AGENDA
WYOMING CITY COUNCIL MEETING
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 2013, 7:00 P.M.

1) **Call to Order**
2) **Invocation**
   Pastor Dennis Gilbert, Church of the Open Door
3) **Pledge of Allegiance**
4) **Roll Call**
5) **Student Recognition**
6) **Approval of Minutes**
   From the regular meeting of December 2, 2013
7) **Approval of Agenda**
8) **Public Hearings**
9) **Public Comment on Agenda Items** (3 minute limit per person)
10) **Presentations and Proclamations**
    a) Presentations
       1. FY 2012-2013 Presentation of Audit by Rehmann Robson
    b) Proclamations
11) **Petitions and Communications**
    a) Petitions
    b) Communications
12) **Reports from City Officers**
    a) From City Council
    b) From City Manager
13) **Budget Amendments**
14) **Consent Agenda**
15) **Resolutions**
    a) Consider Site Plan Approval for J. O. Galloup
16) **Award of Bids, Contracts, Purchases, and Renewal of Bids and Contracts**
    b) To Approve Contract Extension with Materials Testing Consultants, Inc. for Engineering Testing Services
    c) To Approve Contract Extension with Land Matters LLC for Property Acquisition Services
    d) To Accept a Proposal to Provide Engineering Services & Bid Assistance for Replacement of Two Variable Frequency Drive Units and to Authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to Execute the Agreement
    e) To Authorize the Purchase of Argon
17) **Ordinances**
    20-13 To Add Article XXXI to Chapter 90 of the Code of the City of Wyoming Entitled "Form Based Code" (FINAL READING)
18) **Informational Material**
19) **Acknowledgment of Visitors**
20) **Closed Session** (as necessary)
21) **Adjournment**

12/16/13
Engineering/RJH:nll

RESOLUTION NO._____

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE CONTRACT EXTENSION
WITH MATERIALS TESTING CONSULTANTS, INC.
FOR ENGINEERING TESTING SERVICES

WHEREAS:

1. The firm Materials Testing Consultants, Inc. has performed the engineering testing services for the City of Wyoming from January 2011 through December 2013.
2. Materials Testing Consultants, Inc. has offered to extend the current contract rates for engineering testing services for one year.
3. Due to their qualifications, previous performance and their ongoing work, it is in the best interest of the City of Wyoming that the engineering testing services be performed by Materials Testing Consultants, Inc. through 2014.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The City Council hereby approves the contract extension for the engineering testing services to Materials Testing Consultants, Inc. for work from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

Moved by Councilmember:
Seconded by Councilmember:
Motion Carried Yes
No

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council for the City of Wyoming, Michigan at a regular session held on December 16, 2013.

_____
Heidi A. Isakson, Wyoming City Clerk

ATTACHMENT:
Letter

Materials Testing Consultants, INC.

Corporate Office
693 Plymouth Ave. NE • Grand Rapids, MI 49505 • (616) 456-5469 • FAX (616) 456-5784
Southeast Michigan
4721 Runway Blvd. • Ann Arbor, MI 48108 • (800) 968-8378 • (734) 619-6868
www.mtc-test.com

MATERIALS Engineers, Independent TESTING Laboratories, Geotechnical & Environmental CONSULTANTS — Since 1968

December 10, 2013
Project No. 101523

City of Wyoming Public Works Department
2660 Burlingame Avenue SW
Wyoming, MI 49509

Attention: Russ Henckel, P.E.

Reference: 2011 - 2013 Engineering Testing Services Contract

Dear Mr. Henckel:

Confirming our telephone conversation this morning, Materials Testing Consultants, Inc. would be pleased to provide engineering testing services during a one year extension to the 2011 - 2013 Engineering Testing Services Contract using the current contract rates.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide continuing service to the City of Wyoming. Please do not hesitate to call should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

MATERIALS TESTING CONSULTANTS, INC.

Peter D. Gausewitz, P.E.
Senior Project Manager

12/16/13
Engineering/RJH:nll

RESOLUTION NO._____

RESOLUTION TO APPROVE CONTRACT EXTENSION
WITH LAND MATTERS LLC
FOR PROPERTY ACQUISITION SERVICES

WHEREAS:

1. The firm Land Matters LLC has performed the property acquisition services for the City of Wyoming from January 2011 through December 2013.
2. Land Matters LLC is currently in the process of acquiring right-of-way for the 2015 Division Avenue project and other ongoing projects.
3. Land Matters LLC has offered to extend the current contract rates for property acquisition services for one year.
4. Due to their qualifications, previous performance and their ongoing work with the 2015 Division Avenue acquisitions, it is in the best interest of the City of Wyoming that the property acquisition services be performed by Land Matters LLC through 2014.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The City Council hereby approves the contract extension for the property acquisition services to Land Matters LLC for work from January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

Moved by Councilmember:
Seconded by Councilmember:
Motion Carried Yes
No

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council for the City of Wyoming, Michigan at a regular session held on December 16, 2013.

_____
Heidi A. Isakson, Wyoming City Clerk

ATTACHMENT:
Letter

0-11230
Tallmadge Woods Drive
Grand Rapids
MI 49534
Phone:
616•791•9805
Fax:
616•791•9815

December 5, 2013

Mr. Russ Henckel, P.E.
Director of Public Works
City of Wyoming
Engineering Department
2660 Burlingame Avenue
Wyoming, Michigan 49509

Dear Mr. Henckel:

Thank you for the opportunity to extend our **Property & Right-of-Way Acquisition Services contract for the City of Wyoming.** We propose to provide these services consistent with our original proposal dated December, 2010. Our commitment and vision for Land Matters remains the same, to provide land acquisition and related services with integrity, compassion and understanding.

Land Matters is committed and well positioned to meet the property and right-of-way acquisition needs of the City of Wyoming in a timely, professional and efficient manner. Consistent with our services contract and our ongoing work, we propose to continue to do this work on an hourly basis, using the same hourly rates stated in our December, 2010 proposal to the City.

All of us at Land Matters have enjoyed working with you and your staff the past three years, and trust that we have served the City well. Thank you for allowing us the pleasure of working with you on recent projects. We are thankful for you and appreciate the past three years. Feedback, whether positive or negative, is always welcome and appreciated.

Again, thank you for the projects and experiences. We look forward to assisting with the City of Wyoming's *land matters* in the upcoming year.

With kindest regards,

Deborah S. Poeder

Deborah S. Poeder
President

RESOLUTION NO._____

RESOLUTION TO ACCEPT A PROPOSAL
TO PROVIDE ENGINEERING SERVICES & BID ASSISTANCE
FOR REPLACEMENT OF TWO VARIABLE FREQUENCY DRIVE UNITS AND
TO AUTHORIZE THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK TO EXECUTE THE AGREEMENT

WHEREAS:

1. As detailed in the attached Staff Report from the Water Plant Superintendent, it is recommended the City Council accept a proposal from Tetra Tech to provide design engineering services and bid assistance for replacement of two variable frequency drive units located at the low service pump station at a cost of $33,200.00.
2. Funds for the services exist in the Water Fund Capital Outlay Account #591-591-57300-986954.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Wyoming City Council does hereby accept the proposal from Tetra Tech to provide engineering services and bid assistance for replacement of two variable frequency drive units in the amount of $33,200.00.
2. The Wyoming City Council does hereby authorize the Mayor and City Clerk to execute the Agreement.

Moved by Councilmember:
Seconded by Councilmember:
Motion Carried Yes
No

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council for the City of Wyoming, Michigan at a regular session held on December 16, 2013.

_____
Heidi A. Isakson, Wyoming City Clerk

ATTACHMENTS:
Staff Report
Proposal
Agreement

Resolution No._____

STAFF REPORT

Date: December 5, 2013

Subject: Low Service Variable Frequency Drives

From: Gerald Caron, Superintendent

Meeting Date: December 16, 2014

Recommendation:

It is recommended that the City Council authorize Tetra Tech to provide engineering services to provide design drawings and bid assistance for replacement of two variable frequency drive (VFD) units located at our low service pump station. These services are described in the proposal attached dated October 22, 2013, at a cost of $33,200.00.

Sustainability Criteria:

Environmental Quality – The replacement of the VFDs allows the water plant to increase operational efficiency by optimizing pumping efficiency at low service.

Social Equity – The utility function within the City of Wyoming provides the same high quality service to all areas of the City without regard to income level or social economic status. All residents enjoy access to services provided by our water and wastewater utilities.

Economic Strength – The replacement of the VFDs allows Operations to run the low service pumps at their peak efficiencies, thus saving electricity and operating costs, resulting in better rates for our customers.

Discussion:

The water plant low service pumping facility has six large pumps to supply raw water to the water plant from Lake Michigan. As part of the 1A plant expansion project in 2002/03, two of the six low service pumps were replaced with new pumps controlled by variable frequency drives (VFDs). The VFDs allow the pump speed to run between 70 and 100 percent. This option allows more efficient combinations of pump flows when utilizing multiple low service pumps. The VFDs utilize 12 cells each to regulate the output current to the pump. The cells are rectangular shaped and about 2 X 2 X 1 feet in size. Their function is to regulate the power from the supply to the pump motor. In the past few years, we have had to send these cells in for refurbishment due to cell failures. We have now gotten to the point when the supplier will no longer be supporting the current cells and suggested upgrading to new cells. Current technology uses solid-state devices, which eliminates the use of cells.

The initial estimate for replacing all of the 24 cells (2 VFD with 12 cells each) was approximately $38,000.00. That amount was put into our capital outlay in our 2013/14 budget. Unfortunately, on further investigation we will need to spend upwards of $80,000.00 per unit or $160,000.00. We would still be left with old technology and eleven year old VFDs, which have a typical useful life of 10 to 15 years.

With that in mind, we asked Tetra Tech to investigate other options for repairs or replacement of the VFDs and prepare a quote for this work. We have used Tetra Tech in the past for electrical switchgear replacement at our water plant and have been very pleased with their level of service and competency in this area.

It is Tetra Tech's recommendation that we replace the VFDs with new solid-state units. The estimated cost for these replacements is approximately $600,000.00, which includes design engineering and bidding assistance. Our intention is to budget $300,000.00 for the replacement of one of the VFDs in the 2014/15 budget, and budget the second VFD replacement in the 2015/16 budget. We would like to proceed with the design and bidding of the project in this fiscal year utilizing the money that we initially earmarked for the VFD repairs in the capital outlay account.

The cost for the design services is $26,800.00 with an additional $6,400.00 for bidding assistance. The total cost would be $33,200.00. The quote attached also indicates that $9,000.00 would be needed for VFD programming and $9,000.00 would be needed for construction phase services if we are installing one new VFD. We would request authorization for these costs as part of the request for approval following the bid process. The schedule of design and bidding this fiscal year allows us to proceed with the replacements next fall and winter following our peak pumping season.

In conclusion, I am seeking authorization to hire Tetra Tech to provide engineering services in the amount of $33,200.00 for design and bidding assistance for replacement of our two VFDs at the low service pumping station.

Budget Impact:

Funds are available in account 591-591-57300-986.954.

Attachment

cc: B. Dooley

TETRA TECH

October 22, 2013

Transmitted Electronically

Mr. Gerald Caron
Superintendent
Wyoming Water Treatment Plant
16700 New Holland
Holland, MI 49424

Re: Wyoming Water Treatment Plant
Proposal for Professional Services
Low Service VFD No. 3 and No. 6 Replacement
Design, Bidding, Programming & Construction Assistance

Dear Mr. Caron:

Pursuant to your request, we are pleased to provide the City of Wyoming a proposal for engineering design, bidding assistance, programming and startup construction assistance services to replace the two medium voltage variable frequency drives (VFD) for Low Service pumps No. 3 and No. 6.

STATEMENT OF UNDERSTANDING

It is our understanding that the City of Wyoming has experienced problems with Low Service pumps No. 6 VFD and would like to replace this drive along with a similar vintage VFD on pump No. 3.

The project will result in enhanced real-time filter control that is more reliable, easier to troubleshoot and maintain as well as relieve operator uncertainty that exists with the current system.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The detailed scope of engineering services is as follows:

Design

Tetra Tech
710 Avis Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48108
Tel 734.665.6000 Fax 734.665.2570 www.tetratech.com

TETRA TECH

- Tetra Tech will make one one-day site visit during the design phase to discuss project objectives and collect important onsite design information.
- Tetra Tech will develop design drawings and project specifications for the two low service pump VFD's to include the following elements:

  Design Elements:

  - Electrical background plans
  - Detailed wiring diagrams
  - Floor Plans
  - Power one-line
  - PLC input/output
  - System configuration diagram
  - Prepare project specifications

Bidding (Optional)

- Tetra Tech will assist the City of Wyoming in preparing front-end contract documents. We have budgeted a total of 8-hours for this task.

- Provide one (1) copy of the Contract Documents (engineering drawings and specifications) and any addenda, which may be issued to bidding service agencies, such as Dodge Reports. Additional sets required for bidding will be sold to bidders or others for a nominal fee approximately equal to the cost of printing and handling.

- Conduct one (1) pre-bid meeting, maximum of one (1) days at OWNERS office.

- Respond to questions and prepare and issue addenda as required to interpret, clarify or expand the bidding documents.

- Review and evaluate the apparent low bidder's qualifications for undertaking the work.

- Consult with and advise the City as to the acceptability of subcontractors and other persons and organization proposed by the prime contractor (hereinafter called "Contractor") of those portions of the work as such acceptability is required by the bidding documents.

- Assist the City in evaluating bids and make recommendation of the award of the contract; and assist the City in obtaining the insurance, performance bond and payment bond certificates and other such submittal items required from the Contractor by the contract documents so that construction of the project can commence.

Programming

- Tetra Tech will modify the existing PLC programs to utilize new Allen-Bradley Input/output (I/O) or smart I/O to control the two new VFD's.
- Tetra Tech will program the existing PLC system to read a total of 20 analog parameters per drive to be historized in the existing data historian (assumes Ethernet drive connection).

Note if only one drive is installed the programming time is reduced by approximately 25%.

Construction Assistance

- Tetra Tech will conduct one onsite pre-construction meeting.
- Tetra Tech will provide 2-days of on-site construction verification to verify the contractor has installed and configured the components correctly (assumes two VFD's). Note if only one drive is installed reduce on-site construction verification time to 1-day.
- Tetra Tech will provide onsite start-up services to assist the City during installation and startup of the system. We have budgeted a total of 32-hours for an electrical engineer and 32-hours for a programmer to fully commission the software and verify the hardware for two VFD's. Note if the one drive option is desired we would lower the above task hours down to 16 hours for a programmer and 16 hours for an electrical engineer.
- Tetra Tech will provide four (4) hours of formal training on the operation of the new VFD's.

SCHEDULE

We are available to start work within 14 days of the award of the contract.

COMPENSATION

Compensation for our personnel directly engaged in the work of this proposal will be based on a lump sum of:

TETRA TECH

Design	-	$26,800
Bidding Assistance (Optional)	-	$6,400
Programming (Two VFD's)	-	$12,000 - subtract $3000 if one drive
Construction Assistance (Two VFD's)	-	$14,000 - subtract $5000 if one drive
Total	**-**	**$59,200 - ($51,200 if one drive)**

If you concur with our proposal, please sign in the space provided below and return one original signed copy of this proposal to indicate your authorization to proceed. The agreement for this project is comprised of this proposal and the attached Standard Terms and Conditions.

We look forward to working with you on this important project. If you need additional information, please call me at (734) 213-5075.

Sincerely,

Mick S. Jones

Mick S. Jones, P.E.
Senior Project Manager

Encl.: Standard Terms and Conditions

Copy: Accounting (w/encl.)

PROPOSAL ACCEPTED BY_____

TITLE_____ **DATE**_____

Tetra Tech of Michigan, PC
Engineering Services Standard Terms & Conditions

Services Consultant will perform services for the Project as set forth in the provisions for Scope of Work/Fee/Schedule in the proposal and in accordance with these Terms & Conditions. Consultant has developed the Project scope of service, schedule, and compensation based on available information and various assumptions. The Client acknowledges that adjustments to the schedule and compensation may be necessary based on the actual circumstances encountered by Consultant in performing their services. Consultant is authorized to proceed with services upon receipt of an executed Agreement.

Compensation In consideration of the services performed by Consultant, the Client shall pay Consultant in the manner set forth above. The parties acknowledge that terms of compensation are based on an orderly and continuous progress of the Project. Compensation shall be equitably adjusted for delays or extensions of time beyond the control of Consultant. Where total project compensation has been separately identified for various tasks, Consultant may adjust the amounts allocated between tasks as the work progresses so long as the total compensation amount for the project is not exceeded.

Fee Definitions The following fee types shall apply to methods of payment:

- **Salary Cost** is defined as the individual's base salary plus customary and statutory benefits. Statutory benefits shall be as prescribed by law and customary benefits shall be as established by Consultant employment policy.
- **Cost Plus** is defined as the individual's base salary plus actual overhead plus professional fee. Overhead shall include customary and statutory benefits, administrative expense, and non-project operating costs.
- **Lump Sum** is defined as a fixed price amount for the scope of services described.
- **Standard Rates** is defined as individual time multiplied by standard billing rates for that individual.
- **Subcontracted Services** are defined as Project-related services provided by other parties to Consultant.
- **Reimbursable Expenses** are defined as actual expenses incurred in connection with the Project.

Payment Terms Consultant shall submit invoices at least once per month for services performed and Client shall pay the full invoice amount within 30 days of the invoice date. Invoices will be considered correct if not questioned in writing within 10 days of the invoice date. Client payment to Consultant is not contingent on arrangement of project financing or receipt of funds from a third party. In the event the Client disputes the invoice or any portion thereof, the undisputed portion shall be paid to Consultant based on terms of this Agreement. Invoices not in dispute and unpaid after 30 days shall accrue interest at the rate of one and one-half percent per month (or the maximum percentage allowed by law, whichever is the lesser). Invoice payment delayed beyond 60 days shall give Consultant the right to stop work until payments are current. Non-payment beyond 70 days shall be just cause for termination by Consultant.

Additional Services The Client and Consultant acknowledge that additional services may be necessary for the Project to address issues that may not be known at Project initiation or that may be required to address circumstances that were not foreseen. In that event, Consultant notify the Client of the need for additional services and the Client shall pay for such additional services in an amount and manner as the parties may subsequently agree.

Site Access The Client shall obtain all necessary approvals for Consultant to access the Project site(s).

Underground Facilities Consultant and/or its authorized subcontractor will conduct research and perform site reconnaissance in an effort to discover the location of existing underground facilities prior to developing boring plans, conducting borings, or undertaking invasive subsurface investigations. Client recognizes that accurate drawings or knowledge of the location of such facilities may not exist, or that research may reveal as-built drawings or other documents that may inaccurately show, or not show, the location of existing underground facilities. In such events, except for the sole negligence, willful misconduct, or practice not conforming to the Standard of Care cited in this Agreement, Client agrees to indemnify and hold Consultant and/or its Subcontractor harmless from any and all property damage, injury, or economic loss arising or allegedly arising from borings or other subsurface penetrations.

Regulated Wastes Client is responsible for the disposal of all regulated wastes generated as a result of services provided under this Agreement. Consultant and Client mutually agree that Consultant assumes no responsibility for the waste or disposal thereof.

Contractor Selection Consultant may make recommendations concerning award of construction contracts and products. The Client acknowledges that the final selection of construction contractors and products is the Client's sole responsibility.

Ownership of Documents Drawings, specifications, reports, programs, manuals, or other documents, including all documents on electronic media, prepared under this Agreement are instruments of service and are, and shall remain, the property of Consultant. Record documents of service shall be based on the printed copy. Consultant will retain all common law, statutory, and other reserved rights, including the copyright thereto. Consultant will furnish documents electronically; however, the Client releases Consultant from any liability that may result from documents used in this form. Consultant shall not be held liable for reuse of documents or modifications thereof by the Client or its representatives for any purpose other than the original intent of this Agreement, without written authorization of and appropriate compensation to Consultant.

Standard of Care Services provided by Consultant under this Agreement will be performed in a manner consistent with that degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the same profession currently practicing under similar circumstances. Consultant makes no warranty or guaranty, either express or implied. Consultant will not be liable for the cost of any omission that adds value to the Project.

Period of Service Consultant shall perform the services for the Project in a timely manner consistent with sound professional practice. Consultant will strive to perform its services according to the Project schedule set forth in the provisions for Scope of Work/Fee/Schedule above. The services of each task shall be considered complete when deliverables for the task have been presented to the Client. Consultant shall be entitled to an extension of time and compensation adjustment for any delay beyond Consultant control.

Insurance and Liability Consultant shall maintain the following insurance and coverage limits during the period of service. The Client will be named as an additional insured on the Commercial General Liability and Automobile Liability insurance policies.

Worker's Compensation – as required by applicable state statute
Commercial General Liability - $1,000,000 per occurrence for bodily injury, including death and property damage, and $2,000,000 in the aggregate
Automobile Liability –$1,000,000 combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage
Professional Liability (E&O) - $1,000,000 each claim and in the aggregate

The Client shall make arrangements for Builder's Risk, Protective Liability, Pollution Prevention, and other specific insurance coverage warranted for the Project in amounts appropriate to the Project value and risks. Consultant shall be a named insured on those policies where Consultant may be at risk. The Client shall obtain the counsel of others in setting insurance limits for construction contracts.

Indemnification Consultant shall indemnify and hold harmless the Client and its employees from any liability, settlements, loss, or costs (including reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of defense) to the extent caused solely by the negligent act, error, or omission of Consultant in the performance of services under this Agreement. If such damage results in part by the negligence of another party, Consultant shall be liable only to the extent of Consultant's proportional negligence.

Dispute Resolution The Client and Consultant agree that they shall diligently pursue resolution of all disagreements within 45 days of either party's written notice using a mutually acceptable form of mediated dispute resolution prior to exercising their rights under law. Consultant shall continue to perform services for the Project and the Client shall pay for such services during the dispute resolution process unless the Client issues a written notice to suspend work.

Suspension of Work The Client may suspend services performed by Consultant with cause upon fourteen (14) days written notice. Consultant shall submit an invoice for services performed up to the effective date of the work suspension and the Client shall pay Consultant all outstanding invoices within fourteen (14) days. If the work suspension exceeds thirty (30) days from the effective work suspension date, Consultant shall be entitled to renegotiate the Project schedule and the compensation terms for the Project.

Termination The Client or Consultant may terminate services on the Project upon seven (7) days written notice without cause or in the event of substantial failure by the other party to fulfill its obligations of the terms hereunder. Consultant shall submit an invoice for services performed up to the effective date of termination and the Client shall pay Consultant all outstanding invoices within fourteen (14) days. The Client may withhold an amount for services that may be in dispute provided that the Client furnishes a written notice of the basis for their dispute and that the amount withheld represents a reasonable value.

Authorized Representative The Project Manager assigned to the Project by Consultant is authorized to make decisions or commitments related to the project on behalf of Consultant. Only authorized representatives of Consultant are authorized to execute contracts and/or work orders on behalf of Consultant. The Client shall designate a representative with similar authority.

Project Requirements The Client shall confirm the objectives, requirements, constraints, and criteria for the Project at its inception. If the Client has established design standards, they shall be furnished to Consultant at Project inception. Consultant will review the Client design standards and may recommend alternate standards considering the standard of care provision.

Independent Consultant Consultant is and shall be at all times during the term of this Agreement an independent consultant and not an employee or agent of the Client. Consultant shall retain control over the means and methods used in performing Consultant's services and may retain subconsultants to perform certain services as determined by Consultant.

Compliance with Laws Consultant shall perform its services consistent with sound professional practice and endeavor to incorporate laws, regulations, codes, and standards applicable at the time the work is performed. In the event that standards of practice change during the Project, Consultant shall be entitled to additional compensation where additional services are needed to conform to the standard of practice.

Permits and Approvals Consultant will assist the Client in preparing applications and supporting documents for the Client to secure permits and approvals from agencies having jurisdiction over the Project. The Client agrees to pay all application and review fees.

Limitation of Liability In recognition of the relative risks and benefits of the project to both the Client and Consultant, the risks have been allocated such that the Client agrees, to the fullest extent permitted by law, to limit the liability of Consultant and its subconsultants to the Client and to all construction contractors and subcontractors on the project for any and all claims, losses, costs, damages of any nature whatsoever or claims expenses from any cause or causes, so that the total aggregate liability of Consultant and its subconsultants to all those named shall not exceed $50,000 or the amount of Consultant's total fee paid by the Client for services under this Agreement, whichever is the greater. Such claims and causes include, but are not limited to negligence, professional errors or omissions, strict liability, breach of contract or warranty.

Consequential Damages Neither the Client nor Consultant shall be liable to the other for any consequential damages regardless of the nature or fault.

Waiver of Subrogation Consultant shall endeavor to obtain a waiver of subrogation against the Client, if requested in writing by the Client, provided that Consultant will not increase its exposure to risk and Client will pay the cost associated with any premium increase or special fees.

Environmental Matters The Client warrants that they have disclosed all potential hazardous materials that may be encountered on the Project. In the event unknown hazardous materials are encountered, Consultant shall be entitled to additional compensation for appropriate actions to protect the health and safety of its personnel, and for additional services required to comply with applicable laws. The Client shall indemnify Consultant from any claim related to hazardous materials encountered on the Project except for those events caused by negligent acts of Consultant.

Cost Opinions Consultant shall prepare cost opinions for the Project based on historical information that represents the judgment of a qualified professional. The Client and Consultant acknowledge that actual costs may vary from the cost opinions prepared and that Consultant offers no guarantee related to the Project cost.

Contingency Fund The Client acknowledges the potential for changes in the work during construction and the Client agrees to include a contingency fund in the Project budget appropriate to the potential risks and uncertainties associated with the Project. Consultant may offer advice concerning the value of the contingency fund; however, Consultant shall not be liable for additional costs that the Client may incur beyond the contingency fund they select unless such additional cost results from a negligent act, error, or omission related to services performed by Consultant.

Safety Consultant shall be responsible solely for the safety precautions or programs of its employees and no other party.

Information from Other Parties The Client and Consultant acknowledge that Consultant will rely on information furnished by other parties in performing its services under the Project. Consultant shall not be liable for any damages that may be incurred by the Client in the use of third party information.

Force Majeure Consultant shall not be liable for any damages caused by any delay that is beyond Consultant's reasonable control.

Waiver of Rights The failure of either party to enforce any provision of these terms and conditions shall not constitute a waiver of such provision nor diminish the right of either party to the remedies of such provision.

Warranty Consultant warrants that it will deliver services under the Agreement within the standard of care. No other expressed or implied warranty is provided by Consultant.

Severability Any provision of these terms later held to violate any law shall be deemed void and all remaining provisions shall continue in force. In such event, the Client and Consultant will work in good faith to replace an invalid provision with one that is valid with as close to the original meaning as possible.

Survival All provisions of these terms that allocate responsibility or liability between the Client and Consultant shall survive the completion or termination of services for the Project.

Assignments Neither party shall assign its rights, interests, or obligations under the Agreement without the express written consent of the other party.

Governing Law The terms of agreement shall be governed by the laws of the state where the services are performed provided that nothing contained herein shall be interpreted in such a manner as to render it unenforceable under the laws of the state in which the Project resides.

Collection Costs In the event that legal action is necessary to enforce the payment provisions of this Agreement if Client fails to make payment within sixty (60) days of the invoice date, Consultant shall be entitled to collect from the Client any judgment or settlement sums due, reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and expenses incurred by Consultant in connection therewith and, in addition, the reasonable value of Consultant's time and expenses spent in connection with such collection action, computed at Consultant's prevailing fee schedule and expense policies.

Equal Employment Opportunity Consultant will comply with federal regulations pertaining to Equal Employment Opportunity. Consultant is in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations concerning minority hiring. It is Consultant's policy to ensure that applicants and employees are treated equally without regard to race, creed, sex, color, religion, veteran status, ancestry, citizenship status, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, or disability. Consultant expressly assures all employees, applicants for employment, and the community of its continuous commitment to equal opportunity and fair employment practices.

Attorney Fees Should there be any suit or action instituted to enforce any right granted in this contract, the substantially prevailing party shall be entitled to recover its costs, disbursements, and reasonable attorney fees from the other party. The party that is awarded a net recovery against the other party shall be deemed the substantially prevailing party unless such other party has previously made a bona fide offer of payment in settlement and the amount of recovery is the same or less than the amount offered in settlement. Reasonable attorney fees may be recovered regardless of the forum in which the dispute is heard, including an appeal.

Third Party Beneficiaries Nothing in this Agreement shall create a contractual relationship with or a cause of action in favor of a third party against either the Client or the Consultant. The Consultant's services under this Agreement are being performed solely for the Client's benefit, and no other entity shall have any claim against the Consultant because of this Agreement or the performance or nonperformance of services hereunder. The Client agrees to include a provision in all contracts with contractors and other entities involved in this project to carry out the intent of this paragraph.

Captions The captions herein are for convenience only and are not to be construed as part of this Agreement, nor shall the same be construed as defining or limiting in any way the scope or intent of the provisions hereof.

RESOLUTION NO._____

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE THE PURCHASE OF ARGON

WHEREAS:

1. As detailed in the attached Staff Report from the Utilities Lab Manager, Purity Cylinder Gases, Inc. has provided the City with a quotation to supply Argon required to run critical laboratory instruments at the Clean Water Plant.
2. Funds for the purchase of Argon are budgeted in account numbers 590-590-54310-740000 and 590-590-54710-740000.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The City Council does hereby authorize the purchase of Argon from Purity Cylinder Gases, Inc. in the amount shown on the attached quotation.
2. The City Council does hereby waive the provisions of Sections 2-252, 2-253, 2-254 and 2-256 of the City Code regarding publication and posting of bid notices, notification of bidders and the bid opening procedure.

Moved by Councilmember:
Seconded by Councilmember:
Motion Carried Yes
No

I hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was adopted by the City Council for the City of Wyoming, Michigan at a regular session held on December 16, 2013.

_____
Heidi A. Isakson, Wyoming City Clerk

ATTACHMENTS:
Staff Report
Quotation

Staff Report

Date: December 2, 2013

Subject: Bulk Argon Purchase

From: Jaime Petrovich, Utilities Lab Manager

Meeting Date: December 16, 2013

Recommendation:

The current purchase agreement for bulk argon gas expires on December 31st, 2013. We are recommending that the City renew its purchase agreement with Purity Cylinder Gases, Inc. for another year. The Clean Water Plant utilizes argon gas to run a critical laboratory instrument, and the relationship we have had with Purity has been a very advantageous one, since they also give us their liquid lime by-product for free (we pay for transportation only).

Sustainability Criteria:

Environmental Quality – The Clean Water Plant is actively engaged in the protection of Michigan's natural water environment and the public health of Wyoming's citizens. A large part of this work is conducting laboratory analysis to quantifiably document our compliance with permit limitations and treatment success. This analytical work would not be possible without the use of argon gas, an otherwise inert element. By buying in bulk, we are able to get the product we need with fewer truck runs, which means lesser environmental impact. Additionally, we utilize a by-product of Purity's in our biosolids program, calcium hydroxide (aka liquid carbide lime), which offers numerous environmental benefits as well.

Social Equity – The Utility function within the City of Wyoming provides the same high quality service to all areas of the City without regard to income level or socio-economic status. All of Wyoming's residents enjoy equal access to the benefits of our state-of-the-art wastewater and drinking water treatment technologies.

Economic Strength – By maintaining our own independent laboratories in the Utilities Department, we are able to keep our costs as low as possible, while generating more analytical data in which we have higher confidence. Buying in bulk from Purity (a Wyoming business) reduces overall cost versus buying smaller cylinders that need to be replaced more often.

Discussion:

An inductively coupled plasma spectrophotometer (ICP) such as we use in the lab at the Clean Water Plant consumes argon gas to make plasma. The plasma provides the form of energy involved in the detection of heavy metals in water samples. To minimize our argon costs, we have installed a facility to utilize a bulk storage tank located just outside our main building. The tank is owned by Purity and the City leases it and buys argon from them. Changing suppliers would require us to change over to a different hard-plumbed high pressure storage tank, which would be very expensive and impractical. I suspect this is why we don't receive any competitive quotes when we ask the other two potential suppliers in town. In addition, Purity gives the City liquid carbide lime for free, which we then use to stabilize our biosolids, a cooperative arrangement that saves us approximately $4,000 per month and has for the last 16 years or so. Our on-going relationship with Purity has given us a reliable source of argon at a very economical price.

Budget Impact:

As you can see on the attached quote, the price for bulk argon for the year 2014 will be $4.80/hcf, which is a slight increase over the price we pay now of $4.70/hcf. Based on our past usage, we estimate that this price increase will have an overall impact on our budget of $324 per year, or about $27 per month. On average in 2013, we spent about $1472 monthly with Purity on the purchase of argon. Purity's increase in the price of argon is small compared with the thousands of dollars we save every year by utilizing Purity's carbide lime by-product.

Bulk Argon Storage Tank

Inductively Coupled Plasma Spectrophotometer

PURITY CYLINDER GASES INC.

www.puritygas.com

Since 1938

Michigan Locations:
• Battle Creek • Cadillac • Grand Rapids • Kalamazoo
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CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS
2580 28th St. SW, PO Box 9390
Grand Rapids, MI 49509-0390
Phone (616) 532-2375 - Fax (616) 532-5626

November 15, 2013

Wyoming, City of
Attn: Jaime Halm
1155 28th St SW
Wyoming, MI 49509

Dear Jaime:

We at Purity Cylinder Gases thank you for the opportunity to serve your industrial gas requirements and remain committed to providing you with the quality products and services expected from us. Increases from our suppliers and the rise in costs associated with providing these products and services, have made it necessary for us to adjust the pricing to our customers.

In order to partially cover increased costs, your pricing will be revised as follows:

Bulk Argon - $4.80 per 100 cf

The pricing will be effective January 1, 2014.

Thank you for your understanding in this matter. We value your business and appreciate the opportunity to supply your industrial gas requirements.

Sincerely,

PURITY CYLINDER GASES, INC.

Mark Burns

Wyoming Michigan

Planning & Development Department
Telephone (616) 530-7258
1155 28th Street SW, Wyoming, Michigan 49509
www.wyomingmi.gov

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1ST WARD COUNCILMEMBER
William A. VerHulst

2ND WARD COUNCILMEMBER
Richard K. Pastoor

3RD WARD COUNCILMEMBER
Joanne M. Voorhees

CITY MANAGER
Curtis L. Holt

October 30, 2013

Ms. Heidi A. Isakson
City Clerk
Wyoming, MI

Subject: Request to amend Zoning Code Chapter 90 to establish Form Based Code provisions.

Recommendation: To approve the subject Zoning Code amendments.

Dear Ms. Isakson:

The above referenced request was reviewed by the Wyoming Planning Commission at its regular meetings on September 17, 2013 and October 15, 2013. Staff had the following comments:

On March 5, 2012, the City Council approved the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan as an amendment to the City of Wyoming Land Use Plan 2020. The Sub Area Plan was the culmination of a two year transparent and inclusive community effort to re-imagine a one mile section of 28th Street between Clyde Park Avenue and Burlingame Avenue. The Sub Area Plan strives to guide the City by establishing a practical strategy to transform the aged commercial corridor into a vibrant, inviting, and sustainable mixed use district.

In order to implement the Sub Area Plan, new zoning codes are required to articulate set standards to the business community. Conventional zoning codes were recognized as being inadequate to properly articulate the placement of buildings, their appearance and the mixture of uses necessary for place making and being an economic development tool. Shortly after adoption of the Sub Area Plan, a City Council appointed Steering Committee was established to work with the consulting firms of Nederveld and Williams & Works and City staff to develop an appropriate Form Based Code (FBC) to establish, under law, these requirements.

After a year of development, the draft FBC was completed and supported by the Steering Committee. In order to present it to the community for consideration, two public outreach meetings were held at the Wyoming Library on August 27. The first meeting was held with area developers, commercial real estate agents, and financial interests. The second meeting was with corridor property owners and interested citizens. The feedback from both meetings was supportive of the FBC. Comments were obtained from those participating and were provided to the Planning Commission. In addition to the two public meetings, the FBC has been

widely announced and has been posted on the City website under the 28 West marketing link. Specific individual meetings with key property owners and City representatives have also occurred.

Although proposed as a part of the Zoning Code, the FBC's provisions are unique and will serve as a distinctive section. Rather than utilize text almost exclusively, the FBC uses extensive graphics and pictures along with the text to articulate the requirements to be very user friendly. The FBC is intended to be applied initially to the targeted 28th Street corridor area, but is expected to have other future applicability in established commercial areas of the City that are in need of revitalization. The FBC identifies six context zones within the 28th Street corridor, each with specific building design options, placements and uses. The FBC permits a wide range of land uses from a traditional downtown, retail, offices, educational, multifamily and single family residences. The FBC is structured to streamline the approval process by providing administrative approvals for projects meeting the specified project design options.

The FBC also establishes specific street design standards to properly connect the public realm of streets and sidewalks with the buildings fronting upon them. This connectivity of buildings, mixed uses and public spaces is what creates vibrant place making. The FBC goes further by establishing maximum parking and shared parking standards. The combination of building and parking alternatives allows developers to achieve greater use of their properties.

Some additional sign provisions are included that allow projecting signage from building faces into the public right-of-ways and also temporary sidewalk signs. Definitions have been included to help explain the FBC provisions and expands upon those existing within the Zoning Code.

Upon adoption of the Form Based Code, the City will initiate the rezoning of the 28th Street corridor between Clyde Park Avenue and Burlingame Avenue. Those properties are currently a mixture of DC Downtown Center, B-2 General Business, B-3 Planned Business and R-2 Single Family Residential zonings.

Recommendation:

The Development Review Team suggested the Planning Commission recommend to the City Council the subject Zoning Code amendments to establish Form Based Code provisions.

At the public hearing on September 17, no one spoke and no letters were received. The Commission questioned various provisions throughout the FBC. After discussion, it was determined to appoint an ad hoc committee (Postema and

Bueche) to meet with the consultants and staff regarding the requirements in question. The Commission subsequently tabled the review until October 15. After the ad hoc meeting, and revisions to the draft FBC, the Commission again considered the amendments on October 15. Motion by Bueche, supported by Micele, to recommend to the City Council the subject Zoning Code amendments to establish the FBC provisions. After discussion, and further revisions, the motion carried unanimously. Additional explanation regarding this proposal may be obtained from the Planning Commission minutes of September 17 and October 15, 2013. The attached FBC has been updated to include the revisions from the October 15, 2013 Planning Commission meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Timothy Cochran, City Planner
Planning and Development Department

cc: Curtis Holt, City Manager
Rebecca Rynbrandt, Director of Community Services

JRS/sak
11/12/13

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE TO ADD ARTICLE XXXI TO
CHAPTER 90 OF THE CODE OF THE CITY OF WYOMING
ENTITLED "FORM BASED CODE"

THE CITY OF WYOMING ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Article XXXI entitled "Form Based Code" is hereby added to Chapter 90 of the Code of the City of Wyoming to read as follows:

ARTICLE XXXI

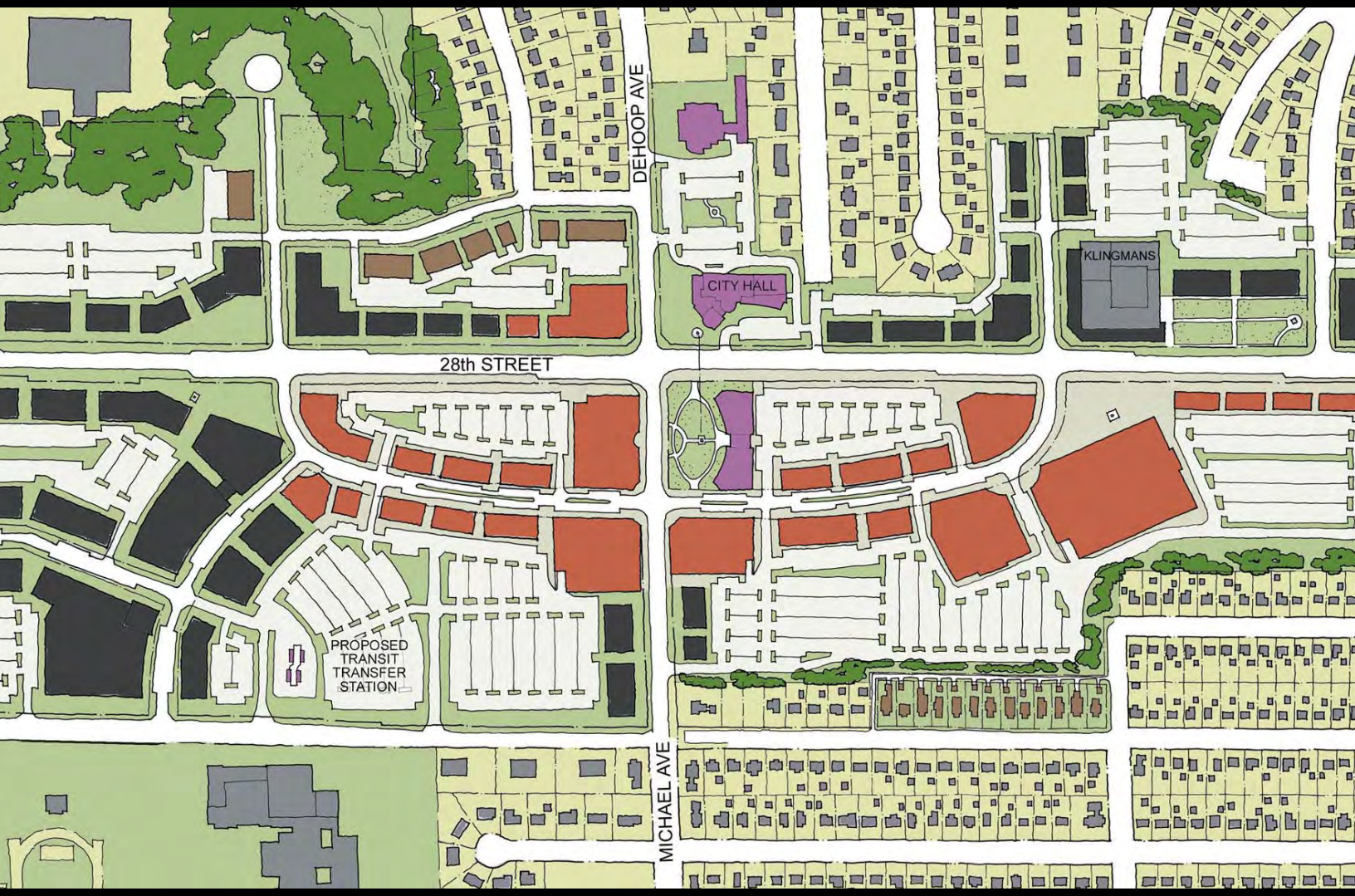
FORM BASED CODE

CITY OF WYOMING

CHAPTER 90

Article XXXI: FORM BASED CODE

October 2013



INTRODUCTION How to use Wyoming Form Based Code

DIVISION 1 Title, Purpose, and Scope
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90-1101 Purpose
90-1102 Scope

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90-1201 Full Sketch Plan/Sketch Plan Procedures
90-1202 Special Land Uses
90-1203 Form Based Code Departures
90-1204 Adoption and Effective Date

DIVISION 3 General Provisions
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90-1301 Bonuses and Incentives
90-1302 Encroachments
90-1303 Height Measurement of Buildings
90-1304 Outdoor Seating
90-1305 Transparency
90-1306 Civic Buildings
90-1307 Roof Top Screening
90-1308 Building Setback from Residential
90-1309 Building Height Transition Area
90-1310 Nonconformities
90-1311 Lighting
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90-1403 Corridor Center (CC) Context Area
90-1404 Corridor Urban (CU) Context Area
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90-1406 Corridor Sub-Urban (CS) Context Area
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90-1604 How to Use this Division
90-1605 Standards for all Building Types
90-1606 Mixed Use Building Type
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90-1610 Apartment Building Type
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90-1811 Standards for Rear Alley RA-20-12-R

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90-1905 Banked Parking
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90-1909 Parking Facility Maintenance
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90-2012 Projecting Signs
90-2013 Awning and Canopy Signs
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90-2015 Sidewalk Signs
90-2016 Ground Signs
90-2017 Table 90-2017 Sign Sizes
90-2018 Table 90-2018 Sign Quantity

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Definitions A - Z

FORM BASED CODES AND THE PUBLIC REALM

Form Based Codes are development regulations (a type of zoning code) that emphasize the physical character of development (its form) and de-emphasize the regulation of land use.

Form Based Codes emphasize the design of the public realm by regulating individual building character, streetscapes, and public spaces.

The public realm is the area defined by the building walls, the streetscape and the street.

The Wyoming Form Based Code is organized by Context Areas (similar to conventional zoning districts), Building Types, Frontage Types, and Thoroughfare Types. These elements provide standards for the creation of a public realm that is consistent with that envisioned in the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan.

The Wyoming Form Base Code also regulates land use, parking requirements, signs, and subdivision standards.

The **Public Realm** illustration on this page indicates the components of the public realm and also references where each component is regulated within the Wyoming Form Based Code.

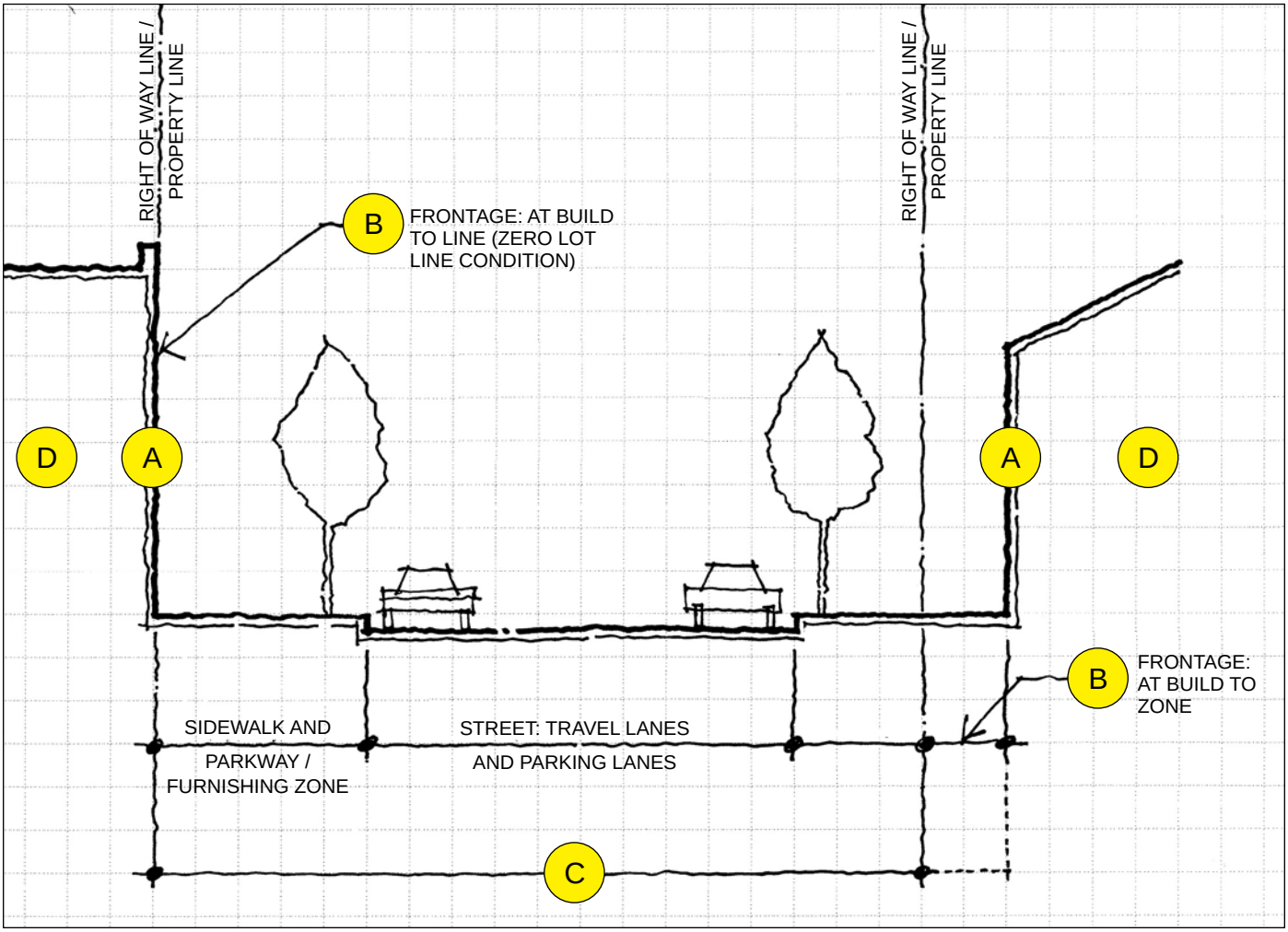
A — **Building Type:** Division 6 contains standards for Building Types that describe the various forms of buildings that are permitted as part of this Form Based Code. Each Building Type has its own specific massing, composition, site placement, and vertical dimension.

B — **Frontage Type:** Division 7 contains standards for Frontage Types that describe the privately owned area between the right-of-way line and the building. Frontage Types are applied to Building Types to ensure that the building engages the street and defines the public realm.

C — **Thoroughfare:** Division 8 contains standards for the space between the right-of-way lines, including the sidewalk, parkway, furnishing zone, parking lanes, and travel lanes.

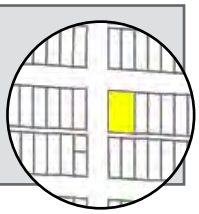
D — **Use:** Division 4 contains use requirements for each Context Area. Context Areas are similar to conventional land use zoning districts. Each Context Area includes Building Types, building height, and includes permitted and special uses.

ILLUSTRATION: PUBLIC REALM AND RELATED FORM BASED REGULATIONS



START HERE: Choose one of the following three scenarios that best fits your proposed development project

1 **I HAVE A SPECIFIC PARCEL THAT I WANT TO DEVELOP**



2 **I HAVE A SPECIFIC USE THAT I AM CONSIDERING FOR MY LAND DEVELOPMENT**

3 **I HAVE A SPECIFIC BUILDING THAT I WANT TO DEVELOP**

DIVISIONS 2, 3, and 5
Review Division 2, Applicability and Procedures to understand the procedural requirements of the Wyoming Form Based Code.

Review Division 3, General Provisions for regulations that apply to all projects within the Form Based Code Area.

Review Division 5, Subdivision and Access Standards for regulations that apply to all projects within the Form Based Code Area.

DIVISION 4 CONTEXT AREAS AND USE
Each Context Area has uses which are permitted, not permitted, and conditionally permitted.

Determine which of the Context Areas that your specific parcel is located in.

Once you have determined the Context Area, you can determine the uses that are most appropriate within the Context Area.

DIVISION 4 CONTEXT AREAS AND USE
Each Context Area has uses which are permitted, not permitted, and conditionally permitted.

Determine which of the Context Areas that the use you are considering is permitted in, this will allow you to determine the Context Areas and parcels within the Form Based Code Area that are most appropriate for your project.

DIVISION 6 BUILDING TYPE STANDARDS
Determine which of the Building Types best fit the building that you want to develop. Consider building site placement, massing, composition, vertical dimensions, appropriate Private Frontages, and Context Areas where the Building Type is permitted, when making your decision.

DIVISION 4 CONTEXT AREAS AND USE
Each Context Area has uses which are permitted, not permitted, and conditionally permitted.

Determine which of the Context Areas that the Building Type you are considering is permitted in, this will allow you to determine the parcels within the Form Based Code Area that are most appropriate for your project and the types of uses that are permitted for your project.

DIVISION 6 BUILDING TYPE STANDARDS
Determine which of the Building Types best fit the parcel and use that you want to develop. Consider building site placement, massing, composition, vertical dimensions, appropriate Private Frontages, and Context Areas where the Building Type is permitted, when making your decision.

DIVISION 7 PRIVATE FRONTAGE TYPE STANDARDS
After you have determined your Building Type, you should reference the Private Frontage Types to determine the most appropriate frontage. Frontages are determined by your Building Type. It is your choice to determine the frontage that best fits your project goals and the context.

DIVISION 8 THOROUGHFARE STANDARDS
The Thoroughfare Standards will help you determine which streets and streetscapes are best suited to your project, if applicable. Thoroughfares are determined based upon the Context Area that your project is located in.

DIVISION 9 OFF-STREET PARKING STANDARDS
The Off-Street Parking Standards will help you determine the parking requirements for your project.

DIVISION 10 SIGN STANDARDS
Each Building Type has specific sign quantities and sign sizes that are relative to the Context Area that it is located in, this Division will assist you in determining the types, sizes, placement, and quantity of signs permitted for your project.

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90-1100 TITLE

The following document shall be known as the City of Wyoming Form Based Code.

90-1101 PURPOSE

The City of Wyoming Form Based Code is intended to support redevelopment along the 28th Street Corridor between Clyde Park and Burlingame Avenues through the establishment of building types, frontage types and thoroughfare guidelines by creating a compact, transit-oriented development pattern that fosters walkable corridors, mixed uses, and a diversity of residential development. The City of Wyoming Form Based Code reflects the desires and outcomes of the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan.

Redevelopment within the Turn on 28th Street project area shall adhere to the provisions and standards established in this form based code in order to realize the vision set forth in the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan for 28th Street adopted by the City of Wyoming as an amendment to the City's Master Plan in January 2012.

The City of Wyoming Form Based Code is a legal document regulating building types, frontage types and thoroughfare types wherever its Context Areas are applied. It shall do so in conjunction with the municipal Zoning Ordinance for areas zoned Form Based Code (FBC) on the zoning map, by regulating land development to ensure a compact, urban form.

90-1102 SCOPE

The City of Wyoming Form Based Code is a mandatory code that applies to all new development and redevelopment within the boundaries of the Zoning Map or other locations within the municipality where the applicable Context Areas have been applied as outlined in 90-1200, Applicability.

The boundaries generally include all lands that abut 28th Street from Clyde Park Avenue west to Burlingame Avenue.

Within the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance, properties zoned and thus regulated by the City of Wyoming Form Based Code are within the Form Based Code (FBC) district. This district directs property owners and applicants to this Code for development standards. Wherever there appears to be a conflict between the City of Wyoming Form Based Code and other sections of the City's Zoning Ordinance (as applied to particular development within the FBC district), the requirements specifically set forth in the Form Based Code shall prevail.

For development standards not covered by the City of Wyoming Form Based Code, the other applicable sections in the municipal Zoning Ordinance shall apply. All development shall also comply with all other local, state or federal regulations and ordinances.

Throughout this Form Based Code, photographs are used for illustrative purposes only.

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90-1200 APPLICABILITY

The City of Wyoming Form Based Code shall apply to development within the boundaries of the Form Based Code Zoning Map. Development shall include the following:

A. New development.

B. Modifications to existing buildings:
   1. Increasing or decreasing a building footprint by twenty-five percent (25%) or greater in area or when the cost of the addition is greater than or equal to fifty percent (50%) of the current assessed value of the building or structure. Phased construction to avoid compliance with this standard or breaking up construction such that the thresholds are avoided shall be prohibited.
   2. Reducing the building façade by more than fifty percent (50%) in terms of the amount of transparency. Phased construction to avoid compliance with this standard or breaking up construction such that the 50% threshold is avoided shall be prohibited.

C. Any change in land use substantially impacting parking requirements:
   1. The Planning Commission may, at the request of the applicant, waive the applicability of this Code upon a finding that adhering to the Code would place undo hardship on the applicant.

90-1201 FULL SITE PLAN/SKETCH PLAN PROCEDURES

A. Full Site plan/sketch plan. To expedite the development process, development within the City of Wyoming Form Based Code that complies with the provisions of this Code shall require full site plan or sketch plan review and approval by the City's Planner or Chief Building Official.
   1. Table 90-1001 in the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance shall govern the type of submittal required, being either a full site plan or sketch plan.
   2. Review and approval shall be conducted by the City's Chief Building Official for single-family detached dwellings and modifications to comply with accessibility requirements.
   3. All other development activities outlined in Table 90-1001 shall require review and approval of the City's Planner.

B. Full Site plan/sketch plan review procedures and requirements. Full site plan/sketch plan submittal and review shall follow the processes set forth in Sections 90-1002 through 90-1005 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance. Full site plan/sketch plan required data shall adhere to Table 90-1003 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance, unless waived or required by the City's Planner per section 90-1003.

C. Planning Commission review. Full site plan review by the Planning Commission shall be required for any Special Land Use or Specific Development Plan. Review standards are included in Section 90-1004 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance. Special Land Use standards specific to special uses regulated in this Form Based Code are included in Article 2, section F.

D. Specific Development Plan. A Specific Development Plan is intended to allow applicants development flexibility to address market conditions and opportunities, including the master planning of large lots exceeding the maximum block dimensions as outlined in Division 5, as well as the consolidation of multiple properties to create predictable and market responsive development for the area. Specific Development Plans shall be required for any Major Departure as outlined in this Division 2, section 90-1203.
   1. Specific Development Plan requirements. A Specific Development Plan shall include a full site plan and required data as outlined in Table 90-1003.
   2. Additional requirements include: A plan depicting the proposed Context Areas for the subject site(s) if major departures from the Context Area boundaries are requested, and thoroughfare guidelines.
   3. Public Hearing: The applicant and/or Planning Commission may request a public hearing for a Specific Development Plan. A public hearing, pursuant to the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act, shall be required for a major departure of Context Area boundary.
   4. Planning Commission action: The Planning Commission shall review and approve, with or without conditions, the full site plan upon the following findings:
      i. The Zoning Districts provide a seamless transition from adjacent, existing districts and uses to the proposed subject site(s).
      ii. Internal circulation and layout of lots fosters a walkable, urban area by adhering to the maximum block lengths as outlined in Division 5.
      iii. Roadways are interconnected and provide safe areas for walking and biking.

90-1202 SPECIAL LAND USES

A. Special Land Uses. As per Division 4 of the City of Wyoming Form Based Code, certain uses require special land use review and approval by the Planning Commission. The special land use review and approval process shall adhere to 90-761 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance. Specific standards for special land uses are determined by Context Area and Use, see section 90-895 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance.

90-1203 FORM BASED CODE DEPARTURES

A. Minor Departures. The City Planner may, at the request of an applicant, waiver certain minor building type standards, frontage type standards, and zoning district standards as outlined in Table 90-1203a.

B. Major Departures. The Planning Commission may, at the request of the City Planner or applicant, waive certain major building type standards or frontage type standards if it finds that the changes are major based on size, scope, and location of the existing or proposed building. Table 90-1203b provides a summary of major departures. Note that changes other than minor changes to the Zoning District Map shall require a Specific Development Plan.

C. Findings for Code Departures. The applicable reviewing body shall find that a departures to the Form Based Code:
   1. Does not materially change the circulation and building location on the site;
   2. Does not alter the relationship between the buildings and the street;
   3. Does not allow a use not otherwise permitted in this Form Based Code; and
   4. The departure is the minimum required necessary to meet the intent of the Form Based Code.

TABLE 90-1203a MINOR FORM-BASED CODE DEPARTURES

Minor Departures*	Minor Modification Allowed	Comments/Required Findings
Form-Based Code Context Areas		
1. Minor changes as described in the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance, Section 90-1005.	Per Section 90-1005	
2. Area/Boundary of Context Area	No more than a 15% increase or decrease in area.	Measurement shall include the area of the applicable parcel. When possible, boundaries shall follow parcel lines.
Building Type Standards		
1. Building Height	n/a	
2. Facade Composition	n/a	
3. Site Dimensional Requirements	a. up to 5' for setbacks b. 10% reduction from site coverage c. 5% reduction in façade width requirements	a. Existing development on adjacent parcels on the same block face is greater or less than the required setback b. and c. Site constraints prohibit strict application of requirements and/or easements prohibit application of minimum requirements

* Note that departures from the build-to-line and required build-to-zone shall not be permitted.

TABLE 90-1203b MAJOR FORM-BASED CODE DEPARTURES

Major Departures*	Major Modification Allowed	Comments/Required Findings
Form-Based Code Context Areas		
1. Area/Boundary of Context Area	No more than a 30% increase or decrease in the area.	Measurement shall include the area of the applicable parcel. When possible, context area boundaries shall follow parcel lines.
Building Type Standards		
1. Building Height	n/a	
2. Facade Composition	n/a	
3. Site Dimensional Requirements	a. up to 10' for setbacks b. 20% reduction from site coverage c. 10% reduction in façade width requirements	a. Existing development on adjacent parcels on the same block face is greater or less than the required setback b. and c. Site constraints prohibit strict application of requirements and/or easements prohibit application of minimum requirements

* Note that departures from the build-to-line and required build-to-zone shall not be permitted.

90-1204 ADOPTION AND EFFECTIVE DATE

A. City of Wyoming

1. Adoption. The City of Wyoming Form Based Code was adopted at a regular meeting of the Wyoming City Commission on <insert date>.
2. Effective Date. The City of Wyoming Form Based Code shall take effect and be in force on and after <insert date> in the City of Wyoming.

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90-1300 APPLICABILITY

Division 3 identifies provisions that are general to all City of Wyoming Form Based Code Context Areas.

Each Context Area established in this code shall meet the requirements of Division 3. If there is a conflict between this Division and the individual requirements of the Context Area, Building Type Standards or Frontage Type Standards, the requirements of the Uses, Building Type Standards or Frontage Types Standards shall govern.

90-1301 BONUSES AND INCENTIVES

A. Purpose and Intent. The Planning Commission may grant zoning incentives to applicants to encourage the provision of certain community benefits or amenities that are in compliance with the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan.
B. Incentives Restricted to Added Benefits. Incentives shall be granted only when the community benefits or amenities offered would not otherwise be required or likely to result from the planning process.
C. Incentives Permitted. The Planning Commission may grant the following incentives:
    1. CC Corridor Central Context Area: Building height may be increased up to 1 additional story.
    2. CU Corridor Urban Context Area: Building height may be increased up to 1 additional story, except when within the Building Height Transition Zone per 90-1309.
    3. Building height increase bonuses shall require a site plan review and approval through the Planning Commission.
    4. The Planning Commission reserves the right to determine the extent of the increase in height, up to the maximum bonus allowed, based on the extent of the benefit provided.
D. Civic Space Benefit. An increase in building height may be granted for the creation of dedicated Civic Space, including gateway enhancements along the Crescent Street. Civic Space shall meet one of the following requirements to be considered for an incentive:
    1. Civic Space shall be in the form of plazas, squares, greens or parks that are consistent with the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan.
    2. Civic Space may also be in the form of plazas, squares, greens or parks that are not indicated on the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan, but that meet the vision and intent of the Plan.
    3. Civic Space shall meet the requirements of Division 3 General Provision for landscaping and lighting and Division 10 Signage.
E. Parking Structure Benefit. An increase in building height may be granted for projects that incorporate parking structures as part of the development. Parking structures shall meet the following requirements to be considered for an incentive:
    1. The parking structures shall meet the requirements of Division 9 Parking Standards.
    2. The parking structures shall provide a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of its parking spaces as parking available to the public at market rate.
    3. The parking structures shall provide bicycle amenities including bike racks and/or bike lockers that are easily accessed from the public right-of-way.

90-1302 ENCROACHMENTS

A. The following architectural elements may project into required setbacks, beyond required build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way as indicated below. For encroachments into the public right-of-way, an encroachment permit shall be obtained from the applicable City department(s).
    1. Balconies. A balcony with a minimum ground clearance of twelve (12) feet above adjacent grade may extend six (6) feet maximum from the exterior wall of the building.
    2. Awnings and Canopies. An awning or canopy with a minimum ground clearance of eight (8) feet above adjacent grade may extend five (5) feet maximum from the exterior wall of the building.
    3. Eaves. Building eaves with a minimum ground clearance of twelve (12) feet above adjacent grade may extend two (2) feet maximum from the exterior wall of the building.
    4. Cornice. Building cornices with a minimum ground clearance of twelve (12) feet above adjacent grade may extend up to a two (2) foot maximum from the exterior wall of the building.
    5. Bay Windows. Bay windows with a minimum ground clearance of twelve (12) feet above adjacent grade may extend three (3) feet maximum from the exterior wall of the building.
    6. Projecting Signs. Projecting signs with a minimum ground clearance of eight (8) feet above adjacent grade may extend three (3) feet maximum from the exterior wall of the building.
B. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells and steps may project into required setbacks and beyond required build-to-zones as indicated below. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells and steps shall not project into the public right-of-way.
    1. Along principal frontage lines: Unenclosed porches, stoops and wells (not including steps) may project into the front yard or front build-to-zone by no more than ten (10) feet, but shall be no closer than five (5) feet to the principal frontage line. Steps may completely encroach into the front yard or front build-to-zone but shall not extend beyond the principal frontage line.
    2. Along secondary frontage lines: Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells and steps may project into the side yard or side build-to-zone provided that they are not closer than three (3) feet to the secondary frontage line.
    3. Along any side or rear non-frontage property line: Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells and steps may project into the side or rear yard setback areas by no more than three (3) feet.
    4. Walls and fences may project into setbacks or yards as allowed in Division 8 Landscaping/Lighting.

90-1303 HEIGHT MEASUREMENT OF BUILDINGS

A. Building heights shall be measured in number of stories.
B. Story height shall be measured from floor to ceiling for each floor of a building as indicated by specific building type.
C. Attics and basements are not counted as stories.
D. Overall building height (in feet) shall be measured as the vertical distance from the established grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs, to the deck line for mansard roofs, and to the mean height for gable, hip, gambrel and A-frame roofs.

90-1304 OUTDOOR SEATING

A. Outdoor seating shall be permitted with the following building types:
    1. Mixed Use Building
    2. Retail Building
    3. Zero Lot Line Retail Building
    4. Live/Work Building
    5. Civic Building
B. Outdoor seating shall require sketch plan review and approval by the City Planner.
C. A minimum pedestrian clear space of five (5) feet shall be provided at all times.
D. Trash receptacles related to the outdoor seating area shall be maintained and shall be removed from the public right-of-way during non-business hours.
E. Outdoor dining areas shall be designed so as to be architecturally compatible with existing structures on the site.

F. If located on public property or within the public right-of-way, an encroachment permit shall be required. Such permit shall be obtained through the applicable City department(s).

90-1305 TRANSPARENCY

A. Facade Transparency requirements for building elevations facing principal and secondary frontage lines are indicated as a percentage of clear glass to solid wall in Division 6 Building Type Standards and Division 7 Private Frontage Type Standards. Transparency shall be subject to the following requirements:
   1. Clear Glass. Only clear or lightly tinted glass in windows, doors and display windows shall be shall considered transparent.
   2. Calculation. The calculation of the percentage of transparency shall include only the glass within the windows, doors and display windows.
   3. Reflective Surfaces. The use of highly reflective surfaces, including reflective glass and mirrors is prohibited on the ground floor.
   4. Security Shutters. Exterior steel barriers, hurricane curtains and other security devices are not permitted on the exterior of the building. If they are located in the interior of the building, they may not be visible from the sidewalk or public right-of-way during business hours.
   5. Interior Display. Interior display shelves and merchandise are not permitted to block or obscure clear views into or out of the building at windows, doors or display windows that are included as part of the required transparency.
   6. Stairwells. Where stairwells are introduced to the outer building wall of a building, the exterior of the stairwell and exit door shall be at least seventy (70) percent transparent.

90-1306 CIVIC BUILDINGS

Civic buildings are not required to meet the Building Type Standards or Private Frontage Standards of the City of Wyoming Form Based Code. Civic buildings are structures that contain uses of special public importance including, but not limited to municipal buildings, churches, libraries and schools.

90-1307 ROOF TOP SCREENING

All rooftop mechanical, communication, and similar devices shall be screened from view of adjacent properties and streets. Screening shall be so designed as to be an integral part of the building. The screening material shall match the building's material and color or be another material or color that is compatible with the building exterior.

90-1308 BUILDING SETBACK FROM RESIDENTIAL

There shall be a minimum twenty-five (25) foot building setback from existing R-2 residential zoning districts as measured from the lot line to any proposed exterior building wall as indicated on Map 90-1309.

90-1309 BUILDING HEIGHT TRANSITION AREA

There shall be a building height transition area (Refer to Map 90-1309) for lots located within the Corridor Urban (CU) and Corridor General (CG) Context Areas abutting existing R-2 residential zoning districts and when abutting the Corridor Residential (CR) Context Area. Within the building height transition area, buildings shall be limited to two (2) stories. The building height transition area shall be one hundred forty feet (140') in depth.

90-1310 NONCONFORMITIES

Any lawful use of any land or building existing on (adoption date), and located in a zoning district in which it would not be permitted as a new use under the regulations of this chapter is hereby declared a nonconforming use and not in violation of this section, subject to the regulations of this Division.

A. Nonconforming Uses of Buildings and Structures. Nonconforming uses of buildings and structures in the Form Based Code shall adhere to the provisions of Article XX.
B. Nonconforming Due to Building Type Standards or Frontage Standards. For buildings and structures that do not conform to the building type standards and/or frontage standards of this Form Based Code, but are otherwise conforming to use, certain relief is provided and such buildings and structures shall be deemed conforming. Alterations, repair, maintenance or other activities requiring building permit shall conform to the provisions of this Form Based Code when such actions meet the Applicability provisions contained in Division 2, 90-1200.
C. Nonconforming Signs. Nonconforming signs shall meet the provisions of Section 90-801.
   1. Nonconforming Sign Removal Incentive. In an effort to encourage the eventual elimination of nonconforming signs, protect public health, safety, and welfare, as well as reduce visual clutter and improve the aesthetics of the area, the following incentive is established to encourage conformance with the Division 9. When a non-conforming sign is removed and replaced with a conforming sign per Division 9 of the Form Based Code, the applicant shall be eligible for an increase in total sign area not to exceed twenty percent (20%) of the permitted sign area of the replacement sign.

90-1311 LIGHTING

A. Exterior site lighting, other than flag and decorative lighting, shall be confined to the development site and conform to the following:
   1. Lamps and luminaries shall be shielded, hooded and/or louvered to provide a glare free area beyond the property line and beyond any public right-of-way, and the light source are not directly visible from beyond the boundary of the site.
   2. The light from any illumination source shall be designed so that the light intensity or brightness at any property line shall not exceed one (1) foot candle.
   3. Lighting fixtures shall have one hundred percent (100%) cut off above the horizontal plane at the lowest part of the point light source. The light rays may not be emitted by the installed fixture at angles above the horizontal plane. No light fixture shall be mounted higher than fifteen (15) feet above the average grade of the site.
   4. There shall be no lighting of a blinking, flashing, or fluttering nature, including changes in light intensity, brightness or color. Beacon and search lights are not permitted.
   5. No colored lights shall be used at any location or in any manner so as to be confused with or construed as traffic control devices.

90-1312 LANDSCAPING AND GREENBELT

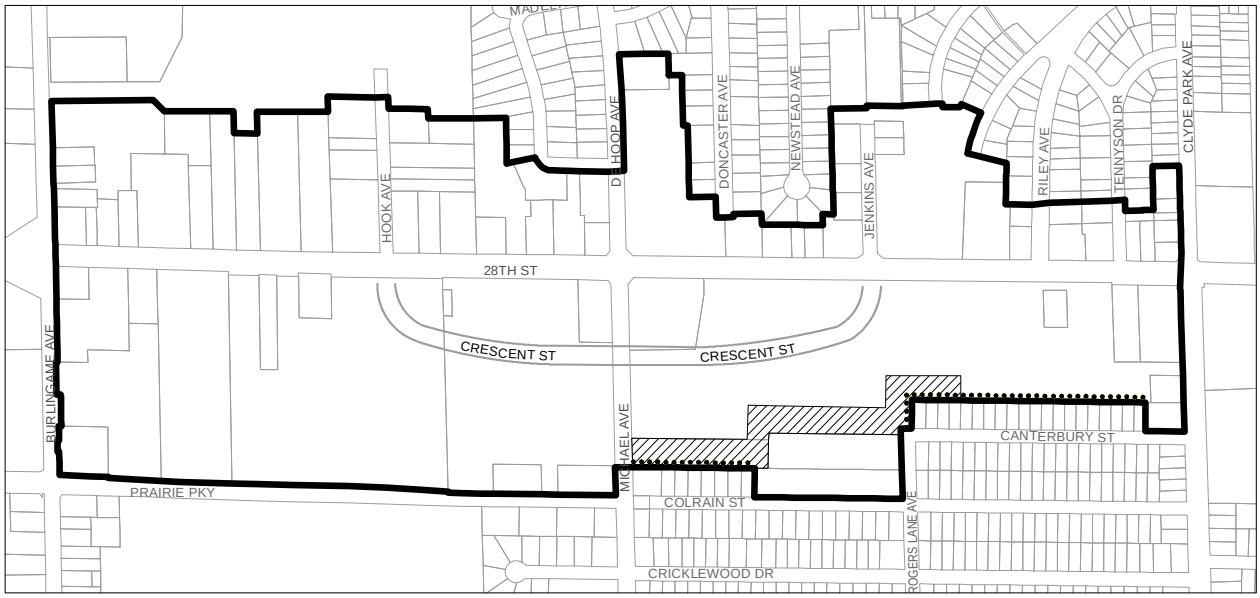
A. 28th Street Greenbelt (Refer to Map 90-1312 at the end of this Division). At least one shade tree of a minimum 2.5 inch caliper shall be planted for each 50 feet of street frontage or fraction thereof. Said trees may be grouped or spaced. In addition, at least ten percent of the required greenbelt area must contain trees, shrubbery, flower beds, groundcover, landscape mulch, woodchips, stone and/or other types of landscape materials. However, credit may be obtained for existing, healthy trees and plant material where consistent with the intent of this section. Shrubbery must be planted at least three feet from all sidewalks, drives and parking lots, so as to not infringe upon same.

B. Street Trees Throughout. Deciduous canopy trees are required on all new thoroughfares as indicated in Division 8. Canopy trees shall be a minimum of 2.5 inch calliper. Additionally trees planted in raised planters shall have flower beds, ground cover, or other understory landscape materials.

C. Installation and Maintenance:

1. In ground automatic irrigation shall be installed and utilized within the required front yard and secondary front yards for all context areas except CN. Irrigation shall be installed along the entire street frontage either with new developments or with building additions adjacent to the street frontage that exceeds fifty (50) percent of the existing buildings width.
2. All landscaping shall be maintained in a healthy, neat and orderly state, free from refuse and debris.
3. Plants shall be controlled by pruning, trimming, or other suitable methods so that they do not restrict pedestrian or vehicular access, or constitute a traffic hazard.
4. Any dead or diseased plants that were required by site plan approval shall be removed and replaced within one (1) year from the time that the plant dies.
5. Trees shown on the site plan shall not be removed, except to replace dead or diseased trees, unless approved as a site plan amendment. Any tree that is removed must be replaced in accordance with the approved site plan. Existing trees marked on the site plan to be preserved that are damaged or lost shall be replaced by at least two (2) trees of similar or better species of at least 2.5 inch caliper if deciduous, or six (6) feet in height if evergreen.
6. Trees that shall be retained on a lot or development site shall be located within an area referred to as a tree protection zone, which shall include the area occupied by the critical root zone. The area below the drip line of an existing tree to be saved should remain undisturbed. The drip line is an imaginary vertical line that extends downward from the outermost tips of the tree branches to the ground. The owner/developer shall take all necessary steps to avoid damage or destruction to existing trees to be preserved as shown on the site plan. Tree protection fencing, notes and details shall be shown on the landscape plan.

SETBACKS MAP 90-1309



City of Wyoming, Michigan

Legend

- 25' Residential Buffer (see Division 3)
- Building Height Transition Area (see Division 3)
- Form-Based Code District

0 175 350 700 Feet

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GREENBELT MAP 90-13012

City of Wyoming, Michigan

Legend

- 25' Greenbelt (see Division 3)
- Crescent Street Principal Frontage (see Division 3)
- Form-Based Code District

0 175 350 700 Feet

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90-1400 PURPOSE

Division 4 identifies the Context Areas and Uses established for the City of Wyoming Form Based Code and provides the attributes that are allowed in each Area. These attributes include use, building types, and building height (measured in feet). These Context Areas ensure that proposed development is consistent with the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan.

Each of the Context Areas described in this Division represent a spectrum of development character and intensity, ranging from the most urban intense (Corridor Center District) to the least urban intense (Corridor Neighborhood District). Each Zoning District establishes character through its use of Building Types (Division 6) and the associated Private Frontages (Division 7) that can be applied to those Building Types.

90-1401 APPLICABILITY

Each Context Area established in the Context Area Map shall meet the standards of this Division. Each Context Area includes permitted and special uses (if applicable) building types, and building height. Key maps are provided to quickly discern the district location within the 28th Street Corridor Sub Area.

90-1402 CONTEXT AREAS

The following Context Areas are specified in this Division:

A. Corridor Center Area (CC): The Corridor Center Area is the equivalent of a downtown, with the highest concentration of development and the busiest streets. This Area is characterized by mixed-use and retail buildings set close to the sidewalk. These buildings contain ground floor retail and commercial uses with housing and office uses on the upper floors. The Corridor Center Area is the physical, business and commercial hub of the City of Wyoming. The Area limits building heights to two (2) stories in order to provide visual connection from 28th Street.

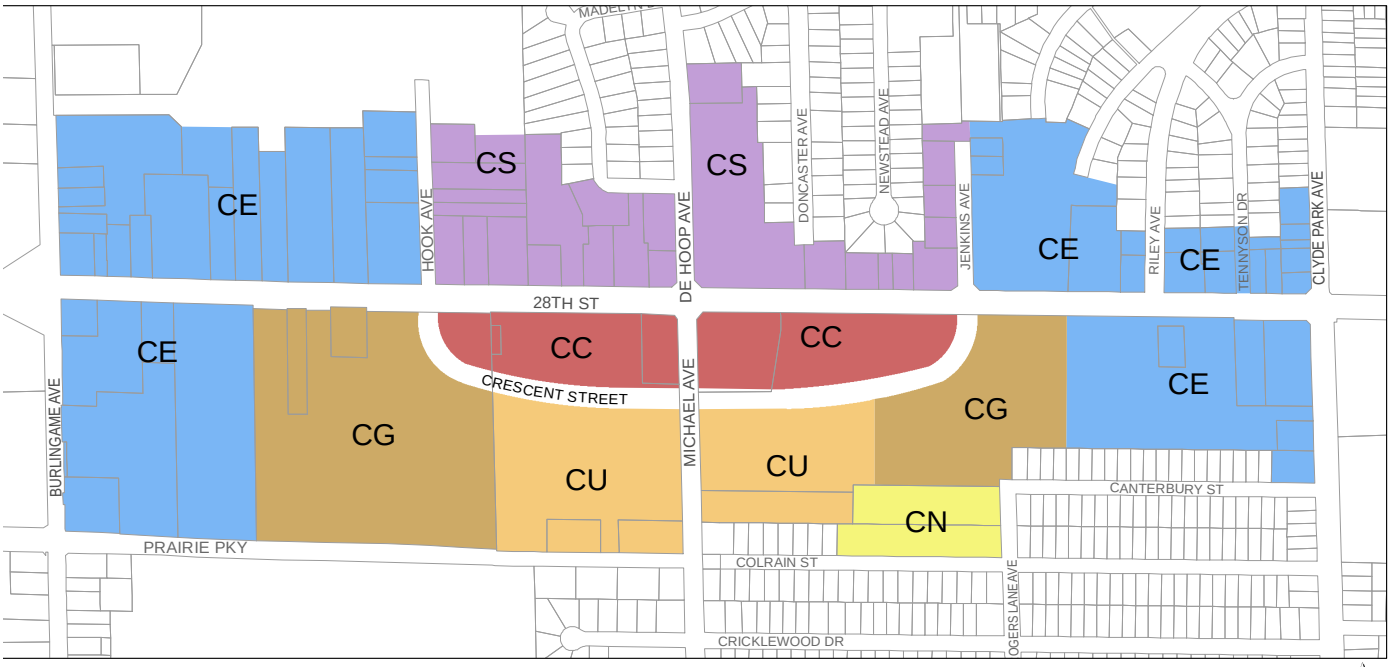
B. Corridor Urban Area (CU): The Corridor Urban Area is the equivalent of a downtown, with the highest concentration of development, the tallest buildings, and the busiest streets. This Area is characterized by mixed-use and retail buildings set close to the sidewalk. These buildings contain ground floor retail and commercial uses with housing and office uses on the upper floors. The Corridor Center Area is the physical, business and commercial hub of the City of Wyoming. The Area has similar characteristics to the Corridor Center Area, except that it allows taller buildings and may permit large-format retail.

C. Corridor General Area (CG): The Corridor General Area represents a traditional urban development pattern with mixed use, retail, live / work and apartment buildings. The Area is characterized by a variety of Building Types set relatively close to the sidewalk, but also allows a range of building placement options that permit a varied street wall.

D. Corridor Sub-Urban Area (CS): The Corridor Sub-Urban Area represents a transition district within the development pattern by facilitating building placement that is varied and setback from the street edge and less emphasis on commercial uses. The Area permits flexible retail building placement to encourage a varied street edge and also allows for a variety of residential Building Types.

E. Corridor Edge Area (CE): The Corridor Edge Area represents a district which transitions from more urban districts to the existing development pattern of the City. This Area promotes retail and residential uses with building placement that is more consistent with existing City development patterns and includes the flexibility of locating limited parking in the front of retail buildings that front on 28th Street.

F. Corridor Neighborhood Area (CN): The Corridor Neighborhood Area is a residential district that allows rowhouses, two-family and single-family homes. It is intended to address redevelopment opportunities that are consistent with existing adjacent single-family residential neighborhoods.



City of Wyoming, Michigan

Context Area Map

October 8, 2013

Legend

- CC, Corridor Center Context Area
- CU, Corridor Urban Context Area
- CG, Corridor General Context Area
- CS, Corridor Sub-urban Context Area
- CE, Corridor Edge Context Area
- CN, Corridor Neighborhood Context Area

0 175 350 700 Feet

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90-1403 CORRIDOR CENTER AREA

The following standards apply to the Corridor Urban Area:

1.0 Permitted Building Types

Refer to Division 6 for Building Type requirements.

A. Mixed-Use Building

B. Zero Lot Line Retail Building

C. Civic Building

2.0 Permitted Uses

A. Refer to Table 90-1403 for Land Uses permitted in this Area for each Building Type that is permitted in the Area that are as follows:
   - Permitted by right (P)
   - Permitted by right, but not allowed on first floor (P*)
   - Permitted by right and only allowed on first floor (P#)
   - Permitted by Special Land Use Permit (S)
   - Uses indicated with a blank cell are not permitted in this Area.

3.0 Building Height by Area

A. Number of stories for buildings is regulated by Context Area.

B. Each Building Type has requirements for the height (in feet) of building stories. Refer to Division 6 for Building Type Standards.

C. Building Height for all buildings except Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   - Minimum: None
   - Maximum: Two (2) stories, 35 feet
   - Zero Lot Line Retail Building: One (1) story maximum

4.0 Special Land Uses

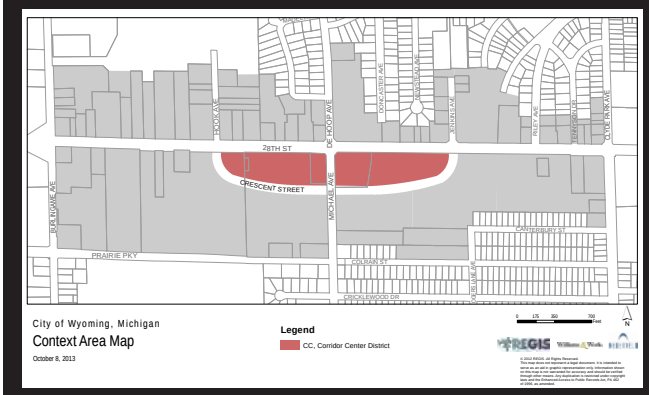
The following are specific standards for Special Land Uses in the CC Area. See Division 2 for Special Land Use general review and approval procedures and Section 90-895 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance for specific standards for Special Land Uses.

A. Drive-through establishments. Drive through entries shall take access from secondary frontages.

B. Parking structures. Parking structure entries shall take access from a Street, and not an Avenue, per Division 8, Thoroughfare Standards.

C. Secondhand businesses.

CORRIDOR CENTER AREA KEY MAP:



CORRIDOR CENTER AREA DESCRIPTION:

Corridor Center Area (CC): The Corridor Center Area is the equivalent of a downtown, with the highest concentration of development and the busiest streets. This Area is characterized by mixed-use and retail buildings set close to the sidewalk. These buildings contain ground floor retail and commercial uses with housing and office uses on the upper floors. The Corridor Center Area is the physical, business and commercial hub of the City of Wyoming. The Area limits building heights to two (2) stories in order to provide visual connection from 28th Street.

TABLE 90-1403 CORRIDOR CENTER AREA (CC)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Accessory uses	P	P							P
Any use in retail sales of 20,000 square feet or more									
Apparel shop	P	P							
Art, including art work, art supplies and framing materials	P	P							
Automobile gasoline/convenience store									
Automobile repair and service entirely within an enclosed building, except body shops, painting and refinishing, automobile washes, automobile gasoline and automobile service stations									
Automobile sales									
Automobile, motorcycle, trailer, recreational vehicle or boat showrooms									
Baked goods	P	P							
Bank and financial institution	P								
Barbershop	P								
Beauty shop	P								
Bowling alley									
Bus transfer station									P
Business office	P$								
Business service establishments	P$								
Car wash									
Clothing services	P	P							
College or university									
Commercial greenhouse	P	P							
Community center									
Convalescent or nursing homes									
Dance hall/nightclub									
Delicatessen	P	P							
Department store	P	P							
Drive-through establishments	S	S							
Drugstore	P	P							
Dry cleaning establishment (per 90-336 5, c.)	P$								
Eating and drinking establishments (without drive-through service)	P	P							

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

TABLE 90-1403 CORRIDOR CENTER AREA (CC) (CONTINUED)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Flower shop	P	P							
Funeral homes or mortuaries									
General merchandise store	P	P							
Grocery	P	P							
Hardware store, paint and wallpaper	P	P							
Health and fitness	P$								
Hotel	P$								
Indoor skating rink									
Indoor theater									
Medical office	P$								
Multiple family dwellings	P$								
Municipal uses									P
Nursery schools, day nurseries, and dependent care facilities for seven or more people									
Open air business									
Outdoor eating and drinking establishments having table service when part of an indoor eating and drinking establishment	P	P							
Parking structures	S								
Photographic studio	P$								
Pool hall/billiards									
Printing and publishing									
Professional office	P$								
Religious or social service assembly									
Secondhand business	S	S							
Self-service laundry and dry cleaning									
Single-family detached dwelling									
State licensed residential facility									
Two-family dwellings/rowhouses									
Veterinary hospitals and clinics, excluding outdoor use of property for exercise yards or pens									

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

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90-1404 CORRIDOR URBAN AREA

The following standards apply to the Corridor Urban Area:

1.0 Permitted Building Types

Refer to Division 6 for Building Type requirements.

A. Mixed-Use Building

B. Zero Lot Line Retail Building

C. Civic Building

2.0 Permitted Uses

A. Refer to Table 90-1404 for Land Uses permitted in this Area for each Building Type that is permitted in the Area that are as follows:
   - Permitted by right (P)
   - Permitted by right, but not allowed on first floor (P*)
   - Permitted by right and only allowed on first floor (P#)
   - Permitted by Special Land Use Permit (S)
   - Uses indicated with a blank cell are not permitted in this Area.

3.0 Building Height by Area

A. Number of stories for buildings is regulated by Context Area.

B. Each Building Type has requirements for the height (in feet) of building stories. Refer to Division 6 for Building Type Standards.

C. Building Height for all buildings except Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   - Minimum: Two (2) stories
   - Maximum: Five (5) stories, 70 feet
   - Zero Lot Line Retail Building: One (1) story maximum

4.0 Special Land Uses

The following are specific standards for Special Land Uses in the CU Area. See Division 2 for Special Land Use general review and approval procedures and Section 90-895 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance for specific standards for Special Land Uses.

A. Any use in retail sales of 20,000 square feet or more

B. Bowling alley.

C. Dance hall/nightclub.

D. Drive-through establishments. Drive through entries shall take access from secondary frontages.

E.

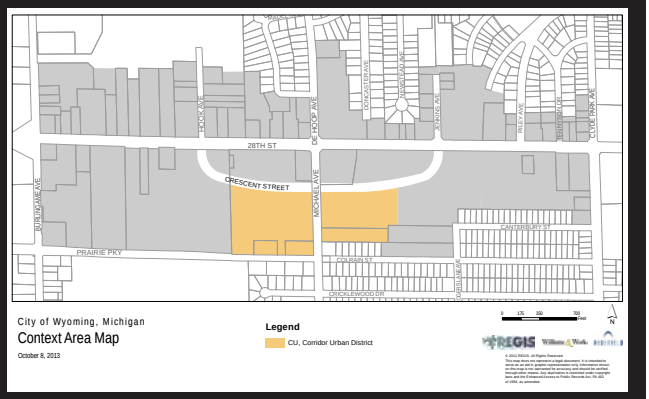
F. Indoor skating rink.

G. Indoor theater.

H. Poolhall/billiards.

I. Secondhand businesses.

CORRIDOR URBAN AREA KEY MAP:



CORRIDOR URBAN AREA DESCRIPTION:

Corridor Urban Area (CU): The Corridor Urban Area is the equivalent of a downtown, with the highest concentration of development, the tallest buildings, and the busiest streets. This Area is characterized by mixed-use and retail buildings set close to the sidewalk. These buildings contain ground floor retail and commercial uses with housing and office uses on the upper floors. The Corridor Center Area is the physical, business and commercial hub of the City of Wyoming. The Area has similar characteristics to the Corridor Center Area, except that it allows taller buildings and may permit large-format retail.

TABLE 90-1404 CORRIDOR URBAN AREA (CU)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Accessory uses	P	P							P
Any use in retail sales of 20,000 square feet or more	S	S							
Apparel shop	P	P							
Art, including art work, art supplies and framing materials	P	P							
Automobile gasoline/convenience store									
Automobile repair and service entirely within an enclosed building, except body shops, painting and refinishing, automobile washes, automobile gasoline and automobile service stations									
Automobile sales									
Automobile, motorcycle, trailer, recreational vehicle or boat showrooms									
Baked goods	P	P							
Bank and financial institution	P$								
Barbershop	P$								
Beauty shop	P$								
Bowling alley	S	S							
Bus transfer station	P								P
Business office	P$								
Business service establishments	P$								
Car wash									
Clothing services	P	P							
College or university									P
Commercial greenhouse	P	P							
Community center	P$								
Convalescent or nursing homes									
Dance hall/nightclub	S	S							
Delicatessen	P	P							
Department store	P	P							
Drive-through establishments	S	S							
Drugstore	P	P							
Dry cleaning establishment (per 90-336 5, c.)	P$								
Eating and drinking establishments (without drive-through service)	P	P							

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

TABLE 90-1404 CORRIDOR URBAN AREA (CU) (CONTINUED)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Flower shop	P	P							
Funeral homes or mortuaries									
General merchandise store	P	P							
Grocery	P	P							
Hardware store, paint and wallpaper	P	P							
Health and fitness	P$								
Hotel	P$								
Indoor skating rink	S	S							
Indoor theater	S	S							
Medical office	P$								
Multiple family dwellings	P$								
Municipal uses									P
Nursery schools, day nurseries, and dependent care facilities for seven or more people	P$								
Open air business									
Outdoor eating and drinking establishments having table service when part of an indoor eating and drinking establishment	P	P							
Parking structures									
Photographic studio	P$								
Pool hall/billiards	S								
Printing and publishing	P								
Professional office	P$								
Religious or social service assembly									
Secondhand business	S	S							
Self-service laundry and dry cleaning	P								
Single-family detached dwelling									
State licensed residential facility									
Two-family dwellings/rowhouses									
Veterinary hospitals and clinics, excluding outdoor use of property for exercise yards or pens	P$								

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

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90-1405 CORRIDOR GENERAL AREA

The following standards apply to the Corridor General Area:

1.0 Permitted Building Types

Refer to Division 6 for Building Type requirements.

A. Mixed-Use Building

B. Zero Lot Line Retail Building

C. Retail Building

D. Live/Work Building

E. Apartment

F. Civic Building

2.0 Permitted Uses

A. Refer to Table 90-1405 for Land Uses permitted in this Area for each Building Type that is permitted in the Area that are as follows:
   - Permitted by right (P)
   - Permitted by right, but not allowed on first floor (P*)
   - Permitted by right and only allowed on first floor (P#)
   - Permitted by Special Land Use Permit (S)
   - Uses indicated with a blank cell are not permitted in this Area.

3.0 Building Height by Area

A. Number of stories for buildings is regulated by Context Area.

B. Each Building Type has requirements for the height (in feet) of building stories. Refer to Division 6 for Building Type Standards.

C. Building Height for all buildings except Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   - Minimum: Two (2) stories
   - Maximum: Five (5) stories, 75 feet
   - Zero Lot Line Retail Building: One (1) story maximum

4.0 Special Land Uses

The following are specific standards for Special Land Uses in the CG Area. See Division 2 for Special Land Use general review and approval procedures and Section 90-895 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance for specific standards for Special Land Uses.

A. Car wash.

B. Commercial greenhouse.

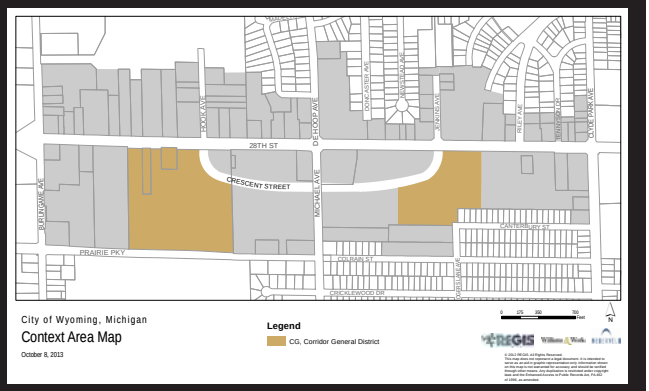
C. Dance hall/nightclub.

D. Drive-through establishments. Drive through entries shall take access from secondary frontages.

E. Open air business.

F. Secondhand businesses.

CORRIDOR GENERAL AREA KEY MAP:



CORRIDOR GENERAL AREA DESCRIPTION:

Corridor General Area (CG): The Corridor General Area represents a traditional urban development pattern with mixed use, retail, live / work and apartment buildings. The Area is characterized by a variety of Building Types set relatively close to the sidewalk, but also allows a range of building placement options that permit a varied street wall.

CONTEXT AREA AND USE STANDARDS : **90-1405 CORRIDOR GENERAL AREA (CG)**

TABLE 90-1405 CORRIDOR GENERAL AREA (CG)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Accessory uses	P	P	P	P	P				P
Any use in retail sales of 20,000 square feet or more	P	P	P						
Apparel shop	P	P	P	P					
Art, including art work, art supplies and framing materials	P	P	P	P					
Automobile gasoline/convenience store			P						
Automobile repair and service entirely within an enclosed building, except body shops, painting and refinishing, automobile washes, automobile gasoline and automobile service stations									
Automobile sales									
Automobile, motorcycle, trailer, recreational vehicle or boat showrooms									
Baked goods	P	P	P	P					
Bank and financial institution	P$								
Barbershop	P$			P	P#				
Beauty shop	P$			P	P#				
Bowling alley									
Bus transfer station	P								P
Business office	P$			P	P#				
Business service establishments	P$			P	P#				
Car wash			S						
Clothing services	P	P	P	P					
College or university									P
Commercial greenhouse	P		S						
Community center	P$								
Convalescent or nursing homes									
Dance hall/nightclub	S	S	S						
Delicatessen	P	P	P	P					
Department store	P	P	P	P					
Drive-through establishments	S	S	S						
Drugstore	P	P	P	P					
Dry cleaning establishment (per 90-336 5, c.)		P	P						
Eating and drinking establishments (without drive-through service)	P	P	P		P#				

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

TABLE 90-1405 CORRIDOR GENERAL AREA (CG) (CONTINUED)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Flower shop	P	P	P	P					
Funeral homes or mortuaries									
General merchandise store	P	P	P	P					
Grocery	P	P	P	P	P#				
Hardware store, paint and wallpaper	P	P	P	P					
Health and fitness	P$				P#				
Hotel	P$								
Indoor skating rink									
Indoor theater	P	P	P						
Medical office	P$			P	P#				
Multiple family dwellings	P$			P	P				
Municipal uses									P
Nursery schools, day nurseries, and dependent care facilities for seven or more people	P$			P	P#				
Open air business			S						
Outdoor eating and drinking establishments having table service when part of an indoor eating and drinking establishment	P	P	P						
Parking structures									
Photographic studio		P	P	P					
Pool hall/billiards									
Printing and publishing	P			P					
Professional office	P$			P	P#				
Religious or social service assembly									
Secondhand business	S	S	S						
Self-service laundry and dry cleaning	P								
Single-family detached dwelling									
State licensed residential facility									
Two-family dwellings/rowhouses									
Veterinary hospitals and clinics, excluding outdoor use of property for exercise yards or pens			P						

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

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90-1406 CORRIDOR SUB-URBAN AREA

The following standards apply to the Corridor Sub-Urban Area:

1.0 Permitted Building Types

Refer to Division 6 for Building Type requirements.

A. Retail Building

B. Live/Work Building

C. Apartment

D. Rowhouse

E. Civic Building

2.0 Permitted Uses

A. Refer to Table 90-1406 for Land Uses permitted in this Area for each Building Type that is permitted in the Area that are as follows:
   - Permitted by right (P)
   - Permitted by right, but not allowed on first floor (P*)
   - Permitted by right and only allowed on first floor (P#)
   - Permitted by Special Land Use Permit (S)
   - Uses indicated with a blank cell are not permitted in this Area.

3.0 Building Height by Area

A. Number of stories for buildings is regulated by Context Area.

B. Each Building Type has requirements for the height (in feet) of building stories. Refer to Division 6 for Building Type Standards.

C. Building Height for all buildings:
   - Minimum: Two (2) stories
   - Maximum: Four (4) stories, 60 feet
   - Retail Building: One (1) story maximum

4.0 Special Land Uses

The following are specific standards for Special Land Uses in the CS Area. See Division 2 for Special Land Use general review and approval procedures and Section 90-895 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance for specific standards for Special Land Uses.

A. Bowling alley.

B. Car wash.

C. Commercial greenhouse.

D. Community center.

E. Dance hall/nightclub.

F. Drive-through establishments. Drive through entries shall take access from interior rights-of-way.

G. Indoor skating rink.

H. Indoor theater.

I. Parking structures. Parking structure entries shall take access from a Street, and not an Avenue, per Division 8, Thoroughfare Standards.

J. Pool hall/billiards.

K. Secondhand businesses.

CORRIDOR SUB-URBAN AREA KEY MAP:

CORRIDOR SUB-URBAN AREA DESCRIPTION:

Corridor Sub-Urban Area (CS): The Corridor Sub-Urban Area represents a transition area within the development pattern by facilitating building placement that is varied and setback from the street edge and less emphasis on commercial uses. The Area permits flexible retail building placement to encourage a varied street edge and also allows for a variety of residential Building Types.

CONTEXT AREA AND USE STANDARDS : **90-1406 CORRIDOR SUB-URBAN AREA (CS)**

TABLE 90-1406 CORRIDOR SUB-URBAN AREA (CS)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	**Retail Building**	**Live/Work Building**	**Apartment**	**Rowhouse**	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	**Civic Building**
Accessory uses			P	P	P	P			P
Any use in retail sales of 20,000 square feet or more									
Apparel shop			P	P					
Art, including art work, art supplies and framing materials			P	P					
Automobile gasoline/convenience store									
Automobile repair and service entirely within an enclosed building, except body shops, painting and refinishing, automobile washes, automobile gasoline and automobile service stations									
Automobile sales									
Automobile, motorcycle, trailer, recreational vehicle or boat showrooms									
Baked goods			P	P					
Bank and financial institution									
Barbershop				P	P#				
Beauty shop				P	P#				
Bowling alley			S						
Bus transfer station			P						P
Business office				P					
Business service establishments				P					
Car wash			S						
Clothing services			P	P					
College or university			S						P
Commercial greenhouse			S						
Community center			S						
Convalescent or nursing homes									
Dance hall/nightclub			S						
Delicatessen			P	P					
Department store			P	P					
Drive-through establishments			S						
Drugstore			P	P					
Dry cleaning establishment (per 90-336 5, c.)			P						
Eating and drinking establishments (without drive-through service)			P						

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

TABLE 90-1406 CORRIDOR SUB-URBAN AREA (CS) (CONTINUED)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	**Retail Building**	**Live/Work Building**	**Apartment**	**Rowhouse**	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	**Civic Building**
Flower shop			P	P					
Funeral homes or mortuaries									
General merchandise store			P	P					
Grocery			P	P					
Hardware store, paint and wallpaper			P	P					
Health and fitness					P#				
Hotel					P				
Indoor skating rink			S						
Indoor theater			S						
Medical office				P					
Multiple family dwellings				P	P				
Municipal uses									P
Nursery schools, day nurseries, and dependent care facilities for seven or more people				P	P#				
Open air business									
Outdoor eating and drinking establishments having table service when part of an indoor eating and drinking establishment			P						
Parking structures			S						
Photographic studio			P	P					
Pool hall/billiards			S						
Printing and publishing				P					
Professional office				P					
Religious or social service assembly									
Secondhand business			S						
Self-service laundry and dry cleaning									
Single-family detached dwelling									
State licensed residential facility									
Two-family dwellings/rowhouses						P			
Veterinary hospitals and clinics, excluding outdoor use of property for exercise yards or pens			P						

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

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90-1407 CORRIDOR EDGE AREA

The following standards apply to the Corridor Edge Area:

1.0 Permitted Building Types

Refer to Division 6 for Building Type requirements.

A. Retail Building

B. Live/Work Building

C. Apartment

D. Rowhouse

E. Two-family House

F. Civic Building

2.0 Permitted Uses

A. Refer to Table 90-1407 for Land Uses permitted in this Area for each Building Type that is permitted in the Area that are as follows:
   - Permitted by right (P)
   - Permitted by right, but not allowed on first floor (P*)
   - Permitted by right and only allowed on first floor (P#)
   - Permitted by Special Land Use Permit (S)
   - Uses indicated with a blank cell are not permitted in this Area.

3.0 Building Height by Area

A. Number of stories for buildings is regulated by Context Area.

B. Each Building Type has requirements for the height (in feet) of building stories. Refer to Division 6 for Building Type Standards.

C. Building Height for all buildings:
   - Minimum: No minimum
   - Maximum: Three (3) stories, 45 feet
   - Retail Building: One (1) story maximum

4.0 Special Land Uses

The following are specific standards for Special Land Uses in the CE Area. See Division 2 for Special Land Use general review and approval procedures and Section 90-895 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance for specific standards for Special Land Uses.

A. Automobile sales.

B. Car wash.

C. Dance hall/nightclub.

D. Drive-through establishments. Drive through entries shall take access from secondary frontages.

E. Funeral homes or mortuaries.

F. Open air business.

G. Parking structures. Parking structure entries shall take access from a Street, and not an Avenue, per Division 8, Thoroughfare Standards.

H. Pool hall/billiards.

I. Secondhand businesses.

CORRIDOR EDGE AREA KEY MAP:

CORRIDOR EDGE AREA DESCRIPTION:

Corridor Edge Area (CE): The Corridor Edge Area represents a district which transitions from more urban areas to the existing development pattern of the City. This Area promotes retail and residential uses with building placement that is more consistent with existing City development patterns and includes the flexibility of locating limited parking in the front of retail buildings that front on 28th Street.

TABLE 90-1407 CORRIDOR EDGE AREA (CE)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	**Retail Building**	**Live/Work Building**	**Apartment**	**Rowhouse**	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	**Civic Building**
Accessory uses			P	P	P	P			P
Any use in retail sales of 20,000 square feet or more									
Apparel shop			P	P					
Art, including art work, art supplies and framing materials			P	P					
Automobile gasoline/convenience store			P						
Automobile repair and service entirely within an enclosed building, except body shops, painting and refinishing, automobile washes, automobile gasoline and automobile service stations			P						
Automobile sales			S						
Automobile, motorcycle, trailer, recreational vehicle or boat showrooms			P						
Baked goods			P	P					
Bank and financial institution									
Barbershop				P	P#				
Beauty shop				P	P#				
Bowling alley			P						
Bus transfer station			P						P
Business office				P					
Business service establishments				P					
Car wash			S						
Clothing services			P	P					
College or university			S						P
Commercial greenhouse			P						
Community center			P						
Convalescent or nursing homes					P				
Dance hall/nightclub			S						
Delicatessen			P	P					
Department store			P	P					
Drive-through establishments			S						
Drugstore			P	P					
Dry cleaning establishment (per 90-336 5, c.)			P						
Eating and drinking establishments (without drive-through service)			P						

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

TABLE 90-1407 CORRIDOR EDGE AREA (CE) (CONTINUED)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	**Retail Building**	**Live/Work Building**	**Apartment**	**Rowhouse**	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	**Civic Building**
Flower shop			P	P					
Funeral homes or mortuaries			S						
General merchandise store			P	P					
Grocery			P	P					
Hardware store, paint and wallpaper			P	P					
Health and fitness					P#				
Hotel					P				
Indoor skating rink			P						
Indoor theater			P						
Medical office				P					
Multiple family dwellings				P	P				
Municipal uses									P
Nursery schools, day nurseries, and dependent care facilities for seven or more people				P	P#				
Open air business			S						
Outdoor eating and drinking establishments having table service when part of an indoor eating and drinking establishment			P						
Parking structures			S						
Photographic studio			P	P					
Pool hall/billiards			P						
Printing and publishing				P					
Professional office				P					
Religious or social service assembly									P
Secondhand business			S						
Self-service laundry and dry cleaning									
Single-family detached dwelling									
State licensed residential facility									
Two-family dwellings/rowhouses						P	P		
Veterinary hospitals and clinics, excluding outdoor use of property for exercise yards or pens			P						

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

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90-1408 CORRIDOR NEIGHBORHOOD AREA

The following standards apply to the Corridor Neighborhood Area:

1.0 Permitted Building Types

Refer to Division 6 for Building Type requirements.

A. Rowhouse

B. Two-family House

C. Single-family House

D. Civic Building

2.0 Permitted Uses

A. Refer to Table 90-1408 for Land Uses permitted in this Area for each Building Type that is permitted in the Area that are as follows:
   - Permitted by right (P)
   - Permitted by right, but not allowed on first floor (P*)
   - Permitted by right and only allowed on first floor (P#)
   - Permitted by Special Land Use Permit (S)
   - Uses indicated with a blank cell are not permitted in this Area.

3.0 Building Height by Area

A. Number of stories for buildings is regulated by Context Area.

B. Each Building Type has requirements for the height (in feet) of building stories. Refer to Division 6 for Building Type Standards.

C. Building Height for all buildings:
   - Minimum: No minimum
   - Maximum: Two (2) stories, 35 feet

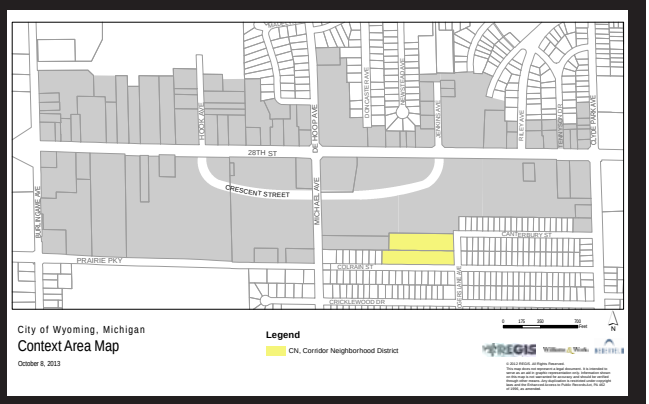
4.0 Special Land Uses

The following are specific standards for Special Land Uses in the CN Area. See Division 2 for Special Land Use general review and approval procedures and Section 90-895 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance for specific standards for Special Land Uses.

A. Community center.

B. Nursery schools, day nurseries, and dependent care facilities for seven or more people.

CORRIDOR NEIGHBORHOOD AREA KEY MAP:



CORRIDOR NEIGHBORHOOD AREA DESCRIPTION:

Corridor Neighborhood District (CN): The Corridor Neighborhood District is a residential district that allows rowhouses, two-family and single-family homes. It is intended to address redevelopment opportunities that are consistent with existing adjacent single-family residential neighborhoods.

TABLE 90-1408 CORRIDOR NEIGHBORHOOD AREA (CN)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Accessory uses						P	P	P	P
Any use in retail sales of 20,000 square feet or more									
Apparel shop									
Art, including art work, art supplies and framing materials									
Automobile gasoline/convenience store									
Automobile repair and service entirely within an enclosed building, except body shops, painting and refinishing, automobile washes, automobile gasoline and automobile service stations									
Automobile sales									
Automobile, motorcycle, trailer, recreational vehicle or boat showrooms									
Baked goods									
Bank and financial institution									
Barbershop									
Beauty shop									
Bowling alley									
Bus transfer station									
Business office									
Business service establishments									
Car wash									
Clothing services									
College or university									
Commercial greenhouse									
Community center									S
Convalescent or nursing homes									
Dance hall/nightclub									
Delicatessen									
Department store									
Drive-through establishments									
Drugstore									
Dry cleaning establishment (per 90-336 5, c.)									
Eating and drinking establishments (without drive-through service)									

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

TABLE 90-1408 CORRIDOR NEIGHBORHOOD AREA (CN) (CONTINUED)

Specific Use	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Building	Retail Building	Live/Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House	Civic Building
Flower shop									
Funeral homes or mortuaries									
General merchandise store									
Grocery									
Hardware store, paint and wallpaper									
Health and fitness									
Hotel									
Indoor skating rink									
Indoor theater									
Medical office									
Multiple family dwellings									
Municipal uses									P
Nursery schools, day nurseries, and dependent care facilities for seven or more people									S
Open air business									
Outdoor eating and drinking establishments having table service when part of an indoor eating and drinking establishment									
Parking structures									
Photographic studio									
Pool hall/billiards									
Printing and publishing									
Professional office									
Religious or social service assembly									P
Secondhand business									
Self-service laundry and dry cleaning									
Single-family detached dwelling								P	
State licensed residential facility								P	
Two-family dwellings/rowhouses						P	P		
Veterinary hospitals and clinics, excluding outdoor use of property for exercise yards or pens									

P = Permitted use. P$ = Permitted use on floors two and above. P# = Permitted use on first floor only. S = Special Land Use. Blank cell = Use not permitted.

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90-1500 APPLICABILITY

The subdivision of lands within the Form Based Code district shall adhere to Chapter 74 of the City of Wyoming Code of Ordinances, except as provided herein.

90-1501 LOT REQUIREMENTS

A. Access. Blocks and Lots shall abut a Street, Avenue or Alley, as defined in Division 8, Thoroughfare Standards. Back-up lots shall be permitted, provided that the applicant identify a principal frontage to orient building types and frontage types. Buildings shall face Streets, Avenues or civic spaces.
B. Width and Depth. Lot width shall be as follows:
    1. Residential. Residential lots within the CN Context Area shall be at least 40' in width.
    2. Commercial. Commercial or mixed use lots within all Context Areas shall be at least 25' in width.
    3. The maximum lot width to depth ratio shall be 1:4.
    4. Applicant is encouraged to verify site dimensional requirements for desired building type and applicable thoroughfare standards prior to platting.

90-1502 BLOCK REQUIREMENTS

A. Length. Blocks shall be not less than 500 feet nor more than 1,250 feet.
B. Width. Width shall be as necessary to meet site dimensional requirements for applicable building types. Applicants are encouraged to consider providing civic space in the form of plazas, pocket parks, or other public gathering areas dispersed in 1/4 mile increments and not less than 2,500 square feet in area.
C. Block Frontage. Blocks may front a Street, Avenue, or Alley.
D. Connectivity. New streets shall connect to existing streets where ever possible.

90-1503 ACCESS REQUIREMENTS

A. Residential. Alley access is encouraged within the CN Context Area, between Canterbury Street and Colrain Street.
B. Commercial.
    1. Subdivision and site plans shall include a continuous cross access way in accordance with the Rear Alley Thoroughfare Type RA-20-20-C.
    2. Cross access agreements shall be legally binding and allow interconnected vehicular and pedestrian access in perpetuity.
    3. Rear alleys shall be contiguous along adjacent property lines, forming a travel way parallel to the primary thoroughfare.
    4. Similar building types shall face each other across a Street or Avenue, while Alleys may be used to transition between building types.

90-1504 DRIVEWAY REQUIREMENTS

A. Commercial.
    1. Curb cuts shall be at least 160 feet from side streets and other driveways.
    2. For access management purposes, driveways shall be shared and connect to the required Rear Alley, as per 90-1503 B. 1.
    3. A shared driveway access agreement shall be reviewed and approved by the City Attorney prior to site plan approval.

90-1505 PLATTING REQUIREMENTS

The subdivision of lands shall follow the review and approval process as provided in Chapter 74.

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90-1600 PURPOSE

Division 6 identifies particular Building Types that are allowed within various Context Areas and provides design standards for each type, to ensure that proposed development is consistent with the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan's goals for building form and character.

90-1601 APPLICABILITY

Each proposed building shall be designed in compliance with the standards of this Division for the applicable Building Type, except civic buildings, which are not required to meet the Building Type Standards of this Code.

90-1602 BUILDING TYPES BY CONTEXT AREA

Property may be developed only with the Building Types allowed by this Article in the Context Area applicable to each lot.

A. Refer to Table 90-1602 on this page to determine the specific Building Types that are permitted in each of the Context Areas.

90-1603 CONTENTS OF THIS DIVISION

The following Building Types are specified in this Division

A. Mixed Use Building Type
B. Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type
C. Retail Building Type
D. Live / Work Building Type
E. Apartment Building Type
F. Rowhouse Building Type
G. Two-Family House Building Type
H. Single-Family House Building Type

TABLE 90-1602 BUILDING TYPES PERMITTED PER CONTEXT AREA

Building Types	Corridor Center (CC)	Corridor Urban (CU)	Corridor General (CG)	Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)	Corridor Edge (CE)	Corridor Neighborhood (CN)
Mixed Use Building						
Zero Lot Line Retail Building						
Retail Building						
Live / Work Building						
Apartment						
Rowhouse						
Two-Family House						
Single-Family House						
Civic Building						

White cells represent Context Areas where Building Type is permitted.

Darkened cells represent Context Areas where Building Type is NOT permitted.

90-1604 HOW TO USE THIS DIVISION

Refer to sample pages on this sheet for references of how to use each Building Type Standard. These pages are representative of the layout for each Building Type contained in this Division.

A. Building Character: This box serves as an introduction to the Building Type, including precedent examples, a general Building Type description, and whether the Building Type is permitted to have an accessory building and/or structure.

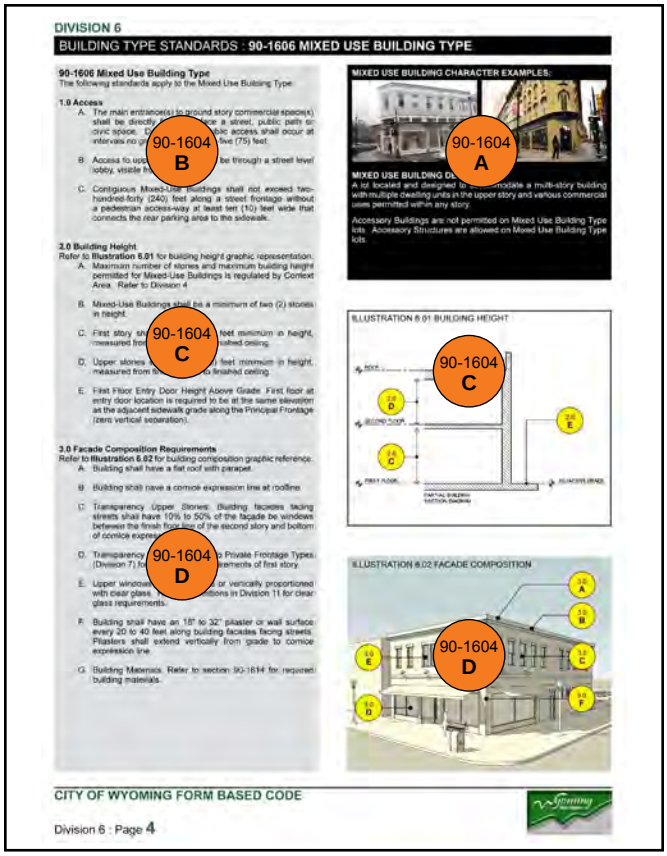
B. Access: Specifies required building access and door location requirements. For many Building Types, this section specifies the maximum building length allowed without a pedestrian access-way between building frontages.

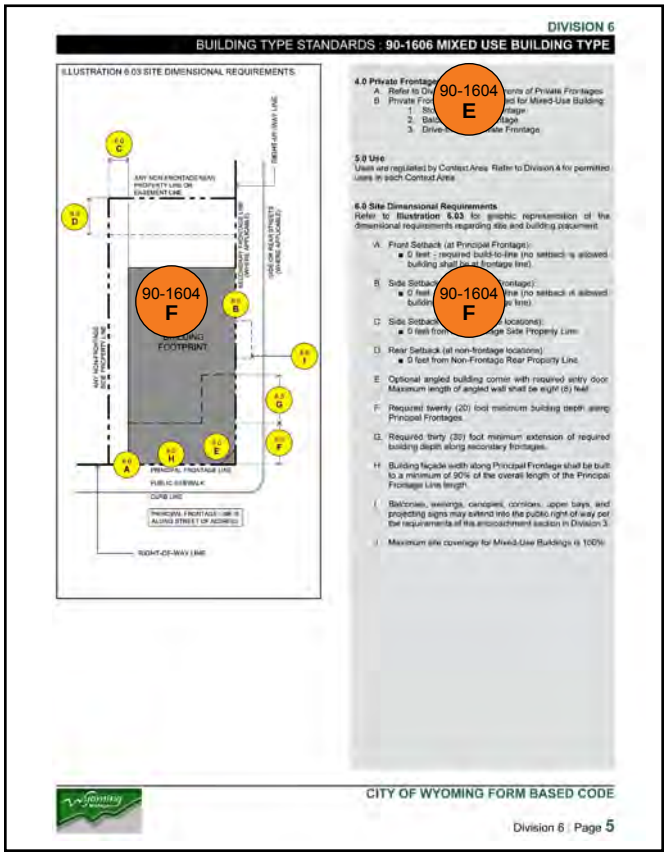
C. Building Height: Indicates the required minimum and maximum number of stories permitted for the Building Type and the minimum number of feet required for each story. This section also specifies the minimum and maximum number of stories for some of the Building Types. For Building Types where the maximum number of stories is not indicated, refer to the Context Areas in Division 4 for the maximum number of stories allowed.

D. Facade Composition: Indicates the required façade composition specifications for Building Type, including upper floor(s) transparency, massing, proportion, and roof type.

E. Private Frontage: Specifies the required Private Frontage Types that are permitted to be applied to the Building Type. Private Frontages define the architecture and design components for the entrance(s) to the building and the area between the façade and the Frontage Line(s). Refer to Division 7 for Private Frontage Types.

F. Site Dimensional Requirements: Indicates the site placement for the Building Type, including build-to-lines, build-to-zones, setbacks, encroachments, required building depths, and site coverage.





90-1605 STANDARDS FOR ALL BUILDING TYPES

The following standards apply to all Building Types:

A. Principal Frontage: Principal frontages of buildings represent the building front and are located at the public right-of-way lines along the street, public path or civic space of address for the building.

B. Secondary Frontage: Secondary Frontages of buildings represent the building sides that are located at the public right-of-way lines along all streets, public paths or civic spaces that are not the street of address for the building. The side setback for secondary frontages shall apply to all situations where secondary frontages occur at more than one side of a building (due to a parcel that is bound on more than two sides by right-of-way lines).

C. Principal Frontage Transparency Requirements at First Story: Each Building Type's first story transparency at the Principal Frontage Line is per the Private Frontage Requirements. Secondary Frontages are required to use one (1) of the following standards:
   1. Transparency that is the same as what is required by the upper stories for the Building Type.
   2. Transparency that is the same as the Private Frontage that has been applied to the Principal Frontage.

D. Setback Measurements: For all Principal and Secondary Frontage locations along the required 28th Street greenbelt, the required build-to-lines, build-to-zones and setback measurements shall be taken from the back edge (the edge facing the private side of the right-of-way) of the greenbelt. Refer to Division 3 for greenbelt measurement and design.

E. Frontage Percentages: Each Building Type indicates a frontage percentage requirement along the Principal Frontage Line. This percentage is the amount of a lot line adjoining the public right-of-way that is occupied by the front façade of the principal building. The front façade shall be parallel to the right-of-way, located in accordance with the required build-to-lines or build-to-zones.

F. Private Frontages: Private Frontage Types define architecture and design components for the entrance(s) to the building and the area between the façade and the Frontage Line. Each Building Type identifies the appropriate Private Frontage Type(s). The use of one of the Private Frontage Types identified is required. Refer to Division 7 for Private Frontage Types.

G. Maximum Site Coverage: The maximum site coverage applies to all buildings on a lot, including accessory buildings.

H. Building Height: Buildings shall comply with the overall maximum height regulations (as measured in feet) that are established by Context Area.

I. Accessory Buildings: Accessory buildings shall comply with the following standards:
   1. Allowed per Building Type: One (1) accessory building is permitted in addition to the principal building for Live / Work, Rowhouse, Two-Family House and Single-Family House Building Types.
   2. Accessory Building Use: Accessory buildings may contain a garage and / or home office space.
   3. Accessory Building Size: Six-hundred (600) square feet.
   4. Accessory Building Location: Accessory buildings shall be located in the rear of the lot and adhere to the setbacks established for the principal building.
   5. Accessory Building Height: Accessory buildings shall be limited to two (2) stories in height and shall comply with the overall maximum height regulations established by Context District.

J. Side Yard Walls: Each building shall have separate walls to support all loads independently of any walls located on an adjacent lot. Buildings with side-facing windows shall provide necessary light and air shafts within their own lot, without relying on the side yard of the adjacent lot.

K. Landscape Standards: Refer to Division 3 for Landscape Standards and 28th Street greenbelt measurement and design.

L. Parking Requirements and Standards: Parking requirements for each Building Type are based on use. Refer to Division 9 for parking requirements and standards.

M. Sign Standards: Refer to Division 10 for Sign Standards.

90-1606 Mixed Use Building Type

The following standards apply to the Mixed Use Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. The main entrance(s) to ground story commercial space(s) shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space. Doors allowing public access shall occur at intervals no greater than seventy-five (75) feet.

B. Access to upper story units shall be through a street level lobby, visible from the street.

C. Contiguous Mixed-Use Buildings shall not exceed two-hundred-forty (240) feet along a street frontage without a pedestrian access-way at least ten (10) feet wide that connects the rear parking area to the sidewalk.

2.0 Building Height

Refer to Illustration 6.01 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum number of stories and maximum building height permitted for Mixed-Use Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Mixed-Use Buildings shall be a minimum of two (2) stories in height.

C. First story shall be twelve (12) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

D. Upper stories shall be eight (8) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door location is required to be at the same elevation as the adjacent sidewalk grade along the Principal Frontage (zero vertical separation).

3.0 Facade Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.02 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building shall have a flat roof with parapet.

B. Building shall have a cornice expression line at roofline.

C. Transparency Upper Stories: Building facades facing streets shall have 10% to 50% of the façade be windows between the finish floor line of the second story and bottom of cornice expression line.

D. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

E. Upper windows shall be square or vertically proportioned with clear glass. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for clear glass requirements.

F. Building shall have an 18" to 32" pilaster or wall surface every 20 to 40 feet along building facades facing streets. Pilasters shall extend vertically from grade to cornice expression line.

G. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

MIXED USE BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

MIXED USE BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

A lot located and designed to accommodate a multi-story building with multiple dwelling units in the upper story and various commercial uses permitted within any story.

Accessory Buildings are not permitted on Mixed Use Building Type lots. Accessory Structures are allowed on Mixed Use Building Type lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.01 BUILDING HEIGHT

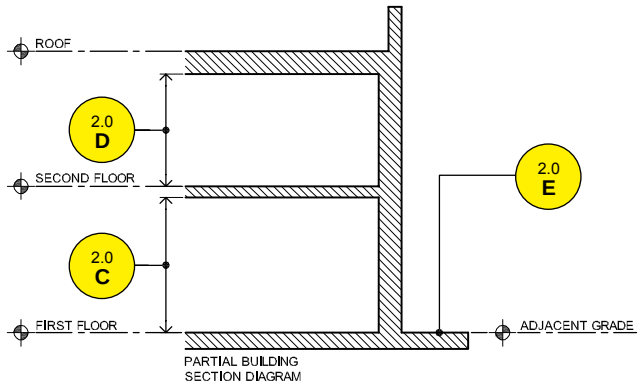


ILLUSTRATION 6.02 FACADE COMPOSITION

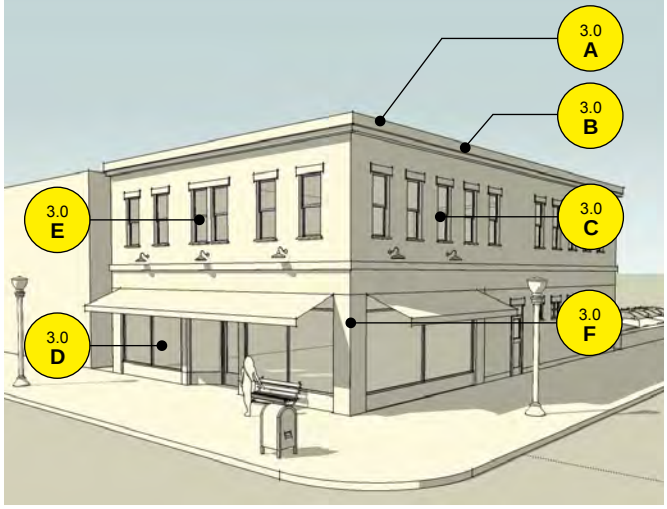
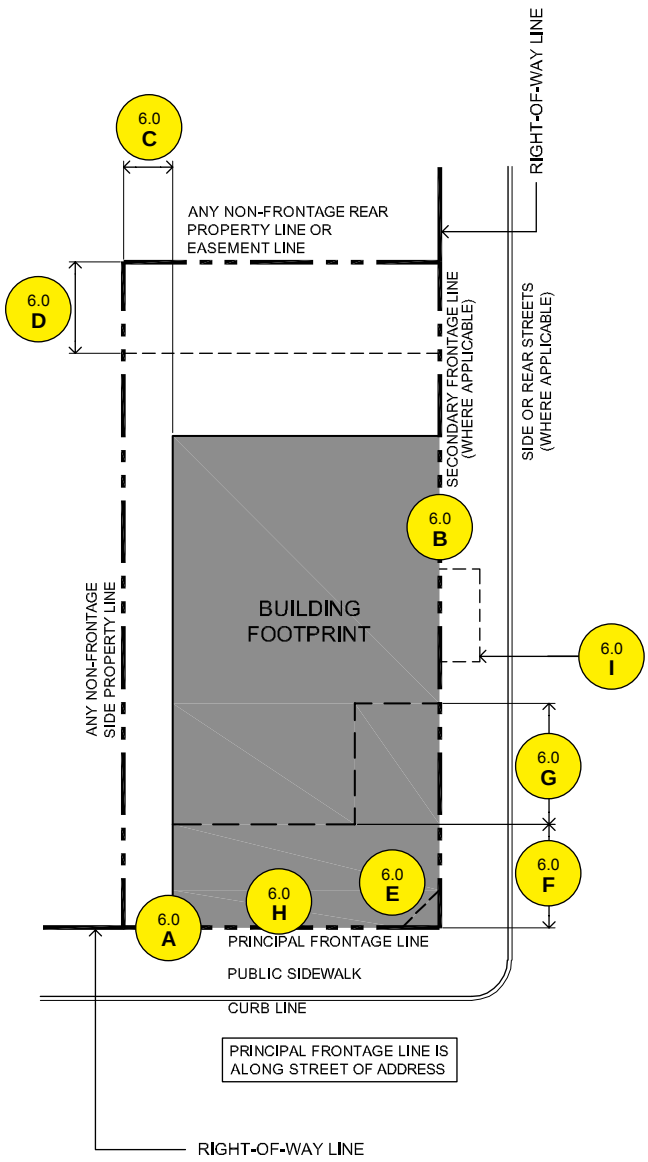


ILLUSTRATION 6.03 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



4.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Mixed-Use Building:
   1. Storefront Private Frontage
   2. Balcony Private Frontage
   3. Drive-through Private Frontage

5.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

6.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.03 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - 0 feet - required build-to-line (no setback is allowed, building shall be at frontage line).

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - 0 feet - required build-to-line (no setback is allowed, building shall be at frontage line).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 0 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 0 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Optional angled building corner with required entry door. Maximum length of angled wall shall be eight (8) feet.

F. Required twenty (20) foot minimum building depth.

G. At corner locations: Required thirty (30) foot minimum extension of required building depth along secondary frontages. Thirty (30) foot extension is in addition to the required twenty (20) foot minimum depth.

H. Building façade width along Principal Frontage shall be built to a minimum of 90% of the overall length of the Principal Frontage Line length.

I. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

J. Maximum site coverage for Mixed-Use Buildings is 100%.

90-1607 Retail Building Type (Zero Lot Line)
The following standards apply to the Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. The main entrance(s) to ground story commercial space(s) shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space. Doors allowing public access shall occur at intervals no greater than seventy-five (75) feet.

B. Contiguous Zero Lot Line Retail Buildings shall not exceed two-hundred-forty (240) feet along a street frontage without a pedestrian access-way at least ten (10) feet wide that connects the rear parking area to the sidewalk.

2.0 Building Height
Refer to Illustration 6.04 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum building height permitted for Zero Lot Line Retail Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Zero Lot Line Retail Buildings shall be one (1) story in height. Upper stories are not permitted on the Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type.

C. Refer to Mixed Use Building Type if multiple stories are desired.

D. First story shall be twelve (12) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door location is required to be at the same elevation as the adjacent sidewalk grade along the Principal Frontage (zero vertical separation).

3.0 Facade Composition Requirements
Refer to Illustration 6.05 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building shall have a flat roof with parapet.

B. Building shall have a cornice expression line at roofline.

C. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

D. Building shall have an 18" to 32" pilaster or wall surface every 20 to 40 feet along building facades facing streets. Pilasters shall extend vertically from grade to cornice expression line.

E. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

ZERO LOT LINE RETAIL BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

ZERO LOT LINE RETAIL BUILDING DESCRIPTION:
A lot located and designed to accommodate a single-story building with various commercial uses permitted at the ground floor level. Building site placement is required to have no setback at the Principal Frontage Line.

Accessory Buildings are not permitted on Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type lots. Accessory Structures are allowed on Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.04 BUILDING HEIGHT

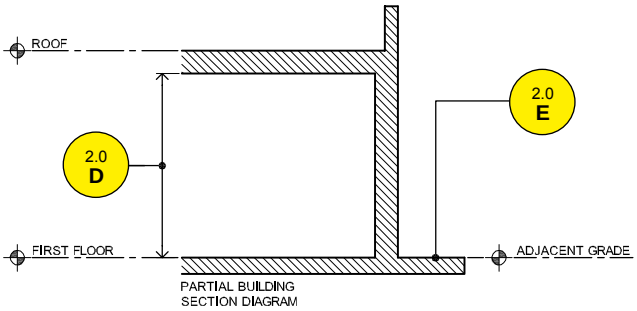


ILLUSTRATION 6.05 FACADE COMPOSITION

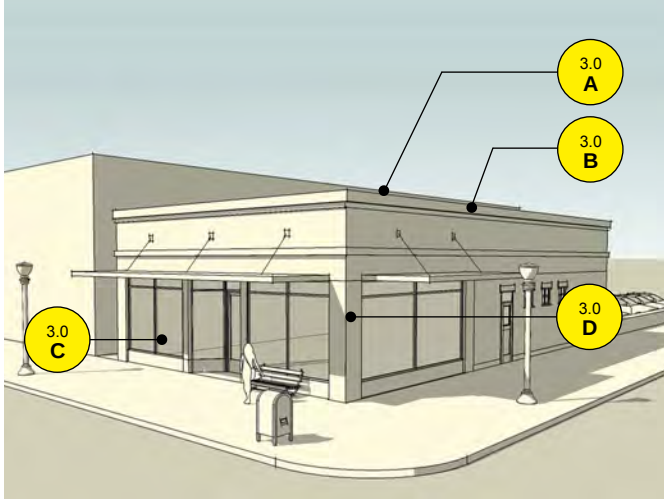
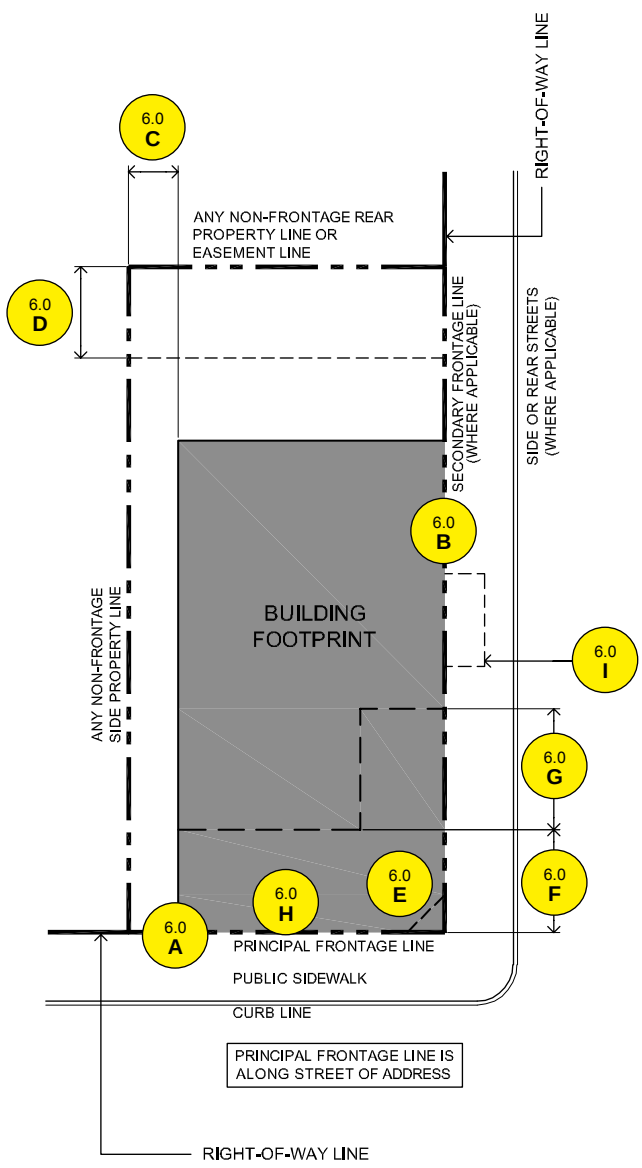


ILLUSTRATION 6.06 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



4.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Zero Lot Line Retail Building:
   1. Storefront Private Frontage
   2. Drive-through Private Frontage

5.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

6.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.06 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - 0 feet - required build-to-line (no setback is allowed, building shall be at frontage line).

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - 0 feet - required build-to-line (no setback is allowed, building shall be at frontage line).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 0 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 0 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Optional angled building corner with required entry door. Maximum length of angled wall shall be eight (8) feet.

F. Required twenty (20) foot minimum building depth.

G. At corner locations: Required thirty (30) foot minimum extension of required building depth along secondary frontages. Thirty (30) foot extension is in addition to the required twenty (20) foot minimum depth.

H. Building façade width along Principal Frontage shall be built to a minimum of 90% of the overall length of the Principal Frontage Line length.

I. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

J. Maximum site coverage for Zero Lot Line Retail Buildings is 100%.

90-1608 Retail Building Type

The following standards apply to the Retail Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. The main entrance(s) to ground story commercial space(s) shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space. Doors allowing public access shall occur at intervals no greater than seventy-five (75) feet.

B. Contiguous Zero Lot Line Retail Buildings shall not exceed two-hundred-forty (240) feet along a street frontage without a pedestrian access-way at least ten (10) feet wide that connects the rear parking area to the sidewalk.

2.0 Building Height

Refer to Illustration 6.07 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum building height permitted for Retail Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Retail Buildings shall be one (1) story in height. Upper stories are not permitted on the Retail Building Type.

C. Refer to Mixed Use Building Type if multiple stories are desired.

D. First story shall be twelve (12) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. Retail Buildings that have a pitched roof may have an optional attic space that is not among the number of stories regulated by Context Area.

F. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door height above grade is dependant on the Private Frontage used for this Building Type. Refer to Private Frontages permitted for this Building Type and Division 7.

3.0 Facade Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustrations 6.07 and 6.08 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building may have a flat roof with parapet or a pitched roof.

B. Buildings with a flat roof shall have a cornice expression line at roofline.

C. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

D. Building shall have an 18" to 32" pilaster or wall surface every 20 to 40 feet along building facades facing streets. Pilasters shall extend vertically from grade to cornice expression line.

E. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

RETAIL BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

RETAIL BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

A lot located and designed to accommodate a single-story building with various commercial uses permitted at the ground floor level. Building site placement has a variable build-to-zone at the Principal Frontage Line.

Accessory Buildings are not permitted on Retail Building Type lots. Accessory Structures are allowed on Retail Building Type lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.07 BUILDING HEIGHT

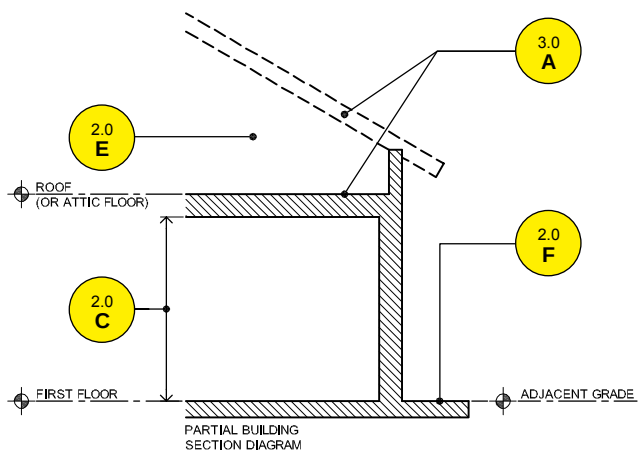


ILLUSTRATION 6.08 FACADE COMPOSITION

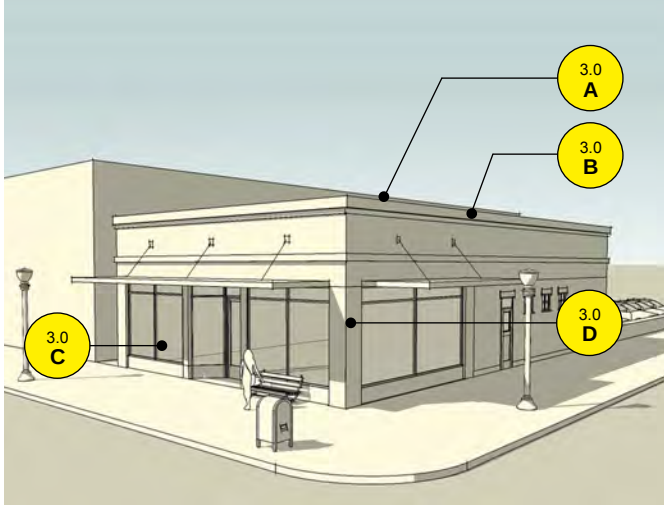
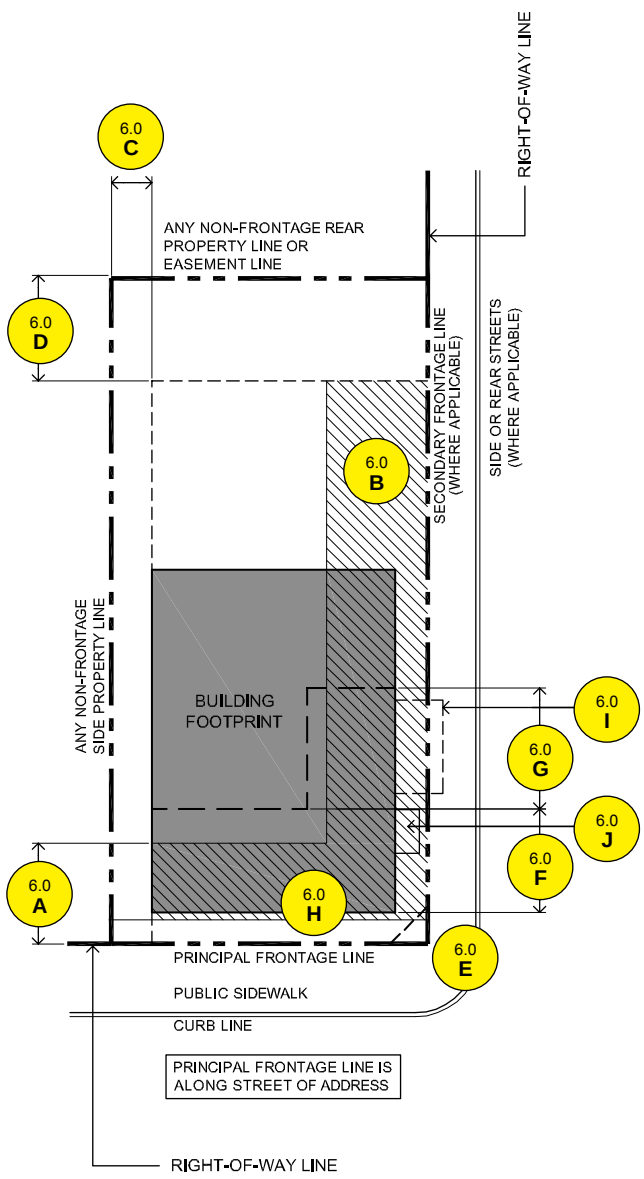


ILLUSTRATION 6.09 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



4.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Retail Building:
   1. Storefront Private Frontage
   2. Shopfront Private Frontage
   3. Drive-through Private Frontage

5.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

6.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.09 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 5 to 15 feet from Principal Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).
   - In Corridor Edge Context Area (CE) with Principal Frontages along 28th Street: Required build-to-zone shall be 5 to 50 feet from Principal Frontage Line.

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 0 to 15 feet from Secondary Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 3 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 10 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Optional angled building corner with required entry door. Maximum length of angled wall shall be eight (8) feet.

F. Required twenty (20) foot minimum building depth.

G. At corner locations: Required thirty (30) foot minimum extension of required building depth along secondary frontages. Thirty (30) foot extension is in addition to the required twenty (20) foot minimum depth.

H. Building façade width along Principal Frontage shall be built to a minimum of 50% of the overall length of the Principal Frontage Line length.

I. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, eaves, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into setbacks, beyond build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

J. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells, and/or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3. These elements shall not project into the public right-of-way.

K. Maximum site coverage for Retail Buildings is 90%.

90-1609 Live / Work Building Type
The following standards apply to the Live / Work Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. The main entrance to ground story commercial space shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

B. Access to upper story dwelling unit may be by a separate entrance.

C. Internal access between the residential and commercial spaces is required.

2.0 Building Height
Refer to Illustration 6.10 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum building height permitted for Live / Work Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Live / Work Buildings shall be a minimum of two (2) stories in height.

C. Live / Work Buildings shall be a maximum of three (3) stories in height.

D. First story shall be ten (10) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. Upper stories shall be eight (8) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

F. Live / Work buildings that have a pitched roof may have an optional attic space that is not among the number of stories regulated by Context Area.

G. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door height above grade is dependant on the Private Frontage used for this Building Type. Refer to Private Frontages permitted for this Building Type and Division 7.

3.0 Facade Composition Requirements
Refer to Illustrations 6.10 and 6.11 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building may have a flat roof with parapet or a pitched roof.

B. Buildings with a flat roof shall have a cornice expression line at roofline.

C. Transparency Upper Stories: Building facades facing streets shall have 10% to 50% of the façade be windows between the finish floor line of the second story and bottom of cornice expression line or eave.

D. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

E. Upper windows shall be square or vertically proportioned with clear glass. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for clear glass requirements.

F. Building shall have an 18" to 32" pilaster or wall surface every 14 to 26 feet along building facades facing streets. Pilasters shall extend vertically from grade to cornice expression line.

G. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

LIVE / WORK BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

LIVE / WORK BUILDING DESCRIPTION:
A lot located and designed to accommodate an attached or detached building with integrated residence and commercial space utilized by a single-family household. The ground floor is designed to accommodate commercial uses with a single residence in the upper stories, although ground floor may also accommodate residential uses.

Accessory Buildings are allowed on Live / Work Building Type lots.
Accessory Structures are allowed on Live / Work Building Type lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.10 BUILDING HEIGHT

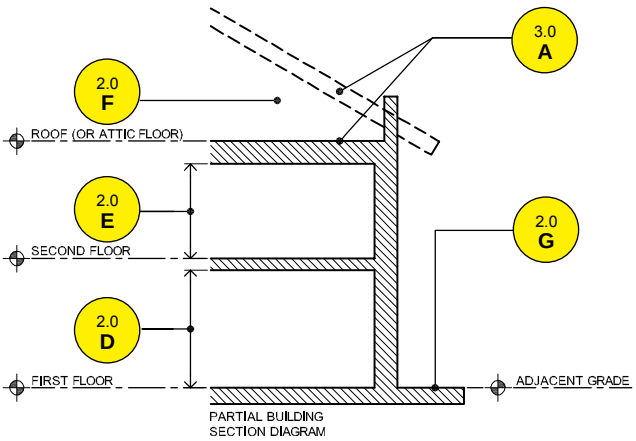
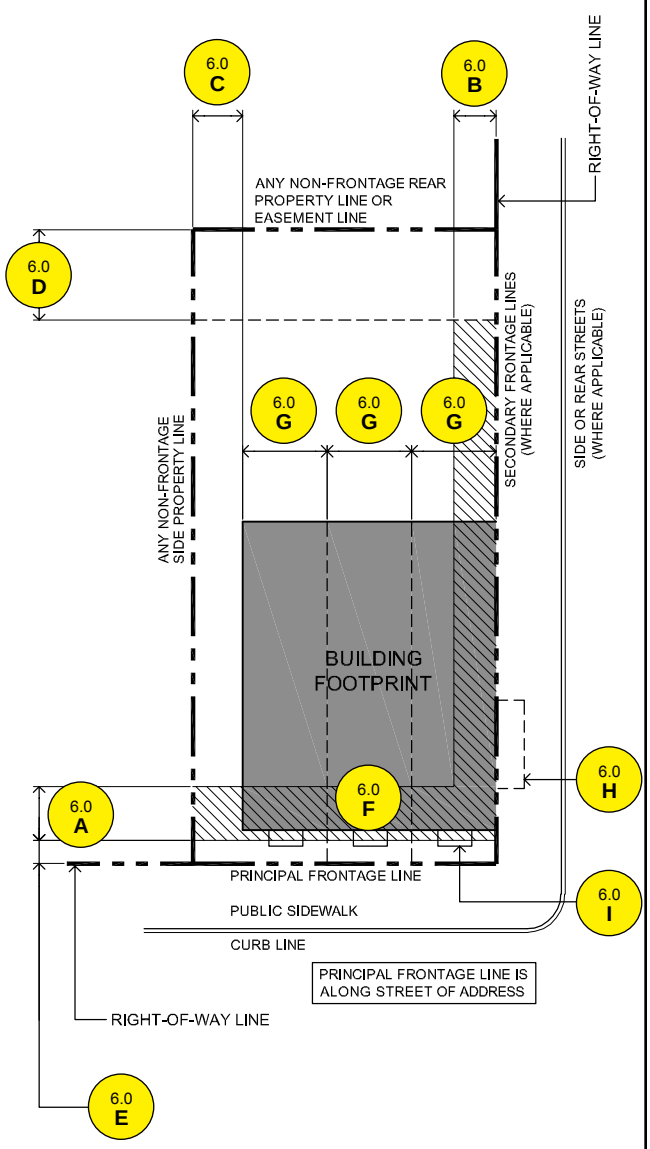


ILLUSTRATION 6.11 FACADE COMPOSITION

ILLUSTRATION 6.12 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



4.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Live / Work Building:
   1. Storefront Private Frontage
   2. Shopfront Private Frontage
   3. At-Grade Private Frontage
   4. Lightwell Private Frontage
   5. Stoop Private Frontage

5.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

6.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.12 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 5 to 20 feet from Principal Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 0 to 10 feet from Secondary Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 0 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 10 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Front build-to-zone shall begin five (5) feet from the Principal Frontage Line.

F. Building façade width along Principal Frontage shall be built to a minimum of 80% of the overall length of the Principal Frontage Line length.

G. Individual unit widths shall be fourteen (14) feet to twenty-six (26) feet per unit.

H. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, eaves, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into setbacks, beyond build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

I. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells, and/or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3. These elements shall not project into the public right-of-way.

J. Maximum site coverage for Live / Work Buildings is 80%.

BUILDING TYPE STANDARDS : **90-1610 APARTMENT BUILDING TYPE**

90-1610 Apartment Building Type

The following standards apply to the Apartment Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. Access to residential uses shall be through a lobby entrance.

B. Access to non-residential uses may be directly from the street, public path or civic space or through a lobby.

C. Lobby entrances shall be directly from the street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Building Height

Refer to Illustration 6.13 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum number of stories and maximum building height permitted for Apartment Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Apartment Buildings shall be a minimum of two (2) stories in height.

C. First story shall be nine (9) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

D. Upper stories shall be eight (8) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. Apartment buildings that have a pitched roof may have an optional attic space that is not among the number of stories regulated by Context Area.

F. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door height above grade is dependant on the Private Frontage used for this Building Type. Refer to Private Frontages permitted for this Building Type and Division 7.

3.0 Facade Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustrations 6.13 and 6.14 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building may have a flat roof with parapet or a pitched roof.

B. Buildings with a flat roof shall have a cornice expression line at roofline.

C. Transparency Upper Stories: Building facades facing streets shall have 10% to 30% of the façade be windows between the finish floor line of the second story and bottom of cornice expression line or eave.

D. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

E. Upper windows shall be square or vertically proportioned with clear glass. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for clear glass requirements.

F. Building shall have an 18" to 32" pilaster or wall surface every 20 to 40 feet along building facades facing streets. Pilasters shall extend vertically from grade to cornice expression line.

G. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

APARTMENT BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

APARTMENT BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

A lot located and designed to accommodate a multi-story building with multiple dwelling units above and beside each other.

Accessory Buildings are not permitted on Apartment Building Type lots.

Accessory Structures are allowed on Apartment Building Type lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.13 BUILDING HEIGHT

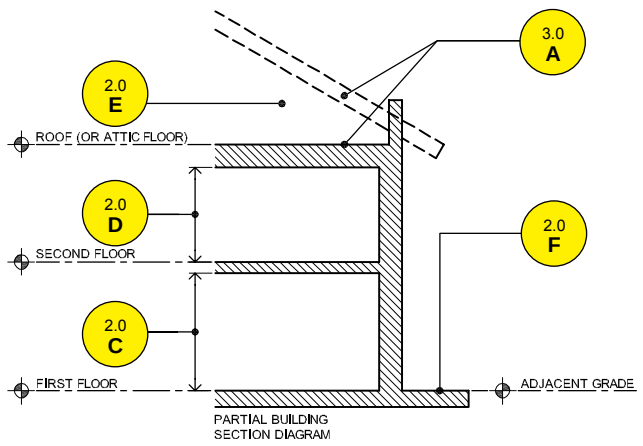


ILLUSTRATION 6.14 FACADE COMPOSITION

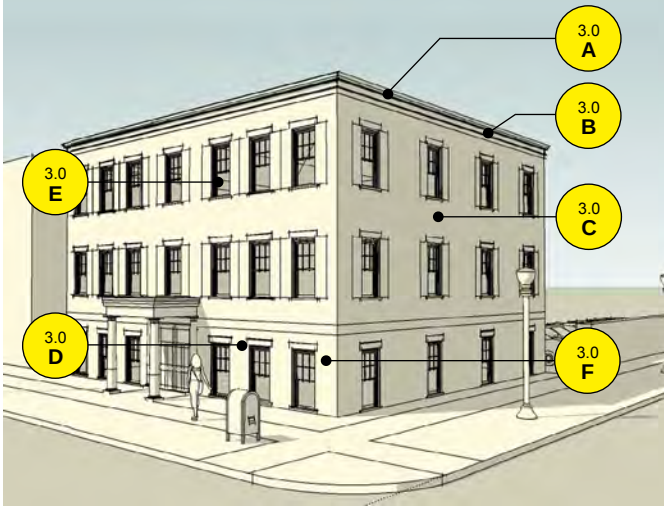
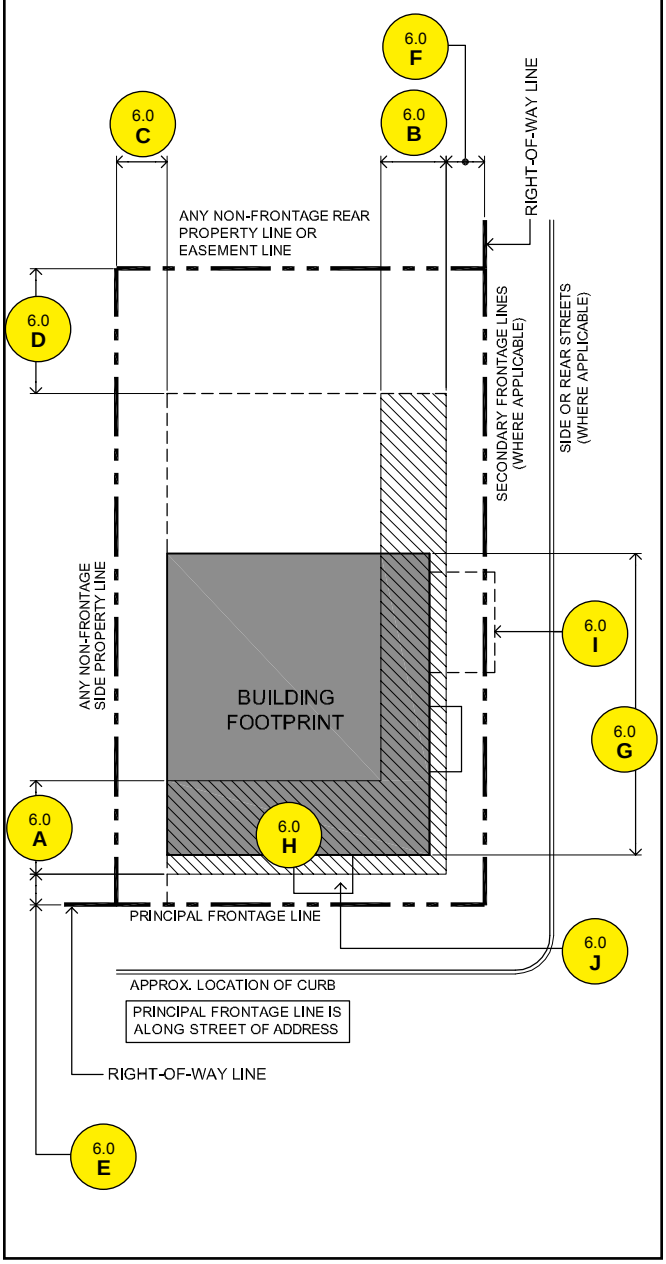


ILLUSTRATION 6.15 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



4.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Apartment Building:
   1. At-Grade Private Frontage
   2. Courtyard Private Frontage
   3. Stoop Private Frontage
   4. Porch Private Frontage

5.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

6.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.15 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 8 to 30 feet from Principal Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 3 to 20 feet from Secondary Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 7 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 10 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Front build-to-zone shall begin eight (8) feet from the Principal Frontage Line.

F. Side build-to-zone at Secondary Frontage shall begin three (3) feet from Secondary Frontage Line.

G. Required fifty (50) foot mininum building depth.

H. Building façade width along Principal Frontage shall be built to a minimum of 60% of the overall length of the Principal Frontage Line length.

I. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, eaves, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into setbacks, beyond build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

J. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells, and/or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3. These elements shall not project into the public right-of-way.

K. Maximum site coverage for Apartment Buildings is 70%.

90-1611 Rowhouse Building Type

The following standards apply to the Rowhouse Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. The main entrance to each dwelling unit shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Access

A. Rowhouse buildings are required to have a minimum of three (3) contiguous units.

B. No more than eight (8) contiguous rowhouse lots shall occur without a pedestrian access-way of at least ten (10) feet.

3.0 Building Height

Refer to Illustration 6.16 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum building height permitted for Rowhouse Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Rowhouse Buildings shall be a minimum of two (2) stories in height.

C. Rowhouse Buildings shall be a maximum of three (3) stories in height.

D. First story shall be nine (9) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. Upper stories shall be eight (8) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

F. Rowhouse buildings that have a pitched roof may have an optional attic space that is not among the number of stories regulated by Context Area.

G. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door height above grade is dependant on the Private Frontage used for this Building Type. Refer to Private Frontages permitted for this Building Type and Division 7.

4.0 Facade Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustrations 6.16 and 6.17 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building may have a flat roof with parapet or a pitched roof.

B. Buildings with a flat roof shall have a cornice expression line at roofline.

C. Transparency Upper Stories: Building facades facing streets shall have a minimum of 20% of the façade be windows between the finish floor line of the second story and bottom of cornice expression line or eave.

D. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

E. Upper windows shall be square or vertically proportioned with clear glass. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for clear glass requirements.

F. Building shall have an 18" to 32" pilaster or wall surface every 14 to 26 feet along building facades facing streets. Pilasters shall extend vertically from grade to cornice expression line.

G. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

ROWHOUSE BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

ROWHOUSE BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

A lot located and designed to accommodate a principal building with common walls on both side lot lines and a private yard to the rear.

Accessory Buildings are allowed on Rowhouse Building Type lots. Accessory Structures are allowed on Rowhouse Building Type lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.16 BUILDING HEIGHT

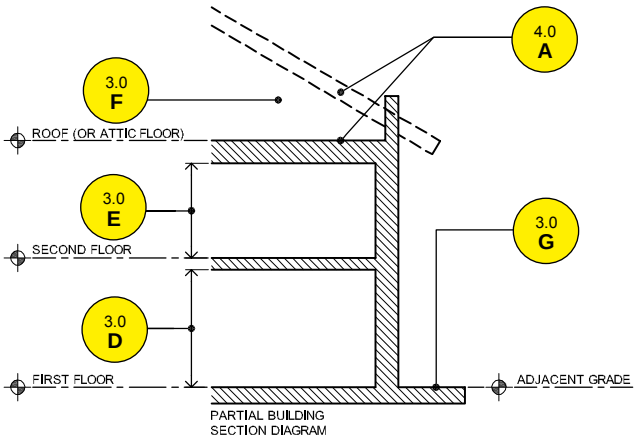


ILLUSTRATION 6.17 FACADE COMPOSITION

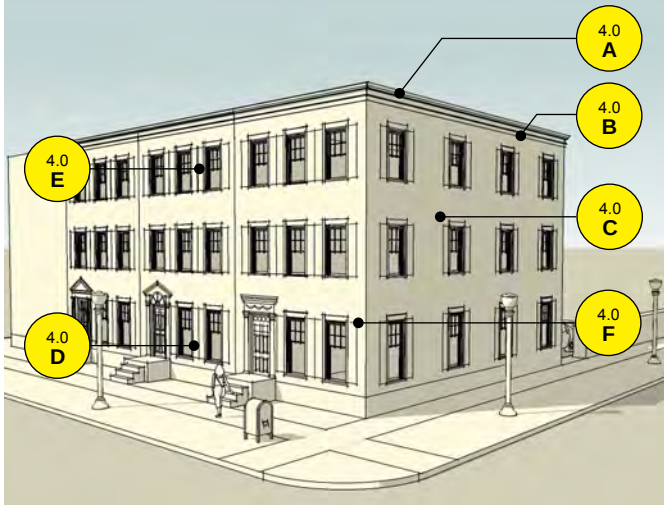
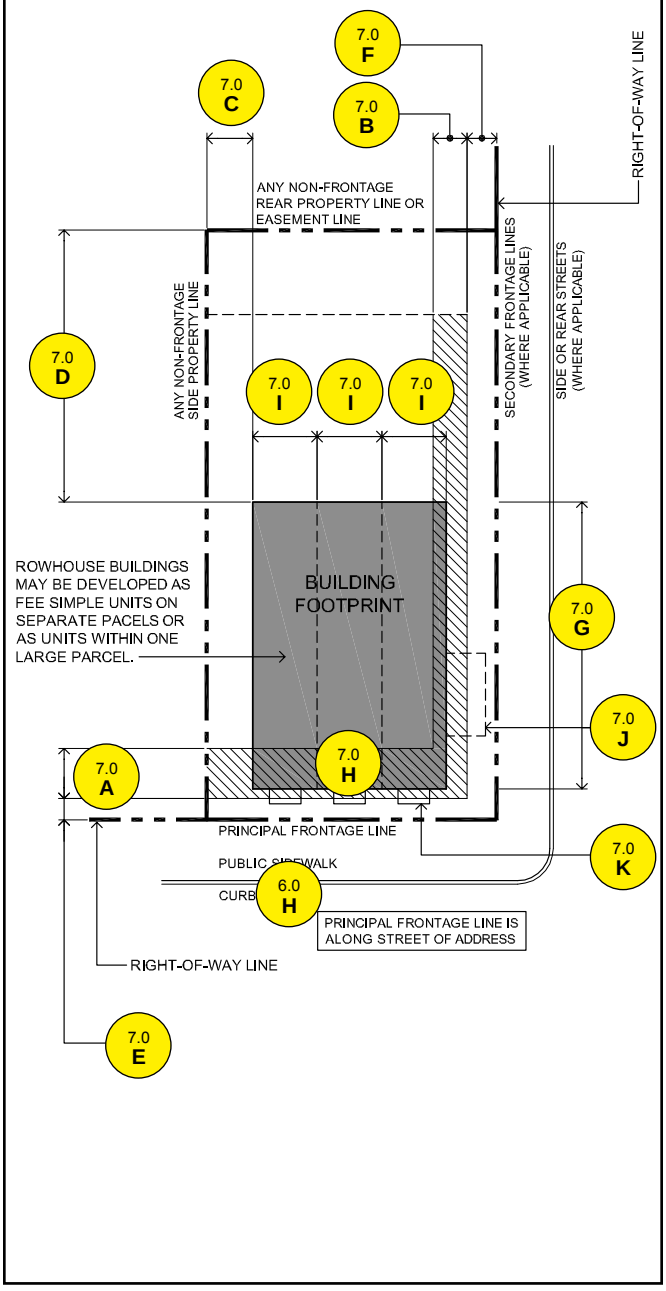


ILLUSTRATION 6.18 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



5.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Rowhouse Building:
   1. Lightwell Private Frontage
   2. Stoop Private Frontage
   3. Porch Private Frontage

6.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

7.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.18 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 5 to 15 feet from Principal Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 3 to 10 feet from Secondary Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 0 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 10 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Front build-to-zone shall begin five (5) feet from the Principal Frontage Line.

F. Side build-to-zone at Secondary Frontage shall begin three (3) feet from Secondary Frontage Line.

G. Required thirty (30) foot minimum building depth.

H. Building façade width along Principal Frontage shall be built to a minimum of 90% of the overall length of the Principal Frontage Line length.

I. Individual unit widths shall be fourteen (14) feet to twenty-six (26) feet per unit.

J. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, eaves, and upper bays may extend into setbacks, beyond build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

K. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells, and/or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3. These elements shall not project into the public right-of-way.

L. Maximum site coverage for Rowhouse Buildings is 80%.

90-1612 Two-Family House Building Type
The following standards apply to the Two-Family House Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. The main entrance to each dwelling unit shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Building Height
Refer to Illustration 6.19 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum building height permitted for Two-Family House Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Two-Family House Buildings shall be a minimum of two (2) stories in height.

C. First story shall be nine (9) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

D. Upper stories shall be eight (8) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. Optional attic space is not among the number of stories regulated by Context Area.

F. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door height above grade is dependant on the Private Frontage used for this Building Type. Refer to Private Frontages permitted for this Building Type and Division 7.

3.0 Facade Composition Requirements
Refer to Illustrations 6.19 and 6.20 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building shall have a pitched roof.

B. Transparency Upper Stories: Building facades facing streets shall have 10% to 50% of the façade be windows between the finish floor line of the second story and eave.

C. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

D. Upper windows shall be square or vertically proportioned with clear glass. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for clear glass requirements.

E. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

TWO-FAMILY BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

TWO-FAMILY BUILDING DESCRIPTION:
A lot located and designed to accommodate a two-family building with front, rear and side yards.

Accessory Buildings are allowed on Two-Family House Building Type lots.
Accessory Structures are allowed on Two-Family House Building Type lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.19 BUILDING HEIGHT

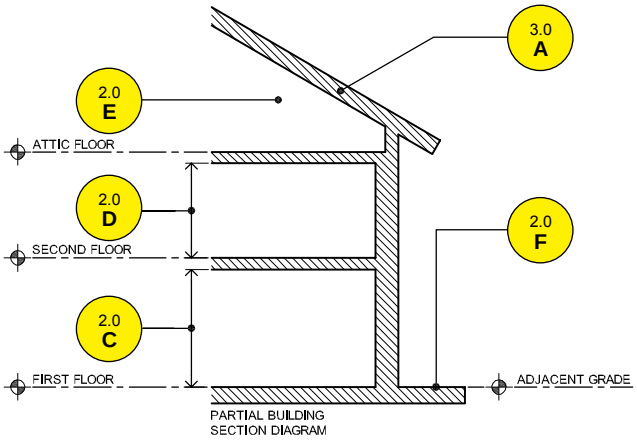


ILLUSTRATION 6.20 FACADE COMPOSITION

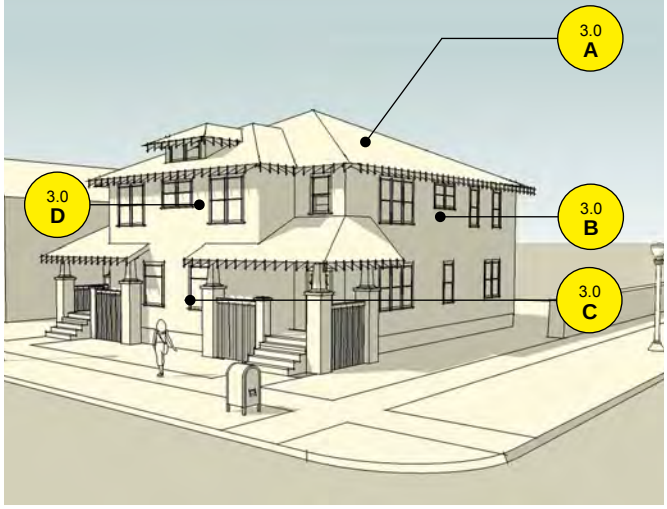
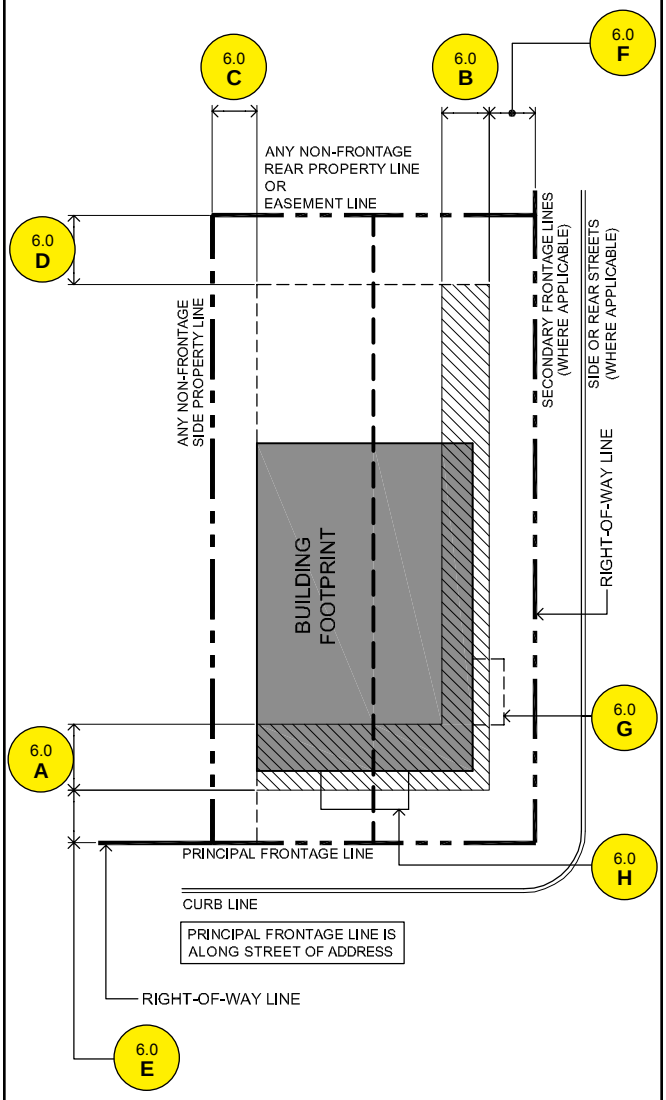


ILLUSTRATION 6.21 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



4.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Two-Family Building:
   1. Stoop Private Frontage
   2. Porch Private Frontage

5.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

6.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.21 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 15 to 35 feet from Principal Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 10 to 20 feet from Secondary Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 7 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 10 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Front build-to-zone shall begin fifteen (15) feet from the Principal Frontage Line.

F. Side build-to-zone at Secondary Frontage shall begin ten (10) feet from Secondary Frontage Line.

G. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, eaves, and upper bays may extend into setbacks, beyond build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

H. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells, and/or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3. These elements shall not project into the public right-of-way.

I. Maximum site coverage for Two-Family Buildings is 60%.

BUILDING TYPE STANDARDS : **90-1613 SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE BUILDING TYPE**

90-1613 Single-Family House Building Type

The following standards apply to the Single-Family House Building Type:

1.0 Access

A. The main entrance to each dwelling unit shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Building Height

Refer to Illustration 6.22 for building height graphic representation.

A. Maximum building height permitted for Single-Family House Buildings is regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4.

B. Two-Family House Buildings shall be a maximum of two (2) stories in height.

C. First story shall be nine (9) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

D. Upper stories shall be eight (8) feet minimum in height, measured from finished floor to finished ceiling.

E. Optional attic space is not among the number of stories regulated by Context Area.

F. First Floor Entry Door Height Above Grade. First floor at entry door height above grade is dependant on the Private Frontage used for this Building Type. Refer to Private Frontages permitted for this Building Type and Division 7.

3.0 Facade Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustrations 6.22 and 6.23 for building composition graphic reference.

A. Building shall have a pitched roof.

B. Transparency Upper Stories: Building facades facing streets shall have 10% to 50% of the façade be windows between the finish floor line of the second story and eave.

C. Transparency First Story: Refer to Private Frontage Types (Division 7) for transparency requirements of first story.

D. Upper windows shall be square or vertically proportioned with clear glass. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for clear glass requirements.

E. Building Materials: Refer to section 90-1614 for required building materials.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE BUILDING CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE BUILDING DESCRIPTION:

A lot located and designed to accommodate a single-family detached building with front, rear and side yards.

Accessory Buildings are allowed on Single-Family House Building Type lots.

Accessory Structures are allowed on Single-Family House Building lots.

ILLUSTRATION 6.22 BUILDING HEIGHT

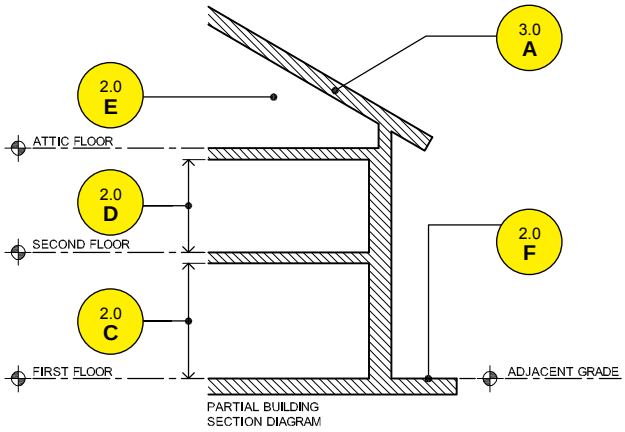


ILLUSTRATION 6.23 FACADE COMPOSITION

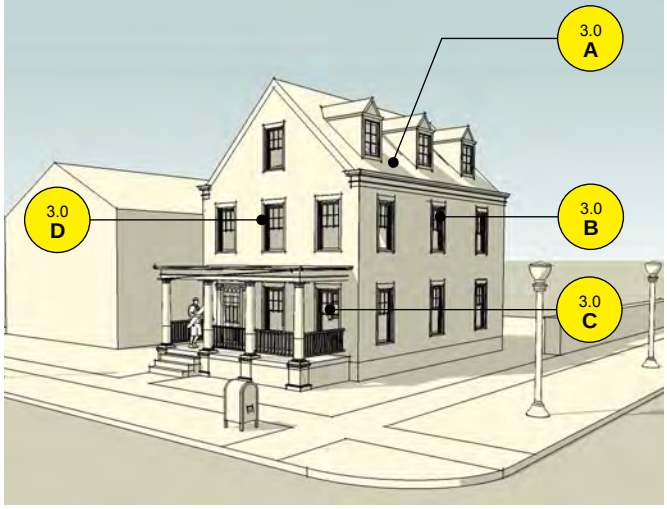
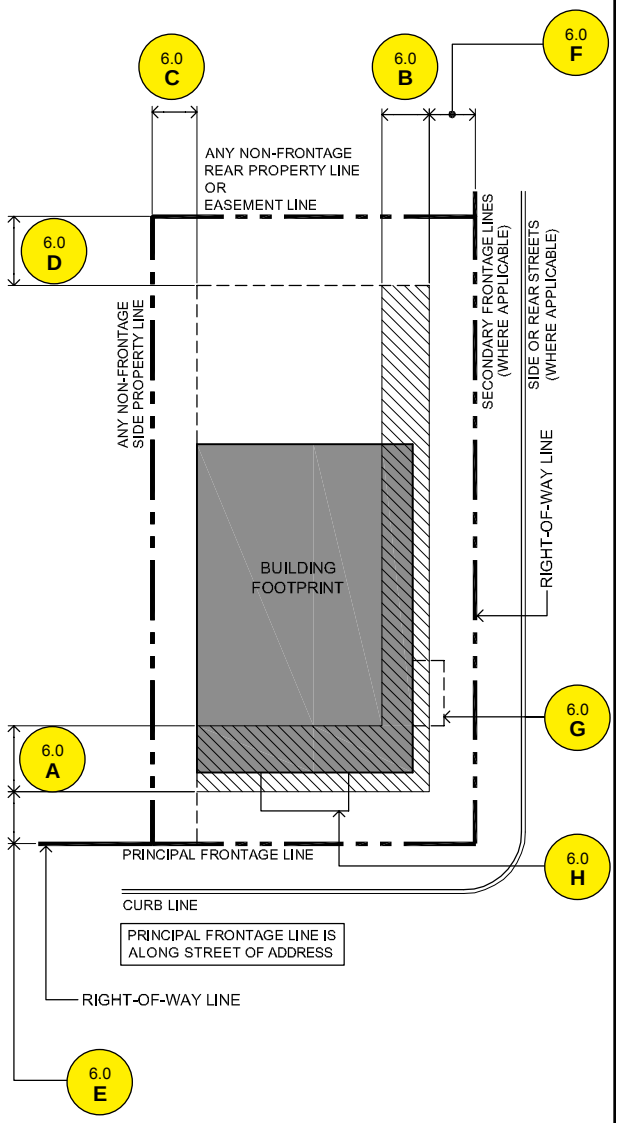


ILLUSTRATION 6.24 SITE DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS



4.0 Private Frontages

A. Refer to Division 7 for requirements of Private Frontages.
B. Private Frontage Types permitted for Single-Family Building:
   1. Stoop Private Frontage
   2. Porch Private Frontage

5.0 Use

Uses are regulated by Context Area. Refer to Division 4 for permitted uses in each Context Area.

6.0 Site Dimensional Requirements

Refer to Illustration 6.24 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding site and building placement.

A. Front Setback (at Principal Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 15 to 35 feet from Principal Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

B. Side Setback (at Secondary Frontage):
   - Required build-to-zone from 10 to 15 feet from Secondary Frontage Line (building shall be within build-to-zone).

C. Side Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 7 feet from Non-Frontage Side Property Line.

D. Rear Setback (at non-frontage locations):
   - 10 feet from Non-Frontage Rear Property Line.

E. Front build-to-zone shall begin fifteen (15) feet from the Principal Frontage Line.

F. Side build-to-zone at Secondary Frontage shall begin ten (10) feet from Secondary Frontage Line.

G. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, eaves, and upper bays may extend into setbacks, beyond build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

H. Unenclosed porches, stoops, wells, and/or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3. These elements shall not project into the public right-of-way.

I. Maximum site coverage for Single-Family Buildings is 50%.

BUILDING TYPE STANDARDS : **90-1614 MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE**

I. EXTERIOR BUILDING WALLS

1.0 Intent

A. Exterior building walls shall reflect and complement the materials and construction techniques of West Michigan's regional architecture.

B. Building materials on exterior walls shall express the construction techniques and structural constraints of traditional and long-lasting building materials.

C. All building materials shall express their specific properties. For example, heavier more permanent materials (masonry) shall support lighter materials (wood).

2.0 Exterior Wall Materials

The following materials are permitted on exterior walls:

A. Brick and masonry.

B. Stucco
   1. The use of stucco is not permitted on the ground floor of the Mixed Use Building Type.
   2. The use of stucco is not permitted on the Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type.
   3. The use of stucco is not permitted on the Retail Building Type.

C. Stone (or synthetic equivalent).

D. Pre-cast masonry (for trim and cornice elements only).

E. Polyurethane and Cellular PVC shapes (for cornice element only).

F. Metal (for beams, lintels, trim elements and ornamentation only).

G. Metal panels, insulated metal panels and/or rain screens (for upper levels only).

H. Split-faced block (for piers, foundation walls, and chimneys only).

I. Wood lap siding.

J. Cement board siding (Hardie-Plank or equivalent).

K. Other materials as approved by Planning Director or Planning Commission.

3.0 Exterior Wall Configurations and Techniques

The following configurations and construction techniques shall be utilized when assembling exterior walls:

A. Wall openings shall not span vertically more than one story.

B. Wall openings shall correspond to interior space and not span horizontally across the building.

C. Wall materials shall be consistent horizontally (i.e. – joints between different materials shall be horizontal and continue around corners) except at chimneys and piers.

D. Cement board siding shall have a smooth finish (no faux wood grain).

E. All trim on wood- and cement board-sided walls (including window trim, door trim, horizontal expression lines and corner trim) shall be similar to the material of the siding.

II. ROOFS AND PARAPETS

1.0 Intent

A. Roofs and parapets shall demonstrate recognition of the climate by utilizing appropriate pitch, drainage and materials.

B. Sustainable practices, such as green roof technology, are strongly encouraged to the maximum extent possible.

2.0 Roof Materials for Pitched or Sloped Roofs

The following materials are permitted for pitched roofs:

A. Slate (or equivalent synthetic).

B. Metal (standing seam or similar).

C. Dimensional asphalt shingles.

D. Other materials as approved by Planning Director or Planning Commission.

3.0 Roof Materials for Flat Roofs

The following materials are permitted for flat roofs:

A. Any material that is permitted by the Building Code.

4.0 Materials for Cornices

The following materials are permitted for parapets and cornices:

A. Any material that is permitted in the Exterior Building Wall Section.

B. Material shall be consistent and compatible with the material of the exterior wall.

5.0 Pitched Roof Configurations and Techniques

The following configurations and construction techniques shall be utilized when assembling pitched roofs:

A. Simple hip and gable roofs shall be symmetrically pitched between 4:12 and 12:12.

B. Shed roofs attached to the main structure shall be pitched between 4:12 and 7:12.

C. Eaves shall overhang a minimum of twelve (12) inches.

D. Rakes (gable end) shall overhang a minimum of eight (8) inches.

E. Eaves on accessory buildings, dormers and other similar structures shall overhang a minimum of eight (8) inches.

F. Rakes (gable end) on accessory buildings, dormers and other similar structures shall overhang a minimum of six (6) inches.

G. Open eaves and simple traditional soffits and fascia are encouraged.

III. WINDOWS AND DOORS

1.0 Window Materials

A. Window frames shall be anodized aluminum, wood, clad wood, vinyl, or steel.

B. Glass in windows shall be clear. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for requirements of clear glass.

C. Window screens shall be black or gray.

D. Screen frames shall match window frame material or be dark anodized.

2.0 Door Materials

A. Door frames shall be anodized aluminum, wood, clad wood, or steel.

B. Doors shall be made of wood, clad wood, fiberglass, steel, or other materials as approved by Planning Director or Planning Commission.

C. Any glass that is provided in doors as part of minimum transparency requirements shall be clear. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for requirements of clear glass.

3.0 Window Configurations and Techniques

A. Windows may be ganged horizontally (maximum 5 per group) if each grouping is separated by a mullion, column, pier or wall section.

B. Windows shall be no closer than thirty (30) inches to a building corner, excluding bay windows.

C. Windows shall be square or vertically proportioned.

D. Exterior shutters, if applied, shall be sized and mounted appropriately for the window (i.e. each shutter shall be one-half the window width).

4.0 Door Configurations and Techniques

A. Double height entries (those that span more than one story) are not allowed.

B. Roll down security gates and doors are prohibited.

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90-1700 PURPOSE
Division 7 identifies specific Private Frontage Types that are allowed in conjunction with Building Types and provides design standards for each type, to ensure that building entrances, form, and character is consistent with the goals of the Turn On 28th Street Corridor Sub Area Plan.

90-1701 APPLICABILITY
Each proposed building shall be designed to incorporate a Private Frontage Type in compliance with the standards of this Division, except for civic buildings which are not required to meet these standards.

90-1702 FRONTAGE TYPES BY BUILDING TYPE
Property may be developed only with the Frontage Types allowed by this Division in conjunction with the applicable Building Type.

A. Refer to Table 90-1702 on this page to determine the specific Frontage Types that are permitted for each of the Building Types.

90-1703 CONTENTS OF THIS DIVISION
The following Building Types are specified in this Division:

A. Storefront Private Frontage Type
B. Balcony Private Frontage Type
C. Shopfront Private Frontage Type
D. Drive-through Private Frontage Type
E. At-Grade Private Frontage Type
F. Lightwell Private Frontage Type
G. Stoop Private Frontage Type
H. Porch Private Frontage Type

TABLE 90-1702 PRIVATE FRONTAGES PERMITTED BY BUILDING TYPE

Private Frontage Types	Mixed Use Building	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	Retail Building	Live / Work Building	Apartment	Rowhouse	Two-Family House	Single-Family House
Storefront Private Frontage								
Balcony Private Frontage								
Shopfront Private Frontage								
Drive-through Private Frontage								
At-Grade Private Frontage								
Lightwell Private Frontage								
Stoop Private Frontage								
Porch Private Frontage								

White cells represent Building Types where Private Frontage is permitted.

Darkented cells represent Building Types where Private Frontage is NOT permitted.

Refer to individual Private Frontage Standards to review specific requirements for application to Building Type.

90-1704 HOW TO USE THIS DIVISION

Refer to sample pages on this sheet for references of how to use each Private Frontage Type Standard. These pages are representative of the layout for each Private Frontage Type contained in this Division.

A. Private Frontage Character: This box serves as an introduction to the Private Frontage Type, including precedent examples and a general Private Frontage Type description.

B. Access: Specifies required frontage access and door location requirements.

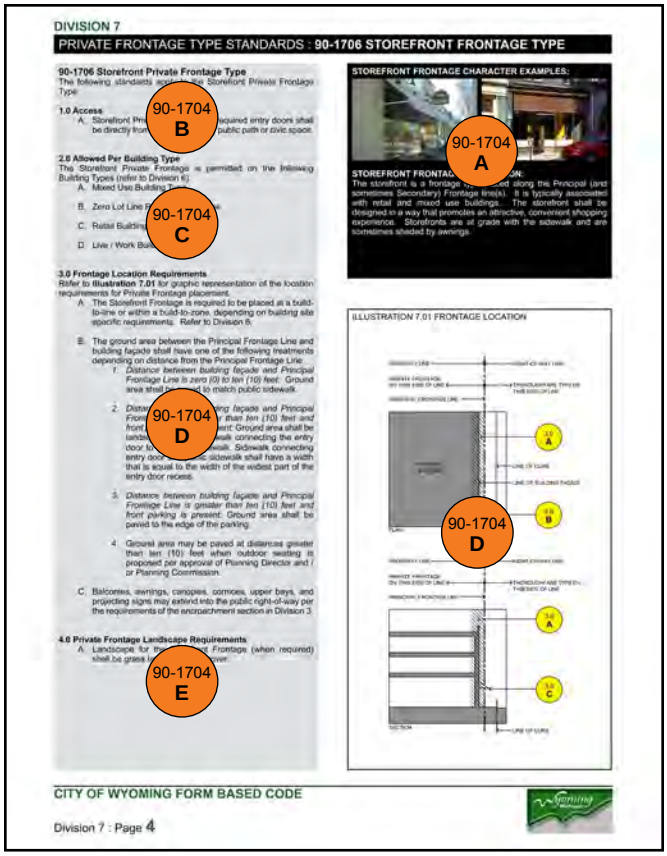
C. Building Type: Specifies the Building Types that the Private Frontage Type is permitted to be applied to. Private Frontages define the architecture and design components for the entrance(s) to the building and the area between the façade and the Frontage Line(s). Refer to Division 6 for Building Types.

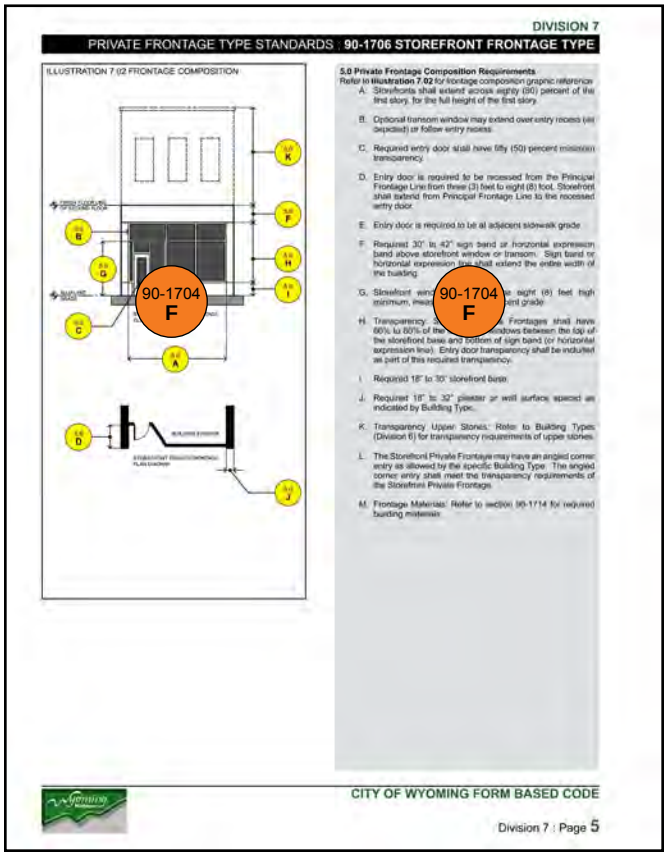
D. Private Frontage Location Requirements: Specifies the location requirements for the Private Frontage depending on the Building Type. This section also specifies the requirements of the ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and the building facade, relative to distance from the Principal Frontage Line.

E. Private Frontage Landscape Requirements: Specifies the landscape requirements for the Private Frontage.

F. Private Frontage Composition Requirements: Specifies the requirements of the Private Frontage, including transparency, composition, and required elements.

G. Note: The Drive-Through Frontage (90-1709) is identical to the Storefront Frontage, except that it has provisions for an automobile drive-through at non-frontage sides and the rear of the site. The pages for the Drive-Through Frontage include one additional graphic that depicts the location of where this drive-through is permitted.





90-1705 STANDARDS FOR ALL PRIVATE FRONTAGE TYPES

The following standards apply to all Private Frontage Types:

A. Principal Frontage: Principal frontages of buildings represent the building front and are located at the public right-of-way lines along the street, public path or civic space of address for the building.

B. Secondary Frontage: Secondary Frontages of buildings represent the building sides that are located at the public right-of-way lines along all streets, public paths or civic spaces that are not the street of address for the building. The side setback for secondary frontages shall apply to all situations where secondary frontages occur at more than one side of a building (due to a parcel that is bound on more than two sides by right-of-way lines).

C. Principal Frontage Transparency Requirements at First Story: Each Building Type's first story transparency at the Principal Frontage Line is per the Private Frontage Requirements. Secondary Frontages are required to use one (1) of the following standards:
   1. Transparency that is the same as what is required by the upper stories for the Building Type.
   2. Transparency that is the same as the Private Frontage that has been applied to the Principal Frontage.

D. Setback Measurements: For all Principal and Secondary Frontage locations along the required 28th Street greenbelt, the required build-to-lines, build-to-zones and setback measurements shall be taken from the back edge (the edge facing the private side of the right-of-way) of the greenbelt. Refer to Division 9 for greenbelt measurement and design.

E. Private Frontages: Private Frontage Types define architecture and design components for the entrance(s) to the building and the area between the façade and the Frontage Line. Each Building Type identifies the appropriate Private Frontage Type(s). The use of one of the Private Frontage Types identified is required. Refer to Division 6 for Building Types.

F. Sign Standards: Refer to Division 10 for Sign Standards.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE TYPE STANDARDS : **90-1706 STOREFRONT FRONTAGE TYPE**

90-1706 Storefront Private Frontage Type

The following standards apply to the Storefront Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. Storefront Private Frontage and required entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type

The Storefront Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Mixed Use Building Type

B. Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type

C. Retail Building Type

D. Live / Work Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.01 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The Storefront Frontage is required to be placed at a build-to-line or within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall have one of the following treatments depending on distance from the Principal Frontage Line.

1. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is zero (0) to ten (10) feet: Ground area shall be paved to match public sidewalk.

2. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet and front parking is NOT present: Ground area shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall have a width that is equal to the width of the widest part of the entry door recess.

3. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet and front parking is present: Ground area shall be paved to the edge of the parking.

4. Ground area may be paved at distances greater than ten (10) feet when outdoor seating is proposed per approval of Planning Director and / or Planning Commission.

C. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the Storefront Frontage (when required) shall be ground cover.

STOREFRONT FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

STOREFRONT FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:

The storefront is a frontage type placed along the Principal (and sometimes Secondary) Frontage line(s). It is typically associated with retail and mixed use buildings. The storefront shall be designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience. Storefronts are at grade with the sidewalk and are sometimes shaded by awnings.

ILLUSTRATION 7.01 FRONTAGE LOCATION

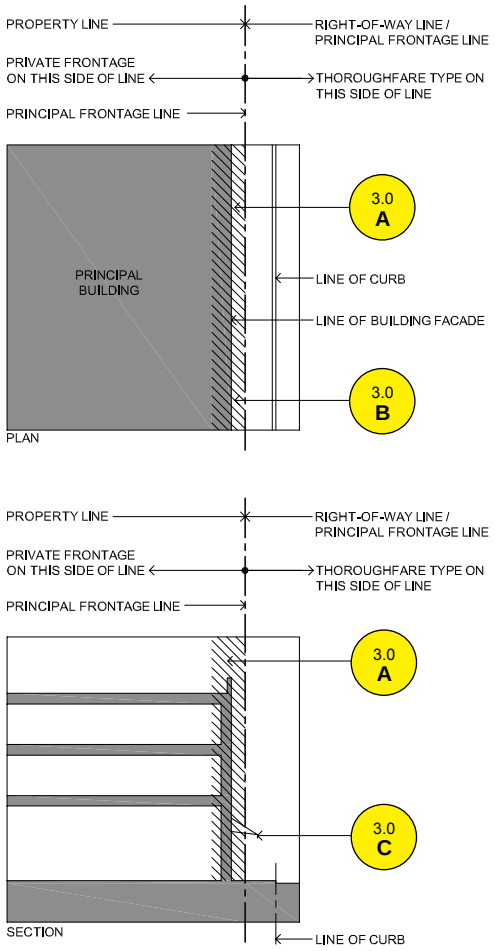
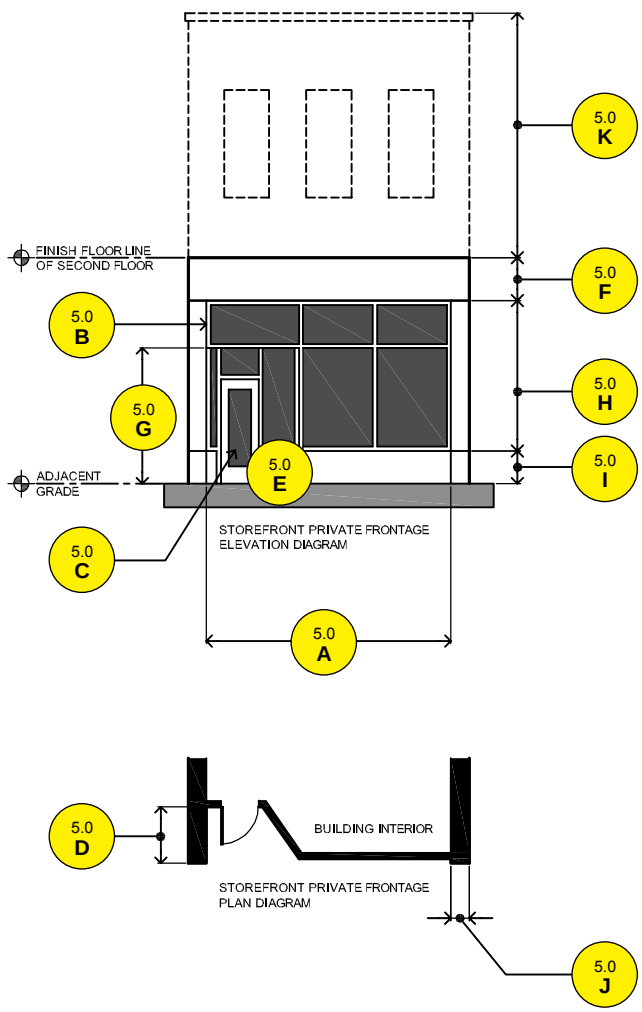


ILLUSTRATION 7.02 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION



5.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.02 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Storefronts shall extend across eighty (80) percent of the first story, for the full height of the first story.

B. Optional transom window may extend over entry recess (as depicted) or follow entry recess.

C. Required entry door shall have fifty (50) percent minimum transparency.

D. Entry door is required to be recessed from the Principal Frontage Line from three (3) feet to eight (8) foot. Storefront shall extend from Principal Frontage Line to the recessed entry door.

E. Entry door is required to be at adjacent sidewalk grade.

F. Required 30” to 42” sign band or horizontal expression band above storefront window or transom. Sign band or horizontal expression line shall extend the entire width of the building.

G. Storefront window glass shall be eight (8) feet high minimum, measured from the adjacent grade.

H. Transparency: Storefront Private Frontages shall have 60% to 80% of the façade be windows between the top of the storefront base and bottom of sign band (or horizontal expression line). Entry door transparency shall be included as part of this required transparency.

I. Required 18” to 30” storefront base.

J. Required 18” to 32” pilaster or wall surface spaced as indicated by Building Type.

K. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

L. The Storefront Private Frontage may have an angled corner entry as allowed by the specific Building Type. The angled corner entry shall meet the transparency requirements of the Storefront Private Frontage.

M. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

90-1707 Balcony Private Frontage Type

The following standards apply to the Balcony Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. Balcony Private Frontage and required entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type

The Balcony Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Mixed Use Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.03 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The Balcony Frontage is required to be placed at a build-to-line or within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall have one of the following treatments depending on distance from the Principal Frontage Line.

1. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is zero (0) to ten (10) feet: Ground area shall be paved to match public sidewalk.

2. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet: Ground area shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall have a width that is equal to the width of the widest part of the entry door recess.

3. Ground area may be paved at distances greater than ten (10) feet when outdoor seating is proposed per approval of Planning Director and / or Planning Commission.

C. Required recessed balcony located within the mass of the building.

D. Face of balcony shall align with façade of building.

E. Storefront frontage is required at first story.

F. Building roof and / or parapet wall shall extend over balcony and align with face of lower floor(s).

G. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the Balcony Frontage (when required) shall be ground cover.

BALCONY FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

BALCONY FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:

The balcony is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line. It is typically associated with mixed use buildings. The frontage combines n upper balcony that is recessed into the building mass with a storefront at the first story. The storefront portion of this frontage shall be designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience.

ILLUSTRATION 7.03 FRONTAGE LOCATION

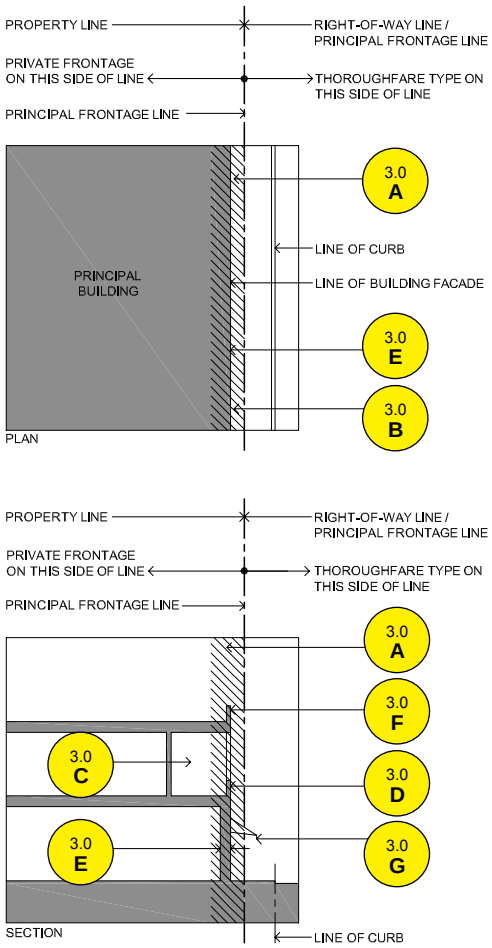
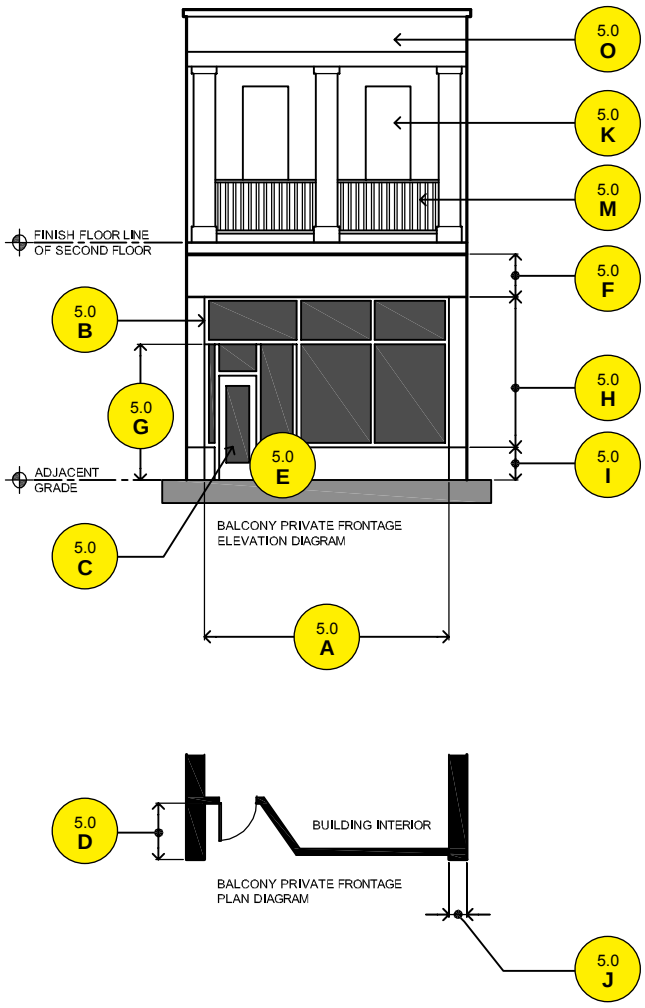


ILLUSTRATION 7.04 FRONTAGE REQUIREMENTS



5.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.04 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Storefronts shall extend across eighty (80) percent of the first story, for the full height of the first story.

B. Optional transom window may extend over entry recess (as depicted) or follow entry recess.

C. Required entry door shall have fifty (50) percent minimum transparency.

D. Entry door is required to be recessed from the Principal Frontage Line from three (3) feet to eight (8) foot. Storefront shall extend from Principal Frontage Line to the recessed entry door.

E. Entry door is required to be at adjacent sidewalk grade.

F. Required 30” to 42” sign band or horizontal expression band above storefront window or transom. Sign band or horizontal expression line shall extend the entire width of the building.

G. Storefront window glass shall be eight (8) feet high minimum, measured from the adjacent grade.

H. Transparency: Balcony Private Frontages shall have 60% to 80% of the façade be windows between the top of the storefront base and bottom of sign band (or horizontal expression line). Entry door transparency shall be included as part of this required transparency.

I. Required 18” to 30” storefront base.

J. Required 18” to 32” pilaster or wall surface spaced as indicated by Building Type.

K. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

L. The Storefront Private Frontage may have an angled corner entry as allowed by the specific Building Type. The angled corner entry shall meet the transparency requirements of the Storefront Private Frontage.

M. Required recessed balcony located within the mass of the building.

N. Required equally spaced columns at balcony.

O. Building roof and / or parapet wall shall extend over balcony and align with facade of building

P. Required guardrail or knee wall shall align with facade of building.

Q. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

90-1708 Shopfront Private Frontage Type

The following standards apply to the Shopfront Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. Shopfront Private Frontage and required entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type

The Storefront Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Retail Building Type.

B. Live / Work Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.05 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The Shopfront Frontage is required to be placed within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall have one of the following treatments depending on distance from the Principal Frontage Line.

1. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is zero (0) to ten (10) feet: Ground area shall be paved to match public sidewalk.

2. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet and front parking is NOT present: Ground area shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall have a width that is equal to the width of the widest part of the entry door recess.

3. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet and front parking is present: Ground area shall be paved to the edge of the parking.

4. Ground area may be paved at distances greater than ten (10) feet when outdoor seating is proposed per approval of Planning Director and / or Planning Commission.

C. Shopfront Frontage is required to have either a terrace or an at grade entry door.

D. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

E. Stoops, wells, and / or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the Shopfront Frontage (when required) shall be ground cover.

STOREFRONT FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

SHOPFRONT FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:

The shopfront is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line in a build-to-zone. It is typically associated with retail uses at the first story in Context Areas that have a less intense (more residentially scaled) retail environment. The shopfront shall be designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience. Storefronts may be elevated above the adjacent grade.

ILLUSTRATION 7.05 FRONTAGE LOCATION

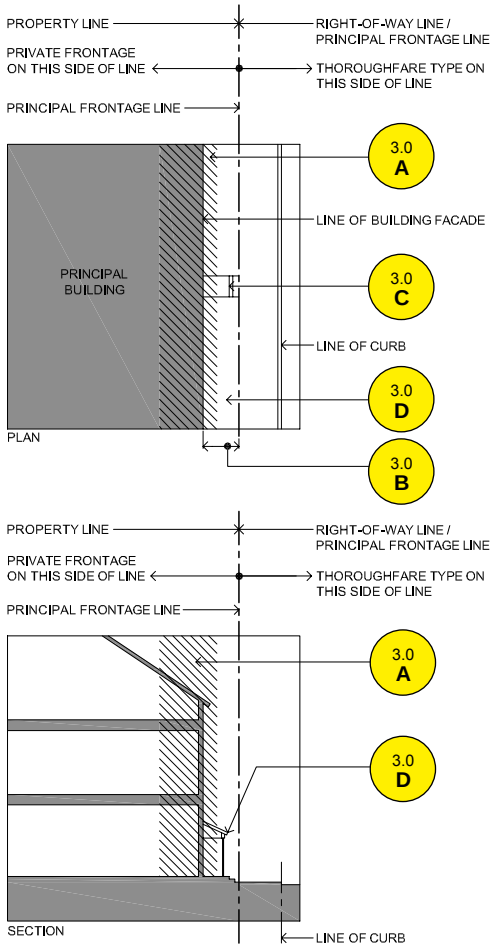
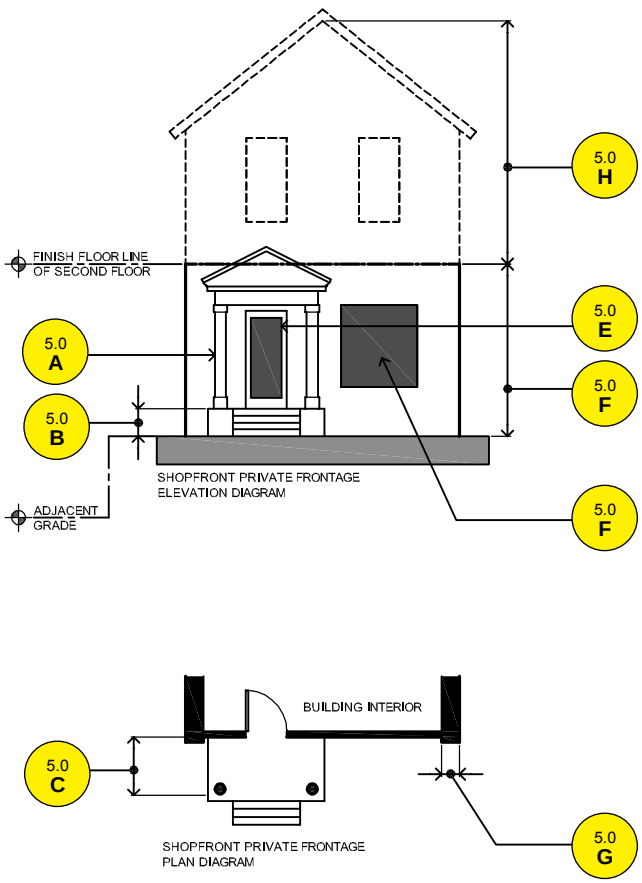


ILLUSTRATION 7.06 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION



5.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.06 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Shopfront Frontage is required to have either a terrace (covered with roof or without roof) or an at grade entry door. (Covered terrace depicted in graphic).

B. Terrace (if used) shall be twelve (12) inches minimum above adjacent grade.

C. Depth of the landing at the terrace (if used) shall be a minimum of four (4) feet.

D. At grade entry door (if used) is required to be at adjacent sidewalk grade.

E. Required entry door shall have thirty (30) percent minimum transparency.

F. Transparency: Shopfront Private Frontages shall have 35% to 60% of the façade be windows between the adjacent grade and finish floor line of the second story. Entry door transparency shall be included as part of this required transparency.

G. Required 18” to 32” pilaster or wall surface spaced as indicated by Building Type.

H. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

I. The Shopfront Private Frontage may have an angled corner entry as allowed by the specific Building Type. The angled corner entry shall meet the transparency requirements of the Shopfront Private Frontage.

J. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

90-1709 Drive-Through Private Frontage Type

The following standards apply to the Drive-Through Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. Drive-Through Private Frontage and required entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type

The Drive-Through Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Mixed Use Building Type

B. Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type

C. Retail Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.07 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The Drive-Through Frontage is required to be placed at a build-to-line or within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall have one of the following treatments depending on distance from the Principal Frontage Line.

1. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is zero (0) to ten (10) feet: Ground area shall be paved to match public sidewalk.

2. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet and front parking is NOT present: Ground area shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall have a width that is equal to the width of the widest part of the entry door recess.

3. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet and front parking is present: Ground area shall be paved to the edge of the parking.

4. Ground area may be paved at distances greater than ten (10) feet when outdoor seating is proposed per approval of Planning Director and / or Planning Commission.

C. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the Drive-Through Frontage (when required) shall be ground cover.

5.0 Drive-Through Location Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.08 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Rear Drive-through Zone: Drive-through is permitted to be placed along non-frontage rear property lines (or easement lines) in the following Context Areas:

1. Corridor Center (CC)
2. Corridor Urban (CU)
3. Corridor General (CG)
4. Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)
5. Corridor Edge (CE)

DRIVE-THROUGH FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

DRIVE-THROUGH FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:

The drive-through is a frontage that is identical to the storefront frontage type, however it includes an automobile drive-through at the rear or non-frontage side yards. The drive-through may include a covered structure at the service window location. The frontage is typically associated with retail and mixed use buildings and includes a storefront that shall be designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience. Storefrons are at grade with the sidewalk and are sometimes shaded by awnings.

ILLUSTRATION 7.07 FRONTAGE LOCATION

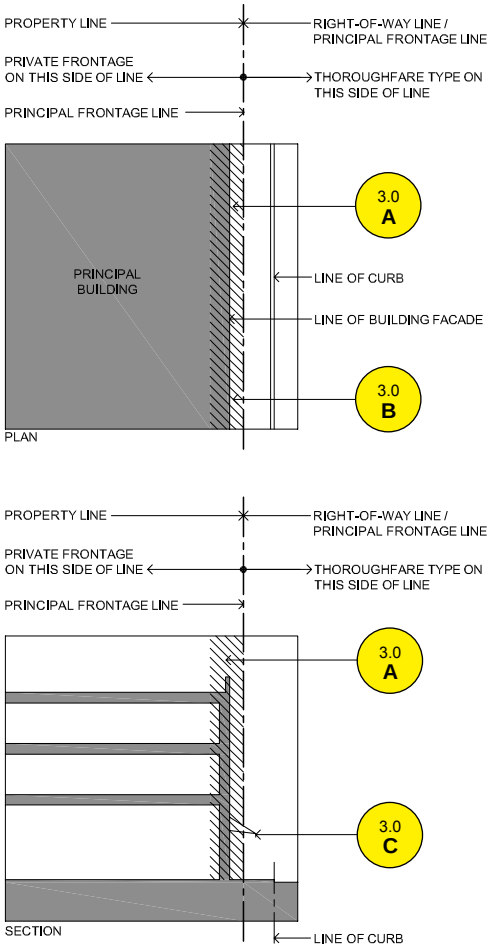


ILLUSTRATION 7.08 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION

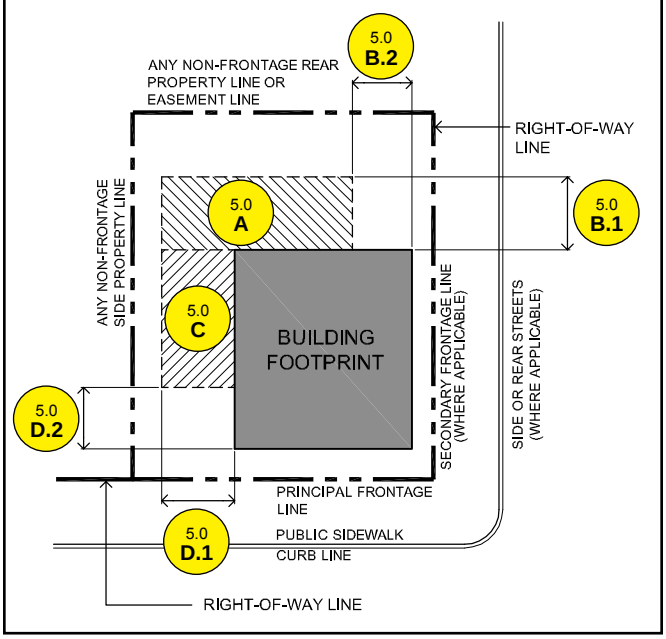
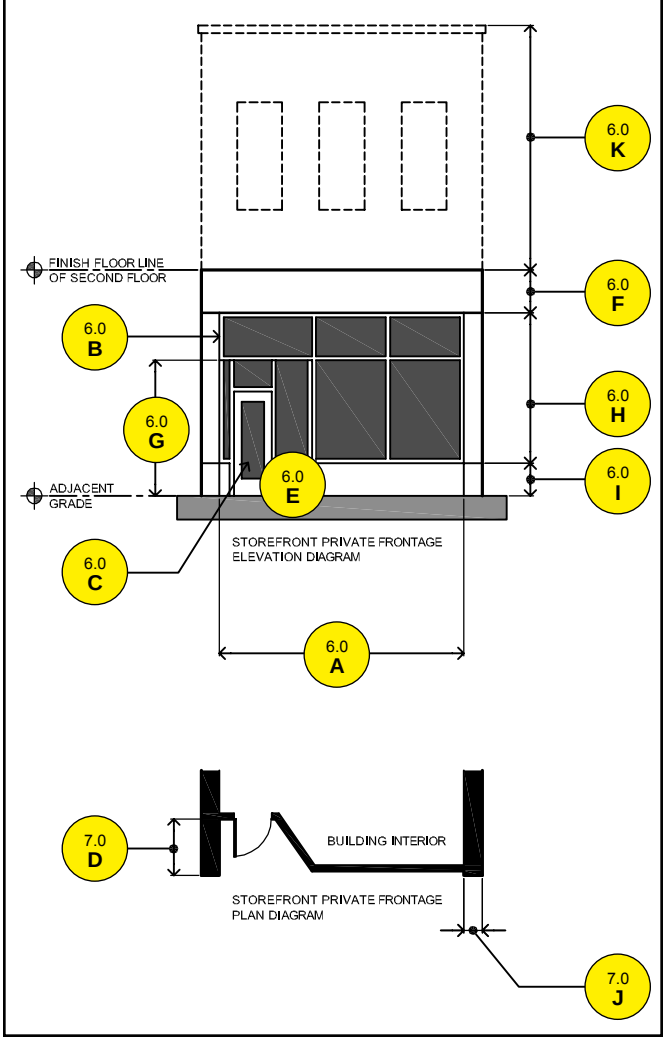


ILLUSTRATION 7.09 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION



B. Location of Rear Drive-through Zone: Rear Drive-through zone location shall be located as follows:
   1. 0 to 45 feet, measured from rear building wall.
   2. 15 feet minimum, measured from secondary frontage building wall.

C. Non-frontage Side Drive-through Zone: Drive-through is permitted to be placed along non-frontage side property lines in the following Context Areas:
   1. Corridor General (CG)
   2. Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)
   3. Corridor Edge (CE)

D. Location of Non-frontage Side Drive-through Zone: Non-frontage Side Drive-through zone location shall be located as follows:
   1. 0 to 45 feet, measured from non-frontage side building wall.
   2. 15 feet minimum, measured from principal frontage building wall.

E. Drive-through location shall comply with the non-frontage side and rear setbacks of the Building Type that it is applied to. (Refer to Division 6)

6.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.09 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Storefronts shall extend across eighty (80) percent of the first story, for the full height of the first story.

B. Optional transom window may extend over entry recess (as depicted) or follow entry recess.

C. Required entry door shall have 50% minimum transparency.

D. Entry door is required to be recessed from the Principal Frontage Line from three (3) feet to eight (8) foot. Storefront shall extend from Principal Frontage Line to the recessed entry door.

E. Entry door is required to be at adjacent sidewalk grade.

F. Required 30” to 42” sign band / horizontal expression band above storefront window / transom. Sign band or horizontal expression line shall extend the entire width of the building.

G. Storefront window glass shall be eight (8) feet high minimum, measured from the adjacent grade.

H. Transparency: Storefront Private Frontages shall have 60% to 80% of the façade be windows between the top of the storefront base and bottom of sign band (or horizontal expression line). Entry door transparency shall be included as part of this required transparency.

I. Required 18” to 30” storefront base.

J. Required 18” to 32” pilaster or wall surface spaced as indicated by Building Type.

K. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

L. The Storefront Private Frontage may have an angled corner entry as allowed by the specific Building Type. The angled corner entry shall meet the transparency requirements of the Storefront Private Frontage.

M. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE TYPE STANDARDS : **90-1710 AT-GRADE FRONTAGE TYPE**

90-1710 At-Grade Private Frontage Type

The following standards apply to the At-Grade Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. At-Grade Private Frontage and required entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type

The At-Grade Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Live / Work Building Type

B. Apartment Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.10 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The At-Grade Frontage is required to be placed within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall have one of the following treatments depending on distance from the Principal Frontage Line.

1. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is five (5) to ten (10) feet: Ground area may be paved to match public sidewalk or landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall be five (5) feet wide minimum.

2. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet: Ground area shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall be five (5) feet wide minimum.

C. At-Grade Frontage is required to have either a covered entry door (depicted in graphic) or recessed entry door. Covered entry door shall have a roof that is supported by brackets, cables, columns, or cantilevered. Covered entry door and recessed entry door options may be used together depending on building type and site placement of building.

D. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

E. Wells may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the At-Grade Frontage (when required) shall be grass ground cover.

AT-GRADE FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

AT-GRADE FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:

The at-grade is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line in a build-to-zone. It provides an at grade (zero step) entry into residentially scaled buildings and may be associated with lobby buildings (such as apartments).

ILLUSTRATION 7.10 FRONTAGE LOCATION

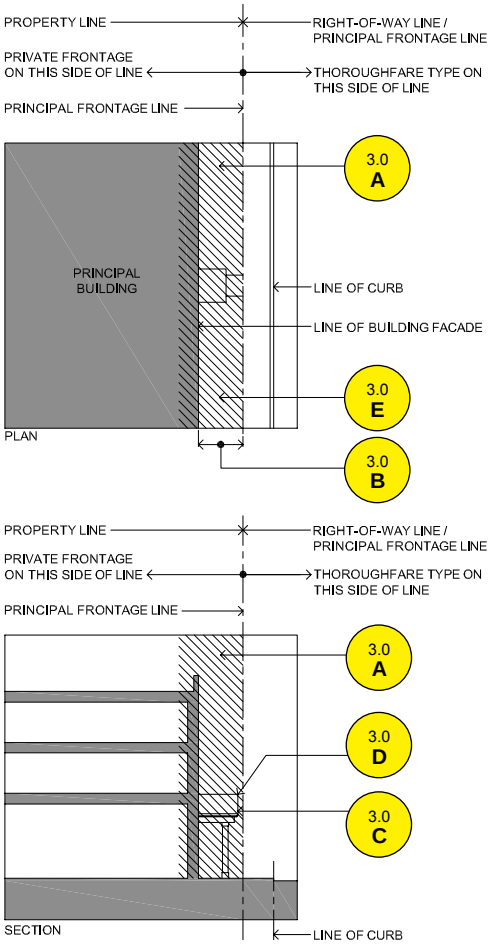
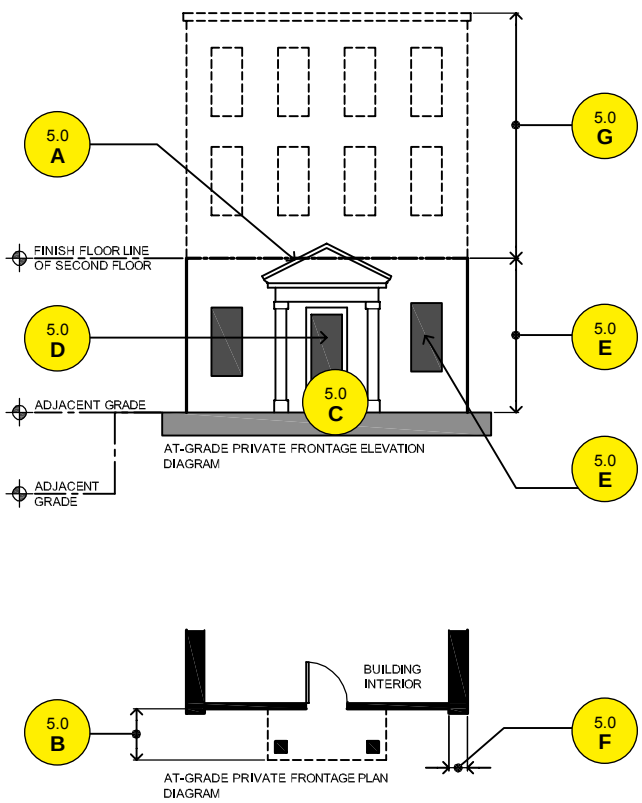


ILLUSTRATION 7.11 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION



5.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.11 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. At-Grade Frontage is required to have either a covered entry door (as depicted on graphic) or recessed entry door. Covered entry door shall have a roof that is supported by brackets, cables, columns, or cantilevered. Covered entry door and recessed entry door options may be used together depending on building type and site placement of building.

B. Depth of covered entry (if used) shall be four (4) feet minimum.

C. Entry door for At-Grade Frontages is required to be at adjacent sidewalk grade.

D. Required entry door shall have fifty (50) percent minimum transparency.

E. Transparency: At-Grade Private Frontages shall have 10% to 30% of the façade be windows between the adjacent grade and finish floor line of the second story. Entry door transparency shall be included as part of this required transparency.

F. Required 18” to 32” pilaster or wall surface spaced as indicated by Building Type.

G. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

H. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

90-1711 Lightwell Private Frontage Type
The following standards apply to the Lightwell Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. Lightwell Private Frontage and required entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type
The Lightwell Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Live / Work Building Type

B. Rowhouse Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements
Refer to Illustration 7.12 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The Lightwell Frontage is required to be placed within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall have one of the following treatments depending on distance from the Principal Frontage Line.
   1. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is five (5) to ten (10) feet: Ground area may be paved to match public sidewalk or landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall be five (5) feet wide minimum.

   2. Distance between building façade and Principal Frontage Line is greater than ten (10) feet: Ground area shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the entry door to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting entry door and public sidewalk shall be five (5) feet wide minimum.

C. Lightwell Frontage may have a covered entry door. Covered entry door shall have a roof that is supported by brackets, cables, or cantilevered.

D. Required exterior stair from adjacent grade (sidewalk) up to terrace.

E. Required exterior stair from adjacent grade (sidewalk) down to lightwell.

F. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

G. Stoops, wells, and / or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the Lightwell Frontage (when required) shall be ground cover.

LIGHTWELL FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

LIGHTWELL FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:
The lightwell is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line in a build-to-zone. It has separate stairs that connect a lower level entrance (lightwell) and an upper level entrance (terrace) to the public sidewalk. This allows direct access to the first story and a partially exposed basement. Commonly used on attached buildings, this frontage may also provide outdoor seating opportunities at both the terrace and lightwell locations.

ILLUSTRATION 7.12 FRONTAGE LOCATION

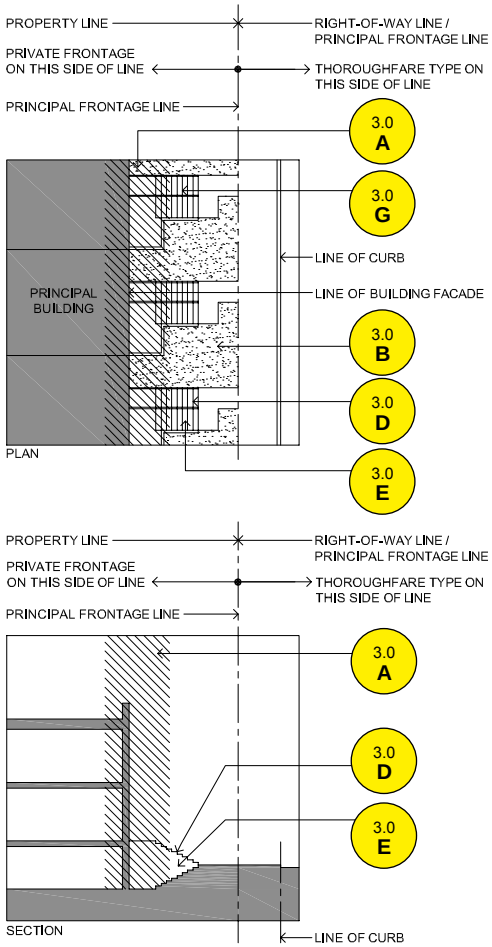
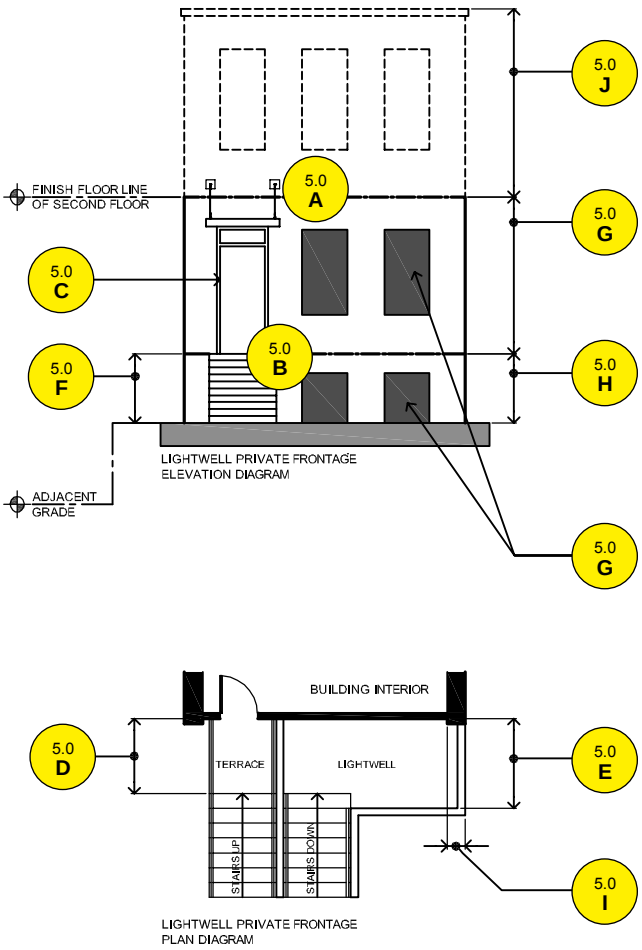


ILLUSTRATION 7.13 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION



5.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.13 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Lightwell Frontage may have a covered entry door (as depicted in graphic). Covered entry door shall have a roof that is supported by brackets, cables, or cantilevered.

B. Entry doors for Lightwell Frontages are required to be accessed from a terrace and lightwell.

C. Required entry door is not required to have transparency.

D. Depth of required terrace shall be four (4) feet minimum and eight (8) feet maximum.

E. Depth of required lightwell shall be four (4) feet minimum and eight (8) feet maximum.

F. Terrace shall be three (3) feet minimum above adjacent grade.

G. Transparency between first story finish floor and second story finish floor: 10% to 30% of the façade shall be windows between the adjacent grade and finish floor line of the second story. Door transparency (if used) may be included in required transparency measurement.

H. Transparency between first story finish floor and finish floor of lightwell (floor below first floor): 15% to 30% of the façade shall be windows between the adjacent grade and finish floor line of the lightwell floor (floor below first floor). Door transparency (if used) may be included in required transparency measurement.

I. Required 18” to 32” pilaster or wall surface spaced as indicated by Building Type.

J. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

K. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

90-1712 Stoop Private Frontage Type
The following standards apply to the Stoop Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. Stoop Private Frontage and required covered entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.
   1. Exception: Stoop and entry door may be located on the side of two-family and single-family home Building Types when the stoop is connected to the public sidewalk with a minimum of three (3) foot sidewalk.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type
The Stoop Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Live / Work Building Type

B. Apartment Building Type

C. Rowhouse Building Type

D. Two-Family House Building Type

E. Single-Family House Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements
Refer to Illustration 7.14 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The Stoop Frontage is required to be placed within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.
   1. Exception: As noted in 1.0.A.1 of this Section.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the stoop to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting stoop and public sidewalk shall be three (3) feet wide minimum.

C. Stoop Frontage shall have a covered entry door. Covered entry door shall have a roof that is supported by brackets, cables, or cantilevered.

D. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

E. Stoops, wells, and / or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the Stoop Frontage shall be ground cover.

STOOP FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

STOOP FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:
The stoop is a frontage type typically placed along the Principal Frontage line, although it may also be placed in the side yard. A stoop is a small staircase leading to the entrance of a building that has a roof at the entrance. The elevation of the stoop is required to achieve privacy for residential uses on the first story.

ILLUSTRATION 7.14 FRONTAGE LOCATION

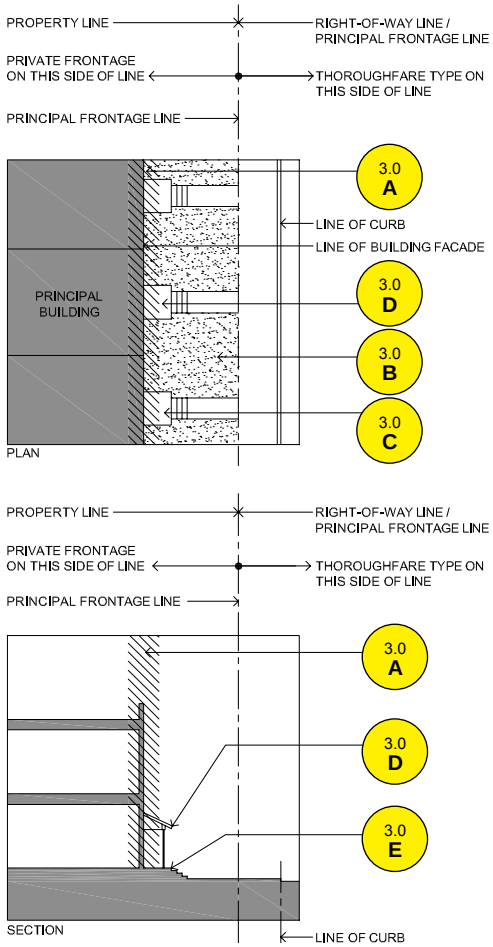
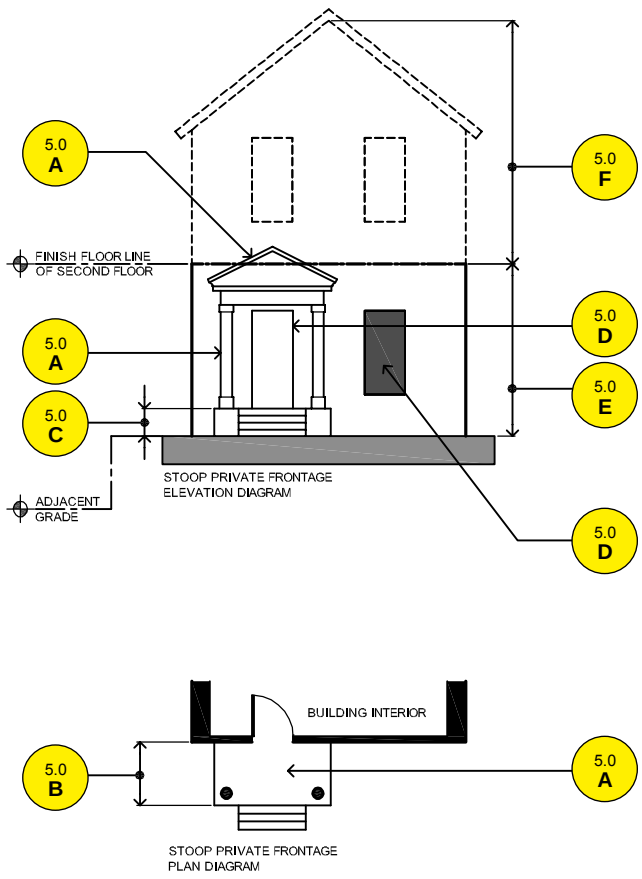


ILLUSTRATION 7.15 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION



5.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.15 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Stoop Frontage is required to have a covered entry door that has a roof that is either supported by brackets, cables, columns (depicted in graphic), or cantilevered.

B. Depth of stoop landing shall be four (4) feet minimum.

C. Stoop shall be twelve (12) inches minimum above adjacent grade.

D. Required entry door is not required to have transparency.

E. Transparency: Stoop Private Frontages shall have 10% to 30% of the façade be windows between the adjacent grade and finish floor line of the second story. Door transparency (if used) may be included in required transparency measurement.

F. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

G. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

90-1713 Porch Private Frontage Type
The following standards apply to the Porch Private Frontage Type:

1.0 Access

A. Porch Private Frontage and required entry doors shall be directly from and face a street, public path or civic space.

2.0 Allowed Per Building Type
The Porch Private Frontage is permitted on the following Building Types (refer to Division 6):

A. Apartment Building Type

B. Rowhouse Building Type

C. Two-Family House Building Type

D. Single-Family House Building Type

3.0 Frontage Location Requirements
Refer to Illustration 7.16 for graphic representation of the location requirements for Private Frontage placement.

A. The Porch Frontage is required to be placed within a build-to-zone, depending on building site specific requirements. Refer to Division 6.

B. The ground area between the Principal Frontage Line and building façade shall be landscaped with a sidewalk connecting the stoop to the public sidewalk. Sidewalk connecting stoop and public sidewalk shall be three (3) feet wide minimum.

C. Balconies, awnings, canopies, cornices, upper bays, and projecting signs may extend into the public right-of-way per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

D. Porches, wells, and / or steps may extend into required setbacks per the requirements of the encroachment section in Division 3.

4.0 Private Frontage Landscape Requirements

A. Landscape for the Porch Frontage shall be ground cover.

PORCH FRONTAGE CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

PORCH FRONTAGE DESCRIPTION:
The porch is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line(s) within a build-to-zone. Porches are open-air structures that are attached to the Principal Building, forming a covered entrance. Porch dimensions need to be such that sufficient space for furniture is provided, allowing comfortable use of the space.

ILLUSTRATION 7.16 FRONTAGE LOCATION

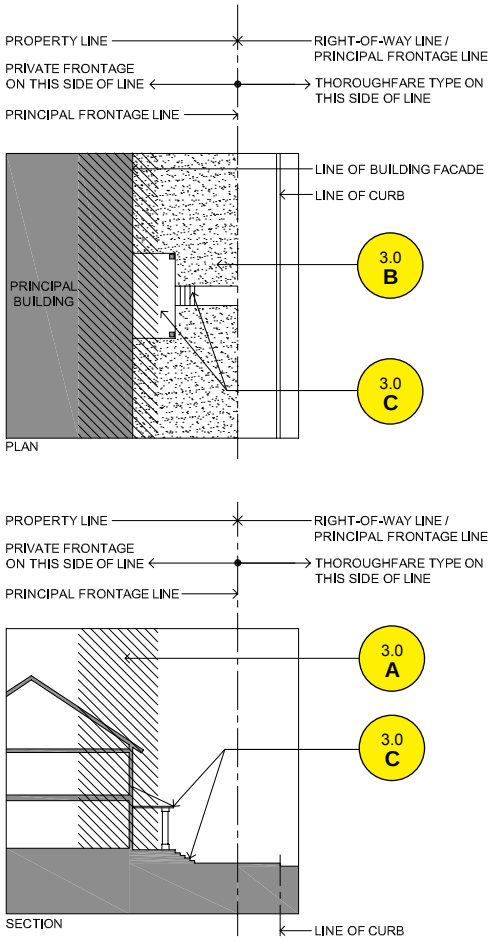
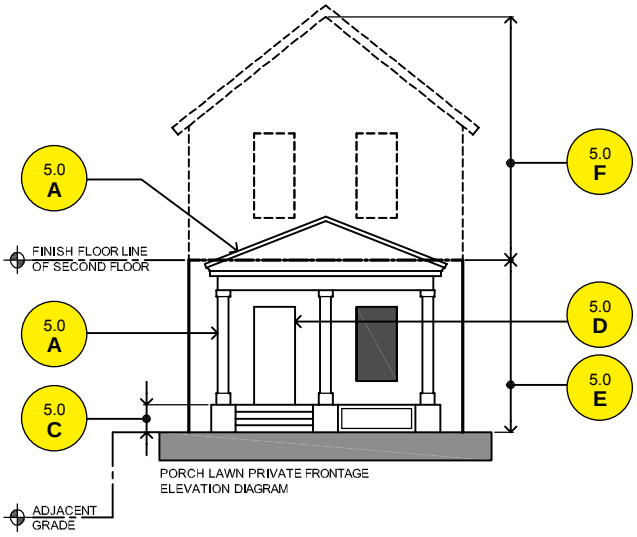
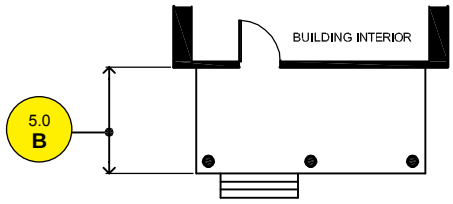


ILLUSTRATION 7.17 FRONTAGE COMPOSITION





PORCH LAWN PRIVATE FRONTAGE PLAN DIAGRAM

5.0 Private Frontage Composition Requirements

Refer to Illustration 7.17 for frontage composition graphic reference.

A. Porch Frontage is required to be covered by a roof that is supported by columns.

B. Depth of porch floor shall be eight (8) feet minimum.

C. Porch floor shall be eighteen (18) inches minimum above adjacent grade.

D. Required entry door is not required to have transparency.

E. Transparency: Porch Private Frontages shall have 10% to 30% of the façade be windows between the adjacent grade and finish floor line of the second story. Door transparency (if used) may be included in required transparency measurement.

F. Transparency Upper Stories: Refer to Building Types (Division 6) for transparency requirements of upper stories.

G. Frontage Materials: Refer to section 90-1714 for required building materials.

PRIVATE FRONTAGE TYPE STANDARDS : **90-1714 MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUE**

I. PRIVATE FRONTAGE EXTERIOR WALLS

1.0 Intent

A. Private Frontage walls shall reflect and complement the materials and construction techniques of West Michigan's regional architecture.

B. Materials on exterior walls shall express the construction techniques and structural constraints of traditional and long-lasting building materials.

C. All exterior wall materials shall express their specific properties. For example, heavier more permanent materials (masonry) shall support lighter materials (wood).

D. Private Frontage walls shall be compatible and complement the building walls.

2.0 Exterior Wall Materials

The following materials are permitted on exterior walls:

A. Brick and masonry.

B. Stone (or synthetic equivalent).

C. Pre-cast masonry (for trim and cornice elements only).

D. Polyurethane and Cellular PVC shapes (for cornice element only).

E. Metal (for beams, lintels, trim elements and ornamentation only).

F. Split-faced block (for piers and foundation walls only).

G. Wood lap siding.

H. Cement board siding (Hardie-Plank or equivalent).

I. Other materials as approved by Planning Director or Planning Commission.

3.0 Exterior Wall Configurations and Techniques

The following configurations and construction techniques shall be utilized when assembling exterior walls:

A. Wall openings shall not span vertically more than one story.

B. Wall openings shall correspond to interior space and not span horizontally across the building.

C. Wall materials shall be consistent horizontally (i.e. – joints between different materials shall be horizontal and continue around corners) except at chimneys and piers.

D. Cement board siding shall have a smooth finish (no faux wood grain).

E. All trim on wood- and cement board-sided walls (including window trim, door trim, horizontal expression lines and corner trim) shall be similar to the material of the siding.

II. ROOFS AND PARAPETS

1.0 Intent

A. Roofs and parapets shall demonstrate recognition of the climate by utilizing appropriate pitch, drainage and materials.

B. Sustainable practices, such as green roof technology, are strongly encouraged to the maximum extent possible.

2.0 Roof Materials for Pitched or Sloped Roofs

The following materials are permitted for pitched roofs:

A. Slate (or equivalent synthetic).

B. Metal (standing seam or similar).

C. Dimensional asphalt shingles.

D. Other materials as approved by Planning Director or Planning Commission.

3.0 Roof Materials for Flat Roofs

The following materials are permitted for flat roofs:

A. Any material that is permitted by the Building Code.

4.0 Materials for Cornices

The following materials are permitted for parapets and cornices:

A. Any material that is permitted in the Exterior Building Wall Section.

B. Material shall be consistent and compatible with the material of the exterior wall.

5.0 Pitched Roof Configurations and Techniques

The following configurations and construction techniques shall be utilized when assembling pitched roofs:

A. Simple hip and gable roofs shall be symmetrically pitched between 4:12 and 12:12.

B. Shed roofs attached to the main structure shall be pitched between 4:12 and 7:12.

C. Eaves shall overhang a minimum of twelve (12) inches.

D. Rakes (gable end) shall overhang a minimum of eight (8) inches.

E. Open eaves and simple traditional soffits and fascia are encouraged.

III. WINDOWS AND DOORS

1.0 Window Materials

A. Window frames shall be anodized aluminum, wood, clad wood, vinyl, or steel.

B. Glass in windows shall be clear. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for requirements of clear glass.

C. Window screens shall be black or gray.

D. Screen frames shall match window frame material or be dark anodized.

2.0 Door Materials

A. Door frames shall be anodized aluminum, wood, clad wood, or steel.

B. Doors shall be made of wood, clad wood, fiberglass, steel, or other materials as approved by Planning Director or Planning Commission.

C. Any glass that is provided in doors as part of minimum transparency requirements shall be clear. Refer to definitions in Division 11 for requirements of clear glass.

3.0 Window Configurations and Techniques

A. Windows may be ganged horizontally (maximum 5 per group) if each grouping is separated by a mullion, column, pier or wall section.

B. Windows shall be no closer than thirty (30) inches to a building corner, excluding bay windows.

C. Windows shall be square or vertically proportioned.

D. Exterior shutters, if applied, shall be sized and mounted appropriately for the window (i.e. each shutter shall be one-half the window width).

4.0 Door Configurations and Techniques

A. Double height entries (those that span more than one story) are not allowed.

B. Roll down security gates and doors are prohibited.

IV. AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

1.0 Awning and Canopy Materials

A. Awnings shall be cloth, canvas or similar material. Shiny or reflective surfaces are not permitted.

B. Canopies shall be metal.

C. Internal illumination is not permitted on awnings or canopies.

D. One-quarter or one-half cylinder style awnings are not permitted.

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90-1800 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Division is to identify the Thoroughfare Types (streets and streetscapes) permitted within the Context Areas of the Form Based Code. These standards ensure that proposed development is consistent with the desired character and development patterns as outlined in the Turn On 28th Street Sub Area Plan and to provide design standards for each Thoroughfare Type.

90-1801 APPLICABILITY

The regulations of this Division apply to Thoroughfares located in the Form Based Code.

A. Each proposed Thoroughfare shall be designed based on the standards established within this Division.
    1. Permitted thoroughfares in Context Areas are identified in Table 90-1802.
    2. The "crescent street" identified in the 28th Street Sub Area Plan and depicted on Map 90-1801 is required to meet the standards of Thoroughfare Type AV-110-66-C.

90-1802 THOROUGHFARES BY CONTEXT AREA

Refer to Table 90-1802 to determine the specific Thoroughfare Types that are permitted in each of the Context Areas.

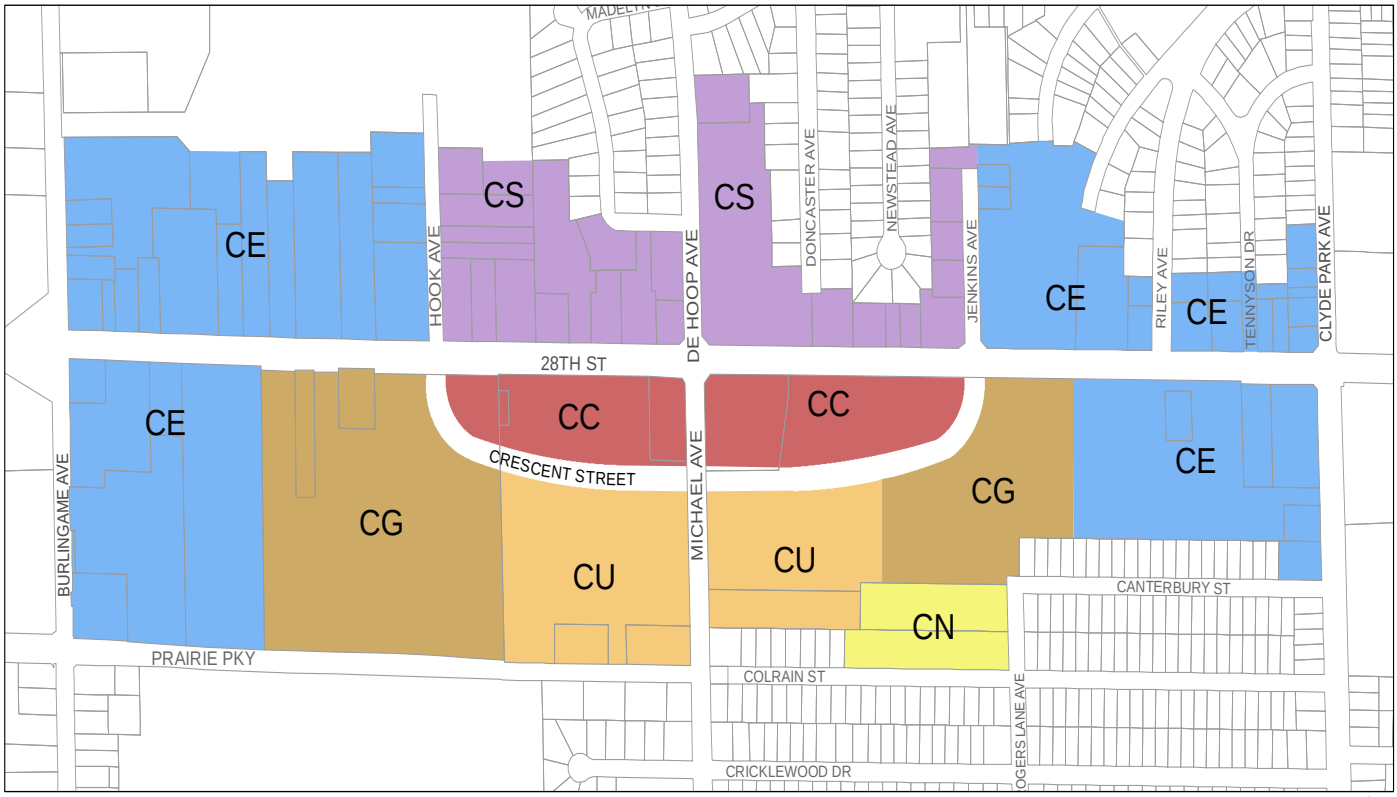
90-1803 CONTENTS OF THIS DIVISION

The following Thoroughfare Types are specified in this Division

A. Avenue AV-110-66-C: Avenue with center median.
B. Street ST-60-35-C: Commercial Street
C. Street ST-60-35-R: Residential Street
D. Yield Street YS-60-27-R: Residential Yield Street
E. Rear Alley RA-20-20-C: Commercial Alley
F. Rear Alley RA-20-12-R: Residential Alley

THOROUGHFARE TYPES

MAP 90-1801 CONTEXT AREAS



City of Wyoming, Michigan

Context Area Map

October 8, 2013

Legend

- CC, Corridor Center Context Area
- CU, Corridor Urban Context Area
- CG, Corridor General Context Area
- CS, Corridor Sub-urban Context Area
- CE, Corridor Edge Context Area
- CN, Corridor Neighborhood Context Area

0 175 350 700 Feet

N

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TABLE 90-1802 THOROUGHFARE TYPES PERMITTED PER CONTEXT AREA

Building Types	Corridor Center (CC)	Corridor Urban (CU)	Corridor General (CG)	Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)	Corridor Edge (CE)	Corridor Neighborhood (CN)
AV-110-66-C	(FOR USE IN CRESCENT STREET AREA ONLY)					
ST-60-35-C						
ST-60-35-R						
YS-60-27-R						
RA-20-20-C						
RA-20-12-R						

White cells represent Context Areas where ThoroughfareType is permitted.

Darkened cells represent Context Areas where Thoroughfare Type is NOT permitted.

90-1804 HOW TO USE THIS DIVISION

Refer to sample pages on this sheet for references of how to use each Thoroughfare Type Standard. These pages are representative of the layout for each Thoroughfare Type contained in this Division.

A. Thoroughfare Attributes. This box contains a table that lists technical information that pertains to the dimensional requirements and the performance standards that are associated with the Thoroughfare Type.

   A description is also included as an introduction to the Thoroughfare Type.

B. Thoroughfare Key. This box contains a thoroughfare key that provides the basic nomenclature for the thoroughfare names. These names allow the basic elements of the thoroughfare to be quickly identified including the type and the design dimensions. Each element of the name is briefly described within this key.

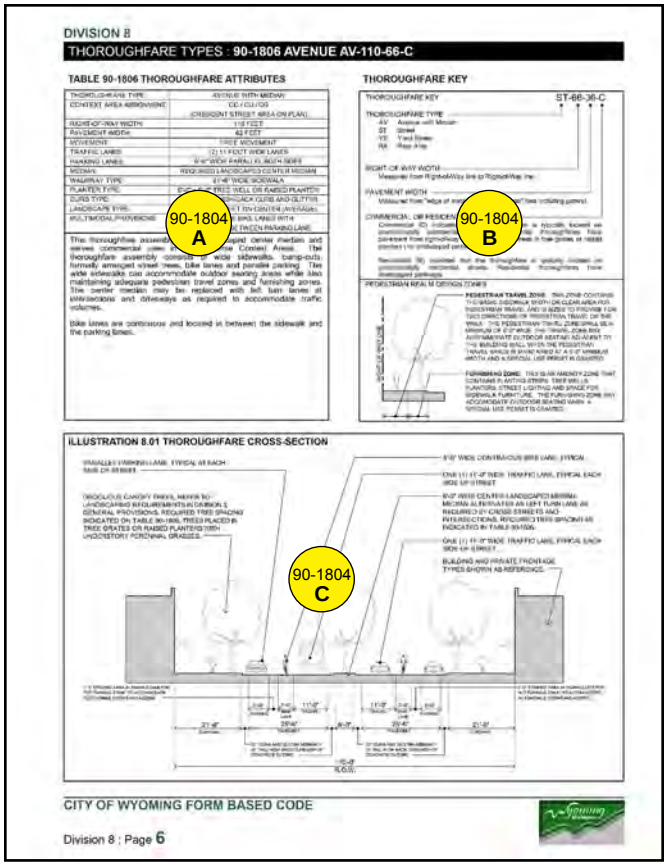
   A diagram that graphically describes the pedestrian realm design zones is also included here. This diagram describes the two basic zones of the public realm between the right-of-way line and the street curb.

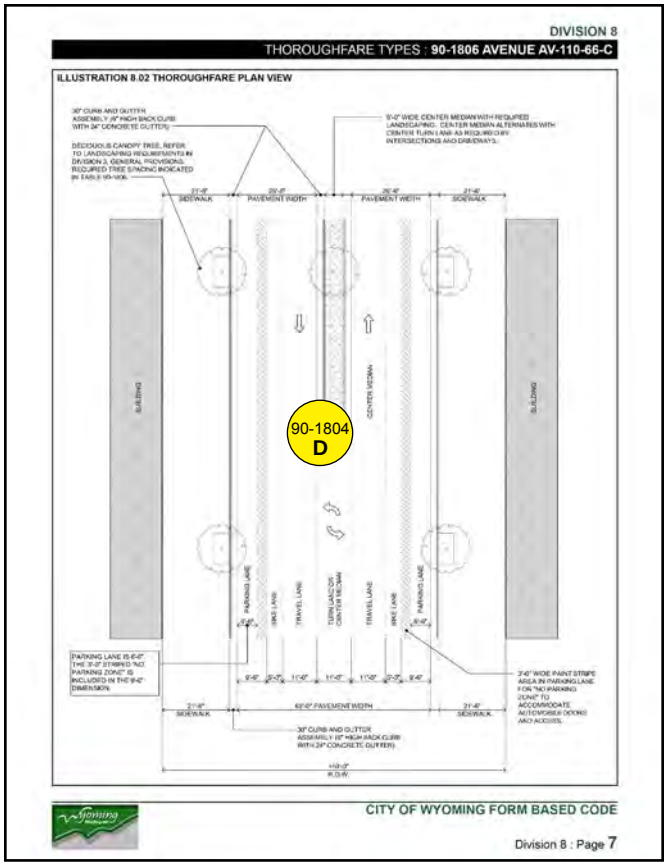
   The information contained within this box is general to all Thoroughfare Types.

C. Thoroughfare Cross-Section. This diagram provides a cross section of the thoroughfare in order to describe its entire assembly. The cross section will typically include everything within the public realm - from right-of-way line to right-of-way line. Dimensional parameters are indicated for sidewalks, street pavement, travel lanes, parking lanes and bike lanes. (Building masses are indicated for user orientation only.)

D. Thoroughfare Plan View. The second page of each thoroughfare type has a diagram that provides a plan view of the entire assembly. The plan view will typically include everything within the public realm - from right-of-way line to right-of-way line. Dimensional parameters are indicated for sidewalks, street pavement, travel lanes, parking lanes and bike lanes. Location of bulb-outs are conceptually indicated. (Building masses are indicated for user orientation only).

   Alley types do not include a plan diagram.





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90-1805 STANDARDS FOR ALL THOROUGHFARES

The following standards apply to all Thoroughfare Types:

A. Thoroughfares are intended to be for use by all modes of transportation, including vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian.

B. Thoroughfares shall generally consist of vehicular lanes, parking lanes, a pedestrian realm (the sidewalk area), and landscaping.

C. Thoroughfares shall be designed in context with the urban form and desired design speed of the Context Area through which they pass.

D. Thoroughfare network shall be designed to define blocks not exceeding the size prescribed in Division 5, Subdivision and Access Standards.

E. All thoroughfares shall terminate at other thoroughfares, forming a network. Cul-de-sacs shall be subject to approval by Planning Director or Planning Commission, to accommodate specific site conditions only.

F. Each lot shall front on at least one thoroughfare.

G. Each thoroughfare shall have street canopy trees consistent with the requirements of this Division.

H. Street canopy trees shall be “limbed up” so as to not interfere with pedestrian or automobile travel. (Minimum 7 feet clear over the sidewalk and minimum 14 feet clear over travel lanes).

I. Unpaved ground area fronting lots shall be planted with groundcover consistent with the requirements of Division 6 Building Types and Division 7 Private Frontage Types.

THOROUGHFARE TYPES : **90-1806 AVENUE AV-110-66-C**

TABLE 90-1806 THOROUGHFARE ATTRIBUTES

THOROUGHFARE TYPE:	AVENUE WITH MEDIAN
CONTEXT AREA ASSIGNMENT:	CC / CU / CG (CRESCENT STREET AREA ON PLAN)
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH:	110 FEET
PAVEMENT WIDTH:	62 FEET
MOVEMENT:	FREE MOVEMENT
TRAFFIC LANES:	(2) 11 FOOT WIDE LANES
PARKING LANES:	6'-6" WIDE PARALLEL BOTH SIDES
MEDIAN:	REQUIRED LANDSCAPED CENTER MEDIAN
WALKWAY TYPE:	21'-6" WIDE SIDEWALK
PLANTER TYPE:	5'-0" x 5'-0" TREE WELL OR RAISED PLANTER
CURB TYPE:	CONCRETE HIGH-BACK CURB AND GUTTER
LANDSCAPE TYPE:	TREES AT 50 FEET ON CENTER (AVERAGE)
MULTIMODAL PROVISIONS:	5'-0" WIDE BIKE LANES WITH 3'-0" BUFFER BETWEEN PARKING LANE

This thoroughfare assembly has a landscaped center median and serves commercial uses in more intense Context Areas. The thoroughfare assembly consists of wide sidewalks, bump-outs, formally arranged street trees, bike lanes and parallel parking. The wide sidewalks can accommodate outdoor seating areas while also maintaining adequate pedestrian travel zones and furnishing zones. The center median may be replaced with left turn lanes at intersections and driveways as required to accommodate traffic volumes.

Bike lanes are continuous and located in between the sidewalk and the parking lanes.

THOROUGHFARE KEY

THOROUGHFARE KEY — ST-66-36-C

THOROUGHFARE TYPE
- AV Avenue with Median
- ST Street
- YS Yield Street
- RA Rear Alley

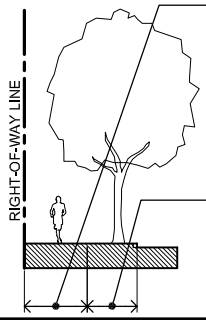
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
Measured from Right-of-Way line to Right-of-Way line.

PAVEMENT WIDTH
Measured from "edge of metal" to "edge of metal" (not including gutters).

COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL DESIGNATION
Commercial (C) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately commercial streets. Commercial thoroughfares have pavement from right-of-way to curb with street trees in tree grates or raised planters (no landscaped parkways).

Residential (R) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately residential streets. Residential thoroughfares have landscaped parkways.

PEDESTRIAN REALM DESIGN ZONES



PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE: THIS ZONE CONTAINS THE BASIC SIDEWALK WIDTH OR CLEAR AREA FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL AND IS SIZED TO PROVIDE FOR TWO DIRECTIONS OF PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ON THE WALK. THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 5'-0" WIDE. THE TRAVEL ZONE MAY ACCOMMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING ADJACENT TO THE BUILDING WALL WHEN THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL SPACE IS MAINTAINED AT A 5'-0" MINIMUM WIDTH AND A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

FURNISHING ZONE: THIS IS AN AMENITY ZONE THAT CONTAINS PLANTING STRIPS, TREE WELLS, PLANTERS, STREET LIGHTING AND SPACE FOR SIDEWALK FURNITURE. THE FURNISHING ZONE MAY ACCOMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING WHEN A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

ILLUSTRATION 8.01 THOROUGHFARE CROSS-SECTION

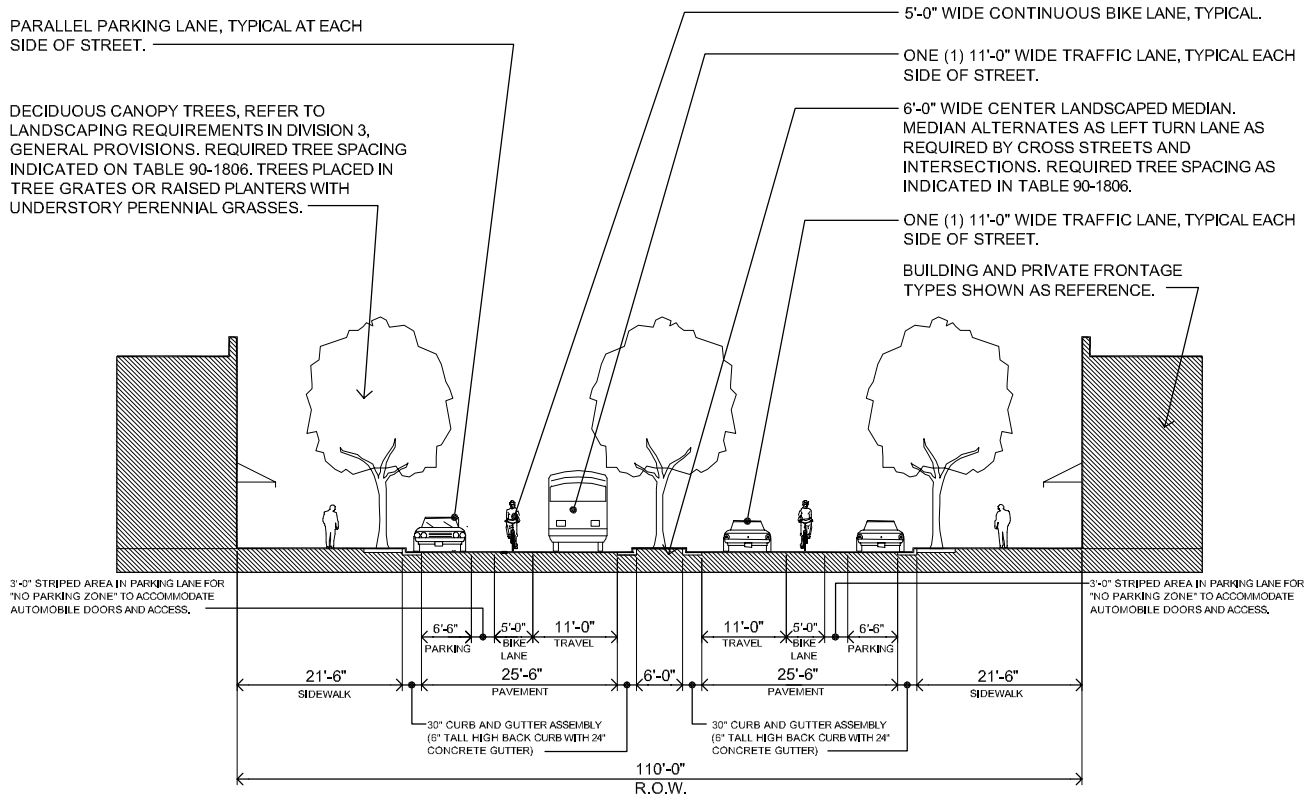
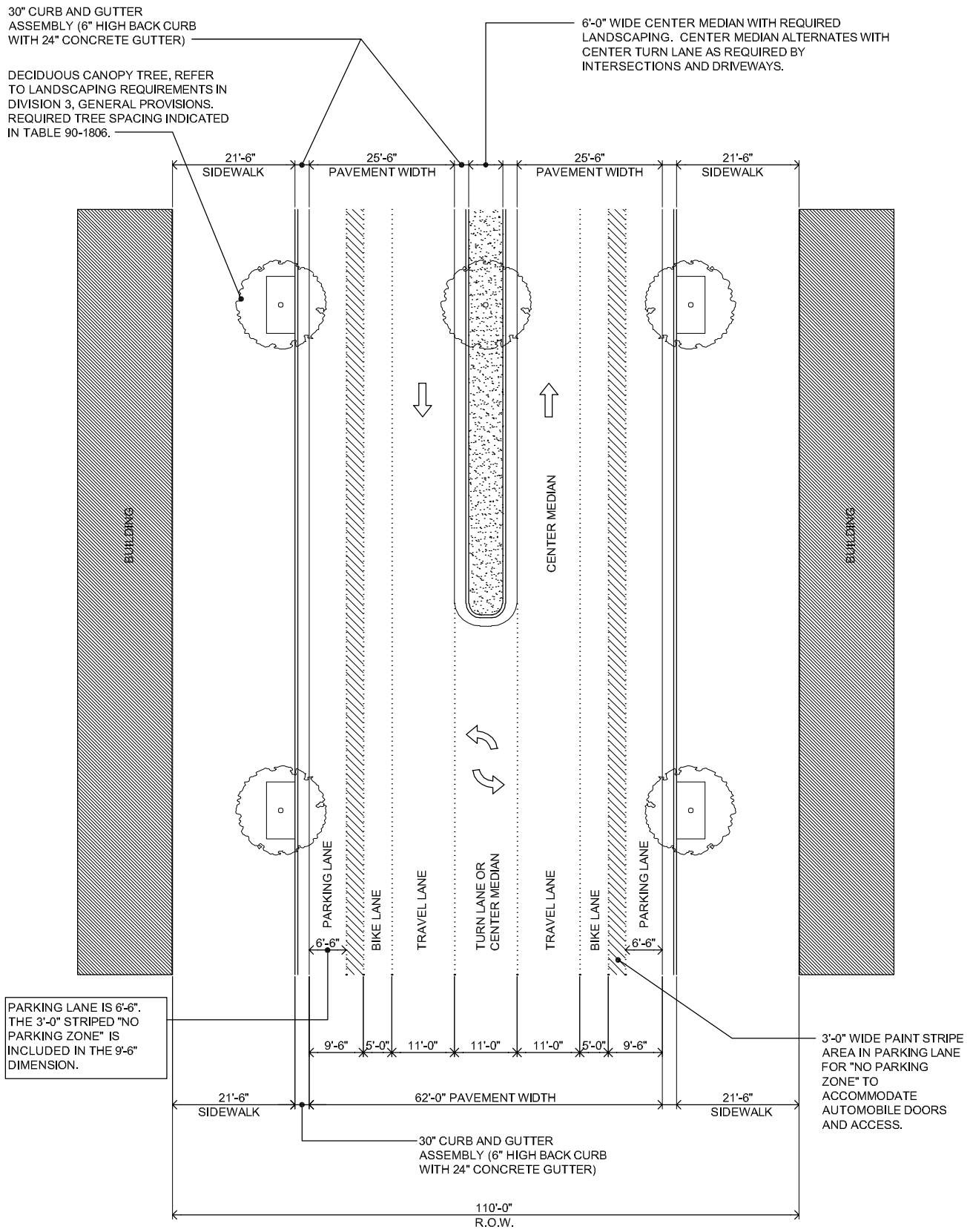


ILLUSTRATION 8.02 THOROUGHFARE PLAN VIEW



THOROUGHFARE TYPES : **90-1807 STREET ST-60-35-C**

TABLE 90-1807 THOROUGHFARE ATTRIBUTES

THOROUGHFARE TYPE:	STREET
CONTEXT AREA ASSIGNMENT:	ALL CONTEXT AREAS
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH:	60 FEET
PAVEMENT WIDTH:	35 FEET
MOVEMENT:	FREE MOVEMENT
TRAFFIC LANES:	(2) 11 FOOT WIDE LANES
PARKING LANES:	6'-6" WIDE PARALLEL BOTH SIDES
WALKWAY TYPE:	10'-0" WIDE SIDEWALK
PLANTER TYPE:	5'-0" x 5'-0" TREE WELL OR RAISED PLANTER
CURB TYPE:	CONCRETE HIGH-BACK CURB AND GUTTER
LANDSCAPE TYPE:	TREES AT 66 FEET ON CENTER (AVERAGE)
MULTIMODAL PROVISIONS:	BICYCLE ROUTE WITH SHARROWS

This thoroughfare type may serve commercial uses in all of the Context Areas in the Form Based Code. The thoroughfare assembly consists of wide sidewalks and formally arranged street trees. The wide sidewalks may accommodate outdoor seating areas while also maintaining adequate pedestrian travel zones and furnishing zones.

Street parking is accommodated with parallel parking on both sides of the street.

Bicycle lanes are shared with the travel lanes because of the street's slow design speed. Sharrows are painted within the travel lanes to designate bike route.

THOROUGHFARE KEY

THOROUGHFARE KEY — ST-66-36-C

THOROUGHFARE TYPE
- AV Avenue with Median
- ST Street
- YS Yield Street
- RA Rear Alley

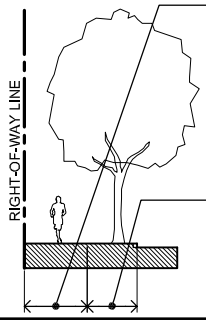
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
Measured from Right-of-Way line to Right-of-Way line.

PAVEMENT WIDTH
Measured from "edge of metal" to "edge of metal" (not including gutters).

COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL DESIGNATION
Commercial (C) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately commercial streets. Commercial thoroughfares have pavement from right-of-way to curb with street trees in tree grates or raised planters (no landscaped parkways).

Residential (R) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately residential streets. Residential thoroughfares have landscaped parkways.

PEDESTRIAN REALM DESIGN ZONES



PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE: THIS ZONE CONTAINS THE BASIC SIDEWALK WIDTH OR CLEAR AREA FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL AND IS SIZED TO PROVIDE FOR TWO DIRECTIONS OF PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ON THE WALK. THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 5'-0" WIDE. THE TRAVEL ZONE MAY ACCOMMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING ADJACENT TO THE BUILDING WALL WHEN THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL SPACE IS MAINTAINED AT A 5'-0" MINIMUM WIDTH AND A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

FURNISHING ZONE: THIS IS AN AMENITY ZONE THAT CONTAINS PLANTING STRIPS, TREE WELLS, PLANTERS, STREET LIGHTING AND SPACE FOR SIDEWALK FURNITURE. THE FURNISHING ZONE MAY ACCOMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING WHEN A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

ILLUSTRATION 8.03 THOROUGHFARE CROSS-SECTION

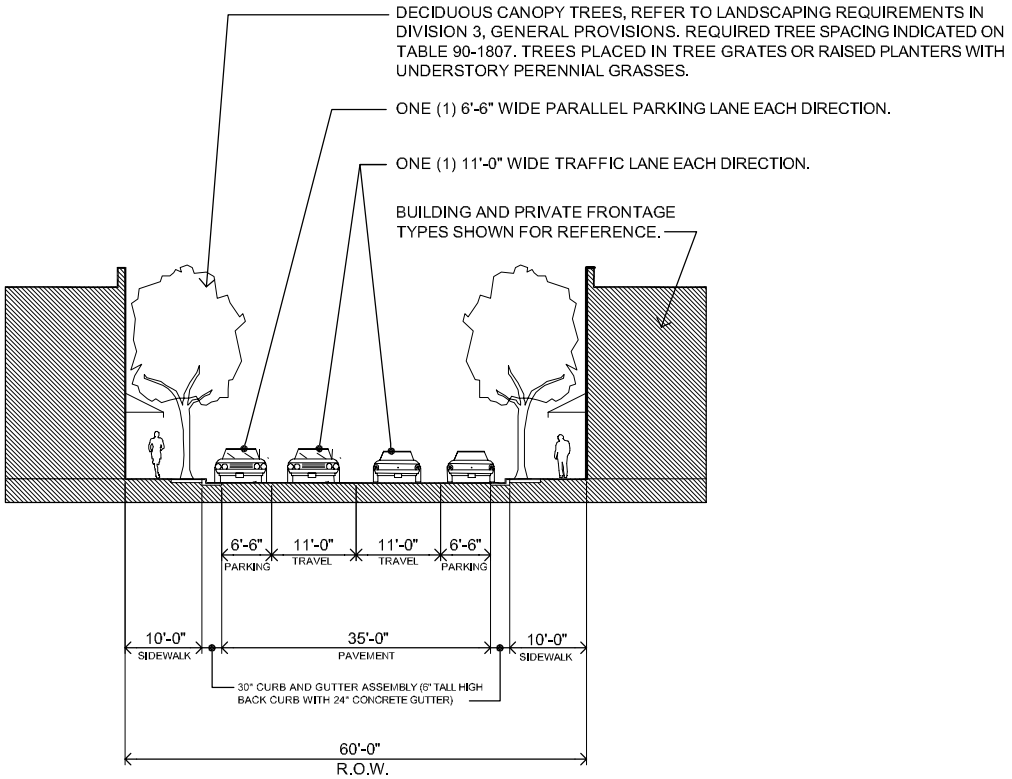
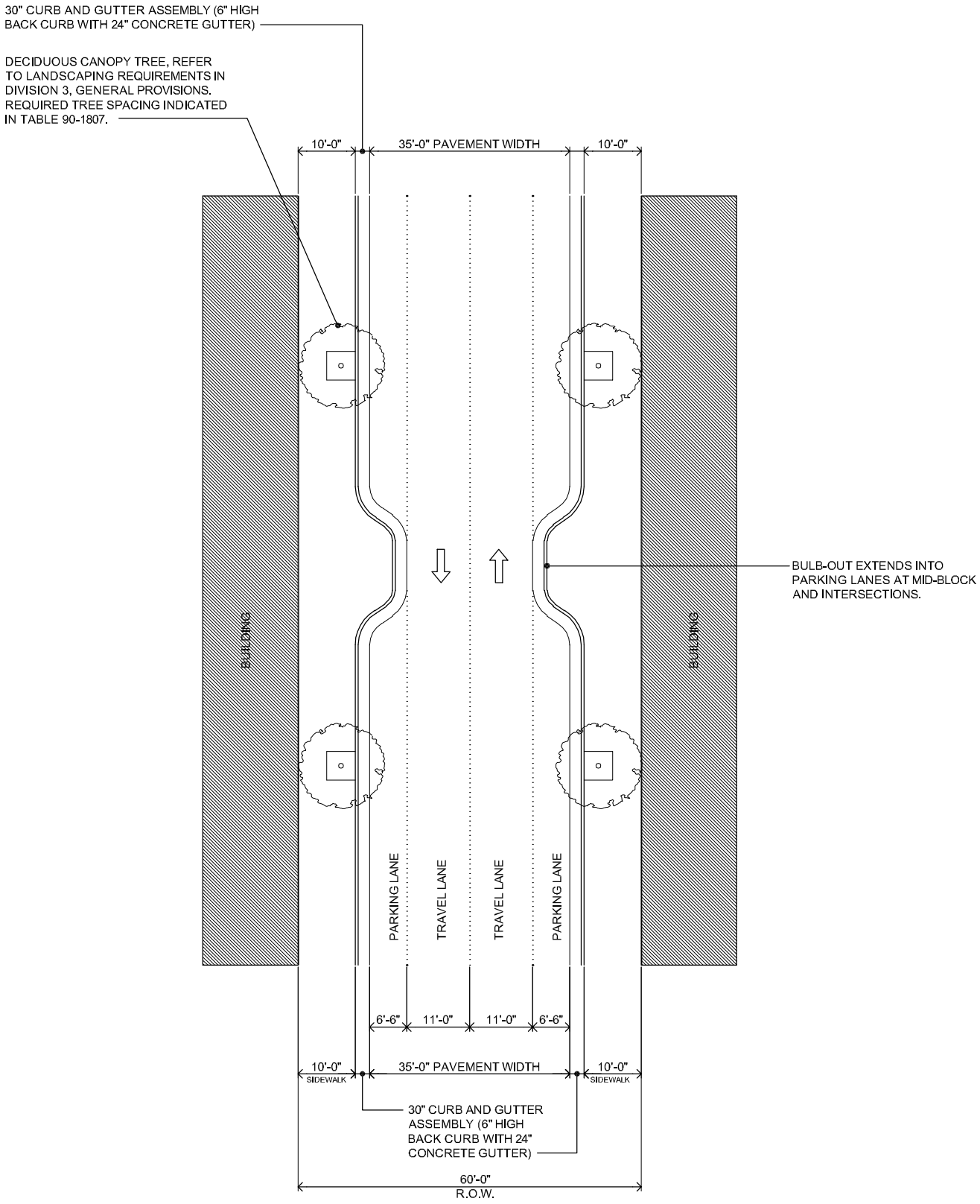


ILLUSTRATION 8.04 THOROUGHFARE PLAN VIEW



THOROUGHFARE TYPES : **90-1808 STREET ST-60-35-R**

TABLE 90-1808 THOROUGHFARE ATTRIBUTES

THOROUGHFARE TYPE:	STREET
CONTEXT AREA ASSIGNMENT:	CG / CS / CE / CN
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH:	60 FEET
PAVEMENT WIDTH:	35 FEET
MOVEMENT:	FREE MOVEMENT
TRAFFIC LANES:	(2) 11 FOOT WIDE LANES
PARKING LANES:	6'-6" WIDE PARALLEL BOTH SIDES
WALKWAY TYPE:	5'-0" WIDE SIDEWALK
PLANTER TYPE:	5'-0" CONTINUOUS LANDSCAPED PARKWAY
CURB TYPE:	CONCRETE HIGH-BACK CURB AND GUTTER
LANDSCAPE TYPE:	TREES AT 40 TO 45 FEET ON CENTER
MULTIMODAL PROVISIONS:	BICYCLE ROUTE (NO SHARROWS)

This thoroughfare type serves residential uses. The thoroughfare consists of residentially scaled sidewalks and a landscaped parkway with formally arranged street trees between the sidewalk and curb.

Street parking is accommodated with parallel parking on both sides of the street.

Bicycle lanes are not defined within the thoroughfare although the street may accommodate bike traffic within the travel lanes because of its slow design speed.

THOROUGHFARE KEY

THOROUGHFARE KEY — ST-66-36-C

THOROUGHFARE TYPE
- AV Avenue with Median
- ST Street
- YS Yield Street
- RA Rear Alley

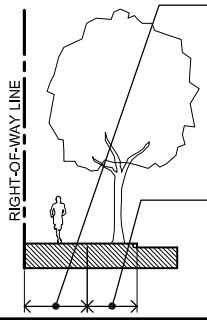
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
Measured from Right-of-Way line to Right-of-Way line.

PAVEMENT WIDTH
Measured from "edge of metal" to "edge of metal" (not including gutters).

COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL DESIGNATION
Commercial (C) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately commercial streets. Commercial thoroughfares have pavement from right-of-way to curb with street trees in tree grates or raised planters (no landscaped parkways).

Residential (R) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately residential streets. Residential thoroughfares have landscaped parkways.

PEDESTRIAN REALM DESIGN ZONES



PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE: THIS ZONE CONTAINS THE BASIC SIDEWALK WIDTH OR CLEAR AREA FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL AND IS SIZED TO PROVIDE FOR TWO DIRECTIONS OF PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ON THE WALK. THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 5'-0" WIDE. THE TRAVEL ZONE MAY ACCOMMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING ADJACENT TO THE BUILDING WALL WHEN THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL SPACE IS MAINTAINED AT A 5'-0" MINIMUM WIDTH AND A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

FURNISHING ZONE: THIS IS AN AMENITY ZONE THAT CONTAINS PLANTING STRIPS, TREE WELLS, PLANTERS, STREET LIGHTING AND SPACE FOR SIDEWALK FURNITURE. THE FURNISHING ZONE MAY ACCOMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING WHEN A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

ILLUSTRATION 8.05 THOROUGHFARE CROSS-SECTION

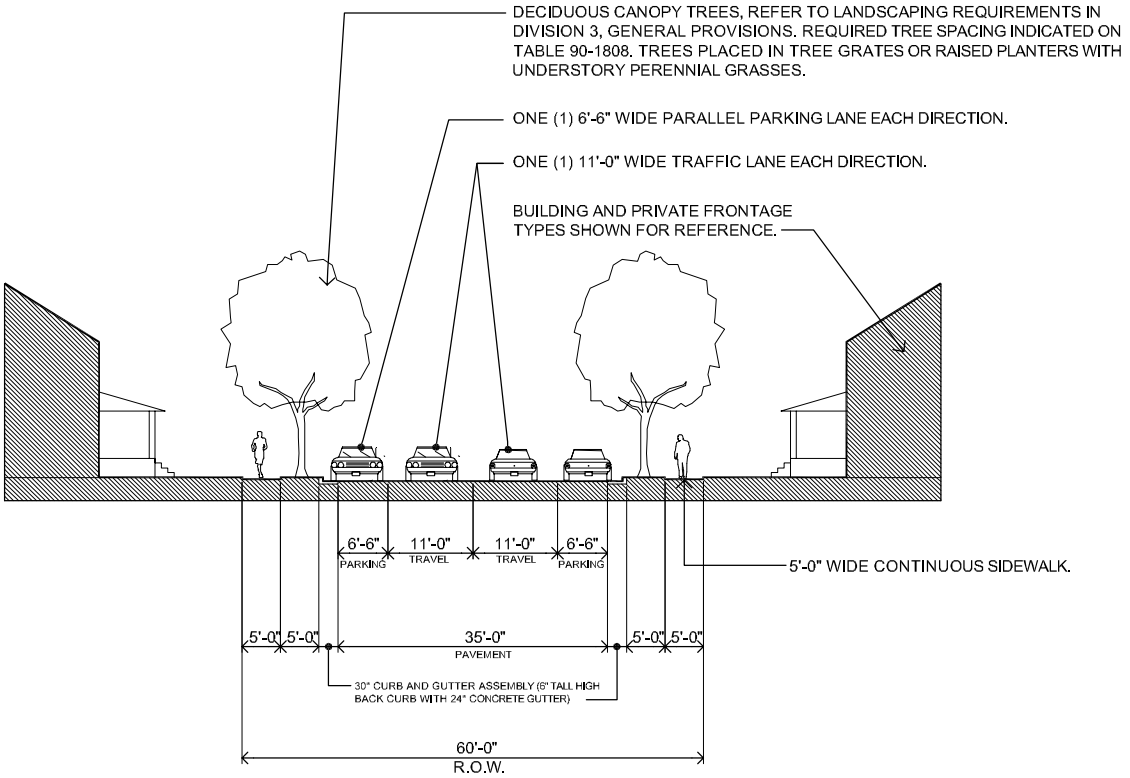
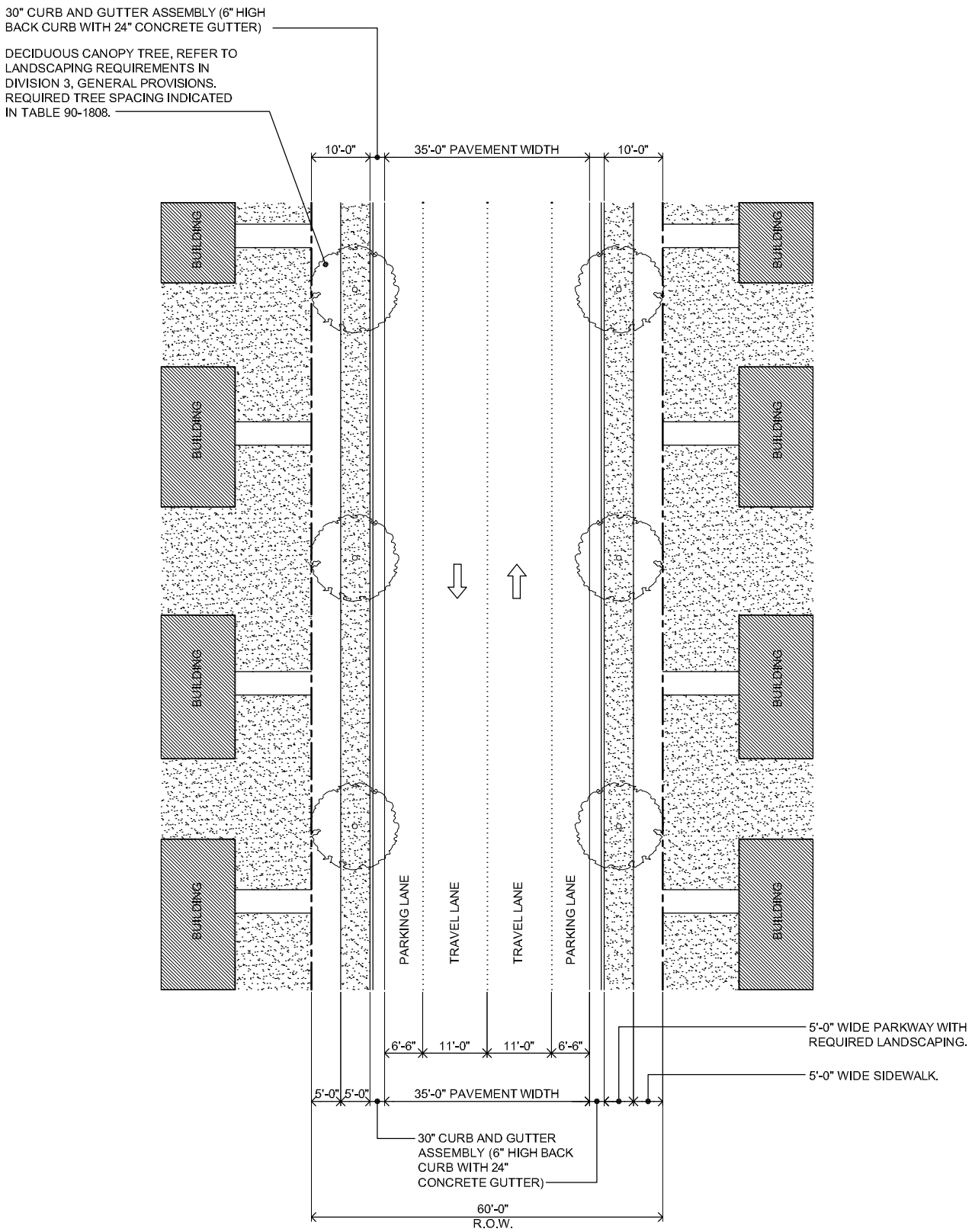


ILLUSTRATION 8.06 THOROUGHFARE PLAN VIEW



THOROUGHFARE TYPES : **90-1809 YIELD STREET YS-60-27-R**

TABLE 90-1809 THOROUGHFARE ATTRIBUTES

THOROUGHFARE TYPE:	YIELD STREET
CONTEXT AREA ASSIGNMENT:	CN
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH:	60 FEET
PAVEMENT WIDTH:	24 FEET
MOVEMENT:	YIELD MOVEMENT
TRAFFIC LANES:	(1) 11 FOOT WIDE LANE
PARKING LANES:	6'-6" WIDE PARALLEL BOTH SIDES
WALKWAY TYPE:	5'-0" WIDE CONCRETE SIDEWALK
PLANTER TYPE:	9'-6" CONTINUOUS LANDSCAPED PARKWAY
CURB TYPE:	CONCRETE HIGH-BACK CURB AND GUTTER
LANDSCAPE TYPE:	TREES AT 30 TO 40 FEET ON CENTER
MULTIMODAL PROVISIONS:	BICYCLE ROUTE (NO SHARROWS)

This thoroughfare type serves lower density residential uses. The thoroughfare assembly consists of residentially scaled sidewalks and a landscaped parkway with formally arranged street trees between the sidewalk and curb.

The thoroughfare has one travel lane that forces opposing traffic to take turns passing through areas where parked cars have narrowed the cross section. This yield movement creates safer streets by slowing down vehicular traffic.

Street parking is accommodated with parallel parking on both sides of the street.

Bicycle lanes are not defined within the thoroughfare although the street may accommodate bike traffic within the travel lanes because of its slow design speed.

THOROUGHFARE KEY

THOROUGHFARE KEY — ST-66-36-C

THOROUGHFARE TYPE
- AV Avenue with Median
- ST Street
- YS Yield Street
- RA Rear Alley

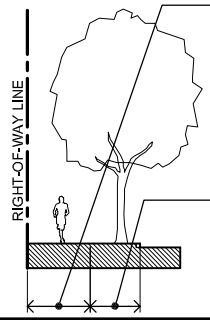
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
Measured from Right-of-Way line to Right-of-Way line.

PAVEMENT WIDTH
Measured from "edge of metal" to "edge of metal" (not including gutters).

COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL DESIGNATION
Commercial (C) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately commercial streets. Commercial thoroughfares have pavement from right-of-way to curb with street trees in tree grates or raised planters (no landscaped parkways).

Residential (R) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately residential streets. Residential thoroughfares have landscaped parkways.

PEDESTRIAN REALM DESIGN ZONES



PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE: THIS ZONE CONTAINS THE BASIC SIDEWALK WIDTH OR CLEAR AREA FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL AND IS SIZED TO PROVIDE FOR TWO DIRECTIONS OF PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ON THE WALK. THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL ZONE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 5'-0" WIDE. THE TRAVEL ZONE MAY ACCOMMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING ADJACENT TO THE BUILDING WALL WHEN THE PEDESTRIAN TRAVEL SPACE IS MAINTAINED AT A 5'-0" MINIMUM WIDTH AND A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

FURNISHING ZONE: THIS IS AN AMENITY ZONE THAT CONTAINS PLANTING STRIPS, TREE WELLS, PLANTERS, STREET LIGHTING AND SPACE FOR SIDEWALK FURNITURE. THE FURNISHING ZONE MAY ACCOMODATE OUTDOOR SEATING WHEN A SPECIAL USE PERMIT IS GRANTED.

ILLUSTRATION 8.07 THOROUGHFARE CROSS-SECTION

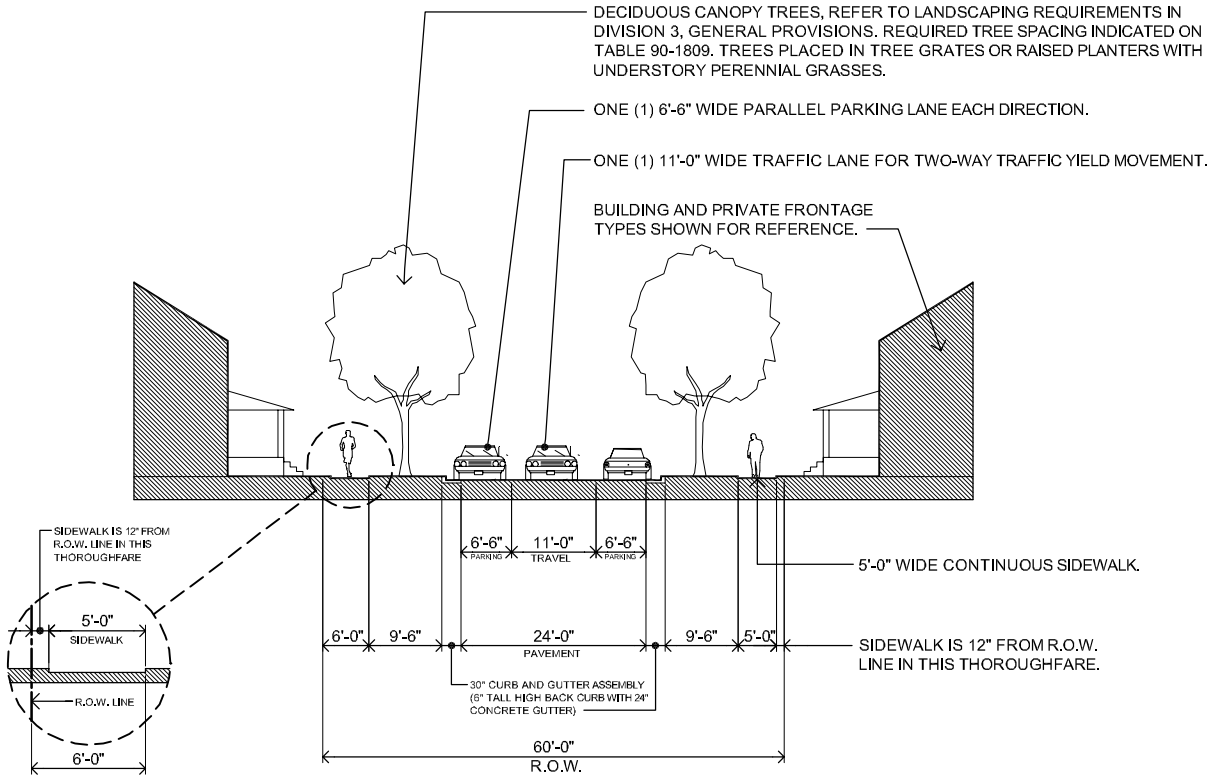
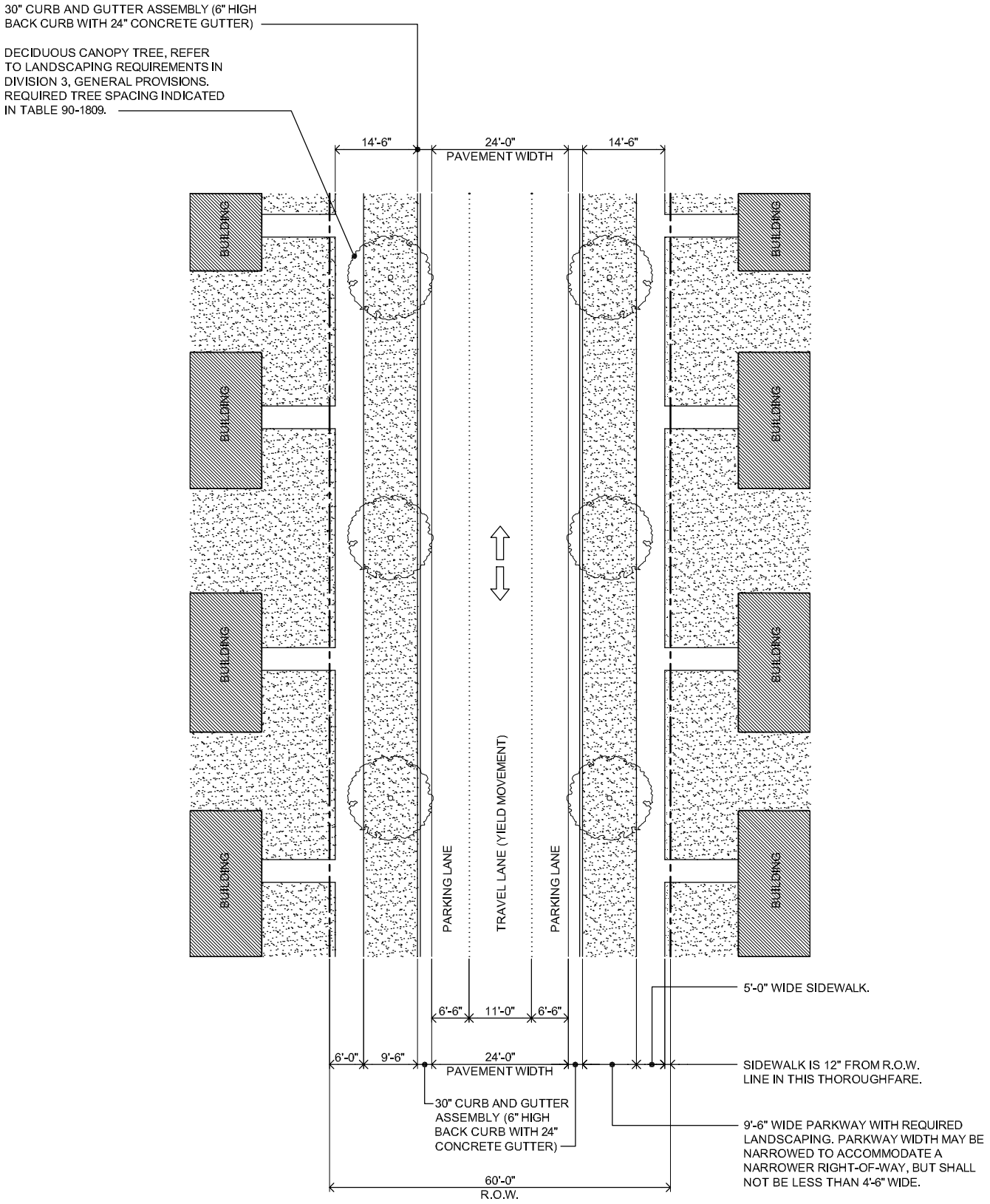


ILLUSTRATION 8.08 THOROUGHFARE PLAN VIEW



THOROUGHFARE TYPES : **90-1810 REAR ALLEY RA-20-20-C**

TABLE 90-1810 THOROUGHFARE ATTRIBUTES

THOROUGHFARE TYPE:	REAR ALLEY
CONTEXT AREA ASSIGNMENT:	CU / CG / CS / CE
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH:	20 FEET
PAVEMENT WIDTH:	20 FEET
MOVEMENT:	SLOW MOVEMENT
TRAFFIC LANES:	NOT APPLICABLE
PARKING LANES:	NONE
WALKWAY TYPE:	NONE
PLANTER TYPE:	NONE
CURB TYPE:	INVERTED CROWN
LANDSCAPE TYPE:	NONE
MULTIMODAL PROVISION:	NOT APPLICABLE

This thoroughfare type is a rear alley that serves commercial uses in more intense Context Areas. It provides service access to the rear of commercial buildings, including parking access and dumpster and trash removal service.

The thoroughfare does not have curb and gutter and instead accommodates storm water with an inverted crown that drains in the center of the alley. Pavement extends from right-of-way line to right-of-way line (or from easement line to easement line).

Parking is not permitted within the alley right-of-way, although temporary parking for loading, unloading and deliveries is permitted.

Alleys do not accommodate bicycle traffic or pedestrian traffic.

THOROUGHFARE KEY

THOROUGHFARE KEY ST-66-36-C

THOROUGHFARE TYPE
- AV Avenue with Median
- ST Street
- YS Yield Street
- RA Rear Alley

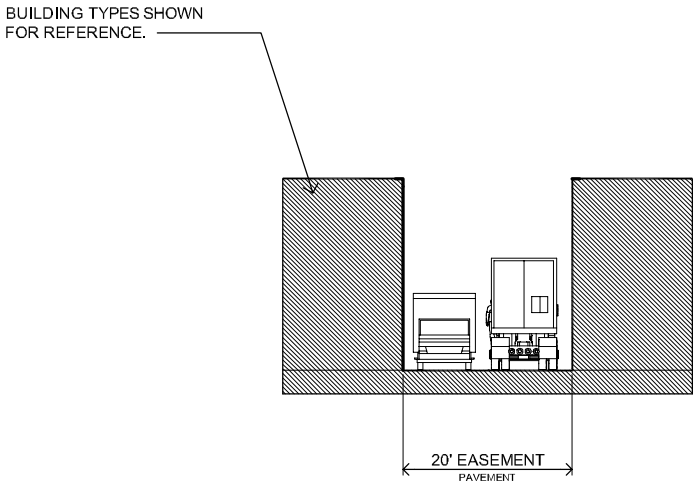
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
Measured from Right-of-Way line to Right-of-Way line.

PAVEMENT WIDTH

COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL DESIGNATION
Commercial (C) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately commercial frontages and uses. Commercial thoroughfares have continuous sidewalks from right-of-way to curb.

Residential (R) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately residential frontages and uses. Residential thoroughfares have landscaped parkways.

ILLUSTRATION 8.09 THOROUGHFARE CROSS-SECTION



THOROUGHFARE TYPES : **90-1811 REAR ALLEY RA-20-12-R**

TABLE 90-1811 THOROUGHFARE ATTRIBUTES

THOROUGHFARE TYPE:	REAR ALLEY
CONTEXT AREA ASSIGNMENT:	CN
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH:	20 FEET
PAVEMENT WIDTH:	12 FEET
MOVEMENT:	SLOW MOVEMENT
TRAFFIC LANES:	NOT APPLICABLE
PARKING LANES:	NONE
WALKWAY TYPE:	NONE
PLANTER TYPE:	NONE
CURB TYPE:	INVERTED CROWN
LANDSCAPE TYPE:	NONE
MULTIMODAL PROVISION:	NOT APPLICABLE

This thoroughfare type is a rear alley that serves residential uses. It provides service access to the rear of residential buildings, including parking access, garage and carriage house access and trash removal service.

The thoroughfare does not have curb and gutter and instead accommodates storm water with an inverted crown that drains in the center of the alley.

Parking is not permitted within the alley right-of-way except for residential driveways that access the alley, which may allow automobile parking on the driveway within the right-of-way provided that the auto does not extend onto the alley pavement.

Alleys do not accommodate bicycle traffic or pedestrian traffic.

THOROUGHFARE KEY

THOROUGHFARE KEY ST-66-36-C

THOROUGHFARE TYPE
- AV Avenue with Median
- ST Street
- YS Yield Street
- RA Rear Alley

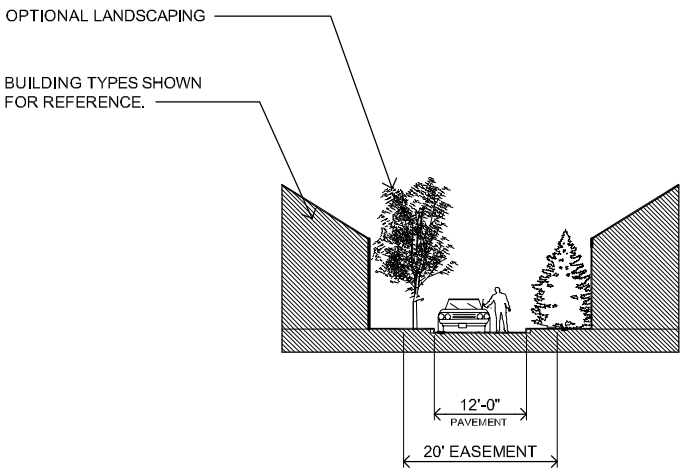
RIGHT-OF-WAY WIDTH
Measured from Right-of-Way line to Right-of-Way line.

PAVEMENT WIDTH

COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL DESIGNATION
Commercial (C) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately commercial frontages and uses. Commercial thoroughfares have continuous sidewalks from right-of-way to curb.

Residential (R) indicates that the thoroughfare is typically located on predominately residential frontages and uses. Residential thoroughfares have landscaped parkways.

ILLUSTRATION 8.10 THOROUGHFARE CROSS-SECTION



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90-1900 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Division is to regulate and ensure the provision of parking spaces and access drives are designed for motor vehicles and bicycles. The Division also provides options for adjusting parking requirements and providing parking alternatives. These standards ensure that the parking needs of new land uses and development are met, while being designed and located in a manner consistent with the desired character and development patterns as outlined in the Turn On 28th Street Sub Area Plan.

90-1901 APPLICABILITY

The regulations of this Division apply to off-street parking and landscaping located in the Form Based Code.

A. Whenever use of a building or lot is changed to another classification of use, off-street parking facilities shall be provided as required by this Division.

B. If the intensity of use of any building (other than a single- or two-family residence) or lot is increased, through the addition of floor area, increase in seating capacity, number of employees or other means, additional off-street parking shall be provided for such increase in intensity of use.

90-1902 REQUIRED OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES

The maximum number of required off-street parking spaces shall be provided and maintained on the premises or as otherwise allowed by this article, on the basis of the following and the specific requirements of table 90-646 in Article XIX.

A. When units or measurements determining the number of required parking spaces result in a fraction over one-half, a full parking space shall be required.

B. In the case of a use not specifically mentioned, the requirement for off-street parking facilities for a specified use which is most similar shall apply, as determined by the city planner.

C. Each twenty-four (24) inches of bench, pew or similar seating facilities shall be counted as one seat.

D. Where parking requirements are based upon maximum seating or occupancy capacity, the capacity shall be as determined by the Building Code and the Fire Code.

90-1903 MODIFICATION OF PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Parking space requirements may be reduced by no more than fifty (50) percent (except as provided in the bicycle reduction in D.2.) as part of the site plan approval by the site plan review authority, based upon one or more of the following conditions:

A. Shared Parking with Staggered Peak Periods. Where a mix of land uses on two (2) or more adjacent lots create staggered peak periods of parking demand, the on-site parking requirements for the adjacent lots may be reduced subject to the following:
   1. Shared parking areas shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of the use.
   2. Pedestrian connections shall be maintained between the buildings or uses.
   3. Lots shall be adjacent and shall be interconnected for vehicular passage.
   4. A shared parking agreement shall be submitted.
   5. For shared parking with places of worship, the other uses shall not normally operate between the hours of 6:00am and 6:00pm on Sundays.

B. Mixed Use Buildings. Where one (1) mixed use building on one (1) lot creates staggered peak periods of parking demand, the on-site parking requirements for the single lot may be reduced subject to the following:
   1. Mixed Use Building Type shall have different uses on multiple floors that create a staggered demand.

C. Expectation of walk-in trade due to sidewalk connections to adjacent residential neighborhoods or employment centers. In allowing a parking space reduction, the site design shall incorporate pedestrian connections to the site and on-site pedestrian circulation providing safe and convenient access to the building.

D. Availability of other modes of travel. To qualify, the site plan must incorporate transit stops, pedestrian connections to nearby transit stops, or bicycle parking facilities, as applicable.
   1. Transit reduction. Structures or uses shall be within three-hundred (300) feet of a transit stop. The Rapid shall verify in writing that the transit stop is in a permanent location.
   2. Bicycle reduction. Parking requirements may be reduced by one (1) space for every four (4) covered, secure bicycle parking spaces that are provided on site. Parking requirements may be further reduced by four (4) spaces where free showers are available for employee use within the building.

E. Where the applicant has provided a parking study, conducted by a qualified professional, that demonstrates that another standard would be more appropriate based on actual number of employees or expected level of customer traffic. Actual counts at a similar establishment provided by the applicant may also be acceptable.

F. A parking study may be required as part of site plan review to document that any one of the criteria A. through D. above would be met.

90-1904 PARKING EASEMENTS AND AGREEMENTS

A. Written easements that provide for continued use and maintenance of shared parking shall be submitted to the site plan review authority for review and approval. Any agreement shall include provisions to address changes in use.

B. Shared parking leases or agreements shall have a term of not less than five (5) years, including any renewals at the option of the lessee.

C. Should the agreement be voided or expire for any reason, the uses utilizing the shared parking facility shall provide all required parking spaces in accordance with the requirements of this article, or shall be in violation thereof.

90-1905 BANKED PARKING

A. Where a reduction in the number of parking spaces is not warranted but an applicant demonstrates that the parking requirements for a proposed use would be excessive, the site plan review authority may defer (“bank”) some of the required parking. The site plan shall designate portions of the site for future construction of the required parking spaces. This banked area shall be maintained in a landscaped appearance and not be located within required greenbelts or parking lot setback areas and shall not be used for any other purpose.

B. The site plan shall show the area proposed to be banked, with all required site plan elements, but shall indicate with hatching, dashed lines, or other means the area to be banked. The site plan shall include parking space requirements, with the number of spaces required, number proposed at initial construction, and number of spaces banked.

C. Construction of part or all of the additional spaces designated for the banked parking area may be initiated by the owner or required by the city, based on parking needs or observation of parking deficiencies, and shall require administrative approval of an amended site plan.

90-1906 OFF-STREET PARKING FACILITY DESIGN

A. Off-street parking location and setbacks. Off-street parking lots shall meet the setback requirements (Refer to **Illustration 9.01**) of the Building Type that they are servicing, as follows:

1. Principal Frontage Parking. Off-street parking is prohibited along Principal Frontages. Refer to **Illustration 9.01**.

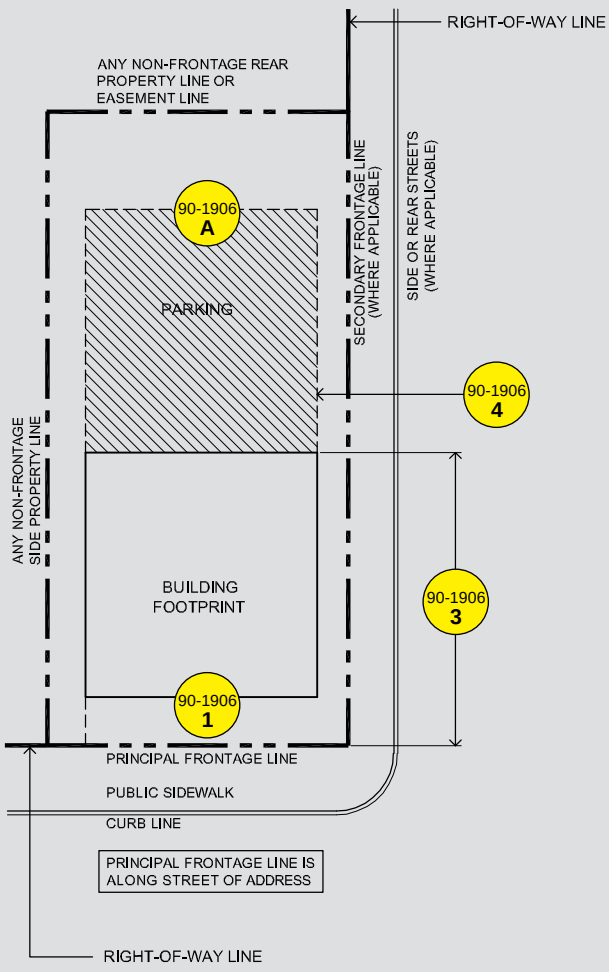
   Exception: Off-street parking is permitted in conjunction with Retail Building Type in Corridor Edge Context Area. Refer to Section 90-1608 in Division 6.
2. Principal Frontage Parking Access. Access drives along Principal Frontages are discouraged. If Principal Frontage Access is required by site limitations, shared access is strongly encouraged.
3. Secondary Frontage Parking and Access. Off-street parking and access is prohibited along the first forty (40) feet of Secondary Frontages, measured from the Principal Frontage Line. Refer to **Illustration 9.01**.
4. Secondary Frontage. Parking lots located adjacent to Secondary Frontages shall not extend past the building wall and are required to have a parking lot landscape screen per Section 90-1914. **Refer to Illustration 9.01.**
5. In cases where two different Building Types are using a shared parking lot, the more restrictive setback requirements shall be used.
6. Off-street parking areas shall be separated at least ten (10) feet from buildings in order to make room for a sidewalk, landscaping, and other planting between the building and the parking area.

   Exception: This separation may be eliminated to the rear of buildings in areas designed for unloading and loading.

B. Off-street parking facilities required for all uses shall be located on the same lot or within 300 feet of the use(s) they are intended to serve, as measured from the nearest point of the parking facility to the nearest entry of the building(s) served.

C. Off-street parking facilities required for single- and two-family dwellings shall be located on the same lot or parcel as the building they are intended to serve, and shall consist of a driveway and/or garage. All residential driveways shall provide a minimum width of at least eight feet. Driveways must be paved and shall be set back at least one (1) foot from adjoining side lot lines. All parking spaces shall be paved and no more than one parking space shall be located within the required front yard. Additions to existing single- and two-family dwellings shall not require the paving of an unpaved driveway.

ILLUSTRATION 9.01 OFF-STREET PARKING



90-1907 PARKING CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For parking construction and development refer to Section 90-647 (2).

90-1908 PARKING STRUCTURES

A. Dimensional requirements. Parking stall and driving aisles shall meet the minimum dimensional requirements of Section 90-647 (2)(c).

B. Internal arrangement. Internal arrangement and design shall be approved by the city engineer for appropriate grades, traffic circulation, aisle length, column spacing, ceiling height, exit stairwell and elevator location.

C. Access points/lanes. Storage areas for entering and exiting traffic should be long enough to minimize backups of traffic onto surrounding streets or within the garage.

D. Lighting and security. Adequate lighting is necessary for the safe movement of vehicles and pedestrians and for the security of patrons and parked vehicles.

E. Location and setback requirements. Parking structures shall be set back the same distance as required for the Building Type that they are serving. Ground Level Active Use. An active use is required at the ground level of the parking facility where the structure abuts a Principal or Secondary Frontage.

F. Active Use. Space for the active use shall have a minimum depth of thirty (30) feet and minimum width not less than eighty (80) percent of the building frontage on Principal Frontages and not less than fifty (50) percent of the building frontage on the Secondary Frontages.

G. Liner Building. In lieu of an active use on the ground level, a parking structure may be paired with a liner building at Principal and Secondary Frontages. Liner buildings may be one (or a combination of) the following Building Types.
   1. Mixed Use Building Type
   2. Live-Work Building Type
   3. Apartment Building Type
   4. Rowhouse Building Type

H. Architecture. Parking structures shall be architecturally compatible with the buildings they serve.

90-1909 PARKING FACILITY MAINTENANCE
For parking facility maintenance refer to Section 90-647 (4).

90-1910 LIMITATIONS ON USE OF PARKING LOTS
For limitations on use of parking lots refer to Section 90-647 (5).

90-1911 OFF-STREET LOADING REQUIREMENTS
For off-street loading requirements refer to Section 90-648.

90-1912 DRIVEWAY ACCESS MANAGEMENT
For driveway access management refer to Section 90-649 .

90-1913 PARKING LOT LANDSCAPING
In order to provide a more aesthetic appearance, a measure of shading, increased oxygen generation, and reduced air pollution, wherever site plan approval is required in this chapter, part of that approval shall include a parking lot landscaping plan unless waived by the City Planner under the provisions of Section 90-1003 of this Zoning Code. The applicable parking lot landscaping plan requirements are detailed in Table 90-1003 (e) of this Zoning Code. The following standards shall apply for all required landscaping:

A. Parking Lot Landscape Screen. Parking lots located adjacent to Secondary Frontages shall have one (1) of the following landscape screens located at the Secondary Frontage Line.
   1. Wall Screen. Walls used as a screening device shall be constructed of permanent, low-maintenance materials such as concrete, brick, or architectural block. Such screens shall have minimum eighty (80) percent opacity. Wire or chain link fencing, painted or stained wood screens and unpatterned or unpainted concrete or concrete block shall not be permitted. Walls shall avoid a blank and monotonous appearance by using decorative patterns or architectural elements such as piers, pilasters or breaks in the wall. Walls used as screens shall not be less than thirty-six (36) inches nor greater than forty-eight (48) inches in height. A wall used as a screen may be placed at the lot line. A two (2) foot minimum buffer shall be provided between the wall and the parking or loading area to accommodate the overhang of cars and protect the wall wherever cars are likely to park adjacent to the wall. Walls may be used in conjunction with the Landscape Buffer in Subsection A.4. below.

   2. Fence with Landscape Buffer. A decorative fence shall be installed at the lot line and shall be used in conjunction with the landscape buffer described in Subsection A.4. below. The fence shall be constructed of painted decorative elements between thirty six (36) and forty eight (48) inches in height. Wire or chain link fencing shall not be permitted adjacent to public rights-of-way.

   3. Landscape Hedge Buffer. A minimum five (5) foot wide landscape buffer, consisting of ornamental grasses, hedges, shrubbery, or other planted materials shall be provided. The buffer shall have a minimum height of three (3) feet when planted, and shall be maintained to form a minimum visual screen of a maximum of four (4) feet in height with eighty (80) percent summer opacity within two (2) years after planting. Planting boxes or raised planters, constructed of materials acceptable under Wall Screens in Subsection A.1. above may be used, provided the height and opacity of such elements meet the criteria established within this Subsection.

   4. Landscape Buffer (in conjunction with decorative fence). A minimum two (2) foot wide landscape buffer shall be provided in addition to the requirements of a fence as described in Subsection A.2. above. The landscape buffer shall be placed between the fence and the lot line. Groundcover, ornamental grasses, annual or perennial flowers, shrubs, trees or a combination thereof may be used to soften the appearance of the fence. Landscape Buffer may also be used with the Wall Screen described in A.1. above.

   5. Changes in Grade. In situations where the parking area is more than three (3) feet below or above grade at the lot line, a landscape buffer having a minimum width of three (3) feet shall be provided at the grade of the sidewalk. A wall, fence, or landscape hedge shall be provided between the right-of-way and the parking area, as described in this Section. If a retaining wall is used and exposed to view from the public realm, it shall comply with the Wall Screen described in Subsection A.1. above.

B. Parking Lots. For every twenty-five (25) parking spaces, or fraction thereof, there shall be provided an interior landscape area at least ten feet in width and twenty (20) feet in length. Said landscape area shall contain at least one shade tree, at least 2.5 inch caliper. Other landscaping treatment shall be included in the landscape area, including, but not limited to, groundcover, ornamental grasses, annual or perennial flowers, or shrubbery. Shrubbery must be planted at least three feet from all sidewalks, drives and parking spaces, so as to not infringe upon same. Interior landscape areas shall be dispersed evenly throughout parking lot.

C. Installation and Maintenance. Refer to Division 3 General Provisions for landscape installation and maintenance requirements.

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90-2000 PURPOSE

Division 10 identifies sign standards that are intended to appropriately limit the placement, type, size, construction, illumination, and number of signs allowed within a specific Context Area and to require the proper maintenance of signs. The regulations and standards of this Division are intended to be content neutral and are considered the minimum necessary to achieve a substantial government interest for public safety, aesthetics, and protection of property values. The purpose of these limitations and requirements are to:

A. Protect the public right to receive messages and information protected by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution;

B. Safeguard and protect the public health, safety, and general welfare;

C. Promote aesthetic and environmental values of the community by providing for signs that do not impair the attractiveness of the City as a place to live, work and shop;

D. Avoid traffic safety hazards to motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians, caused by visual distractions and obstructions;

E. Enable the public to locate goods, services and facilities without excessive difficulty and confusion by restricting the number and placement of signs;

F. Provide for signs as an effective channel of communication, while ensuring that signs are aesthetically designed and proportioned in relation to adjacent structures and the structures to which they are attached;

G. Recognize that the principal intent of commercial signs is for identification of an establishment on the premises, and not for advertising off-premises activities; and

H. Regulate portable commercial signs in recognition of their significant negative impact on traffic safety and aesthetics.

90-2001 APPLICABILITY

A. The regulations of this Division apply to signs located in the Form Based Code district as follows:
   1. Any building or parcel with a principal or secondary frontage along the Crescent Street.
   2. Any building or parcel with a principal or secondary frontage along a new private or platted road within the Form Based Code.
   3. Any building or parcel with a principal or secondary frontage along Michael Street south to Prarie Parkway.

B. No person, firm, or corporation shall erect, repair, alter, relocate, display or maintain any sign which does not comply with the standards set forth in this Division, and no permit shall be issued for any such sign.

90-2002 EXEMPT SIGNS

This Division does not apply to the following signs:

A. Signs which are not applicable per Section 90-2001.

B. Signs which are exempt per Section 90-794.

90-2003 PROHIBITED SIGNS

The following signs shall be prohibited within the Form Based Code district:

A. Any sign not expressly permitted.

B. Signs prohibited per Section 90-795.

C. Signs in the Right-of-Way. No sign, except those established and maintained by the city, county, state or federal governments, shall be located in, project into, or overhang a public right-of-way or dedicated public easement.

   Exception: The following signs may be located in, project into, or overhang a public right-of-way when an encroachment permit is obtained:
   1. Sidewalk Sign Type.
   2. Any approved Projecting Sign Type that is attached to a building.
   3. Any approved Awning Sign Type that is attached to a building.

90-2004 GENERAL SIGN STANDARDS

For general standards for permitted signs, see Section 90-796 of the City of Wyoming Zoning Ordinance.

90-2005 SPECIFIC SIGN REQUIREMENTS

A. Sign Types are indicated as follows. Sign Types regulated by this Division include:
   1. Sign Band Signs.
   2. Wall Signs.
   3. Projecting Signs.
   4. Awning Signs.
   5. Window Signs.
   6. Sidewalk (Sandwich Board) Signs.
   7. Ground Signs.

B. Temporary Signs. For temporary sign standards, see Sec. 90-799-4 and Table 90-799-4.

90-2006 OFF PREMISE ADVERTISING

Off-premise advertising shall not be permitted.

90-2007 NONCONFORMING SIGNS

For nonconforming signs, see Section 90-801 and Section 90-1310 C.

90-2008 DANGEROUS, UNSAFE, ABANDONED AND ILLEGAL ERECTED SIGNS

For dangerous, unsafe, abandoned and illegally erected signs, see Section 90-802.

90-2009 ADMINISTRATION

For administration, see Section 90-803.

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90-2010 SIGN BAND SIGNS

The following standards apply:

1.0 Sign Band Sign Standards

A. Sign content (letters, corporate logos, symbols or designs) may be engraved, painted, or surface mounted on the building's sign band or horizontal expression band. Sign content shall be made of materials visually compatible with the display surface.

B. Dimensional requirements of sign band and horizontal expression band are indicated in Frontage Standards in Division 7.

C. Sign content is not required to be placed in sign band or horizontal expression line.

2.0 Sign Band Sign Location

A. Sign Bands Signs are permitted to be installed at the sign band or horizontal expression band above a storefront window or transom on buildings that have Storefront, Balcony, or Drive-through Private Frontage.

1. At corner lot buildings, Sign Band Signs are also permitted to be installed at the sign band or horizontal expression line above storefronts or transoms at the Secondary Frontage Line.

3.0 Sign Band Sign Size and Proportion

Refer to Illustration 10.01 for graphic representation of the dimensional requirements regarding Sign Band Signs.

A. Sign Band Sign sizes and proportions are relative to the size of the building's sign band or horizontal expression band.

B. Vertical Placement: Sign content height shall not exceed 80% of the overall height of the sign band or horizontal expression band.

C. Horizontal Placement: Sign content within the sign band or horizontal expression band shall not come closer than two (2) feet to the side edges of the sign band.

D. Sign content shall not extend more than three (3) inches from the face of the sign band or horizontal expression line.

4.0 Sign Band Sign Quantity

A. The number of Sign Band Signs allowed per building shall not exceed the quantities indicated in Table 90-2018.

B. Sign Bands may be used in conjunction with other Sign Types.

5.0 Sign Band Sign Illumination

A. Sign Band Signs may be externally illuminated per the requirements of 90-796-5.

B. Sign Band Signs are not permitted to be internally illuminated.

C. Sign Band is not permitted to be illuminated with neon illumination.

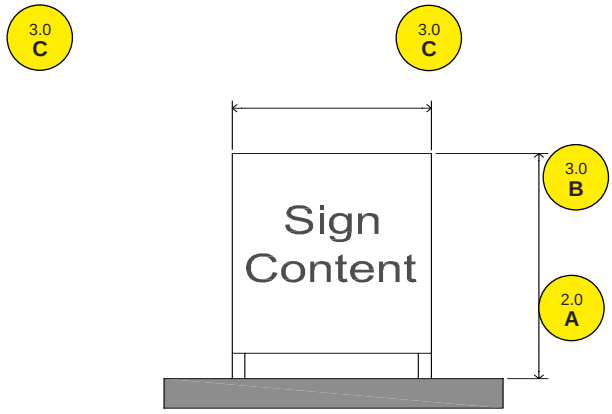
D. Sign Band is not required to be illuminated.

SIGN BAND SIGN CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

DESCRIPTION:

A sign that is painted on, incorporated in, or attached directly to the sign band or horizontal expression band above a storefront window or transom on buildings that have Storefront, Balcony, or Drive-through Private Frontages.

ILLUSTRATION 10.01 SIGN BAND SIZE



90-2011 WALL SIGNS
The following standards apply:

1.0 Wall Sign Standards

A. Wall Signs shall be designed to be compatible with the character of the building and building materials in order to promote a unified design which compliments the building's massing, scale and character.

B. Wall Sign content may include letters, corporate logos, symbols or designs that are painted or applied to the building wall.

2.0 Wall Sign Location
Refer to Illustration 10.02 for location requirements of Wall Signs.

A. Wall Signs are permitted on the fronts of the following buildings:
   1. Live / Work Building
   2. Apartment Building
   3. Civic Building

B. Wall Signs are permitted on the sides (along Secondary Frontage Lines) of the following buildings:
   1. Mixed Use Building
   2. Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   3. Retail Building
   4. Live / Work Building
   5. Apartment Building
   6. Civic Building

C. Wall Signs are permitted on the non-frontage backs of buildings if the building has a parking lot or alley along the non-frontage rear.

D. Wall Signs shall be a minimum of three (3) feet above the adjacent grade.

E. Wall Signs shall not come closer than two (2) feet to the corner of the building.

3.0 Wall Sign Size and Proportion
Refer to Table 90-2017 for sizes of Wall Signs for specific Building Types in each Context Area.

4.0 Wall Sign Quantity

A. The number of Wall Signs allowed per building shall not exceed the quantities indicated in Table 90-2018.

B. Wall Signs may be used in conjunction with other Sign Types.

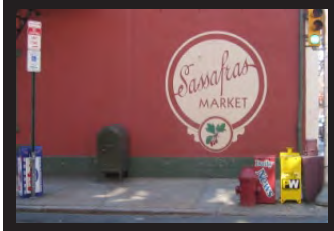
5.0 Wall Sign Illumination

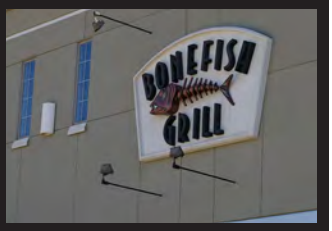
A. Wall Signs may be externally or internally illuminated per Sec. 90-796-5.

B. Wall Signs are not permitted to be illuminated with neon illumination.

C. Wall signs are not required to be illuminated.

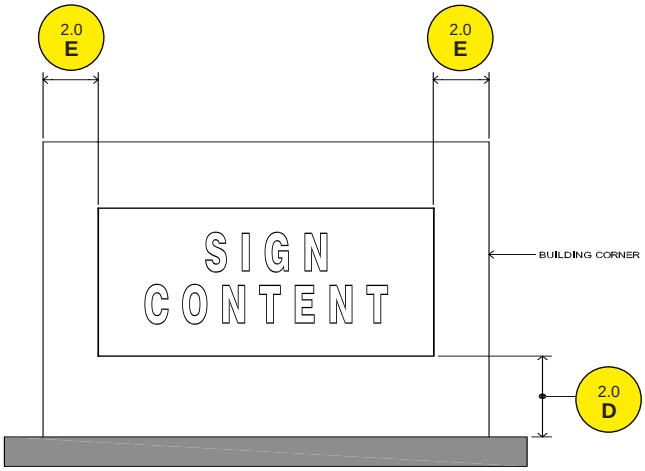
WALL SIGN CHARACTER EXAMPLES:





DESCRIPTION:
A sign that is painted on, incorporated in, or attached directly to a building wall, with the exposed face of the sign in place parallel to the building wall.

ILLUSTRATION 10.02 WALL SIGN LOCATION



90-2012 PROJECTING SIGNS

The following standards apply:

1.0 Projecting Sign Standards

A. Projecting Signs shall be designed to be compatible with the character of the building and building materials in order to promote a unified design which compliments the building's massing, scale and character.

B. Projecting Sign content may include letters, corporate logos, symbols, or designs that are painted, applied or surface mounted on the sign surface.

C. Projecting Signs shall have content on both sides of the sign.

D. Projecting Signs placed on fabric, cloth or canvas shall be securly anchored to a sign frame.

2.0 Projecting Sign Location

Refer to Illustration 10.03 for graphic representation of the location requirements regarding Projecting Signs.

A. Projecting Signs are permitted on the fronts of the following buildings:
   1. Mixed Use Building
   2. Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   3. Retail Building
   4. Live / Work Building
   5. Apartment Building
   6. Civic Building

B. Projecting Signs shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet above the adjacent grade.

C. Projecting Signs shall not extend more than four (4) feet from the face of building.

D. Projecting Signs are required to be perpendicular to the building face.

3.0 Projecting Sign Size and Proportion

Refer to Table 90-2017 for sizes of Projecting Signs for specific Building Types in each Context Area.

A. Maximum height of Projecting Signs shall be four (4) feet.

B. Maximum Width of Projecting Signs shall be three (3) feet.

4.0 Projecting Sign Quantity

A. The number of Projecting Signs allowed per building shall not exceed the quantities indicated in Table 90-2018.

B. Projecting Signs may be used in conjunction with other Sign Types.

5.0 Projecting Sign Illumination

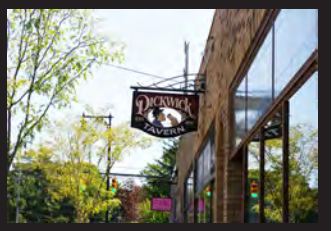
A. Projecting Signs may be externally or internally illuminated per Sec. 90-796-5.

B. Projecting Signs are not permitted to be internally illuminated.

C. Projecting Signs are not permitted to be illuminated with neon illumination.

D. Projecting Signs are not required to be illuminated.

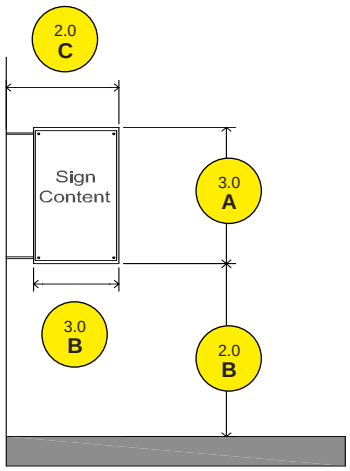
PROJECTING SIGN CHARACTER EXAMPLES:



DESCRIPTION:

A double faced sign that is attached to the face of a building and projects from the wall of the building at a ninety (90) degree angle. Projecting signs may include logos or creative art and graphics as part of the sign composition and may be fabricated of wood, metal, fabric, or other durable material.

ILLUSTRATION 10.03 PROJECTING SIGN LOCATION AND PROPORTION



90-2013 AWNING / CANOPY SIGNS
The following standards apply:

1.0 Awning / Canopy Sign Standards

A. Awning and Canopy Sign content may include letters, corporate logos, symbols, or designs that are painted, applied or surface mounted on the awning or canopy surface. Sign content on canopy signs may also be located above the canopy sign.

2.0 Awning / Canopy Sign Location
Refer to Illustrations 10.04 and 10.05 for graphic representation of the location requirements regarding Awning and Canopy Signs.

A. Awning Signs are permitted on the fronts and sides (along Secondary Frontage Lines) of buildings above any windows and/or doors where awnings are placed.

B. Canopy Signs are permitted on the fronts and sides (along Secondary Frontage Lines) of buildings above doors where canopies are placed.

C. Awning and Canopies shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet above the adjacent grade.

D. Height of awning valance shall be between eight (8) and fourteen (14) inches.

E. Height of sign content on awning valence shall not exceed 80% of the valence height.

F. Width of awning shall not exceed the width of the door or window that it is above.

G. Width of sign content on awning valence shall not exceed 90% of the valence width.

H. Area of sign content located on the shed (sloped) area of the awning shall not exceed 30% of the overall shed area.

I. Width of canopy shall not exceed the width of the door that it is above.

J. Sign content may be placed on or above the canopy fascia and shall not exceed 90% of the width of the canopy.

K. Height of canopy sign content shall not exceed 90% of the height of the canopy.

3.0 Awning / Canopy Sign Size
Refer to Table 90-2017 for sizes of Awning and Canopy Signs for specific Building Types in each Context Area.

4.0 Awning / Canopy Sign Quantity

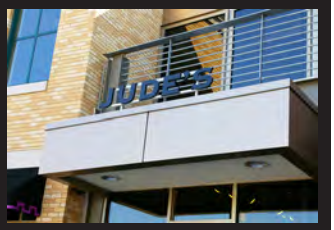
A. The number of Awning and Canopy Signs allowed per building shall not exceed the quantities indicated in Table 90-2018.

B. Awning and Canopy Signs may be used in conjunction with other Sign Types.

5.0 Awning / Canopy Sign Illumination

A. Awning and Canopy Signs are not permitted to be illuminated.

AWNING & CANOPY SIGN CHARACTER EXAMPLES:



DESCRIPTION:
Awning Signs may be painted, screen printed or appliquéd to the awning. Canopy Signs shall be attached upon the face or above the face of metal canopies. Awning and Canopy Signs shall be placed on canopies or awnings that are above doors and/or windows.

ILLUSTRATION 10.04 AWNING SIGN LOCATION

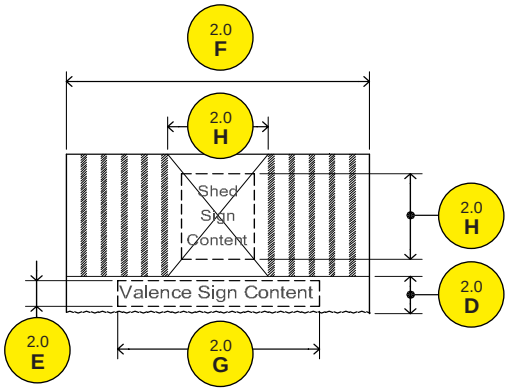
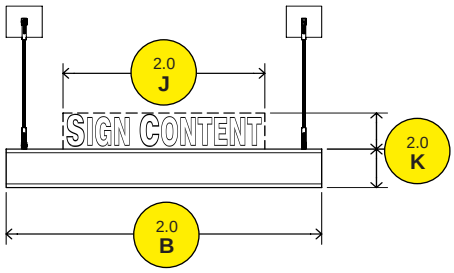


ILLUSTRATION 10.05 CANOPY SIGN LOCATION



90-2014 WINDOW SIGNS

The following standards apply:

1.0 Window Sign Standards

A. Surface Applied Window Signs shall be professionally painted or applied letters, corporate logos, symbols or designs.

B. Neon Tube Window Signs shall be custom neon tubes that are bent to form letters or images independent of a separate structure other than the required fastening of the neon tube. Neon channel signs are not permitted.

2.0 Window Sign Location

A. Surface Applied Window Signs are permitted on the ground and upper floor front and side (along Secondary Frontages) windows of the following buildings:
   1. Mixed Use Building
   2. Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   3. Retail Building
   4. Live / Work Building

B. Neon Tube Window Signs are permitted on the ground and upper floor front and side (along Secondary Frontages) windows of the following buildings:
   1. Mixed Use Building
   2. Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   3. Retail Building

C. Window Signs shall be installed on the inside face of the window.

3.0 Window Sign Size and Proportion

Refer to Table 90-2017 for sizes of Window Signs for specific Building Types in each Context Area. Refer to Illustration 10.06 for graphic representation of Surface Applied Window Sign Proportions.

A. Surface Applied Window Signs across the bottom twelve (12) inches of storefronts may cover the entire width of the storefront.

B. Width of Surface Applied Window Signs above twelve (12) inches from the bottom of the storefront shall not exceed five (5) feet.

C. Height of Surface Applied Window Signs above twelve (12) inches from the bottom of the storefront shall not exceed three (3) feet.

D. Table 90-2017 indicates maximum areas of Surface Applied Window Signs.

E. Table 90-2017 indicates maximum areas of Neon Tube Window Signs.

4.0 Window Sign Quantity

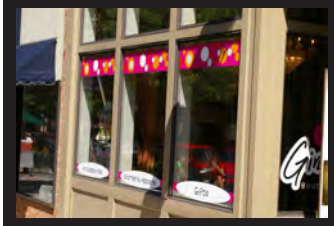
A. The number of Window Signs allowed per building shall not exceed the quantities indicated in Table 90-2018.

B. Window Signs may be used in conjunction with other Sign Types.

5.0 Window Sign Illumination

A. Surface applied Window Signs are not permitted to be illuminated.

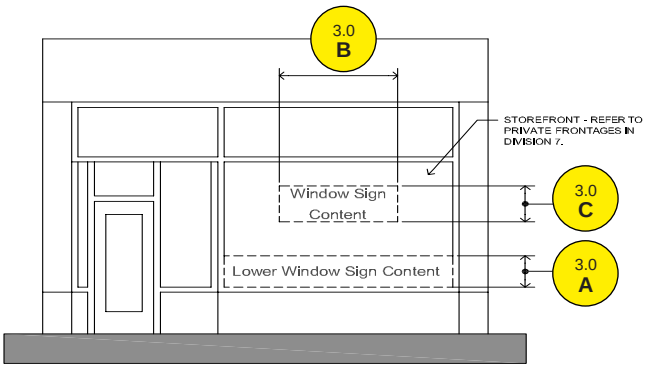
WINDOW SIGN CHARACTER EXAMPLES:



DESCRIPTION:

Window Signs are any sign, picture, symbol or combination thereof that is designed to communicate information about activity, business, commodity, event, sale, or service that is placed on the interior of the window and which is intended to be seen by the public from the outside. Window signs include neon tube signs that indicate "open" for business and other neon tube signs as indicated in this subsection.

ILLUSTRATION 10.06 WINDOW SIGN LOCATION AND PROPORTION



90-2015 SIDEWALK SIGNS
The following standards apply:

1.0 Sidewalk Sign Standards

A. Sidewalk Signs may be used to announce daily specials, sales, or point to shops off the sidewalk.

B. Sidewalk Sign content may include letters, corporate logos, symbols, or designs that are painted, applied or temporarily written on the sign surface.

C. Sidewalk Signs shall have content on both sides of the sign.

2.0 Sidewalk Sign Location

A. Sidewalk Signs are permitted on the sidewalks along Principal Frontages adjacent to the following buildings.
   1. Mixed Use Building
   2. Zero Lot Line Retail Building
   3. Retail Buildings except in Corridor Edge (CE).

B. Sidewalk Signs shall not interfere with pedestrian travel or encroach upon the required accessible path.

C. Sidewalk Signs shall only be displayed during business hours and shall be removed when the business is closed.

3.0 Sidewalk Sign Size and Proportion
Refer to Table 90-2017 for sizes of Sidewalk Signs for specific Building Types in each Context Area. Refer to Illustration 10.07 for graphic representation of Sidewalk Sign Proportions.

A. Maximum height of Sidewalk Signs shall be four (4) feet.

B. Maximum Width of Sidewalk Signs shall be three (3) feet.

4.0 Sidewalk Sign Quantity

A. The number of Sidewalk Signs allowed per building shall not exceed the quantities indicated in Table 90-2018.

B. Sidewalk Signs may be used in conjunction with other Sign Types.

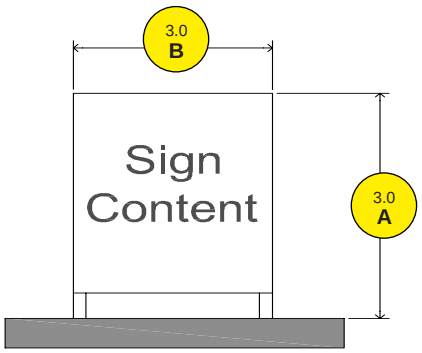
5.0 Sidewalk Sign Illumination

A. Sidewalk Signs are not permitted to be illuminated.

SIDEWALK SIGN CHARACTER EXAMPLES:

DESCRIPTION:
Portable Sidewalk Signs (Sandwich Board Signs) are temporary signs that are not permanently affixed to a structure or ground surface and placed on the sidewalk in front of a business during normal business hours.

ILLUSTRATION 10.07 SIDEWALK SIGN PROPORTION



90-2016 GROUND SIGNS

The following standards apply:

1.0 Ground Sign Standards

A. Ground Signs shall be designed to be compatible with the character of the surrounding buildings and building materials in order to promote a unified design which compliments the buildings' massing, scale and character.

B. Ground Sign content may include letters and corporate logos that are permanently affixed to the sign.

C. Ground Sign content is not permitted to be changeable copy, except for gasoline price signs, directory signs listing more than one tenant, and signs advertising restaurant food specials, films, and live entertainment, which change on a regular basis.

D. Ground Signs shall have content on both sides of the sign with building address clearly depicted.

2.0 Ground Sign Location

A. Ground Signs are permitted in the front yard setback of the following buildings:
   1. Retail Building in Corridor Sub-Urban (CS) and Corridor Edge (CE).
   2. Apartment Building in Corridor General (CG), Corridor Sub-Urban (CS) and Corridor Edge (CE)
   3. Civic Building in Corridor Sub-Urban (CS), Corridor Edge (CE), and Corridor Neighborhood (CN).

B. Ground Signs are permitted in the Greenbelt along 28th Street for any parcel that has property within the Greenbelt.

3.0 Ground Sign Size and Proportion

Refer to Table 90-2017 for sizes of Ground Signs for specific Building Types in each Context Area. Refer to Illustration 10.08 for graphic representation of Ground Sign Proportions.

A. Maximum height of Ground Signs shall be eight (8) feet except multi-tenant Ground Signs may increase to ten (10) feet.

B. Maximum width of Ground Signs shall be six (6) feet except multi-tenant Ground Signs may increase to ten (10) feet.

4.0 Ground Sign Quantity

A. The number of Ground Signs allowed per building shall not exceed the quantities indicated in Table 90-2018.

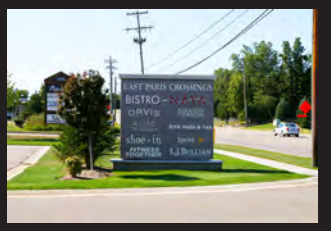
B. Ground Signs may be used in conjunction with other Sign Types.

5.0 Ground Sign Illumination

A. Ground Signs may be externally or internally illuminated per Sec. 90-796-5.

B. Ground Signs are not required to be illuminated.

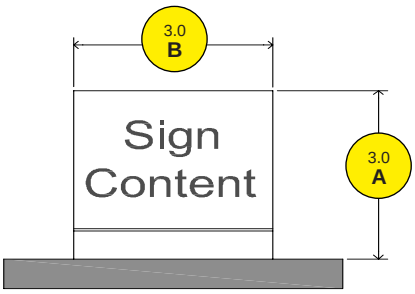
GROUND SIGN CHARACTER EXAMPLES:



DESCRIPTION:

A free-standing permanent sign that is mounted directly on the ground or ground level foundation and is often used to mark a place of significance or the entrance to a location.

ILLUSTRATION 10.08 GROUND SIGN PROPORTION



90-2017 SIGN SIZES

		TABLE 90-2017 SIGN SIZE Maximum Sign Size Permitted (refer to Table 90-2018 for quantity of signs permitted)					
Sign Type	**Building Type**	**Corridor Center (CC)**	**Corridor Urban (CU)**	**Corridor General (CG)**	**Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)**	**Corridor Edge (CE)**	**Corridor Neighborhood (CN)**
Sign Bands	Mixed Use Building	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.			
	Retail Building *(with Storefront or Drive-through Private Frontages ONLY)*			Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the sign band or horizontal expression band per the Sign Band Sign standards in Division 10.	
Wall Signs	Mixed Use Building	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 32 square feet.	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 32 square feet.	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 48 square feet.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 32 square feet.	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 32 square feet.	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 48 square feet.			
	Retail Building			One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 48 square feet.	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 60 square feet.	One (1) square foot for every one (1) linear foot of ground level tenant space fronting on a Principal or Secondary Frontage Line. Not to exceed 60 square feet.	
	Live / Work Building			12 square feet	12 square feet	12 square feet	
	Apartment			24 square feet	24 square feet	24 square feet	
	Civic Building	24 square feet	24 square feet	32 square feet	32 square feet	32 square feet	12 square feet
Projecting Signs	Mixed Use Building	8 square feet per side	8 square feet per side	12 square feet per side			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	8 square feet per side	8 square feet per side	12 square feet per side			
	Retail Building			12 square feet per side	12 square feet per side	12 square feet per side	
	Live / Work Building			8 square feet per side	8 square feet per side	8 square feet per side	
	Apartment			12 square feet per side	12 square feet per side	12 square feet per side	
Awning and Canopy Signs	Mixed Use Building	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.			
	Retail Building			Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	
	Live / Work Building			Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	
	Apartment			Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	Sign shall fit within the awning or canopy per the Awning & Canopy Sign standards in Division 10.	

90-2017 SIGN SIZES, CONT.

		TABLE 90-2017 SIGN SIZE (CONTINUED) Maximum Sign Size Permitted (refer to Table 90-2018 for quantity of signs permitted)					
Sign Type	**Building Type**	**Corridor Center (CC)**	**Corridor Urban (CU)**	**Corridor General (CG)**	**Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)**	**Corridor Edge (CE)**	**Corridor Neighborhood (CN)**
Surface Applied Window Signs	Mixed Use Building	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.			
	Retail Building			Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 25% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 25% of the total glass area of the window.	
	Live / Work Building			Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	Signs above 12" from the bottom of window: Not to exceed 15% of the total glass area of the window.	
Neon Tube Window Signs	Mixed Use Building	6 square feet per window (ground floor and upper floors)	6 square feet per window (ground floor and upper floors)	6 square feet per window (ground floor and upper floors)			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	6 square feet per window	6 square feet per window	6 square feet per window			
	Retail Building			6 square feet per window	8 square feet per window	8 square feet per window	
	Live / Work Building			6 square feet per window (ground floor only, neon tube sign not permitted on upper floors)	6 square feet per window (ground floor only, neon tube sign not permitted on upper floors)	6 square feet per window (ground floor only, neon tube sign not permitted on upper floors)	
Sidewalk Signs	Mixed Use Building	6 square feet per side	6 square feet per side	6 square feet per side			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	6 square feet per side	6 square feet per side	6 square feet per side			
	Retail Building			6 square feet per side	6 square feet per side	Not permitted in Context Area	
Ground Signs	Retail Building			36 square feet per side, except multi-tenant signs are permitted up to 80 square feet per side	36 square feet per side, except multi-tenant signs are permitted up to 80 square feet per side	36 square feet per side, except multi-tenant signs are permitted up to 80 square feet per side	
	Apartment			24 square feet per side	24 square feet per side	24 square feet per side	
	Civic Building		24 square feet per side	24 square feet per side	24 square feet per side	24 square feet per side	24 square feet per side

90-2018 SIGN QUANTITY

		TABLE 90-2018 SIGN QUANTITY Signs permitted per Building Type and Context Area (refer to Table 90-2017 for size of signs permitted)					
Sign Type	**Building Type**	**Corridor Center (CC)**	**Corridor Urban (CU)**	**Corridor General (CG)**	**Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)**	**Corridor Edge (CE)**	**Corridor Neighborhood (CN)**
Sign Bands	Mixed Use Building	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages			
	Retail Building *(with Storefront or Drive-through Private Frontages ONLY)*			One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages	One (1) sign per sign band or horizontal expression band. May be on facades facing Primary and Secondary Frontages	
Wall Signs	Mixed Use Building	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)			
	Retail Building			One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	
	Live / Work Building			One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	
	Apartment			One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	
	Civic Building	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)	One (1) sign per building front and one (1) sign per building side (along Secondary Frontage Lines)
Projecting Signs	Mixed Use Building	One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry			
	Retail Building			One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	
	Live / Work Building			One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	
	Apartment			One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	One (1) sign per entry	
Awning and Canopy Signs	Mixed Use Building	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.			
	Retail Building			One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	
	Live / Work Building			One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	
	Apartment			One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	One (1) sign per awning or canopy per the requirements of the Awning & Canopy Sign Type in Division 10.	

90-2018 SIGN QUANTITY, CONT.

		TABLE 90-2018 SIGN QUANTITY (CONTINUED) Signs permitted per Building Type and Context Area (refer to Table 90-2017 for size of signs permitted)					
Sign Type	**Building Type**	**Corridor Center (CC)**	**Corridor Urban (CU)**	**Corridor General (CG)**	**Corridor Sub-Urban (CS)**	**Corridor Edge (CE)**	**Corridor Neighborhood (CN)**
Surface Applied Window Signs	Mixed Use Building	One (1) sign per storefront or window.	One (1) sign per storefront or window.	One (1) sign per storefront or window.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) sign per storefront.	One (1) sign per storefront.	One (1) sign per storefront.			
	Retail Building			One (1) sign per storefront.	One (1) sign per storefront.	One (1) sign per storefront.	
	Live / Work Building			One (1) sign per ground floor window.	One (1) sign per ground floor window.	One (1) sign per ground floor window.	
Neon Tube Window Signs	Mixed Use Building	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.			
	Retail Building			One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	
	Live / Work Building			One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	
Sidewalk Signs	Mixed Use Building	One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.	One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.	One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.			
	Zero Lot Line Retail Building	One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.	One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.	One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.			
	Retail Building			One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.	One (1) sign per ground floor tenant.	Not permitted in Context Area	
Ground Signs	Retail Building			One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	
	Apartment			One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	
	Civic Building		One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.	One (1) sign per building.

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90-2100 APPLICABILITY

The following terms are defined for the purpose of the City of Wyoming Form Based Code.

In instances where terms are not defined here, they may be defined elsewhere in the existing municipal zoning ordinances. In such cases the definitions contained within the existing zoning ordinances shall be used for the administration of the City of Wyoming Form Based Code.

In instances where terms are defined in both the existing ordinances and here, the definitions here shall prevail for the administration of the City of Wyoming Form Based Code.

A

DEFINITIONS "A"

Active Use: A use at the street level of a building that allows physical and visual activity to occur between the inside of the building and the sidewalk area. A group of buildings with active street level uses will generate pedestrian activity on the sidewalk and vehicular activity in the thoroughfare. Typical active uses include retail and restaurants at the street level.

Adjacent Grade: The exterior grade immediately adjacent to the building or structure from which measurements shall be taken.

Alley: Refer to Rear Alley.

Apartment Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate a multi-story building with multiple dwelling units above and beside each other.

Architectural Elements: Elements of a building that may project from the façade into the required setbacks, beyond the build-to-zones or into the public right-of-way as indicated in Division 3: Encroachments. These include balconies, awnings, canopies, eaves, cornices, bays, and projecting signs.

At-Grade Entry: An entry door that has a zero-step entrance.

At-Grade Frontage: The at-grade is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line in a build-to-zone. It provides an at grade (zero step) entry into residentially scaled buildings and may be associated with lobby buildings (such as apartments).

Attic: An interior space of a building that has only a single floor of habitable space and that occurs within the pitched roof structure, whether conditioned or not. Attic space is typically not among the number of stories regulated by Context Area or Building Type, unless otherwise noted.

Awning: A retractable or fixed shelter projecting from and supported by the exterior wall of a building and constructed of non-rigid materials on a supporting framework.

Awning Sign: A sign that typically includes letters, logos, symbols and/ or designs that is integrated into an awning.

B

DEFINITIONS "B"

Balcony: An open outdoor portion of an upper floor.

Balcony Private Frontage: The balcony is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line. It is typically associated with mixed use buildings. The frontage combines an upper balcony that is recessed into the building mass with a storefront at the first story. The storefront portion of this frontage shall be designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience.

Basement: An interior space of a building that has more than one half (1/2) of its height below grade.

Bay or Bay Window: An interior portion of an upper floor extending beyond the building's exterior wall plane that is not supported from below by vertical columns or piers.

Building Façade: The exterior walls of a building that face either a principal or secondary frontage line.

Building Footprint: The shape and placement of the ground floor of a structure on the parcel.

Building Footprint, Condominium Site: The area of the condominium site within which the main building or structure may be constructed as described in the master deed for the site condominium project.

Building Height: Refer to Height, Building.

Building To Line: A measurement that defines the edge in which the building walls that face frontage lines are required to be built to. When a build-to-line is indicated on a building type, it is a requirement and not a permissive minimum as is a set back line.

Build To Zone: A measurement that defines the range (or zone) in which building walls that face frontage lines are required to be located within. When a build-to-zone is indicated on a building type, it is a requirement that the building walls are constructed within this range.

Building Type: Building Types describe the various forms of buildings that are allowable in the City of Wyoming Form Based Code. Each building type has its own specific massing, composition, site placement (disposition), and vertical dimension that create its unique attributes. Building Types are regulated in Division 6 and are allowable within various Context Areas.

Building Composition: The essential architectural characteristics that define a specific Building Type.

C

DEFINITIONS "C"

Canopy: A fixed shelter projecting from and supported by the exterior wall of a building and constructed of metal or other rigid materials.

Canopy Sign: A sign that typically includes letters, logos, symbols and/ or designs that is integrated into a canopy.

Civic Building: Civic buildings contain uses of special public importance. Civic buildings include, but are not limited to municipal buildings, churches, libraries, and schools, and do not contain retail, residential or private office uses. Civic buildings are not required to meet the building type standards or the private frontage standards of the City of Wyoming Form Based Code. Civic buildings are typically sited in locations of prominence, such as corners of major intersections, terminating a street vista or overlooking or within a civic space. The design of these building types is encouraged to allow greater flexibility and distinctive architectural expression so that they can become landmarks.

Civic Space: An outdoor area dedicated to public use that is strategically placed to facilitate use by the surrounding community.

Clear Glass: Refer to Glass, Clear.

Context Area: Administratively similar to zoning districts in conventional codes, except that they integrate form-based elements, including Building Type, public realm standards, and Thoroughfare Type into the regulation.

Cornice Expression Line: An architectural feature on buildings that acts as an upper termination or capital for the overall composition of the building.

D

DEFINITIONS "D"

Departure: A Minor or Major modification to selected Form Based Code requirements, refer to Divsion 2, Tables 90-1203a and 90-12-3b.

Drive-through Frontage: The drive-through is a frontage that is identical to the storefront frontage type, however it includes an automobile drive-through at the rear or non-frontage side yards. The drive-through may include a covered structure at the service window location. The frontage is typically associated with retail and mixed use buildings and includes a storefront that is designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience. Storefronts are at grade with the sidewalk and are sometimes shaded by awnings.

Drive-through Zone: The area (or zone) in which a drive-through is permitted to be placed on a site. Drive-through zones are part of requirements of the Drive-Through Private Frontage.

E

DEFINITIONS"E"

Eave: The projecting overhang along the sloped edge of a pitched roof.

F

DEFINITIONS "F"

Façade: Refer to Building Façade.

Fascia: Horizontal board that terminates an eave edge of a sloped or pitched roof.

Finish Ceiling: The ceiling surface, usually installed over building structure or hung from the structure, which provides the completed ceiling surface.

Finish Floor: The floor, usually laid over a subfloor, which provides the completed floor surface.

Form Based Code Area: The area on the City of Wyoming Zoning Map (located in Chapter 90, Article II of the City Zoning Ordinance) that is designated as a Form Based Code District. Parcels located in the Form Based Code Area are regulated by the Wyoming Form Based Code.

Frontage: The length of any side of a building which fronts on either a Principal Frontage Line or a Secondary Frontage Line.

Frontage line, Principal: The property lines of a parcel that are public right-of-way lines along the street of address for the parcel or building.

Frontage line, Secondary: The property lines of a parcel that are either a public right-of-way line or directly adjacent to a public right-of-way that are not along the street of address for the parcel or building.

Furnishing Zone: The area of the right-of-way that contains planting strips, tree wells, planters, street lighting, sidewalk furniture, seating sidewalk signs, and other amenities.

G

DEFINITIONS "G"

Glass, Clear: Glass having a Visual Light Transmittance (VLT) of seventy (70) percent minimum. Heavily tinted or reflective glass shall not be considered clear.

Greenbelt: A twenty-five (25) foot deep landscaped area that is required at frontages along 28th Street. Refer to Division 3.

Ground Cover: Grass, vegetative cover, or other living landscape.

Ground Sign: A free-standing sign mounted directly on the ground, on a base or supported by short poles. Not attached directly to a building or wall.

H

DEFINITIONS "H"

Height, Building: The number of stories allowed by either the Building Type and/or the Context Area, with actual measurement of individual stories determined according to specific building types in Division 6.

Horizontal Expression Band: An architectural element on buildings that acts as a horizontal upper termination for the Storefront Private Frontage. Horizontal Expression Lines extend the entire width of the building facade above a storefront and may contain signs. Synonymous with Sign Band.

I

DEFINITIONS "I"

Impervious surface: Any hard surfaced, man-made area that does not readily absorb or retain water including but not limited to building roofs, parking and driveway areas, sidewalks and streets.

J

DEFINITIONS "J"

No definitions for this section.

K

DEFINITIONS "K"

No definitions for this section.

L

DEFINITIONS "L"

Lightwell: A component of the Lightwell Private Frontage that is recessed below the adjacent grade in order to provide a landing and access to the basement from the sidewalk. Typically used in association with a terrace. Refer to Terrace definition.

Lightwell Private Frontage: The lightwell is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line in a build-to-zone. It has separate stairs that connect a lower level entrance (lightwell) and an upper level entrance (terrace) to the public sidewalk. This allows direct access to the first story and a partially exposed basement. Commonly used on attached buildings, this frontage may also provide outdoor seating opportunities at both the terrace and lightwell locations.

Liner Building: A specialized building that is designed to conceal a parking structure or parking lot. The liner building may be an independent building or may be physically attached to a parking structure so that parking may be accessed directly from floor to floor between the building and structure.

Live / Work Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate an attached or detached building with integrated residence and commercial space utilized by a single-family household. The ground floor is designed to accommodate commercial uses with a single residence in the upper stories, although ground floor may also accommodate residential uses.

Lot Coverage: The percentage of the lot that is taken up by buildings.

M

DEFINITIONS "M"
Mandatory: Refer to required.

Massing: The scale and proportions of a building or object.

Mixed Use Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate a multi-story building with multiple dwelling units in the upper story and various commercial uses permitted within any story.

N

DEFINITIONS "N"
New Development: Development occurring on a vacant parcel of land.

Nonconforming sign:

1. A sign that is prohibited under the terms of this Article, but was erected lawfully and was in use on the date of enactment of this Article, or amendment thereto; or

2. A sign that does not conform to the requirements of this Article, but for which a variance has been granted.

Non-frontage line: The property lines of a parcel that are not a right-of-way line or directly adjacent to a public right-of-way.

O

DEFINITIONS "O"
Optional: A feature or element that is not required, but may be provided on the project at the applicant's discretion.

Outdoor Seating: Patio, terrace, walkway, sidewalk, lawn or garden or any other place (which is not enclosed) where seating is permitted, usually in association with a restaurant, bar or other related commercial uses.

P

DEFINITIONS "P"
Parapet: A part of the facade that extends above the roof, typically located on flat roof buildings.

Parkway: The landscaped area between the sidewalk and the curb in a thoroughfare assembly. Located within the furnishing zone of the Thorougfare Type. Synonymous with Planting Strip.

Pedestrian Travel Zone: The sidewalk area for pedestrian travel. Typically sized for two directions of pedestrian travel.

Pilaster: A decorative or structural column that is attached to the façade of a building. Pilasters may be round, in which case they are detailed exactly like a free-standing column. Square or rectangular pilasters may be detailed in a simpler manner and sometimes are a wall projection (common in masonry buildings).

Porch: A slightly elevated partially enclosed area attached to a building and covered with a roof.

Porch Private Frontage: The porch is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line(s) within a build-to-zone. Porches are open-air structures that are attached to the Principal Building, forming a covered entrance. Porch dimensions need to be such that sufficient space for furniture is provided, allowing comfortable use of the space.

Principal Entrance: The main entry to a building, located along the principal frontage line.

Principal Frontage: Refer to Frontage, Principal.

Private Frontage Type: The privately owned area between the frontage line and the building façade. Private Frontage Types are applied to Building Types to ensure that the building adequately engages the street frontage and public realm. Private Frontages are regulated in Division 6 and are assigned to Building Types in Division 7.

Projecting Sign: A double-faced sign that is attached to the face of a building and projects from the wall of the building at a ninety (90) degree angle.

Public Realm: The area between the façade of a building and the corresponding façade of the building across the street.

Q

DEFINITIONS "Q"
No definitions for this section.

R

DEFINITIONS "R"
Rake board: The trim board along the sloping edge of a gable roof.

Rear alley: A dedicated right-of-way or easement providing access for service and parking at the rear of a parcel. Not intended for general traffic circulation.

Retail Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate a single-story building with various commercial uses permitted at the ground floor level. Building site placement has a variable build-to-zone at the Principal Frontage Line.

Required: An element or feature that is required to be provided on the project. Synonymous with Mandatory.

Right-of-way (ROW): An area owned or maintained by a local, county, state or federal entity, a public utility, a railroad or a private concern for the placement of utilities or facilities for the passage of vehicles or pedestrians, including roads, streets, pedestrian walkways, utilities or railroads.

Right-of-way Line: A line that forms the boundary of the right-of-way.

Rowhouse Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate a principal building with common walls on both side lot lines and a private yard to the rear.

S

DEFINITIONS "S"

Scale: Refers to the size of the building, street fixture, sign or other built or constructed element.

Shopfront Private Frontage: The shopfront is a frontage type placed along the Principal Frontage line in a build-to-zone. It is typically associated with retail uses at the first story in Context Areas that have a less intense (more residentially scaled) retail environment. The shopfront is designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience. Storefronts may be elevated above the adjacent grade.

Secondary Frontage: Refer to Frontage, Secondary.

Setback: The minimum horizontal distance required by this Form Based Code, measured from the front, side or rear lot line as applicable, to govern the location of buildings, structures or uses on the lot.

Sidewalk Sign: A temporary and portable sign that is not permanently affixed to a structure or ground and is placed on the sidewalk in front of a business during normal business hours. Synonymous with Sandwich Board Sign.

Sign Band: An architectural element on buildings that acts as a horizontal upper termination for the Storefront Private Frontage. Sign Bands extend the entire width of the building facade above a storefront and may contain signs. Synonymous with *Horizontal Expression* Band.

Sign Band Sign: A sign that is painted on, incorporated in, or attached directly to the sign band or horizontal expression band above a storefront window or transom.

Single-Family House Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate a single-family detached building with front, rear and side yards.

Site disposition: The placement or location of a building footprint on a lot or parcel. Synonymous with Site Placement.

Stoop: A slightly elevated unenclosed area attached to a building and corresponding to a door. A stoop is always covered with a roof.

Stoop Private Frontage: The stoop is a frontage type typically placed along the Principal Frontage line, although it may also be placed in the side yard. A stoop is a small staircase leading to the entrance of a building that has a roof at the entrance. The elevation of the stoop is required to achieve privacy for residential uses on the first story.

Storefront Private Frontage: The storefront is a frontage type placed along the Principal (and sometimes Secondary) Frontage line(s). It is typically associated with retail and mixed use buildings. The storefront is designed in a way that promotes an attractive, convenient shopping experience. Storefronts are at grade with the sidewalk and are sometimes shaded by awnings.

Storefront Base: The knee wall located at the sidewalk that the storefront window sits on. Sometimes referred to as a bulkhead wall.

Story: The distance between any two adjacent floors or floor lines, measured as the distance between the finished floor and related finished ceiling in feet and inches. Actual story heights are regulated by building type in Division 6. Number of stories are regulated by building type and Context Area.

T

DEFINITIONS "T"

Terrace: A component of the Lightwell and Shopfront Private Frontage that is an area elevated from the adjacent grade in order to provide access and a landing to an elevated first floor. Terraces may be covered with a roof or uncovered. On Lightwell Private Frontages the terrace creates residential privacy at the first floor and allows light to enter a basement level (making that level more attractive to a variety of uses). Refer to Lightwell definition.

Thoroughfare Type: Thoroughfare Types describe the space within the public realm, between the right-of-way lines. They include the sidewalk, parkway, furnishing zones, curbs, parking lanes and travel lanes of streets, roads, and alleys.

Transom: A small horizontal window located above the storefront and entry door to allow light or air into the retail building.

Transparency: The ability to see through with clarity. An opening in a building wall allowing light and views between interior and exterior through the use of clear glass. Only clear or lightly tinted glass in windows, doors and display windows is considered clear. Heavily tinted glass or reflective glass shall not be considered clear. Interior display shelves and merchandise are not allowed to obstruct views into or out of any windows, doors or display areas that are considered part of the transparency calculation. Windows, doors and display areas provide clear views into and out of the building. Transparency is integral to the relationship of buildings and the street because of the permeable edge and dialogue that it creates between the interior and exterior of buildings. Refer to Glass, Clear.

Two-Family House Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate a two-family building with front, rear and side yards.

U

DEFINITIONS "U"

No definitions for this section.

V

DEFINITIONS "V"

Vertically proportioned: Typically referring to the orientation of building windows, where the height of the window is taller than the width of the window.

W

DEFINITIONS "W"

Wall Sign: A sign that is painted on, incorporated in or attached directly to a building wall, with the exposed face of the sign in place parallel to the building wall.

Window Sign: Any sign, picture, symbol or combination thereof, designed to communicate information about activity, business, commodity, event, sale or service that is placed on the interior of a window and which is intended to be seen by the public from the outside.

X

DEFINITIONS "X"

No definitions for this section.

Y

DEFINITIONS "Y"
Yard: The space on a lot which is unoccupied by buildings and unobstructed from the ground to the sky.

Z

DEFINITIONS "Z"
Zero Lot Line Retail Building Type: A lot located and designed to accommodate a single-story building with various commercial uses permitted at the ground floor level. Building site placement is required to have no setback at the Principal Frontage Line.

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End of Article XXXI: Wyoming Form Based Code

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect on the _____ day of _____, 2013.

I hereby certify that the above-entitled Ordinance was adopted by the City of Wyoming at a _____ session of the City Council held on the _____ day of _____, 2013.

_____
Heidi A. Isakson
Wyoming City Clerk

Ordinance No. _____