility³⁴⁹

- (1) Drop-off recycling collection sites shall comply with the following standards:
- (2) A Zoning Certificate is required for each new recycling container site.
- (3) Containers shall be located so as to do not interfere with required access or parking;
- (4) Containers shall be kept in a state of good repair and emptied on a regular basis to prevent overflow;
- (5) All containers shall be clearly marked as to the materials to be deposited in them; and
- (6) Non-compostable residues shall be disposed or processed at a permitted solid waste disposal facility in accordance with local, state, and federal laws, regulations, and standards.

L. Solid Waste Transfer Facility³⁵⁰

- (1) The use shall be entirely enclosed within a building or yard enclosed on all sides by a wall or solid fence at least eight feet in height and kept in good repair at all times. No waste or recyclable materials shall be stored or kept at a level higher than the surrounding wall or fence.
- (2) Exterior storage areas including idling or waiting trucks shall be screened from the view of public streets or adjoining properties.
- (3) No overnight storage or any waste materials subject to rotting or odor creation shall be allowed.
- (4) The site shall be properly graded for drainage; surfaced with concrete, asphalt or any other improved surface approved by the Planning Director based on durability, appearance, and dust control.
- (5) The site shall be maintained in good condition, free of weeds, trash, and debris.
- (6) The site shall provide barriers of such type and so located that no part of parked vehicles shall extend beyond the yard space or into the setback space from a zoning lot line abutting a Residential zoning lot or separated there from a street.
- (7) The use shall be screened from abutting properties in any zoning district and from abutting public streets by a [most intense] buffer as described in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.³⁵¹

6. Accessory Uses and Structures

A. General³⁵²

(1) Purpose

This Section authorizes the establishment of accessory uses that are incidental and customarily subordinate to principal uses. An accessory use is "incidental and customarily subordinate" to a principal use if the Planning Director determines that it 11-03-03.6

³⁴⁹ Carried forward current Section 11-06-06.2.B.

³⁵⁰ New.

³⁵¹ New.

³⁵² Carried forward current Section 11-06-07.1-3, reworded for clarity and to reflect current practice.

complies with the standards set forth in this Section and all use-specific standards applicable to that accessory use.

(2) List of Accessory Uses and Structures

Commonly allowed accessory uses are shown in Table 11-03.1, but that list does not include all possible uses that are secondary and subordinate to a primary use of land in each zoning district. All principal uses allowed in a zoning district shall be deemed to include those accessory uses, structures, and activities typically associated with the use, unless specifically prohibited in this Code, and may be approved by a Zoning Certificate if the Planning Director determines that the proposed accessory use complies with this standard and with all use-specific standards applicable to the use.

(3) General Standards for Accessory Uses

All accessory uses and structures shall comply with the following general standards:

(a) Subordinate to Principal Use

No accessory building shall be used unless the main building is also being used. The accessory use or structure shall be conducted and/or located on the same lot(s) as the principal use. The principal use and the accessory use shall be under the same ownership and shall use the same utility meter, with the exception of an approved accessory dwelling unit.

(b) Timing of Accessory Uses and Structures

No accessory use may be established prior to establishment of the principal use with which such accessory use is associated.

(c) Location and Setbacks

- i.** No detached accessory building or structure shall occupy any area in front of the main building, unless approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission as a conditional use. However, on lots that have factory built housing or topographical or other physical constraints, the Planning Director may approve a detached accessory building or structure in front of the main building.
- ii.** Regardless of their size, detached accessory buildings shall not encroach into required street side or front yard areas.
- iii.** Accessory structures such as decks and patios that are one foot or less in height as measured from the property's finished grade, may occupy any yard area.
- iv.** Open post patio/shade covers, pergolas, and similar structures under 250 feet in area and less than 15 feet in height and attached to the home, may have rear yard setbacks of nine feet. Interior side yard setbacks shall be per the zone. For corner lots, a minimum 15 foot street-side yard setback is required. Structures that use these reduced setbacks may not occupy more than 50 percent of the lot's rear yard widths.
- v.** In-ground pools that are one foot or less in height, as measured from the property's finished grade, may occupy any rear or interior side yard area, provided a minimum three foot setback is maintained from the pool apron or splashguard. Hot tubs, diving boards, decks, and other features that are more than one foot above grade shall be located outside of setbacks.

- vi. In all Residential zoning districts, garages and carports opening onto a side street must have a minimum distance between the opening of such garage or carport and the side street lot line of not less than 20 feet.

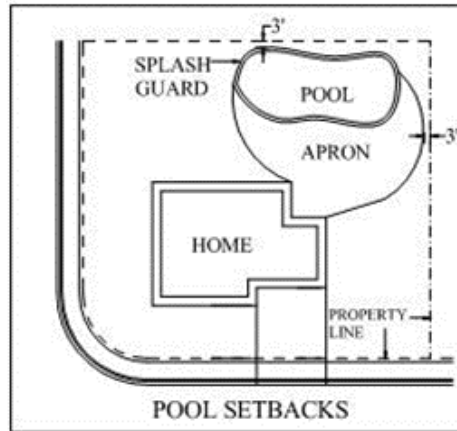


Figure 3.3: In-Ground Pool Setbacks

- vii. Detached accessory structures may use the following setback reductions:³⁵³
 - A. Detached accessory structures up to or equal to 120 square feet in area and under seven feet in height (from grade to the top of the wall under the roof) are permitted in any yard area except in front of the main building and in required street side and front yard areas.
 - B. Detached accessory structures that are over 120 square feet, but less than or equal to 500 square feet in area and that are less than 14 feet in height (from grade to the peak of the roof), may have reduced interior side yard setbacks of three feet and rear yard setbacks of nine feet.
 - C. Accessory structures that use the reduced setbacks may not occupy more than 50 percent of the lot's rear or side yard widths.
- viii. **Alley-Loaded Accessory Parking Structures**
 - A. Alley-loaded parking and parking structures shall provide a back up area of at least 22 feet. This back up area may be within the alley and/or the lot but not within an accessory structure.
 - B. A minimum five foot paved apron is required regardless of alley width.
 - C. For side entry alley-loaded garages the back up area shall be provided for on the lot.

³⁵³ This content and that in Subsection viii below were revised to reflect the dimensional standards in Section 11-04-03.6 *Exceptions and Encroachments*. They are included here for review and internal consistency, but will be removed as duplicative of the Exceptions and Encroachments table before adoption.

- D. Detached accessory structures that are over 500 square feet, but less than or equal to 1,000 square feet in area and that are under 22 feet in height (from grade to the peak of the roof) may be built to the rear or side lot lines abutting an alley.
- E. Detached accessory structures over 1,000 square feet in area or over 22 feet in height (from grade to the peak of the roof) shall comply with the setback requirements applicable in to primary structures.

ix. Residential Accessory Buildings More Than 1,000 Square Feet in Area Or 22 Feet in Height

A Zoning Certificate is required for accessory structures over 1,000 square feet in area or 22 feet in height (from grade to the peak of the roof), subject to the following:

- A. No commercial use shall take place within the building;
- B. The square footage shall not exceed the floor area of the principal building;
- C. The building shall be architecturally compatible with the primary building;
- D. The building shall be compatible with neighboring properties in mass, and design

B. Beekeeping³⁵⁴

The purpose of these regulations is to ensure sound beekeeping practices and thereby avoid problems that might be associated with the keeping of bees in an urban setting.

(1) Standards

Beekeeping standards shall be as follows:

(a) Noxious Insects Prohibited

The keeping of wasps, hornets, Africanized bees (*Apis mellifera scutellata*) and other noxious insects is prohibited.

(b) Density of Hives and Colonies

There is no minimum parcel size for beekeeping. However, the maximum density is three colonies per 1/4 acre. Higher densities may be permitted by Conditional Use Permit.

(c) Nucleus Colonies

For every two colonies authorized above, one additional nucleus colony is allowed.

(d) Hives

Colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames.

(e) Flyway Barriers

For colonies located within 25 feet of a property boundary, a flyway barrier at least 6 feet in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, or dense hedge parallel to the property line and extending 10 feet beyond the apiary in each direction is required.

³⁵⁴ Carried forward current Section 11-06-07.4.B.

(f) Setbacks and Placement

Hives shall be located at least 20 feet from front property lines and three feet from other property lines. The back of the hive shall be oriented to adjoining properties.

(g) Water Source

A constant supply of fresh water is required. It shall be readily accessible to the bees and to allow them to access water by landing on a hard surface. A water supply is not required during winter and other inactive months.

(h) Maintenance

Hives not being actively maintained shall be removed. Colonies must be maintained so as to not interfere with the quiet enjoyment of surrounding properties.

(i) Queens

Where a colony exhibits unusually aggressive characteristics the colony shall be destroyed or re-queened.

(j) Compliance with State Statutes

Beekeeping shall comply with all applicable State laws.

(k) Contact Information

Contact information for a responsible party shall be posted at apiaries on vacant property.

C. Drive-Through Facility³⁵⁵

- (1) All Drive-Through Facilities shall comply with the following standards:
 - (a) Design and operation of the establishment is substantially in compliance with general requirements of this Section;
 - (b) Site traffic circulation is not disrupted by increased vehicular congestion, blockage, or rerouting caused by the establishment;
 - (c) The number of drive-through lanes is limited to allow for adequate on-site circulation of pedestrians and vehicles; and
 - (d) The minimum number of parking spaces required for all uses of the site, upon which the drive-up window establishment is placed, must be maintained.
- (2) Drive-Through Facilities that require Planning and Zoning Commission approval shall also meet the following standards:
 - (a) The location shall not cause an increase of commercial traffic in nearby residential neighborhoods, or cause significant adverse impacts in the vicinity.
 - (b) Drive-through aisles should be located behind the building and circulation should provide for pedestrian access to and from the establishment's entrance.
 - (c) Waiting lane(s) are of sufficient length to accommodate average monthly peak volumes;

³⁵⁵ Carried forward current Section 11-06-05.3.A. All references to "Drive-Up Establishment" replaced with "Drive-Through Establishment. Removed HS district-specific requirement limiting drive-through windows to health-related uses due to the consolidation of zoning districts,

- (d) Lights are designed and located to prevent glare on adjoining properties. Screening of lights may be required as a secondary measure of mitigation.
 - (e) Landscaping should screen drive-up aisles from the public right-of-way and minimize the visual impact of vehicular lights, readerboard signs, and directional signs;
 - (f) Drive-through lanes shall be setback at least 10 feet from residentially zoned or used property. Landscape and sound abatement walls may be required when appropriate.
 - (g) Communication systems shall not exceed 55 decibels at any property line adjoining or across the alley from Residential zoning districts or uses.
 - (h) The Planning and Zoning Commission may limit the hours of operation of a Drive-Through Facility.
- (3) In the MX-N zoning district, a 200 foot setback from residential use or zoning district is required for the drive through window or lane where the primary use of the window is food service. The 200 foot setback shall be measured from any part of the window or drive through lane to the nearest lot or parcel used or zoned for a residence.
- (4) In the MX-D zoning district, Drive-Through Facilities shall be subject to the following standards and provisions.
- (a) The drive-through window and all stacking and escape lanes shall be located within a structure. The drive-through window facility shall be secondary to the principal uses of the structure in which the Drive-Through Facility is located. The following additional design requirements shall apply:
 - i. All lanes used for ingress, stacking, service, and egress shall be integrated safely and effectively with circulation and parking within the structure.
 - ii. No additional curb cuts shall be allowed to provide access for drive-up facilities within an existing or new structure. Existing curb cuts, however, may be relocated.
 - iii. Traffic associated with the Drive-Through Facility shall not inhibit safe access and exiting from parking spaces or the structure's entrances or exits.
 - iv. Where it is essential that the Drive-Through Facility have its own ingress to and/or egress from the structure, the ingress and egress shall be limited to a single lane where it intersects a public street and sidewalk.
 - v. The location and design of the Drive-Through Facility shall minimize blank walls on street-facing exteriors of the building and disruption of existing or potential retail and other active ground floor uses.
 - vi. Drive-Through Facilities in the MX-D are not subject to general requirements in paragraph f. of Subsection C(2), above.
 - vii. All entrance and exit points that may be used for the drive-up facility shall incorporate the following minimum safety features:
 - A. There shall be a visible pedestrian warning where walkways intersect entrance and exit points.
 - B. An approved auditory warning device and an approved non-auditory device shall be installed on both sides of all exit points. The devices may be

combined into one device and shall flash and produce an auditory sound to warn against exiting vehicles.

D. Electric Vehicle Charging Station³⁵⁶

In the Residential zoning district, this use shall not be made available for use by the general public unless accessory to Multifamily Dwelling or an allowed or approved conditional use.

E. Home Occupation, Other

(1) Procedure for Approval

- (a) A home occupation that is not prohibited by this Code is allowed without submittal of an application or approval of a Zoning Certificate if it complies with all of the standards in Subsection (2) below.
- (b) A home occupation that does not comply with all of the criteria in Subsection (2) below requires filing of an application and approval of a Zoning Certificate pursuant to Subsection (3) below.
- (c) More than one home occupation may be approved for the same property address provided that the combined activities and uses of the home occupations do not exceed the approval criteria in this Code. For example, the aggregate total of floor space devoted to one or more occupations at a given address may not exceed 500 square feet.

(2) Standards for Approval Without Issuance of Zoning Certificate³⁵⁷

- (a) The use is clearly incidental and secondary to the use of the lot or parcel for dwelling purposes.
- (b) The use is conducted entirely within a dwelling or permitted accessory structure and the aggregate of all space within any or all buildings devoted to one or more home occupations shall not exceed 500 square feet in floor area.
- (c) Outdoor storage of materials and supplies is prohibited.³⁵⁸
- (d) The owner/operator of the home occupation shall reside on the premises and shall not employ others to work in the home.
- (e) Required off-street parking spaces for the residence must be maintained.
- (f) Deliveries and pickups shall be limited to two per day between the hours of 8:00 am and 6:00 pm, Monday through Friday.
- (g) Instruction classes shall be limited to one student at a time with a maximum of eight per day.
- (h) Any materials used or any item produced or repaired on the premises shall not be displayed or stored so as to be visible from the exterior of the building.
- (i) Only items produced on the premises or incidental to the service being offered may be offered for retail sale, and any such sales shall be incidental to the provision of the related service as the primary home occupation.

³⁵⁶ New.

³⁵⁷ Examples of specific allowed uses (and in some cases size limits on outdated uses) were deleted as outdated.

³⁵⁸ Revised to apply to outdoor storage of all materials, not just building materials.

- (j) One unlighted wall sign not exceeding two square feet in area and mounted flat against the building, is allowed.

(3) Standards for Approval Requiring Issuance of Zoning Certificate

Home occupations that do not comply with all of the standards in Subsection (2) above require the filing of an application and issuance of a Zoning Certificate based on a review by the Planning Director to ensure they will not be a detriment to the character and livability of the neighborhood. The Director may approve the proposed home occupation if the Planning Director determines that all of the standards in Subsection (2) above have been met, except as modified by the standards below.

- (a) One vehicle, in addition to that used by an employee, may be used with a home occupation subject to the following:
 - i. Commercial vehicles are prohibited.
 - ii. One off-street parking space is required and may be provided on a driveway apron.
 - iii. Construction trailers must be stored outside of required setbacks on improved surfaces and may not be visible a street.
- (b) Outdoor storage of materials and supplies is prohibited.³⁵⁹
- (c) Instruction classes shall be limited to a maximum of five students per class, and limits on hours within which instruction may occur may be added.
- (d) Internal or external changes that would make the dwelling appear less residential are prohibited. Examples include construction of parking lots, paving of required setbacks, and adding commercial-like exterior lighting.
- (e) If the home occupation meets the definition of Kennel, it shall require a noncommercial kennel license from the City Clerk.³⁶⁰

(4) Prohibited Home Occupations³⁶¹

The following home occupations are prohibited, regardless of whether they comply with the standards in Subsections (2) and/or (3) above:

- (a) Occupations that involve highly combustible materials or any material.
- (b) Occupations where the dimensions, power rating, or weight of equipment and tools used exceed that of normal household equipment and tools.
- (c) Occupations that cause abnormal automotive or pedestrian traffic or that are objectionable due to unsightliness, odor, dust, smoke, noise, glare, heat, vibration, or similar disturbances.
- (d) Retail stores.
- (e) Dispatch centers where employees meet at the dwelling unit and are sent to other locations.
- (f) Occupations that would detract from the residential character of the neighborhood.

³⁵⁹ Revised to apply to outdoor storage of all materials, not just building materials.

³⁶⁰ Carried forward current Section 11-12-02.2.B.(5) to address noncommercial kennel uses.

³⁶¹ Subsections (i) and (j) are new.

- (g) Escort services.
- (h) Taxidermy.
- (i) Heavy equipment repair.
- (j) Firearms sales.
- (k) Any other use that is not listed as an allowed or conditional use in any zoning district in the city.
- (l) Any other use prohibited as a primary use of land by this Code.³⁶²

F. Livestock and Animals³⁶³.

(1) Commercial Livestock Uses

The keeping of livestock for sale or the sale of livestock products (such as milk) shall comply with the following standards.

(2) Animal Unit

- (a) An animal unit is:
 - i. One horse, mule, cow, llama;
 - ii. Four sheep, goats, or swine;
 - iii. Six geese;
 - iv. 10 rabbits; or,
 - v. Twelve chickens, ducks.

(b) The Director may determine a unit number for animals not listed.

(3) Livestock as Legal Nonconforming Uses

Nonconforming status shall be in accordance with Section 11-05-06, *Nonconformities*. Nonconforming status shall be lost if the livestock are absent from the property for a continuous period of two years.

(4) Standards

- (a) A minimum of one acre is required to keep livestock. For poultry and rabbits the minimum area is one half acre.
- (b) With the exception of poultry and rabbits, a minimum contiguous area of one half acre (exclusive of structures) shall be dedicated to the keeping of the livestock. For poultry and rabbits, the minimum area is one quarter acre.
- (c) Livestock shall be kept within fences, corrals, barns, or pens.
- (d) Livestock enclosures must comply with setback requirements.
- (e) The maximum density is two animal units per acre of area set aside for the keeping of livestock. For example, if one half of a one acre lot is set aside for the keeping of livestock one animal unit is allowed. Maximum density shall not apply to offspring under nine months of age, nor shall it apply to pets.

³⁶² Prohibition of any use not consistent with purpose statements of the Code was deleted as too vague for enforcement.

³⁶³ Carried forward current Section 11-06-07.4.D. Deleted standards that described the definitions of "Livestock" and "Pet." Purpose statement was deleted as unnecessary.

- (f) Livestock shall be kept so as to not cause adverse impacts on neighboring properties. This includes, but is not limited to, such impacts as odor, noise, drainage, erosion, and insects. The presence of such impacts can constitute a public nuisance that the City may cause to be abated.
- (g) Structures housing pets shall be located a minimum of 10 feet from any building used or capable of being used for human habitation on adjacent lots.
- (h) It shall be unlawful to keep any animal listed in Section 5-1-8 of the Boise City Code under the auspices of this Section.

(5) Exceptions to Minimum Area

- (a) Livestock may be kept on less than one acre when allowed by subdivision covenants or duly adopted overlay districts. If animal density is not addressed therein, the density requirements of this Code shall apply.
- (b) Livestock may be kept on less than one acre for educational purposes, such as 4H or FFA, though the maximum animal density shall not be exceeded.
- (c) Horses that are regularly ridden and exercised off-site may exceed the standard animal unit density. One horse is allowed for every 14,500 sq. ft. of contiguous set aside area.

G. Outdoor Storage, Accessory³⁶⁴

- (1) Outdoor storage of corrosive, acid, alkali, flammable, or explosive materials is prohibited except as specifically indicated in this Code.
- (2) All outdoor storage shall be fully screened from adjacent properties and rights of way with a solid or opaque fence or similar materials acceptable to the Planning Director.
- (3) In the MX-N district, outdoor storage of materials and display of merchandise related to nonresidential uses is prohibited.³⁶⁵

H. Renewable Energy Facility, Accessory³⁶⁶

- (1) Accessory solar collectors shall only be located in side or rear yards or on rooftops.
- (2) If the solar collector is not flush with the roof the applicant shall minimize the visibility of the collector from a public street, park, open space, or golf course to the most reasonable extent possible without prohibiting the installation.
- (3) Ground-mounted collectors are allowed as an accessory structure outside the setbacks.
- (4) Ground-mounted accessory solar collectors shall not exceed the height of the principal structure on the lot or parcel.
- (5) An individual small wind system shall be set back from the property line and the principal structure at least 1.5 times the height of the turbine.
- (6) In Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts, accessory wind energy systems shall only be located in side or rear yards

³⁶⁴ Carried forward and expanded current Section 11-06-06.1.B.

³⁶⁵ New.

³⁶⁶ New.

- (7) In Mixed-Use zoning districts, an accessory wind energy system shall not exceed the maximum building height of the applicable zoning district.
- (8) In the I-1 and I-2 districts, an accessory wind energy system may exceed the maximum building height of the applicable zoning district by 20 feet.

I. Unlisted Uses Accessory to an Allowed Use³⁶⁷

Accessory uses not listed in Table 11-03.1 maybe approved if the Planning Director determines that it is secondary and subordinate to and commonly associated with the primary use to which it is accessory.

7. Temporary Uses³⁶⁸

A. General

(1) Applicability

- (a) Types of temporary uses and structures that may be approved under the temporary use approval process include:
 - i. Temporary buildings;
 - ii. Temporary display and sale of merchandise;
 - iii. Model homes, trailers, activities, and/or uses incidental to the construction of a building or group of buildings on the same or adjacent premises;
 - iv. Seasonal uses (e.g., fireworks stands, Christmas tree lots, and produce stands); and
 - v. Other uses that clearly are not associated with a holiday, the growing season, or a construction project may be considered for approval by the Planning Director.
- (b) Uses that may not be considered for temporary approval include:
 - i. Uses that require Planning and Zoning Commission approval if they were a primary or accessory use in that zoning district.
 - ii. Structures or uses that are intended to be placed upon unimproved property, other than seasonal uses or uses incidental to construction.

(2) General Standards for Temporary Uses

A temporary use may be approved provided that the use complies with the following standards:

(a) Compliance with This Code and Other Law

The use shall be conducted in compliance with regulations administered and enforced by other city, state, and federal agencies.

(b) Location

The temporary use shall allow for placement of a temporary structure, vehicle, sign, etc. outside of any vision triangle, required setback, required parking stall (except as permitted for temporary, outdoor display sale of merchandise), service drive area, dedicated trash dumpster location, sidewalk, or any other position on a lot that may

³⁶⁷ New, to clarify current practice.

³⁶⁸ Carried forward current Section 11-06-08.1-3.

interfere with vehicular or pedestrian circulation, or the normal functions of other uses on the property, or be potentially hazardous to the public.

(c) Duration

Depending on the nature of the use, and with the exception of produce stands, a temporary use certificate shall not exceed 180 consecutive days.

B. Construction Office³⁶⁹

- (1) This use may not begin, and any structure for the use may not be installed, more than 30 calendar days before site construction begins.
- (2) If work on the project has been dormant for a period of six or more months, the trailer must be removed, unless an extension is granted by the Planning Director based on anticipated construction restart date.
- (3) The office shall not contain sleeping or cooking accommodations.
- (4) The structure shall be set back at least five feet from any lot line and eight feet from the building or structure under construction.

C. Mobile Food Truck

This use shall not operate on any lot where the primary is a Single-family Detached Dwelling, Single-Family Attached Dwelling, Duplex, Triplex, or Fourplex Dwelling.

D. Parking Lot, Temporary³⁷⁰

- (1) Temporary lots may be permitted for up to two years through the approval of a Zoning Certificate if the Planning Director determines that the following approval criteria are met:
 - (a) A minimum of 20 feet width of direct access to the parking lot from a public road right-of-way is provided.
 - (b) The parking lot is compatible with surrounding uses.
 - (c) Existing mature landscaping will not be displaced by the parking lot.
 - (d) A detailed grading and drainage plan has been approved by the ACHD and the Public Works Department before a building permit is issued.
 - (e) Gravel surfacing with a written maintenance plan for dust control measures for the parking lot and access road is provided
 - (f) Site obscuring fencing and landscaping alongside and rear property lines that coincide with a residential use is provided.
 - (g) Landscaping is required along street frontages is provided
 - (h) Wheel stops marking all parking spaces are provided.
 - (i) A landscaped area of five percent of the total lot area is provided.
 - (j) A temporary irrigation system adequate to maintain the temporary landscaping in a healthy condition is provided.

³⁶⁹ New.

³⁷⁰ Carried forward current Section 11-07-03.6. These standards may be moved to – or cross-referenced in the Parking standards provisions in Module 2. Criteria of consistency with the Comprehensive Plan was deleted, since Blueprint Boise does not address appropriateness of temporary parking lots,

- (k) The applicant provides a bond for 110 percent of the cost of removing the temporary parking lot shall be required to ensure that it is removed in a timely manner.
- (2) Three one-year extensions of the permit may be granted by the Director providing the lot remains in compliance with the requirements of the permit.

E. Sales and Leasing Office³⁷¹

Sales and Leasing Offices are permitted in any zoning district on the site of the development for which the sales are taking place. They are permitted to remain on the site of the development from 15 days before homes are offered for sale until 15 days after all homes or home sites within the development are sold.

F. Seasonal Sales

- (1) Seasonal sales require approval from the City Clerk's Office.³⁷²
- (2) A temporary use permit shall be required and shall be valid for a maximum of 30 consecutive days.³⁷³ Produce stands may be approved annually.³⁷⁴
- (3) Sales areas shall be set back a minimum of 15 feet from any public right-of-way.³⁷⁵

³⁷¹ New.

³⁷² Carried forward current Section 11-06-08.3.D.

³⁷³ New.

³⁷⁴ Carried forward from current Temporary Use Duration standards.

³⁷⁵ New.

Chapter 11-04 Development and Design Standards³⁷⁶

Commentary

Organization. This Chapter includes various recommendations and changes to the way Boise regulates development standards and incentives. The Chapter is organized from the “ground up,” beginning with dimensional and subdivision standards, and ending with maintenance and operation. All provisions in this Chapter were modified to align with other changes to the districts, procedures, and development standards.

Design Standards. Many sections of this Chapter have been updated to require compliance with mandatory (not advisory) content from the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines to ensure high quality and compatible development throughout Boise. This mandatory content would now also apply to those properties currently not designated as subject to those two sets of Design Standards.

Application Materials and Procedures. Many technical standards and application requirements were removed and should be included on the City’s website. All procedural requirements will be addressed during the drafting of Module 3. Footnotes indicate where these types of requirements have been removed from the draft.

New content. In order to support Blueprint’s Boise goal to support new development design with compact, mixed-use patterns that support transit and reduce carbon emissions, new standards for multi-modal connectivity, adjustments to off-street parking requirements, and enhanced landscaping and exterior lighting regulations are introduced in the draft.

Graphics. Existing graphics from the current Boise Zoning Ordinance, example graphics from other zoning ordinances, and placeholders for additional graphics have been included the purpose of staff draft review. All of the above graphics will be revised to follow a consistent style that matches the district graphics in Chapter 11-02: Zoning Districts.

11-04-01. Purpose³⁷⁷

This Chapter 11-04 is intended to provide standards for developing property or establishing new uses of property within the City of Boise to ensure the protection of the health, welfare, safety, and quality of life for local citizens, visitors, and business owners. These provisions address the physical relationship between development and adjacent properties, public streets, neighborhoods, and the natural environment, in order to implement the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan.

11-04-02. Applicability³⁷⁸

1. Generally

The requirements of this Chapter 11-04 shall apply to all new development pursuant to Section 11-01-04, *Applicability*, unless otherwise provided in another Section of this Code.

³⁷⁶ District-Specific Development Standards from current 11-07-09 have been relocated to the Zoning Districts to which they relate in Chapter 11-02.

³⁷⁷ Current 11-07-01.

³⁷⁸ New Section clarifying at what point(s) in the development process different development and design standards are reviewed.

2. Activities That Require Compliance with Specific Standards

- A.** Construction of any new primary structure on a lot shall require compliance with all standards in this Chapter unless as exception is stated in the Code.
- B.** Table 11-04.1 identifies activities that require compliance for conforming sites and structures with specific development standards contained in Chapter 11-04, *Development and Design Standards*. These standards shall not exempt development activity from complying with applicable standards of this Code or any applicable federal, state, or local regulation.
- C.** Section 11-05-06, *Nonconformities*³⁷⁹, identifies activities that trigger full and limited compliance for lawful nonconforming site and structures with specific development standards contained in Chapter 11-04, *Development and Design Standards*.

ZONING CODE STANDARD	CODE SECTION	SUBDIVISION OF LAND	CONDITIONAL USE	ZONING CERTIFICATE	CHANGE OF USE
Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions	11-04-03	X [1]	X	X	
Subdivision Standards	11-04-04	X			
Sensitive Lands	11-04-05	X	X	X	
Access and Connectivity	11-04-06	X	X	X	
Parking and Loading	11-04-07		X	X	X
Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening	11-04-08		X	X	
Building Design	11-04-09		X	X	
Exterior Lighting	11-04-010		X	X	X
Signs	11-04-011		X	X	X

Notes:

[1] Review is for lot dimensions only.

3. Compliance with Design Standards Required³⁸¹

- A.** In addition to the standards in this, all multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development shall comply with the standards and other mandatory content in the adopted Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines and the Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines.
- B.** The Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines shall apply to all multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development in the Downtown Planning Area.

³⁷⁹ To be drafted in Module 3.

³⁸⁰ Table is new.

³⁸¹ Expands coverage of mandatory standards in these two documents to all covered types of development in their respective geographic areas, including those that are not currently designated for applicability of those standards.

- C. The Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines shall apply to all multifamily, mixed-use and nonresidential development outside of the Downtown Planning Area.
- D. In the event of a conflict between the standards in this Chapter 11-04 Development and Design Standards and applicable standards in the Citywide or Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, the provision requiring the higher level of visual building quality and interest, as determined by the Planning Director, shall apply.

11-04-03. Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions

Commentary

This section contains the dimensional standard for each district in tables based on the district type (e.g. Residential, Mixed-Use and Special Purpose), as well as general rules and exceptions to those dimensional standards. The individual dimensional tables located within Chapter 2.0 will be updated and filled in at the time of Consolidated Draft to allow for modifications and adjustments to the proposed dimensional standards in this draft.

Residential zoning districts. This draft introduces a new summary table for the Residential zoning districts. Major revisions to current district standards include: separate area and width standards for interior and corner lots were not carried forward, as greater street side setbacks required on corner lots often encourage that result without the need for a separate regulation and the maximum dwelling units per acre standards were not carried forward as these tend to discourage creative housing design and increase housing costs. All other changes from current standards are footnoted accordingly.

Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts. This draft introduces a new summary table for the Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts. Major revisions to current district standards include: Maximum lot area per dwelling unit standards were not carried forward as these tend to discourage creative housing design and increase housing costs and the lot size, lot width, and frontage standards have been removed because (a) it avoids the remapping of consolidated districts creating lot nonconformities, (b) in general, the market will provide adequately sized lots for new development types, and (c) in some cases they increase housing prices. All other changes from current standards are footnoted accordingly.

Neighborhood protection standards. This is a new section intended to minimize the impacts of multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development on abutting lower-density residential zoning districts. Standards include building height “step down” requirements, adjusted exterior lighting standards for lighting poles, and more restrictive screening requirements including for parking, loading, and circulation areas.

Exceptions and Encroachments. This section includes an expanded list of allowed encroachments within yard areas and removes the requirement to receive a Conditional Use Permit for exceptions to the maximum building height.

Incentives. This section includes the Affordable Housing Bonus ordinance as adopted on January 12, 2021. Some content has been altered to align with the new consolidated districts and specific bonuses involving dimensional standards have been reviewed for consistency with new standards and noted in the footnotes accordingly. New incentives for sustainable development practices are introduced to support Blueprint Boise’s goal to “promote efficiency in new residential and commercial construction that reduce energy and water consumption.”

1. General Lot and Form Standards

A. Access to Public Street³⁸²

No building shall be constructed or erected upon any parcel not abutting a public street, or having a permanent access easement to a public street that was of record prior to the effective date of this Code.

B. Construction Over Platted Lot Lines³⁸³

Construction over platted lot lines of multiple whole lots in any zoning district is only allowed if:

- (1) Prior to issuance of a building permit, the applicant submits to the City a copy of a recorded Notice of Buildable Parcel and a map describing the entirety of the platted lots upon which construction is proposed to take place; and³⁸⁴
- (2) Prior to construction, the applicant submits to the City a copy of a recorded vacation of any platted or recorded easements in the area of proposed construction or the written permission of the easement holder to complete such construction without vacating the easement.

2. Dimensional Standards Summary Tables³⁸⁵

All development and redevelopment shall comply with the standards in this Section 11-04-03.2, *Dimensional Standards Summary Tables* unless another Section of this Code provides an alternative standard for a particular use, layout, or development type. Sections of this Code that may provide alternative standards include but are not limited to Sections 11-03-03, *Use-Specific Standards*.

A. Residential Districts

(1) Dimensional Standards

- (a) All development in Residential zoning districts shall comply with the standards in Table 11-04.2 unless those standards are adjusted pursuant to provision of this Section 11-04-03 *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions* or another provision of this Code.³⁸⁶
- (b) All structures that were legally constructed³⁸⁷ and that complied with applicable dimensional standards prior to the Effective Date, but which no longer comply with the dimensional standards in this Section 11-04-03.2.A due to inclusion in a consolidated zoning district with different dimensional standards shall be considered conforming structures under this Code.

³⁸² Current 11-07-02.1.A. Requirement for 30 feet of street frontage and lot width was deleted to avoid future inconsistencies with Tables 11-04.2 and 11-04.3.

³⁸³ Current 11-07-02.2. Wording revised for clarity.

³⁸⁴ Current requirement to submit a deed describing the lots by metes and bounds was deleted as unnecessary.

³⁸⁵ Consolidates dimensional standards tables from current 11-04.

³⁸⁶ Requests for adjustments to dimensional standards will be addressed in Module 3: Administration & Procedures.

³⁸⁷ "Constructed" replaces "established" to clarify that this provisions applies to structures and not uses.

TABLE 11-04.2: RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS³⁸⁸

See Section 11-03-03.2 for additional standards applicable to housing in the R-1B, R-C, and R-2 districts
 See Section 11-04-03.3 for additional standards for residential uses on smaller lots in several districts
 NA = Not Applicable

NEW ZONING DISTRICT	R-1L [7]	R-1B [7]	R-1C [7]	R-2 [7]	R-3 [7]
(CURRENT)	A-1 (H)	R-1A&B	R-1C	R-1M&R-2	R-3
Lot Standards					
Lot area, minimum	40 ac ³⁸⁹	9,000 sf[1] ³⁹⁰	4,000 sf [1] ³⁹¹	Attached 2,000 sf; Detached 2,500 sf ³⁹²	Attached 1,500 sf Detached 2,000 sf Other 5,000 sf ³⁹³
Lot width, average	50 ft	50 ft [1] ³⁹⁴	25 ft[1] ³⁹⁵	Attached 20 ft; Detached 25 ft ³⁹⁶	Attached 15 ft; Detached 20 ft. ³⁹⁷
Street frontage, minimum ³⁹⁸	NA	NA[1]	NA [1]	NA	NA
Open space, minimum	NA	NA	NA	10% of lot ³⁹⁹	10% of lot ⁴⁰⁰
Building and Parking Setbacks, Minimum					
Front					
Front Entry Garage	20 ft.[2]	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft. ⁴⁰¹	20 ft. ⁴⁰²
Remainder of Structure	15 ft. [2]	15 ft.	15 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.
Street Side [3]					
Side Street Entry Garage	20 ft.[2]	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.
Remainder of Structure	20 ft.[2]	20 ft.	15 ft. ⁴⁰³	10 ft.	10 ft.

³⁸⁸ Table is new, with changes as noted. Separate area and width standards for interior and corner lots were not carried forward, as greater street side setbacks required on corner lots often encourage that result without the need for a separate regulation. Maximum dwelling units per acre standards were not carried forward as tending to discourage creative housing design and increasing housing costs.

³⁸⁹ 1 ac minimum lot size was not carried forward, since this zone has generally been applied to hillside development areas where a 40 acre minimum applies.

³⁹⁰ 20,000 sf minimum lot size applicable to R-1A was not carried forward.

³⁹¹ Revised from 5,000 sq. ft. in current Code to promote affordability.

³⁹² Current minimum lot sizes ranging from 2,160 to 7,000 sf were not carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

³⁹³ Current 5,000/7,000 sf minimum lot sizes for interior/corner lots were not carried forward promote housing diversity and affordability.

³⁹⁴ Reduced from current 100 ft./75 ft. minimum in R-1A/R-1B to promote housing diversity and affordability.

³⁹⁵ Reduced from current 50 ft. to promote housing affordability.

³⁹⁶ Current minimum lot widths ranging from 18 to 79 ft. were not carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

³⁹⁷ Reduced from 50/70 ft. to promote housing diversity and affordability.

³⁹⁸ Most minimum residential frontage requirements have not been carried forward to promote housing diversity and affordability.

³⁹⁹ Standard extended to current R-2 lands.

⁴⁰⁰ New.

⁴⁰¹ 20 foot front and side street setbacks for garages accessed by those streets now apply to both districts.

⁴⁰² Clarifies that 20 foot street setbacks apply to garages accessed by either the front or side street.

⁴⁰³ Reduced from 20 ft. for portions of the building other than side street-accessed garages.

TABLE 11-04.2: RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS³⁸⁸

See Section 11-03-03.2 for additional standards applicable to housing in the R-1B, R-C, and R-2 districts
 See Section 11-04-03.3 for additional standards for residential uses on smaller lots in several districts
 NA = Not Applicable

NEW ZONING DISTRICT	R-1L [7]	R-1B [7]	R-1C [7]	R-2 [7]	R-3 [7]
(CURRENT)	A-1 (H)	R-1A&B	R-1C	R-1M&R-2	R-3
Interior Side [4]	10 ft.[2]	10 ft.	5 ft.	5 ft. ⁴⁰⁴	5 ft.[5] ⁴⁰⁵
Rear	30 ft[2]	20 ft.	15 ft	15 ft[6] ⁴⁰⁶	15 ft. ⁴⁰⁷
Building Standards					
Building height, maximum	35 ft ⁴⁰⁸	35 ft	35 ft	35 ft	45 ft

Notes:

- [1] On blocks platted before the Effective Date, minimum lot size, lot width, and lot frontage shall not be less than 75% of nearest two occupied residential properties on the same block face.
- [2] Only applies when abutting a Residential zoning district.
- [3] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.⁴⁰⁹
- [4] No interior side setback is required between Single-Family Attached Dwellings.⁴¹⁰
- [5] 10 ft. for buildings over two stories.
- [6] Reduced to 5 ft. when alley present.⁴¹¹
- [7] All substandard original lots of record shall meet the standards in Section 11-04-03.3 *Substandard Original Lots of Record*.

B. Mixed-Use and Special Purpose Districts

- (1) All development in Mixed-Use or Special Purpose zoning districts shall comply with the standards in Table 11-04.3 unless those standards are adjusted pursuant to provision of this Section 11-04-03 *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions* or another provision of this Code.⁴¹²
- (2) All structures that were legally constructed⁴¹³ and complied with applicable dimensional standards prior to the Effective Date, but which no longer comply with the dimensional standards in this Section 11-04-03.2.A due to inclusion in a consolidated zoning district with different dimensional standards shall be considered conforming structures under this Code.

⁴⁰⁴ 0 ft. interior standard not carried forward, but still applies to attached single-family development.

⁴⁰⁵ Additional 5 setbacks for buildings over 1 story not carried forward.

⁴⁰⁶ Height-based rear not carried forward.

⁴⁰⁷ Additional 5 ft. setback for buildings over 1 story was not carried forward. Additional setback for buildings over two stories was reduced from 10 ft.

⁴⁰⁸ Currently 45 ft. and 35 ft. adjacent to residential district.

⁴⁰⁹ New.

⁴¹⁰ New, to clarify current practice.

⁴¹¹ Reduced alley setback extended to current R-2 lands.

⁴¹² Requests for adjustments to dimensional standards will be addressed in Module 3: Administration & Procedures.

⁴¹³ "Constructed" replaces "established" to clarify that this provisions applies to structures and not uses.

TABLE 11-04.3 MIXED-USE AND SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS⁴¹⁴

See Section 11-04-03.3 for additional standards for residential uses on smaller lots in several districts

NA = Not Applicable Res. = Residential NR = Non-Residential

ZONING DISTRICT	MX-N [8]	MX-A [8]	MX-S [8]	MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P [8]
(CURRENT)	N-O, C-1, L-O, PC	R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, T-1	R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, T-1	U	C-5	T-2 ⁴¹⁵ M-1	M-2	A-2
Lot Standards⁴¹⁶								
Lot area, minimum	NA ⁴¹⁷	NA ⁴¹⁸		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA ⁴¹⁹
Lot width, average	NA ⁴²⁰	NA ⁴²¹		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA ⁴²²
Street frontage, minimum	NA ⁴²³	NA ⁴²⁴		NA	NA ⁴²⁵	NA ⁴²⁶	NA ⁴²⁷	NA
Floor Area Ratio, Maximum	NA ⁴²⁸	NA ⁴²⁹		NA	Res. NA; Other 4.0	NA	N/A	NA
Building Setbacks, Minimum/Maximum⁴³⁰								
Front	Min 10 ft; Max all 20 ft ⁴³¹	10 ft; Max 20 ft ⁴³²	Min 10 ft	Min 20[4]	Min 10 ft.	Min 20 ft. ⁴³³	Min 20 ft.	Min 40 ft.

⁴¹⁴ Table is new. Maximum lot area per dwelling unit standards were not carried forward as tending to discourage creative housing design and increasing housing costs.

⁴¹⁵ 200 acre minimum site area for T-2 was not carried forward as unnecessary.

⁴¹⁶ Current maximum total lot coverage and building lot coverage limits were deleted as unnecessary in these districts.

⁴¹⁷ Minimum lot sizes from included districts ranging from 7,000 sf to 1,000 sf per dwelling units were not carried forward as unnecessary.

⁴¹⁸ Minimum lot sizes from included districts ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 sf and 200 acre minimum site area for current T-1 district were not carried forward.

⁴¹⁹ 40 acre minimum lots size was not carried forward because this district is designed to apply to designated park and open space lands, which vary significantly in size.

⁴²⁰ Minimum lot widths from included districts ranging from 50 to 70 feet were not carried forward as unnecessary.

⁴²¹ Minimum lot widths from included districts ranging from 25 to 70 feet were not carried forward as unnecessary.

⁴²² 100 foot minimum lot width was not carried forward because this district is designed to apply to designated park and open space lands, which vary significantly in size.

⁴²³ Reduced from 30 ft.

⁴²⁴ Reduced from 25 or 30 ft.

⁴²⁵ Reduced from 30 ft.

⁴²⁶ Reduced from 30 ft.

⁴²⁷ Reduced from 30 ft.

⁴²⁸ Maximum dwelling unit per acre density limits ranging from 14.5 to 43.5 du/ac from included office and special purpose districts, and maximum FAR of 1.5 for residential uses in current C-2, C-3, and C-4 districts, were not carried forward because they tend to increase housing costs. Development intensity would now be governed by building envelopes.

⁴²⁹ Maximum dwelling unit per acre density limits ranging from 8.71 to 43.5 du/ac from included office districts, and maximum FAR of 1.5 for residential uses in current C-1 districts, were not carried forward because they tend to increase housing costs.

⁴³⁰ A process for adjusting maximum setbacks for unusual facilities and when easements or other site constraints make compliance impracticable will be include in Module 3:

⁴³¹ All minimum and maximum setbacks for MX-N are new; complex setbacks from included districts were not carried forward.

TABLE 11-04.3 MIXED-USE AND SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS⁴¹⁴

See Section 11-04-03.3 for additional standards for residential uses on smaller lots in several districts

NA = Not Applicable Res. = Residential NR = Non-Residential

ZONING DISTRICT	MX-N [8]	MX-A [8]	MX-S [8]	MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P [8]
(CURRENT)	N-O, C-1, L-O, PC	R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, T-1	R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, T-1	U	C-5	T-2 ⁴¹⁵ M-1	M-2	A-2
Street Side	Min 10 ft; Max all 20 ft	Min 10 ft; Max all 20 ft	Min 10 ft	Min 20[4]	Min NA Max 20 ft	Min 15 ft.[7]	Min 15 ft.[7]	Min 40 ft.
Interior Side	Min 10 ft [3]	Min 10 ft [3]		NA	Min NA[5]	Min NA[6]	Min NA [6]	Min 20 ft.
Rear	Min 10 ft [3]	Min 10 ft [3]		Min 20[4]	Min NA[5]	Min NA[6]	Min NA [6]	Min 60 ft.
Parking Setbacks, Minimum								
Front	20 ft ⁴³⁴	10 ft ⁴³⁵		10 ft [4] ⁴³⁶	10 ft	10 ft [1] ⁴³⁷	15 ft [2] ⁴³⁸	10 ft ⁴³⁹
Street Side	20 ft ⁴⁴⁰	10 ft ⁴⁴¹		10 ft [4]	10 ft	10 ft [1] ⁴⁴²	15 ft [2] ⁴⁴³	10 ft
Interior Side	5 ft [1] ⁴⁴⁴	5 ft [1] ⁴⁴⁵		10 ft [4]	5 ft [M]	0 ft [1]	0 ft [2] ⁴⁴⁶	10 ft
Rear	5 ft [1] ⁴⁴⁷	5 ft [1] ⁴⁴⁸		10 ft [4]	5 ft [M]	0 [M] ⁴⁴⁹	0 [N] ⁴⁵⁰	10 ft

⁴³² All minimum and maximum setbacks for MX-A and MX-S are new; complex setbacks from included districts were not carried forward. Minimum setbacks of 20 feet in HS and 60/70/100 feet in T-1 were not carried forward.

⁴³³ Front, side, and rear setbacks ranging from 45 to 100 ft. for current T-2 lands were not carried forward.

⁴³⁴ 10 ft. minimum for C-1 and 0 ft min for PC were not carried forward.

⁴³⁵ Now applies to current R-O lands; 7 ft. min. for HS and 20 ft. min for T-1 were not carried forward.

⁴³⁶ Revised to apply only at the boundaries at the MX-U district (like building setbacks); extended to apply to interior side setbacks that may be on the boundary; 0 min. for alleys was deleted based on this new limitation of setbacks to boundaries.

⁴³⁷ Replaces current 7 ft min in M-1 and 20 ft min in T-2.

⁴³⁸ Replaces current 7 ft min in M-2.

⁴³⁹ All parking setbacks for A-2 are new.

⁴⁴⁰ 10 ft minimum for C-1 and 0 foot min for PC were not carried forward.

⁴⁴¹ Now applies to current R-O and HS lands; 20 ft. min for T-1 was not carried forward.

⁴⁴² Replaces current 7 ft min in M-1 and 20 ft min in T-2.

⁴⁴³ Replaces current 7 ft min in M-2.

⁴⁴⁴ Current L-O and N-O standards are now applied to current C-1 and PC lands.

⁴⁴⁵ 10 ft general setback/15 ft. residential setback from current C-4 lands, 15 ft. min from T-1, and complex exception to 5 ft. min for R-O were not carried forward.

⁴⁴⁶ Replaces current 15 ft. residential min in M-2.

⁴⁴⁷ Current L-O and N-O standards are now applied to C-1 and PC; different PC standards for surface lots and garages were not carried forward.

⁴⁴⁸ Now applies to R-O. 10 ft general setback/15 ft. residential setback from current C-4 lands and 15 ft. min from current T-1 were not carried forward.

⁴⁴⁹ Replaces current 0 ft min in M-1 and 15 ft min in T-2.

⁴⁵⁰ Replaces current 15 ft. residential min in M-2.

TABLE 11-04.3 MIXED-USE AND SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS⁴¹⁴

See Section 11-04-03.3 for additional standards for residential uses on smaller lots in several districts

NA = Not Applicable Res. = Residential NR = Non-Residential

ZONING DISTRICT	MX-N [8]	MX-A [8]	MX-S [8]	MX-U	MX-D	I-1	I-2	O-P [8]
(CURRENT)	N-O, C-1, L-O, PC	R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, T-1	R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, T-1	U	C-5	T-2 ⁴¹⁵ M-1	M-2	A-2
Any yard adjacent to Interstate or connector	10 ft ⁴⁵¹	10 ft ⁴⁵²		10 ft	10 ft	10 ⁴⁵³	10	20 ft
Building Standards								
Building height, maximum	35 ft ⁴⁵⁴	55 ft ⁴⁵⁵	45 ft ⁴⁵⁶	75 ⁴⁵⁷	NA	55 ⁴⁵⁸	55	45 ⁴⁵⁹

Notes:

- [1] 15 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.
- [2] 20 ft. when adjacent to a Residential zoning district.
- [3] Only applies when abutting a Residential zoning district.
- [4] Only applies from outer edge of MX-U district boundary.
- [5] 15 feet for buildings over 3 stories.⁴⁶⁰
- [6] 15 ft. when abutting a Residential zoning district.
- [7] Where street side setback abuts front setback of lot to the rear, street side setback shall be equal to or greater than the front setback of the abutting lot.⁴⁶¹
- [8] All substandard original lots of record shall meet the standards in Section 11-04-03.3 *Substandard Original Lots of Record*.

3. Substandard Original Lots of Record⁴⁶²

A. Purpose

The purpose of this subsection is to ensure that new development on substandard original lots of record is compatible in character and scale with established housing.

B. Applicability

- (1) The standards in this Section 11-04-03.3 apply to new dwellings and remodels of existing dwellings on lots in the R-1B, R-1C, R-2, or R-3 zoning districts.⁴⁶³

⁴⁵¹ Current L-O and N-O standards are now applied to C-1 and PC.

⁴⁵² Now applies to R-O; 20 ft. min from current T-1 and C-4 were not carried forward.

⁴⁵³ 20 ft min for T-1 was not carried forward.

⁴⁵⁴ 45 foot height limit in L-O and 50 foot height limit in PC near large roads were not carried forward.

⁴⁵⁵ 45 foot height limit applicable to most included districts was increased to 55 feet to encourage transit-supportive development at key nodes. 65 foot height limit in R-O and 78 foot height limit in HS were not carried forward.

⁴⁵⁶ 65 foot limit in R-O and 78 foot limit in HS were not carried forward.

⁴⁵⁷ 45 foot limit in areas within 50 feet of campus edges not carried forward because Neighborhood Protection Standards now apply.

⁴⁵⁸ 150 foot height limit in T-2 with 45 degree bulk plane was not carried forward.

⁴⁵⁹ 35 foot height limit abutting Residential districts was not carried forward because Neighborhood Protection Standards now apply.

⁴⁶⁰ Revised from current 10 and 15 ft. setbacks for shorter buildings.

⁴⁶¹ Replaces current 20 ft. street side setback in M-2.

⁴⁶² Carried forward current Section 11-06-03.3. The landscaping standards in current 11-06-03.3.D(6) have been deleted. All new dwellings and remodels are subject to the general landscaping and buffering standards of Section 11-04-08.

- (2) The Historic Preservation Commission may modify the regulations for substandard lots in order to issue a certificate of appropriateness; and
- (3) These standards do not apply to lots that are part of a Planned Unit Development and do not supersede any note recorded on a Subdivision Plat.

C. General Provisions

(1) Minimum Lot Dimensions

- (a) The minimum lot width for a single-family detached dwelling⁴⁶⁴ with alley access is 25 feet for interior lots and 35 feet for corner lots.
- (b) The minimum lot width for a single-family detached dwelling without alley access is 37.5 feet for all lots.
- (c) The minimum lot width for a single-family attached or duplex dwelling with alley access is 36 feet for interior lots, 46 feet for corner.⁴⁶⁵

(2) Design Review

A development containing three or fewer dwelling units on up to three contiguous substandard original lots of record shall be subject to minor design review per Section <>.⁴⁶⁶ A development of four or more dwelling units and units with front loading garages shall require design review by the DRC as provided for in Section <>⁴⁶⁷ and shall also comply with the standards and guidelines in this Section 11-04-03.3.

(3) Neighborhood Meeting Required

Prior to submitting an application for new development or modifications to existing development, each applicant shall hold a neighborhood meeting pursuant to Section <>.⁴⁶⁸

D. Development Standards

(1) Setbacks

(a) Front

- i. The front yard setback for livable space and porches shall be within five feet of the average of the front yard setbacks of adjoining properties, but not less than 10 feet or more than 20 feet.
- ii. The front yard setback for parking shall be a minimum of 20 feet.⁴⁶⁹
- iii. Lots developed simultaneously shall provide varying setbacks.

⁴⁶³ Deleted applicability in the R-O, N-O, L-O, C-1, C-2, C-3, and A districts at staff's request, because there are no covered lots in some of those districts and to reflect current practice. Deleted specific language describing lot sizes and widths as this information is in the definition of "substandard original lot of record."

⁴⁶⁴ Replaced "single-family residence."

⁴⁶⁵ Minimum lot size of 2,000 square feet per dwelling unit was deleted for internal consistency with other base dimensional standards, where this contributor to higher housing prices has been eliminated.

⁴⁶⁶ Minor Design review procedures will be drafted as a part of Module 3: Administration & Procedures.

⁴⁶⁷ Design Review procedures will be drafted as a part of Module 3: Administration & Procedures.

⁴⁶⁸ The Neighborhood Meeting procedure will be drafted as a part of Module 3: Administration & Procedures.

⁴⁶⁹ Maximum parking setback of 20 feet was not carried forward as unnecessary.

(b) Side

Interior side setbacks shall comply with the requirement for the zoning district and street side yard setbacks shall be 15 feet for livable space and 20 feet for parking that takes access from a public street or 15 feet for parking that takes access to the alley, unless one of the following is applied:

i. Common Lot Line Attached Units

When the building is located on a common lot line, the remaining side yard setback shall comply with the requirement for the zoning district.

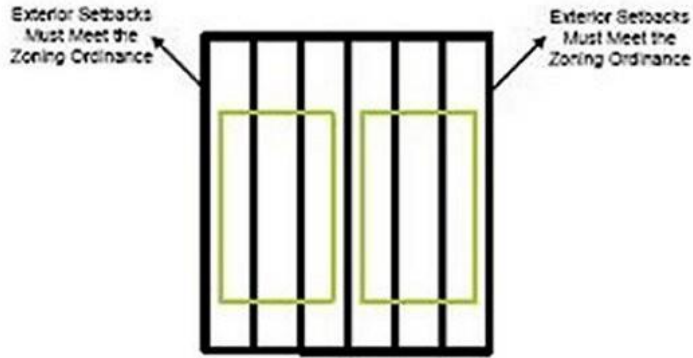


Figure 4.1. Common Lot Line Attached Units⁴⁷⁰

ii. Detached Units On Contiguous Lots

When two or more single-family detached dwelling units are proposed on contiguous 25 foot lots, the interior side yard setbacks may be reduced to three feet interior to the development, provided the setbacks exterior to the development comply with the setbacks required by the zoning district.

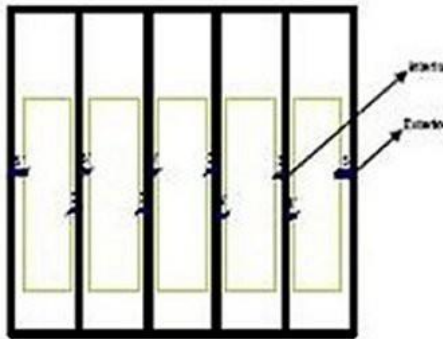


Figure 4.2. Detached Units on Continuous Lots⁴⁷¹

iii. Two-story Attached Buildings in the R-1C Zone

Two-story attached buildings in the R-1C zone shall have a minimum side yard setback of five feet for the first story and a minimum of eight feet for the second story from the interior side property line, with bay windows, pop-outs or other

⁴⁷⁰ Graphic to be updated in a consistent style and blurred text replaced.

⁴⁷¹ Graphic to be updated in a consistent style and blurred text replaced.

architectural appurtenances allowed at the five foot setback line. All other zoning districts must meet their side setback requirements.



Figure 4.3. Two-Story Attached Units on Continuous Lots

iv. Garage

A single story detached garage no larger than 500 square feet, accessed from an alley, may have a three foot interior side setback. The minimum exterior dimensions for a two car garage shall be 19 feet by 20 feet.

(c) Rear

The rear yard setback shall be as required by the zoning district in which the substandard lot is situated.

(2) Building Height

Building height (to the ridgeline) shall not exceed the width of the lot or the maximum height allowed by the zoning district, whichever is most restrictive.

(3) Building Size

Residential floor area shall not exceed 55 percent of the effective lot area on lots.

(4) Private Open Space

- (a) All lots must provide a minimum of 375 square feet of private open space in the rear yard.
- (b) This open space must be a minimum of 15 feet by 25 feet and can include the area within required setbacks.
- (c) A minimum of 10 feet by 15 feet of the private open space shall be open to the sky. Covered rear porches are allowed to be calculated as part of the private open space area.

(5) Right-Of-Way Improvement

- (a) All new dwellings (excluding remodels) shall provide a five foot concrete sidewalk with curb and gutter.
- (b) Where driveways access a public street, a paved driveway apron that extends to the edge of street pavement of the roadway or alley shall be provided unless a waiver or variation on some or all of this requirement is granted by the Planning Director based upon site-specific conditions such as the lack of adjacent improvements and/or

documented drainage problems that might result from the improvement of the roadway.

- (c) Dirt or gravel strips in the front yard or undeveloped street right-of-way shall not be permitted. Irrigated landscaping shall be provided in these areas through license agreements with ACHD. Bonding for landscape improvements may be allowed based on weather related constraints. If ACHD denies the necessary license agreement, the requirement for landscaping shall be waived.
- (d) If full right-of-way improvements are not feasible and ACHD determines that there is insufficient roadway pavement width for travel lanes with on-street parking, a non-landscaped, ACHD approved shoulder shall be installed that is of the minimum width necessary to accommodate parallel parking. Landscaping shall be required to the edge of the parking shoulder.
- (e) All right-of-way improvements, license agreements, and/or bonding shall be completed prior to issuance of a Residential Certificate of Occupancy permit for the structure.

(6) Parking

- (a) Each dwelling shall be provided with two off-street parking spaces.
- (b) Vehicular access and parking shall be provided according to the following standards:
 - i. If alley access is available, all access shall be taken from the alley. Two spaces shall be provided with 22 feet of backup space.
 - ii. If alley access is not available a two car attached garage shall be provided. The design shall include varied rooflines, dormers within the roofline or other architectural treatments that will avoid the appearance of garage domination. There shall be a setback of 20 feet to the face of the garage. Driveways for a two car attached garage may not exceed 20 feet in width.
 - iii. The use of 10 foot wide shared driveway providing access to rear yard garages attached with a common wall on the property line is allowed and encouraged for contiguous lots of 35 feet in width or greater.

(7) Alternative Building Arrangements

(a) Zero Lot Line Option

If multiple single-family detached units are constructed on contiguous lots, a zero lot line development is permitted provided that the design maintains full required setback from adjacent non-project lots. The zero lot line units remain subject to the general design guidelines in Subsection E, below, and may be approved by design review per Section <>. ⁴⁷²

(b) Attached Units

- i. Attached single family units shall be organized in structures containing two or three units in order to be similar in length to a standard width single-family detached dwelling, to the maximum extent practicable. The attached units remain subject to the general design criteria in Subsection E., below.

⁴⁷² Design Review procedures will be drafted as a part of Module 3: Administration & Procedures.

- ii. The applicant or builder shall obtain the Legal Department's approval of easement agreement(s) for the use and maintenance of common facilities such as driveways, parking sites, and common party walls. The Legal Department shall approve easement agreements within 10 calendar days of submission. Any revised easement agreement shall be considered a new submission. The agreement shall be recorded in the official records of Ada County prior to submission of plans for a building permit.
- iii. Adjustments to lot lines and reduction in the number of lots within the same parcel are subject to review and approval pursuant to all applicable standards in this Code. The applicant shall obtain approval from the City and record any lot line adjustments or reduction in lots with the County Recorder prior to submission for a building permit.

E. Design Guidelines⁴⁷³

In addition to the development standards above, the general design guidelines below shall also apply to developments on substandard lots of record. Design review shall take into account the location and design of adjacent buildings, landscaping and right-of-way improvements, and shall comply with the following criteria to the maximum extent practicable:

(1) Number of Stories⁴⁷⁴

One story, one and one-half story, and two stories are permitted if they comply with the following standards

(a) Single-Story Permitted

Single-story structures are permitted.

(b) One and One-Half Story – Daylight Basement

One and a one-half story structures with a daylight basement that is sunk into the ground a minimum of four feet and the building height is a maximum of 18 feet to the midline of the roof are permitted.

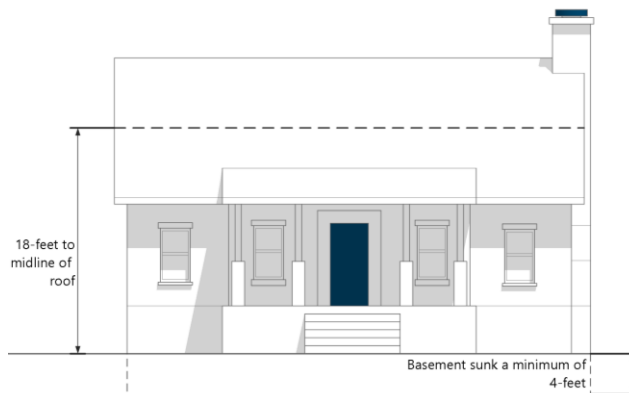


Figure 4.4. One and One-Half Story Structure with Basement

⁴⁷³ Wording revised for clarity and several vague “encouraged” standards have been replaced by “shall, to the maximum extent practicable”.

⁴⁷⁴ Reorganized for clarity.

(c) One and One-Half Story – Daylight Basement

- i. One and a one-half story structures with the second story contained within a pitched roofline located within a front gable and the building height is a maximum of 18 feet to the midline of the roof are permitted.
- ii. The exterior second floor wall height shall be no greater than two feet, six inches in height and any dormers on the side of the structure shall be no greater than eight feet in width.

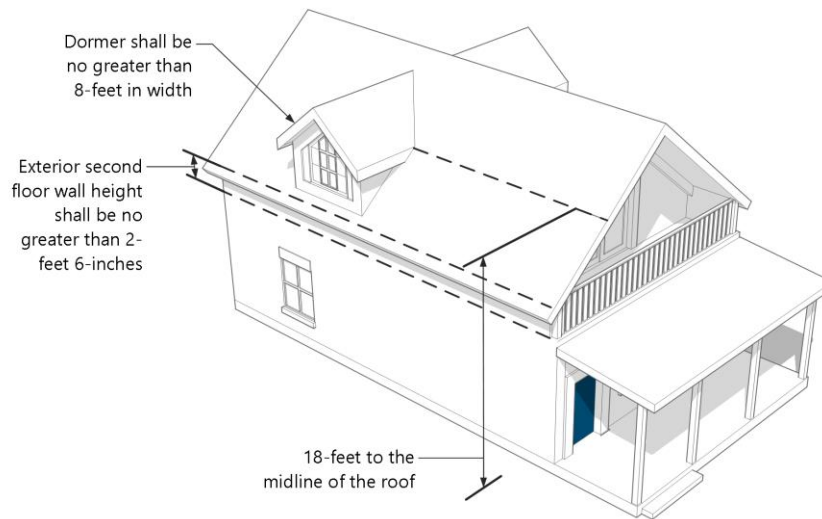


Figure 4.5. One and One-Half Story Structure with a Pitched Roofline

(d) Partial Two-Story

Partial two-story structures may be allowed when they do not adversely impact the adjoining properties. The circumstances to be considered shall include the size and height of the adjacent dwelling units, excessive shading of adjacent units, privacy impacts on adjacent yards, and the mass, height, window placement, and design of the building. Examples may include:

- i. The second story is contained within a pitched roofline located within a front gable and the building height is a maximum of 18 feet to the midline of the roof. The exterior second floor wall height shall be no greater than two feet, six inches in height. A maximum of two dormers may be located on each side of the

structure and shall be no greater than eight feet in width;

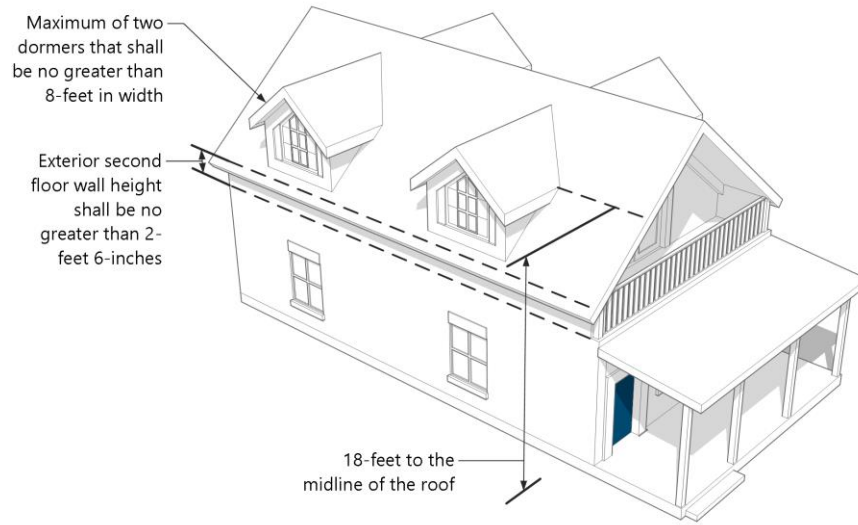


Figure 4.6. Partial Two-Story Structure within a Pitched Roofline with Side Dormers

- ii. The second story is contained within a pitched roofline located within a side gable and the building height is a maximum of 25 feet to the peak of the roof and 18 feet to the midline of the roof. Any dormers on the front or rear of the structure shall be no greater than 10 feet in width; or

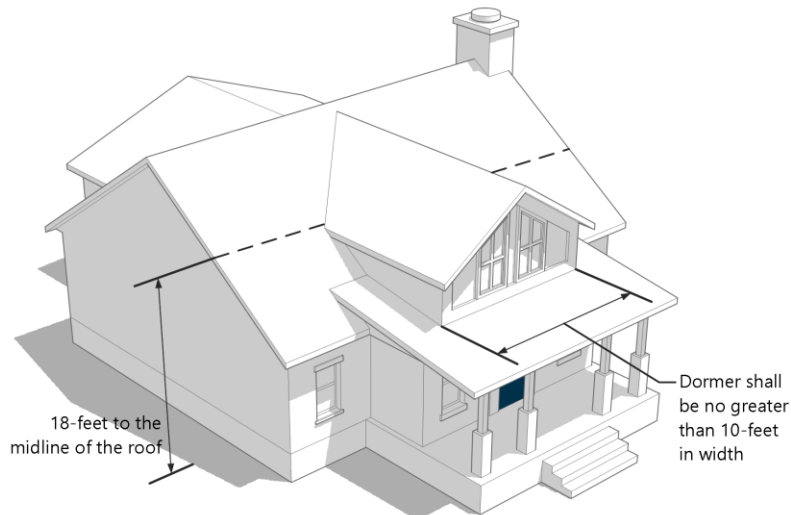


Figure 4.7. Partial Two-Story Structure within a Pitched Roofline with Front and Rear Dormers

- iii. The second story setbacks are increased by a minimum of three feet beyond the minimum front, side and rear setbacks required for the zoning district.



Figure 4.8. Partial Two-Story Structure with Additional Setbacks

(e) Full Two-Story

Full-length two-story buildings are allowed only when both adjacent properties are developed with full two-story structures.



Figure 4.9. Full-Length, Two-Story Building⁴⁷⁵

(2) Orientation

All buildings shall be oriented towards a public street, except when buildings cannot be oriented to the street due to inadequate street frontage. In this case, buildings shall be oriented towards a private street or lane conforming to city standards.

(3) Front Facade Design Requirements

- (a)** All dwelling units⁴⁷⁶ shall have a front door that faces the street. When a unit is built on a corner lot, the main entrance shall have the door facing the dominant street.
- (b)** A prominent front porch at least six feet in depth and with at least 25 percent of the front face facade comprised of windows may be considered in lieu of a street-facing front door. For dwelling units with front-loaded garages, a garage door shall not count toward window/opening requirements. The garage door shall also have design elements such as panels, windows, trim features, cross members, or other features as determined appropriate by Design Review.

⁴⁷⁵ Graphic to be updated in a consistent style and blurred text replaced.

⁴⁷⁶ Revised from "Homes".

- (c) Non-attached dwelling units shall provide a facade design that differs from the facade design on adjacent units; however, articulated designs may repeat on non-contiguous lots. Required facade elements shall, in addition to complying with design guidelines in (a) and (b), above, include a minimum of two of the following: multi-paned windows, varied roof lines, bay windows, wainscot, covered front door, or other elements as approved by Design Review that create a unique facade.
 - (d) Attached units shall provide modulation and architectural design features to prevent flat facade wall planes.
 - (e) Building design shall incorporate materials such as brick, stone, stucco, tile, and wood for 35 percent of the facade and second story elements. The presence of such materials on nearby homes shall be reviewed as a guide for appropriate materials to be used on the new dwelling.
 - (f) Rain gutters shall be provided on the side elevations of all structure to aid in site drainage. Gutters shall direct water to the front or rear of the lot.
- (4) Driveways**

Where front yard driveways are permitted for access to a single garage, the driveway may be designed with two concrete wheel strips or grass pavers separated by vegetation.

4. Neighborhood Protection Standards⁴⁷⁷

In order to minimize the impacts of multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development on abutting lower-density residential zoning districts, all development listed in Subsection (A) below shall comply with all standards Subsections (B), (C), (D), and (E) below. In case of conflict between the standards in this Section 11-04-03.4 and any other standard in this Code, the standards in this Section 11-04-03.4 shall apply.

A. Applicability

The standards in this Section 11-04-03.4 shall apply:

- (1) To all lots in the R-2 or R-3 zoning districts that contain a principle use other than a Single-Family Detached, Duplex, Triplex, or Fourplex Dwelling that have a side or rear lot line abutting a lot in the R-1L, R-1B or R-1C zoning district; and
- (2) To all lots located in any Mixed-Use or Special Purpose districts that have a side or rear lot line abutting a lot in the R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C zoning district.

B. Building Height Stepdown

Each primary building constructed after the Effective Date with a height greater than 35 feet shall reduce the perceived height of the building when viewed from the adjacent R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C lots by using at least one of the following techniques.

- (1) "Stepping down" building height of any portion of the building within 100 feet of the side and rear lot lines abutting the R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C lot to a maximum of 35 feet; or

⁴⁷⁷ New, replaces transition standards applicable to multifamily development in current 11-06-03.2.E.



Figure 4.10. Building Height Step Down

- (2) Increasing the side yard and rear yard setbacks abutting the R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C lots by at least 10 feet beyond that otherwise required.

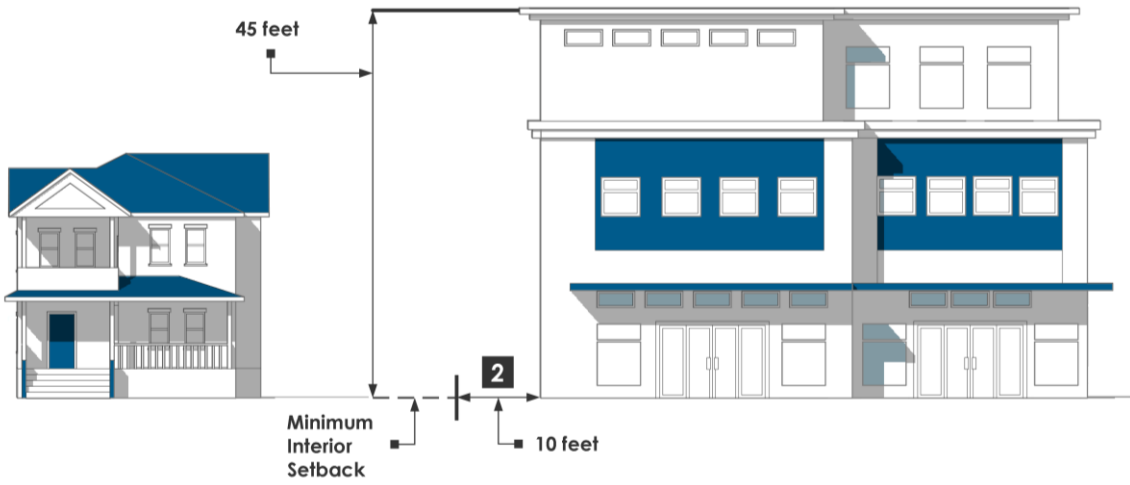


Figure 4.11. Increasing Abutting Setbacks

C. Lighting Height

In addition to complying with all standards in Section 11-04-010, *Exterior Lighting*, no outdoor pole or wall mounted light fixture located within 50 feet of any side or rear lot line abutting an R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C zoning district shall be mounted more than 20 feet above grade.

D. Screening and Buffering

In addition to complying with the standards in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*, when the standards of that Section require or allow the construction of an opaque wall or fence, the required landscaping shall be installed on the side of the fence facing the R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C zoning district.

E. Parking, Loading, and Circulation

- (1) No parking area, drive-through lane, or vehicle circulation driveway shall be located between a primary structure on the lot and any side or rear property line abutting the R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C zoning districts

- (2) If the Planning Director determines that, due to site topography, soils, easements, or other constraints, compliance with Subsection (E)(1) above is impracticable, the Director may approve a parking lot design that locates a parking area, drive-through lane, vehicle circulation driveway, or a combination of these elements, in the area described in Subsection (E)(1) above, provided all of those three site planning elements are located at least 10 feet from the rear and side property lines abutting the R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C zoning district.

5. Other Form Standards⁴⁷⁸

A. District-Specific Form Standards

- (1) All development shall comply with Form and Layout Standards applicable to the MX-N, MX-A, MX-S, and MX-D zoning districts in Sections 11-02-03.1, 11-02-03.2, 11-02-03.3, and 11-02-03.5, respectively.
- (2) All development shall comply with all standards related to building or development form in each overlay district listed in Section 11-02-05, *Overlay Districts*.

B. Use-Specific Form Standards

All development shall comply with all Use-specific Standards related to building or development form applicable to a specific use in Section 11-03-03, *Use-Specific Standards*.

6. Exceptions and Encroachments⁴⁷⁹

A. Permitted Encroachments into Setbacks

Certain building and site features listed in Table 11-04.4 below may extend into the required building setbacks limits listed in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions* as shown in Table 11-04.4 below.

TABLE 11-04.4: PERMITTED ENCROACHMENTS INTO REQUIRED SETBACKS⁴⁸⁰	
STRUCTURE OR FEATURE	CONDITIONS OR LIMITS
Encroachments into Required Setbacks⁴⁸¹	
Accessory renewable energy facility ⁴⁸²	Permitted in side or rear setbacks in Residential and Mixed Use districts, and in any setback in Special Purpose districts, but not closer than two feet to any property line.
Balcony without roof	May extend up to four feet into any rear setback, provided that support structures are located outside of rear setback.
Chimneys no more than 8 feet in width	May extend up to two feet into any setback.
Detached accessory structures[1] ⁴⁸³	

⁴⁷⁸ New.

⁴⁷⁹ Consolidates permitted encroachments through height limits and into setbacks from Sections 11-04-013.A. and 4, with changes as noted.

⁴⁸⁰ Table is new; changes to specific allowances are noted.

⁴⁸¹ All allowances for features except unroofed balcony are new, except as noted.

⁴⁸² New.

TABLE 11-04.4: PERMITTED ENCROACHMENTS INTO REQUIRED SETBACKS ⁴⁸⁰	
STRUCTURE OR FEATURE	CONDITIONS OR LIMITS
Encroachments into Required Setbacks⁴⁸¹	
≤ 120 square feet in area and < 7 feet in height [2]	Exempt from rear yard and interior side setbacks.
121-500 square feet in area and < 14 feet in height [3]	May have reduced interior side yard setbacks of 3 feet and rear yard setbacks of 9 feet.
< 1,000 square feet in area and <22 feet in height [3] ⁴⁸⁴	Exempt from rear and side yard setbacks abutting an alley.
Fencing, landscaping, walkways and accessible ramps ⁴⁸⁵	Exempt from setback requirements.
Little library book exchange boxes ⁴⁸⁶	Exempt from front yard setbacks in Residential zoning districts, provided the portion of the yard occupied by the box does not exceed two square feet.
Masonry ledges, window sills, belt courses, fireplaces, cantilevers, architectural features, cornices, eaves, canopies, and roof overhangs that do not increase the volume of space enclosed by the building ⁴⁸⁷	May extend up to two feet into any setback.
Open post patio/shade covers, pergolas, and similar structures under 250 feet in area and less than 15 feet in height and attached to a residential dwelling [4]	May have rear yard setbacks of nine feet in any zoning district. For corner lots, a minimum 15 foot side yard street setback is required.
Raised garden beds no more than three feet in height ⁴⁸⁸	Exempt from setback requirements.
Stair, railing, and landing without roof	May extend up to three feet into front or side setback or up to six feet into rear setback.
Window wells	May extend up to three feet into any setback.
Notes:	
[1] Accessory structures that use the reduced setbacks may not occupy more than 50 percent of the width of any side or rear yard.	
[2] Height as measured from grade to the wall under the roof.	
[3] Applies to alley-loaded parking structures only. Height as measured from grade to the peak of the roof.	
[4] Structures that use the reduced setbacks may not occupy more than 50 percent of the width of any rear yard.	

⁴⁸³ Current 11-06-07.3.B.(7)((a) and (b). Did not carry forward the R-O specific setback encroachments and allowance for modular façade encroachments in current Section 11-04-041.C..

⁴⁸⁴ Current 11-06-07.3.B(7)(d)(iv.) applied generally (currently applied to alley-loaded accessory structures).

⁴⁸⁵ Exception for accessibility ramps is new.

⁴⁸⁶ New.

⁴⁸⁷ List of examples broadened.

⁴⁸⁸ New.

B. Permitted Exceptions through Building Height Limits⁴⁸⁹

Certain building and site features listed in Table 11-04.5 below may exceed the maximum building height limits listed in Section 11-04-03.2, *Dimensional Standards Summary Tables* as shown in the Table below.

TABLE 11-04.5: EXCEPTIONS TO BUILDING HEIGHT LIMITS ⁴⁹⁰	
STRUCTURE OR FEATURE	CONDITIONS OR LIMITS
Accessory rooftop solar collectors	May extend up to 18 inches above the height limit for primary or accessory structures.
Accessory wind energy system	Permitted height shall be 10 feet above the height limit for primary structures.
Chimneys, ventilators, skylights, water tanks, bulkheads, similar features, and necessary mechanical appurtenances frequently mounted above the roof level	Exempt from height limit.
Ham radio antenna or television antenna	Permitted height shall be 45 feet measured from finished grade, only permitted in rear yard, and must comply with all required setbacks.
Structures built to support, shelter, or enclose emergency warning sirens, communication antennae, or other public safety devices operated by government agencies. Requirements for telecom facilities are included in Section 11-03-03.4.C	Exempt from height limit.
Towers, steeples, spires, belfries, cupolas, and domes on primary nonresidential structures, provided they are not used for human occupancy ⁴⁹¹	Exempt from height limits, provided their largest horizontal cross-section does not exceed 20% of the horizontal cross-section of the top floor ceiling plate of the building.

7. Incentives⁴⁹²

A. Applicability

These incentives are available to all development, unless otherwise stated in this Code.

⁴⁸⁹ Replaces the current general text permitting height encroachments through the conditional use process to provide greater predictability.

⁴⁹⁰ Table is new; current standards require all features to comply with building height standards unless approved through conditional use process. Exceptions for unlisted items would require approval of a variance. Allowance for rooftop solar on accessory structures is new.

⁴⁹¹ Wording revised and horizontal limit.

⁴⁹² Consolidates current and existing incentive height, density, and other standards in one place. Replaces dwelling unit per acre based densities in current sections Current Section 11-06-03.2.A & B and FAR-based C-5 district bonuses in current 11-07-06.3.D in order to simplify and focus incentives on key goals identified in Blueprint Boise.

B. Diverse Housing⁴⁹³

(1) Purpose

The purpose of this Section 11-04-03.7.B is to encourage an increased supply of healthy, diverse, and sustainable housing while promoting economic opportunity in areas throughout the City that will efficiently use the existing infrastructure.

(2) Applicability

These incentives shall be available in the Residential and Mixed-Use zoning districts listed in Subsections (6), (7), and (8) below, but shall not be available in the Foothills Planning Area.⁴⁹⁴

(3) Approval Procedure⁴⁹⁵

The approval procedures for projects earning one or more of the housing bonuses shall be those otherwise applicable under this Code unless this Section specifically modifies the procedure to allow an administrative approval. Any conditions attached to a project approval shall not reduce or modify the housing bonuses for which the project qualifies under this Section 11-04-03.7.B.

(4) Notice of Administrative Approval

For any project approved administratively, the City shall send notice of the decision and their right to appeal under Section <>.⁴⁹⁶ to any neighborhood association whose boundaries include the subject property, and to property owners and occupants within 300 feet of the subject property.

(5) Non-Conforming Uses and Structures

The housing bonuses created by this Section 11-04-03.7.B shall be available regardless of whether the existing use of the property is a conforming use and regardless of whether any existing structures on the property are conforming structures. All structures shall be required to meet the applicable building codes.

(6) Incentives Provided

(a) Incentives are offered for:

- i.** The construction and preservation of income restricted housing;
- ii.** The construction of housing near activity centers and corridors ; and
- iii.** The adaptive reuse of existing structures that expand the supply of housing.

(b) The income restricted housing incentive can be combined with either the activity center/corridor housing incentive or the or adaptive reuse incentive to create two new incentive options.

⁴⁹³ Carries forward the Housing Bonus Ordinance as adopted on January 12, 2021, with required changes to reflect new zoning district names, for internal consistency, and for alignment with other City housing initiatives noted. Enforcement provisions will be consolidated with other enforcement regulations in Module 3.

⁴⁹⁴ Exclusion of R-O district from the housing bonus was not carried forward, as that district is now consolidated with MX-A and MX-S, where the bonus is available.

⁴⁹⁵ This Section will be moved to Module 3.

⁴⁹⁶ Appeal rights under current 11-03-03.9 will be addressed in Module 3.

(7) Income Restricted Housing Bonus

(a) Earning the Bonus

Projects that comply with the following standards shall earn the incentives established in Subsection(7)(b) below:

i. Location and Affordability⁴⁹⁷

Projects in the R-3, MX-N, MX-A, and MX-S zoning districts shall meet at least one of the following two criteria:

- A. At least 20 percent of the total number of dwelling units within the project are income-restricted for a term of 30 years to households earning 100 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) or below as described by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development and rent and utilities shall not exceed 30 percent of the inputted income limit based on household size; or
- B. At least 15 percent of the total number of dwelling units within the project are income-restricted for a term of 30 years to households earning less than 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI) as described by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development and rent shall not exceed 30 percent of AMI based on household size.

ii. Income-Restricted Dwelling Units Requirements

The income-restricted dwelling unit requirements in Subsections i or ii above may be satisfied by applying income restrictions to:

- A. Newly constructed dwelling units;⁴⁹⁸ or
- B. Existing dwelling units, with the written consent of the owners of such dwelling units; or
- C. A combination of new and existing dwelling units.

iii. Annual Report Required

Each project for which an Income Restricted Housing Bonus for new or existing multifamily dwelling units is approved pursuant to this Section 11-04-03.7.B(7) shall submit an annual report to the City Housing and Community Development Division demonstrating each resident of an income-restricted dwelling unit remains in compliance with the income limits described in Subsections i or ii above, as described by City Housing and Community Development Division Compliance rules, as applicable.

iv. Product Mix

In addition to complying with the requirements of Subsections i through iv above, each project shall comply with the standards in this Subsection applicable to the zoning district in which it is located.

⁴⁹⁷ Does not currently apply to the PC district that has been consolidated into MX-N or the R-O, HS, and T-1 districts that have been consolidated into MX-A and MX-S.

⁴⁹⁸ Current additional phrase "or to existing dwelling units" was deleted as a typo, because existing dwelling units are covered in Subsection iii.b.

A. In the R-3, MX-N, MX-A, and MX-S zoning district⁴⁹⁹, at least 25 percent of the dwelling units in the project shall have two or more bedrooms.

(b) Bonus Earned

Projects that comply with the requirements of Subsection (6)(a) above shall earn the incentives shown below.

TABLE 11-04.6: INCOME RESTRICTED HOUSING INCENTIVES				
ZONING DISTRICT	DENSITY BONUS	MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT INCREASE – STANDARD [1]	PARKING REDUCTION	APPROVAL PROCESS
R-3		No increase from 45 feet	20%	Design review for projects containing less than 25 dwelling units shall be approved administratively.
MX-N ⁵⁰⁰	No maximum dwelling unit per acre or minimum lot area per dwelling unit	From 35 to 45 feet	20%	
MX-A ⁵⁰¹		From 55 to 65 feet	20%	
MX-S ⁵⁰²		From 45 to 55 feet	20%	

Table Notes:

[1]: Notwithstanding any bonus height earned, any portion of the structure located adjacent to⁵⁰³ a residential zoning district containing a detached single-family or duplex dwelling shall have a maximum height of 35 feet for a minimum of 10 feet beyond the applicable side or rear setback.

⁴⁹⁹ Currently does not apply to the PC district (consolidated with MX-N) and does apply to the C-2 district (consolidated with MX-A and MX-S).

⁵⁰⁰ Currently N-O, L-O, PC, and C-1. Due to the proposed district consolidation presented in Module 1, the revised base maximum height of 35 feet for this district is lower than the current 45 foot maximum height in L-O; the consolidated incentive for current L-O lands is now from 35 feet to 45 feet as for the other lands consolidated into MX-N.

⁵⁰¹ Currently R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, and T-1. Due to the proposed district consolidation presented in Module 1 and the goal of Blueprint Boise to promote activity-center-oriented development, the revised base maximum height for land within 1/8 mile of an activity center (proposed for remapping to MX-A) was set at 55 feet, rather than the current 45 feet in C-2, C-3, C-4, and T-1, 65 feet in R-O, 78 feet in HS. In areas within 1/8 mile of an activity center, the consolidated incentives would raise the maximum permitted height in current C-2 lands from 55 to 65 feet, and would make current R-O, HS, and T-1 lands also eligible for a 65 foot incentive height. The consolidated incentives would not affect the maximum incentive height of current C-3 and C-4 lands.

⁵⁰² Currently R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, and T-1. Due to the proposed district consolidation presented in Module 1, the revised base maximum height for land further than 1/8 mile from an activity center (proposed for remapping to MX-S) was set at 45 feet, rather than the current 65 feet in R-O or 78 feet in HS. In areas further than 1/8 mile from an activity center, the consolidated incentives would reduce the maximum permitted height in current C-3 and C-4 lands from 65 to 55 feet, and would make current R-O, HS, and T-1 lands also eligible for a 55 foot incentive height. The consolidated incentives would not affect the maximum incentive height of current C-2 lands.

⁵⁰³ Phrase “touching, across the street or across the alley” was not carried forward, because that is included in the revised definition of adjacent.

(c) Relationship to Other Bonuses

If the project meets one of the criteria listed above, any available bonus can be combined with either the Activity Center/Corridor Housing Bonuses in Section 11-04-03.7.B(8) or the Adaptive Reuse Housing Bonuses in Section 11-04-03.7.B(9), but not both.

(8) Activity Center/Corridor Housing Bonus

(a) Earning the Bonus

Projects that meet at least one of the requirements in Subsections i. or ii. and both of the requirements in Subsection iii. below shall earn the bonuses established in Subsection (8)(b) below:

i. Location – R-3 and MX-N Districts⁵⁰⁴

Projects in the R-3 and MX-N zoning districts located within 1/8 mile of a Community Activity Center as defined in the Comprehensive Plan. The distance will be measured as a radius from the center of the intersection of the two largest streets adjacent to the Community Activity Centers.

ii. Location – MX-A or MX-S Districts⁵⁰⁵

Projects in the MX-A or MX-S zoning districts located within 1/4 mile of a Regional Activity Center as defined in the Comprehensive Plan. The distance will be measured as a radius from the center of the intersection of the two largest streets adjacent to the Community Activity Centers.

iii. Amount and Type Housing Required

- A.** At least 65 percent of the gross floor area of the project building or buildings is occupied by residential uses; and
- B.** At least 25 percent of the dwelling units in the project have two or more bedrooms.

(b) Bonus Earned

Projects that comply with the requirements of Subsection (8)(a) above shall earn the incentives shown in Table 11-04.7 below.

TABLE 11-04.7: ACTIVITY CENTER/CORRIDOR HOUSING INCENTIVES			
ZONING DISTRICT⁵⁰⁶	DENSITY BONUS	MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT INCREASE – STANDARD [1]	PARKING REDUCTION
R-3	No maximum dwelling unit per acre or minimum lot area per dwelling unit	No increase from 45 feet	10%
MX-N⁵⁰⁷		From 35 to 45 feet	10%

⁵⁰⁴ Currently applies to R-3, N-O and L-O. MX-N consolidated district includes C-1 and PC districts in addition to N-O and L-O.

⁵⁰⁵ Currently applies to C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4. C-1 has been consolidated into MX-N and the MX-A and MX-S consolidated districts also include R-O, HS, and T-1 in addition to C-2, C-3, and C-4.

⁵⁰⁶ Districts updated to reflect district consolidation from Module 1.

TABLE 11-04.7: ACTIVITY CENTER/CORRIDOR HOUSING INCENTIVES

ZONING DISTRICT ⁵⁰⁶	DENSITY BONUS	MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT INCREASE – STANDARD [1]	PARKING REDUCTION
MX-A ⁵⁰⁸		From 45 to 65 feet	10%
MX-S ⁵⁰⁹		From 45 to 55 feet	10%

Table Notes:

[1]: Notwithstanding any bonus height earned, any portion of the structure located adjacent to⁵¹⁰ a Residential zoning district containing a detached single-family or duplex dwelling shall have a maximum height of 35 feet for a minimum of 10 feet beyond the applicable side or rear setback.

(c) Relationship to Other Housing Bonuses

- i. If projects that qualify for this bonus also meet the standards for the Income Restricted Housing Bonus:
 - A. The minimum parking requirements for any building containing income restricted housing units shall be reduced an additional 20 percent; and
 - B. Buildings containing less than 25 dwelling units that do not request any waivers or variances may be approved through the Zoning Certificate process in Section <>, subject to compliance with any applicable design standards and/or Design Review procedures.⁵¹¹
- ii. This bonus cannot be combined with the Adaptive Reuse Housing Bonus.

(9) Adaptive Reuse Housing Bonus

(a) Earning the Bonus

Projects that meet all of the following criteria shall earn the incentives established in Subsection (9)(b) below:

⁵⁰⁷ Currently N-O, L-O, PC, and C-1. Due to the proposed district consolidation presented in Module 1, the revised base maximum height of 35 feet for this district is lower than the current 45 foot maximum height in L-O; the consolidated incentive for current L-O lands is now from 35 feet to 45 feet as for the other lands consolidated into MX-N.

⁵⁰⁸ Currently R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, and T-1. Due to the proposed district consolidation presented in Module 1 and the goal of Blueprint Boise to promote activity-center-oriented development, the revised base maximum height for land within 1/8 mile of an activity center (proposed for remapping to MX-A) was set at 55 feet, rather than the current 45 feet in C-2, C-3, C-4, and T-1, 65 feet in R-O, 78 feet in HS. In areas within 1/8 mile of an activity center, the consolidated incentives would raise the maximum permitted height in current C-2 lands from 55 to 65 feet, and would make current R-O, HS, and T-1 lands also eligible for a 65 foot incentive height. The consolidated incentives would not affect the maximum incentive height of current C-3 and C-4 lands.

⁵⁰⁹ Currently R-O, C-2, C-3, C-4, HS, and T-1. Due to the proposed district consolidation presented in Module 1, the revised base maximum height for land further than 1/8 mile from an activity center (proposed for remapping to MX-S) was set at 45 feet, rather than the current 65 feet in R-O or 78 feet in HS. In areas further than 1/8 mile from an activity center, the consolidated incentives would reduce the maximum permitted height in current C-3 and C-4 lands from 65 to 55 feet, and would make current R-O, HS, and T-1 lands also eligible for a 55 foot incentive height. The consolidated incentives would not affect the maximum incentive height of current C-2 lands.

⁵¹⁰ Phrase “touching, across the street or across the alley” was not carried forward, because that is included in the revised definition of adjacent.

⁵¹¹ Revised to refer to the Zoning Certificate process, rather than “an administrative process”. Current text repeating that project not located with the required 1/8 or 1/4 mile distances of an activity center for the Activity Center/Corridor incentive are not eligible for administrative approval was not carried over because the introductory text in Subsection C-1 makes that clear.

- i. The projects must involve the adaptive reuse of an existing primary structure in the R-1B, R-1C, R-2, R-3, MX-N, MX-A, or MX-S zoning districts⁵¹²; and
- ii. After adaptive reuse, a minimum of 65 percent of the gross floor area of the project building or buildings must be occupied by residential uses; and
- iii. The existing primary building being adaptively reused may be increased or reduced in size a maximum of 10 percent.

(b) Bonus Earned

Projects that comply with the requirements of Subsection (9)(a) above shall earn the incentives shown in Table 11-04.8 below.

TABLE 11-04.8: ADAPTIVE REUSE HOUSING INCENTIVES	
ZONING DISTRICT ⁵¹³	PARKING REDUCTION
R-1B, R-1C, R-2, OR R-3	50% parking reduction
MX-N, MX-A, OR MX-S	No additional parking beyond that already provided on the project site shall be required, but any existing parking on the site shall not be reduced below the amount otherwise required by this Code for the proposed reuse.

(c) Relationship to Other Housing Bonuses

- i. If projects that qualify for this bonus also meet the standards for the Income Restricted Housing Bonus:
 - A. In the, R-1B, R-1C, R-2, or R-3 zoning districts⁵¹⁴, no additional parking beyond that already provided on the project site shall be required, but any existing parking on the site shall not be reduced or removed below the amount otherwise required by this Code for the proposed reuse; and
 - B. In all zoning districts, buildings containing less than 25 dwelling units may be approved through the Zoning Certificate process in Section <>, ⁵¹⁵subject to any applicable design standards and Design Review procedures.
- ii. This bonus cannot be combined with the Activity Center/Corridor Enhancing Housing Bonus.

C. Sustainable and Resilient Development⁵¹⁶

(1) Purpose

The purpose of this Section 11-04-03.7.C is to encourage development and redevelopment that protects the environment, public health, safety and general welfare

⁵¹² District list updated to reflect district consolidation in Module 1. The bonus currently does not apply in the PC, HS, R-O, or T-2 districts, but would apply to those lands after they are consolidated into the MX-N, MX-A and MX-S districts.

⁵¹³ Districts updated to reflect district consolidation from Module 1.

⁵¹⁴ Districts updated to reflect district consolidation from Module 1.

⁵¹⁵ Revised to refer to the Zoning Certificate process, rather than "an administrative process". Current text repeating that project not located with the required distances are not eligible for administrative approval was not carried over because the introductory text in Subsection C-1 makes that clear.

⁵¹⁶ New.

through the reduction of the negative impacts of the built environment within the natural environment.

(2) Applicability

These incentives shall be available in all zoning districts, but are not available in the Foothills Planning Area, which includes a different list of tailored incentives listed in Section 11-04-05.5, *Foothills Development Standards*. All development within the HS-O Hillside Development Overlay shall comply with the standards in Section 11-02-05.3.D.

(3) Approval Procedure

The approval procedures for projects earning this bonus shall be those otherwise applicable under this Code. Any conditions attached to a project approval shall not reduce or modify the bonuses for which the project qualifies under this Section 11-04-03.7.C.

(4) Non-Conforming Uses and Structures

The housing bonuses created by this Section shall only be available if the existing use of the property is a conforming use and if any existing structures on the property to be retained are conforming structures.

(5) Earning the Bonus

Projects that meet the criteria in either Subsection (5)(a) or Subsection (5)(b) below shall earn the incentives established in Subsection (6) below:

(a) Specific Element Option

The project shall include at least four of the following features:

- i.** At least 50 percent of the anticipated electrical energy demands of primary structures are provided by on-site renewable energy sources.
- ii.** 100 percent of the new primary structures are served by a district energy/heating/ cooling system.
- iii.** 100 percent of heating/cooling systems, hot water heating systems and cooking appliances are powered by electrical energy.
- iv.** The project consumes at least 15 percent less energy than is required the adopted energy code.
- v.** At least 50 percent of common areas, open spaces, and required landscape areas are irrigated using a grey water, rather than potable water or groundwater, system.
- vi.** No more than 25 percent of the landscaped area on each lot area not occupied by structures or impervious surfaces is irrigated, and 100 percent of the water used for irrigation of those areas is non-potable.
- vii.** With the exception of any areas required to be irrigated by this Code, xeriscaping is provided on all other open space areas on the site.

(b) Certification Option

The applicant submits documentation that the project as a whole, or one or more of the primary structures in the project totaling at least 50 percent of the gross floor area in the project, have received one of the following types of certification:

- i. Silver Certification by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system; or
- ii. Silver Certification by the Home Innovation National Green Building Standard (NGBS) Green Certified rating system; or
- iii. Petal Certification by the International Living Future Institute Living Building Challenge (LBC) rating system; or
- iv. Three Green Globes Certification by the Green Building Initiative (GBI) Green Globes Certification rating system;
- v. Another verified third-party sustainability program producing equal or greater sustainability benefits to at least one of the programs listed in Subsections (i.) through (iv.) above, as determined by the Planning Director.

(6) Bonus Earned

Projects that comply with the requirements of Subsection (5) above shall earn the incentives shown in Table 11-04.9 below.

TABLE 11-04.9: SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT INCENTIVE		
ZONING DISTRICT ⁵¹⁷	PARKING REDUCTION	MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT INCREASE - STANDARD [1]
R-1B, R-1C, R-2, or R-3	50% parking reduction	N/A
MX-N, MX-A, or MX-S	50% parking reduction	Increase of maximum building height by 10 feet above the maximum height otherwise permitted

Notes:

[1] Notwithstanding any bonus height earned, any portion of the structure located adjacent to a Residential zoning district containing a detached single-family or duplex dwelling shall have a maximum height of 35 feet for a minimum of 10 feet beyond the applicable side or rear setback.

(7) Relationship to Housing Bonuses

The Sustainable and Resilient Development incentive may be combined with any of the Diverse Housing incentives in Section 11-04-03.7.B, provided that:

- (a) No combination of incentives shall reduce the amount of required parking for a project by more than 50 percent below that required by Section 11-04-07, *Parking and Loading*; and
- (b) No combination of incentives shall increase the maximum height of any building beyond that shown in Section 11-04-03.2, *Dimensional Standards Summary Tables*
 - i. By any amount in the R-1L, R-1B, or R-1C districts; or
 - ii. By more than 10 feet in the R-2, R-3, and MX-N districts; or
 - iii. By more than 20 feet in the MX-A, MX-S, MX-U, MX-D, or Special Purpose districts.

⁵¹⁷ Districts updated to reflect district consolidation from Module 1.

11-04-04. Subdivision Standards⁵¹⁸**Commentary**

This section has been carried forward with minimal changes, however the overall organization of this section and some subsections have been reorganized for logical flow and parallel structure. Standards related to access and connectivity were removed from this section and included in the Access and Connectivity section. The footnotes indicate additional changes. New content includes:

- Simplified text related to parking requirements
- Maximum block dimensions to promote walkability
- Language related to required land dedications
- Revised requirement to provide easements for landscaping (rather than the landscaping itself)

1. Purpose⁵¹⁹

This Section 11-04-04.4 is intended to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of present and future residents by ensuring that the of land results in:

- (1) Patterns of lots, blocks, streets, open space, and sites for public facilities that are consistent with the City's adopted comprehensive plan;
- (2) New developable lots having thorough and efficient networks of pedestrian, bicycle, and vehicular access and networks of utilities that are efficient and cost-effective to maintain;
- (3) Systems of open space and stormwater drainage, and other natural areas that connect with and complement similar areas on adjacent lots where possible;
- (4) Improved energy efficiency;
- (5) Avoidance of development on lands such as water bodies, floodways, landslides and fault zones, steep slopes, unstable soils, and wildlife and habitat areas where possible; and
- (6) Prevent noise-sensitive land uses or other uses that would conflict with operations of the airport.

2. Applicability⁵²⁰**A. General**

This Section 11-04-04 shall apply uniformly to all land divisions within the City, subject to the modification of these regulations pursuant to Section < > .⁵²¹

B. Exception for Five-Acre Parcel Division

Review of a Record of Survey pursuant to Subsection 3 below and approval of a Subdivision of Land pursuant to Section 4 below are not required for the division of land into parcels of five acres or more meeting the following standards:

- (1) The land is not zoned for or intended to be used for residential development purposes;

⁵¹⁸ Current 11-09, relocated into Development and Design standards to improve coordination and consistency with related Sensitive Lands, Access, and Connectivity standards. Current 11-0-05 (Modifications and Waivers) to be relocated into the Administration and Procedures to be addressed in Module 3.

⁵¹⁹ Current 11-09-01.1, revised and expanded to reflect Blueprint Boise goals and objectives.

⁵²⁰ Current 11-09-01.2.

⁵²¹ Subdivision standard modification procedures will appear in Module 3.

- (2) The dedication of public streets or construction of private streets is not required other than dedications for the widening of existing streets and
- (3) The parcels front onto a street and meet the dimensional standards of the zoning district within which they are located, unless a modification or waiver of those standards is granted by the Commission.

3. Records of Survey⁵²²

The following divisions of land and/or change of parcel boundaries will require the review and approval of a Record of Survey prepared in accord with Idaho Code, 55-19, to establish that resulting parcels are conforming, buildable parcels.

A. Minor Land Division

The purpose of the Minor Land Division is to allow the creation of up to four buildable parcels without being subject to the procedures for review and approval of a Preliminary and Final Plat. A Record of Survey, application, and the appropriate fee are required for a Minor Land Division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land.

(1) Standards

The Minor Land Division must meet the following conditions:

- (a) No Minor Land Division shall create more than four new parcels;
- (b) No property involved in a Minor Land Division shall be involved in a subsequent Minor Land Division for a period of one year from the recording date of the previous Record of Survey for a Minor Land Division;
- (c) No new street dedication, excluding widening of an existing street, is involved;
- (d) No new public utility lines shall be extended within the right-of-way to property involved in a Minor Land Division;
- (e) Wet line sewer and central water lines must be currently located in the public right-of-way that abuts the parcel to be divided;
- (f) All resulting parcels must conform to the minimum requirements of all existing land use regulations including the adopted Zoning Ordinance;
- (g) All existing buildings to remain on the lots following the Minor Land Division shall meet applicable zoning requirements regarding allowed uses and parking and shall comply with the setback requirements of the existing zone as measured from any parcel boundary being created by the Minor Land Division Process.
- (h) Any setback that was legally nonconforming prior to the Minor Land Division may remain as a legal nonconforming setback, provided the legal nonconforming setback is not altered by the Minor Land Division;
- (i) Any building not meeting the required setback that is to be partially or completely demolished or moved shall be either demolished or moved prior to the approval of the Minor Land Division;

⁵²² Current 11-09-02. Content reorganized for logical flow and parallel structure.

- (j) Any existing structures shall connect to public water and sewer lines prior to approval of the Minor Land Division;
- (k) If required parking is provided by means of a permanent shared-parking agreement, a note on the face of the survey must list the total required and provided parking for all parcels to which the shared parking provisions of the shared-parking agreement applies;
- (l) When utilities cross land being divided, a utility easement shall be provided and indicated on the Record of Survey. If an easement is located in a proposed permanent structure construction area, the easement shall be vacated prior to the Planning Director's approval of the Minor Land Division; and
- (m) All new parcels that abut the public right-of-way shall be improved with a detached sidewalk that is a minimum of five feet wide, and street trees. A curb and gutter and paved driveway apron that extends to the edge of street pavement shall also be required where applicable.⁵²³ All right-of-way improvements, license agreements, and/or bonding shall be completed prior to the Planning Director's approval of the Minor Land Division.

(2) Exceptions

Notwithstanding Subsection (1) above, if any of the following conditions are present, an application for Subdivision of Land pursuant to Section 11-04-04.4.

- (a) The possibility for public or private streets that would provide greater connectivity to the area;
- (b) Creating lots that will have incompatible setbacks to surrounding parcels (i.e. side yards adjacent to rear yards);
- (c) The creation of multiple driveway access points on a collector or arterial roadway when a public or private street could avoid the situation;
- (d) Creating a larger remnant parcel that could otherwise be included in an overall subdivision; and
- (e) New property lines configured in a way that could create future setback or access issues.

B. Property Line Adjustment⁵²⁴

(1) Conforming Lots of Record

- (a) The boundaries of a parcel with a residential zone or use may be adjusted through the Property Line Adjustment process twice. Any additional boundary adjustments shall require a Subdivision Plat or a Record of Survey for a Minor Land Division.
- (b) The total number of buildable parcels must not be greater than the number of buildable parcels and/or lots existing prior to the record of survey. When Property Line Adjustments occur between section land and subdivided lots no lot shall increase in area by more than 20 percent.

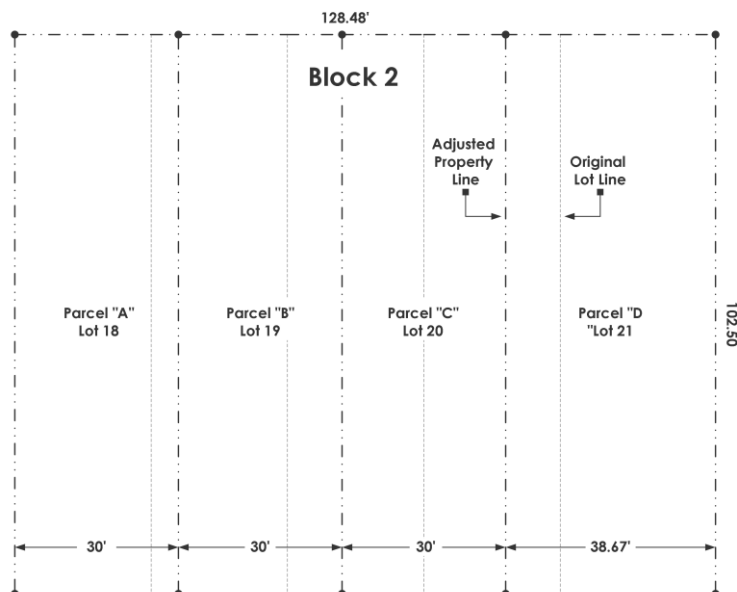
⁵²³ References to detached sidewalks, width of sidewalk, and street trees are new; reference to curb and gutter were removed.

⁵²⁴ Content reorganized and definition of "property line adjustment" moved to the definitions chapter. Exception for requirement to install a sidewalk if the street or adjacent parcels do not have sidewalks has been deleted.

- (c) The resulting parcels must meet the minimum requirements for area, frontage, and width for the existing zone.
- (d) All existing buildings, driveways and parking areas must meet the setback requirements of the existing zone as measured from any parcel boundary being created by this process. Any setback that is legally nonconforming may remain as a legal nonconforming setback, provided the legal nonconforming setback is not altered by the Property Line Adjustment. If any building not meeting the required setback is to be partially or completely demolished, the demolition must be completed prior to the approval of the Record of Survey.
- (e) If existing residential buildings are to remain, the parcel containing such building(s) must comply with the parking requirements in this Zoning Ordinance. If any off-site parking is permitted by this Zoning Ordinance, the amount of permitted off-site parking and the section of this Ordinance authorizing the off-site parking shall be documented on the Record of Survey.⁵²⁵
- (f) If the Property Line Adjustment results in the creation of a new buildable parcel that abuts a public right-of-way (without increasing the total number of buildable parcels on the site), a detached sidewalk at least five feet wide shall be provided.⁵²⁶
- (g) If the lot(s) has driveways from the street rather than alley access, the area between the edge of the street pavement and the property line shall be paved to align with the driveway. The applicant shall obtain a license agreement from the Ada County Highway District prior to landscaping and/or paving in the right-of-way.
- (h) When utilities cross land being divided, a utility easement to each proposed lot shall be provided and indicated on the Record of Survey. If an easement is located in a proposed area for a permanent structure to be construction, the easement shall be vacated prior to the approval of the Record of Survey.

(2) Substandard Original Lots of Record

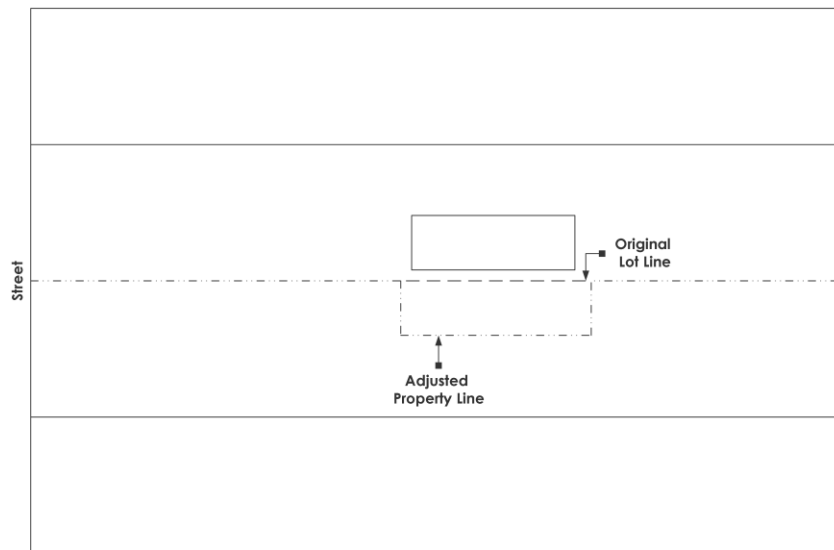
- (a) A Property Line Adjustment shall not result in more buildable parcels than the total number of original substandard lots of record.



⁵²⁵ Text simplified to avoid
⁵²⁶ Reworded for clarity.

Figure 4.12. Substandard Original Lot of Record

- (b) A Property Line Adjustment that includes a partial lot requires documentation that the split of the lot was recorded prior to October 30, 1965. If the partial lot was created by recorded deed prior to October 30, 1965, and does not qualify as a buildable parcel, it must be combined with an original lot to count as one buildable parcel if the partial lot.
- (c) Adjusted side property lines shall be perpendicular to the public street. Exceptions can be made for lots where the original side lot lines were not perpendicular to the street, such as pie shaped lots.

**Figure 4.13. Property Line Adjustment Not Allowed**

- (d) A Property Line Adjustment shall not result in buildable parcels that decrease the area, frontage, or width below that of the substandard original lots of record.
- (e) All existing buildings, driveways and parking areas must meet the setback requirements of the existing zone as measured from any parcel boundary being created by this process. Any setback that is legally nonconforming may remain as a legal nonconforming setback, provided the legal nonconforming setback is not altered by the Property Line Adjustment. If any building not meeting the required setback is to be partially or completely demolished, the demolition must be completed prior to the Planning Director's approval of the Record of Survey.
- (f) If existing primary buildings are to remain, the parcel containing such building(s) must comply with the parking requirements in this Zoning Ordinance. If any off-site parking is permitted by this Zoning Ordinance, the amount of permitted off-site parking and the section of this Ordinance authorizing the off-site parking shall be documented on the Record of Survey.⁵²⁷

⁵²⁷ Text simplified to avoid potential inconsistency with Parking and Loading Section below. Allowance for off-site parking now extends to residential as well as nonresidential structures.

- (g) All parcels that abut an alley shall be required to take parking access from the alley.⁵²⁸
- (h) If the Property Line Adjustment results in the creation of a new buildable parcel that abuts a public right-of-way (without increasing the total number of buildable parcels on the site), a detached sidewalk at least five feet wide shall be provided.⁵²⁹
- (i) If the lot(s) has driveways from the street rather than alley access, the area between the edge of the street pavement and the property line shall be paved to align with the driveway. The applicant shall obtain a license agreement from the Ada County Highway District prior to landscaping and/or paving in the right-of-way.
- (j) When utilities cross land being divided, a utility easement to each proposed lot shall be provided and indicated on the Record of Survey. If an easement is located in a proposed area for a permanent structure to be construction, the easement shall be vacated prior to the approval of the Record of Survey.
- (k) The boundaries of a parcel with a residential zone or use may be adjusted through the Property Line Adjustment process twice. Any additional boundary adjustments shall require a subdivision plat or a Record of Survey for a Minor Land Division.
- (l) A Property Line Adjustment shall only occur between an original corner lot and an original interior lot if the original corner lot is a minimum of 35 feet or more in width, unless three or more lots are combined resulting in a reduction in density. Adjusted corner lots shall comply with the following standards:

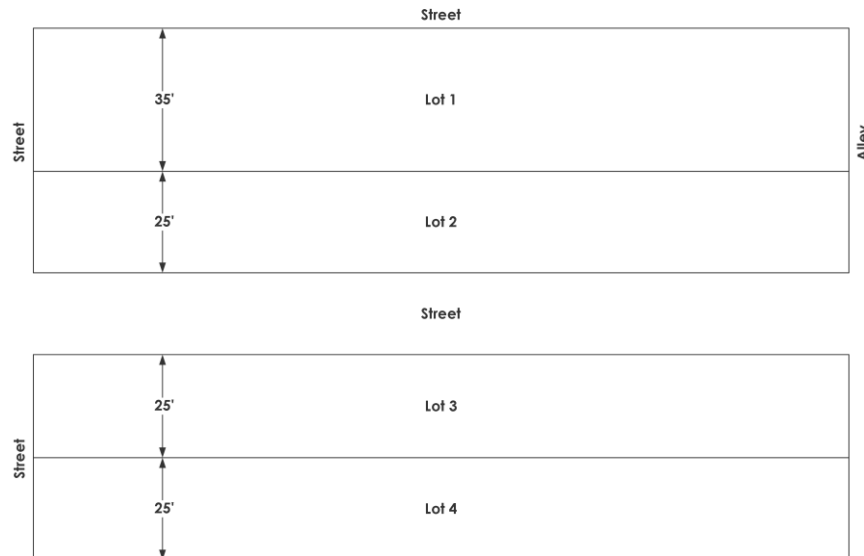


Figure 4.14. Property Line Adjustments Not Allowed

- i. If a lot at the corner of two streets is proposed to be adjusted, the resulting corner lot shall be of at least the same square footage as the original corner lot.

⁵²⁸ Text applying this to only improved alleys was deleted.

⁵²⁹ Reworded for clarity. Exception for cases where abutting lots or streets do not have sidewalks was deleted.

- ii. If an existing home is located on a corner lot, a 15 foot rear setback shall be provided from the existing home to the new rear property line, regardless of the orientation or street address of the existing home.

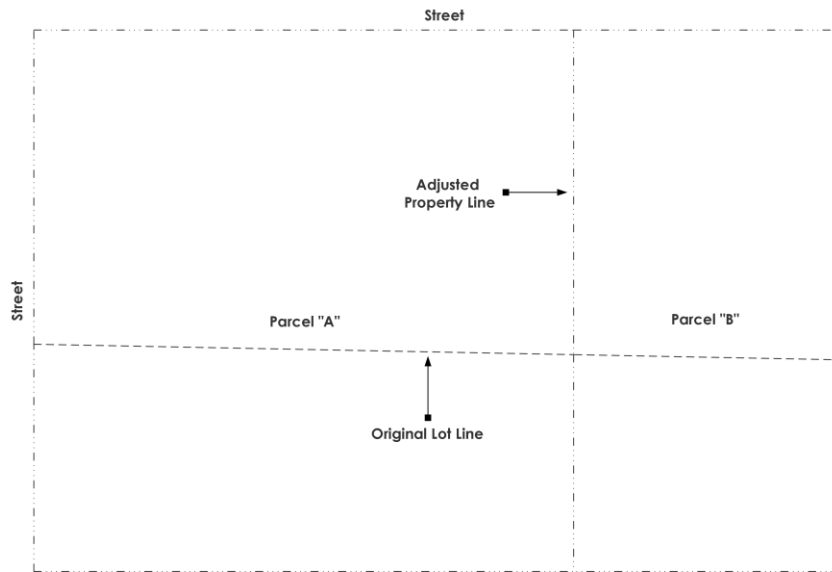


Figure 4.15. Adjustment Demonstrated

- (m) If the lot(s) contain an existing home, a minimum of 150 square feet of open space, located outside of the setbacks for each existing home shall be designated as such on the Record of Survey.
- (3) **Parcel Consolidation**⁵³⁰

A Record of Survey is required to allow the consolidation of two or more existing contiguous parcels, with at least one parcel deemed as buildable, into one buildable parcel.

- (a) Prior to issuance of a building permit, a copy of a recorded Notice of Buildable Parcel and a copy of a recorded deed describing by metes and bounds the entirety of the platted lots shall be submitted to the Planning Director.
- (b) If an easement is located in a proposed area for a permanent structure to be construction, the easement shall be vacated prior to the approval of the Record of Survey.

(4) **Approval or Denial**

Within 15 calendar days after receipt of a complete Record of Survey. The Planning Director shall either approve or deny that document. If approved, each Notice of Buildable Parcel shall be signed and returned to the applicant for recording in the of Ada County Recorder's Office.

⁵³⁰ Revised to provide that only lots that will interfere with a future building constructure site need to be vacated.

4. Subdivision of Land⁵³¹

A. Applicability

All divisions of land into parcels into one or more lots or tracts for development shall be required to complete the Subdivision of Land process, except:

- (1) Divisions of land that are exempt from the Record of Survey and Subdivision of Land process pursuant to Section 11-04-04.2.B.
- (2) Divisions of land that are required to obtain a Record of Survey pursuant to Section 11-04-04.3.

B. General

No building permit for the construction of any new structure upon property within a proposed Subdivision of Land shall be issued until the Subdivision Plat has been recorded.

C. Design Standards⁵³²

All Subdivision of Land shall comply with the following standards, unless those standards are adjusted or waived pursuant to Section <>.⁵³³

(1) Sensitive Lands

All Subdivisions of Land shall comply with the standards in Section 11-04-05, *Sensitive Lands* applicable during the subdivision process.

(2) Access and Connectivity⁵³⁴

- (a) All Subdivisions of Land shall comply with the standards in Section 11-04-06.4 applicable during the subdivision process, including standards related to block layouts, maximum block dimensions, street and mobility networks, and perimeter access points.
- (b) Partial street dedications shall not be permitted unless the street forms the boundary of the property being subdivided, the adjacent property is not under common ownership, and the street is anticipated to be a through street upon development of adjacent properties. All partial street dedications shall require construction of partial street sections that meet ACHD standards.

(3) Block Design and Numbering⁵³⁵

- (a) All blocks in the R-1B, R-1C, R-2,R-3, MX-N, MX-A, MX-S, MX-D zones shall have a maximum perimeter of 1,800 linear feet measured along the front lot lines of the lots in the subdivision.
- (b) Block numbers shall be designated as required by Idaho Code.

⁵³¹ Current 11-09-03.

⁵³² Reorganized to group street design standards with other access and connectivity standards, and to add cross-references.

⁵³³ Subdivision standard modification procedures will appear in Module 3.

⁵³⁴ Materials on public and private street layouts and alleys has been moved to the *Access and Connectivity* Section.

⁵³⁵ Block perimeter maximums are new, to promote walkability. Process for adjusting this standard where topography, soil conditions, or other factors make compliance with this standard impracticable will be included in Module 3.

(4) Lot Layout**(a) Dimensions**

All lot areas, dimensions, and minimum street frontages shall comply with the standards in Section 11-04-03, *Lot and Building Forms and Dimensions* for the zoning district in which the lot is located, unless otherwise provided in this Code.

(b) Double Frontage Lots

Double frontage lots are prohibited except where it is shown that unusual topography or other conditions make it impossible to meet this requirement. Lots with double frontage shall be limited to one street access on one frontage by a plat note.

(c) Landlocked Parcels

All parcels that do not have required frontage or access shall be labeled "non-buildable" on the plat. Each such non-buildable parcel shall be required to have a pedestrian ingress and egress easement unless street frontage exists that adequate for a pedestrian pathway.⁵³⁶

(d) Building Envelopes⁵³⁷

To address unique site conditions or constraints, the Director may require that the plat indicate a building envelope within which primary structures may be constructed.

D. Utility and Pathway Easements

- (1) Easements shall be provided as required by the utilities, and other public services.
- (2) City Council may require applicants to reserve permanent public use easements for public access pathways⁵³⁸, for future improvement and maintenance by either the City or the landowner or association. Any easement required under this Section may be used in conjunction with or as an alternative to a public pedestrian access requirement under Section 11-04-06.4.I, *Pedestrian and Bicycle Connectivity and Circulation*.
- (3) Residential projects that may be included in a Subdivision of Land at a later date shall place utilities in a street or in easements parallel and next to the street, unless the City approves an alternative location.⁵³⁹

E. Subdivision Edges Along an Arterial and Collector Street⁵⁴⁰**(1) Front Lot Lines**

- (a) Frontage roads separated from a collector or arterial street by a landscaped median at least 10 feet wide, are permitted with approval of ACHD; provided the median shall be planted with trees and shrubs that at maturity will form a solid screen at least six feet high and a continuous tree canopy.

⁵³⁶ Possible deletion of lot frontage (but not lot width) requirements is under discussion, and if approved this reference to required frontage will be removed.

⁵³⁷ Reworded for clarity, and to avoid the use of "setbacks" because zoning setbacks may change over time and should not be shown on plats.

⁵³⁸ Removed reference to "micro-pathways" as the standards for micro pathways were not carried forward.

⁵³⁹ Non-regulatory text about potential costs of relocating otherwise-located utilities was not carried forward.

⁵⁴⁰ Revised to require easements; requirements for landscaping are in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping*.

- (b) The front lot line of a parcel may directly abut a collector or arterial street provided that an ACHD-approved alley is provided at the rear of such lots to provide direct lot access. Direct lot access to the collector or arterial is prohibited.

(2) Side and Rear Lot Lines

Except as described in Subsection (c) below, a non-buildable lot or outlot to contain required landscaped buffer areas shall be provided where single-family residential lots are adjacent to collector or arterial streets. If the creation of a non-buildable lot or outlot is impracticable, the Director may authorize the creation of an easement to contain the required landscaping.⁵⁴¹

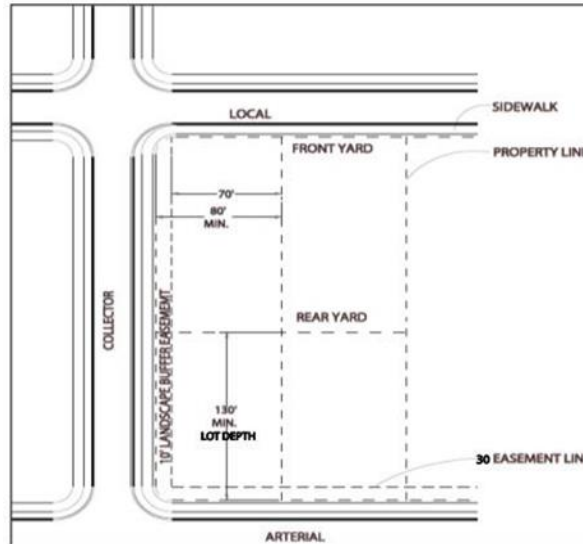


Figure 4.16. Buffer Easement within Buildable Lot

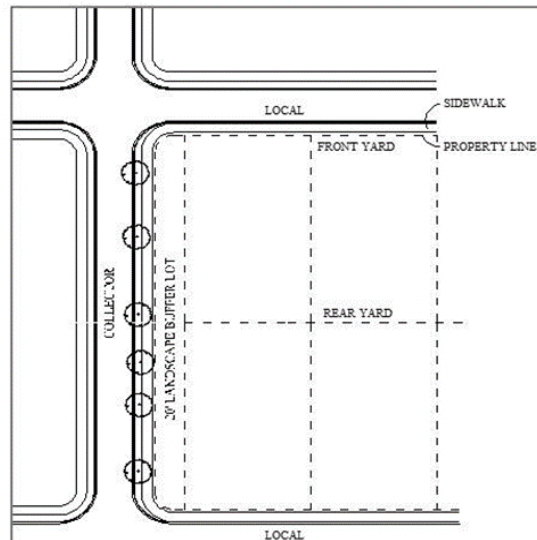


Figure 4.17. Perimeter Buffer Easement

⁵⁴¹ Revised to reflect City preference for a lot or outlot rather than an easement to contain this landscaping.

- (a) The buffer shall be located outside of any planned future right-of-way.
- (b) The width of the buffer along arterial streets shall be a minimum of 30 feet, along collector streets it shall be a minimum of 20 feet.
- (c) The buffer area may be located within the lot provided that:
 - i. In cases where the rear lot line runs along an arterial or collectors, the depth of the lot is a minimum of 130 feet; and
 - ii. In cases where the side lot line runs along an arterial or collector, the width of the lot is a minimum of 80 feet.
- (d) Fences and walls shall not be placed within the following buffer areas:⁵⁴²
 - i. The boundary farthest from the street abutting the landscape buffer;
 - ii. A minimum of five feet from the back of attached sidewalks;
 - iii. At the back of sidewalks separated from the curb by landscaping (provided the fence is not higher than four feet tall); or
 - iv. 15 feet from back of curb.

5. Required Improvements⁵⁴³

All Subdivisions of Land shall be required to construct the following improvements, and to comply with the requirements concerning those improvements, related land dedications, and other matters described in this Section 11-04-04.5.

A. Filing of Plans and Financial Surety

- (1) Plans for the required improvements shall be certified by a professional engineer registered in the State of Idaho, unless otherwise specifically approved by the applicable public agency.
- (2) At or prior to the time of filing certification of the final plat, the applicant shall file with the Planning Director a surety bond or other form of financial security to secure the completion of the construction of required improvements not yet completed. All bonds or other guarantees shall be in the amount of 110 percent of the estimated cost of the improvement.⁵⁴⁴
- (3) The period of construction may be extended for six months upon the payment of extension fees and adjustments of the bonding surety amount to reflect revised construction costs. Extensions of bond surety and construction time beyond this initial six month extension may be approved by the City Council upon a showing of undue hardship and the payment of all required fees.
- (4) Improvement(s) installed by the applicant as a condition of platting shall require certification by a professional engineer that the construction is in accordance with approved plans.

⁵⁴² Wording clarified to state that fences and walls are not allowed in these areas.⁵⁴³ Current 11-09-04. Materials reorganized and text revised for clarity. Provisions on pedestrian connectivity from current 11-09-04.8 have been moved to the *Access and Connectivity* Section.

⁵⁴³ Current 11-09-04. Materials reorganized and text revised for clarity. Provisions on pedestrian connectivity from current 11-09-04.8 have been moved to the *Access and Connectivity* Section.

⁵⁴⁴ Text on bonding surety revised to allow acceptance of other forms of financial security.

-
- (5) After the completion of required improvements, the applicable public agency shall certify the completion and acceptance of those improvements in writing and shall transmit a copy of the certification to the City Clerk and to the applicant. Upon receipt of the certification, the City shall authorize release of the surety bond or other guarantee upon application.

B. Water

(1) Water Lines and Hydrants

- (a) In all Subdivisions of Land, the applicant shall provide central water lines and fire hydrants that comply with all applicable City, state, and other governmental regulations, unless an alternative form of water supply has been approved.
- (b) Alternate provision for domestic water supply and fire protection may be approved by City Council if Council determines that the proposed alternative meets the standards of the City Fire Code, the Idaho Public Utilities Commission, the Idaho Department of Water Resources, and the Idaho Department of Health, and subject to any conditions imposed by City Council to protect public health, safety, and welfare.

C. Sanitary Sewer

In all Subdivisions of Land, the applicant shall provide sanitary sewers that comply with all applicable City, state, other governmental, and sewer provider regulations. Plans and specifications shall be approved by the appropriate sewer entity prior to signing of the Final Plat by the City Engineer.

D. Drainage⁵⁴⁵

In all Subdivisions of Land, the applicant shall provide storm drainage facilities that comply with all applicable City, state, and other governmental regulations, including without limitation ACHD design and review requirements related to storm drainage.

- (1) All natural drainage courses shall be left undisturbed or be improved in a manner that will improve the hydraulics and ease of maintenance of the channel. For purposes of this provision, the term "natural drainage course" shall not be deemed to apply to minor swales and depressions that are located entirely on the applicant's property and that serve a relatively small area where runoff is infrequent.
- (2) Relocation of natural swales is only permitted if the applicant meets applicable standards and regulations related to drainage hydraulics and ease of maintenance.
- (3) The City Council may require the reservation of an easement along any stream or important surface drainage course located in a proposed Subdivision of Land for the purpose of widening, deepening, sloping, improving, or protecting the stream or drainage course.

⁵⁴⁵ Reference to technical standards will appear on the City's website.

E. Irrigation Conveyance⁵⁴⁶**(1) Irrigation Conveyance**

- (a) No ditch, pipe, or structure for delivery of irrigation water or for carrying irrigation wastewater shall be obstructed, rerouted, covered, or changed in any way unless it has been approved in writing by the authorized representative of the person(s) owning the water rights delivered or diverted by means of the ditch. The applicant shall be required to provide such written authorization to the City prior to approval of the final Subdivision Plat
- (b) All irrigation ditches, laterals, canals, and drains, exclusive of natural waterways, intersecting, crossing, or lying adjacent to or within 60 feet of an area being subdivided shall be covered or fenced with a chain link fence at least six feet in height to deter access to the ditch, lateral, or canal. Any covering or fencing program involving the distribution system of any irrigation district shall have the prior approval of the affected district.
- (c) The fencing requirement may be waived by the Planning Director if it would not serve to protect or improve public safety, and may be waived any body of water that is to be part of the development, in which the banks are no steeper than one foot vertical per four feet horizontal and where the depth (in feet) multiplied by the peak velocity (feet per second) does not exceed four.
- (d) In the event the applicant cannot obtain a response for the modifications proposed from the authorized representative of the water entity, approval shall be assumed to be obtained if the following documents are submitted to the Planning Director:
 - i. Copy of certified letter to said authorized representative along with documentation of receipt of letter. Said letter to authorized representative shall be accompanied by plans and shall request written approval forwarded to the Director within 30 days of receipt.
 - ii. Letter from a registered professional engineer stating that the improvements and/or modifications to the ditch, lateral, canal, or drain will meet the provisions of Titles 31 and 42 of the Idaho Code, relating to requirements of delivery of water to downstream users.

F. Street Lighting⁵⁴⁷

All applicants subdividing within the City limits shall be required to install street lights that comply with Public Works specifications and standards.

G. Land Dedications⁵⁴⁸**(1) General**

- (a) The applicant shall dedicate to the City, or to the entity responsible for providing the services listed in Sections 11-04-04.5.B through 11-04-04.5.F before, the land on

⁵⁴⁶ Section-specific definition of "person" was deleted; the standard definition shall apply. This section may be simplified to better reflect current City practice in the Consolidated Draft.

⁵⁴⁷ Text regarding City maintenance of street lights after dedication and acceptance was deleted unnecessary, since that is true of all dedicated improvements unless the City makes another agreement regarding maintenance.

⁵⁴⁸ New.

which the facilities related to the provision of that service is located, unless the City or service provider entity requests that the applicant retain ownership of the land subject to a lease or other agreement allowing for the provision of the service.

- (b) The dedication shall be roughly proportional both in nature and extent to the anticipated impacts of the proposed development, as shown through an individualized determination of impacts.

(2) Park or School Sites

Whenever the applicant desires or proposes to reserve area for a school or public park, the area shall be delineated on the Subdivision Plat, and the applicant shall provide documentation that the proposed site is acceptable to the school district and the City, as applicable. Written acceptance of the dedication of any proposed school site by the appropriate school entity, and written acceptance of any proposed park by the Boise Parks and Recreation Department, must be received by the City Engineer prior to approval of the final Subdivision Plat.

H. Landscaping

Required landscaped areas shall comply with the standards in Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

I. Pressure Irrigation Facilities⁵⁴⁹

- (1) Except as a waiver is allowed, a pressurized individual lot irrigation system is required for any residential subdivision.
- (2) Irrigation system maintenance and operation shall be provided by the irrigation district or canal company, a municipal irrigation district, a homeowners' association, or another entity capable of operating and maintaining a pressurized irrigation system.
- (3) Written Assurance⁵⁵⁰
 - (a) Written assurance that provisions have been made for ownership, operation and maintenance of the system is required before the plat is signed by the City Engineer. Such assurance shall include a letter from an existing entity capable of owning, operating, and maintaining the system assuming responsibility for such operation, and maintenance.
 - (b) If the system is to be owned, operated, and maintained by a homeowners' association, the applicant shall create binding covenants, conditions, and restrictions, approved by the City Attorney, providing for control, use, maintenance, and operation of the system.
- (4) Proof of Compliance

Prior to final approval of the final Subdivision Plat, the applicant shall provide proof of compliance with this Section and with Idaho Code, Section 31- 3805(1)(b).

⁵⁴⁹ Provisions for waiver of this requirement will appear in Module 3 and will be consolidated with other procedures for flexibility and relief from development standards. Provisions for appeal of the City engineer decision will appear in Module 3 and may be consolidated with other appeal provisions.

⁵⁵⁰ This provision may be broadened to apply to all types of required improvements that are not dedicated to the City.

11-04-05. Sensitive Lands⁵⁵¹**Commentary**

This section pulls together standards related to sensitive land issues including the airport influence area, Boise River system, flood hazards, hillside development, and foothills development. All topics, excluding the Foothills development standards cross-reference the applicable overlay district standards.

The Foothills development standards are largely carried forward except to remove the requirement to be processed as a PD. Instead, these standards will be applied through the staff review and/or Planning Commission and/or Design Review processes that would otherwise apply.

1. Airport Influence Area Standards

All development within the Airport Influence Overlay district shall comply with the standards in Section 11-02-05.3.A, *AI-O Airport Influence Area Overlay*.

2. Boise River System Standards

All development within the Boise River System Overlay district shall comply with the standards in Section 11-02-05.3.B, *BR-O: Boise River System Overlay*.

3. Flood Hazard Standards

All development within the Flood Protection Overlay district shall comply with the flood hazard standards in Section 11-02-05.3.C, *FP-O Flood Protection Overlay*.

4. Hillside Development Standards

All development within the Hillside Development Overlay district shall comply with the standards in Section 11-02-05.3.D, *HS-O: Hillside Development Overlay*.

5. Foothills Development Standards⁵⁵²**A. Purpose**

This Section 11-04-05.5 is intended to implement residential subdivision density and design elements of the Comprehensive Plan in the Foothills Planning Area. It is also designed to protect and promote preservation of contiguous areas of Foothills open space that contain important and significant natural and cultural resource values, as identified in the Comprehensive Plan and this Code.

B. Applicability

- (1) This Section 11-04-05.5 shall apply to all proposed developments in the Foothills Planning Area at the time an annexation is proposed and/or a rezone is requested.
- (2) The standards of this Section 11-04-05.5 also apply to developments within the Hillside Development Overlay as described in Section 11-02-05.3.D, *HS-O: Hillside Development Overlay*.⁵⁵³

⁵⁵¹ New section incorporating current 11-07-07 and 11-07-08 Foothills and Foothills Planned District standards. Application materials from current Exhibit A will appear on the City website. All references to approval of a PD or conditional use permit have been removed; the standards are designed to be applied through the standard subdivision and site planning processes. Current procedures from Exhibit A will be in Module 3 and will reflect these changes. Sample conservation documents from Exhibit B and resources with additional open space guidance from Exhibit C will appear on the City website.

⁵⁵² Currently 11-07-09. Text has been revised significantly and in some cases reordered for clarity and to avoid repetition.

C. General Requirements⁵⁵⁴

- (1) In addition to application materials otherwise required for an annexation or rezoning, applications for development in the Foothills Planning Area shall include materials required for a Hillside and Foothill Areas Development Permit, and where applicable, a Floodplain Permit.
- (2) Upon annexation the buildable areas shall be zoned as R-1L, and shall be required to comply with the provisions of this Section 11-04-05.5, unless City Council determines that some buildable areas not including steep slopes or sensitive lands shall be zoned R-1B in return for the zoning of other areas A-2 for preservation as open space.⁵⁵⁵
- (3) Developments shall be required to connect to municipal water and sewer services and participate in other municipal service districts as applicable.

D. Permitted Development Densities

(1) Additional Dwelling Units Permitted⁵⁵⁶

- (a) In return for the preservation of open space, applicants shall be permitted to develop additional dwelling units beyond those permitted in the existing base zoning district(s) pursuant to the formula in Table 11-04.10.
- (b) These provisions do not increase the area of the site that may be developed, but increase the number of units that may be developed within the same buildable area. Additional dwelling units may be added to the density base units without the requirement for additional open space preservation.
- (c) The number of additional dwelling units permitted is based upon the ratio of (i) buildable area to be preserved as open space to (ii) the buildable area to be developed.
- (d) Open space or additional dwelling units are allowed between the numbers shown in Table 11-04.10: Density Bonus Formula, provided that the formula is unchanged.

TABLE 11-04.10: DENSITY BONUS FORMULA				
BUILT AREA (PERCENT)	OPEN SPACE DEDICATED (PERCENT) ⁵⁵⁷	DENSITY BONUS (UNITS/ACRE)	BUILDABLE AREA ON 100 ACRES AFTER OPEN SPACE SET – ASIDE (ACRES)	NUMBER OF BONUS UNITS
75	25	0.5	75.0	38
69	31	0.75	68.8	52
63	37	1.0	62.5	63

⁵⁵³ Clarifies that a foothills application is located in the HS-O and the Foothills Planning Area both sets of standards must be met.

⁵⁵⁴ Requirement for all Foothills development approvals to be processed as PUDs was not carried forward. These standards are applied through the staff review and/or Planning Commission and/or Design Review processes that would otherwise apply. Details about application materials will appear on the City website.

⁵⁵⁵ Replaces current requirement for zoning to R-1A with slopes and open space to be zoned A-1 or A-2.

⁵⁵⁶ Provisions for transfer of development rights to other properties was deleted because the City has never adopted a TDR ordinance.

⁵⁵⁷ Some percentages modified by 1% by staff.

TABLE 11-04.10: DENSITY BONUS FORMULA

BUILT AREA (PERCENT)	OPEN SPACE DEDICATED (PERCENT) ⁵⁵⁷	DENSITY BONUS (UNITS/ACRE)	BUILDABLE AREA ON 100 ACRES AFTER OPEN SPACE SET – ASIDE (ACRES)	NUMBER OF BONUS UNITS
56	44	1.25	56.3	70
50	50	1.5	50.0	75
44	56	1.75	43.8	77
38	62	2.25	37.5	84
31	69	3.0	31.3	94
25	75	4.0	25.0	100

(2) Eligible Preserved Open Space

- (a) Preserved Open Space Eligible for a Density Bonus based on Table 11-04.10: Density Bonus Formula, shall comply with the following requirements:
- i. The open space must be classified as Priority Open Space in Subsection (4) below.
 - ii. The open space shall be at least one acre in size and shall have an average width of at least 30 feet
 - iii. The open space shall not have a slope greater than 25 percent.
- (b) Public rights-of-way that connect development pockets and provide access to public open space may be included in the density calculation for open space.
- (c) Roads within a development pocket and other rights-of way that have dwelling units fronting or siding onto them shall not be included in density calculations for open space.

(3) Ineligible Preserved Open Space

- (a) The following may not be considered as preserved open space in the density bonus calculation, except as may be provided in Subsection (4):
- i. Urban development such as club houses, tennis courts, swimming pools, dirt bike tracks, golf driving ranges, and similar uses that dramatically alter land from its natural state; and
 - ii. Commercial land uses.
- (b) Park sites internal to a subdivision or development may only be included as eligible open space when they are retained in a primarily natural condition and include a significant opening from the subdivision or development into a larger designated open space area outside the subdivision or development.

(4) Priority Open Space⁵⁵⁸

- (a)** Some areas of the foothills have a combination of characteristics that cause them to be considered worthy of special incentives for preservation, even if they do not meet those size, slope, or dimensional standards to qualify as open space eligible for a density bonus under Subsection (2) above. When these areas are identified on a property and proposed for preservation, the PZC may classify them as priority open space and allow all or a portion of them to qualify for the approval of additional dwelling units.

(b) General Eligibility Criteria

Priority open space lands must include at least four of the following characteristics to be eligible for a density bonus:

- i.** Wetlands;
- ii.** Riparian areas;
- iii.** Rare plant communities;
- iv.** Critical deer and elk winter range and migration corridors;
- v.** Potential Public Preservation Sites as documented by the HPC;
- vi.** Unique geologic or visual features;
- vii.** Archeological or other historic sites;
- viii.** Designated trails and trail-heads in the Ada County Ridge to Rivers Pathway Plan;
- ix.** Other public trails and trail heads as approved by the Parks and Recreation Board;
- x.** Areas adjacent to publicly-held open spaces or areas that have been identified for consideration as permanent public open space;
- xi.** Areas that have been dedicated to or acquired by a public agency through a discounted sale.

(c) Additional Criteria for Steeply Sloped or Fragmented Open Space⁵⁵⁹

- i.** Preservation of priority open space in steeply sloped areas or in fragmented pieces shall only be eligible for approval of additional dwelling units if meets the following criteria, as determined by the PZC after receiving input from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, the Parks and Recreation Board, and other public agencies with expertise in the issue at hand in determining the proper amount to be allowed to be set aside in return for a density bonus.
 - A.** The open space provides public access to the priority open space;
 - B.** The open space protects important vegetation, terrain, or scenic views and vistas that could be damaged or destroyed from a permitted use such as mining, logging, grazing, or construction of utilities or infrastructure;

⁵⁵⁸ Current references to "priority" and "high priority" open space were not carried forward, because in practice the Code treats the two terms interchangeably and staff does not distinguish between them. Text was significantly revised to remove subjective and vague terminology, and to avoid repetition.

⁵⁵⁹ Renamed from Criteria for Determining Demonstrable Increase in Public Value of Priority Open Space.

- C. The open space links interspersed eligible open space areas into a more biologically complete and continuous wildlife corridor; or
 - D. The open space is dedicated to or acquired by a public agency through a discounted sale.
- ii. Links type golf courses may be permitted in designated preserved open space areas, provided that the intervening spaces are maintained in a primarily natural condition. Golf courses shall use native plants and natural contours shall be left intact. Parking lots, club houses, driving ranges, maintenance facilities, and similar golf related uses shall not be counted as open space contributory to the density bonus. Designated trails and park sites must be preserved in or around the golf course.

(5) Design Standards⁵⁶⁰

(a) General Standards

- i. Residential uses shall be clustered in development pockets rather than scattered throughout the property.
- ii. Development pockets shall comply with design principles in the Comprehensive Plan concerning clustering, environmental protection, open space conservation, and scenic and aesthetic goals.
- iii. Gated entrances are prohibited due to the potential for such limited access to restrict or delay emergency response.
- iv. Designated open space areas shall be linked to the maximum extent practicable.⁵⁶¹
- v. Disturbance of the land shall be minimized and development shall be avoided in areas that would require excessive grading, cut, and fill.
- vi. Road and trail access to adjacent properties shall be provided to prevent landlocked parcels or breaks in the trail systems, and to provide the opportunity for future connectivity.
- vii. Roads and infrastructure shall not cross designated open space, floodways, wetlands, and areas of high wildlife habitat value to the maximum extent practicable

(b) Standards for Trails

Trails that comply with the following design standards shall be provided as part of the subdivision or development.

- i. The Ada County Ridge-To-Rivers Pathway Plan shall guide trail locations.
- ii. Public access to trails within and contiguous to the development shall be provided, unless no contiguous or intersecting public trails exist or are proposed, in which case private trails may be established through the common open space

⁵⁶⁰ Text encouraging housing variety was not carried forward as too vague to enforce. Text addressing permitted land uses was not carried forward because foothills standards are no longer a PUD, so base zoning district use standards apply.

⁵⁶¹ Vague 'wherever possible' standard replaced with 'maximum extent practicable' (which is a defined term), here and throughout the text.

area, provided that the design preserves the natural character and wildlife habitat value

- iii. Trail design shall preserve the natural scenic and wildlife habitat values to the maximum extent practicable.
- iv. Public trails shall be secured through dedication, easement, or other such binding mechanism, and shall be shown on the Subdivision Plat.

(c) Standards for Preserved Open Space⁵⁶²

Priority open space shall be preserved and managed to comply with the following standards.

- i. Contiguous areas of open space within the development and adjacent properties shall be preserved by aligning them along common corridors to the extent possible.
- ii. Indigenous plant species, except for noxious and invasive weeds, shall be maintained undisturbed to the extent possible.
- iii. Areas of highest wildlife habitat value and migration corridors in designated wildlife habitat identified in the Comprehensive Plan shall be preserved.
- iv. Unique geologic and historic features defined as heritage sites, and sites designated for historic preservation by city, state, and federal agencies.
- v. Landslide areas and areas with unstable soils shall not be developed.
- vi. Fencing shall not encroach into preserved open space areas.
- vii. Agricultural or utility uses may be permitted in open spaces, including livestock grazing, community gardens, or irrigation ponds,⁵⁶³ and only including those buildings, structures, and necessary appurtenances required by those uses, such as dams and irrigation or drainage systems. These use exceptions shall comply with the policies of the Foothills Policy Plan, shall be shown on the site plan, and shall not degrade the value of the permanent open space.
- viii. Fencing shall not encroach into preserved open space areas.

(d) Grading and Building Disturbance Envelopes

- i. Building envelopes may be required to be shown on the final site plan, and if required shall be recorded or referenced in the notes on the final plat.
- ii. Slopes greater than 25 percent shall be shown on the conditional use permit site plan with a disturbance envelope that defines the area outside of which no grading will be allowed.

(6) Ownership and Maintenance of Open Space

(a) Open space areas may be owned and maintained:

- i. By and for the use of the homeowners' association of the project of which it is a part;

⁵⁶² Current Subsection F on permitted uses of open space was combined with similar language in Subsection vii below to avoid inconsistency.

⁵⁶³ Allowance for stormwater detention ponds in these areas was not carried forward.

- ii. By any neighboring homeowners' association that with abutting preserved open space lands;
 - iii. By an organization managing adjacent lands held in permanent open space and jointly maintained under a development agreement with the City;
 - iv. By the City if dedicated or sold to the City after a recommendation of approval to accept such lands by the Board of Parks and Recreation, PZC, or other public agency, or private land trust for open space uses, as noted a development agreement approved by City Council; or
 - v. Through other open space preservation strategies under sole or joint ownership, such as deed restrictions, or conservation easements, as executed when approved by the City.
- (b) Where the goals and policies of adopted plans specify the need for public trails or open space, easements for public lands or trails may be required. Trails or open spaces may be held in private ownership subject to an easement, or may be purchased by the City, or dedicated by the landowner(s) to the City.
- (c) The City will accept no responsibility for the costs for maintenance of open space or recreational facilities unless the Board of Parks and Recreation, PZC, and the City Council specifically approve that responsibility in a written agreement.

11-04-06. Access and Connectivity

Commentary

Organization. This section includes current 11-07-04, *Connectivity* and introduces new standards related to access, connectivity, and circulation for pedestrians, bicycles, cars, and trucks. The standards are divided into those applicable to subdivision and those applicable to site development.

Subdivisions. The standards for public streets, private streets, common driveways, and alleys as applied to subdivisions were largely carried forward. New maximum block dimension and through-connectivity standards have been introduced to support more compact, walkable patterns of development that create "a street network that interconnects and distributes vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic to multiple streets (Blueprint Boise).

Site Development. The standards applicable to site development include a wide range of new standards for both vehicular and pedestrian access and connectivity to support Blueprint Boise's goals to "connect destinations," "maximize pedestrian safety," and "consider all travel modes" in design standards. The standards build on the current Zoning Ordinance's relatively basic pedestrian access standards and include a cross-reference to the relevant sections of both the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines.

1. Purpose⁵⁶⁴

This Section 11-04-06 is intended to reduce vehicle miles traveled and related greenhouse gas emissions by encourage walking, cycling, and transit by integrating sidewalks and bicycle routes in new development and redevelopment, and providing shorter and more direct routes between developments.

⁵⁶⁴ New.

2. Applicability⁵⁶⁵

Unless otherwise stated in this Code, all development of vacant land, all construction of new structures, and all modification of existing structures shall comply with the standards of this Section 11-04-06. Applications involving the subdivision of land shall comply with the standards of 11-04-06.4 and applications for development on existing platted lots shall comply with the standards of 11-04-06.5.

3. General

A. Compliance with Life Safety Regulations⁵⁶⁶

In addition to all other provisions of this Section 11-04-06, all developments shall comply with all applicable regulations and ordinances for fire protection, emergency vehicle access, and life safety adopted by the City, including without limitation those that may limit the number of residential dwelling units relying on a limited number of vehicle access points. If there is a conflict between the requirements of this Section and life safety or engineering standards, the Planning Director in consultation with the Director of Public Works shall determine which standard shall apply.

B. Americans with Disabilities Act⁵⁶⁷

- (1) Compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act ("ADA") and other Federal and State accessibility laws is the sole responsibility of the property owner. Therefore, compliance with this Code does not assure compliance with the ADA or any other federal or state accessibility laws or any regulations or guidelines enacted or promulgated under or with respect to such laws. The City of Boise is not responsible for enforcement of the ADA or any other federal or state accessibility laws.
- (2) All development shall comply with handicapped accessibility requirements based on the version of the International Building Code, Chapter 11, and the International Code Council (ICC) A117.1-2009, or any future update of that document adopted by the City.

4. Standards Applicable to Subdivisions⁵⁶⁸

A. Purpose⁵⁶⁹

The intent of this Section 11-04-06.4 is to ensure that new or redesigned street and street patterns shall be designed to:

- (a) Provide safe and convenient access for bicyclists, pedestrians, and motor vehicles to and from perimeter public or private streets, parks, schools, public facilities, public and private institutions within the Subdivision Plat, and to and from similar uses and facilities on properties adjacent to the Subdivision Plat to the maximum extent practicable.

⁵⁶⁵ New.

⁵⁶⁶ New.

⁵⁶⁷ New.

⁵⁶⁸ Deleted current Section 11-07-04.5, Micro-Paths to avoid overlap with similar regulations related to internal pedestrian connections. All references to "townhouse dwelling units" have been replaced with "single family attached" to align with Module 1 changes. Text allowing the creation of reserve strips was deleted as never used and inconsistent with current City policy.

⁵⁶⁹ New, to better align with Blueprint Boise.

- (b) Provide safe and convenient access for bicyclists and pedestrians to and from existing pathways and trails on adjacent properties, or designated for the property included in the Subdivision Plat on adopted plans of the City.
- (c) Pedestrian and bicycle traffic shall be accommodated on streets, or on off-street pathways in cases where the street network cannot be designed to accommodate pedestrian or bicycle traffic due to soil, topography, easement, or other constraints.
- (d) Except for designated collector and arterial streets, connectivity shall be designed to allow free flow of local traffic within the Subdivision Plat, and to and from properties adjacent to the land included in the Subdivision Plat, without accessing the connector-arterial network.
- (e) Traffic calming strategies described in the ACHD Traffic Calming Policy shall be incorporated into local street networks to the maximum extent practicable. Traffic calming devices that can significantly impede the response of or possibly damage emergency vehicles, such as speed-bumps are not allowed.

B. Public Streets⁵⁷⁰

The arrangement, character, extent, width, grade, and location of all streets shall conform to the standards of the City, ACHD, and Idaho Transportation Department as applicable, and shall be considered in their relation to existing and planned streets, topographic conditions, to public convenience and safety, and in their appropriate relation to the proposed uses of the land served.

(1) Street Design

- (a) The design of all public streets shall conform to requirements as established by the ACHD.
- (b) Street intersections in residential areas may be of a "T" rather than an "X" design wherever such design will not unduly restrict a free movement of traffic.⁵⁷¹

(2) Street Grades⁵⁷²

Street grades shall comply with applicable ACHD and fire safety standards.

(3) Dead-End Streets

Dead-end streets shall not be permitted, except that streets terminating at the boundary of a subdivision may be allowed when the street is shown on the Boise City Comprehensive Plan or when, the ACHD or Council, agrees that the extension of the street is necessary to the proper development of the street pattern. A sign indicating that the street is planned to be extended in the future will be installed at the end of the street.

(4) Street Names

Street names shall be as assigned by the Ada County Land Records Division.

⁵⁷⁰ Carried forward current 11-09-03.4. unless otherwise noted.

⁵⁷¹ Current 11-09-03.1.A.

⁵⁷² Replaces subjective text on allowable grades.

(5) Street Access⁵⁷³

- (a) Each lot shall have direct access to an public street that has been improved to applicable public street standards and has been dedicated to and accepted by the City, or shall have access to a private street that has been improved to applicable private street standards.⁵⁷⁴
- (b) If alley access to individual lots is available, the creation of new access points from that lot onto an abutting street(s) shall be prohibited unless the Director determines that use of the alley access is impracticable due to the nature or operating characteristics of the proposed use on the lot.
- (c) Where alley access is not available or use of alley access is impracticable, street access points between abutting parcels shall be consolidated to the maximum extent practicable.
- (d) Where alley access is not available and a lot has frontage on two or more streets, a single street access point shall be located on the street with the lowest traffic volume to the maximum extent practicable.

C. Private Streets⁵⁷⁵**(1) General⁵⁷⁶**

Where permitted by this Code, private streets shall be located and designed to:

- (a) Provide safe and effective movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic;
- (b) Not adversely affect access or good public transportation access to adjacent properties or the public transportation network;
- (c) Not interfere with public access to adjacent property or places of public interest;
- (d) Not connect one public street to another;
- (e) Not interrupt the continuity of public streets; and
- (f) Comply with the ACHD structural standards for streets, as shown on design and construction documents prepared and certified by a registered professional engineer.

(2) Single Family- Detached/Single-Family Attached/Duplex Residential

- (a) Private streets are permitted in single-family detached, single-family attached, and duplex development, provided that they comply with the general requirements in Subsection (1) above and:
 - i. The parcel shape or site topography will not allow street design to meet ACHD width standards for public streets; or
 - ii. Compliance with ACHD requirements is in conflict with the intent of minimizing disruption to vegetation required by Section 11-02-05.3.D, *HS-O: Hillside Development Overlay*.
- (b) Private streets shall comply with the standards in Table 11-04.11.

⁵⁷³ New. Replaces outdated text on reserve strips in 11-09-03.1.B.

⁵⁷⁴ New.

⁵⁷⁵ Carried forward 11-09-03.5.

⁵⁷⁶ Reworded for clarity, and standard b is new.

TABLE 11-04.11: PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL STREET STANDARDS: SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED, SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED, DUPLEX⁵⁷⁷

NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL LOTS VS. STREET LENGTH	MINIMUM ROW WIDTH (FEET)	STREET WIDTH BACK OF CURB TO BACK OF CURB (FEET)	SIDEWALK REQUIRED BOTH SIDES	SIDEWALK EASEMENT ALLOWED
Up to 3 lots w/length less than 200 feet	24	24	Yes	Yes [1]
Up to 3 lots w/length greater than 200 feet	28 (24 for the final 200 feet)	28/24	Yes	Yes [1]
4 to 10 lots w/length less than 200 feet	24	24	Yes	Yes [1]
4 to 10 lots w/length greater than 200 feet	28 (24 for the final 200 feet)	24	Yes	Yes [1]
11 or more lots	40	28/24	Yes	Yes [1]

Notes:

Setback requirements shall be from the back of sidewalk when sidewalks are placed within an easement and not separated from the street by landscaping. If such sidewalks are separated from the street by landscaping, only the setback for the garage door portion of the building shall be measured from the back of sidewalk.

- (c) If sidewalks are detached or placed within an easement, building setback requirements shall be measured from back-of-sidewalk or the property line, whichever requires the larger setback, unless sidewalks are separated from the street by landscaping, in which case only the setback for the garage portion of the building shall be required to be set back from back of sidewalk.

(3) Multi-Family Residential and Mixed-Use Developments⁵⁷⁸

Private streets serving triplex, fourplex, and multifamily dwellings are permitted provided they comply with the general requirements in Subsection (1) above and the following standards:

- (a) Private streets shall comply with the dimensional requirements for service drives for multifamily developments as described in Section 11-04-06.5.A(2), *Service Drives* to the maximum extent practicable.
- (b) If the private street serves 40 or more dwelling units, the standard in Subsection (3)(a) above may be adjusted if the applicant provides evidence that no portion of the private street will exceed 240 vehicles trips per day.⁵⁷⁹

⁵⁷⁷ Updated current sidewalk standards to require sidewalks on both sides of the street and eliminated allowance for a sidewalk on only one side of the street.

⁵⁷⁸ Text significantly simplified, but coverage of the standards expanded to apply to multifamily development, which are not addressed by current standards. Revised to (a) delete requirement that "land saved" by private streets be used for common open space – which tends to increase housing prices, (b) delete requirement for completion of a PUD for circulation, which is inconsistent with desire to avoid unnecessary PUDs and unnecessary in light of new access and connectivity provisions.

(c) All utility easements shall be within, or immediately adjacent to, the private streets.

(4) Commercial/Industrial Developments⁵⁸⁰

Private streets used solely for commercial or industrial purposes shall be a minimum of 24 feet in width and shall have curbs, gutters, and sidewalks.

D. Common Driveways⁵⁸¹

Common driveways are subject to the following requirements:

- (1) The common driveway benefits the design of the development and reduces the number of public street accesses.
- (2) The common driveway provides access to no less than two and no more than six lots, each occupied with one single-family detached or single-family attached dwelling unit. A Minor Land Division shall not result in a common driveway being used to serve more than four lots.
- (3) The maximum length is 150 feet, unless approved by the Fire Department, and the minimum width is 20 feet. "No parking" signs shall be placed on the common driveway.
- (4) A five foot wide landscaped area is required between the common driveway and lots that do not use the common driveway.
- (5) The minimum street frontage requirement of each flag lot served by the common driveway is five feet.
- (6) Lots that abut a common driveway shall take access from the common driveway and not the public right-of-way.
- (7) A perpetual ingress/egress access easement and an agreement for maintenance for the paved driveway and any required landscaping shall be recorded prior to issuance of building permits. For Minor Land Divisions, a copy of the easement or agreement must be submitted for the lots to be deemed legal.
- (8) Required off-street parking shall be set back a minimum of 20 feet from the edge of the common driveway.
- (9) In the case of a Subdivision Plat, the common driveway and utilities shall be constructed concurrently with all other public improvements.

E. Alleys

- (1) The minimum alley width for a one-way alley shall be 12 feet.
- (2) Minimum alley width for a two-way alley shall be 20 feet.
- (3) Alley construction shall meet ACHD standards.

F. Cul-de-Sacs⁵⁸²

Cul-de-Sacs must connect to the closest local or collector street, to adjacent cul-de-sacs, and to any adjacent public open space, park, or school via a 15 foot pedestrian easement or right-

⁵⁷⁹ Incomplete reference to approved internal circulation was deleted as unclear.

⁵⁸⁰ Revised to require that all streets have curb, gutter, and sidewalks.

⁵⁸¹ Current 11-07-02.1.C carried forward unless otherwise noted.

⁵⁸² New standard to increase connectivity and pedestrian- and vehicle-friendly travel.

of-way that includes a sidewalk, multi-use pathway, or trail unless deemed impracticable by the Planning Director. The pedestrian easement or right-of-way shall be indicated on the Subdivision Plat, and interior side yard setbacks applicable to the district where the cul-de-sac is located shall apply to the lots abutting the easement or right-of-way.⁵⁸³

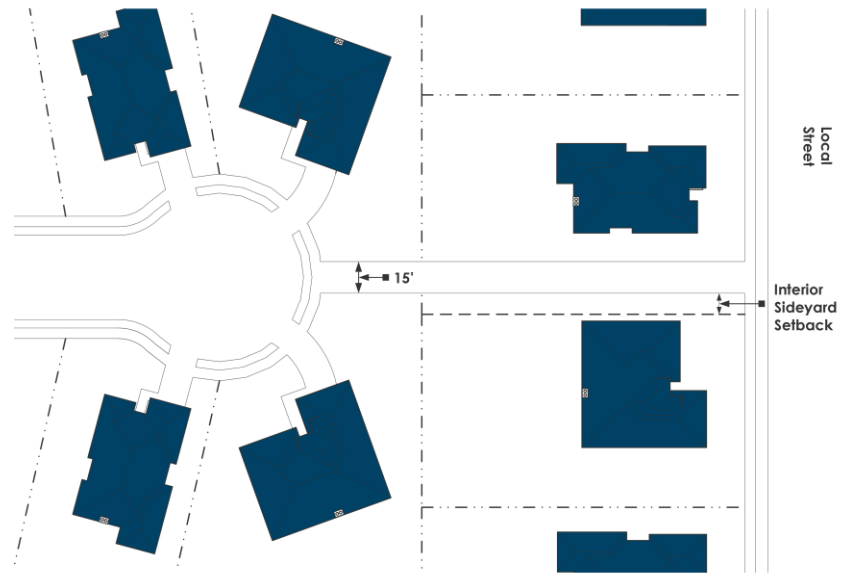


Figure 4.18. Cul-de-Sac Design

G. Block Size and Design⁵⁸⁴

Where a Subdivision Plat includes new or relocated streets in a Residential or Mixed-Use zoning districts the dimensions of each new block created shall meet the following standards to the maximum extent practicable in light of topographic conditions.

- (a) If 50 percent or more of the perimeter of the Subdivision Plat is adjacent to already-subdivided land in Residential or Mixed-Use zoning districts (the Adjacent Subdivided Parcel(s)), the average length and width of new blocks shown on the plat shall not be more than 25 percent longer or shorter than the average length and width of blocks on the Adjacent Subdivided Parcel(s) nearest the parcel being subdivided. For example, if the Adjacent Subdivided Parcel(s) blocks nearest the Subdivision Plat have an average length of 400 feet and an average width of 250 feet, the average length of blocks shown on the Subdivision Plat shall be between 300 and 500 feet, and the average width shall be between 188 and 313 feet; and
 - (b) If less than 50 percent of the perimeter of the Subdivision Plat is adjacent to already-subdivided land in Residential or Mixed-Use zoning districts, the length of new blocks created shall not exceed 330 feet in width and 660 feet in length.
- (2) Each block shall be bordered by public or private streets meeting the requirements of this Section 11-04-06.4.

⁵⁸³ Graphic will be updated for style consistency and to match standard.

⁵⁸⁴ New maximum block length limitation to encourage more compact, pedestrian-friendly lot layout.

- (3) and with all applicable Ada County Highway District Technical Requirements, or by private common space or dedicated park land or open space at least 30 feet in width.
- (4) As an alternative to Subsection (2) above, all infill residential development containing between 12 and 20 acres of land may contain at least one internal public or private street that integrates with the surrounding street network and that complies with all applicable Ada County Highway District Technical Requirements.

H. Cross- Access between Adjacent Mixed-Use and Nonresidential Uses⁵⁸⁵

All subdivisions or reconfigurations of contiguous platted lots for mixed-use or nonresidential development shall comply with the following standards.

- (1) To the maximum extent practicable, each lot layout shall be designed to allow for cross-access to adjacent property to encourage shared parking and access points on public or private streets. This may be established by one or more of the following:
 - (a) Connecting streets and driveways;
 - (b) Coordinating parking structure and parking lot entrances;
 - (c) Common service/delivery areas;
 - (d) Legally shared parking structures and parking lots;
 - (e) Linkages between parking lots and parking structures; or
 - (f) Providing shared driveways for two adjacent lots from public rights-of-way to minimize curb cuts.
- (2) When cross-access is deemed impractical by the Planning Director and/or City Engineer on the basis of topography, the presence of natural features, or vehicular or pedestrian safety, this requirement may be waived provided that appropriate bicycle and pedestrian connections are provided between adjacent Mixed Use or Nonresidential developments or land uses.

I. Pedestrian and Bicycle Connectivity and Circulation⁵⁸⁶

All subdivisions and reconfigurations of lots shall comply with the following standards. In the event of a conflict between these standards and those in another provision of this Code, the standard requiring the greater level of connectivity shall apply.

(1) Sidewalks

Detached sidewalks shall be required on both sides of all arterial, collector, and local streets, including cul-de-sacs.⁵⁸⁷ Sidewalks shall be a minimum of five feet wide unless otherwise required in the Boise Pathways Plan or other adopted City of ACHD plan. Any mailboxes, signs, utility equipment, or other items located within or near any sidewalk shall be located to preserve a five foot clear passageway for pedestrians at all points on the sidewalk.

⁵⁸⁵ New standards to improve pedestrian and vehicular accessibility between mixed-use and nonresidential sites.

⁵⁸⁶ New, unless otherwise noted.

⁵⁸⁷ Expanded current reference to only "street." Revised to require that all new sidewalks be detached, to prohibit obstructions of clear pedestrian passage, and to delete exceptions for sidewalks less than 5 feet in width.

(2) Bikeways

Designated bicycle lanes are required in the design of all arterial, collector, and local streets as shown in the network maps included in the ACHD Roadways to Bikeways Plan, the Boise Pathways Plan, Ada County Ridge-to-Rivers trails plan and other adopted plans.

(3) Multi-Use Paths

To the maximum extent practicable, multi-use trails, separated from vehicular traffic, are required where indicated on the Boise Pathways Plan and the Ada County Ridge-to-Rivers trails plan and other adopted plans.

(4) Connection to Sidewalks, Bikeways, and Multi-Use Trails

Each extension or connection of a public street or right-of-way to an abutting property, street, or right-of-way shall include the extension or connection of associated bikeways, sidewalks, and multi-use pathways, or trails.

(5) Pedestrian Access⁵⁸⁸

Additional pedestrian access up to 10 feet in width shall be provided and constructed within the development site if the Planning Director deems the access essential to provide pedestrian access to schools, playgrounds, shopping areas, transportation, or other community facilities.

(6) Design Standards

The design of all sidewalks, bikeways, and multi-use paths shall conform to requirements as established in the relevant adopted City or ACHD plan or technical manual.

5. Standards Applicable to Site Development⁵⁸⁹

A. General Ingress and Egress⁵⁹⁰

(1) Driveways⁵⁹¹

- (a)** Access driveways providing reasonable access to required private or public parking areas including garages may extend through the front or street side setback in a perpendicular manner provided they comply with Section 11-04-06.5.A(2), below.
- (b)** Driveways that extend through the setback in other than a perpendicular manner may be approved due to physical limitations of the site or for aesthetic or safety purposes. the Planning Director may approve driveways upon a determination that the following:
 - i.** The driveway is required to enhance the aesthetics of the site such as preserving existing trees; or
 - ii.** The driveway is required for safety reasons such as avoiding backing into a busy street or a street with limited motorist visibility.

⁵⁸⁸ Carried forward current 11-09-04.8. Revised to clarify this is a decision of the Planning Director rather than City Council, to limit the required access to 10 feet in width

⁵⁸⁹ Deleted current 11-07-04.E. however similar and expanded provisions are captured in this new section.

⁵⁹⁰ Current 11-07-04.3.C text to minimize driveways was not carried forward as too vague to be enforced and likely to be inconsistent with other Code requirements.

⁵⁹¹ Current 11-07-04.A. Reference to variance process was not carried forward as unnecessary (that is true of many Director decisions).

- (c) A driveway for a single-family dwelling and for a duplex dwelling shall be a minimum of nine feet wide.⁵⁹²

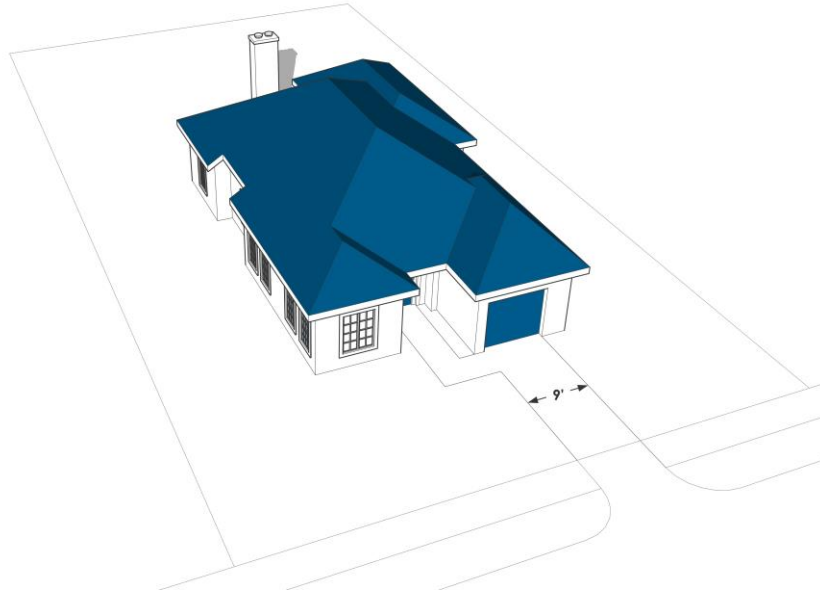


Figure 4.19. Driveway Width

(2) Service Drives⁵⁹³

(a) Standards

- i. Service drives shall not be located where they will result in abutting property not having access to at least one public or private street, or where they will interrupt the continuity of public streets.
- ii. Service drives shall not encourage or promote pass through between public or private streets.
- iii. Service drives shall intersect a street at a 90 degree angle, unless otherwise approved by the City and the Ada County Highway District.
- iv. Each service drives identified as a fire access drive shall comply with all applicable Fire Department standards.

(b) Widths

- i. Drive through lanes and associated escape lanes shall each be a minimum of 10 feet wide.
- ii. One-way service drives without parking on either side shall be a minimum of 10 feet wide. Two-way service drives without parking on either side shall be a minimum of 20 feet wide.
- iii. The width of a service drive at the point where it intersects a public or private street shall be a minimum of 20 feet.⁵⁹⁴

⁵⁹² Current standard relocated from the service drive standards.

⁵⁹³ Current 11-07-04.B. Deleted redundant standards and deleted text requiring a traffic plan prepared by a traffic engineer for service drives serving more than 40 dwelling units as inconsistent with current City practice.

- iv. The width of a service drive between building appurtenances such as carport overhangs shall be at least 24 feet.
- v. Where a service drive provides access to a garage, the garage shall be set back from the service drive so that the combined distance of the service drive width and the garage setback is at least 28 feet.⁵⁹⁵

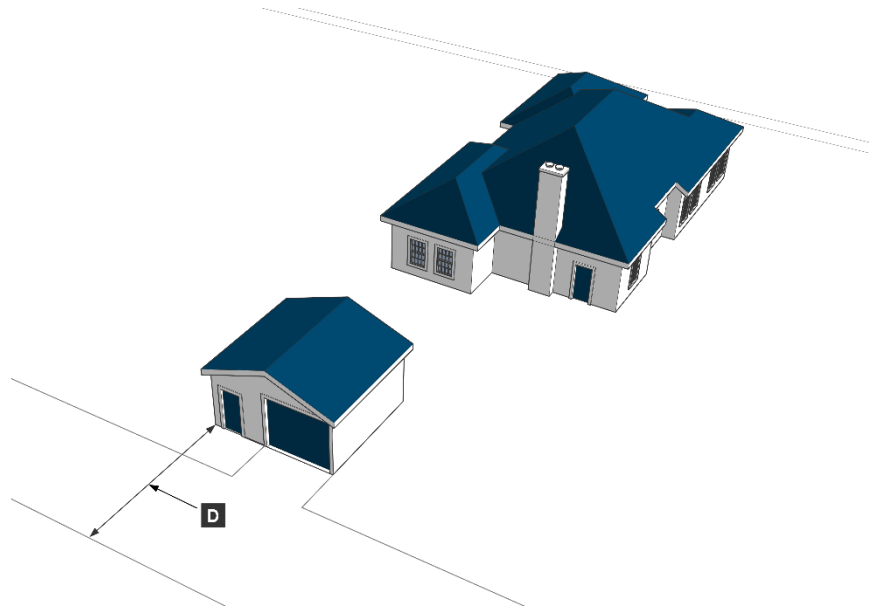


Figure 4.20. Garage Setback From Service Drive

- vi. Except at the intersection of a service drive and public road, the service drive shall be narrowed to 20 feet where it crosses a crosswalk.

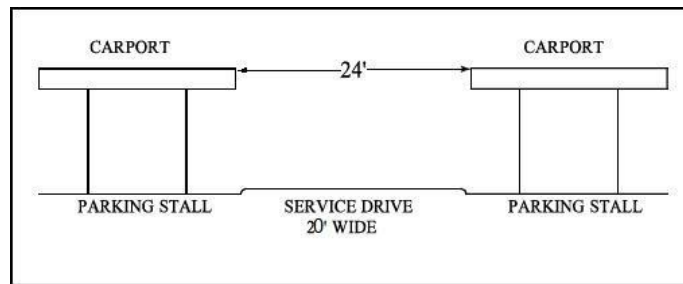


Figure 4.21. Service Drive Width

(c) Grade

Maximum grade for service drives shall be 10 percent unless a steeper grade is specifically approved by the City Engineer and the Fire Chief. A maximum grade of two percent, unless specifically approved by the ACHD and City Engineer, shall be

⁵⁹⁴ Revised to clarify that 20 feet is the minimum width (not an exact width).

⁵⁹⁵ Current standard simplified.

required for the initial 80 feet from the intersecting curb to provide a landing at the junction of the service drive and the public right-of-way.

B. Mixed-Use and Special Purpose Districts Vehicular Circulation⁵⁹⁶

- (1) Access to Mixed-Use and Special Purpose district lots located on arterial streets shall provide site access meeting the requirements below.
- (2) Access points shall use flared or channelized intersections and be oriented at right angles to the street.
- (3) Curb cuts shall be located a minimum of 200 feet from each other, unless a different result is required by applicable ACHD standards, and no more than the required number of curb cuts shall be used.
- (4) For redevelopment sites, existing curb cuts may be used if consistent with applicable ACHD standards.
- (5) Vehicle entrances and exits shall be located at least 50 feet from any intersecting street right-of-way.
- (6) Vehicle entrances and exits shall be located at least 10 feet from an adjacent property line, except where it is possible to provide one shared access point to serve the adjacent property on the other side of that property line.
- (7) Primary circulation and access shall be oriented toward predominantly non-single-family residential streets. If necessary, secondary, and emergency access may be provided on such streets.
- (8) Private full movement driveways giving access to development sites shall be aligned across arterial, collector and local streets to contribute to circulation efficiency.

C. Pedestrian Access and Connectivity⁵⁹⁷

(1) Required Connections

Each lots in the R-3, Mixed-Use and Special Purpose districts, and each lot in the R-1L, R-B, R-1C lot in the R-2 districts that contains a nonresidential primary use, shall provide the following pedestrian connections, as applicable:

- (a) A safe, convenient, and accessible pedestrian connection from the main entrance of a building to a public sidewalk or internal walkway that connects to a public sidewalk.
- (b) Connections between internal and perimeter sidewalks at a maximum of 1,320 feet along the perimeter street.
- (c) Walkways between the principal entrance of each building in a development containing more than one building.
- (d) Connections to any sidewalks on adjacent properties that extend to the boundaries of such properties. Multiple pedestrian connections between adjacent developments shall be provided to the maximum extent practicable.
- (e) Connections to any adjacent open space or park.

⁵⁹⁶ New

⁵⁹⁷ New.

(2) Standards for Pedestrian Connections⁵⁹⁸

- (a) Sidewalks shall be at least five feet wide, sited and illuminated to provide safe passage and observation of the pathway route.⁵⁹⁹
- (b) Mixed-use and multifamily developments within one-quarter mile of a transit station shall include a direct on-site pedestrian connection to the station to the maximum extent practicable. If that is not practicable, a direct pedestrian connection to a public sidewalk leading to the station with signage directing pedestrians to the nearest transit station shall be provided on site.
- (c) Sidewalk crossings of service drives shall be provided and clearly distinguished from the service drive.⁶⁰⁰
- (d) At each point where a sidewalk must cross a parking lot, internal street, or driveway to make a required connection, it shall be clearly marked using a change in color, change in materials, change in elevation, or some combination of those techniques, some of which are illustrated in Figure 4.22 below. Sidewalks that must cross an internal street or driveway more than 30 feet wide shall include pedestrian islands in the middle of the crossing or curb extensions at the outer edges of the crossing to reduce the width of the pedestrian crossing to the maximum extent practicable.

Change in Paving Materials**Change in Paving Color****Figure 4.22. Options for Required Pedestrian Crossings****6. Compliance with Design Standards**

- A.** In addition to the standards required by this Section 11-04-06, all multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development shall comply with the standards and other mandatory content in the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines and the Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, as applicable in the area where the property is located.

⁵⁹⁸ New, unless otherwise noted.⁵⁹⁹ Current 11-07-04.4.⁶⁰⁰ Current 11-07-04.4.

- B. In the event of a conflict between the standards in this Section 11-04-06, and applicable standards in the Citywide or Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, the provision requiring the higher level of visual building quality and interest, as determined by the Planning Director, shall apply.

11-04-07. Parking and Loading⁶⁰¹

Commentary

This section has been reorganized and updated to remove or adjust some parking requirements and to introduce flexibility to limit the adverse impacts of excessive parking while providing safe parking and loading areas that support multi-modal transportation options.

Minimum and maximum off-street parking requirements. This section includes significant updates to the off-street parking requirements. The new summary table directly aligns with the proposed Table of Allowed Uses from Module 1: Zoning Districts & Uses and for the purpose of this draft, shows the current standards as well as the new recommended standards. Rather than using the 150% or 175% of minimum requirements based on total number of parking spaces (more than 20 and 20 or less, respectively), this draft takes a more tailored approach based on the typical needs of different land uses. In many cases, maximums were deleted because there is little or no risk of applicants over-supplying parking spaces, and the impact of any oversupply would be minimal. New minimum standards for electric vehicle charging stations in larger parker lots are also included in this draft.

Parking adjustments. This section includes a new approach to shared parking reductions that allows for administrative approval of reductions based on combinations of uses and eliminates the requirement to receive a Conditional Use Permit to reduce minimum requirements by greater than 10 percent. Existing parking reductions are carried forward and two new reductions are included for on-street parking availability and the inclusion of a transportation demand management plan in a development application.

Vehicle parking location and design. The current standards for the location, dimensional standards, and other parking area-specific standards are largely carried forward, but have been simplified and reorganized in some cases.

Required bicycle parking. This section includes new content that further supports and ensures safe, secure, and appropriately designed bicycle parking facilities to support multi-modal travel throughout the City.

Drive-through facilities, vehicle stacking, and loading facilities. Currently, general drive-through stacking standards are distributed between some specific uses and districts, but do not include a minimum requirement. This new section includes minimum number and location requirements for drive-through areas to mitigate impacts between such uses and adjacent properties, primarily residential in nature. The draft also includes a new, finer-grained approach to loading space requirements and includes requirements for drop-off/pick-up areas as these types of areas have become increasingly common in recent times.

⁶⁰¹ Current 11-07-03.

1. Purpose⁶⁰²

The Parking and Loading section is intended to establish standards for motor vehicle and bicycle parking, on-site circulation, loading areas, and parking lot design to help protect the public health, safety, and general welfare by:

- (1) Avoiding and mitigating traffic congestion;
- (2) Providing necessary access for service and emergency vehicles;
- (3) Providing for safe and convenient interaction between motor vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians;
- (4) Encouraging multi-modal transportation options and enhanced pedestrian safety;
- (5) Encouraging emission free vehicles;
- (6) Providing flexibility to respond to the transportation, access, and loading impacts of various land uses in different areas of the city;
- (7) Reducing stormwater runoff, reducing heat island effect from large expanses of pavement, improving water quality, and minimizing dust pollution; and
- (8) Avoiding overflow parking from mixed-use and nonresidential land uses in Residential zoning districts.
- (9) Avoiding and mitigating the adverse visual impact of large concentrations of exposed parking.

2. Applicability

A. Generally⁶⁰³

Unless otherwise stated in this Code, the standards in this Section 11-04-07 shall apply to all uses in all zoning districts.

B. Exceptions⁶⁰⁴

- (1) The MX-D zoning district is exempt from requirement to provide off-street parking spaces, but any parking spaces provided shall comply with all other standards in this Section 11-04-07.⁶⁰⁵
- (2) Lots in the Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts that contain less than 5,000 square feet of lot area are exempt from requirements to provide off-street parking spaces, but:
 - (a) Any parking spaces provided shall comply with all other standards in this Section 11-04-07; and
 - (b) The number of off-street parking spaces located on a lot with a primary use other than a Parking Lot or Parking Garage existing on the Effective Date shall not be reduced.
- (3) Structured parking facilities shall be exempt from maximum parking limits.

⁶⁰² New expanded purpose statement.

⁶⁰³ New.

⁶⁰⁴ Exception 2 is new.

⁶⁰⁵ Replaces the exemption currently found in the P-1 parking overlay district and references to the Downtown Planning Area.

3. General Parking Standards

A. Use of Parking Areas⁶⁰⁶

Required off-street parking facilities shall be used for vehicle parking only. Vehicle sales, rental and leasing, storage, repair, and other uses are prohibited, except for approved temporary and/or seasonal uses.⁶⁰⁷

B. Parking and Loading Calculations⁶⁰⁸

- (1) All square footage-based parking and loading requirements shall be computed based on the gross floor area of the subject use or structure, unless otherwise specified.
- (2) Parking spaces designed or designated exclusively for recreational vehicles, motorcycles, scooters, and other two-wheeled vehicles shall not be included in the calculation of minimum or maximum vehicle parking requirements.
- (3) Lots containing more than one use shall provide parking and loading based on the shared parking calculations in Section 11-04-07.6.A, *Shared Parking Facility Reduction*.

C. Reductions of Existing Parking⁶⁰⁹

Off-street parking or loading spaces existing on the Effective Date shall not be permanently reduced in a way that would bring the property out of conformance with this Section 11-04-07 or would increase the degree of existing nonconformity with the provisions of this Section 11-04-07.

D. Parking for Unlisted Uses⁶¹⁰

The Planning Director shall determine the required parking for uses not listed in Table 11-04.12, based on expected volume of activity on the site, the level of congestion on surrounding streets, proximity to Residential zoning districts, and the factors listed in Section 11-03-01.7, *Classification of New and Unlisted Uses*.

4. Accessible Parking⁶¹¹

All development that provides on-site vehicle parking spaces shall comply with all applicable requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and the International Building Code (IBC), and the standards in this Section 11-04-07.4. If the standards in this Section 11-04-07.4 conflict with the requirements of the ADA or IBC, the requirements of the ADA or IBC shall apply.

A. Amount of Accessible Parking Required

- (1) All development shall provide at least the following number of accessible parking spaces, unless a different number is required by Subsection (2) below:

⁶⁰⁶ Current standard requiring parking spaces to be available on a first-come, first-serve basis (unless an exception is approved) was deleted as unnecessary and difficult to administer and enforce.

⁶⁰⁷ Current 11-07-03.1.A(1), expanded to include repair activities.

⁶⁰⁸ New Subsection providing consistent requirements for all parking calculations.

⁶⁰⁹ New.

⁶¹⁰ Expanded to list factors to be considered in Director's decision.

⁶¹¹ Carried forward current 11-07-03.5 unless otherwise noted. Wording revised for clarity.

TABLE 11-04.12: REQUIRED NUMBER OF ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES

TOTAL PARKING SPACES IN LOT OR GARAGE	MINIMUM NUMBER OF ACCESSIBLE SPACES
1 - 25	1
26 - 50	2
51 - 75	3
76 - 100	4
101 - 150	5
151 - 200	6
201 - 300	7
301 - 400	8
401 - 500	9
501 - 1,000	2% of the Spaces Provided
1,001 and Over	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1,000

(2) At facilities providing medical care and other services for persons with mobility impairments, are required to provide additional accessible spaces:

(a) Outpatient facilities shall provide accessible spaces equal to 10 percent of the total number of required parking spaces.

(b) Facilities that provide services for individuals with mobility impairments shall provide accessible spaces that are equal to 20 percent of the number of required parking.

B. Additional Requirements

- (1) Valet parking facilities shall provide a passenger loading zone located on an accessible route to the entrance of the facility.
- (2) Accessible parking spaces shall not contain slopes in excess of two percent and may not require access involving steps or from adjoining pedestrian walkway.
- (3) Accessible spaces shall be located closest to main entrance.
- (4) When there are multiple buildings or main entrances, accessible spaces shall be distributed equally.
- (5) Accessible spaces shall be clearly marked as spaces reserved for persons with disabilities.

C. Dimensions

(1) Length

All accessible spaces shall be a minimum of 20 feet in length.

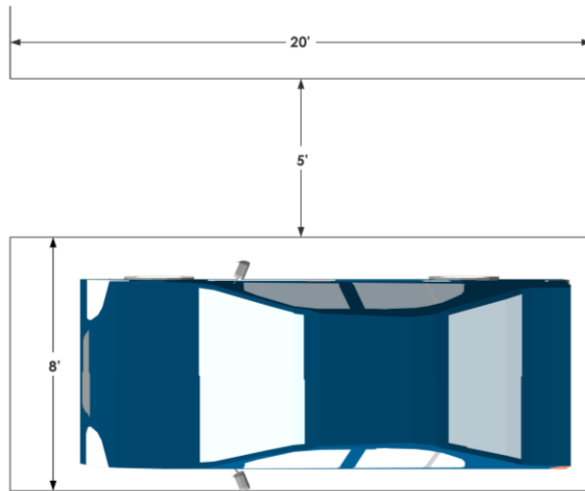


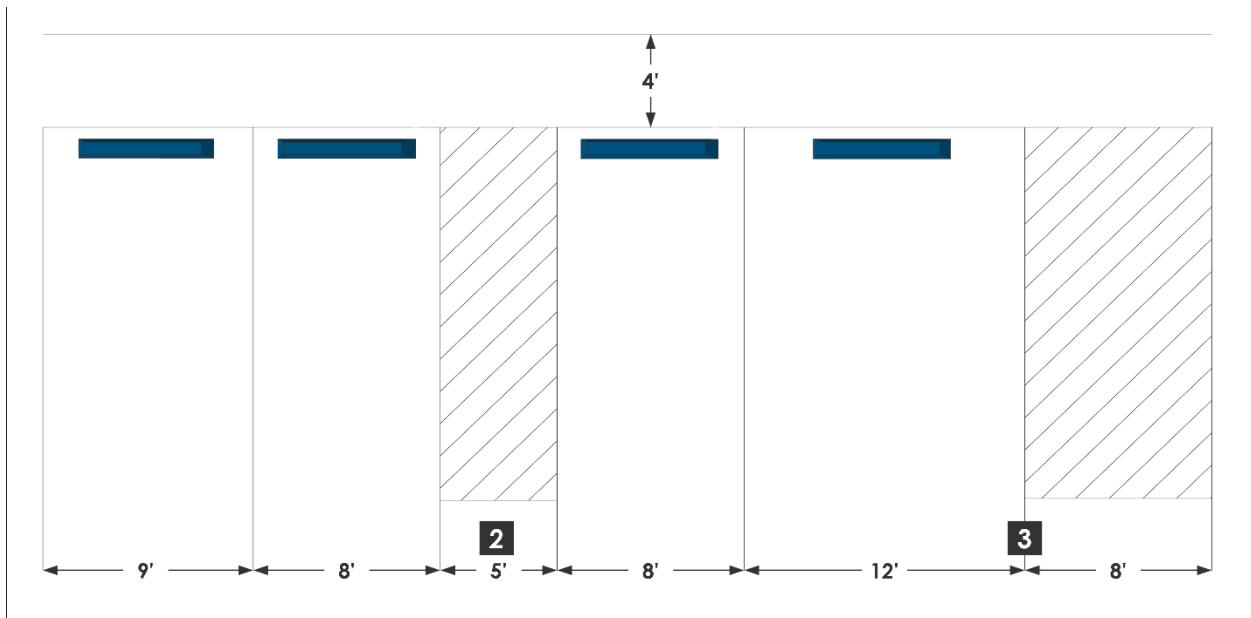
Figure 4.23. Access Aisle at Passenger Loading Zone

(2) Width

All accessible spaces shall be a minimum of eight feet in width plus a five-foot wide adjacent access aisle, as shown in Figure 4.23.

(3) Van Accessible⁶¹²

- (a) One in every six accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall have an adjacent access aisle eight feet in width and shall be designated as "Van Accessible."
- (b) Single van accessible parking spaces shall be located on the left side of the access aisle.



⁶¹² Corrected current requirement for "one in eight" to "one in six" accessible spaces to comply with ADA standards.

Figure 4.24. Accessible Parking Space Dimensions

(4) Signage And Markings⁶¹³

All access aisles shall install a sign reading "Access Aisle No Parking" and shall apply blue pavement markings reading "No Parking" with accompanying diagonal striping within the limits of the access aisle adjacent to the accessible space.

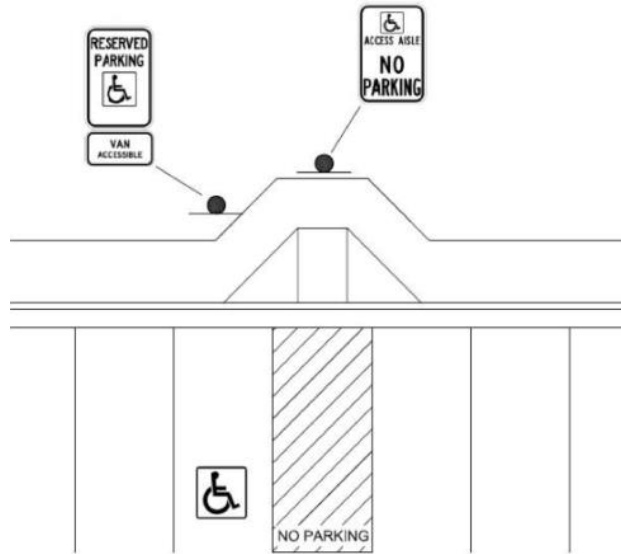


Figure 4.25. Signage for Accessible Parking Spaces

5. Minimum and Maximum Off-Street Parking Standards⁶¹⁴

- A. All development not exempted by the provisions of Section 11-04-07.2.B shall provide motor vehicle parking spaces in the amounts required by Table 11-04.13, below, as those amounts may be modified by Section 11-04-07.5.C *Parking Adjustments* below.⁶¹⁵
- B. No minimum parking requirements apply in the shaded area market as P1 on the map in Figure 4-5.

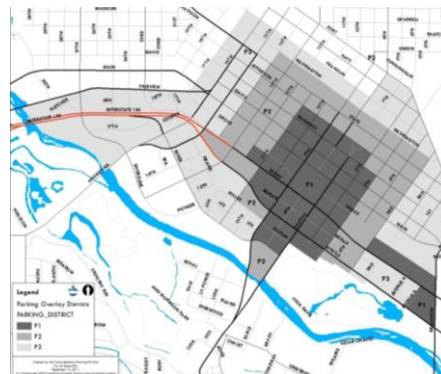


Figure 4.26. Parking Districts

⁶¹³ Graphic will be revised to match common graphic style.

⁶¹⁴ Deleted references to and regulations of the P-2 and P-3 districts as obsolete. A new map showing only the P-1 district will be produced at the time of Consolidated Draft.

⁶¹⁵ New table that aligns with the Table of Allowed Uses.

TABLE 11-04.13: OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹⁶

USE CATEGORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED/MAXIMUM ALLOWED				
	P2=PARKING AREA 2 P3=PARKING AREA 3 DU = DWELLING UNIT *= DIRECTOR DETERMINATION SF = SQUARE FEET GFA = GROSS FLOOR AREA 1BR, 2BR, 3+BR = NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
	CURRENT			RECOMMENDED	
	GENERAL	P-2	P-3	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM ⁶¹⁷
Residential Uses					
Household Living					
Accessory Dwelling Unit	1 per DU P2 & P3= *			See Section 11-03-03.2.A(5)	
Caretaker's Residence	*			1 per DU	
Dwelling, Single-Family Detached	2 per DU P2=1 per DU P3=2 per DU			1 per DU	
Dwelling, Co-Housing/ Cottage Development				1 per DU	
Dwelling, Single-Family Attached				1 per DU	
Dwelling, Live/Work				2 per DU	
Dwelling, Duplex	2 per DU P2=1 per DU P3=2 per DU			1 per DU	
Dwelling, Triplex				1 per DU	
Dwelling, Fourplex	Studio/ Efficiency: 0.75 per DU 1BR: 1 per DU 2BR: 1.25 per DU 3+BR: 1.5 per DU Guest: 1 per 10 dwelling units P2=0.8 per DU P3=1 per DU			1 per DU	
Dwelling, Multifamily				Studio/Efficiency: 0.5 per DU 1BR: 1 per DU 2BR: 1.25 per DU 3+BR: 1.5 per DU Guest: 1 per 10 DU	125% of required minimum
Manufactured Home	*			1 per DU	
Manufactured Home Community	*			1 per DU	
Group Living					
Assisted Living Facility				1 per 3 beds	
Boarding or Rooming House	1 per room P2=0.56 per room P3=0.8 per room			1 per room	
Continuing Care Retirement Facility				0.5 per du plus 1 per 4 beds	

⁶¹⁶ The current Code includes an extraordinary number of discretionary parking requirements, which adds time, expense, and uncertainty to code administration and makes it difficult to predict parking impacts on surrounding properties. Almost all of those discretionary decisions have been replaced by proposed objective parking standards. Current standards are included for reference during review, but will be removed from the draft prior to adoption. This table will be reformatted in a consistent style (with merged category rows) at the time of Consolidated Draft.

⁶¹⁷ The current maximum parking limits of 150% or 175% of minimum requirements based on total number of parking spaces (more than 20 and 20 or less, respectively) do not reflect best practices for parking management. Most newer Codes take a more tailored approach based on the typical needs of different land uses. In many cases, maximums were deleted because there is little or no risk of applicants over-supplying parking spaces, and the impact of any oversupply would be minimal.

TABLE 11-04.13: OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹⁶

USE CATEGORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED/MAXIMUM ALLOWED				
	P2=PARKING AREA 2 P3=PARKING AREA 3 DU = DWELLING UNIT *= DIRECTOR DETERMINATION SF = SQUARE FEET GFA = GROSS FLOOR AREA 1BR, 2BR, 3+BR = NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
	CURRENT			RECOMMENDED	
	GENERAL	P-2	P-3	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM ⁶¹⁷
Convalescent or Nursing Home	0.25 per bed P2=0.2 per bed P3=0.25 per bed			0.25 per bed	
Fraternity or Sorority House	1 per resident P2=0.5 per bed P3=0.75 per bed			1 per bed	
Group Home, FHAA Small	2 per DU P2=1 per DU P3=2 per DU			1 per 4 persons design capacity	
Group Home, FHAA Large					
Supportive Housing, Small	1 per 4 residents			1 per 4 persons design capacity	
Supportive Housing, Large	P2=0.5 per every 4 occupants P3=0.75 per every 4 occupants				
Public, Institutional, and Civic Uses					
Adult or Child Day Care					
Adult or Child Day Care Facility	Adult Care: * Group Child Care Center: 1 per 10 children; min of 2			1 per 400 sf GFA	
Adult or Child Day Care Center, Small	Adult Care: * Intermediate Child Care Center: 1 per 10 children; min of 2 P2 & P3=1 per 10 children			1 per 400 sf GFA	
Adult or Child Day Care Center, Large	Adult Care: * Large Child Care Center: 1 per 10 children			1 per 400 sf GFA	
Community and Cultural Facilities					
Art Gallery, Museum, or Library	1 per 400 sf of GFA			1 per 400 sf GFA	2 per 400 sf GFA
Cemetery	*				
Community Center	N/A			1 per 400 sf GFA	2 per 400 sf GFA
Fire, Police, or Public Safety Facility	N/A				
Food Kitchen	*				
Forest Reserve or Recreation Area	*				
Jail or Detention Facility	N/A			3 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Mortuary or Mausoleum	*				
Park or Playground	*				
Religious Institution	0.20 per seat P2=0.16 per seat P3=0.2 per seat			0.20 per assembly seat	
Shelter Home	*				
Education and Health					
Hospital	1 per bed P2=0.66 per bed P3=0.8 per bed			1 per bed design capacity	

TABLE 11-04.13: OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹⁶

USE CATEGORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED/MAXIMUM ALLOWED				
	P2=PARKING AREA 2 P3=PARKING AREA 3 DU = DWELLING UNIT *= DIRECTOR DETERMINATION SF = SQUARE FEET GFA = GROSS FLOOR AREA 1BR, 2BR, 3+BR = NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
	CURRENT			RECOMMENDED	
	GENERAL	P-2	P-3	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM ⁶¹⁷
School	Elementary, Middle, Junior High: 1 per classroom and 1 per employee P2 & P3= 1 per classroom High School: 7 per classroom and 1 per employee P2 & P3=7 per classroom Private Commercial School: 1 per 3 students			Elementary, Middle, Junior High: 1 per classroom High School: 4 per classroom Private Commercial School: 1 per 3 students design capacity	125% of required minimum
University	0.3 per full-time student and 0.8 per faculty			1 per 500 sf GFA of office, research, and library area plus 1 per 200 sf GFA of largest auditorium space	
Transportation					
Aircraft Landing Field		*		Determined by airport management	
Park and Ride Facility					
Transit Terminal		*			
Commercial Uses					
Agriculture and Animal Uses					
Agricultural Uses or Stables		*			
Animal Daycare or Kennel		*		2.5 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Animal Hospital or Clinic	1 per 300 sf P2=0.66 per 300 sf 1 st floor; 0.25 per 300 sf other floors P3=0.8 per 300 sf 1 st floor; 0.5 per 300 sf other floors			2.5 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Commercial Feedlot		*			
Slaughterhouse, Rendering Plant		*			
Urban Farm		*			
Food and Beverage Service					
Brewpub, Micro-distillery, or Micro-winery	1 per 3 seats P2=0.25 per 3 seats P3=0.33 per 3 seats			3 per 1,000 sf GFA	5 per 1,000 sf GFA
Limited Food and Drink Service		*		3 per 1,000 sf GFA	4 per 1,000 sf GFA
Restaurant	1 per 3 seats P2=0.25 per 3 seats P3=0.33 per 3 seats			5 per 1,000 sf GFA	7 per 1,000 sf GFA
Tavern or Lounge	1 per 3 seats P2=0.25 per 3 seats P3=0.33 per 3 seats			5 per 1,000 sf GFA	7 per 1,000 sf GFA

TABLE 11-04.13: OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹⁶

USE CATEGORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED/MAXIMUM ALLOWED				
	P2=PARKING AREA 2 P3=PARKING AREA 3 DU = DWELLING UNIT *= DIRECTOR DETERMINATION SF = SQUARE FEET GFA = GROSS FLOOR AREA 1BR, 2BR, 3+BR = NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
	CURRENT			RECOMMENDED	
	GENERAL	P-2	P-3	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM ⁶¹⁷
Lodging					
Bed and Breakfast	*			1 per guest bedroom plus 1 for manager	
Hotel or Motel	1 per room P2=.056 per room P3=0.8 per room			1 per guest bedroom	125% of required minimum
Recreation Vehicle Park	*			1 per RV spot	
Single-Room Occupancy Hotel	*			0.25 per guest bedroom	
Office, Personal and Business Services					
Financial Institution	1 per 300 sf P2=0.33 per 300 sf P3=0.5 per 300 sf			3 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Medical or Dental Clinic	1 per 300 sf P2=0.66 per 300 sf 1 st floor; 0.25 per 300 sf other floors P3=0.8 per 300 sf 1 st floor; 0.5 per 300 sf other floors			1 per 300 sf GFA	5 per 1,000 GFA
Office	1 per 300 sf P2=0.66 per 300 sf 1 st floor; 0.25 per 300 sf other floors P3=0.8 per 300 sf 1 st floor; 0.5 per 300 sf other floors			1 per 400 sf GFA	4 per 1,000 sf GFA
Personal and Business Service	1 per 300 sf			1 per 400 sf GFA	4 per 1,000 sf GFA
Recreation and Entertainment					
Auditorium or Theater, Indoor	Auditorium, Stadium, or Lecture Hall Seating > 500: * Theater: 0.25 per seat			1 per 4 seats in main assembly area	125% of required minimum
Club, Lodge, or Social Hall	1 per 250 sf GFA	0.14 per 250 sf GFA	0.2 per 250 sf GFA	1 per 4 seats in main assembly area	
Conference or Event Center	1 per 100 sf GFA	1 per 100 sf GFA	1 per 100 sf GFA	1 per 3 seats in main assembly area, or 3 per 1,000 sf GFA, whichever is greater	150% of required minimum
Firing Range, Indoor	*	*	*	2 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Golf Course	4 per hole and 1 per 3 seats of restaurant and bar area			5 per 1,000 sf GFA of restaurant /bar area	

TABLE 11-04.13: OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹⁶

USE CATEGORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED/MAXIMUM ALLOWED				
	P2=PARKING AREA 2 P3=PARKING AREA 3 DU = DWELLING UNIT *= DIRECTOR DETERMINATION SF = SQUARE FEET GFA = GROSS FLOOR AREA 1BR, 2BR, 3+BR = NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
	CURRENT			RECOMMENDED	
	GENERAL	P-2	P-3	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM ⁶¹⁷
Recreation, Indoor	Bowling Alley: 4 per lane and 1 per 3 seats in restaurant/bar area P2=1 per lane and 1 per 7 seats in restaurant/bar area P3=2 per lane and 1 per 5 seats in restaurant/bar area Health Club: 1 per 250 sf GFA Indoor Recreation: 1 per 100 sf GFA P2=0.33 per 100 sf GFA P3=0.66 per 100 sf GFA Recreation Center: 1 per 100 sf GFA Theater: 0.25 per seat P2=0.14 per seat P3=0.2 per seat			Bowling Alley: 2 per lane Theater: 1 per 4 seats All other: 4 per 1,000 sf GFA	150% of required minimum
Recreation, Outdoor	Outdoor Recreation: 20 per acre P2=10 per acre P3=15 per acre Private Amusement Park, Ball Park, Race Track or Similar Establishment: 0.25 per seat P2=0.125 per seat P3=0.167 per seat Swimming Pool, Commercial: *			1 per 1,000 sf GFA of indoor facilities	
Retail					
Building Materials	1 per 600 sf GFA P2=0.5 per 600 sf GFA P3=0.75 per 600 sf GFA			1 per 500 sf GFA	125% of required minimum
Retail Sales, Small	1 per 300 sf GFA P2=0.33 per 300 sf GFA P3=0.5 per 300 sf GFA			3 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Retail Sales, Medium	1 per 300 SF GFA P2=0.33 per 300 sf GFA P3=0.5 per 300 sf GFA			2.5 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Retail Sales, Large	1 per 300 SF GFA P2=0.33 per 300 sf GFA P3=0.5 per 300 sf GFA			1 per 500 sf GFA	125% of required minimum
Retail Sales, Big Box	1 per 300 SF GFA P2=0.33 per 300 sf GFA P3=0.5 per 300 sf GFA			2 per 1,000 sf GFA	125% of required minimum
Sexually Oriented Business					

TABLE 11-04.13: OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹⁶

USE CATEGORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED/MAXIMUM ALLOWED				
	P2=PARKING AREA 2 P3=PARKING AREA 3 DU = DWELLING UNIT *= DIRECTOR DETERMINATION SF = SQUARE FEET GFA = GROSS FLOOR AREA 1BR, 2BR, 3+BR = NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
	CURRENT			RECOMMENDED	
	GENERAL	P-2	P-3	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM ⁶¹⁷
Sexually Oriented Business	1 per 3 seats P2=0.25 per 3 seats P3=0.33 per 3 seats			1 per 4 seats in main assembly area or 3 per 1,000 sf GFA, whichever is greater	125% of required minimum
Vehicles and Equipment					
Parking Garage	*				
Parking Lot	*				
Service Station	1 per 300 sf GFA P2=0.33 per 300 sf GFA P3=0.5 per 300 sf GFA			3 per 1,000 sf GFA retail, office, waiting area	
Vehicle Fleet Operations Center	N/A				
Vehicle Repair, Major	1 per 900 sf GFA P2=0.5 per 900 sf GFA P3=0.75 per 900 sf GFA			3 per 1,000 sf GFA retail, office, waiting area plus 1 per service bay	
Vehicle Repair, Minor	1 per 500 sf GFA P2=0.5 per 900 sf GFA P3=0.75 per 900 sf GFA			3 per 1,000 sf GFA retail, office, waiting area plus 1 per service bay	
Vehicle Sales, Rental, and Leasing, Light	1 per 600 sf GFA P2=0.5 per 600 sf GFA P3=0.75 per 600 sf GFA				
Vehicle and Equipment Sales, Rental and Leasing, Heavy	1 per 600 sf GFA P2=0.5 per 600 sf GFA P3=0.75 per 600 sf GFA				
Vehicle Wash	*			2 per 1,000 sf GFA retail, office, waiting area	
Industrial Uses					
Manufacturing and Processing					
Contractor Shop and Yard	*				
Industry, Artisan	N/A			3 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Industry, Light	1 per 750 sf GFA or * P2=0.5 per 750 sf GFA or * P3=0.75 per 750 sf GFA or *			1 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Industry, Heavy	1 per 750 sf GFA or * P2=0.5 per 750 sf GFA or * P3=0.75 per 750 sf GFA or *			1 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Mining and Extraction	*				
Storage, Wholesale, and Warehousing					
Bulk Storage of Flammable or Dangerous Materials	*				
Outdoor Storage	*				
Self-Service Storage	4 per facility P2=2 per facility P3=3 per facility			3 per 1,000 sf GFA of indoor office area	
Trucking Terminal	*				

TABLE 11-04.13: OFF-STREET PARKING REQUIREMENTS⁶¹⁶

USE CATEGORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPACES REQUIRED/MAXIMUM ALLOWED				
	P2=PARKING AREA 2 P3=PARKING AREA 3 DU = DWELLING UNIT *= DIRECTOR DETERMINATION SF = SQUARE FEET GFA = GROSS FLOOR AREA 1BR, 2BR, 3+BR = NUMBER OF BEDROOMS				
	CURRENT			RECOMMENDED	
	GENERAL	P-2	P-3	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM ⁶¹⁷
Wholesale or Warehouse	1 per 2,000 sf GFA P2=0.5 per 1,000 sf GFA P3=0.75 per 1,000 sf GFA			1 per 2,000 sf GFA P2=0.5 per 1,000 sf GFA P3=0.75 per 1,000 sf GFA	
Utility Uses					
Power Plant	*				
Utility Facility, Minor	*				
Utility Facility, Major	*				
Waste and Salvage					
Composting Facility	*			No requirement	No limit
Junkyard, Vehicle Salvage	*			No requirement	No limit
Recycling Collection Facility	*			No requirement	No limit
Sanitary Landfill	*			No requirement	No limit
Solid Waste Transfer Facility	N/A			No requirement	No limit
Accessory Uses					
Backyard Gardening or Composting	*				
Beekeeping	*				
Drive-Through Facility	*				
Electric Vehicle Charging Facility	N/A				
Home Occupation, Family Daycare Home	*				
Home Occupation, Group Daycare Facility	1 per 10 children				
Home Occupation, Other	*				
Livestock and Animals	*				
Outdoor Storage, Accessory	*				
Renewable Energy Facility, Accessory	N/A				
Unlisted Uses Accessory to an Allowed Use	*				
Temporary Uses					
Construction Office	*				
Mobile Food Truck	N/A				
Parking Lot, Temporary	*				
Sales and Leasing Office	*				
Seasonal Sales	*				

C. Electric Vehicle Charging⁶¹⁸

Parking areas with more than 25 parking spaces shall provide a minimum of one parking space dedicated to electric vehicles for every 20 parking spaces provided on site. The electric vehicle parking spaces shall comply with the following standards:

- (1) Located on the same lot as the principal use;
- (2) Signed in a clear and conspicuous manner indicating exclusive availability to electric vehicles; and
- (3) Outfitted with a Level 2 electric vehicle charging station.

6. Parking Adjustments⁶¹⁹

The minimum and maximum parking requirements in Table 11-04.14 may be adjusted as described in this Subsection 6, provided that no combination of reductions in Subsections 6.A through 6.G shall result in the reduction of the minimum number of parking spaces required in Table 11-04.14 by more than 50 percent.

A. Shared Parking Facility Reduction⁶²⁰

- (1) Where two or more uses listed in the Table of Allowed Uses share a parking lot or garage, the total off-street parking requirement for those uses shown in Table 11-04.13: *Off-Street Parking Requirements* may be reduced by the factors shown in Table 11-04.14.

- (2) For example, a development with 5,000 square feet of small retail space (3 per 1,000 square feet gross floor area) and 20, two-bedroom multifamily dwelling units (1.25 per dwelling unit) would take the total spaces required and divide by 1.2.

$$(15) + (25) = 40.$$

$$40/1.2 = 33.3$$

The shared parking requirement is 34 spaces.

TABLE 11-04.14: SHARED PARKING REDUCTION

To calculate the shared parking reduction, add the requirements for each use category, then divide the sum by the factor indicated below.

PROPERTY USE	MULTIFAMILY DWELLINGS	PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL, OR CIVIC	FOOD, BEVERAGE, INDOOR ENTERTAINMENT, OR LODGING	RETAIL	OTHER COMMERCIAL
Multifamily Dwellings	1.0				
Public, Institutional, or Civic	1.1	1.0			

⁶¹⁸ New standards to support an adequate supply of electric vehicle charging stations. Reference new definitions for EV-Installed, EV-Capable and EV-Ready.

⁶¹⁹ New. Replaces current parking reductions applicable to multifamily buildings in current section 11-06-03.2.F.

⁶²⁰ Renamed from "Common Facilities for Joint or Mixed Uses" Deleted application requirements for shared parking facilities and parking reductions – to be relocated to the City's website. New approach to shared parking reductions that allows for administrative approval of reductions based on combinations of uses and eliminates the requirement to receive a Conditional Use Permit to reduce minimum requirements by greater than 10 percent.

TABLE 11-04.14: SHARED PARKING REDUCTION

To calculate the shared parking reduction, add the requirements for each use category, then divide the sum by the factor indicated below.

PROPERTY USE	MULTIFAMILY DWELLINGS	PUBLIC, INSTITUTIONAL, OR CIVIC	FOOD, BEVERAGE, INDOOR ENTERTAINMENT, OR LODGING	RETAIL	OTHER COMMERCIAL
Food, Beverage, Indoor Entertainment, or Lodging	1.1	1.2	1.0		
Retail	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	
Other Commercial	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.0

- (3) To calculate the revised minimum parking requirement, calculate the minimum off-street parking requirement individually for the two uses with the highest off-street parking requirement, and then divide that sum by the number shown in the cell for that combination of uses in Table 11-04.14.
- (4) If more than two uses share a parking lot or structure, the reduction factors in Table 11-04.14. are applied only to the two uses with the highest parking requirements. The minimum parking required for the third and additional uses sharing the parking lot or facility are then added to the adjustment calculated in Subsection (b) above without further adjustment.

B. On-Street Parking Reduction⁶²¹

In the Mixed-Use and Special Purpose Districts, any on-street parking space may be counted toward the minimum number of required vehicle parking spaces if more than one-half of its length abuts the front or side lot line of the property, subject to the following:

- (1) On-street parking may not be used to meet the minimum off-street parking requirements for single-family, duplex, triplex, fourplex, and manufactured home residential uses;
- (2) Each on-street parking space may only be counted once toward the parking requirements of the abutting lot, regardless of the number of individual buildings or tenants on the lot.
- (3) On-street parking spaces shall be available for general public use at all times. No signage or actions limiting general public use of on-street spaces shall be permitted.
- (4) No development or use approved with an on-street parking credit shall be considered nonconforming if the on-street parking is later removed by City action and the remaining off-street vehicle parking does not meet the minimum off-street parking requirements of this Section 11-04-07.

⁶²¹ New,

C. Motorcycle Parking Reduction

For every four motorcycle spaces provided, the number of standard vehicle spaces may be reduced by one, provided that each motorcycle parking space is at least four feet wide and at least 10 feet long, and is clearly posted or marked as a motorcycle parking space.

D. Affordable Housing Reduction⁶²²

Affordable housing projects meeting the requirements of Section 11-04-03.7.B(7), *Income Restricted Housing Bonus* shall be eligible for the parking reductions as forth in Table 11-04.6: *Income Restricted Housing Incentives*.

E. Transit-Supportive Housing Reduction

Transit-supportive housing projects meeting the requirements of Section 11-04-03.7.B(8), *Activity Center/Corridor Housing Bonus* shall be eligible for the parking reductions set forth in Table 11-04.7: *Activity Center/Corridor Housing Incentives*.

F. Adaptive Reuse Housing Reduction

Adaptive Reuse housing projects meeting the requirements of Section 11-04-03.7.B(9), *Adaptive Reuse Housing Bonus* shall be eligible for the parking reductions set forth in Table 11-04.8: *Adaptive Reuse Housing Incentives*.

G. Transportation Demand Management Reduction⁶²³

The Planning Director may allow a reduction in required parking for employers that enter into a Transportation Demand Management (TDM) Agreement that specifies how on-site parking will be reduced through property owner or operator programs or initiatives that reduce the number of employees on-site. Any TDM Agreement, whether used independently or in combination with other allowed parking reductions, is subject to the 50 percent limitation on overall parking reduction. Such programs may include the following:

- (1) Compressed work week schedules;
- (2) Flexible arrival and departure times;
- (3) Telework opportunities; or
- (4) Incentives for employees to use alternative modes of transportation to the work place.

H. Adjustments to Exceed Parking Maximums⁶²⁴

Up to 10 percent of the parking maximum may be exceeded by the Planning Director through an administrative approval if the Director determines that:

- (1) The additional parking spaces are required to reduce adverse impacts to the surrounding neighborhood;
- (2) The additional parking is required due to unique characteristics of the use not generally shared by other uses in the same use category shown in the Table of Allowed Uses;
- (3) The additional parking does not cause a conflict between pedestrians and vehicles; and

⁶²² Subsections C, D, and E were inserted for internal consistency with the Housing Bonus Ordinance.

⁶²³ New.

⁶²⁴ Current 11-07-03.3.D(3)(a) and (b) and (4). This Section may be moved to Module 3 and consolidated with other adjustments requiring a Planning Director determination.

- (4) The additional parking does not harm the site circulation or pedestrian access or increase pedestrian travel distance to the building from surrounding streets. Acceptable means to demonstrate adequate pedestrian access may include:
- (a) Placement of buildings and building entrances near the street or near other main pedestrian routes.
 - (b) Clearly demarcating pedestrian pathways both through and around parking lots so drive aisle crossings are minimized.
 - (c) Addition of landscape between parking facilities and pedestrian paths.

7. Vehicle Parking Location and Design

A. Location

(1) Off-Site Locations Permitted

Parking required by Table 11-04.14 shall be provided on the same lot or combination of contiguous for which it provides required parking, except that in the R-3, Mixed-Use, and Special Purpose zoning districts, parking may be located up to 600 feet from the lot containing the primary uses for which it provides parking. The Planning Director may require written evidence that the from the owner of the off-site location confirming the availability of the site to meet such parking requirements.⁶²⁵

(2) On-Site Location⁶²⁶

(a) Required Yards

- i. In the Residential zoning districts, parking areas and parking spaces shall not be permitted in any required yard, except as follows:
 - A. Except for working vehicles in daily use parked on driveways, in front of homes, vehicles shall not be parked on:
 - (i) Required yard areas; (except for in structures that comply with setback requirements);
 - (ii) Unimproved parking areas (except per 3(b) below); or
 - (iii) Other areas not designed for vehicle parking.
 - B. Trailers, camp trailers, boats, boat trailers, recreational vehicles, and all other vehicles not in daily use are restricted from parking in the front and street side yard setbacks or unimproved parking areas.
 - C. Alley-loaded parking and parking structures may encroach into rear or interior side setbacks per the zone.
 - D. Open air public or private parking areas and service drives in a Residential zoning district shall be permitted in side yards that do not abut a street, provided that a minimum five-foot wide landscaping and screening area be constructed and maintained adjacent to the adjoining property line as

⁶²⁵ Provision allowing location of off-site employee up to 1,500 feet from the employment site was not carried forward due to difficulty of enforcement.

⁶²⁶ Carried forward current 11-07-0. Subsections (1) and (2) clarified to apply to Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zones for internal consistency.

provided for in Section 11-04-08.10.D(2), *Parking and Storage Areas*. For single-family detached dwelling uses in the R-1B, R-1C, R-2, and R-3 districts, a three-foot wide landscaping and screening area is required.

- E.** No commercial vehicle or trailer shall be parked, stored, or otherwise left unattended at any place in a Residential zoning district whether on public or private property for over two hours except while engaged in construction or any other permitted activity.
- ii.** In the Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts, parking areas and parking spaces shall not be permitted in any required yard, except as follows:
 - A.** Rear setback areas may not be used for off-street parking or loading areas unless the rear setback abuts an alley providing access to the parking spaces.
 - B.** Side yards that do not abut a street may be used for off-street parking provided that a minimum five-foot wide landscape area is constructed and maintained along the abutting side property line.

(b) Site Layout⁶²⁷

The following standards shall apply in the Mixed-Use and R-3 zoning districts, unless otherwise required by the Citywide or Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, including but not limited to any Building Type Frontage Standards applicable to specific street segments.

- i.** Surface parking areas shall be located to the side or rear of primary buildings.
- ii.** For multi-building developments, no more than 50 percent of the primary street frontage shall be occupied by parking and vehicular access driveways.
- iii.** Garage entries, carports, and parking structures shall be internalized in building groupings or oriented away from street frontage to the maximum extent practicable.

B. Dimensional Standards⁶²⁸

(1) Surface Parking Lots and Areas

Dimensions of all parking or maneuvering areas in surface parking lots shall be designed as required by Table 11-04.16 below, except that accessible parking spaces shall be designed as required by Section 11-04-07.4.

⁶²⁷ Paragraphs (1) and (2) are currently applied to specific frontage types in the Citywide Design Guidelines and applied broadly, (3) is new.

⁶²⁸ Current standards in 11-07-03.4, unless otherwise noted.

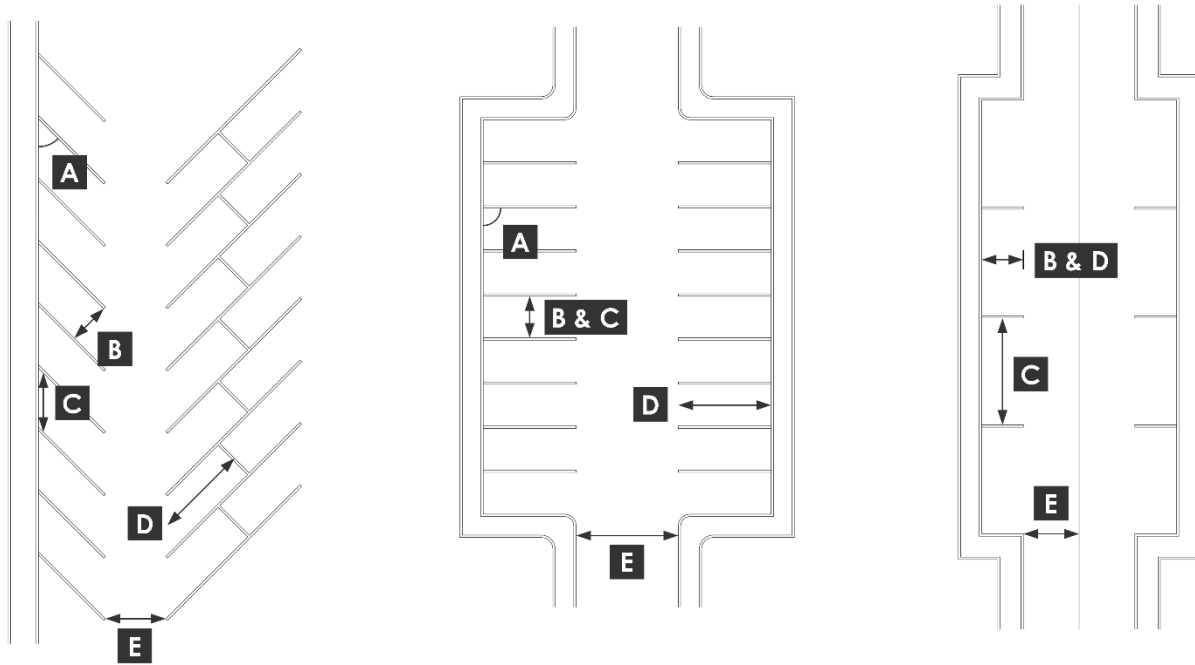


Figure 4.27. Minimum Parking Lot Design Standards

TABLE 11-04.15: MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PARKING LOT DESIGN ⁶²⁹				
PARKING ANGLE [A]	STALL WIDTH [B]	CURB LENGTH PER CAR [C]	STALL DEPTH [D]	DRIVEWAY WIDTH [E]
For Standard Vehicles				
0°	9 ft.- 0 in.	23 ft.- 0 in.	9 ft.- 0 in.	12 ft.- 0 in.
30°	9 ft.- 0 in.	18 ft.- 0 in.	17 ft.- 8 in.	12 ft.- 0 in.
45°	9 ft.- 0 in.	12 ft.- 9 in.	20 ft.- 5 in.	13 ft.- 0 in.
60°	9 ft.- 0 in.	10 ft.- 5 in.	21 ft.- 10 in.	16 ft.- 0 in.
90°	9 ft.- 0 in.	9 ft.- 0 in.	20 ft.- 0 in.	22 ft.- 0 in.
For Compact Vehicles				
0°	7 ft.- 6 in.	14 ft.- 0 in.	7 ft.- 6 in.	12 ft.- 0 in.
30°	7 ft.- 6 in.	12 ft.- 6 in.	14 ft.- 6 in.	12 ft.- 0 in.
45°	7 ft.- 6 in.	10 ft.- 6 in.	16 ft.- 0 in.	13 ft.- 0 in.
60°	7 ft.- 6 in.	8 ft.- 9 in.	16 ft.- 9 in.	16 ft.- 0 in.
90°	7 ft.- 6 in.	7 ft.- 6 in.	15 ft.- 0 in.	22 ft.- 0 in.

⁶²⁹ These dimension are under review and some may be reduced in the Consolidated Draft.

(2) Compact Spaces⁶³⁰

- (a) A maximum of 40 percent of the total spaces required may be designed, designated, and used for compact size vehicles. The dimensional standards for compact vehicle spaces and driveways are indicated in Table 11-04.15, above.
- (b) Compact spaces shall be clearly marked for use by compact vehicles on the pavement or curb.

(3) Bumper Overhang⁶³¹

Parking stall length may be reduced to 18 feet when the adjacent sidewalk or landscaping is increased by two feet above the minimum requirement. The minimum width for a sidewalk or landscape strip adjacent to a bumper overhang is seven feet.

(4) Parking Structure Space Dimensions⁶³²

- (a) Spaces within parking structures shall be a minimum of eight and one-half feet wide and 18 feet long.
- (b) Structural columns may encroach up to six inches into parking spaces.

C. Tandem Parking⁶³³

The Planning Director may allow tandem parking for indoor parking for single-family detached dwellings if the Director determines that:

- (1) The tandem parking does not have a negative impact on adjacent properties;
- (2) Tandem parking is required because of physical limitations of the site; and
- (3) The standard parking design(s) would have a negative impact on the functional and/or aesthetic value of the site.

D. Driveways⁶³⁴

- (1) All driveways shall extend into the site approximately perpendicular to the street from which they provide access, unless the Planning Director approves an alternative based on a determination that the driveway:
 - (a) Shall not have a negative impact on adjacent properties; and
 - (b) Is needed to provide access to a parking garage or structure; and
 - (c) Is required because of physical limitations of the site; or
 - (d) Will enhance the aesthetics of the site (including preserving trees); or
 - (e) Is required for safety reasons such as preventing vehicles from backing into a street.
- (2) All parking areas, driveways, and other vehicular access for single-family detached, duplex, triplex, or fourplex dwellings may consist of wheel strips, pavers, or other hard surface material approved by the Planning Director. Gravel surfacing is allowed for non-

⁶³⁰ Carried forward current 11-04-03.4.A(3). Revised to apply to spaces required rather than spaces provided.

⁶³¹ Current 11-07-03.4.(C)(7). Dimension for sidewalk increased from six feet.

⁶³² Current 11-07-03.4.A(2). Standard requiring driving aisles to be consistent with other commercial parking practices was deleted as vague and unnecessary in light of building code requirements.

⁶³³ Current 11-07-03.4.A(4). Requirement that residential driveways be located at least 50 feet from public street intersections was not carried forward.

⁶³⁴ Simplified current standard in 11-07-03.4(C)(3). Relocate definition of "individual driveways" to Chapter 11-06.

required parking spaces and driveways outside front and street side setbacks. Other residential uses are subject to standards in accordance with Subsection F., below.⁶³⁵

- (3) Driveways for single-family detached or duplex dwellings shall be a minimum of nine feet in width. Driveways or service drives for other residential uses are subject to Section 11-04-06.5.A(2), *Service Drives*.
- (4) Driveways are permitted in the front and street side setbacks in accordance with Section 11-04-06.5.A(2), *Service Drives*.
- (5) For single-family detached dwellings, individual driveways in the front or street side setback shall not exceed a width of 30 feet within the setback, unless another provision of this Code requires a narrower width.⁶³⁶
- (6) Parking on nonconforming parcels is regulated by Section 11-05-06.2, *Nonconforming Parcels*.⁶³⁷

E. Surfacing

Driveways, parking areas and vehicle storage areas must be built with a non-permeable material such as concrete or asphalt, unless the Director approves an alternative surface based on considerations of durability, permeability, and visual interest and quality, or unless one of the following exceptions applies:⁶³⁸

- (1) A gravel surface may be used within the I-1 or I-2 zoning districts for enclosed material storage yards or grounds maintenance areas. The storage and maintenance areas must be located behind the building and be enclosed by a six-foot high sight obscuring fence.⁶³⁹
- (2) Use of gravel parking must be approved by the Fire Department and the Works Department to ensure compliance with best management practices.

F. Residential Garages⁶⁴⁰

- (1) Street access is prohibited when alley access is available.
- (2) Spaces within alley-loaded residential garages shall be a minimum of 10 feet wide and 20 feet long.

G. Parking Area Landscaping⁶⁴¹

All development shall comply with Section 11-04-08, *Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening*.

H. Parking Area Lighting⁶⁴²

All development shall comply with Section 11-04-010, *Exterior Lighting*.

⁶³⁵ Expanded to apply to triplexes and fourplexes.

⁶³⁶ Dimension reduced from 33 feet.

⁶³⁷ All references to the "substandard lot ordinance" removed and replaced with a cross-reference to the Nonconforming Parcels Section. The substandard lot standards will be reviewed and incorporated as a part of Module 3: Administration and Procedures.

⁶³⁸ Applicability expanded to vehicle storage areas.

⁶³⁹ The last clause may be moved to the screening standards in the Landscaping regulations.

⁶⁴⁰ Carried forward current 11-07-0. Provision requiring 22 feet of alley backup space for alley garages in residential zoning districts was not carried forward. Exceptions allowing curb cuts when alley access is available were removed. Subsection (2) is new.

⁶⁴¹ New general cross-reference to the landscaping standards.

⁶⁴² Deleted general requirement that lights may not shine directly on adjacent residential land uses and added a cross-reference to the Exterior Lighting Standards.

8. Required Bicycle Parking⁶⁴³

A. Amount Required

- (1) Except as stated in Subsection (2) below, one bicycle parking space within an approved rack shall be required for each 10 required vehicle parking spaces.
- (2) For multifamily dwellings, one space is required per dwelling unit.

B. Location

- (1) Bicycle spaces shall be located within 50 feet from the main entrance of the building.
- (2) Bicycle racks shall be located so that they:
 - (a) Are easily accessed from the street and protected from motor vehicles.
 - (b) Are visible to passers-by to promote usage and enhance security.
 - (c) Do not impede or interfere with pedestrian traffic or routine maintenance activities.
 - (d) Do not block access to buildings, bus boarding or freight loading.
 - (e) Allow reasonable clearance for opening of passenger-side doors of parked cars.
 - (f) Are covered, to the maximum extent practicable, where users will leave their bikes for a longer amount of time.⁶⁴⁴

C. Design Standards

- (1) If more than 10 bicycle parking spaces are required, 25 percent of the required bicycle parking spaces shall be covered.
- (2) Bicycle parking spaces shall be a minimum of six feet long and two and one-half feet wide and have an overhead clearance of seven feet if covered.
- (3) A four foot wide aisle is required between rows of bicycle parking spaces or between a row of bicycle parking spaces and any wall.
- (4) Bicycle racks shall be located on improved non-permeable surfaces and shall be anchored to the ground.
- (5) Bicycle racks shall provide two points of contact with the bicycle frame such as an inverted "U" or a post and ring. Wave, schoolyard, wheel well, bollard and spiral racks are prohibited.

⁶⁴³ This Subsection has been revised to include new content that further supports and ensures safe, secure, and appropriately designed bicycle parking facilities including graphic examples of bicycle facilities.

⁶⁴⁴ Paragraph (2) from ASHTO Guide for the Planning, Design and Operation of Bicycle Facilities.



Figure 4.28. Examples of Allowed Bicycle Racks



Figure 4.29. Examples of Prohibited Bicycle Racks

9. Drive-Through Facilities and Vehicle Stacking Areas⁶⁴⁵

A. Applicability

The following standards apply to all uses constructing or installing vehicle stacking and/or drive-through facilities after the Effective Date.

B. Number of Vehicle Stacking Spaces Required

Vehicle stacking spaces shall be provided in accordance with Table 11-04.16, below, unless the Planning Director determines that additional spaces are required to avoid traffic congestion on abutting collector or arterial streets.

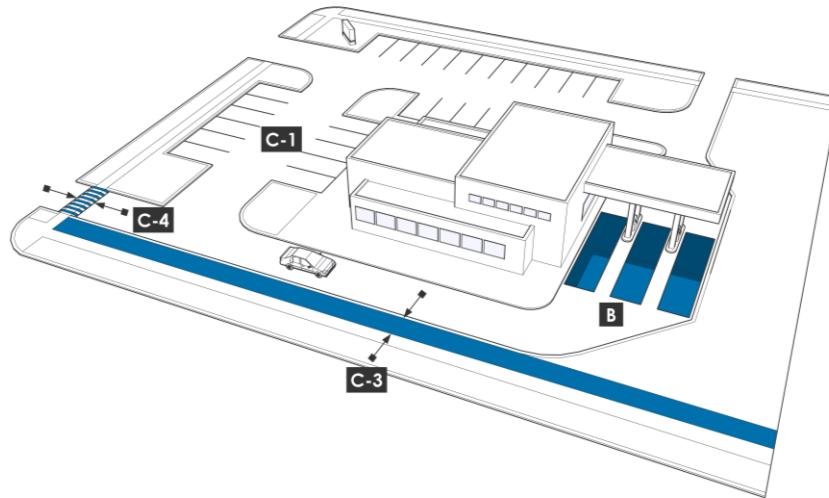
TABLE 11-04.16: MINIMUM VEHICLE STACKING SPACE REQUIREMENTS

USE	REQUIRED STACKING SPACES
Food and Beverage Service	3 per service
Other Uses	2 per service lane

⁶⁴⁵ New standards, unless otherwise noted. Currently, general drive-through stacking standards are distributed between some specific uses and districts, but do not include a minimum requirement.

C. Location⁶⁴⁶

- (1) Required vehicle stacking spaces shall not interfere with access to parking spaces or with multi-modal access to, from, or through the site and shall not create adverse noise, light, or other impacts on adjacent properties.
- (2) Electronic devices such as loudspeakers, automobile service order devices, and similar instruments shall not be audible beyond the property line with any adjacent Residential district.
- (3) Drive-through lanes shall be separated from the sidewalk by a planting strip of at least five feet in width.⁶⁴⁷
- (4) Where pedestrian routes cross drive-through lanes, a crosswalk that is raised or features a change in texture and/or other treatment shall be used to enhance the safety and visual appearance of the pedestrian crossing.⁶⁴⁸
- (5) Drive-through facilities shall be designed to meet all applicable standards in Sections 11-04-03.4, *Neighborhood Protection Standards* and 11-03-03.6.C, *Drive-Through Facility*.

**Figure 4.30. Drive-Through Stacking Diagram****10. Off-Street Loading Facilities**

All primary commercial and industrial uses shall comply with the standards in this Section 11-04-07.10 regarding the provision of vehicle loading spaces.

A. Quantity and Size⁶⁴⁹

The quantity and size of loading spaces required shall be as indicated in Table 11-04.17, below.

⁶⁴⁶ Wording revised for consistency.

⁶⁴⁷ From Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines.

⁶⁴⁸ From Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines.

⁶⁴⁹ New finer-grained approach to loading space requirements. Updated loading space size to reduce minimum size requirements for buildings between 10,000 and 50,000 square feet. These standards are under review and may be further reduced.

TABLE 11-04.17: REQUIRED OFF-STREET LOADING SPACES⁶⁵⁰

GROSS FLOOR AREA (SQARE FEET)	NUMBER OF LOADING SPACES REQUIRED	MINIMUM SIZE OF EACH REQUIRED LOADING SPACE
Less than 20,000	None	N/A
20,000-49,999	1	10 feet x 25 feet
50,000-99,999	2	One 10 feet x 25 feet and One 12 feet x 50 feet
100,000 and more	2, plus 1 additional space for every 100,000 square feet beyond the first 100,000	14 feet x 50 feet and 13 feet high

B. Standards

- (1) Loading areas must comply with setback and landscape requirements.
- (2) Loading areas shall not be oriented toward Residential zoning districts and shall not be permitted between the primary façade of a building and the front lot line.
- (3) Loading areas shall be clearing posted or marked.
- (4) For buildings greater than 20,000 square feet in the MX-D zone, applicants may request approval of alleys for loading activities as an alternative to on-site loading area.
- (5) Loading spaces and access routes to loading spaces shall not interfere with parking lot or parking garage maneuvering areas or with designated on-site patron drop-off/pick up locations.⁶⁵¹

11. Compliance with Design Standards

- A.** In addition to the standards required by this Section 11-04-07, all multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development shall comply with the standards and other mandatory content in the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines and the Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, as applicable in the area where the property is located.
- B.** In the event of a conflict between the standards in this Section 11-04-07 and applicable standards in the Citywide or Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, the provision requiring the higher level of visual building quality and interest, as determined by the Planning Director, shall apply.

11-04-08. Landscaping, Fencing, Walls, and Screening

Commentary

Organization. This section has been significantly reorganized for user-friendliness and logical flow as well as revised to support Blueprint Boise’s goals to “promote water conservation,” “preserve native vegetation and encourage appropriate use of native landscape materials,” and “support landscape areas that minimize polluted runoff and mimic natural watershed processes.” The section includes key content from

⁶⁵⁰ These standards are under review and may be reduced
⁶⁵¹ New reference to drop-off/pick-up areas.

the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, but not those standards related to high visibility street corners or gateway sites.

General landscaping standards. This section includes general requirements for landscape materials, placement and installation of trees, berms, clear areas, water efficiency, irrigation, and installation. Minor changes to current standards are proposed throughout based on best practices for high-quality landscaping that is sensitive to limited water availability and other general climatic concerns. The water-efficiency standards introduce several new requirements intended to further the goal of ensuring water conservation in landscape design.

Street frontage and site perimeter buffers. These sections carry forward the current requirements for street buffers, arterial and collector street buffers, and side and rear perimeter buffers with some revisions to improve consistency and clarity of the standards. The site perimeter buffer section introduces a new approach to land uses between buffers that carries forward the landscaping types and buffering requirements in the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines, but applies it to all Residential districts and mixed-use or nonresidential uses, regardless of location within the city.

Parking lot interior landscaping. This section has been supplemented with several new standards including standards carried forward from the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines to limit large expanses of paved parking areas and encourage infiltration and passive treatment of stormwater within parking areas.

Building foundation planting. This is a new section carried forward from the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines that requires foundation plantings for all street-facing building elevations.

Tree preservation and stormwater integration. These sections are carried forward with minimal changes.

Fences, walls, and screening. This section carries forward the current standards for fences and walls with some revisions to content for clarity and consistency purposes. New screening standards include more detailed requirements for parking and storage areas and roof-mounted and ground-mounted mechanical and utility equipment to ensure the proper visual mitigation of these areas especially from pedestrian-level view.

1. Purpose⁶⁵²

This Section 11-04-08 is intended to establish requirements for the design, installation, and maintenance of landscapes that:

- A. Contribute ecologically and aesthetically to the growth and economic prosperity of the City;
- B. Improve pedestrian comfort;
- C. Reduce the heat island effect;
- D. Promote the expansion of the tree canopy;
- E. Adequately screen the visibility of less desirable uses and functions;
- F. Achieve healthy, attractive, and safe environments based on recognized design and urban forestry principles;
- G. Encourage water conservation;
- H. Integrate storm water management features;

⁶⁵² From current 11-04-05.1, with several new purposes to better reflect Blueprint Boise.

- I. Preserve native vegetation and encourage appropriate use of native landscape materials;
 - J. Minimize runoff of polluted water;
 - K. Reduce adverse impacts to wildlife; and
 - L. Conserve, protect and promote the natural identity and environment of the City.
-

2. Applicability⁶⁵³

All applications for development or property use listed below shall comply with the provisions of this Section 11-04-08.

A. Development

- (1) All new development involving the construction of new primary multifamily and nonresidential buildings.
- (2) The expansion and alteration of the gross floor area of an existing primary multifamily or nonresidential building by 50 percent or more.

B. Change of Use

Any change of use to a property that never complied or no longer complies with the zoning requirements in existence at the time of the use was approved or began operation.

C. Existing Parking Lots

- (1) When existing parking lots are re-striped or a new coat is applied to the surfacing, the applicant shall replace and repair the existing landscaping to the standards that applied at the time the related building was constructed or the related use began operations.⁶⁵⁴
- (2) When the area of an existing parking lot is replaced or is expanded up to 25 percent, the applicant shall replace and repair the existing landscaping to the standards that applied at the time the related building was constructed or the related use began operations and shall install parking lot perimeter landscaping that complies with Section 11-04-08.5.B(3).⁶⁵⁵
- (3) When the area of an existing parking lot is expanded by 26 percent or more, the applicant shall comply with all standards in this Section 11-04-08 regarding parking lot landscaping.⁶⁵⁶

3. General Landscaping Standards⁶⁵⁷

A. Landscape Plan Required

A landscape plan is required for all activities subject to this Section 11-04-08, regardless of whether the application is for a Zoning Certificate, Certificate of Appropriateness, Conditional Use, Variance, or Design Review.

⁶⁵³ Carried forward 11-07-05.2.A unless otherwise noted. Reworded for clarity and to avoid repetition. Additional materials about required submittals and criteria for adopting master landscape plans in the current T-2 district were not carried forward, but some elements may be relocated to the City website.

⁶⁵⁴ Applicability to expansions of parking areas by 25% or more was not carried forward.

⁶⁵⁵ Current applicability to expansions between 26 and 50% revised to 25%.

⁶⁵⁶ Current applicability to expansions above 51% revised to 26%.

⁶⁵⁷ Carried forward current 11-07-05.2.B. unless otherwise noted.

B. Adopted Streetscape Plans

Where the City has adopted streetscape standards for any street bordering a project site, and there is a conflict between the adopted streetscape standards and the standards of this Section 11-04-08, the adopted streetscape standards shall apply.

C. Site Area Landscaping⁶⁵⁸

- (1) Any part of a site not used for buildings, parking, driveways, walkways, utilities, or approved storage areas shall be retained in a natural state, reclaimed to its natural state, or landscaped pursuant to the standards in this Section 11-04-08.
- (2) Plants, walls, fences, buffering, and screening, located on adjacent properties do not satisfy landscape requirements for the subject property. All required landscaping shall be located on the property required to provide it pursuant to this Section 11-04-08.

D. Landscape Material Standards⁶⁵⁹

(1) Approved Plant Material

- (a) The latest edition of the Treasure Valley Tree Selection Guide, or any successor publication as determined by the Director of Parks and Recreation, is hereby adopted as the list of approved and recommended trees for on-site planting.
- (b) Plant selection, establishment, and maintenance for storm water facilities shall comply with the Public Works Department Stormwater Plant Materials Resource Guide to the maximum extent practicable.⁶⁶⁰
- (c) New plant varieties are being produced every year and other species not listed in the above publications or species which are more disease resistant, pest resistant, or drought tolerant may also be considered.

(2) Prohibited Plant Material

The plants listed as Trees not permitted for Rights-of-Way Property Planting in the Treasure Valley Tree Selection Guide are prohibited from being planted along any street or within any parking lot subject to this Section 11-04-08 .

(3) Minimum Plant Sizes

TABLE 11-04.18: MINIMUM PLANT SIZES	
TYPE OF PLANT	SIZE
Shade/Ornamental Trees	2 inch caliper
Evergreen Trees	6 foot height
Shrubs ⁶⁶¹	3 gallon ⁶⁶²
Perennials	1 gallon

⁶⁵⁸ New.

⁶⁵⁹ New subheading to consolidate the plant material standards in current 11-07-052.B. (1), (2), (3), (4), and (6). Tree selection guide reference revised from the Parks and Recreation guide throughout this section.

⁶⁶⁰ Vague encourage text replaced by maximum extent practicable.

⁶⁶¹ Deleted reference to "woody shrubs."

⁶⁶² Increased from 2 gallon.

(4) Species Diversity

(a) Trees

When five or more trees are to be planted to meet the requirements of any portion of this section, a mix of species shall be provided as shown in Table 11-04.19 below:

TABLE 11-04.19: TREE SPECIES MIX	
REQUIRED NUMBER OF TREES	MINIMUM NUMBER OF SPECIES
5 - 10	2
11 - 30	3
31 - 50	4
50+	5
When the total number of trees is greater than 10, one species cannot amount to more than 40% of the total.	

(b) Other Plant Materials⁶⁶³

- i. To improve pollinator habitat, at least 25 percent of planted areas shall include native flowering and nectar producing plant species.
- ii. Where shrubs are required to be planted, up to 25 percent of the total number of required shrubs may be substituted with flowering perennials, grasses, or ferns⁶⁶⁴.

(5) Non-Vegetative Materials⁶⁶⁵

- (a) Non-vegetative materials, such as decorative rock, bark, and perma-bark, shall not count toward the minimum landscape requirement.⁶⁶⁶
- (b) The use of bark or other loose material shall be designed or located to keep the bark from being blown onto the paved path.
- (c) Non-vegetative material may only be used to augment the landscape or around the base of shrub groupings or flower beds, and non-vegetative material coverage may not exceed 20 percent of any area required to be landscaped.

(6) Mulch

- (a) Organic mulch such as bark or soil aid shall be applied to all planting areas, except that rock mulch may be permitted as part of the approved landscape plan.
- (b) Planting areas using rock mulch shall have 50 percent of the ground surface covered by vegetation at plant maturity.
- (c) Natural colors shall be used and patterning of the materials is prohibited.
- (d) Use of mulch as the only ground cover in required planting areas is prohibited.
- (e) Impermeable plastic weed barrier under the mulch is prohibited.

⁶⁶³ New.

⁶⁶⁴ Dimension increased from 15%.

⁶⁶⁵ Carried forward current 11-09-04.10.B. and applied generally to all landscaping. Provision waiving the limit if designed by a registered landscape architect was not carried forward as unusual and unnecessary.

⁶⁶⁶ Replaced "in lieu of landscaping."

E. Water Efficiency and Xeriscaping Standards⁶⁶⁷

The landscape plan shall provide for water efficient landscaping as follows:

(1) Xeriscaping⁶⁶⁸

In addition to those standards in Subsections (2) through (4), below, the following principles shall apply to all required landscaped areas:

- (a) Design required landscaping to address the physical site characteristics of the property, the needs of those using the property and the best water-conserving methods.
- (b) Use mulches to reduce evaporation, discourage weed growth and keep the soil cool.

(2) Lawn Areas

- (a) Lawn areas shall be a drought-tolerant and/or adaptive sod or seed mix that is appropriate to the natural conditions found at the site.⁶⁶⁹
- (b) Lawn areas larger than 15,000 square feet shall have soil moisture sensors that are properly installed and adjusted.
- (c) Turf areas that requires regular mowing or maintenance, such as Kentucky Bluegrass:
 - A. Shall not exceed 33 percent of the landscaped area on a site; and ⁶⁷⁰
 - B. Shall not be used in median strips, parking strips, or other difficult areas to irrigate less than six feet in width.⁶⁷¹

(3) Plant Selection and Location

- (a) Plants shall be placed based on adaptability to regional and micro climatic conditions, including shade, sun, and wind.⁶⁷²
- (b) Plants having similar water needs shall be grouped together in distinct hydrozones, and spaced to minimize watering needs while maximizing growth and spread of plants.⁶⁷³
- (c) Native and other low-water-use plants shall be installed to the maximum extent practicable.
- (d) Invasive, destructive, and exotic plants shall not be installed.⁶⁷⁴

(4) Water Features⁶⁷⁵

Water features such as fountains, waterfalls and ponds shall comply with the following standards:

- (a) The water used shall be recycled through the feature;
- (b) The feature shall be designed to prevent leakage;

⁶⁶⁷ Carried forward 11-07-05.2.B(10), expanded to address xeriscaping, unless otherwise noted. This section may be integrated into the Landscaping Material Standards or other relevant sections at the time of Consolidated Draft.

⁶⁶⁸ New general standard requiring application xeriscaping principles.

⁶⁶⁹ New standard to encourage water-efficient landscape design.

⁶⁷⁰ New, replaces general statement to avoid large areas.

⁶⁷¹ Replaced "should" with "shall."

⁶⁷² Replaced "should" with "shall."

⁶⁷³ Replaced "should" with "shall."

⁶⁷⁴ New.

⁶⁷⁵ New standards to address water features in landscape design and ensure adequate water conservation techniques.

- (c) Provisions for continued maintenance of the feature shall be identified in a narrative that accompanies the landscape plan;
- (d) Evidence of the right to use the water for this purpose is required when the water will be obtained from an irrigation ditch or a well.

F. Placement and Installation of Trees⁶⁷⁶

(1) Location and Spacing⁶⁷⁷

All trees planted pursuant to this Section 11-04-08 shall comply with the following standards. Class I, II, and III trees are identified in the Treasure Valley Tree Selection Guide.

- (a) For every 60 feet of perimeter landscape, one Class III tree shall be planted.
- (b) Class III trees shall be spaced no more than 60 feet apart.
- (c) Class II trees may be used and spaced 25 to 50 feet apart, depending on mature crown spread.
- (d) Class I trees shall be used where overhead power lines prohibit use of taller trees and may be used to mark entry points into a subdivision or to mark a special feature.
- (e) Class I trees shall be spaced 15 to 30 feet apart, depending on mature crown spread. The location and selection of required trees shall be subject to approval by Community Forestry.
- (f) For design flexibility, trees may be grouped together or spaced evenly as desired. However, trees shall be spaced no closer than 80 percent of the average mature width of the trees, as demonstrated in the following examples:

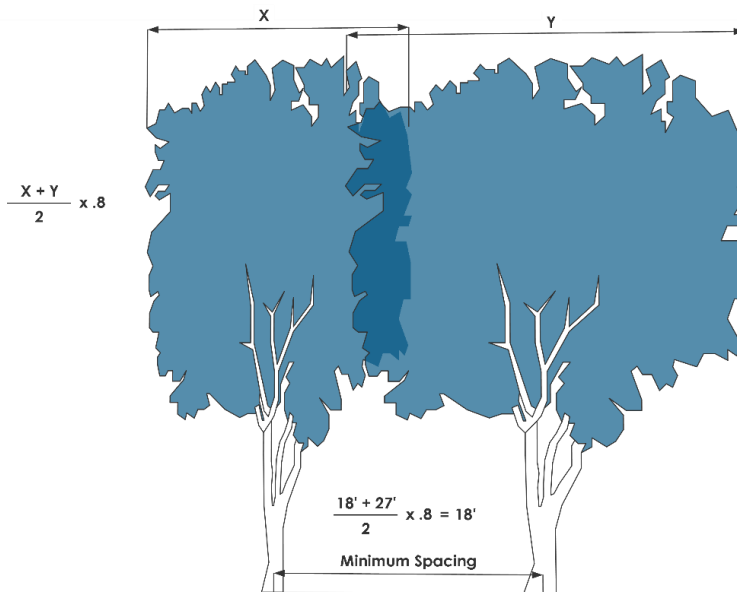


Figure 4.31. Tree Spacing Calculation Example

⁶⁷⁶ Carried forward and consolidated current 11-07-05.2.B. (5), (7), (8), and (9).

⁶⁷⁷ Paragraphs (a) – (e) carry forward 11-06-04.10.C.

(2) Curbing to Protect Trees

All planting areas that border driveways, parking lots and other vehicle use areas shall be protected by curbing, wheel stops or other protective devices located a minimum of 30 inches from all tree trunks.

(3) Avoiding Interference with Utilities

The following standards apply to the planting of trees near existing utilities and to trenching for new utilities near existing trees:

(a) Overhead Utilities

Only approved Class I trees in the Treasure Valley Tree Selection Guide may be planted under or within 10 lateral feet of any overhead utility wires.

(b) Underground Utilities

- i.** All trees shall be planted outside of any utility easement, unless written approval is obtained from the applicable agency.
- ii.** All trees shall be planted outside of any easement that contains a City sewer main, unless written approval is obtained from the City Engineer.
- iii.** If any utility easement precludes trees required by this section, the width of the required buffer shall be increased to accommodate the required trees.

(c) Trenching

New underground utilities shall be located outside of the dripline of existing trees if trenched, or be tunneled a minimum of three feet below existing grade within the tree's dripline. No root two inches or larger shall be cut. This requirement is for placement of new utilities and does not affect the City's or the Utility's ability to access existing utilities for repair, replacement, and maintenance.

(4) Avoidance of Irrigation and/or Drainage Easements⁶⁷⁸

- (a)** All trees shall be planted outside of any irrigation or drainage easement, unless written approval is obtained from the agency holding the easement or managing facilities in the easement.
- (b)** If any irrigation or drainage easement precludes installation of any trees required by this Section 11-04-08, the width of the required buffer shall be increased to accommodate the required trees.

G. Berms

- (1) Berm slopes shall not exceed 3:1 (horizontal: vertical).
- (2) Slopes shall not exceed 4:1 on areas that require mowing.

H. Clear Areas⁶⁷⁹

- (1) Trees, shrubs, and other landscaping shall not encroach into the minimum required clear height and width of primary or emergency vehicle access.
- (2) Landscaping shall not block the clear vision triangle at street intersections as determined by the ACHD.

⁶⁷⁸ New.

⁶⁷⁹ Carried forward current 11-09-04.10.F. and applied generally to all landscaping.

- (3) The clear vision triangle shall be kept free of visual barriers including vegetation, except deciduous trees pruned at least eight feet in height above the sidewalk and 14 feet above the roadway, and walls, signs, vehicles, solid fences, or other sight obstructions exceeding three feet in height.⁶⁸⁰

I. Irrigation⁶⁸¹

(1) Irrigation Required

All landscape areas requiring irrigation shall be served with an automatic underground irrigation system. Areas of landscaping that will not require supplemental watering after initial establishment are not required to have permanent irrigation.

(2) Irrigation Water

Use of non-potable irrigation water is required when available and adequate.

J. Installation⁶⁸²

(1) Certificate of Completion

Before issuance of the final certificate of occupancy, a licensed landscaping professional shall submit to the city certification that the landscaping has been installed in compliance with the approved plans.⁶⁸³

(2) Installation Schedule

All required landscaping, irrigation systems and site features shall be installed according to the approved landscape plan prior to issuance of a final certificate of occupancy.

(3) Extension of Time for Installation

Upon recommendation of the Planning Director, a temporary certificate of occupancy may be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed 180 days when:

- (a) Due to weather or other circumstances, the landscaping or other required site amenities cannot be completed; and
- (b) The applicant has provided surety to the city for the required improvements.

4. Street Frontage Landscaping⁶⁸⁴

A. Applicability

Street frontage landscaping shall be required to be installed between the sidewalk and each street-facing façade of a primary multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential building. Street frontage landscaping shall not be required in the MX-N, MX-A, MX-S, and MX-D⁶⁸⁵ zoning districts where a landscape buffer would prevent the placement of a proposed building at the allowed zero foot front or street side setbacks.

⁶⁸⁰ Carried forward lot layout standard from current 11-07-02.1.B.

⁶⁸¹ Carried forward current 11-07-05.2.C.

⁶⁸² Current 11-07-052.I.

⁶⁸³ Updated "author of the landscaping plan" to "licensed landscaping professional."

⁶⁸⁴ New term for "street buffers." Carried forward 11-07-05.2.D(1) unless otherwise noted.

⁶⁸⁵ Currently C-5 and expanded to include all mixed-use districts where zero setbacks are allowed to encourage street-oriented design.

B. Size and Location

- (1) Street frontage landscaping shall be installed along the full width of the required front setback.
- (2) All required landscaping shall be located outside any street right-of-way and shall be maintained by the property owner.
- (3) The required planting area shall be measured from the property line (after dedication of any right-of-way) or from the back of the sidewalk, whichever is greater.⁶⁸⁶

C. Street Trees

- (1) All required street frontage landscaping shall be planted with trees and shrubs, lawn, or other vegetative groundcover, with a minimum density of one tree per 40 lineal feet.⁶⁸⁷
- (2) Class I trees shall not be planted in street frontage landscaping to the maximum extent practicable.⁶⁸⁸
- (3) Coniferous and evergreen trees are not allowed to be installed in planting areas between sidewalks and streets only within planting areas 20 feet or greater in width.⁶⁸⁹
- (4) Tree wells shall be a minimum of 36 square feet in size.
- (5) Trees located in the public right-of-way shall be comply with the Boise Tree Ordinance, Boise City Code 7-2.⁶⁹⁰

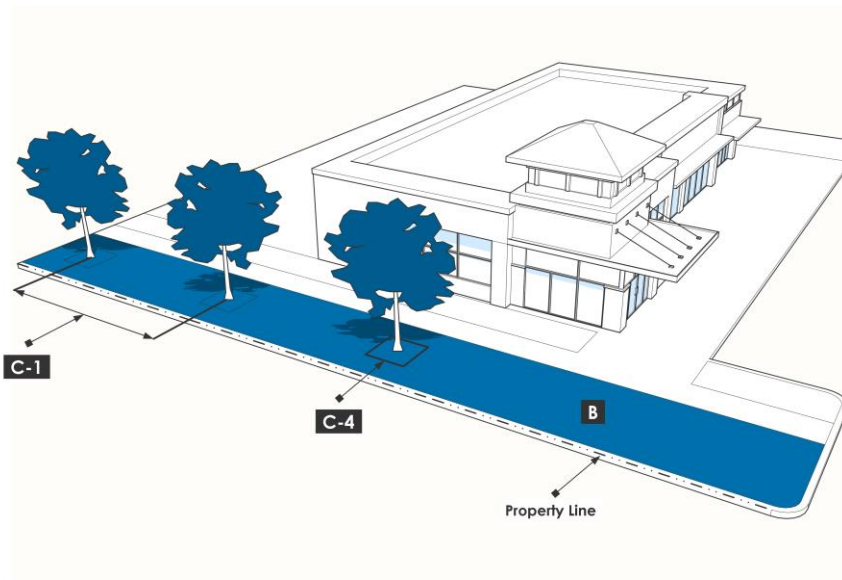


Figure 4.32. Street Frontage Landscaping

⁶⁸⁶ Revised to match current practice and for internal consistency.

⁶⁸⁷ Rounding rule was deleted; all measurement and rounding is addressed in a single section in the Definitions chapter.

⁶⁸⁸ Replaced "discouraged" with "maximum extent practicable" phrasing. Deleted clustering allowance because it is a general standard in the "Tree Location and Spacing" standards above.

⁶⁸⁹ Revised from prohibition in areas less than 20 feet in width to match current practice.

⁶⁹⁰ Graphic will be revised for consistent style and to match standard.

D. Parkway and Detached Sidewalks

Parkway widths shall be six feet for Class II trees with ACHD approved root barriers, eight feet for Class II trees without root barriers, and 10 feet for Class I and III trees as measured from the inside of the sidewalk to the inside of the curb.⁶⁹¹

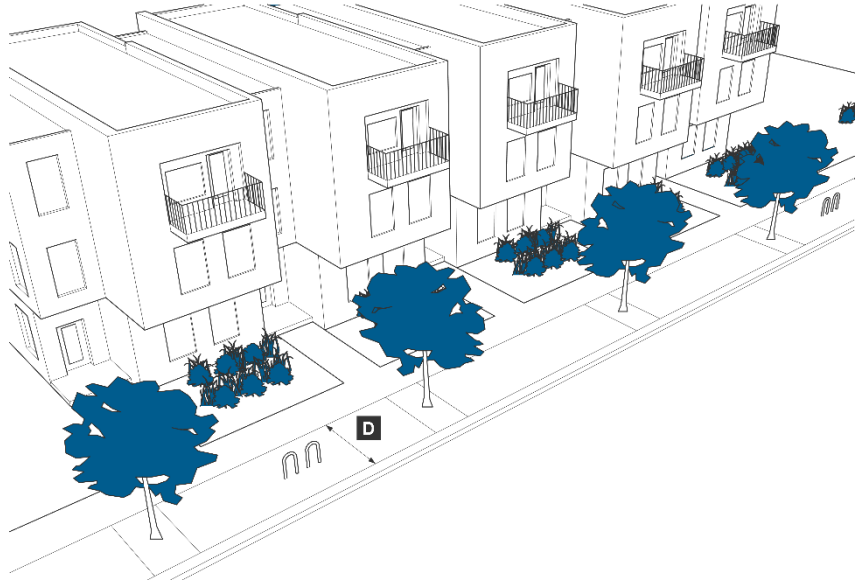


Figure 4.33. Parkway Landscaping Standards

5. Site Perimeter Buffers

A. Arterial and Collector Street Buffering⁶⁹²

(1) Applicability⁶⁹³

Where lots containing single-family, duplex, triplex, or fourplex dwellings are adjacent to collector or arterial streets, the following landscape buffer standards apply.

(2) Perimeter Landscape Buffer

- (a) The buffer shall be located outside of any planned future right-of-way.
- (b) The minimum buffer width along arterial streets shall be 30 feet, and along collector streets shall be 20 feet.
- (c) The buffer area may be located within the lot provided that:
 - i. The depth of the lot is a minimum of 130 feet; and
 - ii. In cases where the side lot line runs along an arterial or collector, the width of the lot is a minimum of 80 feet.
- (d) Fences and walls shall not be placed in buffer areas.

⁶⁹¹ Graphic will be revised for consistent style and to match standard.

⁶⁹² Carried forward current 11-07-05.2.H.

⁶⁹³ Expanded to apply to duplex, triples, and fourplex homes.

(3) Frontage Road

- (a) Frontage roads, as permitted by the ACHD, and separated from a collector or arterial street by a 10 foot wide landscaped buffer, may be permitted.
- (b) The landscaped buffer shall be planted with trees and shrubs that at maturity will form a solid screen at least six feet high and a continuous tree canopy.

B. Side and Rear Perimeter Buffers⁶⁹⁴

(1) Applicability

Side and rear landscape buffers shall be required for all boundaries of multifamily residential, mixed-use, and nonresidential developments that are not adjacent to arterial or collector streets.⁶⁹⁵

(2) Size and Location

Landscape buffer widths shall be based on the required setbacks of the underlying zone. All required side and rear buffers shall be located within the property and shall be maintained by the property owner.⁶⁹⁶

(3) Parking Lot/Vehicular Use Area Buffers

- (a) If an interior side or rear lot line is adjacent to a parking lot or other vehicular use area, such as, but not limited to, vehicle sales areas, truck and bus parking areas and driveways the perimeter landscape strip shall be planted with one tree per 40 lineal feet. Species shall be selected from the Treasure Valley Tree Selection Guide. Clustering of trees is allowed, but clustered trees shall be spaced no closer than 80 percent of the average mature width of the trees.⁶⁹⁷
- (b) In the event of a conflict between the standards in Subsection (a) above and the standards in Section 11-04-08.5.B(4), *Lot Buffers Between Different Land Uses* below, the standard requiring the more intense visual screen, as determined by the Planning Director, shall apply.⁶⁹⁸

(4) Lot Buffers Between Different Land Uses⁶⁹⁹

(a) Applicability

Land use buffers shall be required along the entire contiguous property lines between Residential districts and mixed-use or nonresidential uses.⁷⁰⁰

(b) Required Landscaping

Required buffering shall be of one of the following four different types of landscaping, each of which has a defined purpose, but all of which shall be required to provide visual buffering to a height of eight feet above grade at maturity.

⁶⁹⁴ Carried forward current 11-07-05.2.D.(2) unless otherwise noted.

⁶⁹⁵ Replaced "residential" with "multifamily residential" because subdivision landscaping requirements have been removed.

⁶⁹⁶ Deleted reference to single-family residential subdivisions as the subdivision landscaping requirements have been removed.

⁶⁹⁷ Text addressing rounding of fractions and waivers will appear in Module 3.

⁶⁹⁸ New, for internal consistency.

⁶⁹⁹ Replaces current 11-07-05.2.D(3) with the standards from the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines and applies them to all zoning districts.

⁷⁰⁰ Clarified to apply to Residential districts, rather than residential uses, since current code does not apply these rules to residential uses in mixed-use development.

i. Type A – Screened Separation

Type A landscaping is intended to function as a full screen and visual barrier.

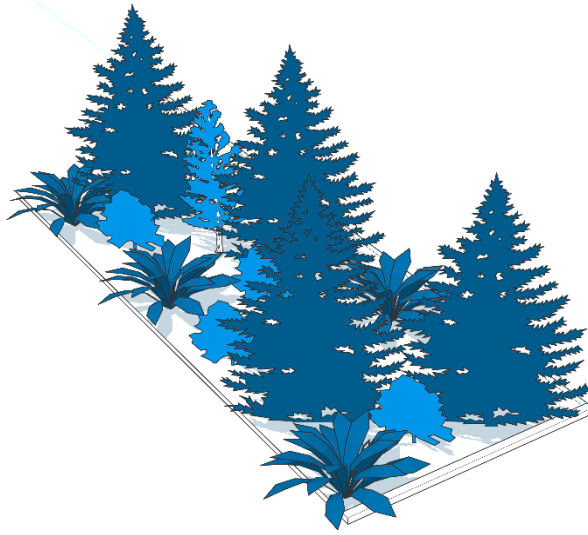


Figure 4.34. Type A Landscaping

ii. Type B – Filtered Screen

Type B landscaping is intended to function as a visual separator.

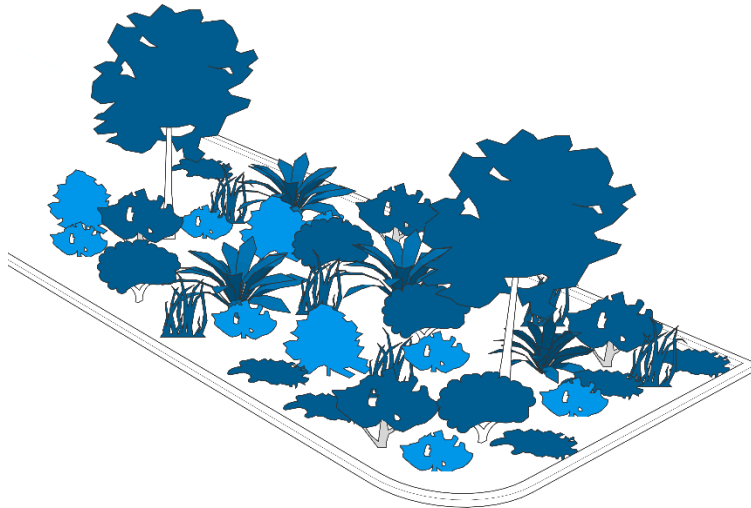


Figure 4.35. Type B Landscaping

iii. Type C – Visual Enhancement

Type C landscaping is intended to function as a partial visual separator that softens the appearance of parking areas and building elevations.

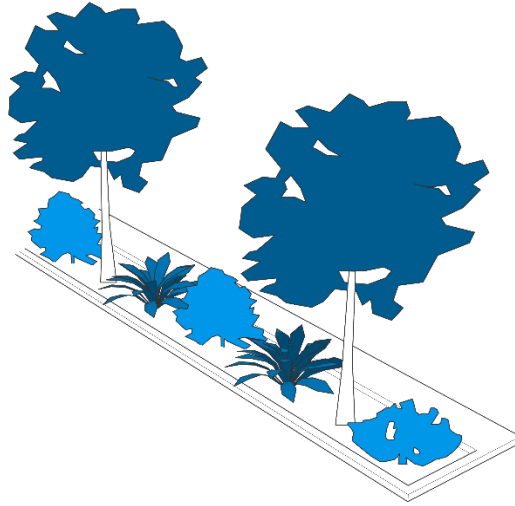


Figure 4.36. Type C Landscaping

iv. Type D – Other

Type D landscaping is all other landscaped areas that do not qualify as Type A, B, or C landscaping.

TABLE 11-04.20: REQUIRED LANDSCAPE SEPARATORS AND BUFFERS

PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT	ADJACENT USES AND ZONING						
	SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED		EXISTING RESIDENTIAL IN NONRESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICT		NONRESIDENTIAL USE OR VACANT LOT IN NONRESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICT	STREET RIGHT-OF WAY [2]	PUBLIC TRAIL OR OPEN SPACE
	With Fence [1]	Without Fence [1]	With Fence [1]	Without Fence [1]			
SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED & MULTIFAMILY (UP TO 3 STORIES)	B or C	A	B or C	A			A, B, C, D
OFFICE, COMMERCIAL, AND MIXED-USE (UP TO 3 STORIES)	B or C	A	B or C	A	A, B, C, or D	A, B, C, or D (storefront building frontages are exempt)	A, B, C, D (storefront building frontages are exempt)
OFFICE, COMMERCIAL, AND MIXED-USE (> 3 STORIES)	B or C	A	B or C	A			
INDUSTRIAL	B or C	A	B or C	A			
PARKING AREA	A or B	N/A	B or C	A	C	C	A, B, C, D
SERVICE, LOADING, OR WASTE MANAGEMENT AREA	A	N/A	A or B		A or B except where designed as a shared service areas with adjacent property	A	A or B

Notes:

[1] Fence refers to a six to eight-foot tall privacy fence placed at or near the property line and behind the landscaping.

[2] Buffer width shall follow the minimum setback of the underlying zoning district.

(c) Standard Buffer Types

- i. Required perimeter buffers shall comply with the buffer widths and planting requirements in Table 11-04.21 below.

TABLE 11-04.21: STANDARD BUFFER TYPES

STANDARD	TYPE A	TYPE B	TYPE C	TYPE D
PRIMARY PLANT MATERIALS [1]	A mix of primarily evergreen trees and shrubs	A mix of evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs	Primarily deciduous trees	Native and low maintenance trees and shrubs, flower and perennial beds, and limited lawn areas
PLANT SPACING	The selected plant materials and configuration shall be able to completely screen 60 percent of the unwanted views within five years of planting and fully screen the unwanted view within six years.	Trees provided at the rate of one tree per 40 linear feet of landscape strip	Trees provided at the rate of one tree per 40 linear feet of landscape strip	N/A
ADDITIONAL PLANTING MATERIALS	Groundcover	Groundcover	Shrubs and groundcover	N/A
ALTERNATIVE LANDSCAPING	N/A	Alternative tree spacing will be considered provided the plant materials and configuration meet the intent of the standards within three years of planting.	Alternative tree spacing will be considered provided the plant materials and configuration meet the intent of the standards within three years of planting.	N/A

Notes:

[1] All buffer areas shall be comprised of, but not limited to, a mix of evergreen and deciduous trees, shrubs, lawn, or other vegetative groundcover. Fences, walls, and berms may also be incorporated into the buffer area.⁷⁰¹

(5) Additional Standards

- (a) Where existing or proposed adjacent land uses cannot be adequately buffered with plant material(s), the City may require inclusion of a wall, fence, or other type of screen that mitigates noise and/or unsightly uses. If a wall or fence at least six feet tall is provided, the planting requirement may be reduced to at least one tree per 40 lineal feet, plus shrubs, lawn, or other vegetative groundcover, in lieu of the

⁷⁰¹ Current 11-07-05.2.D.(3)(c).

requirements of Subsections (b) and (c). Clustering of trees is allowed, but trees shall be spaced no closer than 80 percent of the average mature width of the trees.

- (b) Chain-link fencing does not qualify as a screening material. If a chain link fence must be installed for security or other reasons, the buffer must still be landscaped as described in Subsections (b), (c), and (d).
- (c) Landscaping and screens shall not eliminate required pedestrian access between Residential districts and other districts or land uses.

6. Parking Lot Interior Landscaping⁷⁰²

A. Applicability

Interior parking lot landscaping shall be required in any parking lot with 10 spaces or more, including vehicle sales lots, for any use other than an industrial use, as listed in Table 11-03.1: Table of Allowed Uses.⁷⁰³

B. Planter Design and Size⁷⁰⁴

- (1) Landscaping shall be installed in planter islands or swales designed to allow infiltration and passive treatment of stormwater, as shown in Figure 4.37.⁷⁰⁵

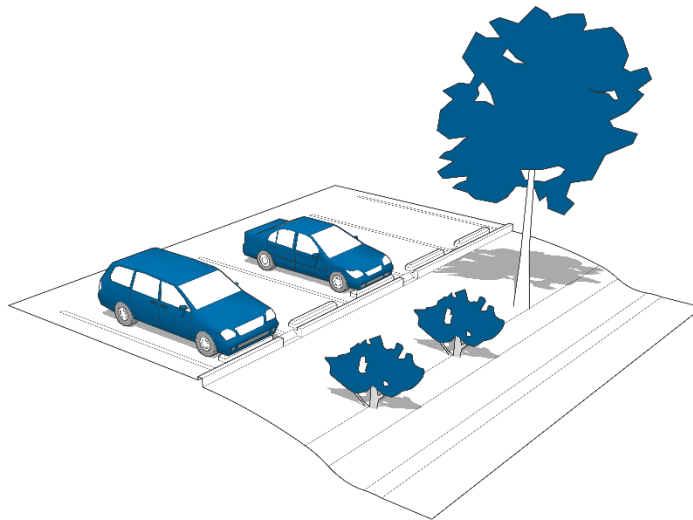


Figure 4.37. Landscaping Swale

- (2) Landscaping planter islands or swales shall be a minimum of eight feet in width for Class II trees and 10 feet in width for Class I and III trees, and shall be at least equal in length to the adjacent parking space. Dimensions are measured inside curbs.

⁷⁰² Carried forward 11-07-05.2.E unless otherwise noted.

⁷⁰³ Threshold revised from 12 spaces.

⁷⁰⁴ References to raised landscaped islands replaced by swales, which are increasingly required in order to treat rainwater runoff from parking areas and reduce the volumes of water in piped storm sewers.

⁷⁰⁵ New.

C. Landscaping Locations

- (1) No linear grouping of parking spaces shall exceed 10 in a row, without an internal planter island or swale.
- (2) Interior landscaping islands or swales shall be used to delineate and guide major traffic movement within the parking area.
- (3) Terminal planter islands or swales shall be provided at the ends of rows of parking to protect parked vehicles and confine moving traffic to aisles and driveways.
- (4) Interior landscape planter islands or swales shall be distributed as evenly as practicable to reduce the visual impact of long rows of parked cars.
- (5) Internal parking lot walkways shall include shade trees planted along at least one side of the walkway and spaced at a minimum of one tree per 30 linear feet.⁷⁰⁶

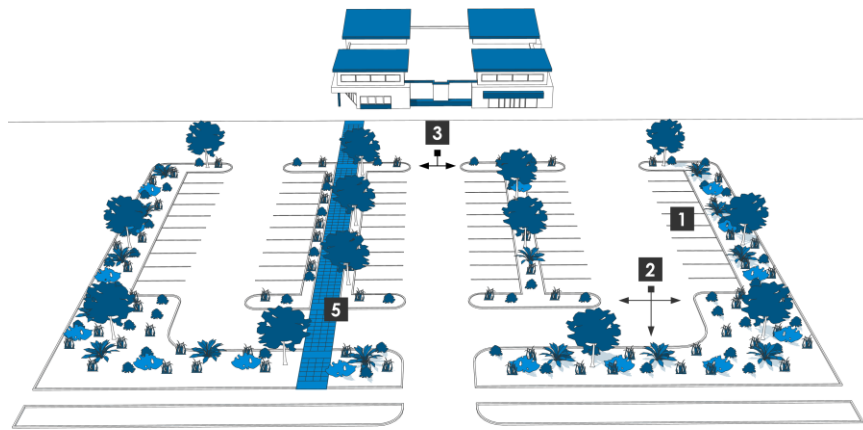


Figure 4.38. Internal Parking Lot Planting Standards

D. Trees Required

- (1) Each interior planter island or swale that serves a single row of parking spaces shall be landscaped in compliance with Type C landscaping as described in Section 11-04-08.5.B(4)(b)iii and at least one tree.⁷⁰⁷
- (2) Each interior planter island or swale that serves a double row of parking spaces shall have at least two trees and shall be covered with low shrubs or other vegetative groundcover.
- (3) Deciduous shade trees must be pruned to a minimum height of eight feet above the adjacent parking areas. Evergreen trees are prohibited in interior planters.

⁷⁰⁶ New from Section 3.8.3 of the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines. Graphic will be revised to match standard.

⁷⁰⁷ Reference to Type C landscaping carried forward from the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines.

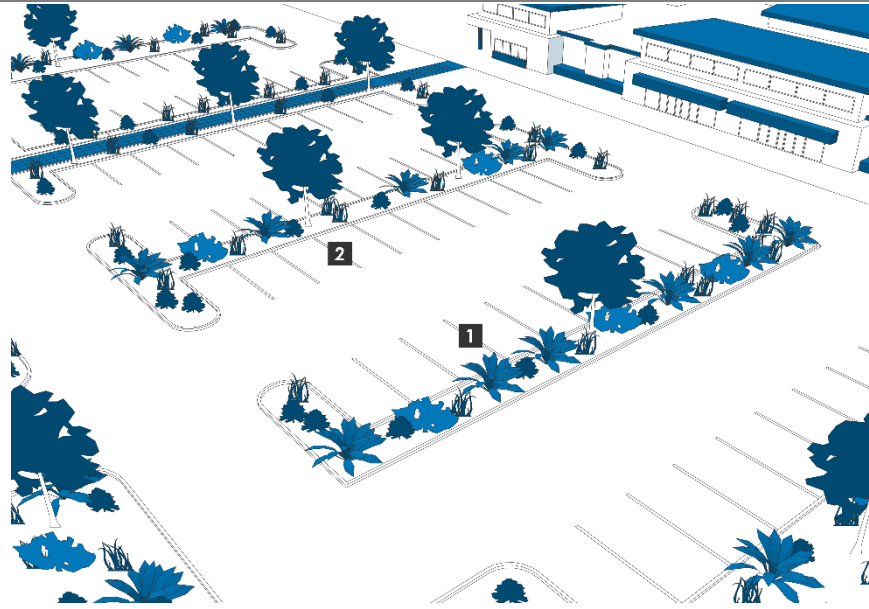


Figure 4.39. Parking Lot Interior Landscaping

E. Lights Prohibited

Light poles and fixtures shall be located outside of landscape planter islands or swales that contain required trees.

7. Building Foundation Planting⁷⁰⁸

All street-facing building elevations, except for those in the MX-D zoning district and those located within 20 feet of the front lot line in the MX-N, MX-A, and MX-s zoning districts, shall have landscaping along any exposed foundation except those portions of the buildings that provide access for pedestrians or buildings to the building. Foundation landscaping shall comply with the following standards:

- A. The landscaped area shall be at least three feet wide;
- B. There shall be at least one three-gallon shrub for every three-feet of linear foundation; and
- C. Ground cover plants shall fully cover the remainder of the landscaped area.

8. Tree Preservation⁷⁰⁹

All residential, mixed-use, and nonresidential development shall comply with the following standards.

A. Credit Towards Required Landscaping

Existing trees that are retained or relocated on site may count toward the required landscaping.

⁷⁰⁸ New from Section 3.8.3 of Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines. Exclusions in the mixed-use zoning districts added to encourage more pedestrian-usable areas between building frontages and the street.

⁷⁰⁹ Carried forward 11-04-05.2.F. unless otherwise noted. Current 11-07-05.2.F.(1) language related to landscape plan requirements relocated to the City's website. Provisions allowing parking reductions to preserve trees will appear with other minor permitted administrative adjustments in Module 3.

B. Mitigation Trees⁷¹⁰

- (1) Each healthy desirable tree with four inch caliper or greater that is removed shall be replaced with one or more trees with a combined caliper equal to two times the caliper of the tree that was removed.
- (2) Each required replacement tree shall be of three inch caliper or greater. an equal replacement of the total caliper inches lost
- (3) Required replacement trees shall be located either on site or off-site based on the recommendation of the City Forester.

C. Protection During Construction

- (1) Existing trees that are retained shall be protected from damage to bark, branches, and roots during construction. Protection fences around existing trees are required for the duration of construction.
- (2) Construction within the dripline of existing trees shall comply with the following standards:
 - (a) Impervious surfaces may be allowed at a distance from the trunk of a retained tree not less than the diameter of the tree trunk plus five feet.
 - (b) Grade changes within the dripline of existing trees shall be avoided to the maximum extent practicable, and are only permitted following a recommendation by the City Forester or an approved Arborist.
 - (c) New underground utilities to be placed within the dripline of existing trees shall be installed as per Subsection 11-04-08.3.F(3)(c), *Trenching*.

9. Stormwater Integration⁷¹¹

A. Purpose

This Section 11-04-08.9 encourages the incorporation of vegetated, well-designed stormwater filtration swales into landscape areas where topography and hydrologic features allow. Such integrated site designs improve water quality and provide a natural, effective form of flood and water pollution control. Landscape areas which incorporate stormwater swales shall generally be in addition to the landscaping required by this Section.⁷¹²

B. Design Standards

New multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development shall comply with the following standards to the maximum extent practicable, after initial consultation with Planning and Public Works Departments regarding the appropriateness of the site and initial designs. Additional information regarding stormwater system design is provided in the Boise Stormwater Design Manual and Stormwater Plant Materials Resource Guide, which are available from the Public Works Department.⁷¹³

⁷¹⁰ Standard significantly strengthened by requiring twice the caliper (rather than replacement of the same caliper) and by adding a three inch minimum caliper for replacement trees.

⁷¹¹ Carried forward current 11-07-05.2.G with minor revisions for clarity and internal consistency

⁷¹² Deleted general requirement for stormwater swales to be in addition to the required landscaping because stormwater treatment swales can often be integrated well into required landscape areas.

⁷¹³ Vague encourage language replaced by maximum extent practicable.

(1) Street Buffers

Except for industrial uses, as listed in Table 11-03.1 Table of Allowed Uses, swales shall not be located in required landscape buffers along streets. Swales located along streets within required landscape buffers may be approved through the Alternative Compliance process in Section 11-04-08.11. Swales located within street buffers shall meet the following standards:

- (a) Swales shall not exceed twelve inches in storage depth;
- (b) Swales shall be separated from back of sidewalk by a minimum of two feet;
- (c) Street trees shall be provided as required by this section;
- (d) Rapid sand infiltration windows shall be integrated for timely drainage of stormwater; and
- (e) No infiltration basins are allowed.

(2) Perimeter Buffers

Swales located within required buffers in side and rear yards shall meet the following standards:

- (a) Swales shall not exceed 18 inches in storage depth;
- (b) Trees shall be provided as required by this section; and
- (c) Rapid sand infiltration windows shall be integrated for timely drainage of stormwater.

(3) Materials and Design

- (a) Gravel, rock, or cobble on the surface of swales shall not exceed 20 percent of the surface area of the bottom of the swale. Cobble may be incorporated into required landscape areas if designed as a dry creek bed or other design feature.
- (b) Stormwater swales shall be vegetated with appropriate plant materials. Plant materials shall be a species that are able to withstand the anticipated changes in soil wetness and moisture levels. Examples of appropriate plants materials include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Trees
River Birch (*Betula nigra*), American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*) and Mountain Alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*).
 - ii. Shrubs
Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), Serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), Rhododendrons (*Rhododendron* sp.), American Cranberry Bush (*Viburnum trilobum*), Golden Currant (*Ribes aureum*) and Drummond Willow (*Salix drummondiana*).
 - iii. Groundcovers
Sedges (*Carex* sp.), Spike Rush (*Eleocharus acicularis*), Maiden Grass (*Miscanthus* sp.), and Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum* sp.).
- (c) Organic mulch shall not be used adjacent to the flow path. Plant material shall be installed adjacent to the flow path and infiltration area to aid in capturing sediment and reducing clogging.

- (d) Open water ponds and holding areas with a permanent water level are not permitted in required landscape or buffer areas, except along Interstate-84. However, ponds that are aesthetically designed with special grading and vegetative features may be approved as provided for through Alternative Compliance.
- (e) Slopes shall not exceed 3:1 (horizontal:vertical).

10. Fences, Walls, and Screening

A. Permitted Fencing and Screening Materials

- (1) In historic districts, a Certificate of Appropriateness is required for fences made with any material other than wood or wrought iron.
- (2) Electric fences are prohibited.
- (3) Barbed wire is permitted only in the I-1 and I-2 ⁷¹⁴zoning districts, and only as the top section of a security fence. Barbed wire must be located at least 72 inches above grade.
- (4) Walls, lattices, and screens shall be considered to be fences.
- (5) Boxes, sheet metal, old or decayed wood, broken masonry blocks, or other unsightly materials are prohibited.
- (6) Chain-link fencing shall not qualify as a screening material.

B. Permitted Fences⁷¹⁵

- (1) In Residential and Mixed-Use districts maximum fence heights are as follows:⁷¹⁶
 - (a) Solid fences to a height of 36 inches or open-vision fences to height of 48 inches may be built within the front yard setback.
 - (b) Fences to a height of 72 inches may be built outside the front yard setback and along the rear and side property lines.
 - (c) One ornamental gate or entryway in a front or street side setback may be allowed to exceed the fence height limits, provided the gate or entryway does not exceed eight feet in height by six feet in width, and is not located within a clear vision triangle.



Figure 4.40. Ornamental Gate or Entryway Dimensions

⁷¹⁴ Changed from commercial and industrial districts.

⁷¹⁵ Deleted standard related to fences adjacent from micro-paths as micro-path requirements have been deleted. Reference to administrative variance was removed; all minor adjustments will be addressed in Module 3.

⁷¹⁶ Current standards applied only to residential and office districts.

(2) Standards Applicable to All Fences

- (a) The property owner installing the fence must locate the fence entirely on their property or within an easement unless agreements are made with the adjoining property owners.
- (b) If a fence is to be erected upon and within public right-of-way, approval must also be obtained from the ACHD.
- (c) In Mixed-Use zoning districts⁷¹⁷, concrete and masonry walls of any height and fences over seven feet tall shall be approved by the Building Department.
- (d) Fences, walls, or plantings on or within the clear vision triangle shall be limited to 36 inches in height.
- (e) Multiple fences, railings, and/or privacy screens within setbacks shall be separated by a minimum distance of five feet in order to be considered separate.

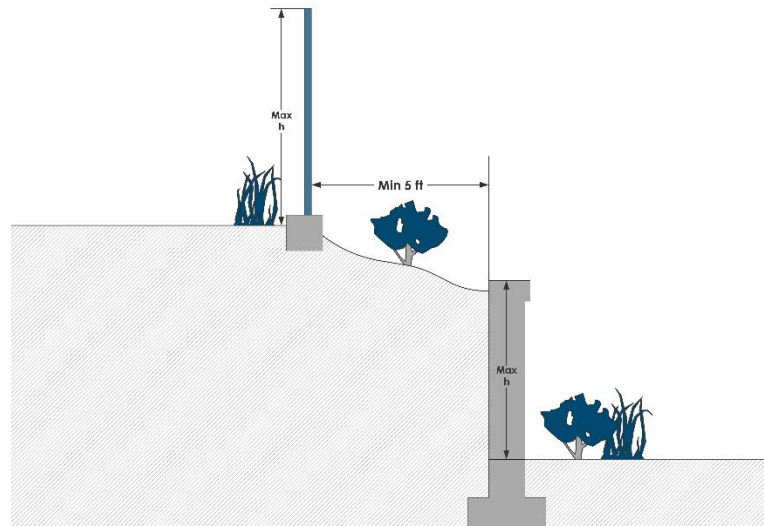


Figure 4.41. Fence Separation in Setbacks

- (f) All fences shall be maintained in accordance with Section 11-04-012.1, *Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening Maintenance*.

C. Retaining Walls

The following shall apply to retaining walls located within setbacks:

- (1) Individual retaining walls may not exceed three feet in height when located within a front setback or clear vision triangle.
- (2) Individual retaining walls may not exceed six feet in height when located within any other setback.
- (3) The height of retaining walls shall be measured from the finished grade adjacent to the exterior wall, and attached fences, retaining walls, railings and privacy screens shall also be included in the total height.

⁷¹⁷ Currently applied to only commercial districts.

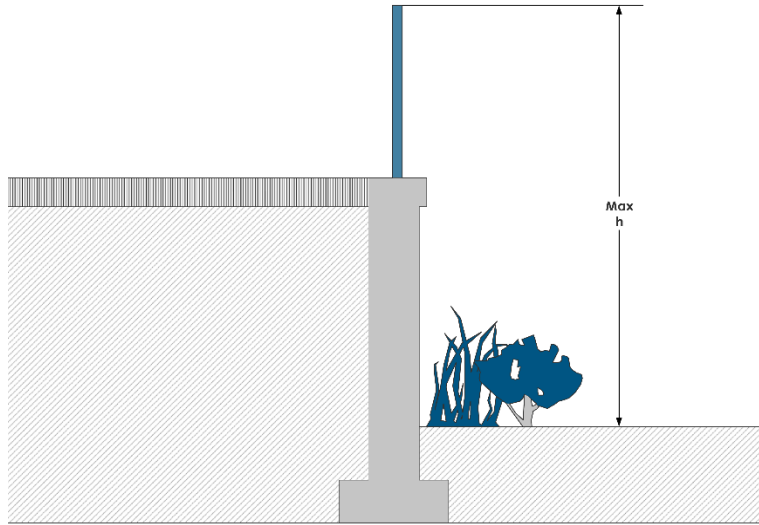


Figure 4.42. Height and Dimensions for Retaining Walls

- (4) Walls shall be separated by a minimum distance of five feet in order to be considered as separate walls.

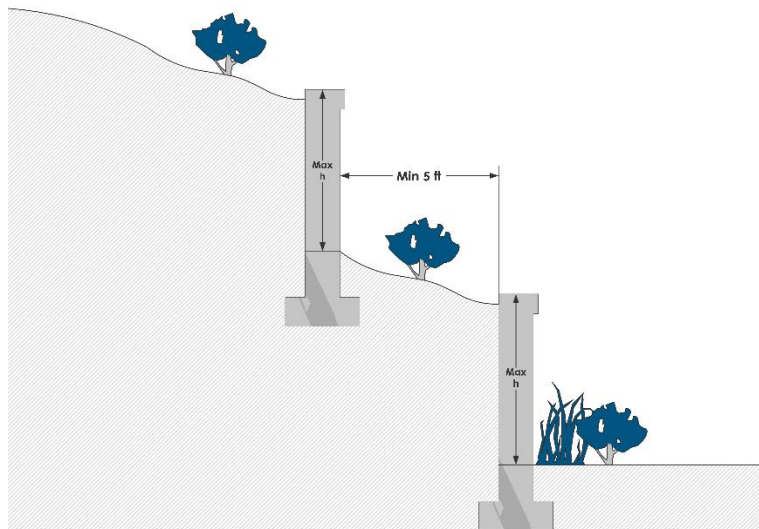


Figure 4.43. Distance for Separation

- (5) If the wall is located in the HS-O Hillside Overlay district, multiple walls with a combined height that exceeds the height allowed in the setback may be approved through the Category II Hillside permit process when in compliance with the following conditions:⁷¹⁸
- (a) The additional height is necessary and appropriate because of the size, configuration, topography, or other unique characteristics of the property;
 - (b) The Planning Director and City Engineer have jointly determined that the height, location, and grading for the walls are the minimum necessary for reasonable development of the property;

⁷¹⁸ These provisions may be moved to and consolidated with other provisions for exceptions to development standards in Module 3.

- (c) The additional height will not have any substantial detrimental effect on adjacent or nearby properties;
- (d) Terraces between the walls are of sufficient width and depth to accommodate landscaping or other techniques designed to reduce the visual impact. Conditions requiring such techniques shall be incorporated into the permit; and
- (e) Clear vision triangles are free of obstructions that exceed three feet in height.

D. Screening

(1) Applicability⁷¹⁹

This Section 11-04-08.10.D shall apply to all mixed-use and nonresidential development in all districts, except the I-2 district.

(2) Parking and Storage Areas⁷²⁰

All parking and storage areas including vehicle sales areas, truck parking areas, bus parking areas, and service drives shall comply with the following standards:

- (a) A solid Type B screen at least five feet deep, with a height not less than eight feet in height shall be provided when a parking lot is adjacent to the side and/or rear yard of a residential land use.

(3) Service Areas⁷²¹

- (a) Service areas visible from the street, pathway, public space, or parking area shall be enclosed and screened around their perimeter by a durable wall or fence at least six feet high.
- (b) Developments shall use materials and detailing consistent with primary structures on-site. Acceptable materials include brick, concrete block, or stone.
- (c) The sides and rear of the enclosure must be screened with Type A, B, or C as described in Section 11-04-08.5.B(4)(b), at least five feet deep in locations visible from the street, dwelling units, customer parking areas, or pathways to soften the views of the screening element and add visual interest.
- (d) Collection points shall be located and configured so that the enclosure gate swing does not obstruct pedestrian or vehicle traffic, or does not require that a hauling truck project into any public right-of-way.

⁷¹⁹ New.

⁷²⁰ Carried forward current 11-07-05.3.B.5, with revisions to clarify required depth and height of buffer.

⁷²¹ New content from Section 3.7 of the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines applied broadly.

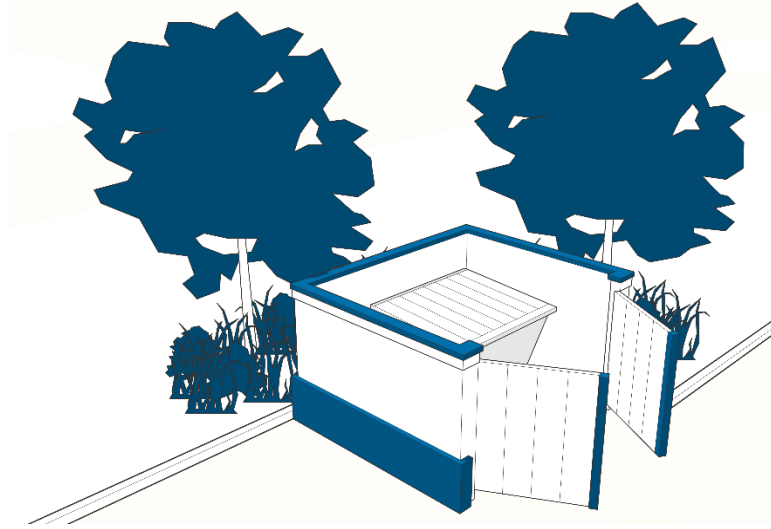


Figure 4.44. Service Area Enclosure and Landscaping Requirements

(4) Mechanical and Utility Equipment⁷²²

(a) Roof-Mounted

- i. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall be integrated into the building's overall design so as not to be visible from five feet above ground on any lot line, and from any adjacent public rights-of-way or open spaces to the maximum extent practicable.
- ii. Where integration to avoid visibility is not practicable, roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall be screened from view from five feet above ground on any lot line, and from any adjacent public rights-of-way or open spaces using parapet walls or an enclosure using one of the primary building façade colors to surround the equipment.

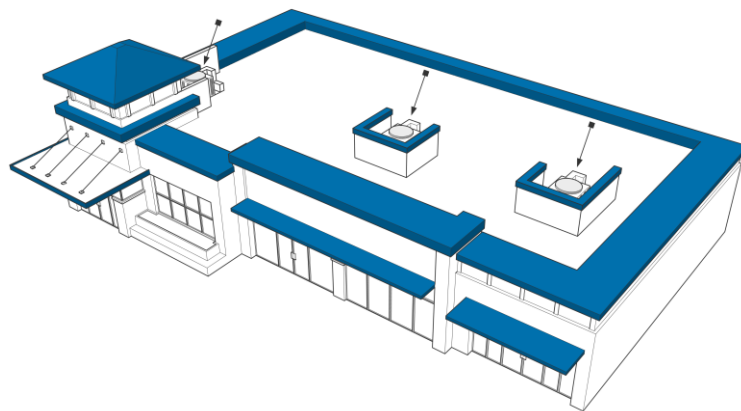


Figure 4.45. Roof-Mounted Screening⁷²³

⁷²² New and enhanced screening standards for both rooftop and ground-mounted mechanical and utility equipment.

(b) Ground-Mounted

Ground-mounted mechanical equipment located within view of customer entrances and public rights-of-way or open spaces shall be integrated into the overall site design, the architectural design of the building, and screened from public view using one or a combination of the following:

- i. A decorative wall, fence or enclosure that is constructed of one of the primary materials and colors used on the adjacent façade of the building, and of a height that is not less than the height of the equipment to be screened; or

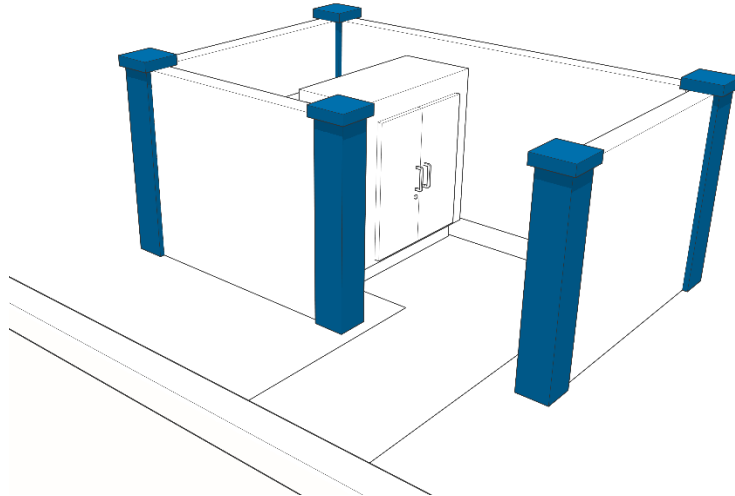


Figure 4.46. Ground-Mounted Equipment Wall Enclosure

- ii. Landscaping that is of sufficient height at maturity and of opacity to effectively soften and screen views of the equipment, and that is integrated into the overall landscape plan.

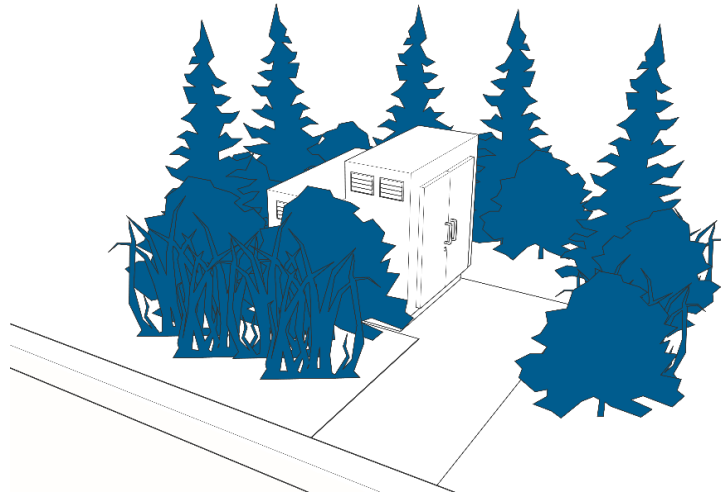


Figure 4.47. Ground Mounted Equipment Landscaping

⁷²³ Placeholder graphic. To be updated in consistent style and revised labeling.

11. Alternative Compliance⁷²⁴

A. Purpose

This Section 11-04-08.11 is intended to provide for alternative means to meet the intended purposes of the landscape requirements in this Section 11-04-08 when explicit compliance is not practicable or the alternative means are superior to what is required.

B. Process

(1) General⁷²⁵

The applicant shall request alternative compliance in conjunction with the submittal of a Zoning Certificate, Conditional Use Permit, or Design Review application, or upon the determination that the development does not comply with the specific provisions of this Section 11-04-08, at the applicant's option. The request will be considered by the same approval body as the base application. The request shall specify:

- (a) The specific requirements that are proposed to be modified;
- (b) The reasons for the modification; and
- (c) A demonstration of how the alternative means for compliance meets the requirements' intended purpose.

(2) Stormwater Swales

Stormwater swales within front setbacks can be approved administratively provided that the landscape plans approved by the applicable approval body are not changed substantially and comply with Section 11-04-08.9. A landscape plan with swale construction details that incorporates the landscape design shall be submitted for the staff level review.

C. Standard

The proposed alternative means for compliance with the specific requirements shall demonstrate that the alternative provides an equal or superior means of meeting the intent and purpose of the regulation.

D. Required Findings

An application for alternative compliance may be approved if the Planning Director determines that:

- (1) Strict adherence or application of the requirements is not practicable because one of the following conditions exist:
 - (a) Topography, soil, vegetation, or other site conditions are such that full compliance is impossible or impractical;
 - (b) The site involves space limitations or an unusually shaped lot;
 - (c) Safety considerations;
 - (d) Other regulatory agencies or departments having jurisdiction are requiring design standards that conflict with the requirements of this section;

⁷²⁴ These adjustments to landscaping requirements will be cross-referenced as an additional form of relief in Module 3.

⁷²⁵ Expanded to allow the use of this tool during Zoning Certificate review, and to clarify that the applicant may determine at what point to request approval of alternative compliance..

- (e) The proposed design includes innovative design features based on "new urbanism," "neotraditional design," or other site designs that promote walkable and mixed use neighborhoods; or
 - (f) Environmental quality benefits.
- (2) The alternative compliance provides an equal or superior means for meeting the requirements; and
 - (3) The alternative means will not be detrimental to the public welfare or adversely affect the uses and character of surrounding properties.

12. Compliance with Design Standards

- A. In addition to the standards required by this Section 11-04-08, all multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development shall comply with the standards and other mandatory content in the Citywide Design Standards and Guidelines and the Downtown Boise Streetscape Standards and Specifications Manual, as applicable in the area where the property is located.
- B. In the event of a conflict between the standards in this Section 11-04-08 and applicable standards in the Citywide or Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, the provision requiring the higher level of visual building quality and interest, as determined by the Planning Director, shall apply.

11-04-09. Building Design⁷²⁶

Commentary

This section introduces general building design standards, some of which have been taken from the mandatory (not advisory) content in the Citywide or Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines and applied broadly to certain types of development (regardless of whether those properties are now designated as subject to the Design Standards). It is intended to provide the basic design standards required for new development and redevelopment that should not be subject to negotiations, and then to be supplemented by the advisory and negotiable Citywide or Downtown Design Standards, which can be negotiated during the Design Review process.

Codifying the "shalls" building design for multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development helps implement several Blueprint Boise recommendations to enhance high-quality pedestrian and transit-oriented development while adding predictability to the Design Review process. Leaving the "should" of building and site design in the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards preserves the current ability of the Design Review Committee to improve and optimize development design. If these regulations are adopted, overlapping or conflicting regulations in the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards, should be removed from those documents.

1. Purpose⁷²⁷

The intent of this Section 11-04-09 is to:

- A. Provide standards that will help to reinforce existing and desired development patterns and building features intended to implement the Comprehensive Plan;

⁷²⁶ New section to clarify the applicability of both the Citywide and Downtown Design districts.

⁷²⁷ New. Language from Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines. Reference to wildlife added.

- B. Design sites and orient buildings with an emphasis on character and creating a comfortable walking environment;
- C. Design buildings that respond to the unique context of the site;
- D. Reduce impacts to wildlife;
- E. Promote original and distinctive building design; and
- F. Incorporate sustainable development practices.

2. Applicability⁷²⁸

The provisions of this Section 11-04-09 shall apply to all multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development listed in Section 11-04-02, *Applicability*, and as otherwise required in the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines. In the event of a conflict between the standards in this Section 11-04-09 and applicable standards in the Citywide or Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, the provision requiring the higher level of visual building quality and interest, as determined by the Planning Director, shall apply.

A. Site and Building Design and Form Standards⁷²⁹ Compliance with Design Standards

- (1) In addition to complying with the standards in this Section 11-04-010, all new multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development shall comply with all other standards and mandatory content related to building design in the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines, as applicable in the area where the property is located.

B. Building Entrances

- (1) At least one pedestrian entry to each primary building shall be visible and directly accessible from at least one of the adjacent streets, unless Subsection (2) below requires additional pedestrian entries or Subsection (3) below requires pedestrian entries in different locations.⁷³⁰
- (2) On each primary building frontage exceeding 100 feet in length that has a nonresidential ground floor use, at least one pedestrian entry to the building shall be visible and directly accessible from the street within each 50 horizontal feet of building length.⁷³¹

⁷²⁸ New. This Subsection describes the general applicability of this section – see commentary for more information.

⁷²⁹ All standards are carried forward from the Citywide and Downtown Design Standards and Guidelines and broadly applied to nonresidential and multifamily development, except as noted. Provisions for modification or adjustment of these standards will be addressed in Module 3.

⁷³⁰ Carried forward from the Citywide Design Guidelines and applied broadly.

⁷³¹ New.

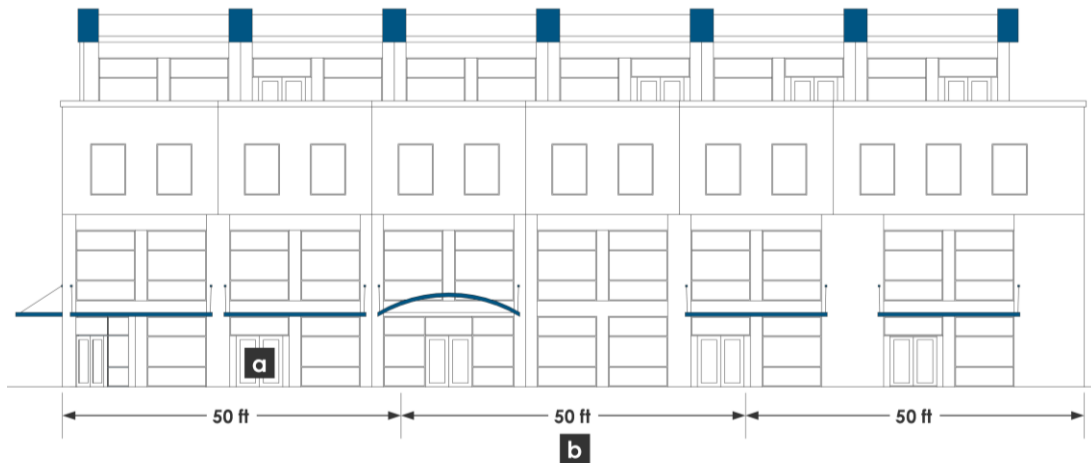


Figure 4.48. Building Entrance Requirements⁷³²

- (3) In districts with an established pattern of building entrances facing the street, new buildings shall be designed with entrances complying with the established pattern to the maximum extent practicable.⁷³³

C. Façade Transparency⁷³⁴

- (1) If the ground floor of the building is located within 10 feet of the sidewalk, at least 40 percent of the ground floor, street-facing façade between four and eight feet above the sidewalk, shall be transparent.



Figure 4.49. Street Frontage Transparency

- (2) If the ground floor of the building is located between 10 and 20 feet from the sidewalk, at least 25 percent of the ground floor, street-facing façade between four and eight feet above the sidewalk shall be transparent.
- (3) When the ground floor of the building is occupied by residential uses, at least 15 percent of the street-facing façade (all vertical surfaces generally facing the street) shall be transparent.

⁷³² Placeholder graphic. To be updated in consistent style and revised labeling.

⁷³³ Carried forward from the Citywide Design Guidelines and applied broadly.

⁷³⁴ Carried forward the façade transparency standards for "other," non-storefront block frontages in the Citywide Design Guidelines.

- (4) Window glazing on the bottom two floors on street facing façades of each primary building that does not provide visibility into residential dwelling units shall achieve a visible transmittance ratio (VT) of at least 0.60.⁷³⁵
- (5) At least 90 percent of the glazing of any building façade shall include features that enable birds to perceive the glass as a solid object using at least one of the following treatments.⁷³⁶
- (a) Non-reflective glass or window film that is opaque or translucent.
 - (b) External screens installed permanently over glass windows.
 - (c) Paned glass with mullions on the exterior of the glass.
 - (d) Glass covered with patterns (e.g., dots, stripes, images, abstract patterns, lettering), etched, fritted, stenciled, silkscreened, applied to the glass on films or decals, or another method of permanently incorporating the patterns into or onto the glass. Elements of the patterns must be at least one-eighth (1/8) inch tall and separated no more than two inches vertically, at least one-quarter (1/4) inch wide and separated by no more than four inches horizontally.
 - (e) Other glazing treatments providing an equivalent level of bird safety and approved by the Planning Director.

D. Building Façade Articulation⁷³⁷

Each street-facing façade of a primary building shall be designed to avoid undifferentiated wall planes by dividing street-facing façades into a series of smaller horizontal and vertical components that comply with the following standards.

- (1) In the R-2, R-3, MX-S, MX-I, and I-1 districts, each street-facing façade shall incorporate at least one of the following elements within each 50 horizontal feet of building façade:
- (a) Projections, recessions, or reveals such as, but not limited to, columns, pilasters, cornices, and bays, and having a change of wall plane that is a minimum of six inches in depth;
 - (b) Awnings or canopies extending at least four feet beyond the building face with a minimum vertical clearance of nine feet above the sidewalk. Glowing awnings (backlit, light showing through the material) are not permitted; and/or
 - (c) Visible differences in façade material texture and/or masonry patterns.
- (2) In the MS-N, MX-A, and MX-D districts, each street-facing façade shall incorporate at least two of the elements listed in Subsections (1)(a), (1)(b), and 1(c) above within each 50 horizontal feet of building façade.

11-04-010. Exterior Lighting⁷³⁸

Commentary

⁷³⁵ New standard to avoid reflective glass on key pedestrian facades.

⁷³⁶ New standards to reduce bird strike incidents.

⁷³⁷ New.

⁷³⁸ New section incorporating current 11-07-07 Historic Street Light Districts. All content is new unless otherwise noted.

The current Boise Code has minimal exterior lighting standards, most of which apply to only specific the historic street light districts. This draft proposes some relatively simple standards to apply more broadly throughout the City, but they have more objective standards and apply more broadly than what the City is administering today. Comprehensive lighting standards require additional up-front submittal requirements to demonstrate compliance.

1. Purpose⁷³⁹

- This Section 11-04-010 is intended to provide for exterior lighting to enhance safety, minimize light trespass from developed areas, reduce sky-glow to increase dark sky protection, improve nighttime visibility through glare reduction, encourage lighting techniques and systems that conserve energy, reduce the adverse effects light can have to wildlife behavior and reproduction, and reduce development impact on nighttime environments.

2. Applicability⁷⁴⁰

- A. All outdoor lighting in all zoning districts shall comply with the standards in this Section 11-04-010 unless exempted by Subsection B. below or by another provision of this Code.
- B. The following are exempt from this Section 11-04-010:
 - (1) Luminaires with lamps of 100 watts or less in Residential;
 - (2) Emergency lighting used by police, fire fighting, or medical personnel, or at their direction;
 - (3) Traffic control devices and luminaires on these devices installed by the City or other governmental entity;
 - (4) Navigational lighting systems at airports and other lighting necessary for aircraft safety;
 - (5) Holiday lighting and seasonal decorations using typical unshielded low-intensity incandescent lamps; and
 - (6) Lighting for temporary festival, carnivals, or other amusements lasting less than 14 consecutive days, provided the lighting turned off within 30 minutes after the last event of each day.

3. Prohibited Lighting

The following types of exterior lighting are prohibited:

- A. Any lighting that could interfere with the safe movement of motor vehicles, bicycles, or pedestrians on public or private streets;
- B. Searchlights and rotating beacons;
- C. Laser, strobe, and or flashing light sources or any similar high intensity light for outdoor advertising or entertainment;
- D. Mercury vapor and low-pressure sodium lighting; and
- E. Tower lighting, unless required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

⁷³⁹ Includes language from Blueprint Boise, Downtown and Citywide Design Standards.

⁷⁴⁰ Includes a broad list of typical exemptions in modern zoning codes.

4. General Standards

All exterior lighting for all uses multifamily dwellings and all uses in Mixed-Use and Special Purpose districts, other than the I-2 zoning district, shall comply with the following standards.

A. Lighting Types and Efficiency

- (1) Light sources shall be color-correct types such as Halogen, LED, or metal halide.
- (2) All lighting shall have a nominal correlated color temperature (CCT) of no greater than 3,500 degrees Kelvin.
- (3) All exterior light fixtures shall generate at least 80 lumens per watt of energy consumed, as shown on the manufacturers' specifications for the fixture.

B. Shielding

- (1) All lighting fixtures, except motion detector-activated lighting, shall be fully shielded so that the lighting element is not visible to an observer at any property line.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified, all lighting fixtures shall be full cutoff type as installed.⁷⁴¹



Figure 4.50. Examples of Full-Cutoff Light Fixtures

⁷⁴¹ Placeholder graphics. To be updated in consistent style and to match standard.

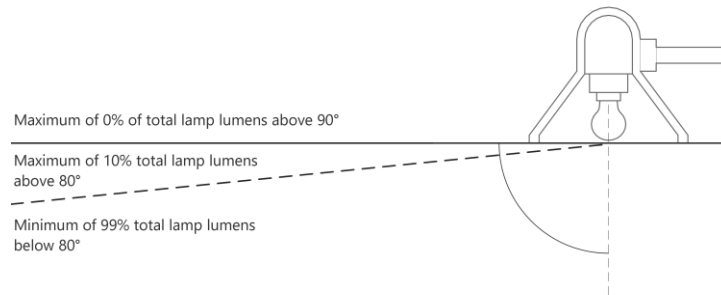


Figure 4.51. Example of Required Light Cutoff

- (3) A lighting fixture may beam light upward only if all upward light is reflected back down by a canopy, roof, or other such structure.

C. Lighting Trespass

All lighting shall be designed so that the lighting level at each property line that does not front on a public or private street shall not exceed 1.0 footcandle.

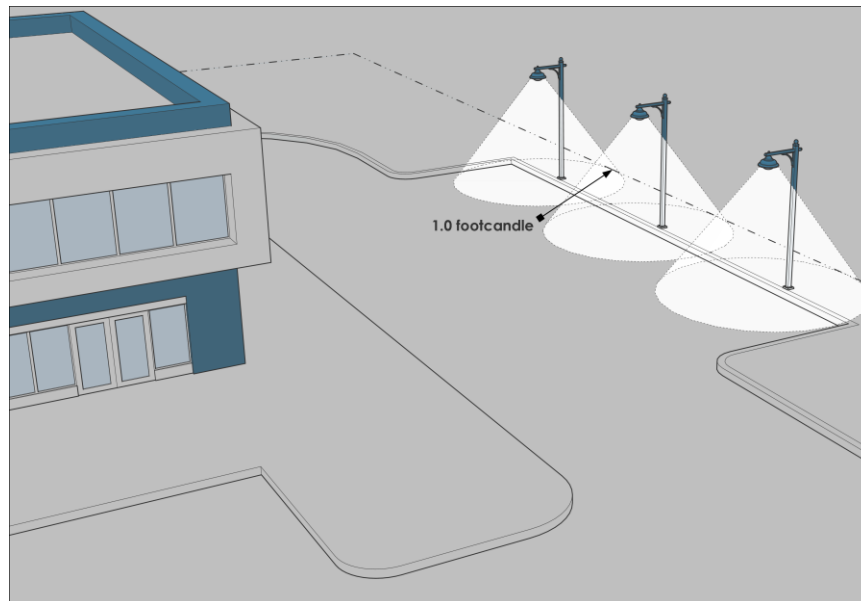


Figure 4.52. Light Trespass⁷⁴²

D. Reduced Lighting During Evening Hours

All outdoor light fixtures within Residential, Mixed-Use and Special Purpose districts shall remain off between 11:00 P.M. and sunrise except for security purposes or to illuminate walkways, driveways, equipment yards, and parking lots.

⁷⁴² Placeholder graphic. To be updated in consistent style and revised labeling.

E. Maintenance

All outdoor light fixtures shall be maintained in accordance with Section 11-04-012.2, *Exterior Lighting*.

F. Parking Lots or Areas

- (1) Average luminance values in surface parking areas shall be a maximum of four footcandles.
- (2) Parking lot poles shall not exceed 20 feet in height.
- (3) Pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths in parking areas shall be lit with pedestrian-scale lighting as described in Subsection H., below.

G. Canopy Lighting

Light fixtures installed in canopies, pavilions, drive-through bays, or similar structures shall be flush-mounted or recessed above the lower edge of the canopy and shall be equipped with flat lenses that do not project below the canopy ceiling. The canopy fascia shall not be internally illuminated.

H. Pedestrian-Scaled Lighting

All on-site pedestrian walkways shall be lit with bollard lamps with shatterproof lamp coverings that direct light downwards, mounted no higher than four feet above grade.

I. Landscape Lighting

Lighting fixtures and poles for vegetated areas shall not be located in landscaped planters, and shall not include lighting of any tree protection area or conservation easement.⁷⁴³

5. Historic Street Lights⁷⁴⁴**A. Applicability⁷⁴⁵**

The applicant shall install historic street lights in the following areas:

- (1) Historic districts;
- (2) The Downtown Planning Area;
- (3) Any other areas with historic character; and
- (4) The shaded areas in the Downtown historic street light area shown in Figure 4.17;

⁷⁴³ From the Citywide Design Standards, applied generally.

⁷⁴⁴ Currently 11-07-07, revised as objective standards rather than an overlay district. Procedures for requesting and approving new historic street light districts will appear with other Code procedures in Module 3. Further evaluation of the historic street light standards by staff is ongoing. Additional revisions are expected at the time of Consolidated Draft. Maps will be revised for readability.

⁷⁴⁵ General references to possible applicability to Gateway Streets, Conservation Districts, and other areas of historic character were deleted as vague, and since it seems that most areas of applicability have been mapped.



Figure 4.53. Map of Downtown Historic Street Light Area⁷⁴⁶

- (5) The shaded street frontages on the Harrison Boulevard and Hyde Park historic street light areas shown in Figure 4.18.

⁷⁴⁶ Map was relabeled from “all historic street light districts” because it covers a different area than the following maps.

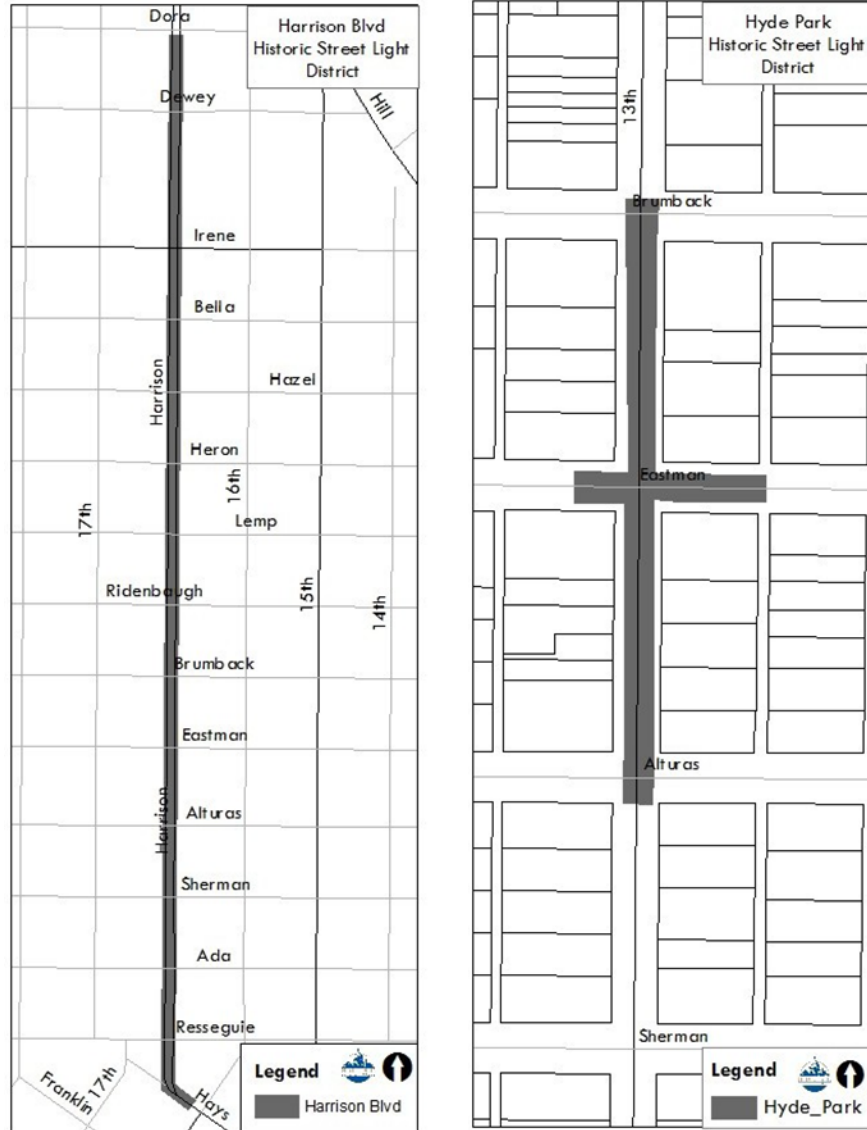


Figure 4.54. Maps of Harrison Boulevard and Hyde Park Historic Street Light Areas

- (6) The shaded street frontages on the Vista Historic street light area shown on Figure 4.19 below.



Figure 4.56. Map of Warm Springs Historic Street Light Area

B. General Standards⁷⁴⁷

Where required, historic street lights shall comply with the lighting and spacing requirements in this Subsection D, unless an exception to these standards in Subsection E applies.

(1) General

- (a) These standards establish general location requirements only; exact locations will be determined in consultation with the Public Works Director.
- (b) Historic street lights shall be located to match the street light on the opposite side of the street.
- (c) When replacement is required, historic street lights shall generally be replaced in the same location.

(2) By Sub-District

(a) Downtown District

As required by the latest approved Capitol City Development Corporation design standards, except that the Grove Plaza, 30th Street Area, and Broad Street shall instead comply with the standards in Subsection E below.

⁷⁴⁷ Wording revised for clarity.

(b) Vista Avenue District

Three lights per block evenly spaced along street.

(c) Harrison Boulevard District

Lights shall be located at either end and in the center island.

(d) Hyde Park District

65 to 75 feet spacing, both sides of the street.

(e) Warm Springs District:

Three lights per block evenly spaced along street.

C. Exceptions to General Standards⁷⁴⁸

(1) The Grove Plaza

Street lights in the Grove Plaza shown in Figure 4.57 shall be the Landscape Forms FGP 12 foot light, using model numbers and light requirements obtained from the Public Works Department, and with locations of light fixtures to be determined by the Public Works Department.

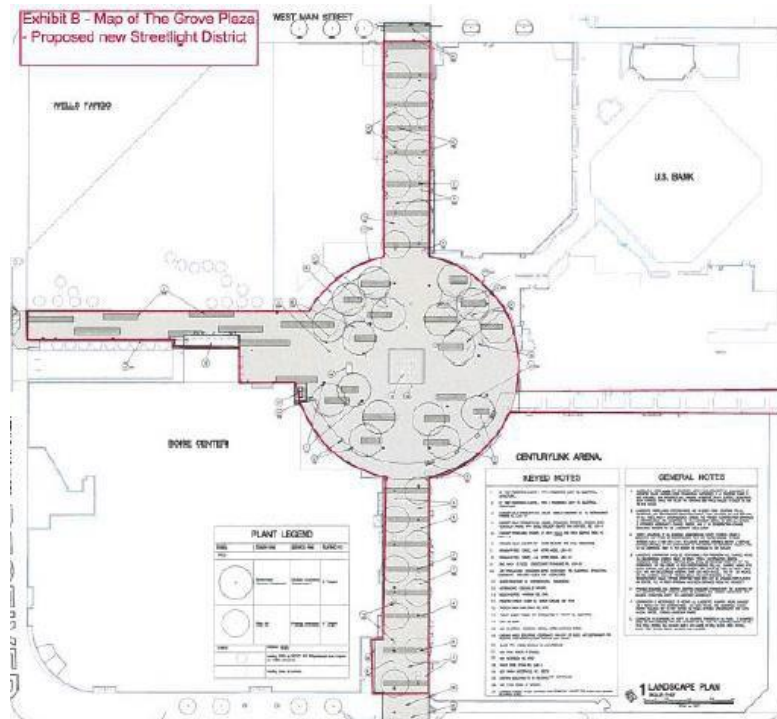


Figure 4.57. The Grove Plaza

(2) 30th Street Area

Street lights on Main Street south to the Connector within the district boundary east and west, as shown on Figure 4.22, shall comply with the following standards:

⁷⁴⁸ All maps, including those in the Exterior Lighting section will be updated into a consistent format at the time of Consolidated Draft.

- (3) The light fixture for this area is the EPAX Eurotique Aluminum Pole Series 12 foot light, using model numbers and light requirements obtained from the Public Works Department.
- (4) On east-west streets, four lights per block shall be installed and shall be evenly spaced.
- (5) On north-south streets a light shall be installed at each alley.
- (6) Locations of light fixtures shall be determined by the Public Works Department.

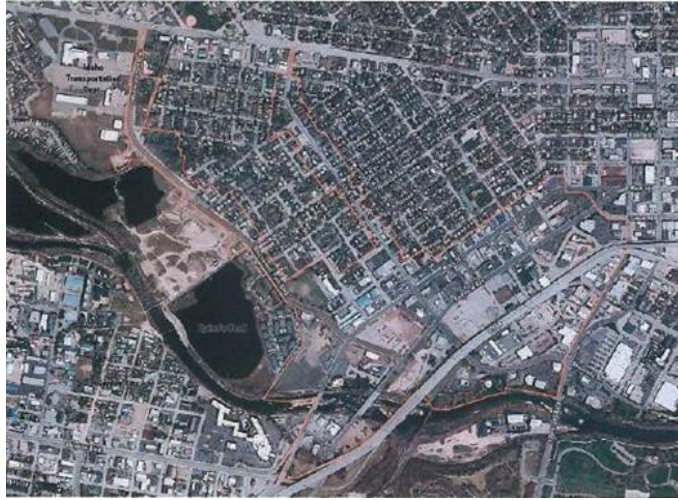


Figure 4.58. 30th Street Area Aerial

(7) Broad Street

Street lights on Broad Street from Capitol Boulevard to Second Street, as shown on Figure 4.23, shall comply with the following standards.

- (a) The light fixture for this area is the EPAX Eurotique Aluminum Pole Series 12 foot, Eurotique Arms and Antique Street Lamps Munich Pendant, using model numbers and light requirements obtained from the Public Works Department.
- (b) Light locations are to be determined by the Public Works Department.



Figure 4.59. Broad Street Area Aerial

D. Installation⁷⁴⁹

- (1) All historic street lights shall be installed and paid for by the developer of the project, shall meet current Public Works standards and be approved and inspected by Public Works.
- (2) If the installation is not associated with a specific development, the applicant shall contract the work with technical assistance provided by Public Works.
- (3) Upon completion and successful inspection, Public Works will accept ownership of the lights and assume responsibility for operation and maintenance costs.

11-04-011. Signs⁷⁵⁰**Commentary**

Organization. This section has been reorganized and additional headings have been added for clarity and user-friendliness. Some language carried forward from the Zoning Ordinance has been identified in footnotes as content-based regulations that may not comply with the *Reed v. Gilbert* decision. Current nonconforming sign regulations will be consolidated with other nonconformity provisions as a part of Module 3: Administration and Procedures.

District-Specific Standards. The current district-based sign standards have been converted to reflect the proposed zoning district consolidations in Module 1: Zoning Districts & Uses. If more than one existing district with different standards have consolidated into one new district, the less restrictive requirement was generally carried forward. Footnotes indicate specific changes from the current standards. A new section describing signage measurements has been added to promote consistent application of these standards.

Reed v. Gilbert. Throughout this Section, footnotes indicate certain content that may be inconsistent with the *Reed v. Gilbert* decisions and require review by the City Attorney.

1. Purpose

This Section 11-04-011 is intended to:

- A.** Protect the health, safety, property, and welfare of the public;
- B.** Provide for the neat, clean, orderly, and attractive appearance of the community;
- C.** Improve the effectiveness of signs;
- D.** Provide for safe construction, location, erection, and maintenance of signs;
- E.** Minimize adverse visual safety factors to the traveling public;
- F.** Comply with all applicable provisions of state and federal law regarding freedom of speech and sign content neutrality.⁷⁵¹

⁷⁴⁹ Current 11-07-07.5.

⁷⁵⁰ Currently 11-10. Current 11-10-02 (Sign Definitions) will be consolidated with other definitions in 11-06. Current 11-10-08 (Enforcement) will be consolidated with other enforcement provisions in 11-05-07.

⁷⁵¹ New.

2. Applicability⁷⁵²

- A. All signs and advertising devices within the City boundaries shall be established, altered, changed, erected, constructed, reconstructed, moved, divided, enlarged, demolished, or maintained in compliance with this Section 11-04-011.
- B. This Section shall be interpreted and enforced so as to avoid violation or inconsistency with applicable state or federal law.⁷⁵³

3. Prohibited Signs⁷⁵⁴

The following signs are prohibited in all zoning districts, unless specifically permitted by another provision of this Section 11-04-011, this Code, or other City, state, or federal law.

- A. Signs or posters that are visible from a public way and are affixed to walls, buildings, trees, poles, fences, bridges, or other structures;
- B. Signs placed on any street right of way, sidewalk, pole, bridge, or tree; such signs may be deemed nuisances and removed by the City without prior notice;
- C. Banners, pennants, strings of lights, ribbons, streamers, balloons, or similar devices that call attention rather than contribute to the establishment décor;⁷⁵⁵
- D. Portable signs except those allowed as temporary signs and those allowed in the C-5 district.
- E. Signs whose lighting, location or appearance would cause such signs to have the appearance of traffic safety signs and lights, or municipal vehicle warnings;
- F. Any sign attached to or placed on a vehicle or trailer that is parked on public or private property or driven on public streets, except for signs that comply with the following standards:
 - (1) The primary purpose of such a vehicle or trailer is not the display of signs; and
 - (2) The signs are magnetic, decals or painted upon an integral part of the vehicle or equipment; and
 - (3) The vehicle or trailer is in operating condition, currently registered and licensed to operate on public streets, and actively used or available for use in the daily function of the establishment to which such signs relate;
- G. Roof signs;
- H. Animated signs;
- I. Strobe lights and flashing lights;
- J. Any sort of sign used to advertise or display any visually communicated message by letter or by picture, of any kind, on any seating bench, or in direct connection with any bench unless authorized by the regional public transportation system authority as permitted from the Planning Director; and
- K. Abandoned signs, including but not limited to any on-premises sign that relates to an establishment that no longer occupies or operates on the property where the sign is located.⁷⁵⁶

⁷⁵² New.

⁷⁵³ New.

⁷⁵⁴ Current 11-10-03.14.

⁷⁵⁵ Several references to "business" were changed to "establishment" to promote content neutrality.

⁷⁵⁶ Relocated this prohibition; second clause is new for clarification.

4. Signs Not Requiring a Permit⁷⁵⁷

The following shall be exempt from requirement to obtain a sign permit under Section 11-05-05.6, *Sign Permit*, but shall be required to comply with other applicable provisions of this Section 11-04-011, unless an exception or deviation from those standards is authorized by another provisions of this Code or other City, state, or federal law.

A. General Signs

- (1) Official notices authorized by a court, public body, or public safety official.
- (2) Directional, warning or information signs authorized by a government.
- (3) Memorial plaques, building identification signs and building cornerstones when cut or carved into a masonry surface or when made an integral part of the building or structure.
- (4) The flag of government or noncommercial institution, such as a school, and business identification flags.
- (5) Religious symbols and seasonal decorations.
- (6) Works of art containing no form of advertising.
- (7) Street address signs and combination nameplate and street address signs that contain no advertising copy and which do not exceed 6 square feet in area.
- (8) Signs oriented only to the property on which they are located and which are not visible from the public right of way.
- (9) Signs in the display windows of a business which are incorporated in a display of merchandise.
- (10) "No Trespassing," "No Dumping" or similar signs not to exceed one and one-half square feet in area and not exceeding four per parcel.
- (11) Window signs that maintain 25 percent or less aggregate area of the window area.⁷⁵⁸
- (12) Political signs that are not placed in any public right-of-way and do not obstruct traffic visibility.

B. Temporary Signs⁷⁵⁹

- (1) Non-illuminated real estate signs that comply with the following standards:
 - (a) One per residential parcel.
 - (b) One per frontage for nonresidential.
 - (c) Six square feet for a single residential lot.
 - (d) 32 square feet in residential and office zones.
 - (e) 64 square feet in commercial and industrial zones.
- (2) Non-illuminated signs temporarily erected during construction to inform the public of the nature of the project that comply with the following standards:
 - (a) One per residential parcel.

⁷⁵⁷ Current 11-10-03.13 was converted to exempt the listed signs from the requirement to obtain a permit – but not from the obligation to comply with the substantive regulations applicable to that type of sign.

⁷⁵⁸ Current 11-10-05.5.

⁷⁵⁹ Consolidates current Section 11-10-04.2.A., B., E. and F as temporary signage that does not require a permit.

- (b) One per frontage for nonresidential parcel.
 - (c) Six square feet for a single residential lot.
 - (d) 64 square feet in residential and office zones.
 - (e) 96 square feet in commercial and industrial zones.
 - (f) Such signs may not be displayed until after the issuance of construction permits and must be removed not later than 24 hours following issuance of an occupancy permit for any portion of the project.
- (3) Pennants, flags, banner, balloons, and promotional sandwich boards during and for community events in the Grove that comply with the following standards:
- (a) Signs may not remain in place overnight.
 - (b) Sandwich boards shall not exceed a height of four feet or a width of three feet.

5. Signs Requiring a Permit⁷⁶⁰

Unless specifically exempted by Subsection 4 above or other provision of this Code or other City, state, or federal law, each erection or installation of a sign in the City shall require the approval of a Sign Permit pursuant to Section 11-05-05.6, *Sign Permit*. Sign permits are not required for change of copy, repainting, or other normal maintenance and repair.⁷⁶¹

6. General Sign Standards⁷⁶²

A. Sign Measurement⁷⁶³

(1) Sign Height

The distance from the ground supporting the sign to the highest point of the sign. A landscape berm or other structure erected to support the sign shall be measured as part of the height. If the street to which the sign is oriented is higher than the grade at the base of the sign, then the street elevation shall be used as the ground elevation for purposes of calculating the permitted height of the sign.⁷⁶⁴

(2) Sign Area⁷⁶⁵

(a) Sign area is calculated as the area within a continuous perimeter with up to eight straight sides that encloses the limits of text and graphics of a sign, together with any frame or other material or color forming an integral part of the display or used to differentiate the sign's message from the background against which it is placed. The area excludes the structure upon which the sign is placed (unless the structure is an integral part of the display⁷⁶⁶), but includes any open space contained within the

⁷⁶⁰ Carried forward current 11-10-03.1 and 2.

⁷⁶¹ Relocated maintenance provision to Maintenance and Operation section.

⁷⁶² Consolidated current 11-10-03.4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, and 12 and reorganized to present design and location standards first and procedural standards last. Relocated description of Gateway Streets to the accessory freestanding signs section, relocated the abandon sign provision to Maintenance and Operation section, and deleted reference to Legal Nonconforming signs – these will be addressed in Module 3: Administration and Procedures. Similarly, provision for Sign Variances will appear in Module 3.

⁷⁶³ New dedicated section for sign measurements to provide clarity for staff review and enforcement purposes. This Section may be relocated and consolidated with other measurement rules in the Definitions chapter.

⁷⁶⁴ Current 11-10-02.1.K.

⁷⁶⁵ Replaces and expands the details of current 11-10-02.1.R.

⁷⁶⁶ The clause "or used to differentiate it" was deleted as inconsistent with the remainder of the regulation.

outer limits of the display face of a sign, or between any component, panel, strip, or figure of any kind composing the display face, whether this open space is enclosed by a frame or border or not.

- (b) When computing the area of sign background, only the face or faces that can be seen from one direction at one time, shall be considered.

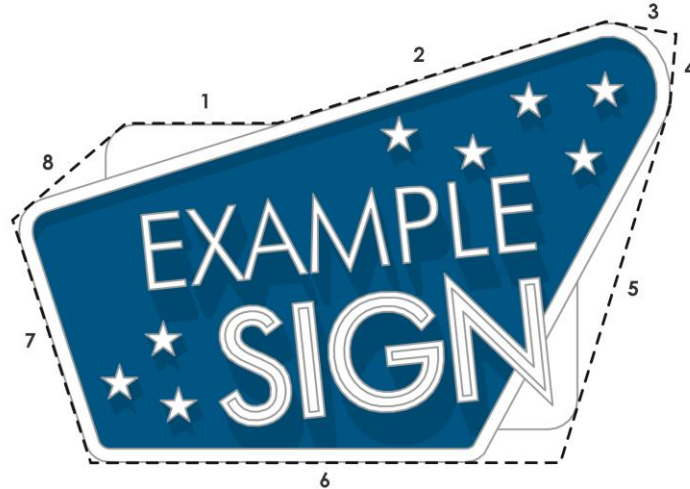


Figure 4.60. Sign Area Measurement⁷⁶⁷

B. Design ⁷⁶⁸

- (1) Pole support structures shall be covered.
- (2) Signs shall complement the architectural style of the building.

C. Spacing of Signs in the Same Horizontal Plane

No sign shall be erected in the same horizontal plane with other signs unless spaced at least 25 feet apart.

D. Traffic Visibility⁷⁶⁹

- (1) Signs shall not be permitted in the clear vision triangle as defined in this Code and ACHD.
- (2) Signs shall not be erected at any intersection so as to obstruct clear vision, or at any location where they may interfere with or obstruct the view of traffic, as determined by the Planning Director, ACHD, or the Idaho Transportation Department.

E. Adjacent to Residential Zones

Signs in Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zones shall not be located within 50 feet of a Residential zone boundary.

F. Street Trees

Trees may not be topped or removed to facilitate better view of signs.

⁷⁶⁷ Placeholder graphic. To be updated in consistent style and revised labeling.

⁷⁶⁸ Deleted the current standard for signs to be "integrated and harmonious with" as those terms are particularly difficult to interpret and apply consistently in sign regulation.

⁷⁶⁹ Reference to ACHD is new, and clarification of who determines locations that will create obstructions was added.

G. Maintenance and Repair

Signs shall be maintained in accordance with the standards set forth in Section 11-04-012, *Operations and Maintenance*.

7. On-Premise Signs⁷⁷⁰

Commentary

For ease of use when reviewing the district-based standards in this section, here is the Summary Table of Zoning Districts comparing current and proposed districts. This table will be removed in the Consolidated Draft.

CURRENT DISTRICTS	PROPOSED DISTRICTS
	Residential Districts
A-1 (on hillsides)	R-1L Large-Lot Residential
R-1A R-1B	R-1B Suburban Residential
R-1C	R-1C Urban Residential
R-1M R-2	R-2 Medium Density Residential
R-3	R-3 High Density Residential
	Mixed-Use Districts
N-O C-1 L-O PC	MX-N Mixed-Use – Neighborhood Scale
R-O C-2 C-3 C-4 HS T-1	MX-A Mixed-Use Activity Center If located near Blueprint Boise's mapped activity centers OR MX-S Mixed-Use Street-Oriented If located outside of those activity centers
U	MX-U Mixed-Use University
C-5	MX-D Mixed-Use Downtown
	Special Purpose Districts
T-2 M-1	I-1 Light Industrial District
M-2	I-2 Heavy Industrial District
A-2	O-P Open Land, Park

⁷⁷⁰ Generally carried forward 11-10-04 unless otherwise noted. All references to “commercial, office, and industrial” districts have been updated to reference “Mixed-Use and Special Purpose” districts to align with the proposed changes to the zoning districts in Module 1.

A. Accessory On-Premise Signs

(1) Wall Signs

Wall signs shall comply with the standards in Table 11-04.22 and the following standards:

- (a) Wall signs shall not project above the wall to which they are attached.
- (b) Wall signs shall face the street or streets that the building faces, except that a sign on a building wall in a Mixed-Use or Special Purpose zoning district that does not face a street may be permitted if it complies with the following standards:
 - i. The sign background area may be borrowed from that allowed on the building wall facing the street; and
 - ii. The sign area may not exceed 10 percent of the building wall; and
 - iii. The sign faces an abutting property zoned Mixed-Use or Special Purpose,
- (c) In Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts, the sign area allowed may be divided among multiple signs according to Table 11-04.22 below.

TABLE 11-04.22: WALL SIGNS	
ZONING DISTRICT	MAXIMUM SIGN AREA
R (multifamily and nonresidential signs) and O-P	One square foot per three lineal feet of building facing street. Maximum 50 square feet.
MX-N ⁷⁷¹	One square foot per two lineal feet of building facing street. Maximum 75 square feet.
MX-A ⁷⁷²	15% of building wall facing the street.
MX-S, MX-D, I-1, I-2 ⁷⁷³	20% of building wall facing the street.

(2) Freestanding Signs

Freestanding accessory signs shall comply with the standards set forth in Table 11-04.23 and the following standards. Freestanding signs:

- (a) Shall be located within a landscaped area no smaller than the background area of the sign; new landscaped areas shall be reviewed as part of the sign application. Decorative rock may be a component of the landscaping area counted to calculate its area for this purpose;
- (b) Shall include the street address in letters at least three and one-half inches tall;
- (c) Shall be oriented perpendicular to the street providing frontage to the business⁷⁷⁴ and be located toward the front of the parcel and as close to the main vehicle entrance as possible. Orientation to interstate highways is prohibited;
- (d) Shall be set back at least five feet from the front property line in Residential and Mixed-Use districts, and one foot in Special Purpose zones.

⁷⁷¹ Currently applies to L-O, N-O, R-O, HS.

⁷⁷² Currently applies to C-1, C-4, PC, M-4

⁷⁷³ Currently applies to C-2, C-3, C-5, M-1, M-2, T-1, T-2.

⁷⁷⁴ Orientation perpendicular to the street has been clarified.⁷⁷⁵ Deleted A-1 from list because it is consolidated into R-1L.

- (e) Shall be set back at least five feet from side property lines in all zoning districts;
- (f) Shall not exceed one per street frontage, except that:
 - i. Where two signs are allowed for a business on a street corner, each sign must be designed and located so as to be viewed only from the street on which it is located; and
 - ii. In lieu of two signs, one corner sign designed to be viewed from both streets is allowed, provided it complies with other provisions of this Code;
- (g) May have architectural appurtenances with no text extend up to two feet over the allowed height.

ZONING DISTRICT	MAXIMUM BACKGROUND AREA (SQURE FEET)	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (FEET)	GATEWAY (FEET) [1]
R-1, R-2, R-3, O-P ⁷⁷⁵	1 per 3 lineal ft. of street frontage up to 50	6	6
MX-N ⁷⁷⁶	1 per 3 lineal ft. of street frontage up to 50	8	8
MX-A, MX-D, I-1, I-2 ⁷⁷⁷	70	15	12
MX-S ⁷⁷⁸	80	20	12

Notes:
 [1]Applies to freestanding signs oriented toward the following streets:
 Capitol Boulevard; Vista Avenue from I-84 north; Broadway Avenue from I-84 north; State Street from State Capitol to Highway 55; Myrtle Street; Front Street; Federal Way from Capitol Boulevard. to Bergeson Street; Warm Springs Avenue; Park Center Boulevard.

(3) Master Sign Plan

- (a) Multi-tenant nonresidential developments on at least two acres that are planned and developed as a unit shall obtain approval of a Master Sign Plan pursuant to Section <>⁷⁷⁹ before constructing or installing any sign on the property. This includes but is not limited to:
 - i. Hospital complexes on sites of two acres or larger;
 - ii. Office centers with multiple building on sites of two acres or larger; and
 - iii. industrial parks with multiple buildings on sites of five acres or larger.
- (b) The master sign plan shall establish standards and criteria for all signs that require sign permits and shall address location, materials, design, and quantity.
- (c) One freestanding center sign is permitted on each street frontage, with a maximum of two, according to the provisions of the following Table 11-04.24. Where there is

⁷⁷⁵ Deleted A-1 from list because it is consolidated into R-1L.

⁷⁷⁶ Currently applies to L-O, N-O, R-O, HS, T-1.

⁷⁷⁷ Currently applies to C-1, C-4, C-5, M-1, M-2, and T-2

⁷⁷⁸ Currently applies to C-2 and C-3.

⁷⁷⁹ The Master Sign Plan process will be formalized in Module 3.

more than 1,000 feet of frontage on a street, a second sign is allowed. Center signs on Gateway Streets may not exceed the Gateway Street height standards.

- (d) Freestanding signs shall be located as near to the primary access driveway to the maximum extent practicable.
- (e) Freestanding signs in Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts shall not be closer than 150 feet from any Residential district.
- (f) Separate building pads within centers and parks are allowed one monument style sign with a maximum height of eight feet and a maximum background sign area of 32 square feet, but may not exceed the standards in Table 11-04.23.
- (g) Wall signs are permitted in any number, location, or orientation, provided they do not face a Residential district,⁷⁸⁰ and provided the total square footage does not exceed 18 percent of the wall face upon which the signs are placed.
- (h) Sign height and placement shall be consistent throughout the development.
- (i) Signs shall incorporate materials, colors and design motifs that are compatible with buildings in the development.

TABLE 11-04.24: CENTER SIGN MAXIMUM BACKGROUND AREA AND HEIGHT

ZONING DISTRICT	MAXIMUM BACKGROUND AREA (SQURE FEET)	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (FEET)
MX-N ⁷⁸¹	80	8 ⁷⁸²
MX-A, MX-D, I-1, I-2 ⁷⁸³	100	25
MX-S ⁷⁸⁴	150	30

(4) Directional Signs

- (a) Up to two directional signs shall be permitted at the street entrance to any parcel. The maximum area is four square feet and the maximum height is four feet.
- (b) Non-accessory directional signs may be erected by governments giving direction to places of general interest such as colleges, parks, hospitals, etc. Such signs shall be subject to approval by the Director as to the size, location, and method of erection.

⁷⁸⁰ Residential property replaced with Residential district.

⁷⁸¹ Currently applies in L-O, N-O, R-O, HS, T-1.

⁷⁸² Maximum height reduced from 15 ft.⁷⁸³ Currently applies in C-1, C-4, C-5, PC, M-1, M-2, T-2.

⁷⁸³ Currently applies in C-1, C-4, C-5, PC, M-1, M-2, T-2.

⁷⁸⁴ Currently applies in C-2 and C-3.

B. Temporary Signs⁷⁸⁵**(1) Special Promotions, Event and Grand Opening Signs**

Any lawful location for a nonresidential use, except a home occupation, may have one temporary, portable sign that complies with the following standards, after obtaining a Sign Permit pursuant to Section 11-05-05.6, *Sign Permit*.

- (a) Within any calendar year, each establishment shall be limited to the display of one temporary sign for a maximum of three 30 consecutive day periods. Each 30 day period shall be separated by at least 30 days.
- (b) Maximum sign area is 32 square feet for freestanding signs the maximum height is eight feet.

(2) Special Community Event Signs

Signs advertising a special community event shall be permitted, including in or over public rights-of-way, subject to approval by the Planning Director as to the size, location, and method of erection. Signs that might impair safety or obstruct traffic visibility shall not be approved.

8. Regulations by Sign Type⁷⁸⁶

Each permitted sign of the following types shall comply with the applicable standards in this Section 11-04-011.8.

A. Canopy and Marquee Signs**(1) Applicability⁷⁸⁷**

Canopy and marquee signs are prohibited in the Residential zoning districts, excluding the R-3 zoning district, and in the O-P zoning district.

(2) Standards

The permanently-affixed copy area of canopy or marquee signs shall not exceed an area equal to 25 percent of the face area of the canopy, marquee, or architectural projection upon which such sign is affixed. Graphic striping, patterns, or color bands on the face of a canopy, marquee or architectural projection shall not be included in the computation of sign area.

B. Awning Sign**(1) Applicability⁷⁸⁸**

Awning signs are prohibited in the Residential zoning districts, excluding the R-3 zoning district, and in the O-P zoning district.

(2) Standards

⁷⁸⁵ Carried forward 11-10-04.2.C. and D. Standards for temporary signs that do not require a permit are now included in the Signs Not Requiring a Permit section.

⁷⁸⁶ Generally carried forward 11-10-05 unless otherwise noted. All references to "commercial, office, and industrial" districts have been updated to reference "Mixed-Use and Special Purpose" districts to align with the proposed changes to the zoning districts in Module 1. This section has been reformatted and organized for each sign type to follow the same structure beginning with an applicability statement before listing the standards.

⁷⁸⁷ New.

⁷⁸⁸ New.

The copy area of awning signs shall not exceed an area equal to 25 percent of the background area of the awning to which the signs is affixed, or the permitted area for wall or fascia signs, whichever is less. Background colors, striping, patterns, or valances, shall not be included in the computation of the sign area.

C. Projecting Sign

(1) Applicability⁷⁸⁹

Projecting signs are prohibited in the Residential zoning districts, excluding the R-3 zoning district, and in the O-P zoning district.

(2) Standards

(a) Maximum Background Area

The maximum background area shall be:

- i. The lesser of five percent of the wall area facing a street or 50 square feet in the MX-N district.⁷⁹⁰
- ii. The lesser of 10 percent of the wall area facing a street or 75 square feet in all other districts where allowed.
- iii. When both projecting and wall signs are used, the maximum area for both signs is reduced by 50 percent.

(b) Number Allowed

- i. One per street level establishment for each street frontage.
- ii. Where there is more than 150 feet of frontage for one establishment, a second sign is permitted.

(c) Projection Above Building Height

No sign shall extend vertically above the highest point of the building facade upon which it is mounted by more than two feet.

(d) Projection from Wall

The projection from the wall shall be no more than 10 feet, or to within two feet of the face of the curb, whichever is less.

(e) Clearance

Clearance over public property shall be a minimum of 12 feet.

(f) Maximum Height

No portion of any projecting sign shall extend more than 30 feet above the ground.

D. Under Canopy/Marquee (Hanging)

(1) Applicability⁷⁹¹

Under canopy and marquee signs are prohibited in the Residential zoning districts, excluding the R-3 zoning district, and in the O-P zoning district.

⁷⁸⁹ Deleted table as unnecessary and identified only the prohibitions, rather than both allowances and prohibitions. Projecting signs are currently prohibited in the N-O and L-O zoning districts, but allowed in the new MX-N district.

⁷⁹⁰ Currently applied to the C-1 district.

⁷⁹¹ New.

(2) Standards

- (a) Under canopy signs shall be limited to no more than one such sign per public entrance to any establishment, and shall be limited to an area not to exceed 16 square feet.
- (b) Such signs shall maintain a clear vertical distance above any sidewalk or pedestrian way a minimum of eight feet.

E. Electronic Message Displays (EMD)**(1) Applicability⁷⁹²**

- (a) EMDs are permitted for all uses located in the Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts
- (b) EMDs are only permitted for nonresidential uses located in the Residential zoning districts and in the O-P zoning district.

(2) Standards

All electronic message displays shall comply with the following standards:

- (a) Only one EMD is permitted per establishment. For establishments located in a center, only one EMD is permitted for the center.
- (b) No EMD may be installed on a non-conforming sign.
- (c) EMDs shall contain static messages only, and shall not have movement, or the appearance or optical illusion of movement, of any part of the sign structure, design, or pictorial segment of the sign, including the movement or appearance of movement of any illumination or the flashing, scintillating, or varying of light intensity.
- (d) Each message or frame must be displayed for a minimum of 20 seconds.⁷⁹³
- (e) Area shall not occupy more than 50 percent of the sign.
- (f) The brightness or intensity of the EMD shall be factory set not to exceed 5,000 nits on clear days and 500 nits from dawn to dusk. The EMD shall also not exceed 50 percent of its maximum brightness on clear days and 10 percent of maximum brightness from dawn to dusk. Each display must have a light sensing meter that will adjust the display brightness as the ambient light changes.⁷⁹⁴
- (g) Text-only single-color message displays with letters no higher than 12 inches may scroll or travel without the static message limitation. Maximum area for such displays is eight square feet.

F. Wall Signs Oriented to Interstate Highways**(1) Applicability**

⁷⁹² New.

⁷⁹³ Increased from current eight second standard to mitigate potential vehicular distraction or other visual blight.

⁷⁹⁴ Final sentence that brightness levels must be appropriate for ambient light conditions was deleted as vague and unnecessary in light of the earlier standards.

In the Mixed-Use and Special Purpose zoning districts, properties that abut I-84 or I-184 southwest of 15th Street may have one wall sign per business oriented to the highway, provided the sign complies with the following standards:

(2) Standards

(a) Area

One square foot in sign area for each lineal foot of wall up to 32 square feet.

(b) Height

Shall not exceed the height of the wall or 30 feet.

(c) Prohibited Signs

EMDs and other forms of signage using light emitting diode (LED) technology are prohibited.⁷⁹⁵

G. Portable Signs

(1) Applicability

Portable signs are only permitted in the MX-D district, and shall comply with the following standards.

(2) Standards

(a) Number

- i. Each ground floor establishment with street frontage are allowed one per street frontage.
- ii. One sign per building frontage may be permitted for upper levels and one for below ground uses.

(b) Maximum Sign Area

Maximum sign area is seven square feet.

(c) Location

- i. Signs shall be located outside vision triangles in the furnishing zone or close to the curb in front of the business and shall not obstruct pedestrian traffic or violate ADA guidelines.
- ii. If adequate space does not exist in a furnishing zone or near the curb, a sign may be placed in a vestibule or alcove near a building entrance, so long as a five foot clear pedestrian zone is maintained. Signs shall not be placed within five feet of the curb abutting an on-street accessible parking stall.

(d) Materials

Signs shall be made of stable and durable material.⁷⁹⁶

⁷⁹⁵ Replaced reference to readerboard with other forms of LED signs, since most definitions of readerboards overlap the definition of EMD.

⁷⁹⁶ Text requiring that signs be aesthetically pleasing was not carried forward, as too vague to enforce.

9. Off-Premise Signs

A. Off-Site Identification

When off-site identification is needed because of excessive distance from a public street, lack of street frontage, unusual topography or other special circumstances, an off-premise sign may be allowed with a Conditional Use Permit. The standard conditional use approval criteria and the special circumstances noted above shall be used to evaluate the request. The base zone standards for sign size and location shall apply.

B. Poster Panel and Bulletin Panel Off-Premise Signs (Billboards)⁷⁹⁷

Each application for a billboard must be accompanied by a demolition permit for an existing billboard. The number of billboard signs in the City shall not be increased except through annexation. Off-premise poster panels and bulletin panels are only permitted in the MX-A, MX-S, I-1, and I-2 zoning districts, and only after approval of a Conditional Use Permit, provided that no signs may be located on Capitol Boulevard or on Federal Way between Capitol Boulevard and Bergeson Street.⁷⁹⁸

(1) Approval Criteria

The PZC shall make the following findings:

- (a) That the sign will not negatively impact the visual quality of a public open space.
- (b) That the sign will not block the view of a structure of historical or architectural significance.
- (c) That sign height is compatible with buildings within a 300 foot radius. Where view of the sign would be blocked by buildings, or where view of buildings would be blocked by the sign, the sign height shall not exceed the building height by more than 12 feet. Where there are no buildings within 300 feet, sign height shall not exceed 22 feet.
- (d) That sign lighting will not spill onto adjacent properties.

(2) Design and Location

New signs must comply with the following standards:

- (a) Sign area height shall not exceed 10.5 feet.
- (b) Sign area shall not exceed 248 square feet for poster panels and 378 square feet for bulletin panels.
- (c) Sign height shall not exceed 40 feet, but may be limited to less by 11-04-011.9.B(1)(c) above.
- (d) No sign may be located within 1,000 feet of another billboard on the same side of the street. However, if a sign is larger than 312 square feet, the distance to another such sign must be at least 2,000 feet.
- (e) A sign on one side of the street may be no closer than 150 feet from a sign on the opposite side of the street, as measured along the line of travel.
- (f) At any street intersection, there may be no more than 496 square feet of billboard sign area within 250 feet measured from the street corner curbs.

⁷⁹⁷ Standards are currently under discussion with staff and may be updated in the Consolidated Draft.

⁷⁹⁸ Currently applies in C-2, C-3, M-1 and M-2.

- (g) Back-bracing is prohibited.
- (h) View of the sign should be unobstructed for 250 feet along the line of travel.
- (i) Electronic message displays are allowed with static frame effects that change with no transition - no more frequently than every 8 seconds. Brightness levels shall comply with Section 11-04-011.8.E(2)(f).
- (j) Setbacks shall be at least five feet from any property line. When adjacent to residentially zoned property, the setback of that residential zone shall be met.

10. Special Sign Districts⁷⁹⁹

A. Capitol Boulevard Sign Standards

In addition to the generally applicable sign regulations of this Section 11-04-011, *Signs* these special standards apply in the Capitol Boulevard Special Design District.

(1) Review

- (a) Signs require Design Review approval as an overall sign plan for the site.
- (b) The Design Review Committee shall provide recommendations to the Planning and Zoning Commission on requests for variances and Conditional Use Permits.

(2) General Standards⁸⁰⁰

- (a) One wall sign, or one projecting sign, or one freestanding sign per building is permitted for each street frontage in accordance with the following standards.
 - i. Wall signs shall not exceed 15 percent of the wall area or 65 square feet in size, whichever is less.
 - ii. Projecting signs shall not exceed 25 square feet in area and shall not exceed the building height or 20 feet, whichever is less.
 - iii. Freestanding signs are allowed as per the size and height regulations for Gateway Streets in Table 11-04.23.
- (b) One wall sign per street frontage may exceed the maximum size allowed in Subsection (a) if it is reviewed and approved by the Design Review Committee. The Design Review Committee shall take into account the scale and height of the building, the visibility and orientation of the proposed sign, and impacts on the Capitol Boulevard view corridor when evaluating these requests.⁸⁰¹
- (c) In addition to the signs in Subsection (a), each building with more than one tenant or occupant is are allowed either: one 20 square foot wall sign or one 12 square foot projecting sign per tenant or occupant located on the ground floor of the building.
- (d) Colors, materials, and lighting shall be restrained and harmonious with the building and site.
- (e) Use of neon is encouraged for illumination.
- (f) Electronic message displays are permitted only with a conditional use permit. Manual readerboards require approval by the Design Review Committee.

⁷⁹⁹ Carried forward current 11-10-07 with no changes.

⁸⁰⁰ This section has been revised to clarify the types and sizes of signs allowed.

⁸⁰¹ New standard to address common appeals to the size standards.

11-04-012. Operations and Maintenance⁸⁰²**1. Landscaping, Buffering, and Screening Maintenance⁸⁰³**

All landscaping, buffering, and screening required by this Code shall be maintained by the property owner in compliance with the following standards.

- A.** No required street tree shall be topped without the written permission of the city. For street trees not located within a public right-of-way, alternative pruning techniques to achieve specific horticultural or aesthetic effects may be used if approved by the Parks and Recreation Department. Examples include pleached alley, pleached bosque, espalier, and pollarded canopy.⁸⁰⁴
- B.** Tree grates shall be widened to accommodate the growing tree trunk and prevent girdling of any trees planted in tree wells within sidewalks or other public right-of-way.
- C.** Plant materials that exhibit evidence of insect pests, disease, and/or damage shall be appropriately treated to correct the problem. Dead plant materials shall be replaced.
- D.** All required landscaping shall be subject to periodic inspections by city officials to determine compliance.
- E.** Required landscaped areas in residential subdivisions that are not located in individual lots shall be placed under the control and maintenance of a homeowners' association, unless the applicant can demonstrate that the landscaping will be maintained in an attractive condition by another entity including but not limited to individual property owners or the ACHD.⁸⁰⁵
- F.** All fences shall be maintained and kept structurally sound so as to not endanger life, property or become a nuisance.⁸⁰⁶

2. Exterior Lighting⁸⁰⁷

All exterior lighting required to comply with Section 11-04-010 *Exterior Lighting* shall be maintained by the property owner in compliance with the following standards.

- A.** All lighting fixtures that are required to be shielded shall be installed and maintained so that they maintain compliance with all standards for shielded fixtures as specified in Section 11-04-010, *Exterior Lighting* and other applicable regulations as adopted by the city.
- B.** Exterior lighting fixtures shall comply with the building code, the energy efficiency standards, and other applicable regulations adopted by the city.⁸⁰⁸
- C.** Exterior lighting shall be maintained in good structural condition at all times.

3. Signs⁸⁰⁹

- A.** Signs shall be maintained by the property owner in a state of good appearance, safety, and repair.

⁸⁰² New section to consolidate all regulations regarding post-approval property owner responsibilities.

⁸⁰³ Current 11-07-05.2.J., reworded for clarity and internal consistency.

⁸⁰⁴ Reference to Forestry Division replaced more general reference to Department.

⁸⁰⁵ Current 11-09-04.10.D, reworded for clarity.

⁸⁰⁶ Current 11-07-05.3.B.6.

⁸⁰⁷ New.

⁸⁰⁸ Reference to energy efficiency standards is new.

⁸⁰⁹ Current 11-10-03 3. and 4.

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- B.** Any on-premise sign associated with a building or establishment that has been vacant and unoccupied for more than six months, or any sign no longer associated with the use on the property shall be deemed abandoned and shall be removed by the property owner.
-

4. Noise⁸¹⁰

All activities shall comply with Title 5, Chapter 7 of the Boise Municipal Code regarding permissible levels of noise and shall be conducted so as to avoid the creation of any noise that would create a public nuisance interfering with the use and enjoyment of adjacent properties.

5. Glare, Heat, Smoke, Fumes, Radiation, and Odors⁸¹¹

Every use shall be operated so that it does not exceed an objectionable or dangerous degree of glare, heat, fumes, electromagnetic radiation, nuclear radiation, or odors beyond any property line of the site on which the use is located.

6. Vibration⁸¹²

Every use shall be operated so that the ground vibration inherently and recurrently generated is not perceptible, without instruments, at any point on any property line of site on which the use is located.

7. Hazardous Materials⁸¹³

All uses and activities shall comply with all state and federal laws and regulations regarding the use, storage, handling, and transportation of flammable liquids, liquefied petroleum, gases, explosives, hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, toxic materials, and solid wastes, as those terms are defined by applicable statutes, rules, regulations, or ordinances.

8. Waste Materials

- A.** No materials or wastes shall be deposited upon a property in any form or manner that would permit natural causes or forces to transfer them off the site.
- B.** All materials or wastes that may cause fumes or dust, or that constitute a fire hazard, or that may be edible by or otherwise attractive to rodents or insects shall only be stored outdoors in closed trash containers that are screened from adjacent property.
- C.** All biomedical wastes that are processed through ozonation treatment shall either be beneficially reused, recycled, or rendered safe for disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill or other approved disposal facility, or as otherwise permitted by state and federal law.

⁸¹⁰ New cross reference to the City of Boise Noise Ordinance.

⁸¹¹ New.

⁸¹² New.

⁸¹³ New.

Chapter 11-05 Administration and Procedures

[To be drafted in Module 3, Administration and Procedures]

11-05-01. Purpose⁸¹⁴

11-05-02. Summary Table of Review and Decision-Making Procedures⁸¹⁵

11-05-03. Review and Decision-Making Bodies⁸¹⁶

1. City Council⁸¹⁷
2. Planning and Zoning Commission⁸¹⁸
3. Design Review Committee⁸¹⁹
4. Historic Preservation Commission⁸²⁰
5. Hearing Examiner⁸²¹
6. Planning Director⁸²²

11-05-04. General Procedures⁸²³

1. Pre-Application Meeting
2. Neighborhood Meeting
3. Application Submittal and Fees
4. Notice
5. Application Processing
6. Administrative Adjustments⁸²⁴
7. Public Hearing Procedure and Conduct
8. Decision
9. Appeal
10. Term of Approval
11. Modifications of Approvals

⁸¹⁴ Current 11-02-01 and 11-03-01.

⁸¹⁵ Current 11-03-02.

⁸¹⁶ Current 11-02.

⁸¹⁷ Current 11-02-02.

⁸¹⁸ Current 11-02-03.

⁸¹⁹ Current 11-02-04.

⁸²⁰ Current 11-02-05.

⁸²¹ Current 11-02-06.

⁸²² Current 11-02-07.

⁸²³ Current 11-03-03.

⁸²⁴ New

12. Mediation

13. Takings Analysis

11-05-05. Specific Procedures⁸²⁵

1. Non-Administrative Variance
2. Exception
3. Zoning Certificate
4. Nonconforming Use
5. Temporary Use Permit
6. Sign Permit
7. Conditional Use Permit
8. Certificate of Appropriateness
9. Hillside Development Permit
10. Floodplain Permit
11. River System Permit
12. Design Review
13. Record of Survey
14. Subdivision Plat
15. Zoning Map Amendment
16. Planned Unit Development
17. Development Agreement
18. Code Text Amendment
19. Annexation
20. Comprehensive Plan Amendment

11-05-06. Nonconformities⁸²⁶

1. Nonconforming Uses, Parcels, and Structures⁸²⁷
2. Nonconforming Parcels⁸²⁸
3. Nonconforming Structures⁸²⁹
4. Nonconforming Uses⁸³⁰

⁸²⁵ Current 11-03-04.

⁸²⁶ Current 11-11.

⁸²⁷ Current 11-11-01.

⁸²⁸ Current 11-11-02.

⁸²⁹ Current 11-11-03.

5. Nonconforming Signs⁸³¹

6. Destruction by Calamity⁸³²

7. Determination of Nonconforming Status⁸³³

11-05-07. Violations, Enforcement, and Penalties⁸³⁴

⁸³⁰ Current 11-11-04.

⁸³¹ Current 11-10-03.9.

⁸³² Current 11-11-05.

⁸³³ Current 11-11-06.

⁸³⁴ Current 11-01-08

Chapter 11-06 Definitions⁸³⁵

COMMENTARY:

This Chapter includes the rules of construction for interpreting the Zoning Code and provides definitions of key terms. Many definitions were carried forward with minimal revision, often without footnote. New definitions are noted as such. This draft only includes those definitions pertinent to the zoning districts and uses module. Future drafts will continue building on this Chapter.

11-06-01. Meanings of Words Generally⁸³⁶

As used in this Code, each of the terms defined shall have the meaning given in this Section unless a different meaning is clearly required by the context.

1. General Rules

The following rules shall apply for construing or interpreting the terms and provisions of this Development Code.

A. Meanings and Intent

All provisions, terms, phrases, and expressions contained in this Code shall be construed according to the general purposes set forth in this Section and the specific purpose statements set forth throughout this Code.

B. Headings, Illustrations, And Text

In the event of a conflict or inconsistency between the text of this Code and any heading, caption, figure, illustration, table, or map, the text shall control.

C. Lists and Examples

Unless otherwise specifically indicated, lists of items or examples that use terms such as "for example," "including," and "such as," or similar language are intended to provide examples and are not exhaustive lists of all possibilities.

D. Computation of Time

The time in which an act is to be done shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last day. If a deadline or required date of action falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday observed by the city, the deadline or required date of action shall be the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or holiday observed by the city. References to days are calendar days unless otherwise stated.

E. References to Other Regulations/Publications

Whenever reference is made to a resolution, ordinance, statute, regulation, or document, it shall be construed as a reference to the most recent edition of such regulation, resolution, ordinance, statute, or document, unless otherwise specifically stated.

F. Delegation of Authority

Any act authorized by this Code to be carried out by a specific official of the city may be carried out by a designee of such official.

⁸³⁵ Current 11-12.

⁸³⁶ Current 11-12-01.

G. Technical and Non-Technical Terms

Words and phrases shall be construed according to the common and approved usage of the language, but technical words and phrases that may have acquired a peculiar and appropriate meaning in law shall be construed and understood according to such meaning.

H. Public Officials and Agencies

All public officials, bodies, and agencies to which references are made are those of the Boise City, Idaho, unless otherwise indicated.

I. Mandatory and Discretionary Terms

The words "shall," "must," and "will" are mandatory in nature, establishing an obligation or duty to comply with the particular provision. The words "may" and "should" are permissive in nature.

J. Conjunctions

Unless the context clearly suggests the contrary, conjunctions shall be interpreted as follows: "And" indicates that all connected items, conditions, provisions, or events apply; and "Or" indicates that one or more of the connected items, conditions, provisions, or events apply.

K. Tenses, Plurals, And Gender

Words used in the present tense include the future tense. Words used in the singular number include the plural number and the plural number includes the singular number, unless the context of the particular usage clearly indicates otherwise.

2. Interpretations

The Director has final authority to determine the interpretation or usage of terms used in this Code.

11-06-02. Rules of Measurement⁸³⁷

1. Density

Density shall be calculated by the number of dwelling units per acre.

2. Fractions

A. Off-Street Parking⁸³⁸

Any fractional requirement of a parking space shall be rounded up to require one additional parking space.

B. Landscaping⁸³⁹

Where a calculation of a landscaping requirement results in a fractional number, the requirement shall be considered the next greatest whole number.

⁸³⁷ This Section consolidates current 11-12-03 and other rules of measurement from throughout the current Code.

⁸³⁸ Carried forward current Section 11-07-03.1.A.(2).

⁸³⁹ Generally applied fractional requirements for Street Trees (Section 11-070-05.2.D(1)c.) to all landscaping.

3. Lot and Building Standards

A. Buildable Area

For the purpose of Section 11-04-05.2, *Foothills Planned Development Standards*, the space within the setback lines that remains on a lot after compliance with the minimum open space requirements of this Code. Lands with a slope of 25 percent or less are buildable, if outside of floodways or geologic hazards. Buildable areas must be designated in the conditional use site plan as either development pockets or permanent open space in the ratio chosen under the density bonus formula. Buildable area is determined by natural topography, not by post-construction graded contours.

For all other purposes, the area of the lot excluding the required yards.

B. Effective Lot Area

The gross horizontal area of a lot minus any portion of the lot encumbered by a recorded driveway or road easement.

C. Floor Area, Gross

The sum of the square footage of all floors, including lofts and basements, inside the exterior walls of a building or portion of a building.

D. Floor Area, Net Leasable

The entire square foot area of floor space of a building that is enclosed and subject to heating or air conditioning, less any of the following:

- (1) Any space used and occupied by central mechanical or electrical equipment, elevators, escalators, conveyors, dumbwaiters, lifts, chutes, trash disposal units, and fuel storage spaces; and
- (2) Public rights-of-way and other similar enclosed spaces open to the public, such as public washrooms, corridors, stairwells, or elevator lobbies.

E. Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

The gross floor area divided by the lot area.

F. Grade

The elevation of the finished surface of the ground adjacent to the exterior wall of a building or structure. If a berm has been created adjacent to the structure, or if the structure is built on top of a berm or retaining wall, grade will be considered the lowest point of the berm or wall.

G. Grade, Established

The curb line grade at the lot lines established by the City Engineer or otherwise established by law.

H. Lot Area

The square footage within the boundary of a lot or parcel. Lot area shall be determined exclusive of land that is used for public or private streets, highways, alleys, roads, and rights-of-way. The flagpole or stem portion of a flag lot shall not be considered as part of the lot area.

I. Lot Coverage

The area of a lot occupied by the principal building(s) and any accessory building(s).

J. Lot Depth

The distance between front and rear lot lines measured in the mean direction of the side lot lines.

K. Lot Width (Average)

The distance between the side lot lines, measured in one of the following manners, whichever is applicable as determined by the Planning Director:

- (1) In the case of a regular-shaped lot, the width shall be measured along the front lot line;
- (2) In the case of an irregular-shaped lot, the width shall be the average distance between the side lot lines, with the average distance to be measured at 10-foot intervals for the first 100 feet of the lot depth beginning at the front lot line;
- (3) In the case of a regular-shaped flag lot, the width shall be measured at a distance of 20 feet from the inside end of the flag pole; or
- (4) In the case of an irregular-shaped flag lot, the width shall be the average distance between the side lot lines, with the average distance to be measured at 10-foot intervals for the first 100 feet of the lot depth beginning at the front lot line.
- (5) In no instance shall the dimension of a lot at its front setback line be less than the minimum average lot width required for the zoning district in question.

L. Non-buildable Area

Lands with a slope greater than 25 percent are non-buildable areas and do not qualify as a development pocket, nor are they eligible to be calculated as open space for establishing a density bonus, unless classified as priority open space.

M. Percent Slope

The vertical rise divided by the horizontal distance within which the vertical rise takes place.

N. Story

That portion of a building included between the upper surface of any floor and the upper surface of the next floor above, except that the topmost story shall be that portion of a building included between the upper surface of the topmost floor and the ceiling or roof above. If the finished floor level directly above a basement or cellar is more than six feet above grade, such basement or cellar shall be considered a story.

4. Height

A. Building Height

The vertical distance from the grade to the highest point of the coping of a flat roof or to the deck line of a mansard roof or the average height of the highest gable of a pitch or hip roof.

5. Setbacks

A. Definitions

(1) Yard, Front

An area that extends across the full width of the lot adjacent to the front street line. Building design shall match respective yard types. For corner lots, either street may be designated as the front. Once chosen, the front yard designation and associated rear and side yards may not be changed.

(2) Yard, Interior Side

A side yard that does not abut a street.

(3) Yard, Rear

An area that extends across the full width of the lot between the rear line of the lot and the nearest line of the principal building. Yard, Side: An area between the wall of the principal and accessory buildings, and side lot line, and between the front and rear lot line.

(4) Yard, Street Side

On a corner lot, a side yard that abuts a street.

B. Measurement

Setbacks are measured from the property line or the back of sidewalk, whichever is greater unless otherwise indicated in a specific zone. When based on the street type consult the most recently adopted ACHD Functional Classification Map. When setbacks are required by building story, the setback is measured to each individual story as follows:

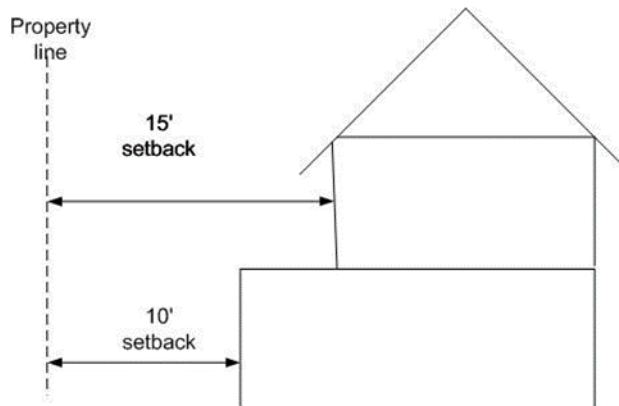


Figure 6.1: Setback Measurement

When a building setback line is delineated on any plat, the setback shown on the plat shall govern.

C. 6500 C.F.S Setback Line

The line that demarcates the edge of visible moving surface water as determined by the City Engineer in accordance with the following procedures from which the setbacks required in this code are measured:

- (1) Shall be based upon a flow of 6500 c.f.s. in the river adjacent to the parcel being reviewed.
- (2) Shall only apply to natural channels, including side channels of the Boise River and to man-made channels if the man-made channel capacity is required in order to pass the 6500 c.f.s flow under normal flooding conditions.
- (3) Shall be the actual location of the water's edge except in areas of extended shallow backwater with no current. For purpose of definition, "shallow" shall mean one foot or less in depth.
- (4) The intent of this definition is to also specifically exclude seeps or other surface waters that are present, but not fed directly from river flows.

11-06-03. Definitions⁸⁴⁰

A

Abate

Means to repair, replace, remove, destroy, or otherwise remedy a condition by such means and in such manner and to such an extent as the Planning Director shall determine is necessary in the interest of the general health, safety, and welfare of the community.

Abutting⁸⁴¹

Bordering or touching, such as sharing a common lot line. Lots that are separated by a street, right-of-way, or platted alley are not abutting.

Access

The place, means, or way by which pedestrians or vehicles shall have safe, adequate, and usable ingress and egress to a property, use, or parking space.

Access, Emergency

An additional route of access to a development for emergency vehicles. Use of emergency accesses is restricted to emergency vehicles by means of bollards, gates, or some other device to prohibit general use by the public. Emergency access must meet the requirements of the Uniform Fire Code as adopted by the Fire Department.

Accessible

Describes a site, building, facility, or a portion of a site, building, or facility, that can be approached, entered, and used by physically disabled people.

Accessory Dwelling Unit⁸⁴²

Except as may be further restricted, an accessory dwelling unit is a dwelling unit that contain a kitchen, a bathroom, and living and sleeping areas (which may be combined) that is incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the premises, that is located on the same lot as a primary dwelling unit, and that does not alter the essential characteristic of the primary use of the property.

Accessway

An unobstructed way of specified width containing a drive or roadway that provides vehicular access within a mobile home park and connects to a public street.

ACHD

Ada County Highway District.

⁸⁴⁰ Current 11-12-02 (Definitions of Uses and Use Categories), 11-02-04 (Historic Preservation Definitions), 11-12-05 (Other Terms Defined), and 11-10-02 (Sign Definitions).

⁸⁴¹ New.

⁸⁴² Expanded current definition to reference kitchen, bathroom, living, and sleeping areas.

Adaptive Reuse

The modification of an existing building (most typically a single family dwelling) for use as either an office or a multifamily dwelling unit or a historic institutional use, while maintaining the architectural integrity of the original structure; or the conversion of any such structure back to its original use as a single family dwelling.

Adjacent⁸⁴³

The condition where two lots, parcels, structures, or uses touch or share one or more common property lines, or where two lots, parcels, structures, or uses, parcels are separated only by an alley, easement, or street.

Adult or Child Day Care⁸⁴⁴

A facility, by whatever name known, that is maintained for the whole or part of a day for the care of children or for elderly and/or functionally impaired adults, and that is not located in a dwelling unit occupied by any of the operators of the facility. The facility shall be operated with or without compensation for such care, and with or without stated educational purposes, and shall hold a valid state license for the operating of an adult or child day care center, that provide day care services, including monitoring of clients, social and recreational services, food and nourishment, and health support services. This use does not include "Home Occupation, Adult or Child Day Care."

Adult or Child Day Care Center, Large

An Adult or Child Day Care providing for 26 or more children.

Adult or Child Day Care Center, Small

An Adult or Child Day Care providing for 13 to 25 children.

Adult or Child Day Care Facility

An Adult or Child Day Care providing for seven to 12 children.

Agricultural Uses or Stables

Tilling of soil, aquaculture, raising crops, livestock, farming, dairying, and animal husbandry including all customarily accessory and incidental uses, but excluding hogs, slaughterhouses, fertilizer works, bone yards, and commercial feed lots; or a building or structure used or designed for the boarding or care of riding horses.

Agricultural Parcel

A parcel of land at least five acres in size that is in agricultural use and that may include the owner's residence, if the required street frontage is provided.

Aircraft Landing Field

Any area of land or water that is used or intended for use by aircraft and including the necessary appurtenant structures or facilities located thereon.

⁸⁴³ New.

⁸⁴⁴ New terms and definitions.

Alley

A minor public way that provides access at the back or side of a property or a secondary means of access to abutting property and that is not intended as a traffic thoroughfare.

Alterations, Structural

Any change, other than incidental repairs, that would prolong the life of the supporting members of a building or structure, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, and girders.

Animal, Large

Animals including horses, mules, donkeys, llamas, sheep, and goats. Other animals that are not listed but are of a similar size, as determined by the Planning Director, are subject to all regulations in this Code for large animals.

Animals, Small

Animals such as rabbits, poultry, geese, domestic birds, and game birds, excluding such birds as are caged and housed inside the dwelling, and other animals deemed as such by the Planning Director and not raised for commercial purposes. Commercial purposes or uses do not include FFA, 4-H, or other student projects.

Animal Daycare or Kennel⁸⁴⁵

Any place or premise used in whole or in part to provide care and service for pet animals, including grooming, training, day care, and including any use that meets the definition of Kennel.

Animal Hospital or Clinic⁸⁴⁶

An establishment where animals or pets are given medical or surgical treatment and are cared for during the time of such treatment. This use does not include a "Kennel," and overnight boarding of animals shall only be permitted when incidental to such medical treatment and limited to short periods of time.

Animal Unit⁸⁴⁷

A unit of measure for determining livestock densities.

- A. Each mature horse, mule, donkey, llama, or cow shall represent one animal unit.
- B. Four mature sheep, swine, or goats shall represent one animal unit.
- C. Six mature geese or turkeys or game birds represent one animal unit.
- D. 10 mature rabbits represent one animal unit.
- E. 12 mature chickens or ducks represent one animal unit.
- F. The animal unit equivalency for miniature versions of pigs and other animals shall be determined by the Planning Director based on their size and potential impact on surrounding areas.

⁸⁴⁵ New term and definition.

⁸⁴⁶ New definition.

⁸⁴⁷ Minor differences between this definition and that applicable to the Big Sky Overlay district were reconciled by listing animals listed in either definition in each category. Internal inconsistency as to whether two or was resolved in favor of four equaling one animal unit.

Annexation

The process by which the city's corporate boundary is expanded to incorporate additional property pursuant to Idaho Code 2.C50-222.

Antenna

A transmitting or receiving device used in telecommunications that radiates or captures radio signals. Antennas include the following types:

- G. Omni directional (or "whip") antenna: Receives and transmits signals in a 360-degree pattern, and that is up to 15 feet in height and up to four inches in diameter.
- H. Directional (or "panel") antenna: Receives and transmits signals in a directional pattern typically encompassing an arc of 120 degrees.
- I. Parabolic (or "dish") Antenna: A bowl-shaped device that receives and transmits signals in a specific directional pattern.
- J. Ancillary antenna: An antenna that is less than 12 inches in its largest dimension and that is not directly used to provide personal wireless communications services. An example would be a global positioning satellite (GPS) antenna.
- K. Other: All other transmitting or receiving equipment not specifically described in paragraphs A through D, above, inclusively, shall be regulated as for the type that it most closely resembles.

Apartment

A room or suite of rooms in a multiple-family structure that is arranged, designed, or used as a single housekeeping unit including complete kitchen and permanently installed sanitary facilities.

Apiary

A place where bee colonies are kept.

Appeal

A request for a review of any decision or interpretation of any provision of this code.

Appellant

A party of record or other person who is entitled by law to appeal and who initiates an appeal.

Applicant

An individual, corporation, firm, or group who submits and represents the subdivision application and undertakes the subdividing of a lot, tract, or parcel of land. If the applicant is not the property owner, the property owner's permission to submit the application must be submitted with the application.

Approved Topography

The natural topography of a parcel or the topographic conditions of a parcel approved by the city prior to the effective date of this Code, or as approved by a subdivision, Conditional Use Permit, hillside, and foothill development permit, grading permit, or building permit.

Architect

An individual holding a valid architect's license from the State of Idaho that renders or offers services in connection with the design, construction, enlargement, or alteration of a building or a group of buildings.

The services covered within this definition include architectural planning, advice, and consultation; providing preliminary studies; architectural design, drawings, and specifications; technical submissions; and administration of construction contracts.

Area of Impact

An area mutually agreed upon, including plans and codes, between the city and county as provided for by Idaho Code §67-6526 and §50- 1306.

Area of Shallow Flooding (ASF)

An area shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as an AO zone with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident. These areas are also referred to as the alluvial fans, and are characterized as sheet flow.

Area of Special Flood Hazard (ASFH)

Lands within the city that are subject to flooding from the base flood (or "100-year flood"). These areas are also referred to as the floodplain. Designation on maps always include the letters A or V.

Area with a Slope Greater Than Twenty-five Percent

An area with a natural (pre-grading) slope greater than 25 percent, mapped to a minimum resolution of 6,000 square feet in area, also called a Non-buildable Area.

Area with a Slope of Twenty-five Percent or Less

An area with a natural (pre-grading) slope of 25 percent or less, mapped to a minimum resolution of 6,000 square feet in area, also called a Buildable Area.

Art Gallery, Museum, or Library⁸⁴⁸

A facility or area that is open to the public and is intended for the display, appraisal, purchase, sale, loan, of art books, paintings, sculpture, or other works of original art that have architectural, artistic, cultural, literary, historical, or scientific value. Accessory uses can include meeting rooms or cafes.

Assisted Living Facility⁸⁴⁹

A facility combining housing, supportive services, personalized assistance, and health care, designed to respond to the individual needs of those who need help with activities of daily living, such as dressing, grooming, and bathing, diet, financial management, evacuation of a residence in the event of an emergency, or medication prescribed for self-administration, but do not require hospitalization. This use does not contain equipment for surgical care or for treatment of disease or injury and does not include any use meeting the definition of a "convalescent or nursing home."

Attached

Anything physically connected to a building or structure so as to become an integral part of the building or structure. The term includes components of a structure joined together by a common wall, floor, or ceiling or a fully enclosed hallway.

⁸⁴⁸ New term and definition.

⁸⁴⁹ New term and definition.

Auditorium or Theater, Indoor⁸⁵⁰

An establishment devoted to showing motion pictures or dramatic, dance, musical, or other live performances.

Auto-oriented Ancillary Facility⁸⁵¹

A facility where a service is rendered or a sales transaction is made while the patron is typically not required to exit his/her vehicle, or a facility that includes services rendered directly on, to or for vehicles. Auto-oriented commercial facilities include, but are not limited to drive-up windows, automated teller machines (ATMs), car washes and fuel pumps.

Awning

A projecting cover extending over a door, window, or wall Section with supports attached to the building and used as cover, protection, or as decoration.

B

Backyard Gardening or Composting⁸⁵²

An area of land used to cultivate plants, shrubs, and or trees, any of which may produce flowers, fruit, or vegetables, and the activity of decomposing organic matter generated on any area of land or lot by a homeowner, tenant, occupant, or property owner. Backyard composting shall process materials generated primarily on site. Backyard composting shall be operated in a nuisance free manner. No commercial purpose may be association with backyard composting.

Balcony

A platform enclosed by a parapet or a railing that projects from an exterior wall of a building and open to the sky. Balconies do not include stairs for exterior exiting.

Basement

The story or level of a building that is partially or totally below ground level.

Base Flood

A flood that has a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, and is synonymous with "one percent flood" and "100- year flood." Designation on maps always include the letters A or V.

Base Zoning District

The zoning district classification that is in effect on any given land for which standards are included in this Code.

⁸⁵⁰ New term and definition.

⁸⁵¹ New.

⁸⁵² Expands current definition to include gardening.

Bed and Breakfast⁸⁵³

An establishment providing overnight accommodations and breakfast food service and capable of accommodating 12 or more guests. Establishments designed to accommodate fewer than 12 guests are a boarding or rooming house.

Bee

Any stage of the life cycle of the common domestic honey bee.

Beekeeping⁸⁵⁴

The management and maintenance of bee hives, colonies, combs, and other associated appliances.

Block

A space along one side of a street that is the lesser of that between the two nearest intersecting streets, or that between an intersecting street and a right-of-way, waterway, or other similar barrier, but excluding alleys.

Boarding or Rooming House

An establishment other than a hotel or restaurant where lodging or lodging and meals are provided for compensation to six to 12 guests who are not members of the householder's family.

Bottling and Distribution Plant⁸⁵⁵

A facility where soft drinks, juice, water, milk, alcoholic drinks, or other liquids are placed in bottles or cans for shipment. This use may include the combination of liquids or syrups to produce new liquids for placement in bottles or cans, the shipping and receiving of cans and bottles related to the operation, and incidental sales of bottled or canned liquids to the public, but shall not include the fabrication of bottles or cans.

Brewpub, Micro-distillery, or Micro-winery⁸⁵⁶

A commercial use that brews ales, beers, meads, distilled drinks, wines, and/or similar beverages on site and serves those beverages on site. Off-site sales are permitted as an accessory use.

Buildable Site

For the purpose of Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, a residential, commercial, industrial or office construction site that does not require dikes or rip-rap for protection against flooding.

Building

Any structure with substantial walls and roof securely affixed to the land and entirely separated on all sides from any other structure by space or by walls in which there are no communicating doors, windows, or openings, and that is designed or intended for the shelter, enclosure, or protection of persons, animals, chattel, or property of any kind.

⁸⁵³ Revised for clarity

⁸⁵⁴ New definition.

⁸⁵⁵ New definition.

⁸⁵⁶ New term and definition.

Building, Accessory

A building that is subordinate and incidental to the principal building or use on the same lot, but not including any building containing a dwelling unit.

Building, Completely Enclosed

A building enclosed by a permanent roof and by exterior walls pierced only by windows and normal entrance or exit doors.

Building, Detached

A building located on its own lot and physically separated from other buildings by required yards or open space.

Building Envelope

The designated area on a lot within which a building or other structure (including footings) must be contained. Building, Existing: Any building erected prior to the effective date of this Code or one for which a legal building permit has been issued. Building, Nonconforming: Any building that does not conform to the requirements of this Code.

Building, Principal

A building in which the principal use of the lot is conducted.

Building Materials⁸⁵⁷

When used to describe a form of retail use, an establishment that sells large, bulky, or heavy goods generally used in constructing buildings or structures including but not limited to materials such as brick, stone, lumber, decking materials, plumbing supplies, electrical and other wiring, and/or agricultural goods, such as hay, grain, bulk garden supplies, tools, and equipment.

Bulk

The size and mutual relationships of buildings and other structures as to size, height, coverage, shape, and location of exterior walls in relation to lot lines, to the center lines of the streets, to other walls of the same building, to other buildings or structures, and to all open spaces relating to the building or structure.

Bulk Storage of Flammable or Dangerous Materials⁸⁵⁸

Any light, heavy operation that stores, uses, or produces materials on-site in sufficient enough quantities to create an immediate risk of impacts beyond the boundaries of the facility. These risks of impacts include those resulting from explosion, fire, migration to waterways, toxic gas release or release of radioactive gases.

Bus Station

Any premises for the transient housing or parking of buses and the loading and unloading of passengers.

⁸⁵⁷ Revised for clarity.

⁸⁵⁸ New definition.

Business

The purchase, sale, exchange, or other transaction involving the handling or disposition of any article, substance, or commodity for profit or livelihood; the ownership or management of office buildings, offices, recreation, or amusement enterprises; or the maintenance and use for offices; or professions and trades rendering services.

C

Car Wash

A facility for the cleaning of automobiles, providing either self-serve facilities or employees to perform washing operations.

Caretaker's Residence

A dwelling on a nonresidential property occupied by a person, and the immediate family of the person, who oversees or guards the operation.

Carport

A structure open on at least two sides used to house or protect motor vehicles that are owned or operated by the occupants of the principal building.

Cellar

A storage room(s) located under the main floor or floors of a building and partly or totally below ground level. Channel: The bed and banks of a river, stream, tributary, waterways, etc.

Cemetery⁸⁵⁹

Land used or dedicated to the interment of human or animal remains, including columbaria, crematoria, mausoleums, mortuaries, and associated maintenance facilities when operated in conjunction with, and within the boundaries of, such cemetery.

C.F.S. (or c.f.s.)

When used in the context of administration of the Boise River System Overlay district regulations, the abbreviation c.f.s. indicates cubic feet (of water) per second.

City Council⁸⁶⁰

The City Council of the City of Boise, Idaho, including the term "Council" as referenced in this Code.

Class A, B, and C Lands and Waters

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, lands and waters that provide habitats for fish, birds, and other wildlife.

Clear Vision Triangle⁸⁶¹

⁸⁵⁹ Definition expanded to include crematoria.

⁸⁶⁰ New.

⁸⁶¹ Reference to ACHD is new.

- A. At a street intersection or street and railroad intersection, a clear vision triangle shall be formed horizontally by measuring 40 feet along the roadway edges or roadway and railroad track edges from the intersection of the roadway edges or roadway edge and railroad track and connecting

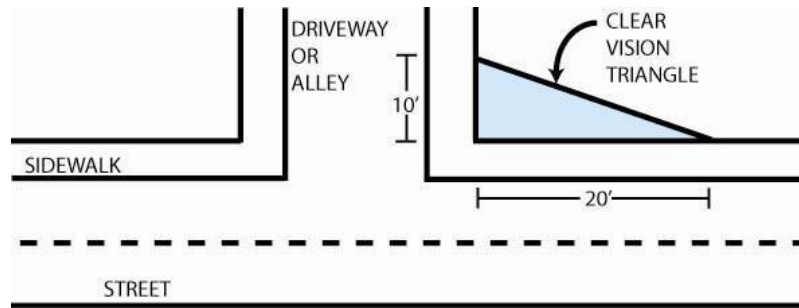


Figure 6.2: Clear Vision Triangle at Street or Street and Railroad Intersection

those points, and vertically by measuring between three feet and 10 feet above grade, unless a different dimension or design is required by ACHD.

- B. Where a driveway enters the street right-of-way, a clear vision triangle shall be formed horizontally, by measuring 10 feet into the lot as measured from the sidewalk edge that is closest to the property line (or from the property line if no sidewalk exists), and 20 feet along the sidewalk edge (or property line if no sidewalk exists) parallel to the street, and vertically by measuring between three feet and 10 feet above grade.

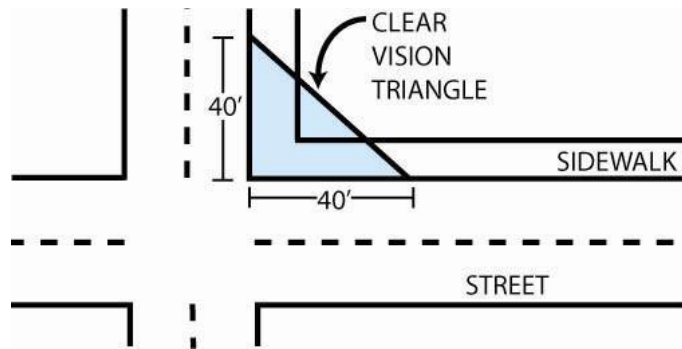


Figure 6.3: Clear Vision Triangle at Driveway or Alley and Street Intersection

Club, Lodge, or Social Hall⁸⁶²

Nonresidential organization of persons for special purposes or for the promulgation of sports, arts, literature, politics, or other common goals, interests, or activities, characterized by membership qualifications, dues, or regular meetings.

Colony

As used in Section 11-03-03.6.B, *Beekeeping*, bees in any hive including queens, workers, and drones.
 Commercial: Any activity conducted with the intent of realizing a profit from the sale of goods or services.

⁸⁶² New definition.

Commercial Feedlot⁸⁶³

A lot or parcel on which hogs are raised, bred, and slaughtered, or where livestock are fed intensively in order to fatten for market, or where livestock are held on a short-term basis prior to slaughter. It does not include short-term holding pens for auction facilities.

Common Area/Space

Land within a subdivision or development that is not individually owned or dedicated for public use that is designed and intended for the common use or enjoyment of the residents of the development. It may include complementary structures and improvements i.e., recreation area, parking, landscaping, or others.

Community Center⁸⁶⁴

A building, together with accessory structures and uses, used for recreational, social, educational, or cultural activities by and for the benefit of community groups and individuals, that is accessible to the general public or to members of the residential development in which it is located, and that is not operated for profit.

Compensation

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, restoration of degraded, appropriate enhancement of existing, or creation of new natural resource functions and values.

Compensation, In-kind

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, restoration of degraded, appropriate enhancement of existing, or creation of new natural resource functions and values that are the same as those natural resource functions and values that are impacted by a proposed action.

Compensation, Out-of-kind

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, restoration of degraded, appropriate enhancement of existing, or creation of new natural resource functions and values that differ from those impacted by a proposed action.

Compost

A humus-like material, produced from composting, that has been stabilized to a degree that is potentially beneficial to plant growth and that is usable as a soil conditioner, top soil, growing medium amendment, or other similar uses to buffer the soil Ph, improve soil aggregation and tilth, reduce erosion, enhance water infiltration and retention, increase soil porosity and aeration, slow the rate of temperature change in soil, provide food for soil microorganisms, or enhance availability of micronutrients in soils.

Composting Facility

A facility where organic matter that is derived primarily from off-site is processed by composting and/or is processed for commercial purposes. Activities of a composting facility may include management, collection, transportation, staging, composting, curing, storage, marketing, or use of compost.

⁸⁶³ Renamed from "Hog Raising, Feedlot, Stockyard."

⁸⁶⁴ New term and definition.

Comprehensive Plan

The most current comprehensive plan officially adopted for the City and as subsequently amended.

Concentrated Feeding Area

That part of a site in which animals are raised or kept in a confined area at some location within the parcel or reserve area. A concentrated feeding area may include any feeding or holding operation where animals are concentrated in an area that is:

- A. Not normally used for pasture or growing crops and in which animal waste may accumulate, or
- B. Any trough or similar feeding apparatus.

Conditional Use

A use that, because of special requirements or characteristics, may be allowed in a particular zoning district only after review by the Planning and Zoning Commission and granting of a Conditional Use Permit imposing such conditions as necessary to make the use compatible with other uses permitted in the same zone or vicinity. Conditional uses are issued for uses of land and, unless otherwise conditioned, are transferable from one owner of the land to another.

Conference or Event Center⁸⁶⁵

A facility containing over 20,000 square feet of gross floor area and designed to accommodate and support meetings or conferences. The facility may be either freestanding or incorporated into a hotel or office facility and may include eating and drinking facilities.

Construction Office

A moveable or modular structure or trailer used for the storage of construction materials and/or the offices or work spaces for construction managers or workers during the time a principal or accessory building is being constructed.

Continuing Care Retirement Facility⁸⁶⁶

An establishment for care of the elderly that has common facilities and provides licensed intermediate and skilled nursing facilities for its residents, as well as other supportive services. This use generally includes a variety of housing types and provides a variety of levels of assistance and care so that its residents may obtain higher levels of care and service as they age without having to move to another residential care facility.

Contractor Shop and Yard⁸⁶⁷

A building and related outdoor areas used to store and maintain construction equipment and other materials and facilities customarily required in the building trade by a construction contractor. This use may include showrooms and shops for the display and sale of electrical, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, sheet metal, and other material in connection with contracting services.

⁸⁶⁵ New term and definition.

⁸⁶⁶ New term and definition.

⁸⁶⁷ New definition.

Convalescent or Nursing Home⁸⁶⁸

An extended or intermediate care establishment licensed by the State of Idaho, that maintains and operates continuous day and night facilities providing room and board, personal services, and skilled nursing care to individuals who, by reason of advanced age, chronic illness, or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves. Such home does not contain equipment for surgical care or for the treatment of injury.

Cubic Feet Second (CFS)

Measurement of the rate of flow of water in the river or tributary.

Cul-de-sac

A dead-end street with turnaround space at its terminus.

Cut

To grade into a hillside in order to create a flat area or to steepen a bank. The mechanical removal of earth material. Cut and Fill: The excavating of earth material in one place and depositing of it as fill in a different place.

D

Dedication

The setting apart of land or interests in land for use by the public. Land becomes dedicated when accepted by the applicable governmental body as a public dedication, either by Code or entry in the official minutes of that body.

Design Review Committee (DRC)⁸⁶⁹

The Design Review Committee that functions on behalf of the City of Boise Planning and Zoning Commission and reviews all applications that require Design Review.

Design Standards and Guidelines, Citywide⁸⁷⁰

The adopted document containing the building location and orientation, internal circulation, site design elements, building design, and landscaping standards for multifamily and nonresidential development outside of the Boise Downtown Planning Area.

Design Standards and Guidelines, Downtown⁸⁷¹

The adopted document containing the building location and orientation, internal circulation, site design elements, and building design standards for multifamily and nonresidential development in the Boise Downtown Planning Area, as amended.

Development, Existing

Any development for which approval was given prior to the effective date of this Code such as concept plans entitling the applicant to proceed with preliminary or final platting, or a conditional use or building

⁸⁶⁸ New definition.

⁸⁶⁹ New definition.

⁸⁷⁰ New definition.

⁸⁷¹ New definition.

permit, and for which such approval has not expired. An extension of an existing approval after the effective date of this Code does not make a development an existing development.

Development, New

Any development for which an application has been filed on or after the effective date of this Code or approval of which has been extended on or after the effective date of this Code.

Display, Outdoor

Placement of items out-of-doors (i.e., not within a building) for show and sale to the general public. Examples of this use include garden supplies placed in commercial parking lots by home and garden or other stores during spring and summer time. This use does not include any use meeting the definition of "Outdoor Storage" or "Junkyard, Vehicle Salvage".

District, Zoning

A geographically defined area of land within the City of Boise, as set forth in Chapter 11-02, *Zoning Districts*.

District, Overlay

A zoning district that adds a requirement(s) to the standards of the underlying zoning district(s).

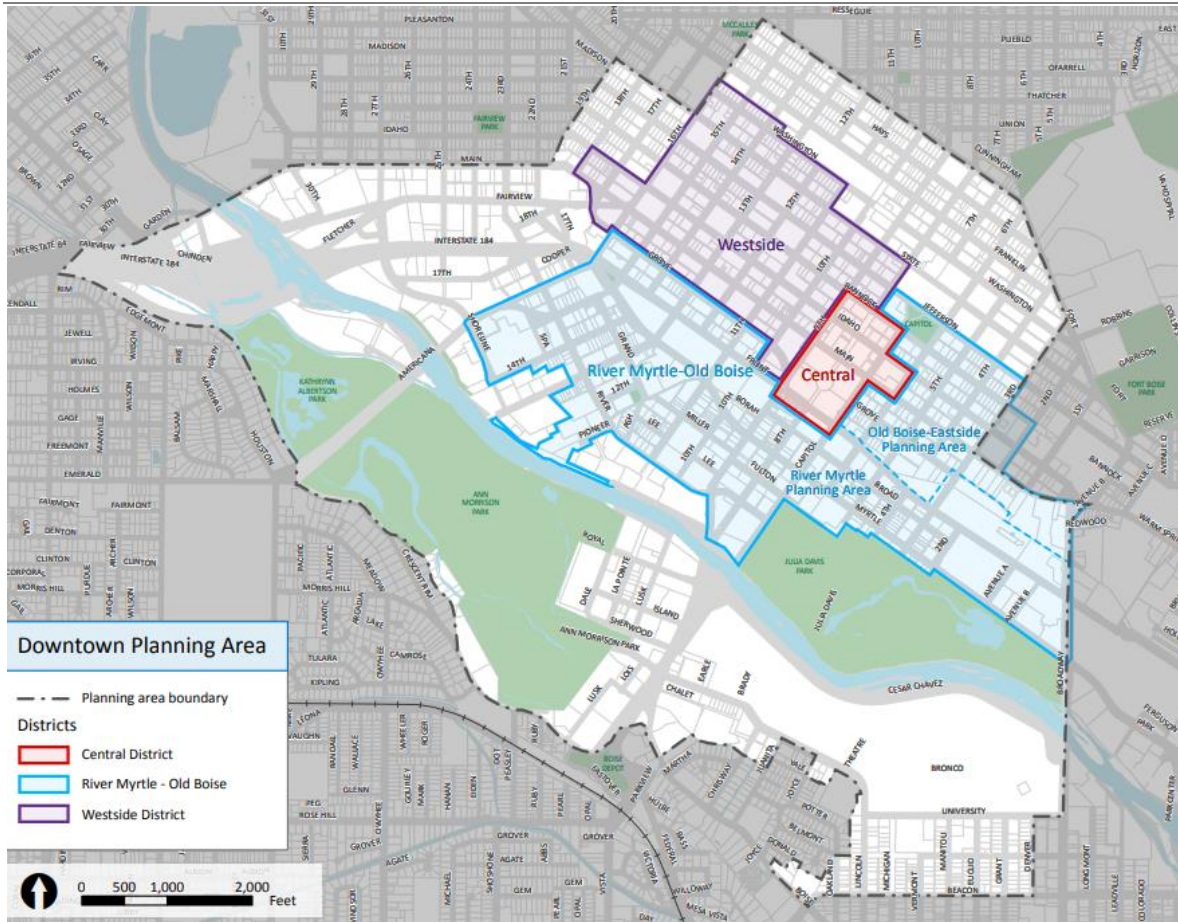
Driveways, Internal⁸⁷²

Individual driveways are those vehicular access ways separated from any other by a minimum of five feet of landscaping or similar material not designed to accommodate vehicles.

Downtown Planning Area

The distinct planning area identified in Blueprint Boise bounded on its southwest side by the Boise River, the Boise Bench and Beacon Avenue, and generally by Broadway/ Avenue A on the southeast, Fort Street on the northeast, and 16th, 19th Street and Idaho Streets on the northwest.

⁸⁷² Relocated definition form within parking standard.



Drive, Service

A privately owned and maintained drive that provides access to parking lots and spaces, loading spaces, drive-up windows, or other areas that need a provision of access. Types of service drives include: individual private driveways, common driveways, entry drives, drive-through lanes, and drive aisles.

Drive-Through Facility⁸⁷³

A facility, building feature, or equipment at which an occupant of a vehicle may make use of the service or business without leaving their vehicle. This use includes drive-by parcel pickup facilities.

Driveway

A private access connecting a building such as a house or garage, with a street.

Driveway, Common

A shared access that serves for ingress and egress that serves multiple residential parcels or lots, each having public or private street frontage.

⁸⁷³ New definition.

Driveway, Shared

A shared access that serves for ingress and egress the serves multiple nonresidential parcels or lots, each having public or private street frontage.

Dwelling

A building or portion a building containing one or more dwelling units. The term "dwelling" does not include any recreational vehicle, motel, hotel, guest house, or boarding house as defined in this Code.

Dwelling, Co-Housing/Cottage⁸⁷⁴

A residential development that combines a group of small individually owned single-family units, each containing not more than 1,000 square feet of gross floor area, on a single lot with shared common open space, access, and parking. This use sometimes including a community building (which may contain a shared kitchen and/or dining room) intended for communal use on a regular basis. The residents in a co-housing development may agree to share in the provision of communal services such as cooking meals, maintenance of grounds, and childcare. Dwellings included in a Co-Housing Development may include Tiny House Dwellings. This definition shall not include any use meeting the definition of a Manufactured Home Park.

Dwelling, Duplex⁸⁷⁵

A detached building containing two dwelling, each of which includes a separate bathroom and kitchen. The two units must be able to function as dwelling units independently of each other, but may be located side-by-side, in front and behind, or above and below each other. The two units must be located on a single lot unless they are arranged side-by-side, in which case they may be located on two adjacent lots with the two units sharing a common wall.

Dwelling, Fourplex⁸⁷⁶

A single building on a single lot containing four dwelling units under one roof, each of which is occupied by one family.

Dwelling, Live/Work⁸⁷⁷

A dwelling unit containing an integrated living and working space, and in which the living area is located above or behind the working space.

Dwelling, Manufactured Home

A factory-built structure that is manufactured or constructed in compliance with the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, that became effective July 15, 1976, and is to be used as a place for human habitation, but that is not constructed or equipped with a permanent hitch or other device allowing it to be moved other than for the purpose of moving to a permanent site, and that does not have permanently attached to its body or frame any wheels or axles. Structures that are not manufactured or constructed a in compliance with the National Manufactured

⁸⁷⁴ New term and definition.

⁸⁷⁵ Revised to describe possible layouts.

⁸⁷⁶ New term and definition.

⁸⁷⁷ New term and definition.

Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 are not manufactured homes and are prohibited within the city.⁸⁷⁸

Dwelling, Multifamily⁸⁷⁹

One or more buildings or portion of buildings on a single lot that contains five or more individual dwelling units, where each unit is occupied by one family and provided with an individual entrance to the outdoors or to a common hallway, and regardless of whether the dwelling units are owned or rented or condominium units. This definition shall not include "Dwelling, Single-family Attached," Dwelling, Duplex," "Dwelling, Triplex," "Dwelling, Fourplex," or " Accessory Dwelling Unit."

Dwelling, Single-Family Attached⁸⁸⁰

Five or more attached single-family dwelling units attached side by side under one roof, in a townhouse or row house layout in which each unit:

- A. Shares one or two interior common vertical side or rear walls reaching from the building foundation to the roof structure; and
- B. Has an entrance facing and giving direct entrance from the dwelling unit to at least one public or private street fronting the lot on which the unit is located; and
- C. Is occupied by one family.

Dwelling, Single-Family Detached⁸⁸¹

A residential building designed for use and occupancy by no more than one family, and not attached at any point to a primary building intended for occupancy by another family (except an approved Accessory Dwelling Unit) or for any other primary use

Dwelling, Tiny House⁸⁸²

A residence that is 400 square feet or less that is located on a permanent foundation and has allowances for lower ceiling heights, lofts, use of alternate stairways, ladders, alternating tread devices, ships ladders and an egress roof access windows as noted in Appendix Q adopted in the International Residential Code.

Dwelling, Triplex⁸⁸³

A single building on a single lot containing three dwelling units under one roof, each of which is occupied by one family.

Dwelling Unit

One or more rooms designed for or used as a residence for not more than one family, constituting a separate and independent housekeeping unit, with a single kitchen permanently installed. A dwelling unit may be occupied by a family by up to five unrelated individuals, or by persons with a disability or elderly persons living in a group home as defined in this Code. The term does not imply or include types of occupancy such as lodging or boarding house, club, sorority, fraternity, or hotel.

⁸⁷⁸ Last sentence is new.

⁸⁷⁹ New definition.

⁸⁸⁰ New term and definition.

⁸⁸¹ Added last clause for clarification.

⁸⁸² New.

⁸⁸³ New term and definition.

E

Easement

A grant by the landowner of the right to use the owner's land for specific purposes.

Electric Vehicle Charging Facility⁸⁸⁴

A facility or area at which electric-powered or hybrid-powered motor vehicles can obtain electrical current to recharge batteries and that is accessory to a principal use of the property.

Electric Vehicle Charging Facility, Level 2⁸⁸⁵

An electric vehicle charging facility capable of supplying a 40-ampere dedicated branch circuit rates 208/240 volt from a building electrical panel.

Enhancement

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, improvement of natural resource functions and values beyond the minimum required for mitigation.

Erosion

The process by which the soil and rock components of the earth's crust are worn away and removed from one place to another by natural forces such as wind and water.

F

Family

A group of individuals related by blood, marriage, civil union, adoption, or guardianship functioning as a single and independent housekeeping unit or persons occupying a group home as defined in this Code, including but not limited to any group of persons whose right to live together or without undue restrictions are protected by the provisions of the federal Fair Housing Act Amendments of 1988, as defined in that Act and interpreted by the courts, or by any similar legislation of the State of Idaho,⁸⁸⁶

Façade⁸⁸⁷

The outer wall of a building, regardless of whether it faces a street, alley, public area, natural feature, or other developed or undeveloped property.

Facade Modulation

Stepping back or extending forward a portion of a building facade.

Feedlot

A lot or parcel on which livestock are fed intensively in order to fatten them for market. Does not include short-term holding pens for auction facilities or meat packing establishments.

Fill

A deposit of earth material placed by mechanical means.

⁸⁸⁴ New.

⁸⁸⁵ New.

⁸⁸⁶ Last clause is new.

⁸⁸⁷ New.

Financial Institution⁸⁸⁸

An establishment that provides banking services, lending, or similar financial services to individuals and businesses. This definition includes those institutions engaged in the on-site circulation of cash money and check-cashing facilities, but shall not include bail bond brokers.

Fire, Police, or Public Safety Facility⁸⁸⁹

A center operated by a government agency, for the protection of citizens and property from, and for providing public responses to, crime, fire, injury, or other emergencies. This use may include administrative offices, storage of equipment, temporary detention facilities, and the open or enclosed parking of patrol vehicles.

Firing Range, Indoor

A controlled area of activity inside an enclosed building specifically designed for the discharging of firearms at targets.

Flood Protection-Related Definitions⁸⁹⁰

Accessory or Appurtenant Use or Structure

A use or structure which is subordinate to the principal use structure on the same parcel and which serves a purpose customarily incidental to the principal use or structure. The accessory use or structure shall, in no instance, include a dwelling unit or be used for human habitation.

Appeal

A request to the Planning and Zoning Commission for a review of the Floodplain Administrator's interpretation of any provision of Section 11-02-05.3.C.

Area of Shallow Flooding (ASF)

An area shown on the flood insurance rate map as an AO zone with base flood depths from one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate, and where velocity flow may be evident. These areas are also referred to as the alluvial fans if velocity data is provided on the FIRM, and are characterized as sheet flow.

Area of Special Flood Hazard (ASFH)

The land in a floodplain within Boise City which are subject to flooding from the base flood (or 100 year flood). These areas are also referred to as the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). Designation on maps always include the letters A or V.

Base Flood

The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, and is synonymous with "one-percent flood" and "100 year flood."

⁸⁸⁸ Removed reference to Drive-Through Facilities.

⁸⁸⁹ New term and definition.

⁸⁹⁰ Carried forward current Section 11-08-09.

Base Flood Elevation (BFE)

A determination by the Federal Insurance Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year. When the BFE has not been provided in a Special Flood Hazard Area, it may be obtained from engineering studies available from a Federal, State, or other source using FEMA-approved engineering methodologies. This elevation, when combined with the Freeboard, establishes the Flood Protection Elevation.

Base Flood Height in Areas of Shallow Flooding

The height expressed in feet above adjacent grade to which flood waters can be expected to rise during a base flood. This height is determined by the Federal Insurance Administrator and is shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Adjacent grade is the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Base Zoning District

The zoning district classification which is in effect on any given land for which standards are included in the Zoning Code of Boise City, Idaho dated July 2002, and as amended.

Basement

Any area of the building with its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Check Dam

A structure erected in a floodway which does not exceed 10 feet in height or impound more than fifty acre feet of water. For the purposes of Section 11-02-05.3.C, energy dissipating devices shall be considered to be check dams.

Crawl Space

The area of a house or structure between the lowest finish floor and the bottom of the foundation excavation enclosed by continuous foundation walls.

Critical Facility

A facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, installations which produce, use, or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

Development

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 material.

Elevated Building

For insurance purposes, a non-basement building which has its lowest elevated floor raised above ground level by foundation walls, shear walls, post, piers, pilings, or columns.

Elevation Certificate

The Elevation Certificate is an important administrative tool of the NFIP. It is used to determine the proper flood insurance premium rate; it is used to document elevation information; and it may be

used to support a request for a Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA) or Letter of Map Revision based on fill (LOMR-F).

Existing Manufactured Home Park or Subdivision

A manufactured home community or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the adopted floodplain management regulations.

Expansions to an Existing Manufactured Home Community or Subdivision

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

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The agency with the overall responsibility of administering the national flood insurance program (NFIP).

Flood or Flooding

1. A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:
 - a. The overflow of inland or tidal waters.
 - b. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.
 - c. Mudslides (i.e., mudflows) which are proximately caused by flooding as defined in paragraph 2.a. of this definition and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current.
2. The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or an abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding as defined in paragraph 1.a. of this definition.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)

An official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. A FIRM that has been made available digitally is called a Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map (DFIRM).

Flood Insurance Study (FIS)

An examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations; or an examination, evaluation, and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards. Also known as a Flood Elevation Study.

Floodplain or Flood-Prone Area

Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

Floodplain Management

The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, and flood plain management regulations.

Floodplain Management Regulations

Zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances (such as a flood plain ordinance, grading ordinance, and erosion control ordinance), and other applications of police power. The term describes such state or local regulations, in any combination thereof, which provide standards for the purpose of flood damage prevention and reduction.

Flood-Proofing

Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate potential flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures, and their contents.

Flood Protection Elevation (FPE)

The Base Flood Elevation plus the Freeboard.

1. In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) have been determined, this elevation shall be the BFE plus two feet of freeboard; and
2. In "Special Flood Hazard Areas" where no BFE has been established, this elevation shall be at least two feet above the highest adjacent grade.

Floodway (FW)

The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

Floodway Fringe (FF)

The area between the floodway boundary and the outer limits of the 100 Year Flood. These lands within Boise City are subject to flooding from the Base Flood (a.k.a. the 100 year Flood), and are also referred to as part of the floodplain or the Area of Special Flood Hazard located outside of the floodway.

Freeboard

A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for the 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, obstructed bridge openings, debris and ice jams, and the hydrologic effects of urbanization in a watershed. The Base Flood Elevation (BFE) plus the freeboard establishes the Flood Protection Elevation (FPE). Freeboard shall be a minimum of two feet.

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)

An official amendment by letter, to an effective National Flood Insurance (NFIP) map. A LOMA establishes a property's or structure's location in relation to the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA).

LOMAs are usually issued because a property or structure has been inadvertently mapped as being in the floodplain but is actually on natural high ground above the base flood elevation.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)

FEMA's modification to an effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or a Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM) or both. LOMRs are generally based on the implementation of physical measures that affect the hydrologic or hydraulic characteristics of a flooding source and thus result in the modification of the existing regulatory floodway, the effective Base Flood Elevations (BFEs), or the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). The LOMR officially revises the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM), and sometimes the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report, and when appropriate, includes a description of the modifications. The LOMR is generally accompanied by an annotated copy of the affected portions of the FIRM, FBFM, or FIS report.

Letter of Map Revision Based on Fill (LOMR-F)

FEMA's modification of the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) based on the placement of fill outside the existing regulatory floodway. The LOMR-F does not change the FIRM, FBFM, or FIS report.

Letter of Map Revision Conditional (CLOMR)

A formal review and comment as to whether a proposed flood protection project or other project complies with the minimum NFIP requirements for such projects with respect to delineation of special flood hazard areas. A CLOMR does not revise the effective Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) or Flood Insurance Study (FIS). Upon submission and approval of certified as-built documentation, a Letter of Map Revision (LOMR) may be issued by FEMA to revise the effective FIRM. Building Permits and/or Flood Development Permits cannot be issued based on a CLOMR, because a CLOMR does not change the NFIP map.

Levee

A levee is a continuous dike or ridge, constructed of earth or other materials that confines flood waters (excluding landfill).

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 non-elevation design requirements of Section 11-02-05.3.C.

Manufactured Home

A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent 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."

Manufactured Home Community or Subdivision

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

Mobile Home

A transportable, factory-built home designed to be used as a year-round residential dwelling and built prior to enactment of the National Housing and Safety Standards Act of 1974, which became effective July 15, 1976.

Mobile Home Park or Subdivision

Any area, tract, plot, or parcel of land, developed and designed primarily for placement of mobile homes located and maintained for dwelling purposes on a permanent or semi-permanent basis.

New Construction

For floodplain management purposes, a structure for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. Any construction started after April 17, 1984, and before the effective start date of this floodplain management ordinance is subject to the ordinance in effect at the time the permit was issued, provided the start of construction was within 180 days of permit issuance.

New Development

Any development for which final approval entitling the applicant to proceed with the development was issued on or after the effective date of Section 11-02-05.3.C.

New Manufactured Home Community or Subdivision

A manufactured home community 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 the effective date of adopted floodplain management regulations.

Non-Residential Structure

A building other than a residential structure. The term includes but is not limited to: buildings used for places of assembly, education, child care, business, maintenance, storage, manufacturing, government, hospitals, sanitariums, and nursing homes.

Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM)

The line which the water impresses on the soil by covering it for sufficient periods to deprive the soil of its vegetation and destroy its value for agricultural purposes.

Recreational Vehicle

For floodplain management purposes, a recreational vehicle is a vehicle which is: (a) built on a single chassis, and (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections, and (c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck, and (d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Regulatory Floodway (See Floodway)

The channel of a river or other watercourse and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Residential Structure

A building used as a dwelling for one or more persons. The term includes, but is not limited to houses, mobile homes, apartment buildings, lodging homes, dormitories, (and the guest or patient rooms of), hotels, and motels. The term also includes accessory use areas used in conjunction with and forming an integral part of a residential structure.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)

Land in the flood plain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. For purposes of these regulations, the term "special flood hazard area" is synonymous in meaning with the phrase "area of special flood hazard".

Start of Construction

- A. Includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation.
- B. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structure part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure

For the purpose of floodplain regulations, a structure is a walled and roofed building, including a gas or liquid storage tank that is principally above ground, as well as a manufactured home.

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 its assessed value⁸⁹¹ before the damage occurred. See definition of "substantial improvement". Substantial damage also means 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 the average, equals or exceeds 25 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Substantial Improvement

Any reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the assessed value⁸⁹² of the structure before the "start of

⁸⁹¹ Reference changed from market value.

⁸⁹² Reference changed from market value.

construction" of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either:

1. 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
2. Any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure" and the alteration is approved by variance issued pursuant to this ordinance.

Unnumbered "A Zone"

An area shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map as an "A Zone" in which base flood depths and a clearly defined channel are not shown.

Variance

A grant of relief from the requirements of Section 11-02-05.3.C, which permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by Section 11-02-05.3.C.

Violation

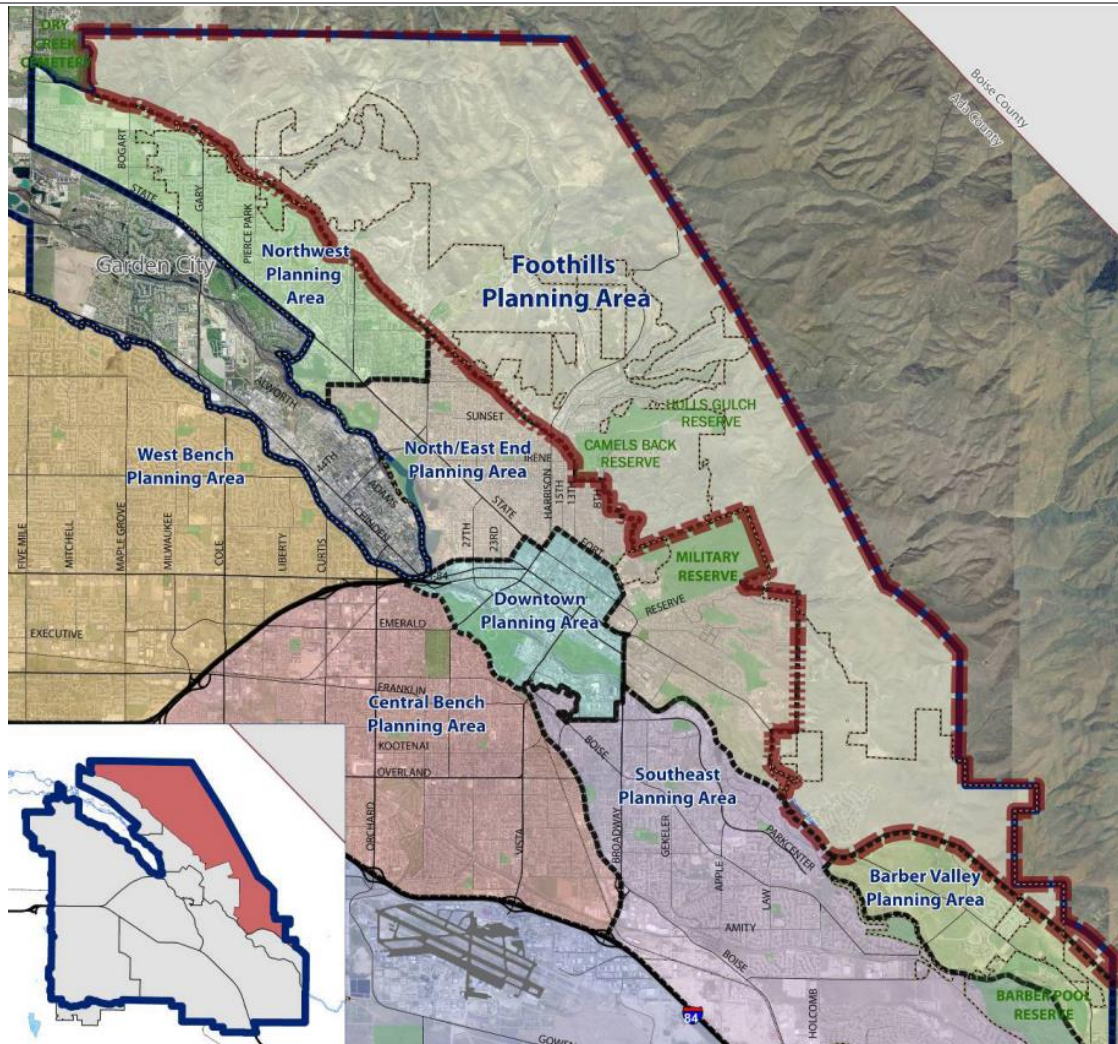
The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's flood plain management regulations. A structure or other development without the Finished Construction Elevation Certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in 44 CFR Parts 60.3(b)(5), (c)(4), (c)(10), (d)(3), (e)(2), (e)(4), or (e)(5) is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided

Food Kitchen

A facility providing food to people with limited financial resources, including people who are experiencing homelessness.

Foothills Planning Area

The planning area within the City of Boise's Area of City Impact characterized by critical wildlife and plant habitat, watershed and riparian environments, agricultural uses, and abundant recreational opportunities.



Foothills Planning Area Map

Forest Reserve or Recreation Area⁸⁹³

An area that preserves or protects forests, associated endangered species, critical environmental features, view sheds, or other natural elements and may include associated recreational uses such as hiking and nature observation.

Fraternal Hall

The social use of a building or of any premises by a nonprofit association, where such use is restricted to enrolled members and their guests.

Fraternity or Sorority House⁸⁹⁴

A building or portion of a building used for sleeping accommodations, with or without accessory common rooms and cooking and eating facilities, for groups of students where the students living in the building

⁸⁹³ New definition.

⁸⁹⁴ New definition. Expanded to include informal fraternity and sorority houses that are not owned by the organization, but house students in officially recognized fraternities and sororities.

are enrolled at the same college or university, are active members of the same fraternity or sorority, and the fraternity or sorority has been officially recognized by and maintains active affiliation with the college or university. This use shall also include a building or portion of a building in which individual rooms or apartments are leased to individuals, regardless of the ownership of the building, provided that the students living in the building are enrolled at the same college or university, are active members of the same fraternity or sorority, and the fraternity or sorority has been officially recognized by and maintains active affiliation with the college or university.

G

Golf Course⁸⁹⁵

A tract of land typically laid out for at least nine holes for playing the game of golf that may include a clubhouse, dining and snack bars, pro shop, and practice facilities.

Grain Elevator

A facility or area for the temporary storage of grain for transferal to trucks, train cars, or other forms of transportation.

Greenbelt, Boise River

Land within 70 feet of the 6500 c.f.s flow line of the Boise River that may be owned by the city or over which the city may have a right of possession or use and that:

- A. Is designated by the Council to be retained in perpetuity for public use for purposes compatible with the aesthetic, wildlife, educational, and recreational values of the Boise River; and
- B. Will provide unrestricted access to the river; and
- C. Will be developed and used to minimize water pollution, provide continuity of the public parks system, and create a buffer where necessary between conflicting land uses.

Group Home, FHAA Large⁸⁹⁶

A residential dwelling or facility where nine or more persons are living, together with staff, as a single housekeeping unit providing care, supervision, and treatment for the exclusive use of citizens whose rights to live together or without undue restrictions are protected by the provisions of the federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, as defined in that Act and interpreted by the courts, or by any similar legislation of the State of Idaho, including but not limited to facilities providing housing for handicapped, mentally ill, or developmentally disabled persons.

Group Home, FHAA Small⁸⁹⁷

A residential dwelling or facility where eight or less persons are living, together with staff, as a single housekeeping unit providing care, supervision, and treatment for the exclusive use of citizens whose rights to live together or without undue restrictions are protected by the provisions of the federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, as defined in that Act and interpreted by the courts, or by any similar legislation of the State of Idaho, including but not limited to facilities providing housing for handicapped, mentally ill, or developmentally disabled persons.

⁸⁹⁵ New definition for existing term not currently defined.

⁸⁹⁶ New term and replaces current definition.

⁸⁹⁷ New term and replaces current definition.

Gulches, Foothills

Regulated gulches located in the foothills surrounding the city that are subject to flash flooding, where the Federal Emergency Management Agency or the Public Works Department have determined floodway and floodway fringe zones. Foothill gulches include, but are not limited to:

- A. Seaman's Gulch,
- B. Stuart Gulch,
- C. Pierce Park Gulch,
- D. Polecat Gulch,
- E. Crane Creek,
- F. Hulls Gulch,
- G. Cottonwood Gulch, and
- H. Warms Springs Gulch.

Gulch floodplains and associated alluvial fans (AO zones) are regulated under the floodplain regulations of this Code when specific flood studies or determinations have been approved by the City.

H

Hazardous Materials⁸⁹⁸

Hazardous or toxic material or substance, as set forth in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 116.4, 261.30 et seq., 302.4 and/or 355.

Hearing Examiner⁸⁹⁹

A City employee, or a person or firm on contract with the City, who reviews specific types of applications under authority delegated by a city decision-making body and/or makes decisions on some or all of those types of decisions pursuant to criteria established by City Council..

Helipad/Heliport

A level area or pad, either at ground level or on a roof-top, where helicopters land and take off.

Highest Adjacent Grade

The highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

Hillside and Foothill Areas

Areas with topographical slopes of 15 percent or greater, or where adverse slope stability, erosion, or sedimentation are likely to cause damage.

Historic Easement

Any easement, restriction, covenant, or condition running with the land, designated to preserve, maintain, or enhance all or part of the existing state of places of historical, architectural, archeological, or cultural significance.

⁸⁹⁸ New.

⁸⁹⁹ New.

Historic Institutional Use

As used in Section 11-02-05.1, *Character Protection Overlay Districts*, any school (public or private), church or other place of religious worship, commercial service use, or office use within a Character Protection overlay district that is significant to the history, architecture, or culture of the district.

Hive

A structure intended for the housing of a bee colony.

Historic Structure

Any structure that is:

- 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 registered 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 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.

Home Occupation, Family Daycare Home⁹⁰⁰

A residential dwelling unit used as the primary residence of the day care provider where six or fewer adults or children receive care from the provider while unattended by a parent, legal guardian, or custodian for a period of less than 24 hours per day.

Home Occupation, Group Daycare Facility⁹⁰¹

A residential dwelling unit used as the primary residence of the day care provider where seven to 12 adults or children receive care from the provider while unattended by a parent, legal guardian, or custodian for a period of less than 24 hours per day.

Home Occupation, Other⁹⁰²

An activity or occupation carried on within a dwelling by members of the family occupying the dwelling and where the use of the home as an occupation shall be incidental and subordinate to the use of the home as a dwelling, except ""Home Occupation, Adult or Child Day Care"", unless this Code states that the activity or occupation is not treated as a Home Occupation

Horticulture

The activity of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants.

⁹⁰⁰ Renamed from "Child Care Home" and new definition.

⁹⁰¹ Renamed from "Group Child Care Home" and new definition.

⁹⁰² New definition.

Hospital

An institution devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the medical or surgical care of patients 24 hours a day, including specialized and surgical hospitals. The term "hospital" does not include clinics, convalescent or boarding homes, or any institution operating solely for the treatment of mentally ill persons, drug addicts, alcohol addicts, or other types of cases necessitating forcible confinement of patients.

Hotel or Motel⁹⁰³

An establishment in which lodging is provided and offered to the public for compensation, for periods of time not exceeding thirty days and that is commonly known as a hotel or motel in the community in which it is located. This use customarily provides services such as maid service, the furnishing and laundering of linen, telephone and secretarial or desk service, and the use and upkeep of furniture. This use may provide ancillary uses such as conference and meeting rooms, restaurants, bars, gift shops, and recreational facilities. The term "Hotel or Motel" does not include "Boarding or Rooming House," "Bed and Breakfast," "Shelter Home," or "Single-Room Occupancy Hotel," except where separately permitted.

Hotel, Single-Room Occupancy⁹⁰⁴

A building that provides living units with separate sleeping areas and some combination of shared bath or toilet facilities, and in which occupancy of each bedroom is usually limited to one person and is for a period of at least 30 consecutive days. The building may or may not have separate shared cooking facilities for residents.

I

Impervious Surface

A surface that has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration or absorption by water. Surfaces may include, but are not limited to, compacted sand or clay as well as most conventionally surfaced streets, roofs, sidewalks, and parking lots.

Industry, Artisan⁹⁰⁵

An establishment or business where an artist, artisan, or craftsperson teaches, makes, or fabricates crafts or products by hand or with minimal automation and may include direct sales to consumers. This definition includes uses such as small-scale fabrication but is not limited to, manufacturing, and other industrial uses and processes such as welding and sculpting.

Industry, Heavy⁹⁰⁶

The assembly, fabrication, or processing of goods and materials using processes that ordinarily have greater than minimal impacts on the environment, or that ordinarily have significant impacts on the use and enjoyment of adjacent property in terms of truck traffic, railroad activities, noise, smoke, fumes, visual impact, odors, glare, or health and safety hazards, or that otherwise do not meet the definition of "Light Industry." This use may include outdoor activities, outdoor storage, and indoor storage of flammable liquids or gases necessary to the processes on the premises. Heavy manufacturing generally includes

⁹⁰³ New definition.

⁹⁰⁴ Revised definition for clarity and to better distinguish from a Hotel

⁹⁰⁵ New term and definition.

⁹⁰⁶ New term and definition to reflect consolidated uses.

processing and fabrication of products made from extracted or raw materials or products involving flammable, hazardous, or explosive materials and processes, uses involving the fabrication, use, or repair of heavy special purpose equipment. Examples of this use include atmospheric gas production plant, lumbermill or sawmill, tannery, asphalt, and concrete batch plant, bottling and distribution plants, and construction materials manufacturing unless performed on a scale that meets the definition of "Artisan Industry."

Industry, Light⁹⁰⁷

The assembly, fabrication, or processing of goods and materials using processes that ordinarily do not involve significant truck traffic or railroad operations and do not create material amounts of noise, smoke, fumes, odors, glare, or health or safety hazards outside of the building or lot where such assembly, fabrication, or processing takes place, and where such processes are housed entirely within an enclosed building, except as may be authorized in this Code. Light manufacturing generally includes processing and fabrication of finished products predominantly from previously prepared materials and includes processes not involving flammable or explosive materials. Examples of activities include but are not limited to commercial laundries, food products and wholesale bakeries, newspaper and printing establishments, hair products and barbering supplies, signs and other metal workings, architectural and artist supplies, ceramics and miscellaneous clothing or accessories, small medical or specialty equipment, or musical instruments; and assembly of small appliances or equipment.

Interstate

One of a system of highways connecting the major cities of the 48 contiguous United States. No direct access to a property is provided.

J

Jail or Detention Facility⁹⁰⁸

A facility established by a law enforcement agency for the long-term detention of adult or juvenile persons while being processed for arrest or detention, awaiting trial, or for punishment and/or counseling as a result of sentencing by a court of jurisdiction for criminal or antisocial behavior.

Junkyard, Vehicle Salvage

An outdoor space where junk, waste, or discarded or salvaged materials are stored or handled, including automobile wrecking yards, and yards for used or salvaged building and structural steel materials and equipment. Does not include yards or establishments for the sale, purchase or storage of used cars or machinery in operable conditions, and the processing of used, discarded, or salvaged materials as a part of a permitted manufacturing operation on the same premises.

K

Kennel

Any lot or premises or portion of a lot or premises on which five or more dogs, cats, and other household domestic animals are maintained, harbored, possessed, boarded, bred, or cared for in return for compensation or are offered for sale.

⁹⁰⁷ New term and definition to reflect consolidated uses.

⁹⁰⁸ New term and definition.

Kitchen⁹⁰⁹

That portion of a dwelling unit devoted to the preparation or cooking of food for the purpose of consumption by residents of the dwelling unit. Any food preparation area with complete cooking facilities (i.e., stove, oven and/or microwave oven, refrigerator, dishwasher, and sink) or with a natural gas stub or supply or a 220 volt electrical outlet/wiring is a kitchen for purposes of this Code.

L

Landscaping

Any combination of living plants such as trees, shrubs, plants, vegetative ground cover or turf grasses, and may include structural features such as walkways, fences, benches, works of art, reflective pools, fountains, or the like. Landscaping shall also include irrigation systems, mulches, topsoil use, soil preparation, revegetation or the preservation, protection, and replacement of existing trees.

Large Animals

Large animals include horses, mules, donkeys, llamas, and cows.

Lattice Tower

A self-supporting, multiple sided, open steel frame structure used to support telecommunications equipment.

Lighting-Related Definitions⁹¹⁰

When used in the context of lighting regulations, the following terms shall have the following definitions.

Fixture

The assembly that houses the lamp(s) and can include all or some of the following parts: a housing, a mounting bracket or pole socket, a ballast, a lamp, a reflector, or mirror and/or a refractor lens.

Floodlight or Spotlight

A light fixture or lamp that incorporates a reflector to concentrate the light output into a directed beam in a particular direction.

Footcandle

A unit of light or density when the foot is the unit of measure. One foot-candle (fc) equals one lumen per square foot of area. When metric units are used, lux is the unit of light quantity. One lux equals one lumen per square meter of area. One foot-candle equals 10 and seventy-six hundredths (10.76) lux. For the purpose of establishing consistent measurements, both foot-candles and lux are measured at finished grade.

Full-cutoff or Fully-shielded

A luminaire that allows no light emission above a horizontal plane through its lower light-emitting part.

⁹⁰⁹ New definition to include more details regarding the type of cooking and other fixtures that are considered a kitchen.

⁹¹⁰ All terms and definitions are new.

Glare

Light emitted without a lens or through a clear lens from a luminaire with an intensity great enough to reduce a person's ability to see, and in extreme cases to cause momentary blindness.

Lamp

A generic term for a source of optical radiation (i.e. "light"), often called a "bulb" or "tube". Examples include incandescent, fluorescent, high intensity discharge (HID) lamps, and low pressure sodium (LPS) lamps, as well as light-emitting diode (LED) modules and arrays.

Light Trespass

The shining of more than one foot-candle of light produced by a luminaire that shines beyond the boundaries of the property on which the fixture is located.

Lumen

A unit of luminous flux. One foot-candle is one lumen per square foot.

Luminaire

The complete lighting system, that includes the lamp(s) and fixtures.

Nit

the amount of light output equal to one candela per square meter.

Limited Food and Drink Service⁹¹¹

An establishment serving drinks and a limited menu of food items such as sandwiches and bakery goods, but not serving full meals. If alcoholic drinks are served, the revenue from sales of alcoholic drinks is smaller than the revenue from food sales.

Livable Space

The enclosed area of any building used for living area including but not limited to bedrooms, bathrooms, kitchens, living rooms, family rooms, dining rooms, porches, breezeways, and recreation rooms. Enclosed storage, utility, and parking areas are not considered livable space.

Livestock

Livestock are animals kept outside the home in enclosures such as pens, barns, or corrals. The term includes cattle, llamas, mules, swine, sheep, goats, rabbits, poultry, domestic birds and any other grazing or foraging animal except those defined as pets.

Livestock and Animals⁹¹²

Uses related to the keeping and care of livestock and pets.

Lot

A tract or land that has been platted as a portion of a recorded subdivision and is intended as a unit for transfer of ownership or for development.

⁹¹¹ New, but incorporating current Coffee/Espresso stand use.

⁹¹² New definition.

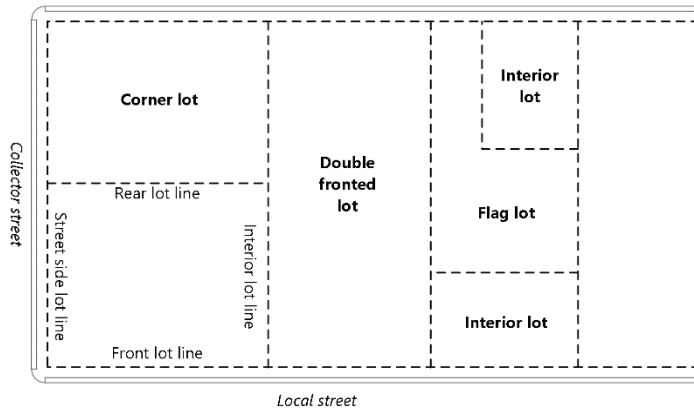


Figure 6.4: Lot Types

Lot, Corner

A lot that is bounded on two or more sides by streets; where the angle of intersection of the streets does not exceed 135 degrees.

Lot, Frontage

That portion of a lot that abuts a public right-of-way or other access. Lot, Interior: A lot other than a corner lot or reversed corner lot.

Lot Line

The boundary property line encompassing a lot.

Lot, Nonconforming

A lot of record that does not meet the dimensional requirements of this Code.

Lot, Reversed Corner

A corner lot, the rear of which abuts upon the side of another lot, whether across an alley or not.

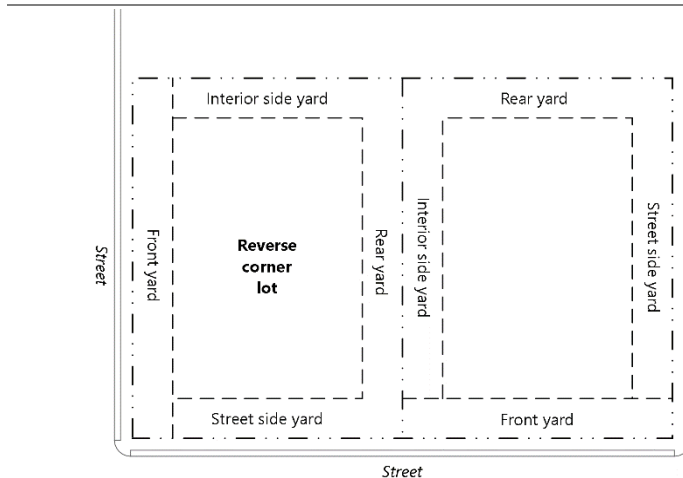


Figure 6.5: Reversed Corner Lot

Lot Line, Front

The front lot line for a regular-shaped lot is the property boundary that abuts a public or private street; the front lot line for an undeveloped corner lot is either one of the property boundaries that abuts a public or private street, as selected by the property owner; the front lot line for a flag lot may be either:

- A. The closest line, parallel or most nearly parallel to the public or private street at the end of the flagpole, or
- B. A line perpendicular or nearly perpendicular to the public or private street at the end of the flagpole, depending upon which orientation provides for the closest matching of like yards of adjoining properties.

Lot Line, Rear

The boundary line of a lot that is opposite and most distant from the front lot line. For the purpose of establishing the rear lot line, the following shall apply:

- A. In the case of a lot with a rear boundary formed by a single line that is parallel or nearly parallel to the front lot line, such rear boundary is the rear lot line.
- B. In the case of a lot with a rear boundary formed by two or more lines, the rear lot line shall be a line at least 10 feet in length within the lot that is furthest removed from and most parallel to the front lot line.

Lot Line, Side

Any property line that is not a front or rear lot line.

M

Main Channel

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, a portion of the Boise River that is not defined as a side channel. This includes lands and waters below the high water mark and the 6500 c.f.s. setback line, connection with the main channel of the Boise River and all islands claimed by the State of Idaho.

Manufactured Home Community⁹¹³

Any site, lot, tract, plot, or parcel of land, designed for the placement of 10 or more manufactured homes or Tiny Houses, located, and maintained for dwelling purposes on a permanent basis on individual lots, pads, or spaces; whether those lots, pads, or spaces be individually owned, leased, or rented.

Maps, Zoning

The map or maps designating zoning districts.

Maximum Extent Practicable⁹¹⁴

The applicant has taken all possible steps to comply with the standards or regulations and to minimize potential harmful or adverse impacts, and no other feasible or prudent alternative exists. The economic costs of further efforts to comply may be taken into account in determining whether additional efforts to comply are feasible or prudent, but shall not be the overriding factor. Constraints to full compliance that are self-created by the owner or previous owner of the land, such as those created by prior platting, development, or design decisions, shall not be considered sufficient justification for a determination that no feasible or prudent alternative exists.

Medical or Dental Clinic

A facility for a group of one or more physicians for the examination and treatment of human patients, primarily engaged in furnishing, on an outpatient basis, chiropractic, dental, medical, surgical, medical imaging, or other services to individuals. Patients are not kept overnight except under emergency conditions. Ancillary laboratory facilities may be included.

Microcell Wireless Communication Facility (WCF)

A small wireless communications facility consisting of an antenna that is either:

- A. Four feet in height and with an area of not more than 580 square inches; or
- B. If a tubular antenna, no more than four inches in diameter and no more than six feet in length.

Mining and Extraction

Mining and extractive uses include the extraction of minerals, sand, gravel, and ores, and distribution of extracted materials, including the excavation, processing and distribution of clay, gravel, stone, and soils.

Mitigation

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, measures to avoid impacts, minimize impacts, restore impacted areas, and compensate for impacts to a natural resource attributable to a proposed action.

Mitigation Sequence

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, a prescribed procedure for planning mitigation that requires negative impacts to a natural resource attributable to a proposed action to be mitigated.

⁹¹³ References to Tiny Houses is new.

⁹¹⁴ New.

Mobile Food Truck⁹¹⁵

A retail food establishment that is not intended to be permanent and is a motorized wheeled vehicle, or a trailer that is licensed for use on public roadways, designed and equipped to serve food and beverages, operating in either a static or transitory location.

Mobile Home, Rehabilitated

Any mobile home constructed prior to July 15, 1976 (the effective date of the National Manufactured Housing and Safety Standards Act of 1974), that are currently sited within Idaho or that may be brought into the state after July 1, 1998, that have been upgraded to comply with Chapter 25, Title 44, Idaho Code and received a "Certificate of Compliance" from the Division of Building Safety of the State of Idaho.

Monopole WCF

A support structure that consists of a single pole sunk into the ground and/or attached to a foundation.

Mortuary or Mausoleum⁹¹⁶

A facility in which deceased human bodies are kept and prepared for burial or cremation or containing niches or other designated places intended to be a final resting place for human or pet animal remains as an alternative to land burial.

Motor Vehicle Junked/Abandoned

Any automobile, truck, or other vehicle that is inoperable or in some obvious state of disrepair or abandonment. The following factors, among others, shall be considered individually in determining whether or not a vehicle is inoperable, junked, or abandoned:

- A. The vehicle is currently inoperable. This shall include, but is not limited to the vehicle not having body parts to be in working condition; such as missing engine, transmission, tires, windshield, mirror, taillight, head light, or battery;
- B. The vehicle has been parked for at least 30 days on property not owned or rented by the vehicle owner;
- C. The vehicle has not been licensed or registered for at least 30 days; and
- D. The vehicle has been parked for 30 days on property where the premises have been vacated.

N

Natural Resources

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, all of the plants, animals, and environmental and ecological processes that occur in aquatic, wetland, riparian, and upland environments associated with the Boise River.

Natural Resource Functions and Values

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, environmental, ecological, recreational, historic, and cultural benefits attributable to natural resources that occur in aquatic, wetland, and riparian, and upland environments associated with the Boise River. They are further described in the Federal

⁹¹⁵ New term and definition.

⁹¹⁶ New term and definition.

Highway Administration publication titled A Method for Wetland Functional Assessment and the US Army Corps of Engineers publication titled Wetland Evaluation Technique (WET) II.

Nonconforming Use

Any use, parcel or structure that was legally established but that is not in compliance with this Code due to a subsequent Code amendment, annexation, change of zoning, eminent domain, or similar action as of the Effective Date.

Non-residential Structure

A building other than a residential structure. The term includes but is not limited to buildings used for places of assembly, education, child care, business, maintenance, storage, manufacturing, government, hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes, hotels, and motels.

No Net Loss

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, a measure of the success of mitigation that requires avoidance, minimization, restoration, and compensation of all functions, and values of a natural resource impacted by a proposed action.

Nucleus Colony

A smaller colony used for educational purposes, queen maintenance and rearing, or for use in the capture and future integration of a swarm into a viable colony. A nucleus colony is comprised of significantly fewer bees than a conventional colony and is contained in a structure that is approximately one-half the size of a normal hive.

Nuisance, Public

- A. The following shall be defined as a public nuisance. The owner or person in control shall maintain all property, premises, or rights-of-way in a nuisance-free manner.
- B. Abandoned, dismantled, wrecked, inoperable, unlicensed, and discarded objects, equipment, or appliances such as, but not limited to vehicles, boats, water heaters, refrigerators, furniture not designed for outdoor use, household fixtures, machinery, equipment, cans, or containers standing or stored on property, sidewalks, alleys, and streets that can be viewed from a public street, walkway, alley, or other public property and are readily accessible from such places, or are stored on private property in violation of any other law or Code;
- C. Discarded putrescibles, garbage, rubbish, refuse, or recyclable items that have not been recycled within 15 days of being deposited on the property;
- D. Oil, grease, paint, other petroleum products, hazardous materials, volatile chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, or waste (solid, liquid, or gaseous) that could constitute a fire or environmental hazard, or to be detrimental to human life, health, or safety;
- E. Lumber (excluding lumber for the construction project on the property with a valid building permit), salvage materials, including but not limited to auto parts, scrap metals, tires, other materials stored on premises in excess of 30 days and visible from a public street, walkway, alley, or other public property;
- F. Receptacles for trash, discarded materials, and recyclables that are left in the front yard or on public rights-of-way on any day except the day of the regularly scheduled refuse pick-up for the property;

- G. Swimming pool, pond, spa, other body of water, or excavation that is abandoned, unattended, unsanitary, empty, that is not securely fenced, or that poses a threat to be detrimental to human life, health, or safety; and
- H. Weeds, grasses, or other vegetation which (1) cover 50 percent or more of any lot or yard; (2) average 12 inches or more in height; and, (3) could become a fire hazard.
- I. Trees, shrubs, or other vegetation blocking public rights-of-way or clear vision triangles lower than a height of 8 feet above the rights-of-way or clear vision triangle.

O

Office

An establishment primarily used for conducting the affairs of a business, profession, service, or industry, or like activity, that may include ancillary uses such as restaurants, coffee shop, and limited retail sales. This use includes radio or television stations and trade and vocational schools.

One and One-Half Story Structure

A structure that does not exceed 18 feet in height to the midline of the roof. The structure also provides the second story within a basement that is sunk into the ground a minimum of four feet or is located within a pitched roofline located within a front gable, the exterior second floor wall height shall not exceed two feet six inches in height and contains a maximum of one dormer on each side of the structure that does not exceed eight feet in width.

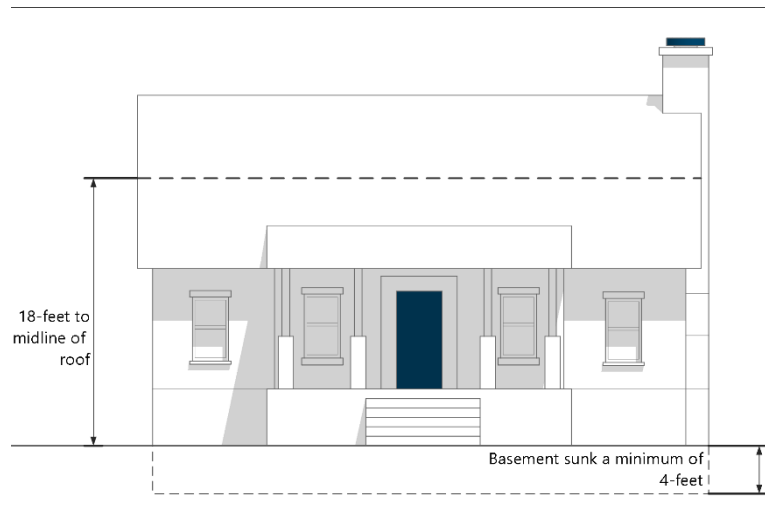


Figure 6.6: Example of Second Story Within A Basement

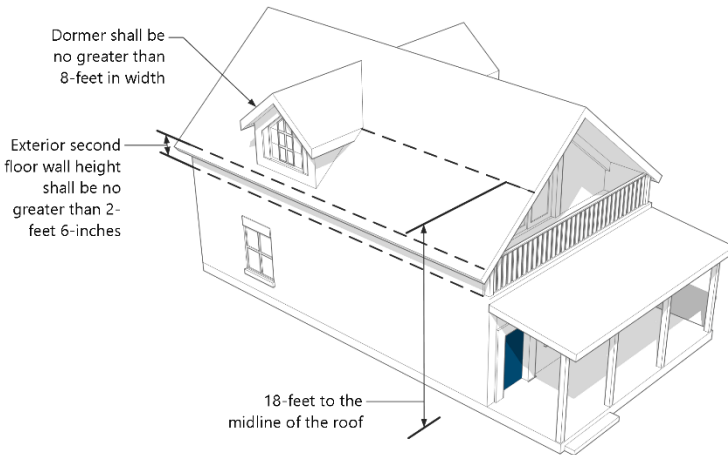


Figure 6.7: Example of a second story within a pitched roofline

Occupancy Permit

The approval to occupy a building that is granted after zoning and building requirements and conditions of approval, if any, have been met or bonded for.

One-hundred Year Flood

The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, and is synonymous with "Base Flood."

Open Space

An open area for a visual amenity, passive recreation, or active recreation.

Open Space, Private

An open area for passive or active recreation developed, designated, and protected for the benefit and private use of the employees or residents within a planned development or residential development.

Ordinary High Water Mark

The Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) is the line that the water impresses on the soil by covering it for sufficient periods to deprive the soil of its vegetation and destroy its value for agricultural purposes. The location of the OHWM is determined on-site by the Idaho Department of Lands for purposes of determining land ownership only.

Other Communications Towers⁹¹⁷

Any tower used for electronic communications or transmission of energy that does not meet the definition of a Wireless Communication Facility or that is not subject to the Federal Communications, including without limitation:

- A. A self-supporting, multiple sided, open steel frame structure used to support telecommunications equipment.

⁹¹⁷ Renaming and consolidation of current Lattice/Communications Towers use and Transmission Towers uses,

- B. A structure in a fixed location used as an antenna or to support antennas for the primary purpose of transmitting and/or receiving electronic signals. This definition includes nonresidential broadcast, communication, transmission, and similar towers, either freestanding or attached to an adjacent broadcasting or transmitting facility.

Outdoor Storage⁹¹⁸

Storage of materials, merchandise, stock, supplies, machines, vehicles, equipment, vehicles (but not wrecked or inoperable vehicles), manufacturing materials, or personal property of any nature that are not kept in a structure having at least four walls and a roof, regardless of how long such materials are kept on the premises.

Outdoor Storage, Accessory⁹¹⁹

An outdoor area used for the long-term deposit (more than 24 hours) of any goods, material, merchandise, or vehicles as an accessory use to and associated with a primary use on the property.

Owner

The fee owner of the real property subject to this regulation. The owner may assign, in writing, application submittal and subdivision development authority to an applicant who is not the owner. To the extent an owner is applying for subdivision of property in its own name, such owner shall be the "applicant" for purposes of this Code.

P

Parcel

A lot or tract of land. Parcels are generally described by a metes and bounds legal description or references to quadrangular survey measurements utilizing Sections, townships and ranges, or government lots.

Park

A parcel of land available to the public for passive and/or active recreation.

Park and Ride Facility

Parking lots or structures located along public transit routes designed to encourage transfer from private automobile to mass transit or to encourage carpooling for purposes of commuting, or for access to recreation areas.

Parking Garage

A building or portion of a building consisting of one or more levels at, below, or above grade, designed to be used for the parking of automobiles and commercial vehicles that is available to the public, whether for compensation, free, or as an accommodation to clients or customers.

⁹¹⁸ New definition.

⁹¹⁹ New definition.

Parking Lot

An open, graded, and surfaced area, other than a street or public right-of-way, to be used for the storage, for limited periods of time, of operable passenger automobiles and commercial vehicles, and available to the public, whether for compensation, free, or as an accommodation to clients or customers.

Parking Lot, Temporary

A temporary parking lot for non-required parking where new building construction is planned.

Partial Two-Story Structure

A structure that limits the second story floor plate to reduce the height, bulk, and massing of the structure. This can be achieved by increasing the second story setbacks by a minimum of three feet beyond the minimum front, side and rear setbacks required by the zone. It may also contain the second story within a pitched roofline located within a front gable and the building height is a maximum of 18 feet to the midline of the roof that has an exterior second floor wall height no greater than two feet, six inches in height and a maximum of two dormers with a maximum width of 8 feet located on each side of the structure. It may also contain the second story within a pitched roofline within a side gable and the building height is a maximum of 25 feet to the peak of the roof and 18 feet to the midline of the roof with any dormers on the front or rear of the structure no greater than 10- feet in width.

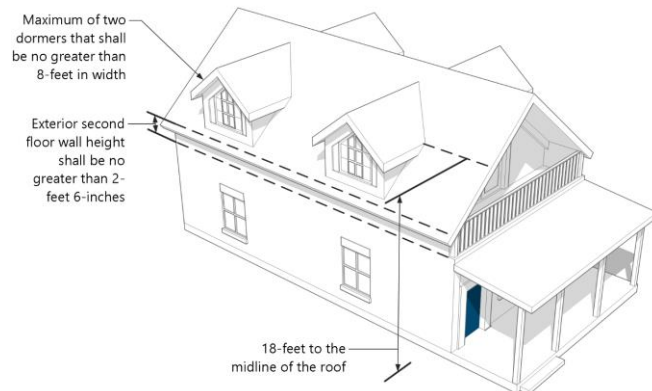


Figure 6.8. Example of a Second Story Contained Within a Pitched Roofline with Two Side Dormers



Figure 6.9. Example of Setbacks Increased by a Minimum of Three Feet

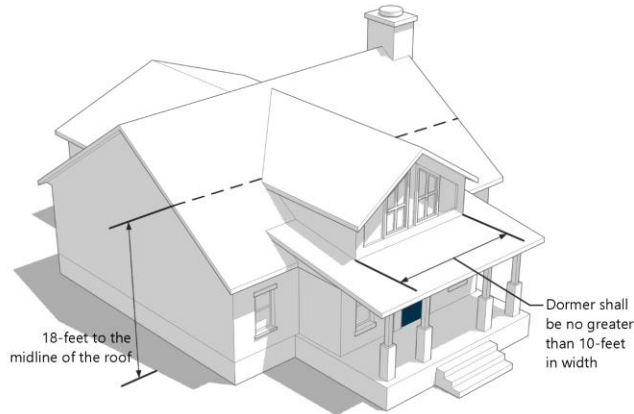


Figure 6.10. Example of a Second Story Contained Within a Pitched Roofline with Front and/or Rear Dormers

Parking, Covered

A carport that provides full overhead protection from the elements with ordinary roof coverings.

Parking, On-site

Any required parking space that is located on the same parcel, as the principal use that the parking is intended to serve.

Parking Space

A usable space for the storage of one passenger automobile or commercial vehicle, exclusive of access drives, aisles, or ramps, within a public or private parking area or a building that meets the parking standards of this Code.

Parking Space, Tandem

A parking space designed to accommodate two vehicles parked in tandem (one behind the other) that meets all the parking space dimensional standards as outlined in Section 11-04-07, *Parking and Loading*.

Paths, Bicycle and Pedestrian

Specifically refers to paved bicycle paths or unpaved pedestrian paths built within the Boise River System. Paved bicycle paths shall meet the requirements of the Bicycle/Pedestrian Design Manual for Ada County (and other appropriate and relative design manuals).

Pathway

Any sidewalk, route, lane, path, corridor, open space, or trail designated to move people by non-motorized means for transportation or recreation, including micro-pathways.

Person

A natural person, heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns - including a firm, partnership, or corporation - its or their successors or assigns, or the agent of any of the aforesaid.

Personal or Business Service⁹²⁰

A facility that provides individualized services generally related to personal needs. These include, but are not limited to, laundry, including cleaning and pressing service, beauty shops, barbershops, shoe repair, personal copying/shipping services, health spas, photographic studios, tailor/seamstress shop, indoor equipment/party/event rental, tanning salon, bicycle and sports equipment repair, small appliance repair, tattoo parlors and similar uses.

Pet

Pets generally are animals that may be kept indoors, though pets may also be kept outdoors. Pets are dogs, cats, up to six chickens (excluding roosters), four ducks, six rabbits or other small animals or poultry as determined by the Planning Director.

Planned Unit Development (PUD)

A use or a combination of uses planned for a tract of land to be developed as a unit under single ownership or control and that may include two or more principal buildings.

Planning and Zoning Commission (PZC)

The City of Boise Planning and Zoning Commission.

Planning Director

The Director of the Planning Division of the Planning and Development Services Department

Plat, Condominium⁹²¹

A drawing or set of drawings showing the division of land and/or airspace in a building on that land into individual, common, or other forms of ownership and responsibility, as required by applicable Idaho law.

Plat, Final

The plat map of a subdivision, cemetery, condominium, or a replatting of such, prepared by a State of Idaho licensed land surveyor for filing and recording by the County Recorder and containing those elements required by this Code, including certification, descriptions, and final approvals. A final plat, upon its being filed and recorded by the County Recorder, shall be known as an authorized plat.

Plat, Preliminary⁹²²

A preliminary plan of a proposed subdivision or a proposed condominium project that contains all elements required by this Code and provides sufficient information to allow for public review and evaluation.

Plot Plan

A "to scale" drawing of a lot or lots showing the actual measurements, the size and location of any existing building(s) to be erected, the location of the lot in relation to abutting streets, use and development of the land, and other such information. "Site plan" is a term that is often used interchangeably with plot plan.

⁹²⁰ New definition to reflect use consolidations.

⁹²¹ New.

⁹²² New.

Power Plant⁹²³

A primary use of land that generates electrical energy, including but not limited to any facility meeting the definition of a Renewable Energy Facility, Accessory, if it were an accessory rather than a primary use of land.

Principal Dwelling

The primary building designed and used for human habitation on a property. Principal Use: The main use of land or buildings, as distinguished from a subordinate or accessory use.

Project Engineer

Professional engineer registered in the State of Idaho retained by the developer to supervise a specific development or phase of a development.

Property Line Adjustment

A property line adjustment that establishes buildable parcels with boundaries that differ from existing buildable parcel and/or buildable lot boundaries.

Q

Quasi-public Use

A use that is essentially public, although it is under private ownership or control. Quorum: A majority of the authorized members of a board or commission.

R

Recreation, Indoor⁹²⁴

Facilities for entertainment, sports, and recreational activities such as bowling, billiards, arcades, skating, swimming, tennis, teen clubs, escape rooms, archery and axe-throwing, trampolines, and similar indoor activities taking place inside an enclosed building. Indoor recreation includes establishments for weddings, birthdays, dances, celebrations, and other similar special events.

Recreation, Outdoor⁹²⁵

Commercial entertainment, recreation, or games of skill where any portion of the activity takes place outside of a building. Such activities include, but are not limited to ball parks (baseball, football, soccer, tennis), water park, batting cages miniature golf, go-cart tracks, amusement parks, golf driving ranges, swimming pools, and other similar uses.

Recreational Vehicle (RV)

A portable vehicle or structure used primarily for recreation, hobbies, vacations, extended travel, camping, sports, and aquatic use. An RV may be self-propelled, towed, or transported by trailer. Includes, but is not limited to, motor homes, converted buses, camping, and travel trailers, light-duty trailers and transporters, horse and cattle trailers, boats, rafts and their trailers, and off-street vehicles such as snowmobiles, dune buggies, all-terrain vehicles, and any type of three or four-wheeled sport racing or drag vehicle.

⁹²³ New.

⁹²⁴ New definition to reflect consolidated uses.

⁹²⁵ New definition to reflect consolidated uses.

Recreational vehicles are for the sole purpose of recreational use and may not be used as a dwelling or temporary or permanent residential use.

Recreational Vehicle Park

Any area, tract, plot, or site of land whereupon two or more recreational vehicles or travel trailers are placed, located, and maintained for temporary living quarters on a temporary basis.

Recycling Collection Facility

A facility in which recoverable resources such as newspapers, glassware, plastics, and metal cans are recycled, reprocessed, and treated to return such products to a condition in which they can again be used for production.

Religious Institution⁹²⁶

A building or property that is used primarily for religious worship and related social, service, care, or educational activities.

Renewable Energy Facility, Accessory⁹²⁷

The use of land for:

- A. Solar collectors or other devices or structural design features of a structure that rely upon sunshine as an energy source and is capable of collecting, distributing, or storing the sun's radiant energy for a beneficial use;
- B. Land area and equipment for the conversion of natural geothermal energy into energy for beneficial use; or
- C. Wind energy systems.

Repair

The reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building for the purpose of its maintenance. The word "repair" or "repairs" shall not apply to any other change in a structure such as would be required by additions to or remodeling of such structure.

Residential Floor Area

Amount of all livable space including basements and bonus rooms.

Residential Structure

A building used as a dwelling for one or more persons. The term includes, but is not limited to houses, mobile homes, apartment buildings, lodging homes, and dormitories. The term also includes accessory use areas that are used in conjunction with and form an integral part of a residential structure.

Restaurant⁹²⁸

Any land, building or part of a building, other than a boarding house, where meals are provided for compensation, including but not limited to a cafe, cafeteria, coffee shop, lunch room, tea room, and

⁹²⁶ Wording revised to include social and educational activities, which are generally protected by federal law when conducted in association with religious worship or practices.

⁹²⁷ New.

⁹²⁸ New definition.

dining room, but not including any use meeting the definition of a Tavern or Lounge or a Brewpub, Micro-distillery, or micro-winery.

Retail Sales⁹²⁹

Establishments engaged in selling goods or merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption and rendering services incidental to the sale of such goods. This use does not include any form of retail sales or other use listed separately in Table 11-03.1.

Retail Sales, Small

A facility or establishment with up to 5,000 square feet of gross floor area.

Retail Sales, Medium

A facility or establishment with between 5,001 and 10,000 square feet of gross floor area

Retail Sales, Large

A facility or establishment with between 10,001 and 60,000 square feet of gross floor area.

Retail Sales, Big Box

A facility or establishment with more than 60,000 square feet of gross floor area.

Riparian Area

Relating to or living or located on the bank of a natural water course as a stream or river; or the stream corridor consisting of riparian vegetation, stream carved topography, and features that define a continuous corridor on either side of a stream or pond; or all lands within and adjacent to areas of groundwater discharge, or standing and flowing surface waters where the vegetation community is significantly affected by the temporary, seasonal, or permanent presence of water. Examples include springs, seeps, creeks, streams, rivers, ponds, and lakes and their margins.

Riparian Community

All plant and animal species within a given riparian area.

Riparian Habitat

A riparian area where a plant or animal lives; the sum total of environmental conditions in the area. It may also refer to the place occupied by an entire community of plants or animals.

Roof

The outside top covering of a building or structure.

S

Sales and Leasing Office⁹³⁰

A moveable or modular structure or trailer temporarily used for the sale or leasing of real estate.

⁹²⁹ New terms and definitions.

⁹³⁰ New term and definition.

Sanitary Landfill

A planned and approved method or system of waste disposal in which the waste is disposed or buried in layers, compacted by earth or other approved methods, also known as sanitary landfill, or a facility where solid waste is burned prior to disposal.

School

An institution of learning, whether public or private, that offers instruction to a group of children in those courses of study required by the Idaho Department of Education. This definition includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, or any special institution of learning under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Education, but it does not include a vocational or professional school or any institution of higher education, including a college or university.

Seasonal Sales⁹³¹

Any business or use (primary or accessory) that may include but not be limited to retail sales of garden supplies and equipment; roadside stands for the sale of fruits and vegetables, plants, flowers, Christmas trees, pumpkins, fireworks; and other similar businesses or uses.

Self-Service Storage

An outdoor area or a building(s) that are designed or used exclusively for storage of excess property of an individual, family, or business. Buildings are divided into individually accessed units. This shall not be deemed to include the day-to-day operations of businesses of any kind.

Service Station⁹³²

A facility limited to retail sales to the public of gasoline, biodiesel, electricity, ethanol fuel blends, hydrogen, natural gas, or other fuels for motor vehicles, as well as motor oil, lubricants, travel aides, and minor automobile accessories. Accessory use may include a car wash and convenience food and beverage sales.

Setback

The space on a lot or parcel that is required to be left open and unoccupied by buildings or structures, either by the requirements of this Code or by delineation on a recorded subdivision map.

Sexually Oriented Business⁹³³

Any establishment where employees engage in specified sexual activities or display specified anatomical areas.

Sexually Oriented Business Employee

Any person who performs any service on the premises of a sexually oriented business, on a full time, part time, or contract basis, whether or not the person is denominated as an employee, independent contractor, agent, or otherwise. Employee does not include a person exclusively on the premises for repair or maintenance of the premises or for the delivery of goods to the premises.

⁹³¹ New definition.

⁹³² New definition.

⁹³³ New definition that avoids definition of specific types of adult uses that can become outdated as markets change. Definitions for adult arcade, adult bookstore, adult cabaret, adult motion picture theater, adult theater, and sexual encounter premises are not carried forward.

Shared Reserve Areas

Are those areas on a given lot on which the animals on neighboring lots are allowed, on a weekly or more frequent basis, to occupy for grazing or other activities.

Shelter Home

A facility providing basic services that may include food; personal hygiene support; information and referrals; employment, mail, and telephone services; including overnight sleeping accommodations, to people with limited financial resources, including people who are homeless.

Side Channel

A stream or watercourse, either natural or manmade, that generally flows from or into the Boise River. This includes waterways developed as amenities in residential or commercial developments.

Sign-Related Definitions⁹³⁴

Animated Sign

Any sign that uses movement or change of lighting to depict action or to create a special effect or scene or the illusion of movement. A sign utilizing static message displays as allowed in 11-010-05.6 shall not be considered animated.

Awning, Canopy, or Marquee

Any shelter or decorative dimensional shape extending from the exterior surface of a building constructed of a supporting framework and covered with non-rigid materials.

Awning, Canopy or Marquee Sign

The copy area or separate background area attached to an awning, canopy, or marquee.



Banner

A flexible substrate on which copy or graphics may be displayed.



⁹³⁴ New grouping of all sign-related definitions.

Center Sign⁹³⁵

A freestanding sign on the site of a property with multiple tenants or occupants, and which is sized or designed to reflect the number of tenants or occupants on the property..



Construction Sign

Any sign that warns of construction or demolition or that describes a construction project and indicates the builder, architect, or others involved.



Directional Sign

A sign that is designed and erected for the purpose of providing direction for pedestrian or vehicular traffic.



⁹³⁵ New definition for an existing term for better clarity.

Electronic Message Display

A sign or portion thereof capable of displaying words, symbols, figures, or images that can be electronically or mechanically changed by remote or automatic means.



Freestanding Sign

A sign supported by a column, pole, foundation, pedestal, or other structure in or upon the ground.



Frame

A complete, static display screen on an electronic message display.

Frame Effect

A visual effect on an electronic message display applied to a single frame.

Height of Sign

The distance from the ground supporting the sign to the highest point of the sign. A landscape berm or other structure erected to support the sign shall be measured as part of the height. If the street to which the sign is oriented is higher than the grade at the base of the sign, then the street elevation shall be used in determining the permitted height.

Mansard

A sloped roof-like projection that is attached to an exterior building wall or facade.



Monument Sign

A freestanding sign in which the sign face is supported by a continuous and solid base which extends the full length of the sign face or is supported by posts not more than six inches above the ground on which the sign face is mounted.



Nit

A luminance unit equal to one candela (one candle) per square meter measured perpendicular to the rays from the source.

Projecting Sign

A sign other than a wall sign, which projects from and is supported by a wall of building or other structure.



Roof Sign

A sign erected on the roof of a building. Signs mounted on mansard facades, eaves, and architectural projections such as canopies or marquees shall not be considered to be roof signs.



Sign

Any device visible from a public right of way that displays either commercial or noncommercial messages by means of graphic presentation of alphabetic or pictorial symbols or representations. Noncommercial flags or any flags displayed from flagpoles or staffs will not be considered signs.

Sign Area

The area comprising the message portion of a sign, not including the supporting structure. When computing the area of sign background, only the face or faces, which may be seen from one direction at one time, shall be considered. It is computed by measuring the area enclosed by straight lines drawn around the extremities of the text or graphics.

Sign Structure

Any structure that supports a sign, including any decorative cover.

Temporary Sign

A sign that is used only temporarily and is not permanently mounted or embedded in the ground.

Wall Sign

A sign that is affixed to or painted on an exterior wall of a building or structure.



Window Sign

A sign affixed to the surface of a window that is intended to be viewed from the public right of way or from adjacent property.



Site Plan

See Plot Plan.

Single-Room Occupancy Hotel⁹³⁶

An establishment other than a Hotel or Motel, that provides living units with separate sleeping areas and some combination of shared bath or toilet facilities. The use may or may not have separate shared cooking facilities for residents.

Slaughterhouse, Rendering Plant

A facility for the slaughtering and processing of animals and refining of animal byproducts.

Small Animals

Small animals include rabbits, poultry, geese, ducks turkeys, domestic birds, and game birds, excluding such birds as are caged and housed in the dwelling and other animals deemed as such by the Planning Director and not raised for commercial purposes. FFA, 4-H and other student projects are not considered commercial purposes.

Solid Waste Transfer Facility⁹³⁷

A facility at which non-hazardous refuse awaiting transportation to a disposal site is transferred from one type of collection vehicle to another. Refuse may be sorted and repackaged at a transfer station.

Special Exception

A special approval granted by the Council for a use that is not identified as an allowed or conditional use within the zoning district subject to conditions set forth in this Code.

Specified Anatomical Areas

Any of the following parts of the human body with less than full opaque coverings: the human genitals, anus, cleft of the buttocks, or the female breast.

Specified Sexual Activities

Shall mean and include any of the following whether actual or simulated:

- A. The fondling or other erotic touching of any specified anatomical areas;

⁹³⁶ New use and definition.

⁹³⁷ New term and definition.

- B. Masochism, erotic, or sexually oriented torture, beating, or the infliction of pain;
- C. Sexual intercourse, masturbation, sodomy, oral copulation, coitus, ejaculation;
- D. Excretory functions as part of or in connection with any of the activities set forth in (A) through (C) above;
- E. Erotic or lewd touching, fondling, or other contact with an animal by a human;
- F. The exposure or display of human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation, arousal, or tumescence;
or
- G. Erotic dancing or rhythmic movements with a device, instrument, object, or pole.
- H. Under no circumstance shall the issuance of Conditional Use Permit be considered an affirmative defense or consent by the City of Boise for any activity that is prohibited by federal or state law, or any other prohibition not a part of this Section of the Code.

Stable, Private

A detached accessory building or structure for the keeping of one or more horses or cows that is owned and used by the occupant of the premises and not for remuneration, hire, or sale.

Stable, Riding

A building or structure used or designed for the boarding or care of riding horses.

Street

The public right-of-way or private property and related improvements that provides vehicular and pedestrian access to adjacent properties. The term "street" also includes the terms highway, thoroughfare, parkway, thruway, road, avenue, boulevard, lane, place, and other such terms.

Street, Arterial

Any street as designated by the ACHD, the Idaho Transportation Department and/or Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS), whether existing or proposed, with a primary purpose of carrying through traffic and designed with limited access to abutting property. Direct lot access is restricted.

Street, Collector

Any street, as designated by the ACHD, existing or proposed, with a primary purpose and design to intercept traffic from the local street system and carry it to the nearest arterial street, while provided limited access to abutting property. Direct lot access is restricted.

Street Frontage

Distance measured along the property line that fronts upon a street or alley. To constitute frontage, the subject street or alley must provide access to abutting properties.

Street, Gateway

Streets within the city as listed below:

- A. Broadway Avenue, from I-84 to Warm Springs Avenue,
- B. Capitol Boulevard,
- C. Federal Way, from Capitol Boulevard to Bergeson Street,

- D. Front Street,
- E. Myrtle Street,
- F. Parkcenter Boulevard,
- G. State Street, from the State Capitol to State Highway 55,
- H. Vista Avenue, from I-84 to Capitol Boulevard, and
- I. Warm Springs Avenue.

Street, Local

Any public street, other than an arterial or collector, designed to provide access to abutting property and principally serves local traffic.

Street, Private

A street approved by the Council in conformance with the subdivision regulations of this Code that provides both access and street frontage for individual lots. Private streets are owned and maintained by private individual(s) or entities. Governmental entities do not own nor maintain private streets.

Street, Public

A right-of-way that provides vehicular and pedestrian access to adjacent properties, the dedication of which has been officially accepted by the ACHD. The term "street" also includes the terms highway, thoroughfare, parkway, road, avenue, boulevard, place, and other such terms.

Street Vista

The view, framed by buildings, at the termination of the axis of a thoroughfare.

Structure

For purposes of applying the regulations in this Code, excluding those related to floodplain, anything constructed or erected, except a fence, that requires location on the ground or is attached to something having location on the ground including, but not limited to buildings, platforms, framework, antennas, portable carport or cover, prefabricated metal, or plastic sheds and tents.

Subdivision

The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots for the purpose of transfer of ownership or for the construction of improvements thereon, whether immediate or future, including dedication of streets.

Substandard Original Lot of Record

Any single recorded platted lot held in one ownership that was of record and a legal buildable lot or parcel before August 16, 1966, or at annexation, whichever occurred first, and that has not had subsequent boundary changes but that does not meet a minimum width of 50 feet and minimum area of 5,000 square feet for interior lots or minimum width of 70 feet and minimum area of 7,000 square feet for corner lots..

Supportive Housing, Large⁹³⁸

A dwelling where nine or more persons are living, together with staff, as a single housekeeping unit providing care, supervision, and treatment for the exclusive use of persons requiring medical, correctional, or other mandated supervision or a protective environment to avoid past or likely future violence, whose right to live together is not protected by the federal Fair Housing Amendments Act, as amended and as interpreted by the courts, and that does not meet the definition of another use in this Code. This use includes but is not limited to residential facilities for homeless persons, victims, of domestic violence, and persons exiting from or being diverted from correctional facilities.

Supportive Housing, Small⁹³⁹

A dwelling where eight or fewer persons are living, together with staff, as a single housekeeping unit providing care, supervision, and treatment for the exclusive use of persons requiring medical, correctional, or other mandated supervision or a protective environment to avoid past or likely future violence, whose right to live together is not protected by the federal Fair Housing Amendments Act, as amended and as interpreted by the courts, and that does not meet the definition of another use in this Code. This use includes but is not limited to residential facilities for homeless persons, victims, of domestic violence, and persons exiting from or being diverted from correctional facilities.

T

Tavern or Lounge⁹⁴⁰

An establishment primarily engaged in the preparation and retail sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and that may or may not serve food. This use also includes “hookah” bars in which patrons consume flavored tobacco from a stemmed instrument designed for vaporizing tobacco.

Townhouse

An attached single family dwelling unit located on a platted lot and for which the individual owner may acquire title to the unit and lot. A townhouse may have an undivided common interest in the common areas including but not limited to sidewalks, open spaces, and recreational facilities and private drives.

Tract

A generic term for an area of land that does not denote a specific condition. Used when speaking of both platted lots and unplatted parcels.

Trade or Vocational School

An institution or facility conducting instruction in the technical or trade skills such as business, secretarial training, medical-dental technician training, beauticians, barbers, electronics, and automotive technician training.

⁹³⁸ New term and definition.

⁹³⁹ New term and definition.

⁹⁴⁰ Inclusion of “primarily” modifier, and inclusion of hookah bar are new.

Trailer, Travel

A vehicular portable structure designed as temporary living quarters for travel, recreational, and vacation uses.

Transit Terminal

A passenger terminal or loading facility for a privately or publicly owned transit system, including a private shuttle service.

Tributary

A stream or watercourse, excluding manmade waterways exclusively used for irrigation, that flows into the Boise River that flows for all or a portion of the year.

Trucking Terminal

An area or building where cargo is stored and where trucks, including tractors and trailer units, load, and unload cargo on a regular basis. The use may include facilities for the temporary storage of loads prior to shipment. The use shall also include truck stops serving or selling food or convenience items and fueling stations where primarily diesel fuel is sold.

U

University⁹⁴¹

Boise State University and operations related to that University.

Upland Areas

Areas within the floodplain that are not defined by the Code as wetlands or riparian areas. See also Natural Resource Functions and Values.

Urban Farm

Land used to grow plants and harvest food or ornamental crops for educational purposes, donation, and use by those cultivating the land, or for sale locally. This use includes accessory beekeeping, but does not include gardens that are accessory to a home.⁹⁴²

Utilities

Water, sewage, gas, telephone, cable television, pressure irrigation, electricity, and similar facilities normally providing individual customer service to a building site.

Utility Facility, Major

A large facility required for the operation of a utility controlled by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission including electrical substations, major water storage reservoirs, and similar uses that are larger than those facilities needed for distribution or collection of water, sewer, electrical power, or communications from main lines or substations to individual homes or neighborhoods of the City.

⁹⁴¹ Expanded definition.

⁹⁴² Added current Use Table footnote 1.

Utility Facility, Minor

A small facility required for the operation of a utility controlled by the Idaho Public Utilities Commission including minor wells, pump houses, and similar facilities primarily used to distribute or collect water, sewer, electrical power, or communications from mail lines or substations to individual homes or neighborhoods of the City.

Utility, Public

Any person, company or municipal department that is duly authorized to furnish to the public under public regulations electricity, gas, steam, telephone, transportation, sewage/wastewater disposal, or water.

Use

The purpose for which land or a building thereon is designed, arranged, or intended or for which it is occupied, maintained, or leased.

V

Variances

A modification of the requirements of this Code as to lot size, lot coverage, lot width, street frontage, setback requirements, parking requirements, loading requirements, or other code provisions affecting the size or shape of a structure or the placement of the structure upon lots, or the size of lots.

Vehicle, Commercial

A vehicle or trailer with a gross vehicle weight of over 8,000 pounds and designed for commercial use, construction equipment; any standard type of vehicle with commercial or industrial attachments or modifications including but not limited to lifts, tanks, spray equipment, cranes, and extension platforms used for commercial use or constructive equipment.

Vehicle Fleet Operations Center⁹⁴³

A central facility for the dispatch, distribution, storage, staging, and loading of vehicles that are owned, leased, or operated for a common purpose, with or without associated offices. Typical uses include, but are not limited to, ambulance service, taxi dispatch, meals-on-wheels dispatch, staging areas for shared vehicle services, and other operations that require frequent arrival and departure of cars or vans such as courier, delivery, and express services, cleaning services, key and lock services, security services, and taxi services. This use does not include a "Transit Terminal."

Vehicle Repair, Major⁹⁴⁴

An establishment primarily engaged in vehicle repair, rebuilding, reconditioning, or mechanical servicing of motor vehicle engines, transmissions, frames, including auto body repairs, framework, welding, and major painting.

Vehicle Repair, Minor⁹⁴⁵

An establishment primarily engaged in providing minor motor vehicle repair services such as lubrication, oil and tire changes, engine tune-ups, brake repair, tire replacement, interior and exterior cleaning and

⁹⁴³ New term and definition.

⁹⁴⁴ New definition.

⁹⁴⁵ New definition.

polishing, installation of after-market accessories such as tinting, auto alarms, spoilers, sunroofs, headlight covers, and similar items. This definition does not include engine degreasing or major repairs such as vehicle bodywork, painting, or repair of engines or transmissions or "Service Station."

Vehicle and Equipment Sales, Rental, and Leasing, Heavy⁹⁴⁶

An establishment that specializes in the sale, display, lease, rental, or storage of heavy equipment including, but not limited to, tractors, trucks with a gross vehicle weight of over 10,000 pounds, semi-trucks and/or trailers, boats, recreational vehicles, and other large equipment.

Vehicle Sales, Rental, and Leasing, Light⁹⁴⁷

An establishment that specializes in the sale, display, lease, rental, of light motor vehicles, including automobiles, vans, light trucks, and light trailers. Accessory uses may include sales of parts for, washing, and servicing of light vehicles.

W

Wetland

An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances supports a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include saturated swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

Wetland, Emergent

Characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses, and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants. Other common names are "marsh" and "slough."

Wetland, Forested

Wetland areas characterized by wood vegetation over 20 feet tall and possessing an overstory of trees, an understory of young trees or shrubs, and an herbaceous layer.

Wetland, Riparian Functions and Values

As used in Section 11-02-05.3.B, BR-O: *Boise River System Overlay*, includes water quality protection and improvement, habitat for fisheries and wildlife, nutrient retention and removal, channel stability, food chain support, flood storage, and desynchronization, groundwater recharge and discharge, active, and passive recreation, aesthetics, and cultural resources. See also, Natural Resource Functions and Values.

Wetland, Scrub-shrub

Wetland areas that are dominated by woody vegetation less than 20 feet tall. The species include true shrubs, young trees, and trees, and shrubs that are stunted because of environmental conditions. Includes types such as alder, willows, dogwood, and red maple.

⁹⁴⁶ New term and definition.

⁹⁴⁷ New term and definition.

Wholesale or Warehouse⁹⁴⁸

A facility that is used for the selling of merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, institutional, or professional business users, or to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers and buying merchandise for, selling merchandise to such individuals or companies, or the storage of merchandise, stock, vehicles, furnishings, supplies, and other trade or business material.

Wind Energy System⁹⁴⁹

Wind energy turbines, wind chargers, windmills, and related accessory equipment such as utility lines and battery banks, in a configuration necessary to convert the power of wind into mechanical or electrical energy.

Wireless Communication Facility-Related Definitions

Wireless communications shall mean any personal wireless services as defined in the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 that includes Federal Communications Commission licensed commercial wireless telecommunications services including cellular, personal communications services (PCS), specialized mobile radio (SMR), enhanced specialized mobile radio (ESMR), paging, and similar services that currently exist or that may in the future be developed.

[Additional definitions will be added after City Council approves a new WCF ordinance currently being drafted by staff and scheduled for adoption before the Consolidated Draft.]

X

Xeriscaping⁹⁵⁰

Xeriscaping incorporates water-conserving designs that take into account soil and drainage factors, microclimates, grouping of plants with similar water requirements, efficient irrigation systems, native vegetation, paving permeability, and low-water-using and drought tolerant vegetation. Xeriscape landscaping is not boulders, rocks, gravel or any artificial plants nor shall “xeri” be interpreted to mean zero.

Yard

An open space on the same lot with a principal building or group of buildings, that is unoccupied and unobstructed from its lowest level upward, except as otherwise permitted in this Code, and that extends along a lot line and at right angles to the lot line to a depth or width specified in the yard regulations for the district in which the lot is located.

Z

Zero Lot Line Development

Single family dwellings arranged on individual lots as either detached structures with one or more side walls on a side property line or attached sidewalls on a property line.

⁹⁴⁸ New consolidated term and definition.

⁹⁴⁹ New term included in definition of “Renewable Energy Facility, Accessory.”

⁹⁵⁰ New.

Zoning Certificate

A notation attached to a building permit, occupancy permit, or business license or that is issued separately by the city, certifying that the building, structure, use, or occupancy specified is in compliance with relevant zoning regulations and approvals.

Zoning Ordinance⁹⁵¹

The latest version of that ordinance adopted by City Council including a consolidated set of zoning and subdivision controls for the city, as amended from time to time by City Council.

⁹⁵¹ New.

Chapter 11-07 Approved Specific District Plans⁹⁵²

11-07-01. Harris Ranch⁹⁵³

[To be reformatted and carried forward with no changes in Consolidated Draft]

11-07-02. Barber Valley⁹⁵⁴

[To be reformatted and carried forward with no changes in Consolidated Draft]

11-07-03. Syringa Valley⁹⁵⁵

[To be reformatted and carried forward with no changes in Consolidated Draft]

⁹⁵² Carried forward current 11-13 except to update cross-references and organize content to follow the same heading styles as the overall Code or as otherwise noted.

⁹⁵³ Carried forward current 11-13-01.

⁹⁵⁴ Carried forward current 11-13-02.

⁹⁵⁵ Carried forward current 11-13.03.