Land Development Code City Council Study Session

April 14th, 2025



Purpose

Review and gather feedback on Land Development Code updates to: 1) Add more public input to the development process 2) Follow Recent State Laws

Agenda

- 1. Development Review Procedure Key Updates
- 2. State Housing and Land Use Bills

Development Review Procedure Key Updates

Provide early opportunities for Public, and Planning Commission/City Council input Streamline the process for simpler use reviews



Planning and Land Development Process

Community and Neighborhood Planning

Regulatory Phase

Neighborhood Design/Horizontal Infrastructure Development

Vertical Development

Plan Regulate Design

Build

Development Stages -Outcomes

Regulatory Phase

- Creation or establishment of rules that govern development
- Establishment of zoning and other rules that will govern development of an area
- Annexations, Rezoning, PUD Zoning

Neighborhood Design/Horizontal Infrastructure Development

- Establishment and layout of land uses and open space
- Roadway/Mobility System Layout and Design
- Trunk Infrastructure and stormwater
- Subdivision of land into rightof-way, lots and tracts.
- Final engineering of infrastructure and roadways.
- Construction of infrastructure
- Subdivision Plats
- Civil Construction Drawings

Vertical Development

- Design and site planning of individual lots
- Building design and architecture
- Design of site infrastructure
- Construction of site and building
- Development Plans/PUD
 Development Permits
- Building Permits

Public Participation

Increasing Impact on the Decision/Needs for Public Participation

Collaboration	Consult	Inform		
Community and Neighborhood Planning	Regulatory Phase	Neighborhood Design/Horizontal Infrastructure Development	Vertical Development	

- Public input has a defined role in many of the City's review processes, which are spelled out in the Land Development Code
 - Neighborhood Meetings
 - Includes opportunity to provide testimony at Public Hearings
- Public Input is a consideration when reviewing projects against the prescribed review criteria
 - Council has to weigh what is relevant and factual

Provide Early Opportunities for Public Input

Preliminary Plat

- Show lot layouts, streets, and public spaces early, ensuring compliance with the LDC and engineering feasibility.
- Move Public Review earlier to reduce uncertainty in the Final Plat stage.

Master Development Plan

- New tool to coordinate and get early feedback on large developments and complex mixed-use developments.
- Support the shift from PUDs to straight zoning with this new tool.



Today's General Development Process

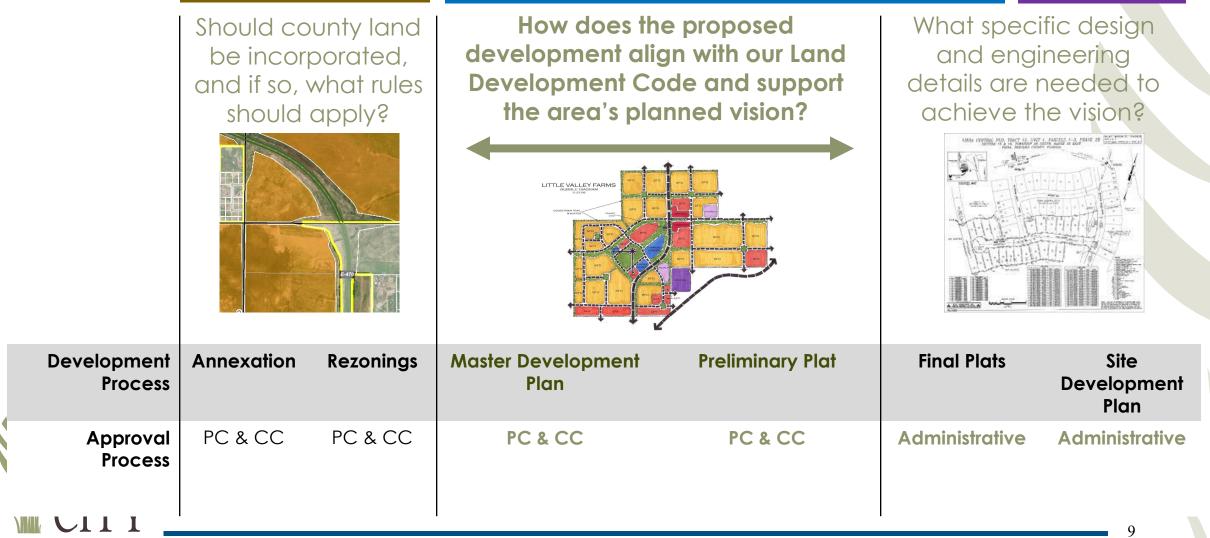
-			-			
	Regulato	ry Phase		orhood Design/Ho structure Developn		Vertical Development
	<section-header></section-header>		<text></text>		<section-header></section-header>	
Development Process	Annexation	Rezonings / PUD Zone Plans	Concept & Sketch Plans/Sketch Plats		Final Plats	Development Plans
Approval Process	PC & CC	PC & CC	Administrative	Administrative	Administrative PC & CC (Upon Call-up or Appeal)	Administrative PC & CC (Upon Appeal from staff decision or director referral)

Proposed Development Process

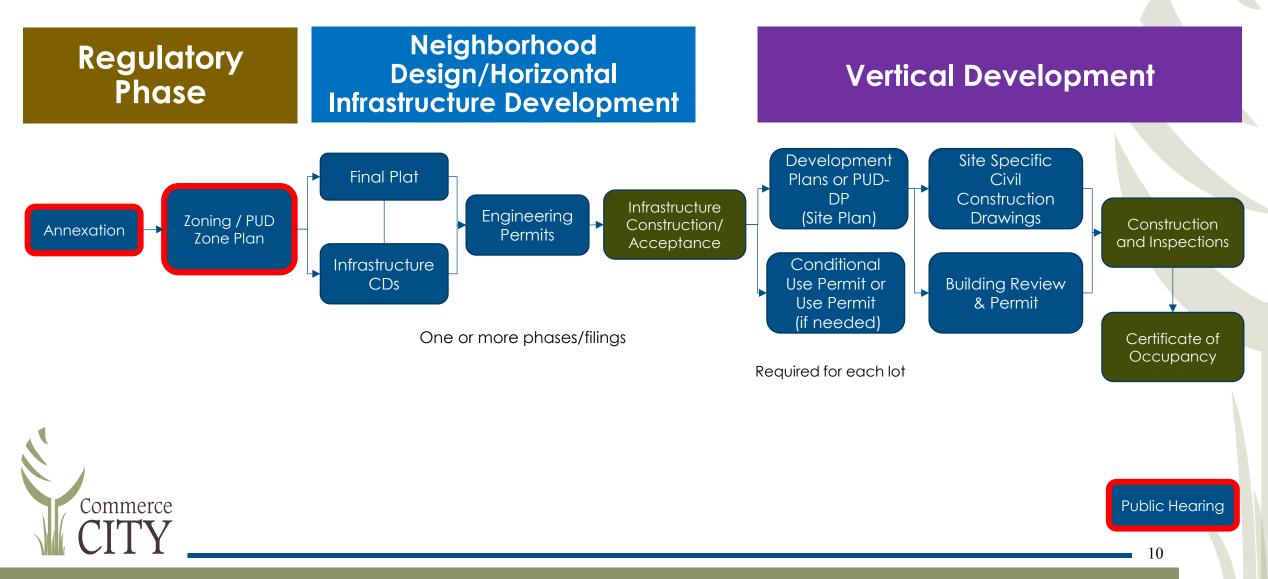
Regulatory Phase

Neighborhood Design/Horizontal Infrastructure Development

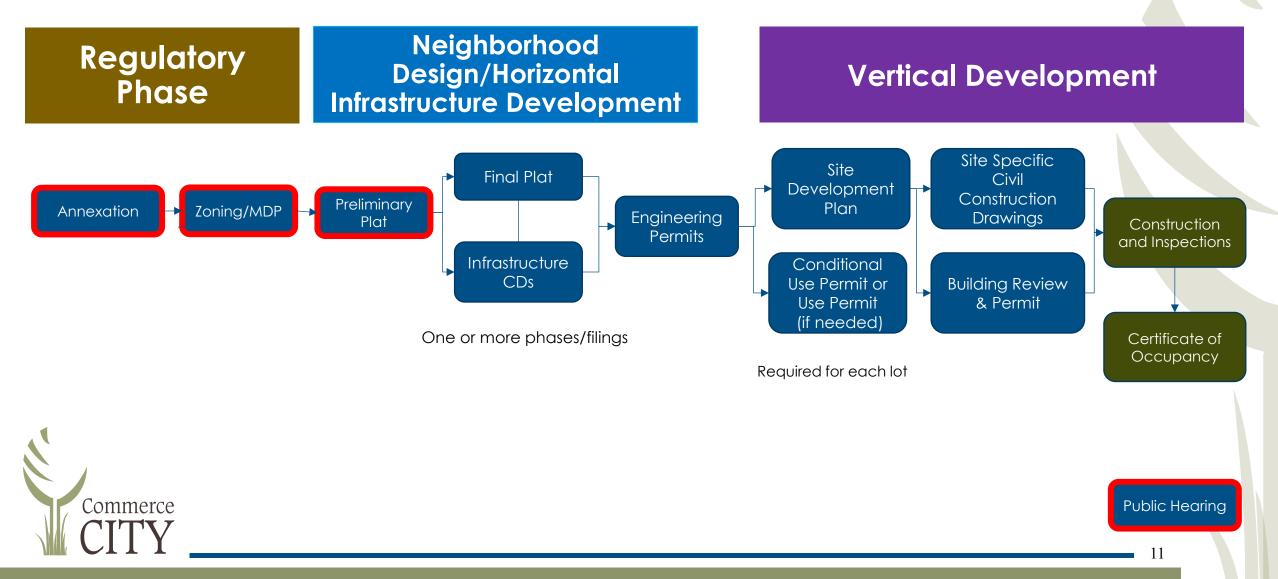
Vertical Development



Current Development Process



Proposed Development Process



Streamline the process for simpler use reviews

- Use By Permits will be replaced with Limited Use Permits and would no longer go to Board of Adjustments.
 - Limited uses are subject to specific design or operational standards
 - More predictable outcome rather than relying on negotiation on a case-by-case basis
- Conditional Uses still subject to recommendation by Planning Commission and final action by City Council.
 - Provides for additional scrutiny and vetting in a public manner for uses that may generate more impact (e.g., Hazardous Waste Collection)
- Both Limited Use Permits and Conditional Use Permits would run with the land



State Housing and Land Use Bill

Residential Occupancy Limits HB 24-1007 Parking Minimums HB 24-1304

Accessory Dwelling Units HB 24-1152 Nonfunctional & Artificial Turf HB 24-005 **Transit-Oriented Communities** HB 24-1313

Residential Occupancy Limits (HB 24-1007) State Requirements

Prohibits municipalities from imposing occupancy requirements based on family relationship, but allows occupancy limits based only on:

• Health and safety standards (e.g.,

Commerce

international building code standards, fire code regulations, public health and water quality standards); or

 Affordable housing program guidelines from the state or federal government.

<u>Intent</u>

Make it easier to share homes between occupants and help households afford increasingly high housing costs.

Residential Occupancy Limits (HB 24-1007) **Current Standards**

LDC occupancy standards follow the city's municipal code requirements from **Buildings and Building Regulations (5-302):**

- Max 3 unrelated adults per dwelling
- No more than 1 registered sex offender, and up to 2 if related to the head of the household.
- Dwellings must have at least 200 sf per adult occupant.



Residential Occupancy Limits (HB 24-1007) Proposed Adjustments

- Update Buildings and Building Regulations (5-302):
 - **Remove** occupancy limits for unrelated adults
 - Align occupancy limits with the International Property Maintenance Code
 - Min. Bedroom Size: 70 sf; 50 sf per occupant. Also includes a minimum living and dining room size based on the number of occupants.
- Update the LDC to replace the term "family" with "household" to better align with state law and reference the Buildings and Building Regulations.



Parking Minimums (HB 24-1304) State Requirements

- In transit service areas, municipalities cannot require minimum vehicle parking spaces for:
 - Multifamily Residential
 - Adaptive re-use for residential
 - Adaptive re-use for mixed-use development with at least 50% residential use
- Municipalities have the option to require one parking space per unit for multi-family with 20+ units or affordable housing

<u>Intent</u>

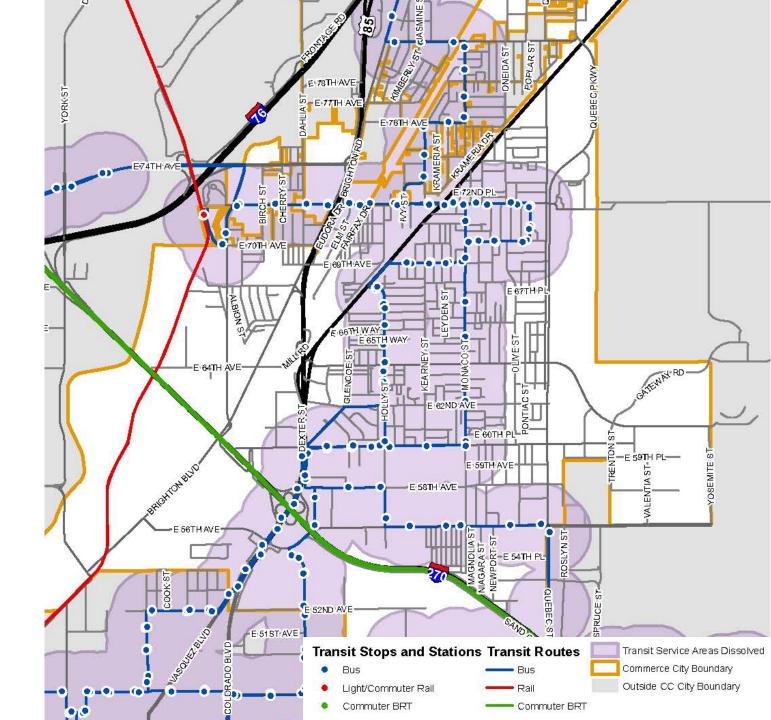
Allows the potential for more housing to be built and bases the parking requirements on market needs.



Parking Minimums (HB 24-1304) **Map**

Transit service areas map, **published by Department of Local Affairs**, defined as ¼ **mile of existing or planned stations** served by:

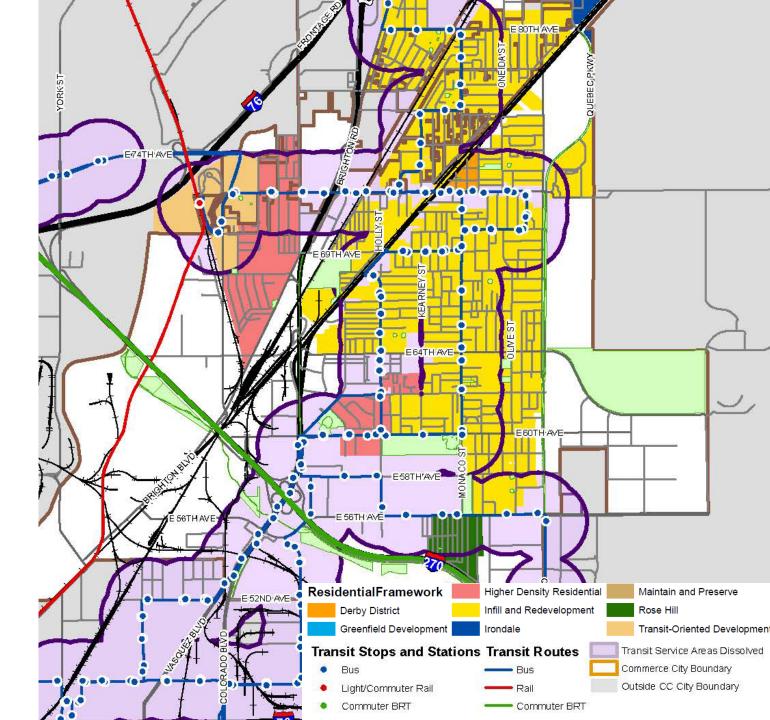
- Commuter and light rail
- Public bus route that run every thirty minutes or more



Parking Minimums (HB 24-1304) **Map**

Transit service areas map, **published by Department of Local Affairs**, defined as ¼ **mile of existing or planned stations** served by:

- Commuter and light rail
- Public bus route that run every thirty minutes or more



Parking Minimums Limits (HB 24-1304) Current Standards

- There are minimum off-street parking requirements for all uses
- No exemptions for minimum off-street vehicle parking requirements but allows for minor reductions through an incentive program:
 - Shared use parking program
 - Larger office buildings
 - Mixed-use development
 - Core Center
- The Director may also reduce parking requirement for certain hardships.



Parking Minimums Limits (HB 24-1304) Proposed Adjustments

Maintain current parking reduction standards. Additionally, if a development in the **Applicable Transit Service Area** is one of the following, then the parking minimum is reduced to zero:

- Multi-family Residential,
- Adaptive Reuse (where at least 50% of the resulting use is residential).
- Mixed-Use (where at least 50% of the resulting use is residential).



Parking Minimums Limits (HB 24-1304) Optional Parking Requirement

- For multi-family with 20+ units or affordable housing, municipalities may require one parking space per unit.
- The city may only impose this requirement only if, within 90 days of receiving a completed application, the city conducts a project-specific analysis that:
 - Identifies a substantial negative impact on safe pedestrian, bicycle, or emergency access;
 - Demonstrates that the city's parking management strategies (e.g., subsidized transit passes) would not mitigate the identified impact.



Accessory Dwelling Units (HB 24-1152) What is an ADU?

A dwelling unit on the same lot as a primary dwelling unit that is accessory (smaller) than the primary dwelling unit and is either attached, enclosed, or detached.



Accessory Dwelling Units (HB 24-1152) State Requirements

Municipalities must allow one ADU where single family detached units are permitted with the following requirements:

• ADU approvals must be administrative.

Commerce

- Cannot require parking or owner occupancy (with limited exceptions).
- Cannot restrict the design and dimensional standards that are more stringent than those for single-family homes.

<u>Intent</u>

Increase housing options for smaller households, lowerincome households, and elderly

Accessory Dwelling Units (HB 24-1152) Proposed Adjustments

Allow attach, contained, and detached ADUs in where single-family detached homes are allowed.

<u>Use</u>

Commerce

- Max of one ADU per lot
- No owner-occupancy requirement
- No off-street parking required

<u>Size</u>

- Max of 75% of the primary dwelling unit or 1,000 sf (whichever is less)
- Baseline allowance of 400 sf
- No max for basement converted units
- Detached ADU to be no taller than the height of the primary home or 22 ft., whichever is less

Location and Design

- Detached: Must have shared vehicular access, and be located behind the primary home
- Attached: Not to have the appearance of multi-family from the street (e.g., multiple accessways, mailboxes)

Accessory Dwelling Units (HB 24-1152) **Owner-Occupancy**

Cannot require that the ADU or single-family home on the lot **be owner-occupied**, with the following two exceptions:

- Requiring proof of owner residence when application for construction is submitted.
- Requiring proof of owner residence when **application for short**-**term rental** of the ADU is submitted (city already requires this).



Nonfunction and Artificial Turf Prohibition (HB 24-005) **State Requirements**

- Prohibits planting nonfunctional turf, artificial turf, or invasive plant species on commercial, institutional, industrial, common interest community property, and right-of-way
- Nonfunctional turf is defined as turf grass not used for active recreation, such as sports fields or playgrounds.

<u>Intent</u>

Lower landscaping water use and increase the use of native, more drought tolerant plants.



Nonfunction and Artificial Turf Prohibition (HB 24-005) **Current Standards**

- Maximum turf grass requirement of 50% within required landscape areas for most developments
- Partial or entirely synthetic material turf grass prohibited, except for public or private recreation fields.



Nonfunction and Artificial Turf Prohibition (HB 24-005) **Proposed Adjustments**

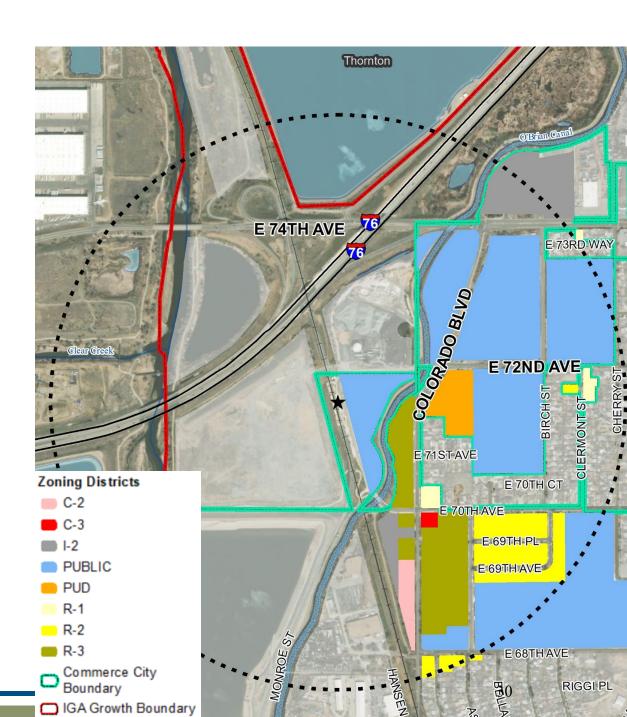
- Ban non-functional turf in non-residential, and common interest community property, and on street rights-of-way.
- Prohibit invasive plant species as defined by the state.



Transit Oriented Communities (HB-1313) **State Requirements**

- Requires a housing goal and zoning districts in place to support it near transit stations
- Must also identify affordability and displacement mitigation strategies
- We have one transit station at 72nd Avenue and Colorado
- Staff is currently assessing housing goal and coordinating with Adams County
- Next Steps: Staff will schedule a follow-up study session in the coming months to discuss this law in greater detail

Commerce



Next Steps for LDC

- April: Website launched
- May: Public Review Draft available
- May July: Public Engagement
 - June: Public Open House w/ Planning Commission
 - June July: Joint Planning Commission and City Council Study Sessions
- August: Public Hearing Planning Commission
- September: Public Hearing City Council

