



# Mixed Use Development Regulations



## Arlington Land Use Strategic Planning: A Place-Based Approach to Zoning

The City's vision statement, written over twenty-five years ago remains a guide for both our Comprehensive Plan and our Land Use Code:

*"The City of Arlington is a community of vibrant businesses and a home for families that combines the best of sustainable development with the highest quality of life in the region. It is a place where the natural world is honored and respected while high value jobs and businesses are encouraged to prosper. The City is recognized throughout the State as the best example of how to preserve the past in concert with preparing for the change inherent in the future. As the vision evolves, the Arlington brand, or identity, becomes recognized for its unique ability to set the City apart as a model of civility and community harmony.*

**The Setting:** *Arlington is located where the north and south forks of the Stillaguamish River join. The City's northern/northwestern edge overlooks the Stillaguamish River Valley; its eastern side looks toward the Cascade foothills; and we border I-5 on the west and Marysville on the south.*

**The Economy:** *Arlington's future depends on its economic base, keeping pace with other development. Citizens thrive when jobs are available, and the necessary amenities are in place to improve their quality of life. To pay for this quality of life, our retail base must be secure and growing. It must also be able to pay for the infrastructure needed to fuel industrial growth.*

**The Social Fabric:** *Citizens establish the City's values, sense of place, and quality of life. In return they need cultural opportunities, recreational activities, educational resources, and entertainment for a full life.*

**Mobility:** *Our goal must be to provide mobility within the City and access to our county, state and federal transportation systems.*

**Housing:** *Arlington values its neighborhoods and hopes to pass on these values as new developments are built. We recognize the need to provide housing for all income ranges.*

**Summary:** *Because of Arlington's proximity to population centers and the freeway, growth is inevitable, but not necessarily as a bedroom community. Arlington will strive to maintain a small city identity, a high jobs-to-housing ratio, thriving commercial districts, safe neighborhoods, an expanding*

*airport, a healthy hospital, a beautiful environment, great services, ample recreational opportunities, and a pride that most cities seldom experience. We want our caring community"*

We are required by the State's Growth Management Act to plan for a twenty-year projected population increase. The number of people we will be welcoming to our City is provided by the State and by Snohomish County. The overall planning for this increase involves a long list of parts and of stakeholders; from transportation to parks and open space to housing. The single most impactful element of planning for the future lies in how we resolve the complicated issues of land use and the built environment.

The citizens of every city, town and community in the country desire a livable environment for themselves and for those that follow. Our Vision Statement reflects that desire.

**"In 2030, about half of the buildings in which Americans live, work, and shop will have been built after 2000. While these projections may seem overwhelming, they also demonstrate that nearly half of what will be the built environment in 2030 doesn't even exist yet, giving the current generation a vital opportunity to reshape future development" <sup>1</sup>.**

The quality of places in which we live has an impact on all aspects of life. How well they are designed will influence how safe we feel, how easy it is to walk around, whether we have shops, community facilities and schools nearby; whether our children have safe places to play. It will also affect whether there is access to public transportation and a good choice of homes in which to live. It is essential that the places we create and improve embody the principles of good urban design.

Good urban design is essential to deliver places which are sustainable across a range of criteria: places that create social, environmental and economic value. Ensuring that places are well designed needs to be a priority for everyone involved in shaping and maintaining the built environment.

Arlington is known for its sense of “place”. This sense is a combination of the caring nature of its people, and the quality of its downtown built environment. Looking ahead, our challenge will be to provide housing, employment, and recreational opportunities for a growing population while at the same time preserving and expanding the unique places of Arlington.

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<sup>1</sup> Arthur C. Nelson; Brookings Institution

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## 20.110.012 INTRODUCTION

### 20.110.012(a) PURPOSE

Under Washington law, local jurisdictions are allowed to define a vision for specific areas within their boundaries and apply regulations and guidelines for implementation of those visions. It can establish clear policies, implementation strategies, and design standards to guide public and private investment in a coordinated manner.

For the foreseeable future, Arlington's urban growth boundary will remain fixed in its current configuration. The immediate effect of an inelastic City edge will be that projected population increases will be absorbed by in-filling, rather than expansion. To maintain the high-quality City that is described in the Vision Statement and Comprehensive Plan, the community will have to take a new look at land use patterns and how it intends to guide the built environment.

Local development history has shown that conventional (Euclidean) zoning has not, and likely will not, provide a path from the vision, goals, and policies expressed in the Comprehensive Plan to the creation of Quality Places.

Mixed Use Development Regulations provides guidance for the creation of quality places that will provide interesting, walkable neighborhoods, while preserving Arlington's small-town feel. It is intended to guide initiatives that capitalize on the City's unique assets with the overarching goal of seamlessly accommodating growth. The Plan is designed to create centers of commercial and residential activity appropriate to local context and use intensities with a predictable built form. In addition, the Plan provides options for developers that result in expedited, predictable outcomes.

### 20.110.012(b) PLANNING WITH FORM BASED CODE

Quality place making is a derivative of the concepts and tools contained in the alternative approach to conventional zoning called "Form Based Code". These concepts reinforce walkable, sustainable mixed-use environments and development that builds upon community character. This Strategic Plan uses the Form Based Coding approach to achieve the community's goals of sustainability and context sensitive, high-quality infill.

**"Form-Based Codes foster predictable built results and a high-quality public realm by using physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code. These codes are adopted into city or county law as regulations, not mere guidelines. Form-Based Codes are an alternative to conventional zoning."**

~ Form-Based Codes Institute

An important aspect of this definition that differentiates Form Based Codes from conventional zoning is the phrase "by using physical form." This does not mean that use is not important, but instead of land use always being the organizing principle for the overall code, within the FBC elements of this Plan, the intended physical form, or characteristics of desired place becomes the primary organizing principle.

It is also important to note that while FBCs focus on an intended physical form, they also regulate use. FBCs often allow a range of uses that are carefully chosen to maximize compatibility between uses and the intended physical form of the specific neighborhood.

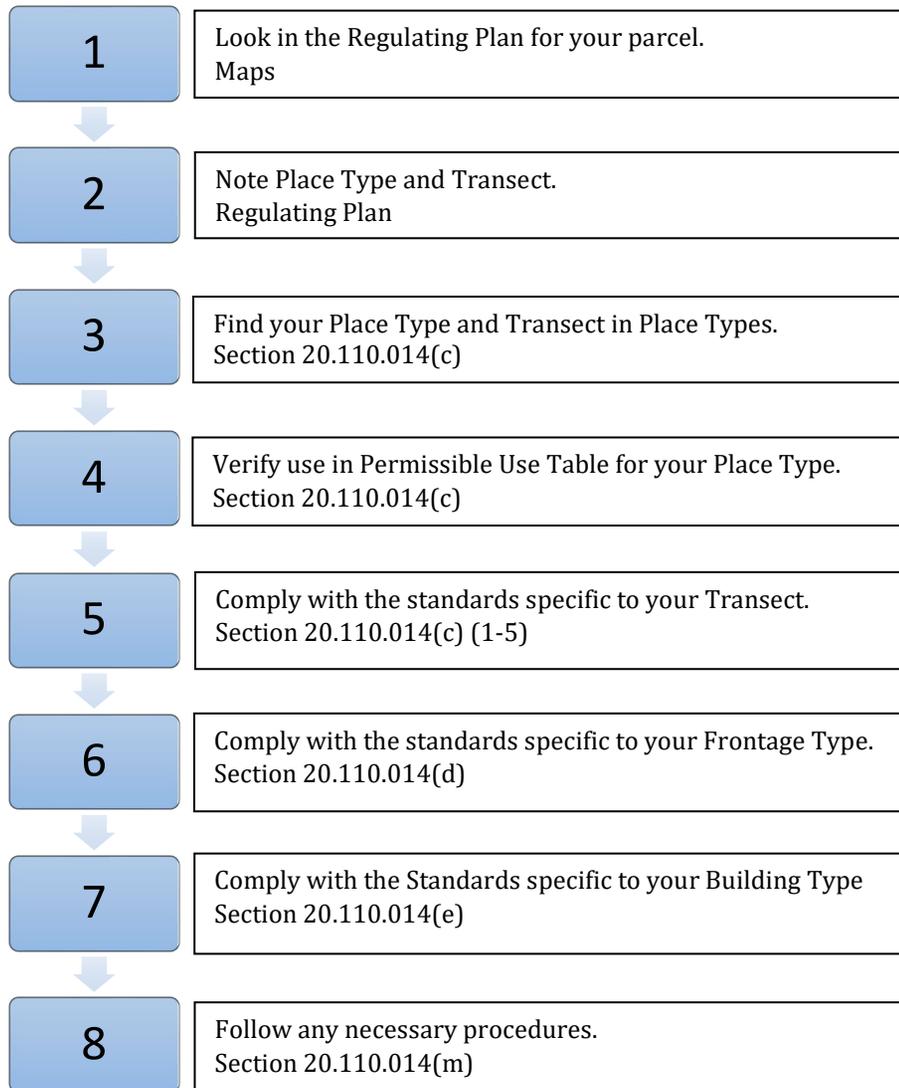
FBC components are integrated throughout this Plan. The following is an explanation of these components and where they are located in this Zoning Code.

1. Place Types provide the basic building form standards and list the allowed building types, sustainable features and permitted uses within a specific geographical area. See Section 20.110.014(c) 1-5 (Place Types).
2. Building types provide a fine level of detail about the appropriate massing and form of buildings within a Place Type. See Section 20.110.014(e) (Building Types).
3. Frontage types provide details on how a building relates to the street or public realm. See Section 20.110.014(d) (Frontage Types).
4. Thoroughfare types provide the components of a thoroughfare that can be used to create walkable streets that balance the needs of vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists. See Section 20.110.014(f) (Block, Street, and Rights of way).
5. Civic spaces provide standards for a broad range of civic spaces and open space. A significant focus of the City's new and existing civic spaces will be the creative incorporation of public art. See Section 20.110.014(h) (Civic and Open Space).

### **20.110.012(c) HOW TO USE THE PLAN**

1. In graphic form, this Section illustrates the basic steps to follow in using this Form Based Code as a part of the regulations guiding development within the Mixed-Use Overlay District. This is illustrative only and is not intended to set forth the administration and procedures which are described more fully in Section 20.110.014(k) (Administration and Procedures).

Quick Code Guide: Known; Location



## 20.110.012(d) PLACE TYPES

Place Types are defined by their location and by their intensity of use. They are calibrated by:

- Street Types,
- Block and Street Types,
- Building Placement and Mass,
- Frontage Types, and
- Architectural Features.



This transect describes six use intensities from natural to sub-urban to urban core. Each level of use, or T-zone, has a unique built form, consistent with its use intensity and context. Some jurisdictions have added sub-transects, some have modified their definitions, and some have labelled the intensities with their own vocabulary. By whatever method it is described, intensity of use is at the core of Place definition. While transects can be used as a regional planning tool, it is uniquely suited to describe the more geographically limited and more intense urban environment.

This Mixed-Use Development Overlay Plan creates four “Place Type” overlay descriptions; Neighborhood Corridor, Neighborhood Community Center, Neighborhood Village Center and Urban Center. In addition, due to their unique development context, two Special Districts were created.

Special District 1 is regulated by the Island Crossing Subarea Plan, Island Crossing Planned Action, and Chapter §20.119 Island Crossing Design Standards, which contains a gateway to the city, primarily freeway oriented commercial development, and preservation of the natural environment. Development within this district is also subject to extensive floodplain and stormwater management regulations.

Special District 2 is regulated by the Arlington-Marysville Manufacturing Industrial Center Subarea Plan, Cascade Industrial Center Planned Action, and Chapter §20.118 Cascade Industrial Center Design Standards, which is located in an area where residential use is prohibited, therefore its mix of uses will exclude any residential component and provide commercial only development that provides services to the workforce within the Cascade Industrial Center.

In addition, there are three other areas included in the Mixed-Use Overlay but are geographically too small to be assigned a Place Type. Growth in these areas will nonetheless be guided by a regulating plan. In Arlington’s urban context, these Place Types and Special Districts articulate in detail the transition from more intense to less concentrated uses. Each Place Type contains its own unique combination of neighborhood use transitions. As a group, these four Place Types contain a majority of the commercial, residential, and civic space use intensities required for the next twenty years.

Because Arlington is a small, urban edge city, the two least intense and the one highest intensity transects are not applicable to our future built form; at least not for now. Zone T3 translates into most of our existing neighborhood and municipal structure. Zone T4 splits into four use intensities; T4 Neighborhood Small Volume, T4 Neighborhood Medium Volume, T4 Main Street, and T4 Flex. A mix of these four intensities is applied to the Neighborhood Corridor, Neighborhood Community Center and Neighborhood Village Center. The T5 Neighborhood Medium Volume, T5 Neighborhood Large Volume, T5 Main Street and the T5 Flex contained in the Urban Center provides the relatively high intensities of use the City will need to accommodate our projected population and commercial growth. The Special Districts reflect areas with limited or

prohibited residential potential, and therefore will follow other mixed-use patterns, remaining within transect regulated intensities.

In Section 20.110.014(c) that follows, the individual Place Types are specifically located within the City. In Section 20.110.014(c), are the sub-transects and definitions appropriate to each Place Type. The specific distribution of sub-transects within each Place Type is accomplished with the Arlington Regulating Plan. The Regulating Plan is essentially a fine-grained zoning map combined with a street plan and an open space plan, keyed to the Development Code's standards and guidelines. The regulating plan accomplishes two tasks:

- Based on existing context and projected need and markets, The Regulating Plan locates Place Type overlays to specific areas of the City, and
- The Regulating Plan assigns specific transect and sub-transect intensities to individual streets and blocks within each located Place type.

In most of the Quality Places being created around the country, walkability and pedestrian friendliness are basic design criteria. The four Arlington Place types all share these features, but in different contexts and with different forms. All four have clearly defined centers and edges. Centers are street intersections in some cases, and parks in others. Edges are defined by either a standard walkable  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, or an elongated  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile "pedestrian shed". As they grow, some of the smaller Places will overlap others and may at some time in the future become combined to create Places of more intense uses and built forms. Areas that are initially defined as corridors will eventually become a linear series of smaller walkable neighborhoods.

A pedestrian shed is the basic building block of walkable neighborhoods. A ped shed is the area encompassed by walking distance from a neighborhood center. Ped sheds are often defined as the area covered by a 5-minute walk (about 0.25 miles, 1,320 feet, or 400 meters). They may be drawn as perfect circles, but in practice ped sheds have irregular shapes because they cover the actual distance walked, not the linear (aerial) distance. A synonym for ped shed is walkable catchment.

Pedestrian safety is greatest when vehicle speeds are low. On-street parking, trees, and other design elements are a buffer between pedestrians and traffic. Sidewalks are sized appropriately for the number of walkers. Buildings meet the street in such a way to make the "outdoor rooms" that are the mark of the best urban places. Building facades are human scale, with frequent doorways and windows, and attractive details and ornament.

A well-designed neighborhood should be pedestrian friendly, but also accommodate bicyclists, transit riders, cars, and appropriate delivery and larger vehicles. Open space and buildings at human scale are an integral part of overall Place design. Density and land use will generally, but not always, vary from the core to the edge of a neighborhood walkable area.

In the sections that follow, the built environment will be calibrated for each of the four Place Types, based on their unique physical and geographical contexts and their projected use intensities.

## 20.110.012(e) GENERAL TRANSECT SUMMARY



### Zone - T4 Neighborhood Small Volume

#### **Desired Form**

Detached or Attached  
Narrow to Medium Lot Widths  
Small to Medium Footprint  
Build at or Close to ROW  
Small to No Setbacks  
Up to 2 Stories  
Elevated Ground Floor  
Primarily with Stoops and Porches

#### **General Use**

Primarily residential with smaller neighborhood-supporting uses in ancillary buildings and new or existing corner store buildings.

#### **Intent**

To provide a variety of urban housing choices, in small to medium footprint, medium to high density building types, which reinforce the walkable nature of the neighborhood, support local serving retail and service uses adjacent to this zone, support multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



### Zone - T4 Main Street

#### **Desired Form**

Attached  
Small to Medium Footprint  
Simple Wall Plane along Street  
Building at or Near the ROW  
Small to No Side Setbacks  
Up to 4 Stories  
Diverse Mix of Frontages

#### **General Use**

Primarily ground floor commercial retail uses with a mix of commercial and residential uses on the floor above.

#### **Intent**

To provide a focal point for neighborhoods that accommodate primarily local serving retail, service, and residential uses in compact, walkable urban form, supporting multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



**Zone - T4 Flex**

**Desired Form**

- Attached
- Small to Large Footprint
- Simple Wall Plane along Street
- Building at Internal Street ROW
- Medium to Large Building Setback from Highway ROW
- Small to No Side Setbacks
- Diverse Mix of Frontages
- First Floor Flush with Sidewalk
- Up to 3 Stories

**General Use**

Vertical and horizontal mixed use: retail, commercial, residential, and light industrial uses on any floor. Ideal location for live/work conditions.

**Intent**

To provide an urban form that can accommodate a very diverse range of uses, including some light industrial to reinforce the pattern of walkable neighborhoods and to provide a mix of uses on the ground floor, including residential, thus enabling the retail and service sectors to mature over time, while still allowing occupancy supporting multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



**Zone - T4 Neighborhood Medium Volume**

**Desired Form**

- Attached
- Medium to Large Lot Width
- Medium to Large Footprint
- Small to Medium Front Setback
- Small to Medium Side Setbacks
- Up to 3 Stories

**General Use**

Ground floor commercial retail only or ground floor commercial retail uses with a mix of commercial and residential uses on the floors above when abutting a main street corridor. When used with horizontal mixed use; retail, commercial and residential uses may be on any floor.

**Intent**

To provide a variety of housing choices, in medium to large footprints, medium to high density building types, which reinforces the walkable nature of the neighborhood, support local serving commercial in and adjacent to this zone, supporting multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



**Zone - T5 Neighborhood Large Volume**

**Desired Form**

- Attached
- Medium to Large Footprint
- Simple Wall Plane along Street
- Building at ROW
- No Side Setbacks
- Diverse Mix of Frontages
- Up to 4 Stories

**General Use**

Primarily vertical mixed use and multi-unit residential with smaller neighborhood supporting commercial uses on the ground floor.

**Intent**

To provide a variety of urban housing choices, in medium to large footprint, medium to high density building types, which reinforce walkable neighborhoods while providing neighborhood serving retail and service uses and support multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



**Zone - T5 Flex**

**Desired Form**

- Attached
- Medium to Large Footprint
- Simple Wall Plane along Street
- Building at ROW
- Small to No Side Setbacks
- Diverse Mix of Frontages
- First Floor Flush with Sidewalk
- Up to 4 Stories

**General Use**

Vertical and horizontal mixed use: retail, commercial, and residential uses on any floor. Ideal for live/work conditions.

**Intent**

To provide an urban form that can accommodate a very diverse range of uses, including some light industrial to reinforce walkable neighborhoods and to provide a mix of uses on the ground floor, including residential, thus enabling the retail and service sectors to mature over time, while still allowing occupancy and support multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



**Zone - T5 Neighborhood Medium Volume**

**Desired Form**

- Attached
- Small to Large Footprint
- Simple Wall Plane along Street
- Building At or Close to ROW
- Small to No Side Setback
- Up to 4 Stories
- Diverse Mix of Frontages

**General Use**

A diverse mix of residential building types, general retail, and small to medium sized local and community supporting services and commercial uses.

**Intent**

To provide a variety of urban housing choices, in small to medium footprint, medium to high density building types, which reinforce the neighborhood’s walkable nature, support local and community serving retail and service uses adjacent to this zone, and support multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



**Zone - T5 Main Street**

**Desired Form**

- Attached
- Small to Large Footprint
- Simple Wall Plane along Street
- Building at ROW
- Small to No Side Setbacks
- Diverse Mix of Frontages
- First Floor Flush with Sidewalk
- Up to 5 Stories (Up to 6 Stories 180<sup>th</sup> Steet NE to 183<sup>rd</sup> Place NE)

**General Use**

Vertical and horizontal mixed use: retail, commercial on the ground floor with commercial and residential uses on the floors above.

**Intent**

To provide a focal point for neighborhoods that accommodates neighborhood serving retail, service, and residential uses in compact, walkable urban form and support multi-modal transportation and public transportation alternatives.



**Zone – Special District-1**

**Desired Form**

Buildings shall comply with the Island Crossing Subarea Plan, Island Crossing Planned Action, and Chapter §20.119 Island Crossing Design Standards

**General Use**

Primarily a mix of freeway related, auto-oriented commercial activity, generally fuel sales, restaurants, motels, and commercial retail.

**Intent**

To provide for commercial development consistent with existing context. Topography, floodplain and floodway regulations will likely limit development to larger scale commercial operations which are directly related to freeway visibility with easy access to interstate and international highway networks.



**Zone – Special District-2**

**Desired Form**

Buildings shall comply with the Arlington-Marysville Manufacturing Industrial Center Subarea Plan, Cascade Industrial Center Planned Action, and Chapter §20.118 Cascade Industrial Center Design Standards

**General Use**

To provide a mix of non-residential commercial uses compatible with adjacent manufacturing/industrial businesses in the Cascade Industrial Center, along with the mixed use residential to the south, single family residential to the west and Business Park development to the north and east.

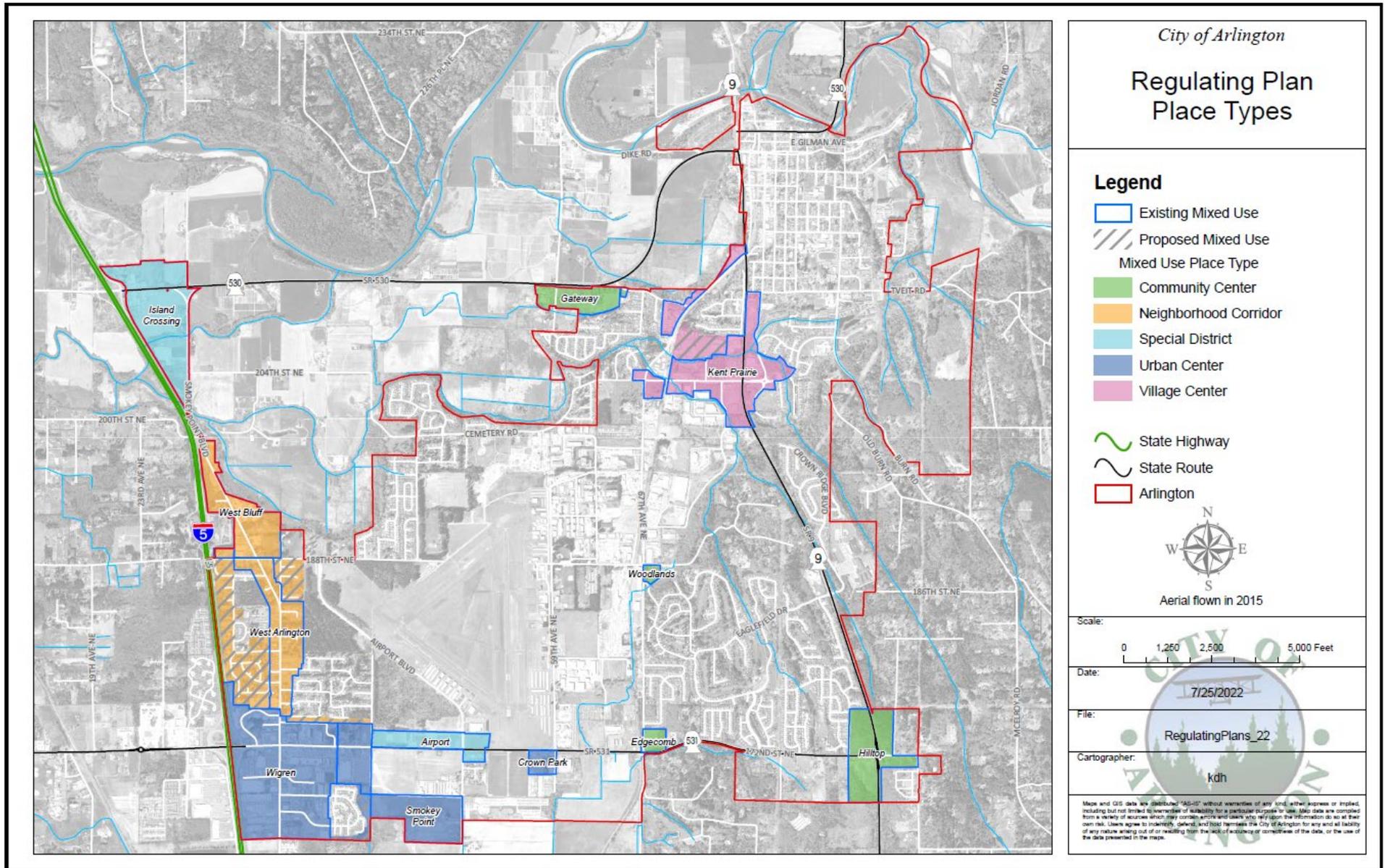
**Intent**

Special District-2 is totally contained on Airport property. As such, it is subject to several layers of Federal Regulations. To prevent the potential for incompatible land uses adjacent to airports, these regulations prohibit the inclusion of residential units on Airport property. This area is ideally suited for a mix of commercial activity that is appropriate to the intensities of adjoining development.

## **20.110.012(f) THE PLAN AREA**

The Place Types, which are specifically allocated, are all within the existing Arlington city limits, primarily within highway commercial land use zones. There are four major Mixed Use focus areas, each with their own configuration, size, and unique use intensity combinations. There are also two Special Districts: Special District-1 contains primarily freeway oriented commercial development; Special District-2 is located in an area where residential use is prohibited, therefore its mix of uses will exclude any residential component. In addition, there are three other areas included in the Mixed-Use Overlay but are geographically too small to be assigned a Place Type. Growth in these areas will nonetheless be guided by a regulating plan. Figure 20.110-1 (below) shows the location of the Place types, Special Districts, and the areas too small for Place Types.

Figure 20.110-1



### **20.110.012(g) OVERVIEW OF EXISTING CONDITIONS**

During the 2015 Comprehensive Plan update process, it became apparent that to accommodate the twenty-year projected population increase, one of two planning regimes had to be followed. The first was to increase residential buildable land by simply expanding the City's boundaries. The second involved re-defining commercially zoned permissible uses to provide for both commercial and residential growth. The City is required to accommodate approximately 3,000 residential units within the next twenty years. Currently the land zoned for residential development will provide just over 300 units. There needed to be a plan to account for this shortfall. Having to meet a variety of conditions, the City selected the second option. Clearly, for this option to be viable, some alternate regulatory plan for the uses of commercial property needed to be established. To enable this option, the City subsequently adopted a mixed-use overlay that included all the commercial property within its UGA. Computer modeling showed that the application of mixed uses to most of the commercial areas of the City would adequately accommodate both the projected population growth as well as the supporting commercial activity.

The eventual built form of population absorption by in-filling has shown to be unpredictable without design standards organized around some unifying principle. This Mixed-Use Development Regulations incorporates many of the planning and design concepts contained in Form Based Code.

Typically, in the development of a Form Based Code, careful consideration is given to existing conditions. Topography, existing building typology, thoroughfare standards, and civic spaces are thoroughly and systematically analyzed to enable the coding of the contextual DNA of each affected neighborhood. With few exceptions, the commercial areas of Arlington which are contained within the Mixed-Use Overlay are either undeveloped or significantly underdeveloped. Lacking essential neighborhood context, the City had to look elsewhere for guidance in the formulation of Arlington's future built environment.

The regulations that follow reflect planning for a twenty-year economic and population growth molded primarily by the Vision, Goals, and Policies of the 2015 Arlington Comprehensive Plan.

The 2024 Comprehensive Plan Periodic Update has projected additional population increases to the city. The mixed-use areas of the city will continue to absorb the bulk of the density; however other zoning changes have been made to allow for middle housing options in most residential zones of the city. From the 2024 Comprehensive Plan, the Urban Center and Neighborhood Corridor Transects will accommodate Community Transits Bus Rapid Transit line to the Smokey Point Transit Station. A Transit Oriented Development and Affordable Housing Program will be developed for this area to accommodate inclusive commercial and residential growth.

### **20.110.012(h) PLAN PREPARATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

By February of 2016, work had begun on adjustments to the 2015 Comprehensive Plan Update to redraft population absorption strategies and rework a few sections based on Department of Commerce and Puget Sound Regional Council feedback on the original document. The City was considering an ordinance to extend mixed use zoning from Old Town to include all commercially zoned property within its UGA. Recognizing that community input would play a significant role in the definition of these extended mixed-use zones, the Department of Community Development, along with the Planning Commission, formed a focus group to provide guidance for the formulation of the standards that would regulate these new areas.

The focus group was composed of community leaders from a diverse cross section of the private sector, along with City Council members and Planning Commissioners with support from Community Development staff. The group was charged with providing guidance and feedback for the regulation regime and the public outreach program that would ultimately determine the effectiveness and future livability of the mixed-use areas.

The focus group met weekly for eighteen months. Initially, each meeting was structured in two parts; on-line planning courses with a focus on Form Based Code, followed by a discussion of the tools and processes of FBC and how they might be applied to the new mixed-use areas.

As sections of the draft Form Based Code were developed, the focus group provided comments and their suggestions for improvements. This feedback became an instrumental part of the editing and updating process. As this process was nearing its conclusion, the focus group was asked to assist with the development of an outreach program to take the draft FBC regulations out to the community for public feedback. The details of the outreach plan that was formulated with focus group feedback are in the appendix.

Three outreach sessions were held in May of 2017 in various locations in the City, and another three sessions were held in July. In each session, there was a presentation of the plan for mixed use development, followed by discussion with participants. Contact information was obtained for future feedback opportunities.

## **20.110.012(i) GOALS**

Arlington's Comprehensive Plan divides the City into twelve sub-areas. Each of these sub-areas has a unique built environment, a unique mix of uses, a unique topography, or a combination of all three. As the City grows and develops, some of these areas will remain relatively stable and some will transition into new looks and new uses. Arlington is going to grow; that's not optional for any Washington city. The City will need to provide a place for young people entering the labor market, in-migration of established workers and their families, and homes for a rapidly increasing retired population. 7,000 people are coming. The quality of the Places created for them will directly affect their lives and the lives of people already here. Most of the growth, both in people and in commerce, will happen in the transitional neighborhood sub areas. These are the places detailed in the Regulating Plan.

For the purposes of creating a vision of mixed uses within a design based context, these transitional neighborhoods need to be the fundamental unit of city wide planning. Neighborhoods should be places where people can live, work, shop, and recreate. Their buildings, streets, public and private places need to relate well to one another by plan, not by accident. These neighborhoods should be sized so that an average person can walk from its center to its fringe in five to ten minutes.

Thoroughfare network connectivity is perhaps the single most important element of sustainably built cities. The thoroughfare network is simply the system of streets, alleys, walkways and trails in an area. Connectivity refers to the directness of travel routes and the number of alternate routes between any two locations. Vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian connectivity in our proposed mixed-use neighborhoods are addressed by this urban form development code.

## 20.110.014 DEVELOPMENT CODE

### 20.110.014(a) AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

This code protects and promotes the public health, comfort, safety, convenience, and general welfare of the community and implements the Arlington Comprehensive plan.

Parcels that are subject to regulations of both a specific local Place Type as contained in this Mixed-Use Overlay Plan and of its underlying land use zone may be developed using the regulations of either set, but not a mixture of the two. Examples of areas where the Overlay Plan is an option include the Village Center at Kent Prairie, the Neighborhood Corridor along Smokey Point Boulevard, the Urban Center in the Smokey Point commercial area, and the Community Center at Highway 9 and 172<sup>nd</sup>.

These two sets of regulations represent significantly different approaches to the challenges presented with population absorption by in-filling. The underlying “by right” regulations are use based and depend on design standards to determine the eventual built form. This combination rarely produces predictable outcomes for either the developer or for the City. Applications based on the underlying zoning will follow the administrative processes and regulations described in the relevant portions of Title 20 of the Arlington Municipal Code. In particular, subdivisions will follow the regulations contained in Section 20.16.400 (Regulation of Major, Minor and Unit Lot Subdivisions). Section 20.16.435 (Major and Minor Binding Site Plans) will not be available for development governed by the underlying zoning regulations.

This Overlay Plan is form based, with specific textual and graphic descriptions for the desired outcome, along with administrative procedures that represent significant time savings along with a more predictable review process. The provisions of this Overlay Plan will regulate development in the Mixed-Use Overlay District when the Overlay Plan option is chosen. In the event of conflict between the Overlay Plan and the underlying zoning, the provisions of the Overlay Plan shall control. The choice of either the regulations contained in the Overlay Plan or of the underlying zoning shall be made by the owner of the property, an authorized agent of the owner, a person acting in compliance with a purchase contract or other written consent and shall follow the land.

### 1. Conflicting Provisions

If any provision of this Overlay Plan contains an actual, implied, or apparent conflict with another provision of this Overlay plan, the more restrictive provision controls.

### 2. Relationship with Other Regulations

a. Arlington Municipal Code Title 20 Chapters that are not specifically mentioned in this code but apply to development include the following:

- Chapter 20.16 Permits and Land Division Approval
- Chapter 20.20 Appeals and Variances
- Chapter 20.24 Hearing and Pre-Hearing Procedures
- Chapter 20.32 Non-Conforming Situations
- Chapter 20.38 Airport Protection District
- Chapter 20.44 Supplemental Uses (applicable sections)
- Chapter 20.56 Streets and Sidewalks
- Chapter 20.60 Utilities
- Chapter 20.80 Forest Land Conversion
- Chapter 20.90 Concurrency and Impact Fees
- Chapter 20.93 Critical Areas
- Chapter 20.98 State Environmental Policy Act
- Chapter 20.112 Affordable Housing Program
- Chapter 20.114 Alternative Energy Systems and Technologies

b. Other Applicable Arlington Municipal Code Regulations

- Complete Streets Policy
- Transit Oriented Development Plan
- Title 12 – Streets and Sidewalks
- Title 13 – Water and Sewers
- Title 15 – Fire Regulations
- Title 16 – Buildings and Construction
- All Applicable City, County, or State Regulations

c. Where conditions, standards, or requirements imposed by any provision of this Overlay Plan are either more restrictive or less restrictive than the standard imposed by any other statute, law, ordinance, regulation, license, or permit, the most restrictive of any such standards control.

d. Whenever a provision of this Overlay Plan refers to any other part of the Arlington Municipal Code or to another law, the reference applies to any subsequent amendment of that law.

3. When utilizing the Mixed-Use Overlay to obtain residential uses on commercial zoned property, the property owner/applicant/developer shall construct both the commercial and residential portions of the project concurrently. The commercial portion of the project must be constructed in order to obtain occupancy of the residential units.
4. All projects utilizing the Mixed-Use Overlay and Mixed-Use Development Regulations for projects shall require a minimum of 15 dwelling units per acre within all transects.
5. All Mixed-Use projects require the first floor of all street frontage buildings to be comprised of commercial/retail uses. Except where horizontal mixed-use is used and the residential only building are accessed from an alley or other type of roadway with no available street frontage access.
6. Commercial Retail and Commercial Service businesses shall occupy a minimum of seventy-five percent (75%) of the first-floor street frontage buildings. Office uses shall be allowed within 25% of the first-floor street frontage buildings and on the second floor of street frontage buildings and on the first floor of buildings located behind the main building structure, not on the street frontage. All businesses and future businesses will be regulated by the business license review process to ensure compliance with this regulation. Business licenses may be denied if regulations are not met, the city shall not be held liable for any costs associated with a denied business license.
7. All Unit Lot Subdivisions shall follow the regulations of AMC 20.44.020.
8. Accessory Dwelling units shall follow the regulations of AMC 20.44.042.
9. Severability  
If any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause, sentence, or provision of this Overly Plan is adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, that judgement does not affect, impair, invalidate, or nullify the remainder of this Overlay Plan. The effect of the judgement is confined to the section, paragraph, subdivision, and clause. Sentence, or provision specifically addressed in the controversy in which the judgement or decree was made.

**20.110.014(b) APPLICABILITY OF STANDARDS VERSUS GUIDELINES**

1. Standards are mandatory requirements which are enforced by terms such as “shall” or “will”.
2. Gudelines are suggested or encouraged but are not explicitly mandatory. However, their intent represents an objective for development and as such they are intended to be followed in spirit if not literally. Thus guidelines leave flexibility for design creativity to meet the intent of the guideline and are promulgated by terms such as “should” or “may”.
3. The existing development regulations of the City of Arlington shall continue to be applicable to areas and/or zones not covered by this Overlay Plan.
4. Capitalized items used throughout this Plan are defined in sections 3.1 General Definitions, and 3.2 Definitions Specific to Permitted Uses.
5. Maps and charts accompanying this Plan are specifically incorporated by reference herein.

## 20.110.014(c) (1) Place Types

### Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor

**Location:** Smokey Point Boulevard – 173<sup>rd</sup> Street to 200<sup>th</sup> Street. Shown on the Zoning Map as the Commercial Corridor zone.

**Use Intensity Transects:** T4 Main Street (T4-MS), T4 Flex (T4-F), T4 Neighborhood Small Volume (T4N-SV), T4 Neighborhood Medium Volume (T4N-MV), T5 Flex (T5-F), T5 Main Street (T5-MS)

#### T4-MS

**Intent:**

To provide a vibrant main street mixed use residential and commercial environment that serves as the focal point for the surrounding neighborhood and provides access to day-to-day amenities within walking distance in urban form. This Mixed-Use Neighborhood Corridor will likely develop into a series of smaller, walkable centers along Smokey Point Boulevard which will ultimately provide sustainable transit service along the route.

**Characteristics:**

Attached	Medium to large lot width
Buildings at or near the ROW	Flush ground floor
Small to no side setback	Up to 4 stories
Small to medium footprint	Vertical mixed-use along frontage
Simple wall plane along street	Horizontal mixed-use across site

**Key Features:**

Primary Street with medium intensity commercial activity, along with medium to high density residential, decreasing in intensity toward the adjoining residential neighborhoods.

**Predominate Land Uses:**

Primary Boulevard facing medium intensity commercial

**Street types:**

Alley, Mixed Use Corridor, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

#### T4-F

**Intent:**

To provide an appropriate transition from a neighborhood main street environment into residential areas, and to provide flexible buildings that can allow a mix of residential and walkable local serving commercial and service uses.

**Characteristics:**

Attached	Small side setback
Small to medium front setbacks	Small to medium lot width
Small to medium footprint	Up to 3 stories
Vertical mixed-use along frontage	Horizontal mixed-use across site

**Key Features:**

Mix of medium density building types with a variety of forms which decrease in size and intensity of use toward the outer boundary of the center.

**Predominate Land Uses:**

A mix of uses to transition from the higher intensity commercial and high density residential along the center’s main street core to more moderate density and moderate volume residential uses along the edge of the Neighborhood Corridor

**Street Types:**

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street and Shared Use Trail.

## Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor

### T4N-SV

#### Intent:

To provide a variety of housing choices within the Neighborhood Corridor, that integrates appropriate small to medium building volume, medium density building types, such as duplexes and small multiplex buildings. This level of intensity reinforces the walkable nature of the neighborhood, supports local serving commercial activity in this mixed-use corridor, and encourages public transportation alternatives.

#### Characteristics:

Detached and/or attached	Medium to large lot width
Small to medium front setback	Small to medium side setback
Up to 2 stories	Primarily stoops or porches

#### Key Features:

Linear corridors with high connectivity, providing a mix of housing types contained within a walkable street network, adjacent to local serving commercial activity located along primary streets.

#### Predominate Land Uses:

The primary land use focus of the T4N-SV transect areas within Neighborhood Corridors is with small to medium density residential in a variety of medium volume formats. Buildings are set back from ROW's, with the possibility of ancillary buildings behind the primary residence. The variety of housing choices reinforces the walkable nature of this residential area.

#### Street types:

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

### T5-F

#### Intent:

To provide a variety of appropriate housing choices between Interstate 5 and the existing neighborhood that integrates medium building types, with medium to high density residential. This level of intensity reinforces the walkable nature of the neighborhood, supports local serving commercial activity, and encourages public transportation alternatives.

#### Characteristics:

Attached	Small side setback
Small to medium front setback	Small to medium lot width
Small to medium footprint	Up to 4 stories
Vertical mixed-use along frontage	Horizontal mixed-use across site

#### Key Features:

Linear corridor abutting Interstate 5, providing a mix of housing types contained within a walkable street network, in close proximity to the mixed-use corridor, and may provide small commercial stores.

#### Predominate Land Uses:

The primary land use focus of the T5-F transect area with the Neighborhood Corridor is providing a variety of medium to high density residential. Buildings are abutting the ROW and have a buffer between Interstate 5 and the building structure.

#### Street Types:

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

## Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor

### T5-MS

#### Intent:

To provide a variety of high-density housing choices between the buildings established along Smokey Point Boulevard and the Arlington Airport tree buffer. This level of intensity reinforces the walkable nature of the neighborhood, supports local serving commercial activity, and encourages public transportation alternatives.

#### Characteristics:

Attached	Small side setback
Small to medium front setback	Small to medium lot width
Medium to large footprint	Up to 6 stories
Vertical mixed-use along frontage	Horizontal mixed-use across site

#### Key Features:

Linear corridor between the buildings along Smokey Point Boulevard and the Arlington Airport tree buffer, providing a mix of high-density housing types contained within a walkable street network, in close proximity to the mixed-use corridor, and may provide small commercial uses.

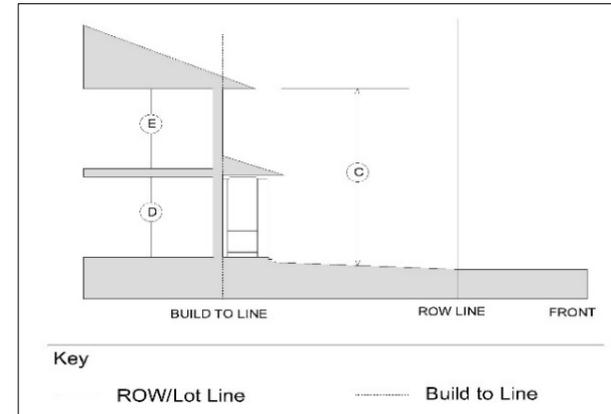
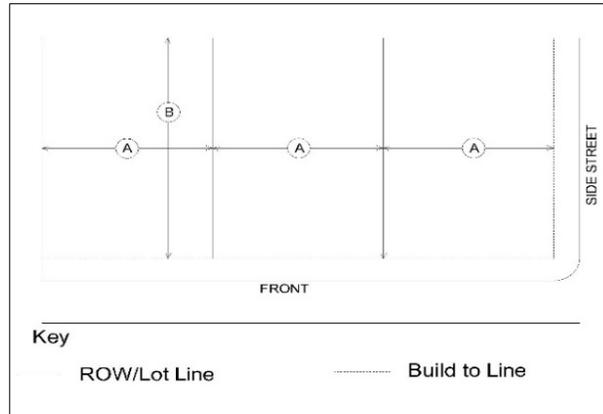
#### Predominate Land Uses:

The primary land use focus of the T5-MS transect area within the Neighborhood Corridor is providing a variety of high-density residential buildings located behind (east) of commercial or mixed-use buildings located along Smokey Point Boulevard. The high density residential shall be stepped back on the 4<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> stories when adjacent to a street.

#### Street Types:

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail

**Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor**



<b>Lot Dimension per Allowed Building Type</b>					
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-SV</b>	<b>T5-F</b>	<b>T5-MS</b>
	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Lot</b>	<b>Lot</b>
	<b>Width(A) / Depth (B)</b>	<b>Lot Width(A) / Depth (B)</b>	<b>Width(A) / Depth (B)</b>	<b>Width(A) / Depth (B)</b>	<b>Width(A) / Depth (B)</b>
Carriage House	-	-	N/A – Existing Primary Lot	-	
Cottage Court	-	-	75’ min. / 100’ max.	-	
Courtyard Building	75’ – 100’ / 100’ max.	-	-	-	75’ – 100’ / 100’ max.
Duplex	-	-	40’ – 75’ / 100’ min.	-	
Flex Building	-	100’ – 250’ / 100’ min.	-	100’ – 200’ / 100’ min.	
Live/Work <sup>1</sup>	-	18’ – 35’ / 80’ min.	18’ – 35’ / 80’ min.	18’ – 35’ / 80’ min.	
Main Street Building	25’ – 150’ / 100’ min.	25’ – 150’ / 100’ min.	-	25’ – 150’ / 100’ min.	25’ – 150’ / 100’ min.
Mid Rise	75’ – 200’ / 180’ min.	-	-	75’ – 200’ / 180’ min.	75’ – 200’ / 180’ min.
Multiplex Medium	50’ – 100’ / 100’ min.	50’ – 100’ / 100’ min.	-	50’ – 100’ / 100’ min.	50’ – 100’ / 100’ min.
Multiplex Large	75’ – 100’ / 100’ min.	-	-	75’ – 100’ / 100’ min.	75’ – 100’ / 100’ min.
Row House / Townhouse	-	18’ – 35’ / 80’ min.	18’ – 35’ / 80’ min.	18’ – 35’ / 80’ min.	-
Stacked Flats	125’ – 250’ / 180’ min.	125’ – 250’ / 180’ min.	-	125’ – 250’ / 180’ min.	125’ – 250’ / 180’ min.

Note: Multiple buildings may be placed on one larger lot, where these lot sizes may not apply; however, each building shall provide the minimum lot size for the building type proposed within the larger lot.

Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor

<b>Building Form</b> <sup>1,2</sup>					
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-SV</b>	<b>T5-F</b>	<b>T5-MS</b>
<b>Height</b>					
Main Building (C)	2 stories min. / 4 stories max. <sup>3</sup>	3 stories max.	2 stories max.	3 stories max.	6 stories max. <sup>4</sup>
Accessory Structure	1 story max.	1 story max.	1 story max.	1 story max.	1 story max.
<b>Ceiling Height; Ground Floor: (D)</b>					
Residential	-	10' min. clear	8' min. clear	10' min. clear	9' min. clear
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	12' min. clear	12' min. clear	-	12' min. clear	12' min. clear
<b>Ceiling Height Upper Floors (E)</b>					
Residential	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	8' min. clear
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	10' min. clear	10' min. clear	-	10' min. clear	10' min. clear
<b>Ground Floor Finish Level:</b>					
Residential < 10' from ROW	6" max.	6" max.	-	6" max.	6" max.
Residential ≥ 10' from ROW	0" min.	0" min.	-	0" min.	0" min.
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	6" max.	6" max.	-	6" max.	6" max.
<b>Footprint</b>					
<b>Depth Ground Floor Space:</b>					
Residential	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.
Commercial Retail or Professional Service – Front	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.
Retail or Service – Side Street	30' min.	30' min.	-	30' min.	30' min.
<b>Accessory Structure(s):</b>					
Width	24' max.	24' max.	20' max.	24' max.	24' max.
Depth	36' max.	36' max.	25' max.	36' max.	36' max.
<b>Distance Between Front Entries:</b>					
Entries to Ground Floor	50' max.	50' max.	-	50' max.	50' max.
Entries to Upper Floor(s)	100' max.	100' max.	100' max.	100' max.	100' max.

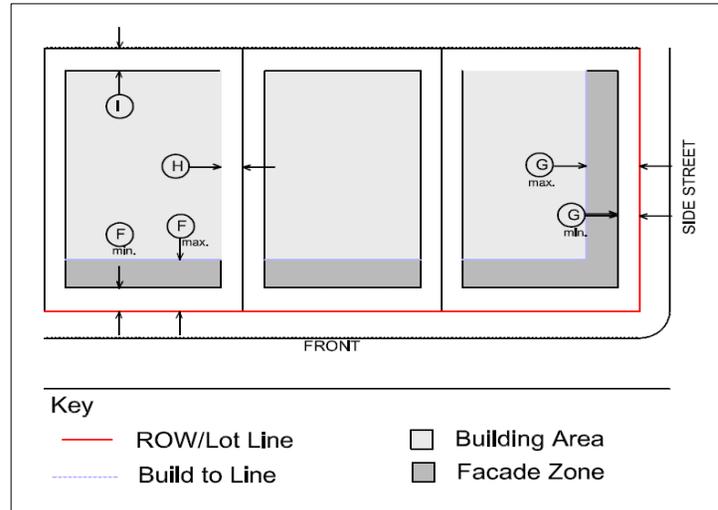
<sup>1</sup> Buildings wider than 75' shall be designed to read as a series of buildings no wider than 50' each.

<sup>2</sup> Loading docks, overhead doors and other service entries shall be screened and not be located on primary street-facing facades.

<sup>3</sup> 4 stories maximum allowed for affordable housing developments, LEED certified buildings or if the development provides same square foot, as additional floor, of civic space on-site or pay fee in-lieu towards identified civic space within Place Type (25% of construction cost for additional floor based on IBC Building Valuation Data Table)

<sup>4</sup> The building can be a maximum of 6 stories abutting the Arlington Airport tree buffer as long as floors 4-6 are stepped back where the building fronts a street.

## Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor



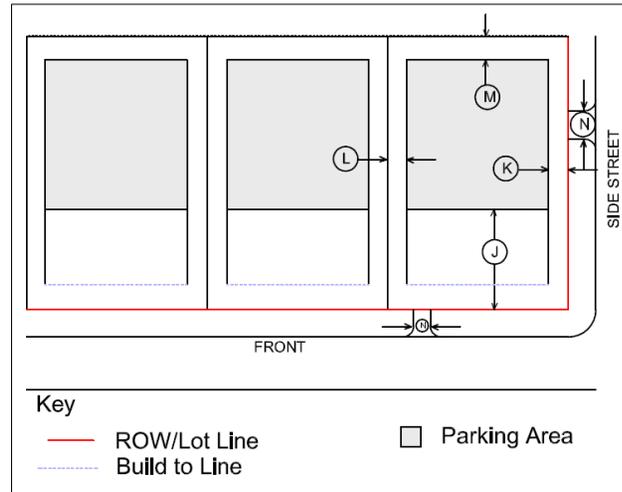
Building Placement <sup>5, 6</sup>					
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T5-F	T5-MS
<b>Building on Lot</b>					
Lot Defined by a Building:					
Front	90% min.	90% min.	-	90% min.	90%
Side Street	60% min.	60% min.	-	60% min.	60%
<b>Setbacks <sup>7</sup></b>					
Front (F)	0' min. 5' max.	0' min. 10' max.	10' min. 20' max.	0' min. 5' max.	0' min. 5' max.
Side Street (G)	0' min. 5' max.	0' min. 10' max.	10' min. 20' max.	0' min. 5' max.	0' min. 5' max.
Side: (H)					
Main Building	0' min.	0' min.	5' min. 10' max.	0' min.	0' min.
Accessory Structure	0' min.	0' min.	5' min.	0' min.	0' min.
Rear: (I)					
Main Building	5' min.	5' min.	15' min.	5' min.	5' min.
Accessory Structure	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.

<sup>5</sup> On corner lots, the building shall be defined for the first 50' of the corner.

<sup>6</sup> Where existing buildings are in front of the regulated setback, the building may be set to align with the façade of the most immediate adjacent property.

<sup>7</sup> No side setback required along the common lot line between Townhouses or duplex building types.

## Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor



Parking <sup>8</sup>					
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T5-F	T5-MS
<b>Required Spaces<sup>9</sup></b>					
Residential Uses	Table 20.110-7				
Lodging Uses	1/unit	1/ unit	1/room	1/unit	1/unit
Retail or Service Uses: <sup>10, 11</sup>					
< 3,500 sf	No Spaces Required				
>3,500 sf	1/1000 sf min.	2/1000 sf min.	-	1/1000 sf min.	1/1000 sf min.
<b>Location (Distance from ROW/Lot Line)</b>					
Front Setback (J)	50' min.	40' min.	20' min.	40' min.	50' min.
Side Street Setback (K)	0' min. 10' max.	0' min. 10' max.	10' min.	0' min. 10' max	0' min. 10' max.
Side Setback (L)	0' min.	0' min.	5' min.	0' min.	0' min.
Rear Setback (M)	10' min.	5' min.	0' min.	5' min.	10' min.
<b>Miscellaneous<sup>12</sup></b>					
Parking Drive Aisle Width: (N)					
Front <40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'
Front ≥40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'
Side Street/Alley	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'

<sup>8</sup> All garages shall be screened along the front and the side street by habitable space.

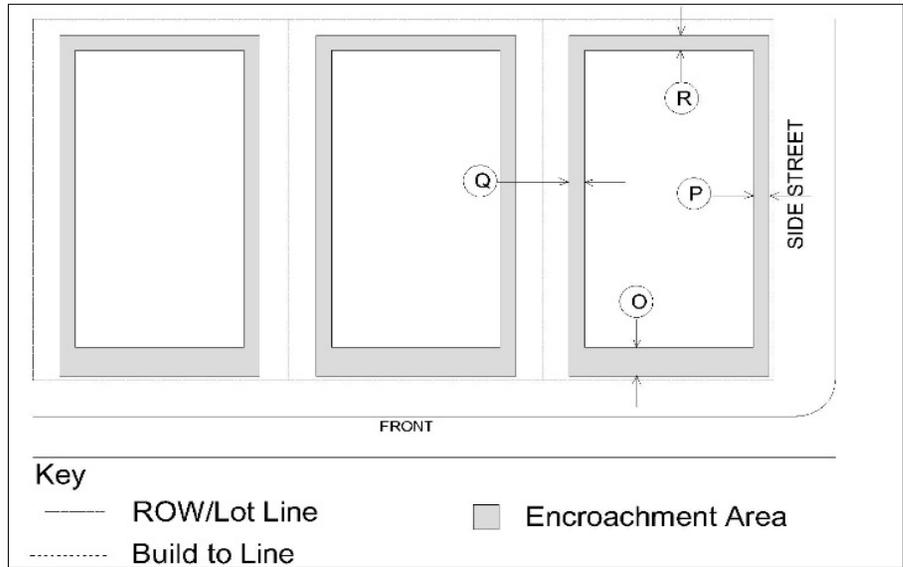
<sup>9</sup> See Section 20.110.014(g) Parking for uses not listed, general parking standards, adjustments, and alternatives.

<sup>10</sup> No spaces <3500 sf; 2 spaces/1000 sf above first 3500 sf.

<sup>11</sup> Restaurants: 1500 sf, 1 space/150 sf; 1501 - 5000 sf, 1 space/100 sf

<sup>12</sup> Driveway to individual unit shall be no greater than 20 feet in width.

Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor



Encroachments					
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T5-F	T5-MS
<b>Allowed Encroachments</b> <sup>13, 14</sup>					
Front (O)	14' max.	10' max.	-	10' max.	14' max.
Side Street (P)	14' max.	8' max.	-	8' max.	14' max.
Side (Q)	0'	0'	-	0'	0'
Rear (R)	0'	0'	-	0'	0'

<sup>13</sup> Maximum allowed encroachments. See section 20.110.014(d) Frontage Types for further details related to allowed encroachments for frontage elements.

<sup>14</sup> Encroachments into the ROW require the Director’s approval. Encroachments are not allowed in an alley ROW or across a lot line.

Place Type: Mixed Use Neighborhood Corridor

Use Table					
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T5-F	T5-MS
<b>Land Use – Neighborhood Corridor</b>					
<b>Residential Dwellings:</b>					
Attached	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Detached	-	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	-
Multi-Family	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Accessory Dwelling	-	-	P	-	-
Home Occupation	P	P	P	P	P
<b>Commercial Retail:</b>					
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP
<b>Restaurant or Bar Eating or Drinking:</b>					
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP
Drive Thru Services	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Services</b>					
Animal Veterinary Services (No Boarding)	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Bank/Financial (No Drive Thru Services)	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Day Care Center	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Lodging:</b>					
Bed and Breakfast (Within Detached Residence)	-	-	ZON	-	-
Hotel/Inn	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP
<b>Medical:</b>					
Medical Clinic	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Doctor/Dentist Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Office Uses:</b>					
Professional Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Personal Services	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Recreation, Education, Public Assembly</b>					
Park, Open Space, Playground, Recreation Facility, or Outdoor Recreation with Development Permit	P	P	P	P	P
Public Safety Facility	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP

Use Table - Continued					
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T5-F	T5-MS
<b>Land Use - Neighborhood Corridor</b>					
<b>Recreation Facility - Stand Alone Commercial or Public:</b>					
Indoor <1,500 sf	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON
Indoor ≥1,500 sf	ZON	ZON	-	ZON	ZON
Outdoor	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON
Religious Assembly	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP
Studio: Art, Music, Dance	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Agriculture</b>					
Community Gardens	-	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON
Farmer's Market	ZON	ZON	-	ZON	ZON
<b>Industry, Manufacturing, and Processing</b>					
Artisan Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Limited Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Media Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Printing and Publishing	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Transportation, Communication, Infrastructure</b>					
Parking Facility: Public	ZON	ZON	-	ZON	ZON
Public Utility	ZON	ZON	-	ZON	ZON
<b>Wireless Telecommunications</b>					
Antenna <50'	ZON	ZON	-	ZON	ZON
Antenna ≥50'	-	ZON	-	ZON	-
<b>Accessory</b>					
Accessory Building Structure	P	P	P	P	P

Key		Use Table Notes
P	Permissible	P = Permissible with a Building Permit and/or Business License depending on the use.
ZON	Zoning Permit	ZON = Mixed-Use Project contains 1-19 units and commercial or Commercial Only buildings on previously subdivided lot.
SUP	Special Use Permit	SUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 20-49 units and commercial.
CUP	Conditional Use Permit	CUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 50 or more units and commercial.
-	Prohibited Use	Uses not listed are specifically prohibited unless the Director interprets that a use is consistent pursuant to this Code.
Permits per AMC Chapter 20.16.		See Appendix Section 20.110.016 (b) Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses for use type definitions.

City of Arlington  
 Regulating Plan  
 Place Type:  
 Neighborhood Corridor

Smokey Point Blvd/173<sup>rd</sup> St to 188<sup>th</sup> St  
 West Arlington Neighborhood

**Legend**

Mixed Use Areas

-  Existing Mixed Use
-  Proposed Mixed Use

Regulating Code

-  Future Park
-  T4 F
-  T4 MS
-  T4N SV
-  T5 F
-  T5 MS
-  T5N MV
-  Developed Parcels
-  City Park



Aerial flown in 2020

Scale:

1:6,379

Date:

7/25/2022

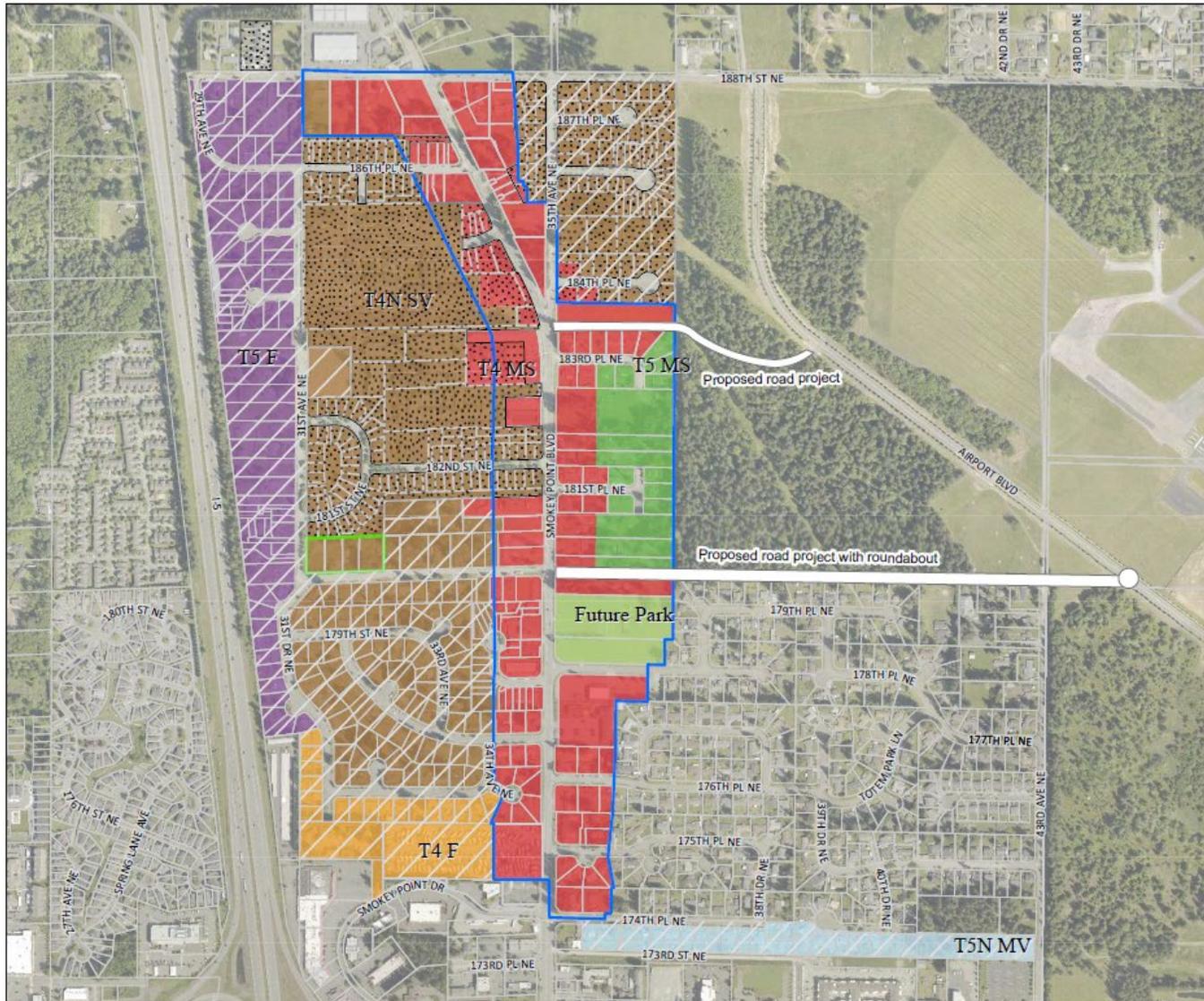
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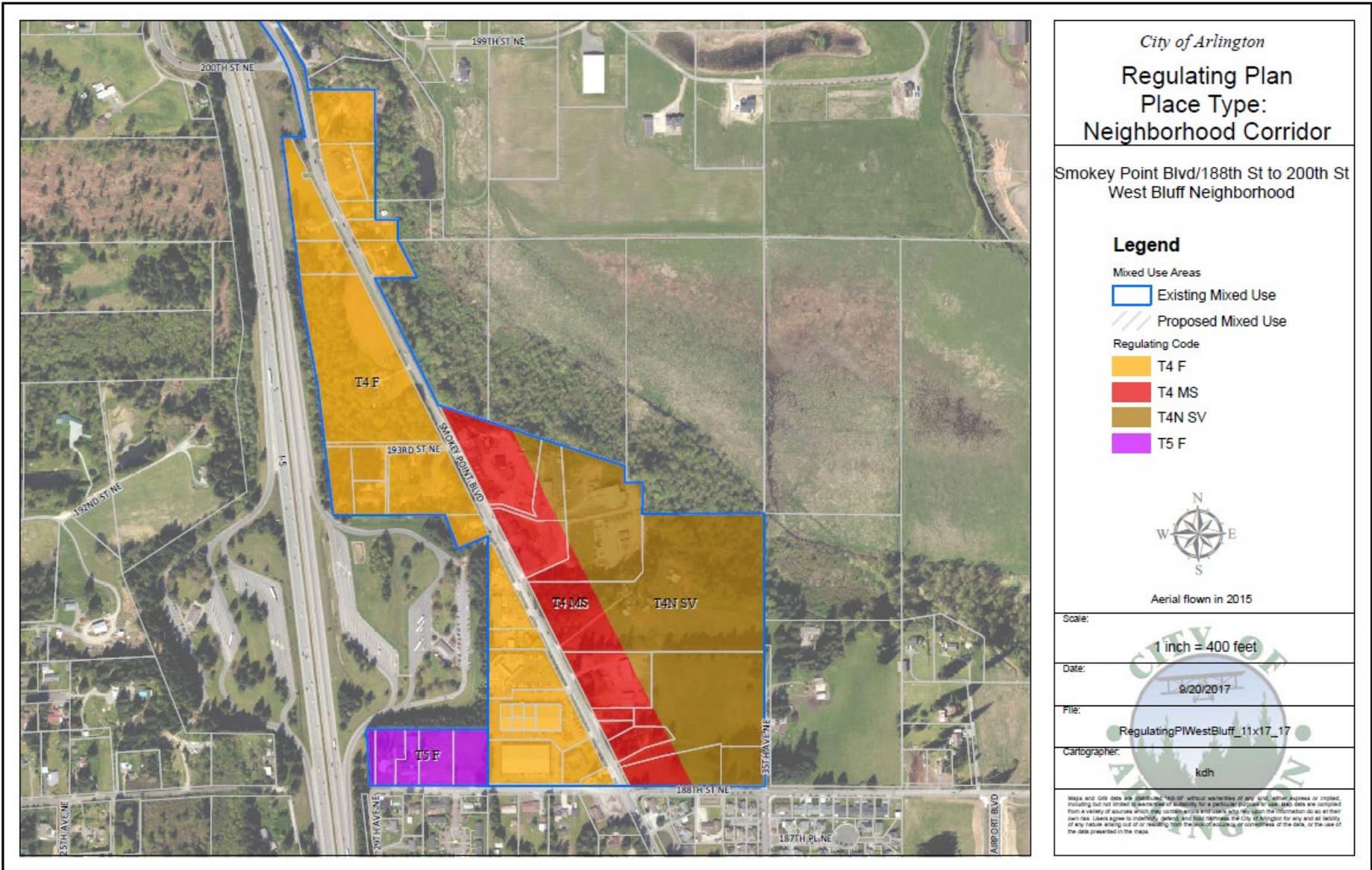
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Cartographer:

kdh/akc

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## 20.110.014(c) (2) Place Types

### Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center

**Location:** State Route 9 and 172<sup>nd</sup> Street, State Route 530 and 211<sup>th</sup> Street, State Route 531 and 67<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 188<sup>th</sup> Street and 67<sup>th</sup> Avenue

**Use Intensity Transects:** T4 Main Street (T4-MS), T4 Flex (T4-F), T4 Neighborhood Medium Volume (T4N-MV)

#### T4-MS

##### Intent:

To provide a vibrant main street mixed use residential and commercial environment that serves as the focal point for the surrounding neighborhood and provides access to day-to-day amenities within walking distance in urban form.

##### Characteristics:

Attached	Medium to large lot width
Buildings at or near the ROW	Flush ground floor
Small to no side setback	Up to 4 stories
Small to medium footprint	Vertical mixed-use along frontage
Horizontal mixed-use across site	

##### Key Features:

Primary Street with medium intensity commercial activity, along with medium to high density residential, decreasing in intensity toward the adjoining residential neighborhoods.

##### Predominate Land Uses:

Primary Street facing with medium intensity commercial activity, along with medium to high density residential, decreasing in intensity toward the adjoining residential neighborhoods.

##### Street types:

Alley, Mixed Use Corridor, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, Shared Use Trail.

#### T4-F

##### Intent:

To provide an appropriate transition from a neighborhood main street environment into residential areas, and to provide flexible buildings that can allow a mix of residential and walkable local serving commercial and service uses.

##### Characteristics:

Attached	Small side setback
Small to medium front setbacks	Small to medium lot width
Small to medium footprint	Up to 3 stories
Vertical mixed-use along frontage	Horizontal mixed-use across site

##### Key Features:

Mix of medium density building types with a variety of forms which decrease in size and intensity of use toward the outer boundary of the center.

##### Predominate Land Uses:

A mix of uses to transition from the higher intensity commercial and high density residential along the center's main street core to more moderate density and moderate volume residential uses along the edge of the Community Center

##### Street Types:

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

## Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center

### T4N-MV

#### Intent:

To provide an appropriate transition from a neighborhood main street environment into residential areas, and to provide flexible buildings in a residential form that can allow a mix of residential and walkable local serving commercial and service uses.

#### Characteristics:

Attached	Small to medium lot width
Small to medium front setback	Small to medium footprint
Small side setback	Up to 3 stories
Vertical mixed-use along frontage	Horizontal mixed-use across site

#### Key Features:

Mix of medium to high density building types with a variety of forms, which decrease in size and intensity of use toward the outer boundary of the corridor.

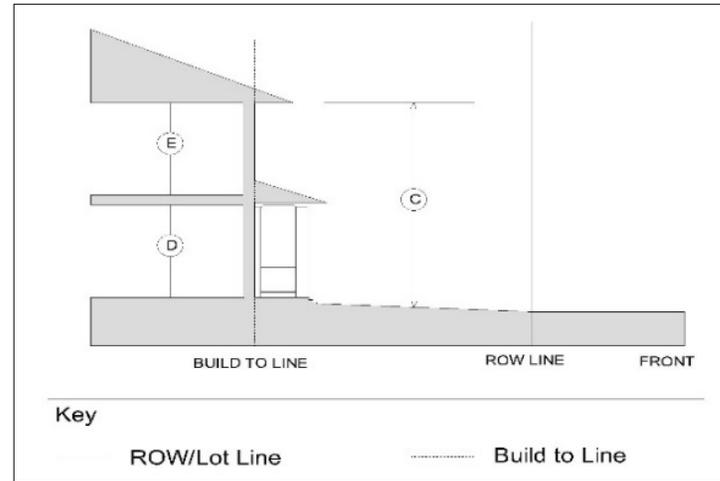
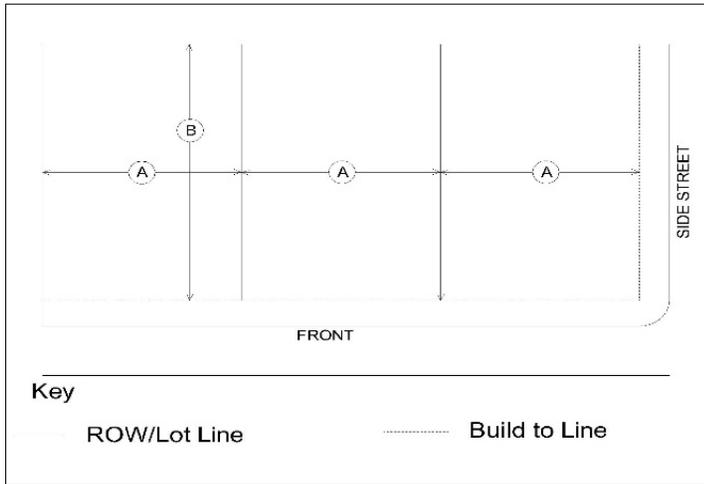
#### Predominate Land Uses:

A mix of uses to transition from the higher intensity commercial and high density residential along the corridor's main boulevard core to more moderate density and moderate volume residential uses along the edge of the Community Center.

#### Street types:

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center



Lot Dimension per Allowed Building Type			
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-MV
	Lot	Lot	Lot
	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)
Courtyard Building	75' - 100' / 100' max.	-	-
Duplex	-	40' - 75' / 100' min.	40' - 75' / 100' min.
Flex Building	-	100' - 250' / 100' min.	100' - 250' / 100' min.
Main Street Building	25' - 150' / 100' min.	25' - 150' / 100' min.	-
Mid Rise	100' - 200' / 180' min.	100' - 200' / 180' min.	100' - 200' / 180' min.
Multiplex Medium	50' - 100' / 100' min.	50' - 100' / 100' min.	50' - 100' / 100' min.
Row House / Townhouse	-	18' - 35' / 80' min.	18' - 35' / 80' min.
Stacked Flats	125' - 250' / 180' min.	125' - 250' / 180' min.	125' - 250' / 180' min.

Note: Multiple buildings may be placed on one larger lot, where these lot sizes may not apply; however, each building shall provide the minimum lot size for the building type proposed within the larger lot.

Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center

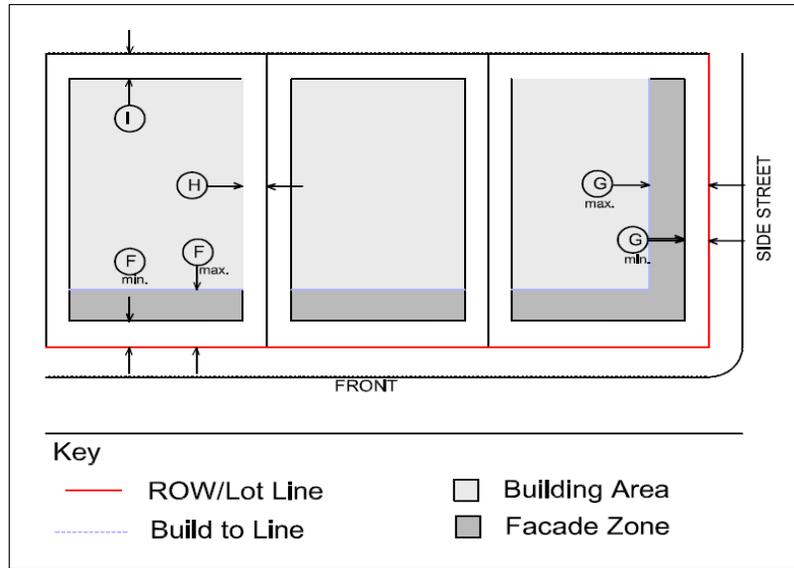
<b>Building Form <sup>1,2</sup></b>			
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-MV</b>
<b>Height</b>			
Main Building (C)	2 stories min. / 4 stories max. <sup>3</sup>	3 stories max.	3 stories max.
Accessory Structure	1 story max.	1 story max.	1 story max.
<b>Ceiling Height; Ground Floor: (D)</b>			
Residential	-	10' min. clear	10' min. clear
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	12' min. clear	12' min. clear	12' min. clear
<b>Ceiling Height Upper Floors (E)</b>			
Residential	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	8' min. clear
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	10' min. clear	10' min. clear	10' min. clear
<b>Ground Floor Finish Level:</b>			
Residential < 10' from ROW	6" max.	6" max.	6" max.
Residential ≥ 10' from ROW	0" min.	0" min.	0" min.
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	6" max.	6" max.	6" max.
<b>Footprint</b>			
<b>Depth Ground Floor Space:</b>			
Residential	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.
Commercial Retail or Professional Service – Front	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.
Commercial Retail or Professional Service – Side Street	30' min.	30' min.	30' min.
<b>Accessory Structure(s):</b>			
Width	24' max.	24' max.	20' max.
Depth	36' max.	36' max.	25' max.
<b>Distance Between Front Entries:</b>			
Entries to Ground Floor	50' max	50' max.	50' max.
Entries to Upper Floors(s)	100' max.	100' max.	100' max.

<sup>1</sup> Buildings wider than 75' shall be designed to read as a series of buildings no wider than 50' each.

<sup>2</sup> Loading docks, overhead doors and other service entries shall be screened and not be located on primary street-facing facades.

<sup>3</sup> 4 stories maximum allowed for affordable housing developments, LEED certified buildings or if the development provides same square foot, as additional floor, of civic space on-site or pay fee in-lieu towards identified civic space within Place Type (25% of construction cost for additional floor based on IBC Building Valuation Data Table)

Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center



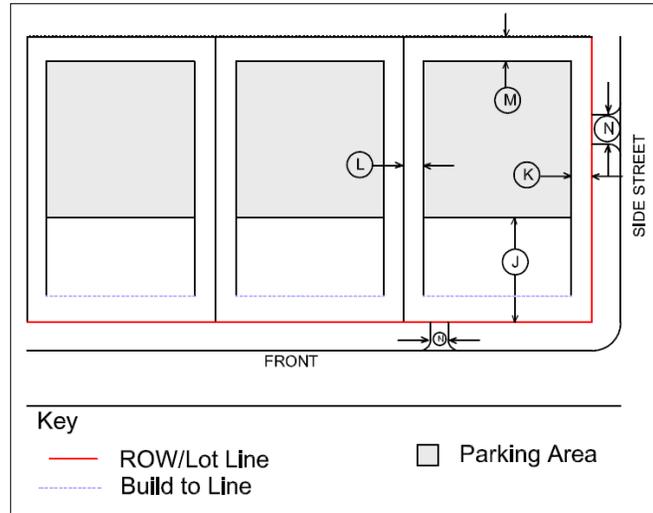
Building Placement <sup>4, 5, 6</sup>			
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-MV
<b>Building on Lot</b>			
Lot Defined by a Building:			
Front	90% min.	90% min.	75% min.
Side Street	60% min.	60% min.	60% min.
<b>Setbacks</b>			
Front (F)	0' min. 10' max	0' min. 10' max	0' min. 10' max.
Side Street (G)	0' min. 10' max	0' min. 10' max	0' min. 10' max.
Side: (H)			
Main Building	0' min.	5' min. <sup>8</sup>	10' min.
Accessory Structure	0' min.	5' min.	5' min.
Rear: (I)			
Main Building	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.
Accessory Structure	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.

<sup>4</sup> On corner lots, the building shall be defined for the first 50' of the corner.

<sup>5</sup> Where existing building is in front of the regulated setback, the building may be set to align with the façade of the most immediate adjacent property.

<sup>6</sup> No side setback required along the common lot line between Townhouses or duplex building types.

Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center



Parking <sup>7</sup>			
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-MV
<b>Required Spaces <sup>8</sup></b>			
Residential Uses	Table 20.110-7	Table 20.110-7	Table 20.110-7
Lodging Uses	1/room	1/room	-
<b>Retail or Service Uses: <sup>9, 10</sup></b>			
< 3,500 sf	No Spaces Required	No Spaces Required	No Spaces Required
>3,500 sf	1/1000 sf max.	2/1000 sf min.	2/1000 sf min.
<b>Location (Distance from ROW/Lot Line)</b>			
Front Setback (J)	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.
Side Street Setback (K)	15' min.	15' min.	15' min.
Side Setback (L)	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.
Rear Setback (M)	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.
<b>Miscellaneous <sup>11</sup></b>			
Parking Drive Width: (N)			
Front <40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'
Front ≥40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'
Side Street/Alley	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'

<sup>7</sup> All garages shall be screened along the front and the side street by habitable space.

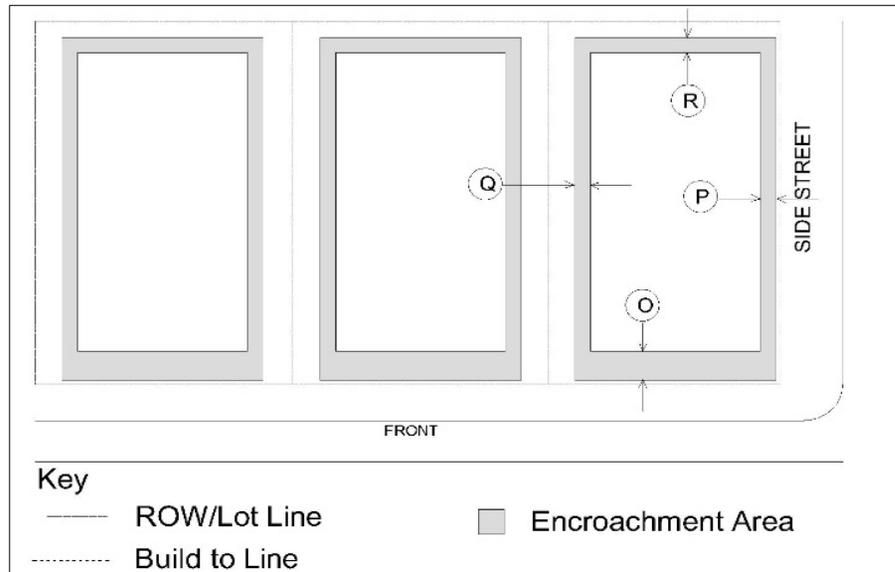
<sup>8</sup> See Section 20.110.014(g) Parking for uses not listed, general parking standards, adjustments and alternatives.

<sup>9</sup> No spaces <3500 sf; 2 spaces/1000 sf above first 3500 sf.

<sup>10</sup> Restaurants: 1500 sf, 1 space/150 sf; 1501 - 5000 sf, 1 space/100 sf

<sup>11</sup> Driveway to individual unit shall be no greater than 20 feet in width.

Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center



Encroachments			
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-MV
<b>Allowed Encroachments</b> <sup>12, 13</sup>			
Front (O)	10' max.	10' max.	8' max.
Side Street (P)	3' max.	3' max.	8' max.
Side (Q)	0'	0'	0'
Rear (R)	0'	0'	0'

<sup>12</sup> Maximum allowed encroachments. See section 20.110.014(d) Frontage Types for further details related to allowed encroachments for frontage elements.

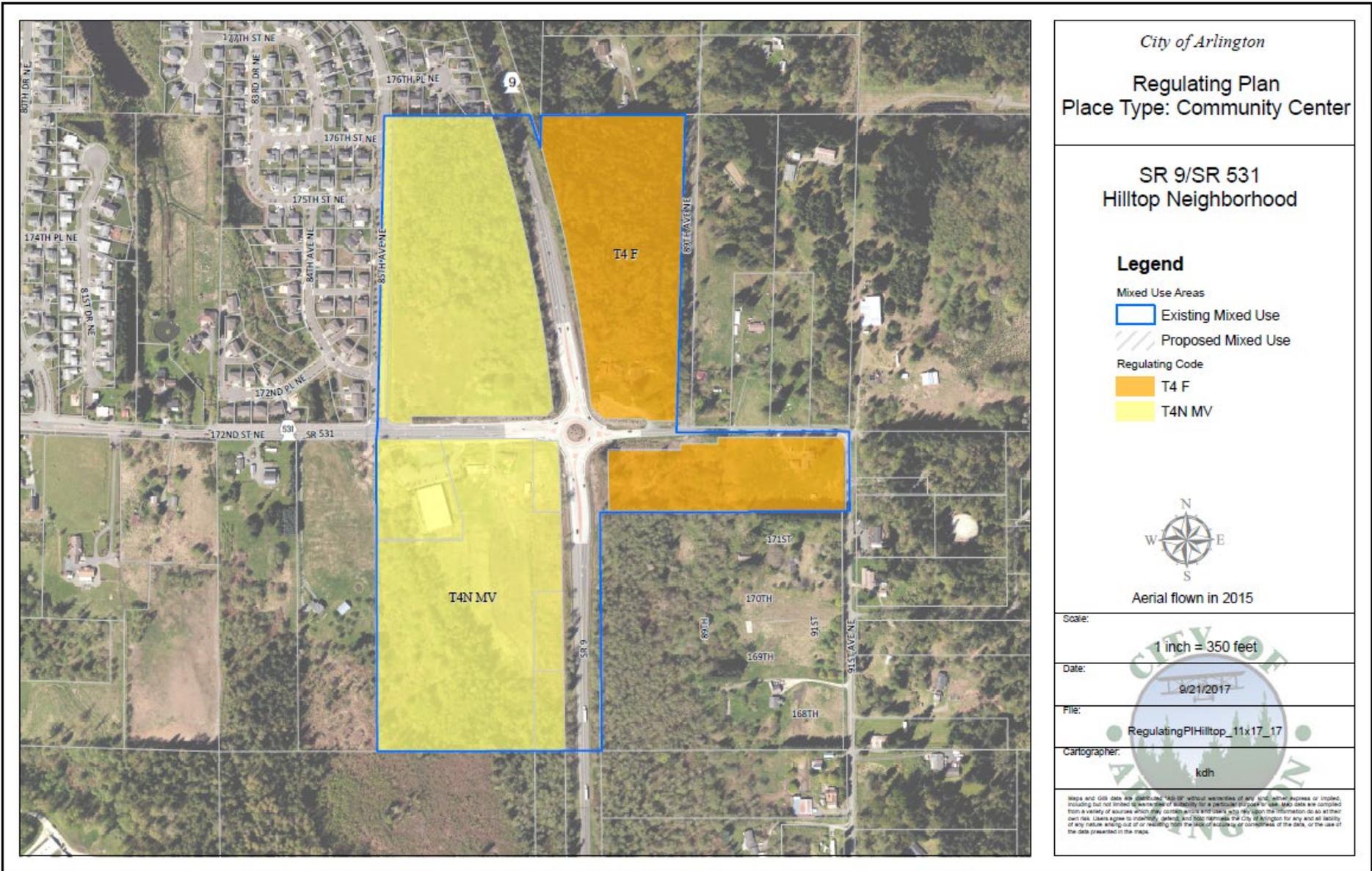
<sup>13</sup> Encroachments into the ROW require the Director’s approval. Encroachments are not allowed in an alley ROW or across a lot line.

**Place Type: Mixed Use Community Center**

<b>Use Table</b>			
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-MV</b>
<b>Land Use - Neighborhood Corridor</b>			
<b>Residential Dwellings:</b>			
Attached	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Detached	-	-	-
Multi-Family	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Accessory Dwelling	-	-	-
Home Occupation	P	P	P
<b>Commercial Retail:</b>			
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP
<b>Restaurant/Bar Eating or Drinking:</b>			
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP
Drive Thru Services (Transects at SR 9/SR 531 Only)	-	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP
<b>Services</b>			
Animal Veterinary Services (No Boarding)	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Gas Station (Transects at SR 9 / SR 531 Only)		ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Bank/Financial (No Drive Thru Services)	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Day Care Center	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Lodging:</b>			
Bed and Breakfast	-	-	-
Hotel/Inn	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-
<b>Medical:</b>			
Medical Clinic	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Doctor/Dentist Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Office</b>			
Professional Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Personal Services	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Recreation, Education, Public Assembly</b>			
Park, Open Space, Playground, Recreation Facility or Outdoor Recreation with Development Permit	P	P	P
Public Safety Facility	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP

<b>Use Table - Continued</b>			
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-MV</b>
<b>Land Use - Neighborhood Corridor</b>			
<b>Recreation Facility - Stand Alone Commercial or Public:</b>			
Indoor <1,500 sf	ZON	ZON	ZON
Indoor ≥1,500 sf	ZON	ZON	ZON
Outdoor	ZON	ZON	ZON
Religious Assembly	SUP	SUP	SUP
School: Public or Private	CUP	CUP	CUP
Studio: Art, Music, Dance	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Agriculture</b>			
Community Gardens	-	ZON	ZON
Farmer's Market	ZON	ZON	ZON
<b>Industry, Manufacturing, and Processing</b>			
Artisan Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Limited Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Media Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Printing and Publishing	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Transportation, Communication, Infrastructure</b>			
Parking Facility: Public	ZON	ZON	
Public Utility	ZON	ZON	ZON
<b>Wireless Telecommunications</b>			
Antenna <20'	ZON	ZON	ZON
Antenna ≥20'	-	ZON	-
<b>Accessory</b>			
Accessory Building Structure	P	P	P

<b>Key</b>		<b>Use Table Notes</b>
P	Permissible	P = Permissible with a Business License and/or Building Permit depending on the use.
ZON	Zoning Permit	ZON = Mixed-Use Project contains 1-19 units and commercial or Commercial Only buildings on previously subdivided lot.
SUP	Special Use Permit	SUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 20-49 units and commercial.
CUP	Conditional Use Permit	CUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 50 or more units and commercial.
-	Prohibited Use	Uses not listed are specifically prohibited unless the Director interprets that a use is consistent pursuant to this Code.
Permits per AMC Chapter 20.16		See Appendix Section 20.110.016 (b) Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses for use type definitions.



City of Arlington  
**Regulating Plan**  
 Place Type: Community Center

SR 9/SR 531  
 Hilltop Neighborhood

**Legend**

- Mixed Use Areas
- Existing Mixed Use
  - Proposed Mixed Use
- Regulating Code
- T4 F
  - T4N MV



Aerial flown in 2015

Scale:

1 inch = 350 feet

Date:

9/21/2017

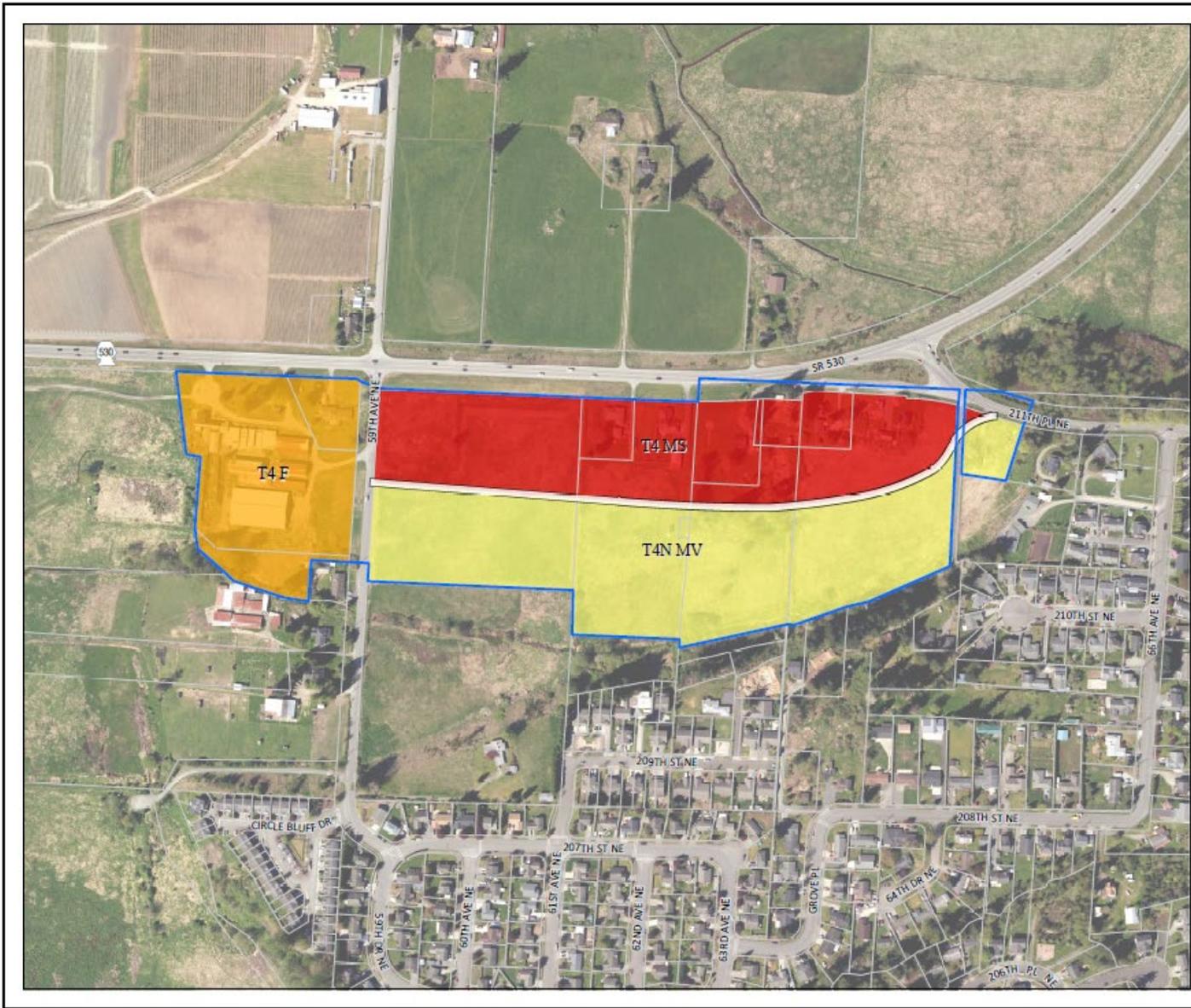
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Cartographer:

kdh

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City of Arlington  
 Regulating Plan  
 Place Type: Community Center

SR 530/211th PI  
 Gateway Neighborhood

**Legend**

- Mixed Use Areas
- Existing Mixed Use
  - Proposed Mixed Use
- Regulating Code
- T4 F
  - T4 MS
  - T4N MV
  - Conceptual Street Grid



Aerial flown in 2015

Scale:

1 inch = 300 feet

Date:

9/20/2017

File:

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Cartographer:

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City of Arlington  
 Regulating Plan  
 Place Type: Community Center

SR 531/67th Ave  
 Edgecomb Neighborhood

**Legend**

Mixed Use Areas

 Existing Mixed Use

 Proposed Mixed Use

Regulating Code

 T4N MV



Aerial flown in 2015

Scale:

1 inch = 200 feet

Date:

9/21/2017

File:

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Cartographer:

kdh

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City of Arlington  
 Regulating Plan  
 Place Type: Community Center

67th Ave/188th St  
 Woodlands Neighborhood

**Legend**

- Mixed Use Areas
  - Existing Mixed Use
  - Proposed Mixed Use
- Regulating Code
  - T4N MV



Aerial flown in 2015

Scale:

1 inch = 200 feet

Date:

9/21/2017

File:

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## 20.110.014(c) (3) Place Types

### Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center

**Location:** State Route 9 and 204<sup>th</sup> Street, 204<sup>th</sup> Street and 67<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 211<sup>th</sup> Street and 67<sup>th</sup> Avenue

**Use Intensity Transects:** T4 Main Street (T4-MS), T4 Flex (T4-F), T4 Neighborhood Medium Volume (T4N-MV), T4 Neighborhood Small Volume (T4N-SV)

#### T4-MS

**Intent:**

To provide a vibrant main street mixed use residential and commercial environment that serves as the focal point for the surrounding neighborhood and provides access to day-to-day amenities within walking distance in urban form.

**Characteristics:**

Attached	Medium to large lot width
Buildings at or near the ROW	Flush ground floor
Small to no side setback	Up to 4 stories
Small to medium footprint	Vertical mixed-use along frontage
Horizontal mixed-use across site	

**Key Features:**

Primary Street with medium intensity commercial activity, along with medium to high density residential, decreasing in intensity toward the adjoining residential neighborhoods.

**Predominate Land Uses:**

Primary Street facing with medium intensity commercial activity, along with medium to high density residential, decreasing in intensity toward the adjoining residential neighborhoods.

**Street types:**

Alley, Mixed Use Corridor, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

#### T4-F

**Intent:**

To provide an appropriate transition from a neighborhood main street environment into residential areas, and to provide flexible buildings that can allow a mix of residential and walkable local serving commercial and service uses.

**Characteristics:**

Attached	Small side setback
Small to medium front setbacks	Small to medium lot width
Small to medium footprint	Up to 4 stories
Vertical mixed-use along frontage	Horizontal mixed-use across site

**Key Features:**

Mix of medium density building types with a variety of forms which decrease in size and intensity of use toward the outer boundary of the center.

**Predominate Land Uses:**

A mix of uses to transition from the higher intensity commercial and high density residential along the center's main street core to more moderate density and moderate volume residential uses along the edge of the Village Center

**Street Types:**

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

## Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center

### T4N-SV

#### Intent:

To provide a variety of urban housing choices, in small to medium volume and footprint, medium to high intensity building types which reinforce the walkable nature of the neighborhood, support local serving retail and service uses adjacent to this zone, and support public transportation alternatives.

#### Characteristics:

Detached and/or attached	Narrow to medium lot width
Small to medium footprint	Small to no setbacks
Up to 2 stories	Elevated ground floor
Primarily with stoops and porches	

#### Key Features:

Linear corridors with high connectivity, providing a mix of housing types contained within a walkable street network, adjacent to local serving commercial activity located along primary streets.

#### Predominate Land Uses:

A diverse mix of residential building types.

#### Street types:

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, Shared Use Trail.

### T4N-MV

#### Intent:

To provide a variety of housing choices within the Village Center, with medium building volume, medium density building types which reinforce the walkable nature of the neighborhood, support local serving commercial activity in this mixed-use center and encourage public transportation alternatives.

#### Characteristics:

Attached	Medium to large lot width
Medium to large front setback	Small to medium side setback
Up to 3 stories	Vertical mixed-use along frontage
Horizontal mixed-use across site	

#### Key Features:

Linear corridors with high connectivity, providing a mix of housing types contained within a walkable street network, adjacent to regional serving commercial activity located along primary streets.

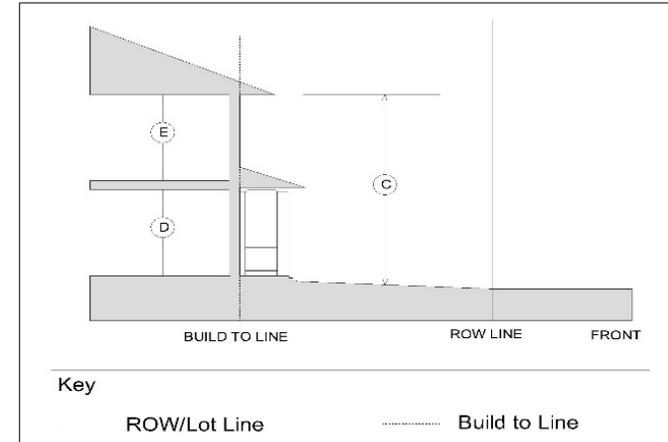
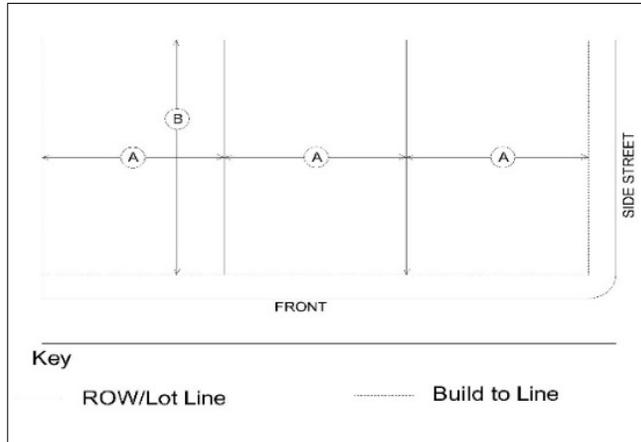
#### Predominate Land Uses:

The primary land use focus of the T4N-MV transect areas within Village Centers is with medium density residential in a variety of medium volume formats. Buildings are set back from ROW's, with the possibility of ancillary buildings behind the primary residence. The variety of housing choices reinforces the walkable nature of this residential area, and small neighborhood supporting services and commercial uses.

#### Street types:

Alley, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center



Lot Dimensions per Allowed Building Types				
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T4N-MV
	Lot	Lot	Lot	Lot
	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)
Cottage Court	-	-	75' min. / 100' max.	-
Courtyard Building	75' - 100' / 100 max.	-	-	-
Duplex	-	-	40' - 75' / 100' min.	40' - 75' / 100' min.
Flex Building	-	100' - 250' / 100' min.	-	100' - 250' / 100' min.
Live/Work	-	18' - 35' / 80' min.	18' - 35' / 80' min.	-
Main Street Building	25' - 150' / 100' min.	25' - 150' / 100' min.	-	-
Mid Rise	100' - 200' / 180' min.	100' - 200' / 180' min.	-	100' - 200' / 180' min.
Multiplex Medium	50' - 100' / 100' min.	50' - 100' / 100' min.	-	50' - 100' / 100' min.
Multiplex Large	75' - 100' / 100' min.	-	-	-
Row House / Townhouse	-	18' - 35' / 80' min.	18' - 35' / 80' min.	18' - 35' / 80' min.
Stacked Flats	125' - 250' / 180' min.	125' - 250' / 180' min..	-	125' - 250' / 180' min.

Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center

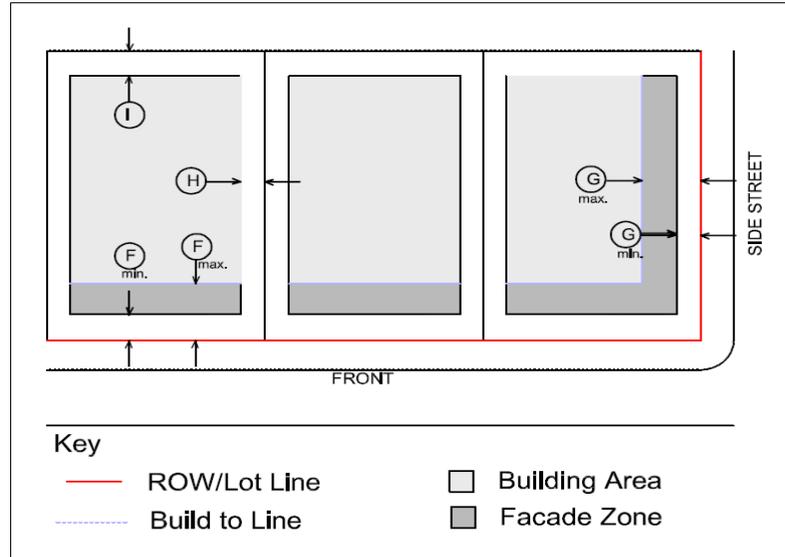
<b>Building Form</b> <sup>1,2</sup>				
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-SV</b>	<b>T4N-MV</b>
<b>Height</b> <sup>3</sup>				
Main Building: <b>(C)</b>	20' min. 4 stories max. <sup>3</sup>	20' min. 4 stories max. <sup>3</sup>	2 stories max.	3 stories max.
Accessory Structure				
Dwelling	1 story max.	1 story max.	1 story max.	1 story max.
<b>Ceiling Height; Ground Floors: (E)</b>				
Residential	-	10' min. clear	8' min. clear	10' min. clear
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	12' min. clear	12' min. clear	-	12' min. clear
<b>Ceiling Height; Upper Floors (F)</b>				
Residential	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	8' min. clear
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	10' min. clear	10' min. clear	-	10' min. clear
<b>Ground Floor Finish Level: (D)</b>				
Residential	6" max.	6" max.	-	6" max.
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	6" max.	6" max.	-	6" max.
<b>Footprint</b>				
<b>Depth Ground Floor Space:</b>				
Residential	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.	40' min.
<b>Accessory Structure(s):</b>				
Width	24' max.	24' max.	20' max.	24' max.
Depth	36' max.	36' max.	25' max.	36' max.
<b>Distance Between Front Entries:</b>				
Entries to Ground Floor	50' max	50' max.	-	50' max.
Entries to Upper Floor(s)	100' max	100' max.	-	100' max.

<sup>1</sup> Buildings wider than 75' shall be designed to read as a series of buildings no wider than 50' each.

<sup>2</sup> Loading docks, overhead doors and other service entries shall be screened and not be located on primary street-facing facades.

<sup>3</sup> 4 stories maximum allowed for affordable housing developments, LEED certified buildings or if the development provides same square foot, as additional floor, of civic space on-site or pay fee in-lieu towards identified civic space within Place Type (25% of construction cost for additional floor based on IBC Building Valuation Data Table)

Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center



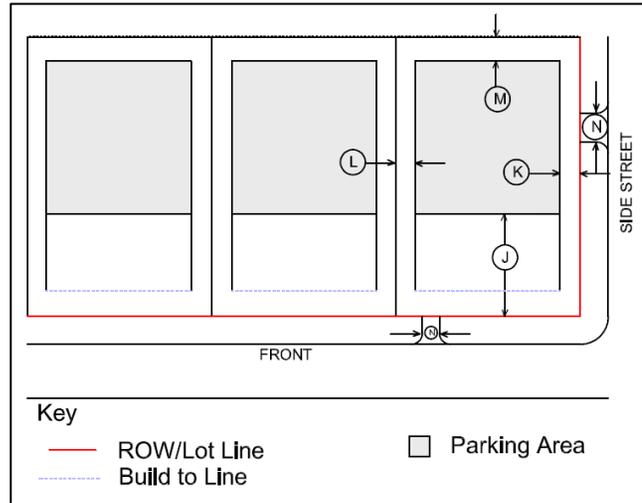
Building Placement <sup>4, 5, 6</sup>				
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T4N-MV
Building on Lot				
Lot Defined by a Building:				
Front	90% min.	90% min.	-	75% min.
Side Street	60% min.	60% min.	-	60% min.
<b>Setbacks</b>				
Front (F)	0' min. 5' max.	0' min. 10' max.	10' min. 20' max.	5' min. 20' max.
Side Street (G)	0' min. 5' max.	0' min. 10' max.	10' min. 20' max.	5' min. 20' max.
Side: (H)				
Main Building	0' min.	5' min.	10' max.	5' min.
Accessory Structure	0' min.	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.
Rear: (I)				
Main Building	5' min.	5' min.	15' min.	5' min.
Accessory Structure	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.

<sup>4</sup> On corner lots, the building shall be defined for the first 50' of the corner.

<sup>5</sup> Where existing building is in front of the regulated setback, the building may be set to align with the façade of the most immediate adjacent property.

<sup>6</sup> No side setback required along the common lot line between Townhouses or duplex building types.

Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center



Parking <sup>7</sup>				
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T4N-MV
<b>Required Spaces <sup>8</sup></b>				
Residential Uses	See Table 20.110-7	See Table 20.110-7	See Table 20.110-7	See Table 20.110-7
Lodging Uses	1/ unit	1/ unit	1/room	1/ unit
<b>Retail or Service Uses: <sup>9,10</sup></b>				
< 3,500 sf	No Spaces Required	No Spaces Required	-	No Spaces Required
>3,500 sf	1/1000 sf min.	1/1500 sf min.	-	2/1000 sf min.
<b>Location (Distance from ROW/Lot Line)</b>				
Front Setback (J)	50' min.	40' min.	30' min.	30' min.
Side Street Setback (K)	10' min.	10' min.	0' min.	10' min.
Side Setback (L)	0' min.	0' min.	0' min.	0' min.
Rear Setback (M)	5' min.	5' min.	0' min.	5' min.
<b>Miscellaneous <sup>11</sup></b>				
Parking Drive Width: (N)				
Front <40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'
Front ≥40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'
Side Street/Alley	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'

<sup>7</sup> All garages shall be screened along the front and the side street by habitable space.

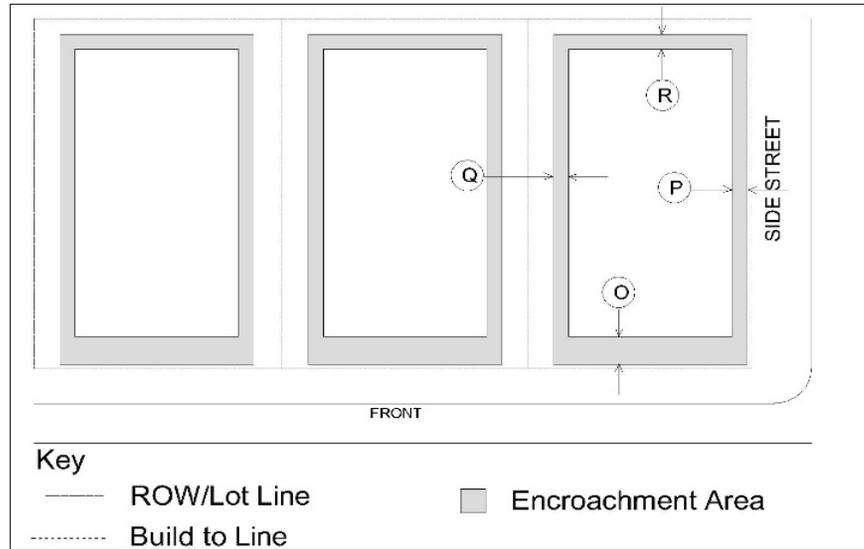
<sup>8</sup> See Section 20.110.014(g) Parking for uses not listed, general parking standards, adjustments and alternatives.

<sup>9</sup> No spaces <3500 sf; 2 spaces/1000 sf above first 3500 sf.

<sup>10</sup> Restaurants: 1500 sf, 1 space/150 sf; 1501 - 5000 sf, 1 space/100 sf

<sup>11</sup> Driveways to individual units shall be no greater than 20 feet in width.

Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center



Encroachments				
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T4N-MV
<b>Allowed Encroachments</b> <sup>12, 13</sup>				
Front (O)	14' max.	10' max.	-	10' max.
Side Street (P)	14' max.	8' max.	-	8' max.
Side (Q)	0'	0'	-	0'
Rear (R)	0'	0'	-	0'

<sup>12</sup> Maximum allowed encroachments. See section 20.110.014(d) Frontage Types for further details related to allowed encroachments for frontage elements.

<sup>13</sup> Encroachments into the ROW require the Director’s approval. Encroachments are not allowed in an alley ROW or across a lot line.

Place Type: Mixed Use Village Center

<b>Use Table</b>				
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-SV</b>	<b>T4N-MV</b>
<b>Land Use – Neighborhood Corridor</b>				
<b>Residential Dwelling:</b>				
Attached	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Detached	-	-	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Multi-Family	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Accessory Dwelling	-	-	P	-
Home Occupation	P	P	P	P
<b>Commercial Retail:</b>				
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	SUP/CUP
<b>Restaurant/Bar Eating or Drinking:</b>				
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	SUP/CUP
Drive Thru Services (Director Approval Required)	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	-
<b>Services</b>				
Animal Veterinary Services (No Boarding)	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP
Bank/Financial (No Drive Thru Services)	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP
Day Care Center	ZON/SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Lodging:</b>				
Bed and Breakfast	-	-	ZON	-
Hotel/Inn	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-	SUP/CUP
<b>Medical:</b>				
Medical Clinic	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP
Doctor/Dentist Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Office Uses:</b>				
Professional Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Personal Services	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Recreation, Education, Public Assembly</b>				
Park, Open Space, Playground, Recreation Facility, or Outdoor Recreation with Development Permit	P	P	P	P
Public Safety Facility	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP

<b>Use Table</b>				
	<b>T4-MS</b>	<b>T4-F</b>	<b>T4N-SV</b>	<b>T4N-MV</b>
<b>Land Use - Neighborhood Corridor</b>				
<b>Recreation Facility: Stand Alone Commercial or Public</b>				
Indoor <1,500 sf	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON
Indoor ≥1,500 sf	ZON	ZON	-	ZON
Outdoor	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON
Religious Assembly	SUP	SUP	SUP	SUP
School: Public or Private	CUP	CUP	CUP	CUP
Studio: Art, Music, Dance	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Community Gardens	-	ZON	ZON	ZON
Farmer's Market	ZON	ZON		ZON
<b>Industry, Manufacturing, and Processing</b>				
Artisan Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Limited Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	-
Media Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
Printing and Publishing	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP
<b>Transportation, Communication, Infrastructure</b>				
Parking Facility: Public	ZON	ZON	-	
Public Utility	ZON	ZON	ZON	ZON
<b>Wireless Telecommunications:</b>				
Antenna <20'	ZON	ZON	-	ZON
Antenna ≥20'	-	ZON	-	-
<b>Accessory</b>				
Accessory Building Structure	P	P	P	P

<b>Key</b>		<b>Use Table Notes</b>		
P	Permissible	P = Permissible with a Business License and/or Building Permit depending on the use.		
ZON	Zoning Permit	ZON = Mixed-Use Project contains 1-19 units and commercial or Commercial Only buildings on previously subdivided lot.		
SUP	Special Use Permit	SUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 20-49 units and commercial.		
CUP	Conditional Use Permit	CUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 50 or more units and commercial.		
-	Prohibited Use	Uses not listed are specifically prohibited unless the Director interprets that a use is consistent pursuant to this Code.		
Director Approval Required		The Director will only approve when there are no other viable options for development on the site due to access constraints.		
Permits per AMC Chapter 20.16		See Appendix Section 20.110.016 (b) Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses for use type definitions.		



## 20.110.014(c) (4) Place Types

### Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center

**Location:** State Route 531 from Interstate 5 to 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue, State Route 531 from 59<sup>th</sup> Avenue to 67<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Smokey Point Boulevard from 164<sup>th</sup> Street to 173<sup>rd</sup> Street

**Use Intensity Transects:** T5 Main Street (T5-MS), T5 Flex (T5-F), T5 Neighborhood Large Volume (T5N-LV), T5 Neighborhood Medium Volume (T4N-MV)

#### T5-F

##### Intent:

To provide an appropriate transition from a neighborhood main street environment into residential areas, and to provide flexible buildings in a residential form that can allow a mix of residential and walkable local serving commercial and service uses.

##### Characteristics:

Attached or detached	Small side setback
Small to medium front setbacks	Small to medium lot width
Small to medium footprint	Up to 4 stories

##### Key Features:

Mix of medium density building types with a variety of forms which decrease in size and intensity of use toward the outer boundary of the corridor.

##### Predominate Land Uses:

A mix of uses to transition from the higher intensity commercial and high density residential along the Center's main boulevard core to more moderate density and moderate volume residential uses along the edge of the Urban Center.

##### Street Types:

Alley, Mixed-Use Corridor, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

#### T5N-LV

##### Intent:

To provide an urban form that can accommodate a very diverse range of uses to reinforce walkable neighborhoods and to provide a mix of uses on the ground floor, including residential, thus providing a vibrant mix of activities to energize the streets.

##### Characteristics:

Attached	Medium to large lot width
Buildings at ROW	Medium to large footprint
Small to no side setbacks	Up to 4 stories
Diverse mix of frontages	First floor flush with sidewalk

##### Key Features:

Mix of medium density building types with a variety of forms which provide a variety of horizontal and vertical mixed use.

##### Predominate Land Uses:

A mix of uses to transition from the higher intensity commercial and high density residential along the center's core to more moderate density and moderate volume residential uses along the edge of the Urban Center.

##### Street types:

Alley, Mixed Use Corridor, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

## Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center

### T5-MS

#### Intent:

To provide a variety of housing choices within the Urban Center, with medium to large building volume, medium density building types which reinforce the walkable nature of the neighborhood, support regional serving commercial activity in this mixed-use corridor and encourage public transportation alternatives.

#### Characteristics:

Attached	Medium to large lot width
Small to no primary setbacks	Small to no side setbacks
Up to 5 stories	Simple wall plane along street
Attached housing with higher densities	

#### Key Features:

Linear corridors with high connectivity, providing a mix of high-density housing types contained within a walkable street network, adjacent to regional serving commercial activity located along primary streets with a diverse mix of frontage types.

#### Predominate Land Uses:

The primary land use focus of the T5-MS transect areas within Urban Centers is with high density residential in a variety of medium to large volume formats. Buildings are built to ROW's, with the possibility of ancillary buildings behind the primary structure. The variety of housing choices reinforce the walkable nature of this vibrant commercial and residential mixed area, provides the opportunity for affordable housing, and provides critical population densities for Transit development.

#### Street types:

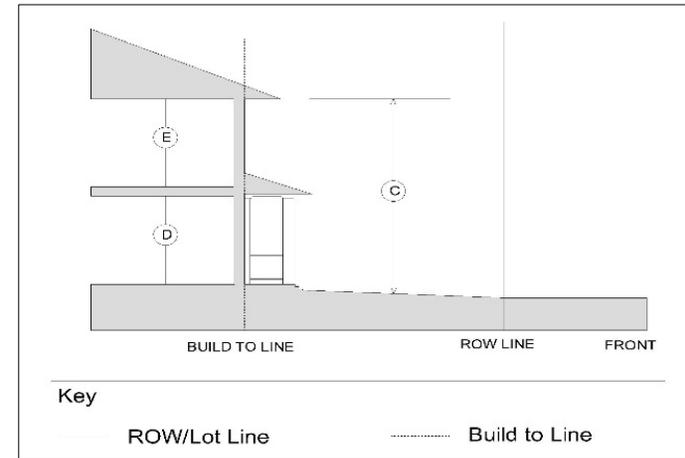
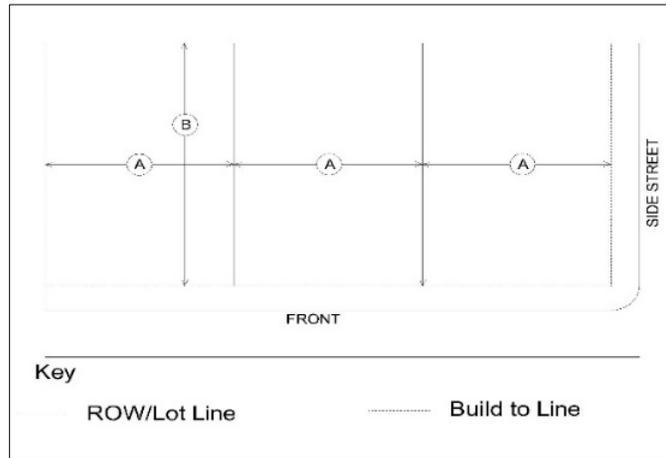
Alley, Mixed Use Corridor, Pedestrian Passage, Residential Avenue, Residential Street, and Shared Use Trail.

### T5N-MV

#### Intent:

To provide a variety of urban housing choices in medium volume, medium to high density building types, which reinforce the neighborhood's walkable nature, support community serving retail and service uses adjacent to this zone and support multi-modal transportation choices. This transect in the Urban Center was planned for potential work force housing within the Cascade Industrial Center. The Cascade Industrial Center allows up to 500 residential units; however, the total residential units have been utilized on adjacent properties, and no additional residential units can be constructed. The properties under this transect are required to be developed through the underlying zoning of General Commercial.

Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center



Lot Dimensions per Allowed Building Types				
	T5-MS	T5-F	T5N-LV	T5N-MV
	Lot	Lot	Lot	Lot
	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)	Width(A) / Depth (B)
Courtyard Building	75' - 100' / 100' max.	-	-	-
Flex Building	-	100' - 250' / 100' min.	-	-
Live/Work	-	18' - 35' / 80' min.	-	-
Main Street Building	25' - 150' / 100' min.	25' - 150' / 100' min.	25' - 150' / 100' min.	-
Mid Rise	75' - 200' / 180' min.	75' - 200' / 180' min.	75' - 200' / 180' min.	-
Multiplex Medium	50' - 100' / 100' min.	50' - 100' / 100' min.	50' - 100' / 100' min.	-
Multiplex Large	75' - 150' / 100' min.	75' - 150' / 100' min.	75' - 150' / 100' min.	-
Row House / Townhouse	-	-	18' - 35' / 80' min.	-
Stacked Flats	125' - 250' / 180' min.	125' - 250' / 180' min.	125' - 250' / 180' min.	-

**Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center**

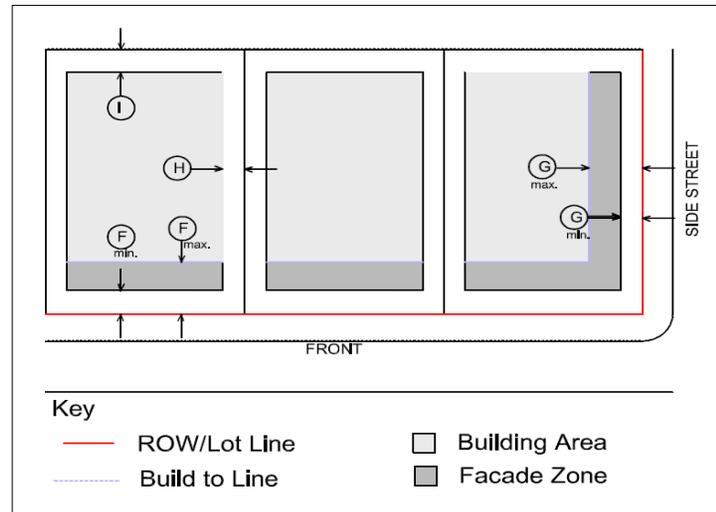
<b>Building Form</b> <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>				
	<b>T5-MS</b>	<b>T5-F</b>	<b>T5N-LV</b>	<b>T5N-MV</b>
<b>Height: (C)</b>				
Main Building	4 – 5 stories max. <sup>3</sup>	3 – 4 stories max. <sup>3</sup>	3 – 4 stories max. <sup>3</sup>	-
Accessory Structure	1 story max.	1 story max.	1 story max.	-
<b>Ceiling Height; Ground Floors: (E)</b>				
Residential	10' min. clear	10' min. clear	10' min. clear	-
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	12' min. clear	12' min. clear	12' min. clear	-
<b>Ceiling Height; Upper Floors (F)</b>				
Residential	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	8' min. clear	-
Retail or Service	10' min. clear	10' min. clear	10' min. clear	-
<b>Ground Floor Finish Level: (D)</b>				
Residential <10' from ROW	6" max.	6" max.	6" max.	-
Residential ≥10' from ROW	0"	0"	0"	-
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	6" max.	6" max.	6" max.	-
<b>Footprint</b>				
<b>Depth Ground Floor Space:</b>				
Residential	50' min.	40' min.	40' min.	-
Commercial Retail or Professional Service	50' min.	40' min.	40' min.	-
<b>Accessory Structure(s):</b>				
Width	24' max.	24' max.	24' max.	-
Depth	36' max.	36' max.	36' max.	-
<b>Distance Between Front Entries:</b>				
Entries to Ground Floor	50' max.	50' max.	50' max.	-
Entries to Upper Floor(s)	100' max.	100' max.	100' max.	-

<sup>1</sup> Buildings wider than 75' shall be designed to read as a series of buildings no wider than 50' each.

<sup>2</sup> Loading docks, overhead doors and other service entries shall be screened and may not be located on primary street-facing facades.

<sup>3</sup> T5-MS: 5 stories, T5-F and T4N-LV: 4 stories; maximum allowed for affordable housing developments, LEED certified buildings or if the development provides same square foot, as additional floor, of civic space on-site or pay fee in-lieu towards identified civic space within Place Type (25% of construction cost for additional floor based on IBC Building Valuation Data Table)

## Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center



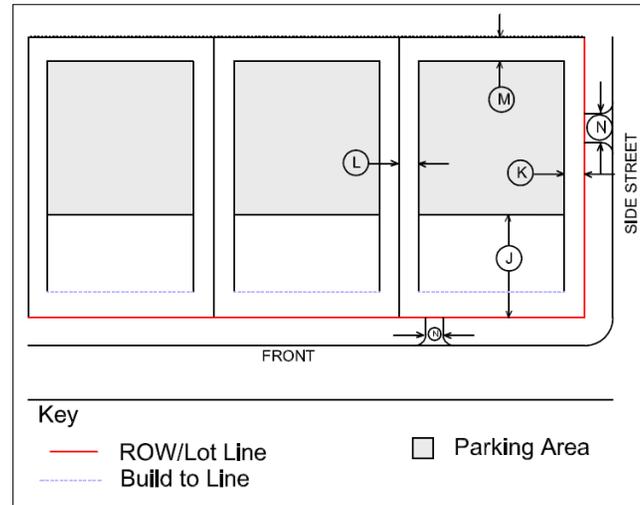
Building Placement <sup>4,5</sup>				
	T5-MS	T5-F	T5N-LV	T5N-MV
<b>Building on Lot</b>				
Lot Defined by a Building:				
Front	90% min.	75% min.	75% min.	-
Side Street	60% min.	50% min.	50% min.	-
<b>Setbacks <sup>6</sup></b>				
Front (F)	0' min. 10' max.	0' min. 10' max.	5' min. 15' max.	-
Side Street (G)	0' min. 10' max.	0' min. 10' max.	5' min. 10' max.	-
Side: (H)				
Main Building	0' min. 10' max.	0' min. 10' max.	5' min. 10' max.	-
Accessory Structure	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.	-
Rear: (I)				
Main Building	10' min.	10' min.	10' min.	-
Accessory Structure	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.	-

<sup>4</sup> On corner lots, the BTL must be defined by a building for the first 50' of the corner.

<sup>5</sup> Where existing building is in front of the regulated setback, the building may be set to align with the façade of the most immediate adjacent property.

<sup>6</sup> No side setback required along the common lot line between Townhouses or duplex building types.

Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center



Parking				
	T5-MS	T5-F	T5N-LV	T5N-MV
<b>Required Spaces</b> <sup>7,8</sup>				
Residential Uses	Table 20.110-7	See Table 20.110-7	See Table 20.110-7	-
Lodging Uses	1/ room	1/ room	1/ room	-
<b>Retail or Service Uses:</b> <sup>9,10</sup>				
< 3,500 sf	No Spaces Required	No Spaces Required	No Spaces Required	-
>3,500 sf	1/1000 sf max.	2/1000 sf min.	1/1000 sf min.	-
<b>Location (Distance from ROW/Lot Line)</b>				
Front Setback (J)	50' min.	40' min.	40' min.	-
Side Street Setback (K)	10' min.	10' min.	10' min.	-
Side Setback (L)	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.	-
Rear Setback (M)	5' min.	5' min.	5' min.	-
<b>Miscellaneous</b> <sup>11</sup>				
<b>Parking Drive Width: (N)</b>				
Front <40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	-
Front ≥40 spaces	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	-
Side Street/Alley	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	20' - 24'	-

<sup>7</sup> See Section 20.110.014(g) Parking for uses not listed, general parking standards, adjustments and alternatives.

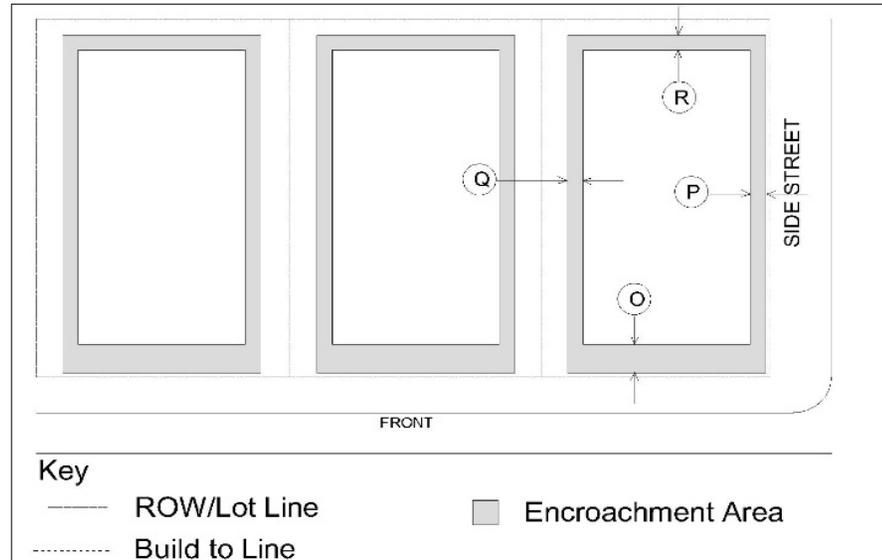
<sup>8</sup> No parking spaces required for affordable housing developments for the first 2,000 sf.

<sup>9</sup> No spaces <3500 sf; 2 spaces/1000 sf above first 3500 sf.

<sup>10</sup> Restaurants: 1500 sf, 1 space/150 sf; 1501 - 5000 sf, 1 space/100 sf

<sup>11</sup> Driveway to individual units shall be no greater than 20 feet in width.

Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center



Encroachments <sup>12, 13</sup>				
	T5-MS	T5-F	T5N-LV	T5N-MV
<b>Allowed Encroachments</b>				
Front (O)	10' max.	10' max.	8' max.	-
Side Street (P)	10' max.	10' max.	8' max.	-
Side (Q)	0'	0'	0'	-
Rear (R)	0'	0'	0'	-

<sup>12</sup> Maximum allowed encroachments. See section 20.110.014(d) Frontage Types for further details related to allowed encroachments for frontage elements.

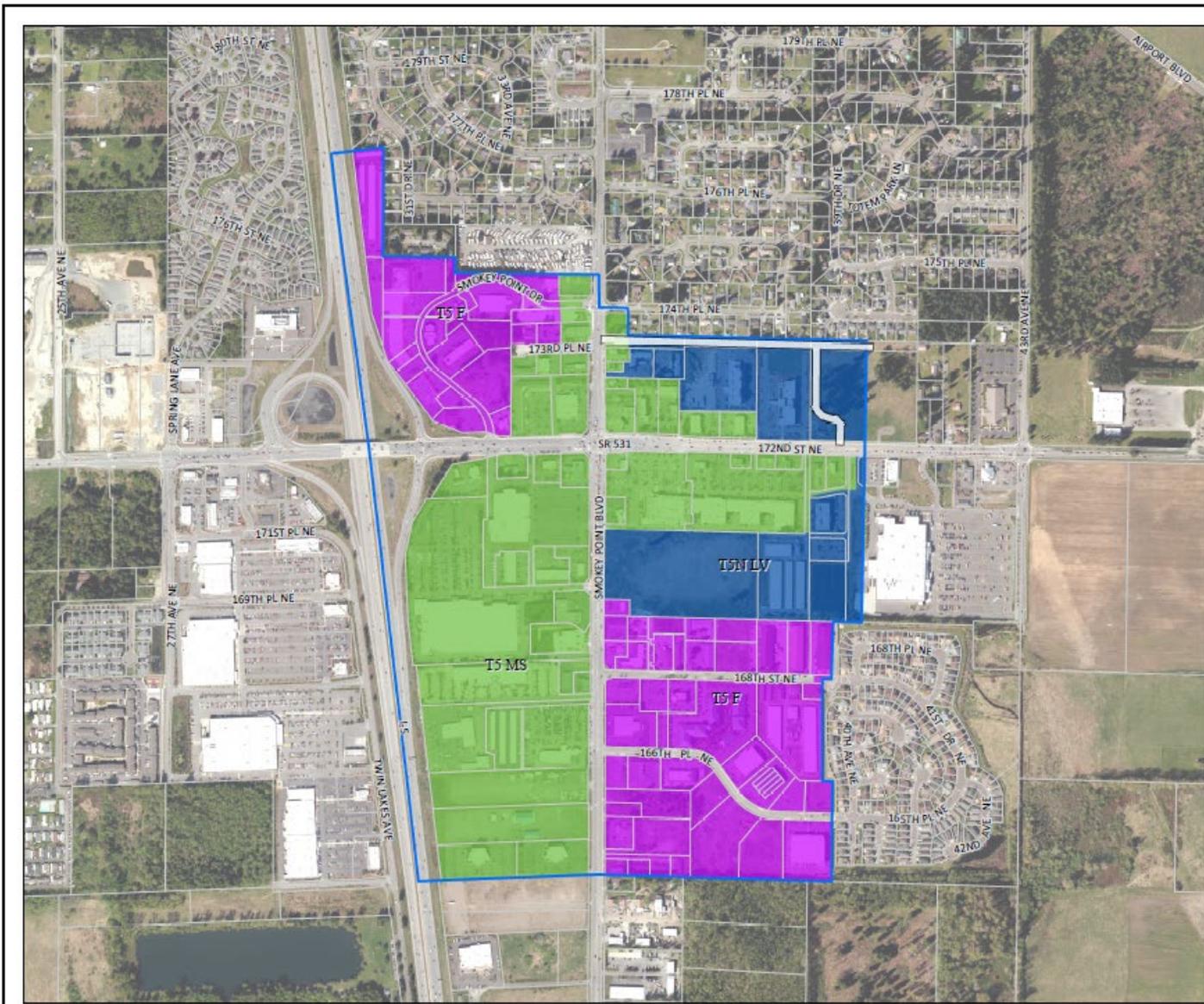
<sup>13</sup> Encroachments into the ROW require the Director's approval. Encroachments are not allowed in an alley ROW or across a lot line.

Place Type: Mixed Use Urban Center

<b>Use Table</b>				
	<b>T5-MS</b>	<b>T5-F</b>	<b>T5N-LV</b>	<b>T5N-MV</b>
<b>Land Use – Neighborhood Corridor</b>				
<b>Residential Dwelling:</b>				
Attached	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Detached	-	-	-	-
Multi-Family	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Accessory Dwelling	-	-	-	-
Home Occupation	P	P	P	-
<b>Commercial Retail:</b>				
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-
<b>Restaurant/Bar Eating or Drinking:</b>				
Floor Area <10,000 sf	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Floor Area ≥10,000 sf	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-
Drive Thru Services	-	SUP/CUP	-	-
<b>Services</b>				
Animal Veterinary Services (No Boarding)	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Bank/Financial	ZON/SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-
Drive Thru Services	-	SUP/CUP	-	-
Day Care Center	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
<b>Lodging:</b>				
Hotel/Inn	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	SUP/CUP	-
<b>Medical:</b>				
Medical Clinic	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Doctor/Dentist Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
<b>Office:</b>				
Professional Office	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Personal Services	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
<b>Recreation, Education, Public Assembly</b>				
Park, Open Space, Playground, Recreation Facility, or Outdoor Recreation with Development Permit	P	P	P	-
Public Safety Facility	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-

Use Table - Continued				
	T5-MS	T5-F	T5N-LV	T5N-MV
<b>Land Use - Neighborhood Corridor</b>				
<b>Recreation Facility:</b>				
Indoor <1,500 sf	ZON/	ZON/	ZON/	-
Indoor ≥1,500 sf	ZON/	ZON/	ZON/	-
Outdoor	ZON/	ZON/	ZON/	-
Religious Assembly	SUP	SUP	SUP	-
School: Public or Private	CUP	CUP	CUP	-
Studio: Art, Music, Dance	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
<b>Agriculture</b>				
Community Gardens	ZON/	ZON/	ZON/	-
Farmer's Market	ZON/	ZON/	ZON/	-
<b>Industry, Manufacturing, and Processing</b>				
Artisan Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Limited Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	-
Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing	ZON/SUP/CUP	-	-	-
Media Production	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
Printing and Publishing	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	ZON/SUP/CUP	-
<b>Transportation, Communication, Infrastructure</b>				
Parking Facility: Public	ZON	ZON	ZON	-
Utility	ZON	ZON	ZON	-
<b>Wireless Telecommunications (Chapter 20.44.034):</b>				
Antenna <20'	ZON	ZON	ZON	-
Antenna ≥20'	-	ZON	ZON	-
<b>Accessory</b>				
Accessory Building Structure	P	P	P	-

Key		Use Table Notes
P	Permissible	P = Permissible with a Building Permit and/or Business License depending on the use.
ZON	Zoning Permit	ZON = Mixed-Use Project contains 1-19 units and commercial and Commercial Only buildings on previously subdivided lot.
SUP	Special Use Permit	SUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 1-49 units and commercial.
CUP	Conditional Use Permit	CUP = Mixed-Use Project contains 50 or more units and commercial.
-	Prohibited Use	Uses not listed are specifically prohibited unless the Director interprets that a use is consistent pursuant to this Code.
Permits per AMC Chapter 20.16		See Appendix Section 20.110.016 (b) Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses for use type definitions.



City of Arlington  
 Regulating Plan  
 Place Type: Urban Center

SR 531/Smokey Point Blvd  
 Wigen Neighborhood

**Legend**

- Mixed Use Areas
- Existing Mixed Use
  - Proposed Mixed Use
- Regulating Code
- T5 F
  - T5 MS
  - T5N LV
  - Conceptual Street Grid



Aerial flown in 2015

Scale:

1 inch = 600 feet

Date:

9/20/2017

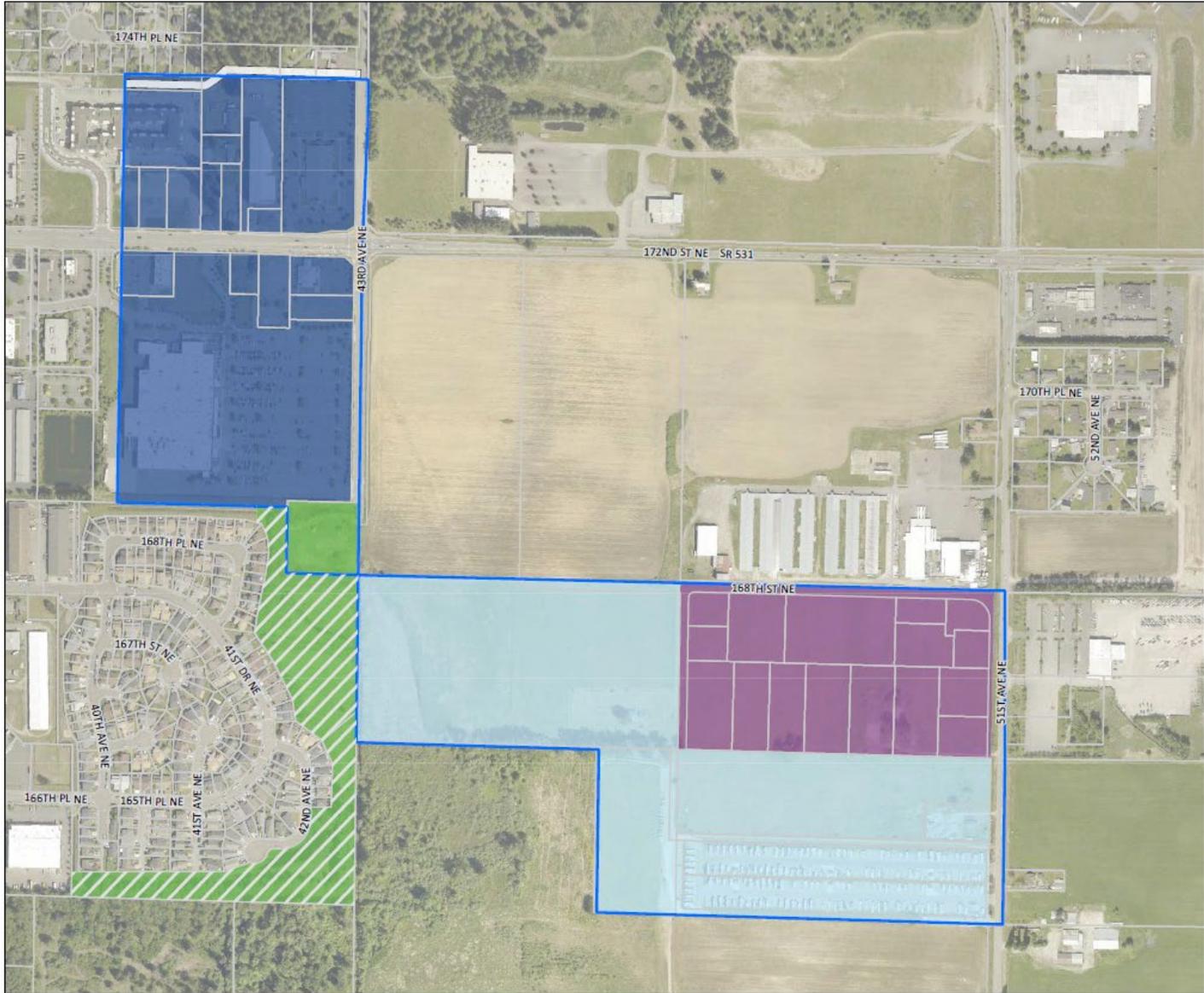
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Cartographer:

kdh

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City of Arlington  
 Regulating Plan  
 Place Type: Urban Center

SR 531/51<sup>st</sup> Ave  
 Smokey Point Neighborhood

**Legend**

- Mixed Use Areas
  - Proposed Mixed Use
  - Existing Mixed Use
- Regulating Code
  - Buffer
  - T5 F
  - T5N LV
  - T5N MV
  - Conceptual Street Grid



Aerial flown in 2020

Scale:

1:4,800

Date:

7/25/2022

File:

RegulatingPlans\_22  
 RegulatingPlSmokeyPoint\_11x17\_22

Cartographer:

kdh/akc

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*City of Arlington*  
**Regulating Plan**  
 Place Type: Urban Center

**SR 531/59<sup>th</sup>/67<sup>th</sup> Ave**  
**Crown Park Neighborhood**

**Legend**

- Mixed Use Areas  
 Existing Mixed Use  
 Proposed Mixed Use  
 Regulating Code  
 T5 F



Aerial flown in 2020

Scale:	1:3,600
Date:	7/25/2022
File:	RegulatingPlans_22 RegulatingPICrownPk_11x17_22
Cartographer:	kdh/vkc

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## 20.110.014(c) (5) Place Types

**Place Type: Special District-1 – Island Crossing Subarea Plan, Island Crossing Planned Action Ordinance and Chapter §20.119.**

**Location:** State Route 530 from Interstate 5 to Smokey Point Boulevard and along Smokey Point Boulevard from 200<sup>th</sup> Street to State Route 530.

### **SD-1**

**Intent:**

Special District 1 provides for commercial development consistent with the Island Crossing Subarea Plan. Topography, floodplain and floodway regulations will likely limit development to larger scale commercial operations which are directly related to freeway visibility with easy access to interstate and international highway networks.

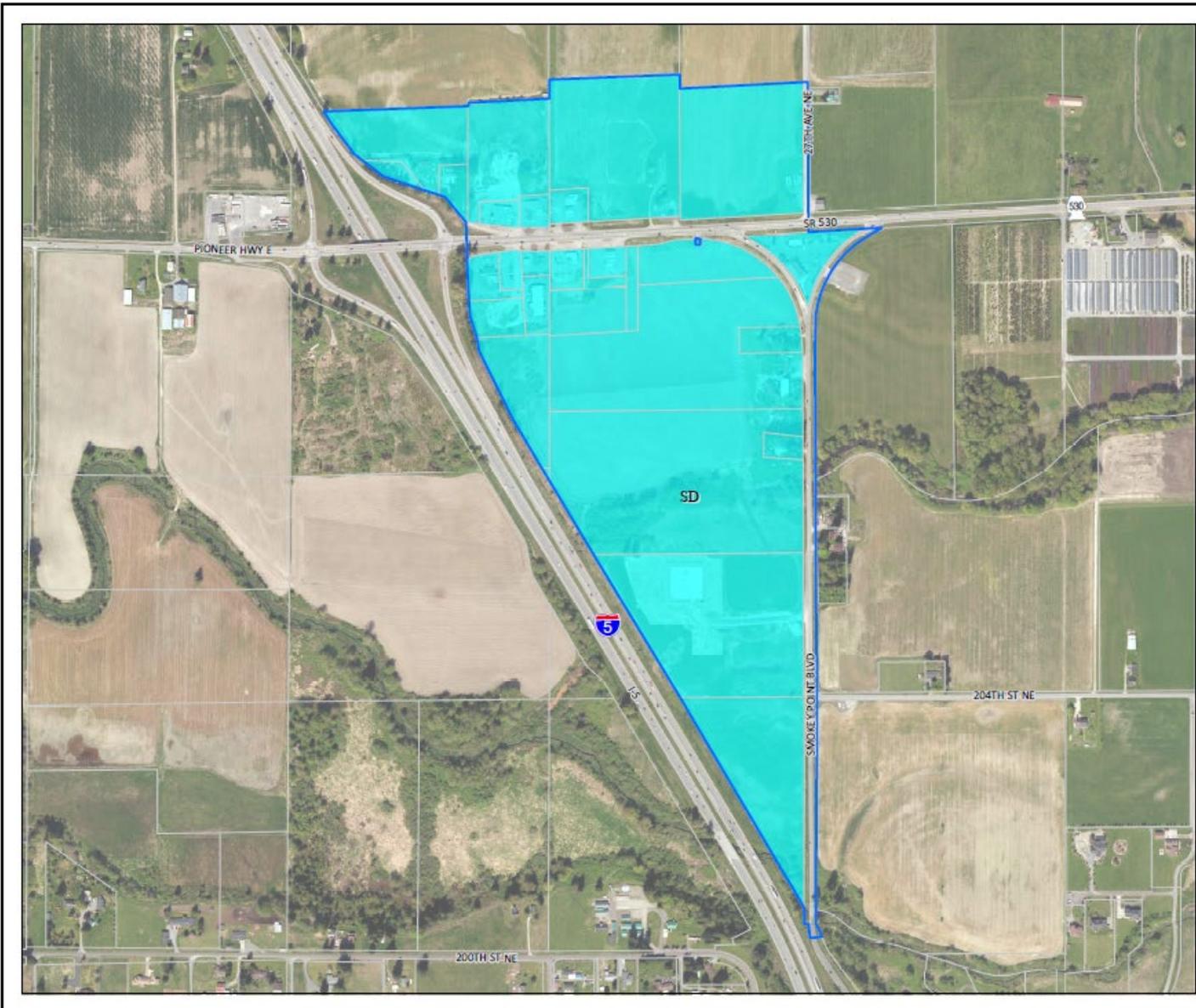
**Place Type: Special District-2 – Arlington-Marysville Manufacturing Industrial Center Subarea, Cascade Industrial Center Planned Action Ordinance, and Chapter §20.118.**

**Location:** North side of State Route 531 from approximately 43<sup>rd</sup> Avenue to 51<sup>st</sup> Avenue

### **SD-2**

**Intent:**

Special District 2 is totally contained on Airport property. As such, it is subject to several layers of Federal regulations. To prevent the potential for incompatible land uses adjacent to airports, these regulations prohibit inclusion of residential units on airport property. However, this area is ideally suited for a mix of highway oriented commercial activity that is appropriate to the intensities of adjoining development.



*City of Arlington*

**Regulating Plan**  
Place Type: Special District

**SR 530/Smokey Point Blvd  
Island Crossing**

**Legend**

Mixed Use Areas

- Existing Mixed Use
- Proposed Mixed Use

Regulating Code

- SD *Highway Oriented Commercial*

Aerial flown in 2015

Scale:

**1 inch = 500 feet**

Date:

9/21/2017

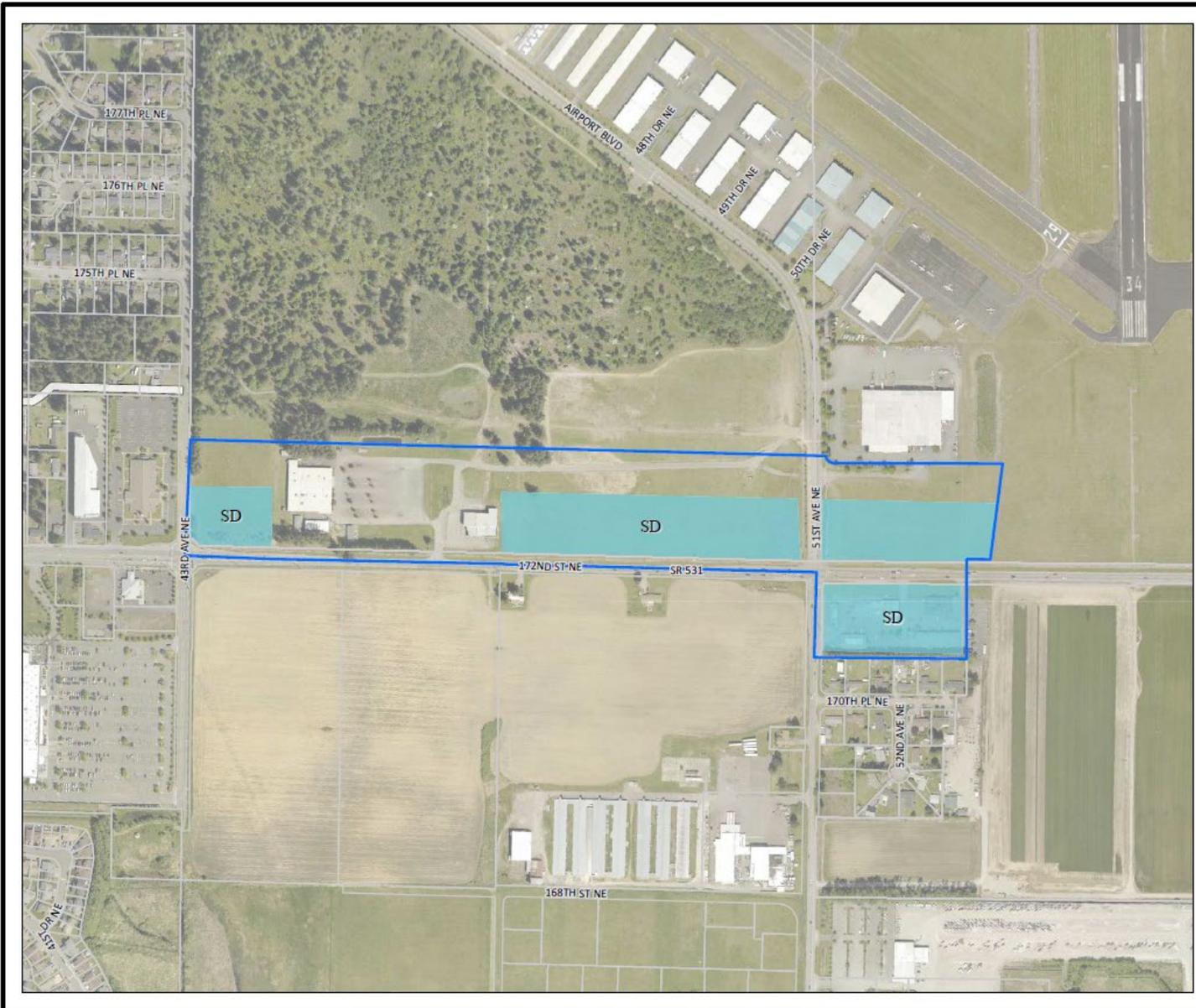
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Cartographer:

kdh

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*City of Arlington*

## Regulating Plan

Place Type: Special District

SR 531/51<sup>st</sup> Ave  
Airport

**Legend**

- Mixed Use Areas
- Existing Mixed Use
- Proposed Mixed Use
- Regulating Code
- SD Airport Commercial



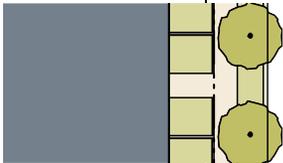
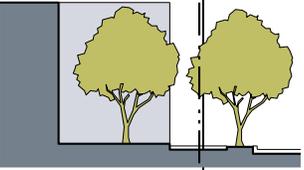
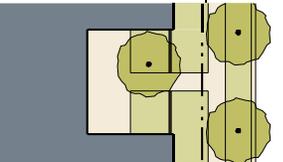
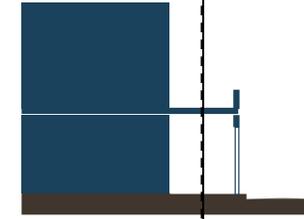
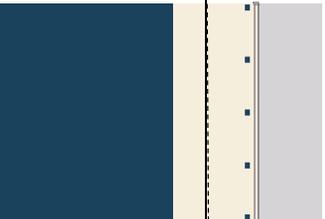
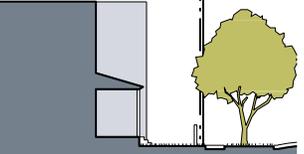
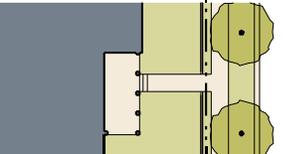
Aerial flown in 2020

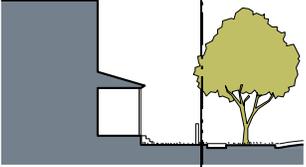
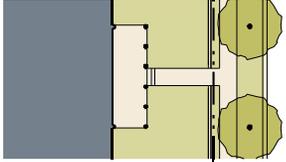
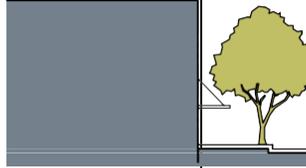
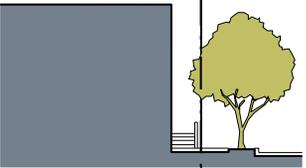
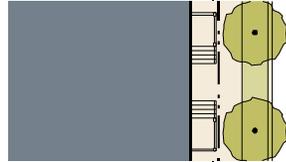
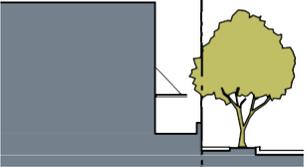
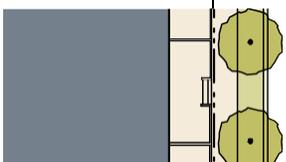
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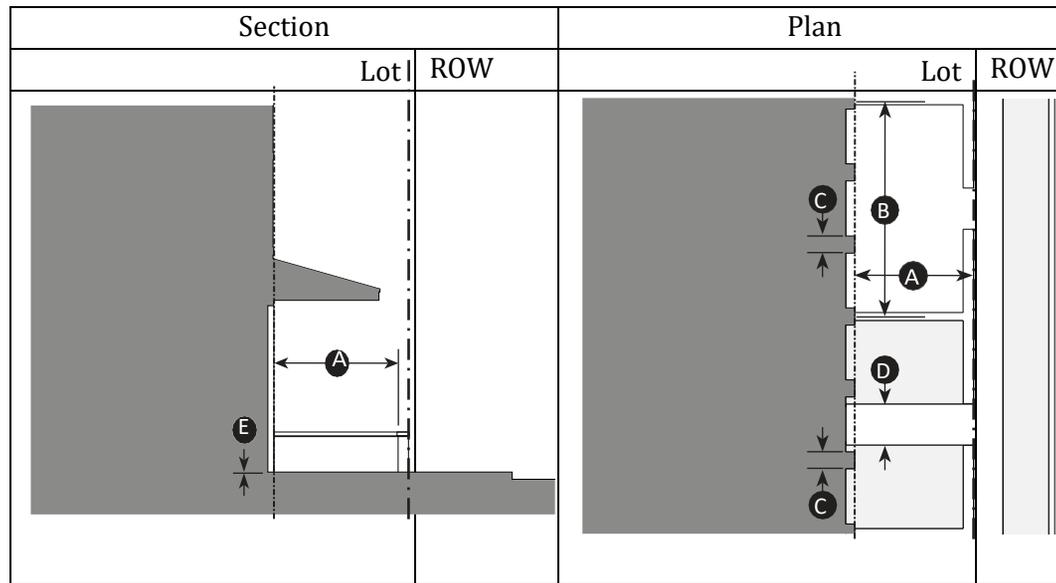
20.110.014(d) Frontage Types

Table 20.110-2 Frontage Types and Examples

Section		Plan		Description
Lot	ROW	Lot	ROW	
		<b>Dooryard:</b> The main façade of the building is setback a small distance and the frontage line is defined by a low wall or hedge, creating a small dooryard. The dooryard shall not provide public circulation along a ROW. The dooryard may be raised, sunken, or at grade and is intended for ground-floor residential.		
		<b>Forecourt:</b> The main façade of the building is at or near the frontage line and a small percentage is set back, creating a small court space. The space could be used as an entry court or shared garden space for apartment buildings, or as an additional shopping or restaurant seating area within retail or service areas.		
		<b>Gallery:</b> The main façade of the building is aligned close to the frontage line with an attached cantilevered shed or a lightweight colonnade overlapping the sidewalk. This type is conventional for retail use. The gallery shall be no less than 10 feet wide and may overlap the whole width of the sidewalk to within 2 feet of the curb. Notwithstanding the graphic, encroachments will not be permitted.		
		<b>Porch Engaged:</b> The main façade of the building has a small to medium setback from the frontage line. The resulting front yard is typically very small and can be defined by a fence or hedge to spatially maintain the edge of the street. The engaged porch has two adjacent sides of the porch that are engaged to the building while the other two sides are open.		

Section		Plan		Description
Lot	ROW	Lot	ROW	
				<b>Porch Projecting:</b> The main façade of the building has a small to medium setback from the frontage line. The resulting front yard is typically very small and can be defined by a fence or hedge to spatially maintain the edge of the street. The projecting porch is open on three sides, and all habitable space is located behind the setback line
				<b>Shopfront and Awning:</b> The main façade of the building is at or near the frontage line with an at-grade entrance along the public way. This type is intended for retail use. This type is conventional for retail use. It has substantial glazing on the sidewalk level and an awning that may overlap the sidewalk to the maximum extent possible.
				<b>Stoop:</b> The main façade of the building is near the frontage line, and the elevated stoop engages the sidewalk. The stoop shall be elevated above the sidewalk to ensure privacy within the building. Stairs or ramps from the stoop may lead directly to the sidewalk or may be side loaded. This type is appropriate for residential uses.
				<b>Terrace:</b> The main façade of the building is at or near the frontage line with an elevated terrace providing public circulation along the façade. This type can be used to provide at-grade access while accommodating a grade change. Frequent steps or ramps up to the terrace are necessary to avoid dead walls and maximize access.

# Dooryard



## A. Description

In the Dooryard Frontage Type, the main façade of the building is set back a small distance and the frontage line is defined by a low wall or hedge, creating a small dooryard. The dooryard shall not provide public circulation along a ROW. The dooryard may be raised, sunken, or at grade and is intended for ground-floor residential, live/work, and small commercial uses.

## B. Size

Depth, clear (A)	8' min.
Length (B)	50' max.
Distance between glazing (C)	4' max.
Ground floor transparency	50% min. <sup>1</sup>
Depth of recessed entries	5' max
Path of Travel (D)	3' wide min.
Finish level above sidewalk (E)	3-6" max.
Finish level below sidewalk (F)	6' max.

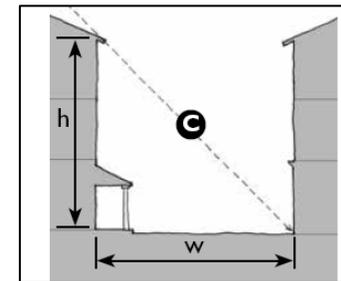
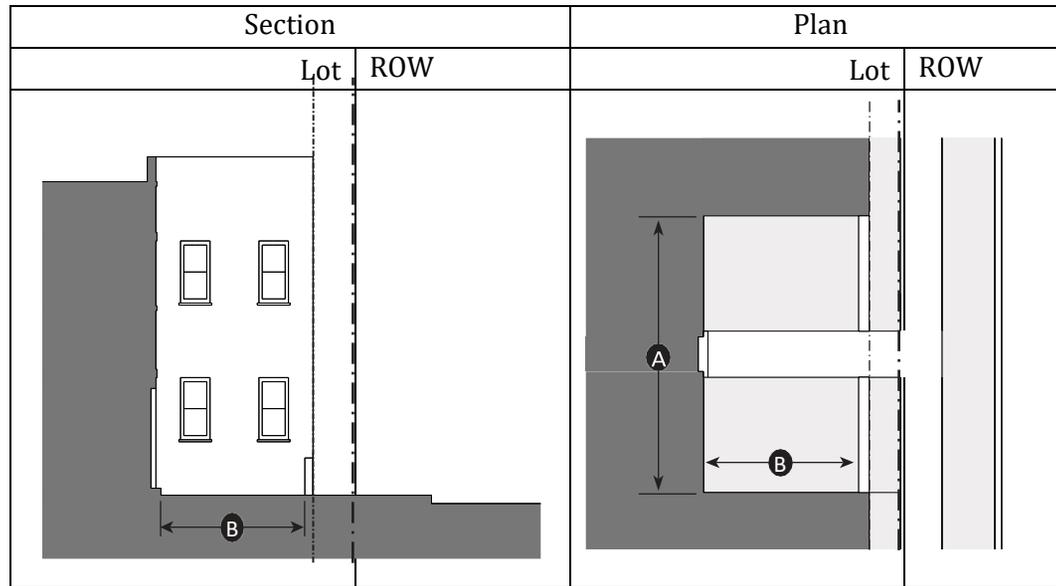
## C. Miscellaneous

For live/work and Commercial uses, these standards are to be used in conjunction with those for shopfront Frontage Types. In case of conflict between them, the Dooryard standards shall prevail.

Low walls (12"-36") used as seating are encouraged and shall not be used for circulation for more than one ground floor entry.

<sup>1</sup> For Live/Work and Commercial uses only.

# Forecourt



**A. Description**

In the Forecourt Frontage Type, the main façade of this building is at or near the frontage line and a small percentage is set back, creating a small court space. The space could be used as an entry court or shared garden space for apartment buildings, or as an additional shopping or restaurant seating area within retail and service areas.

**B. Size**

Width, clear (A)	12' min.
Depth, clear (B)	12' min.
Ratio, height to width (C)	2:1 max.

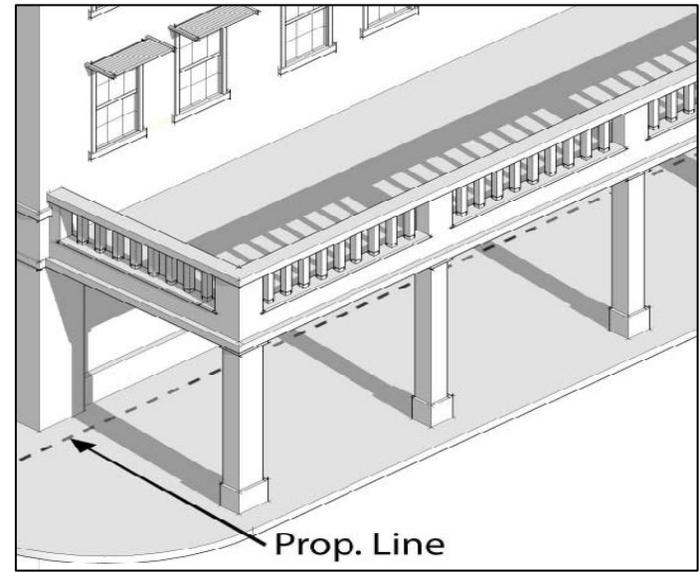
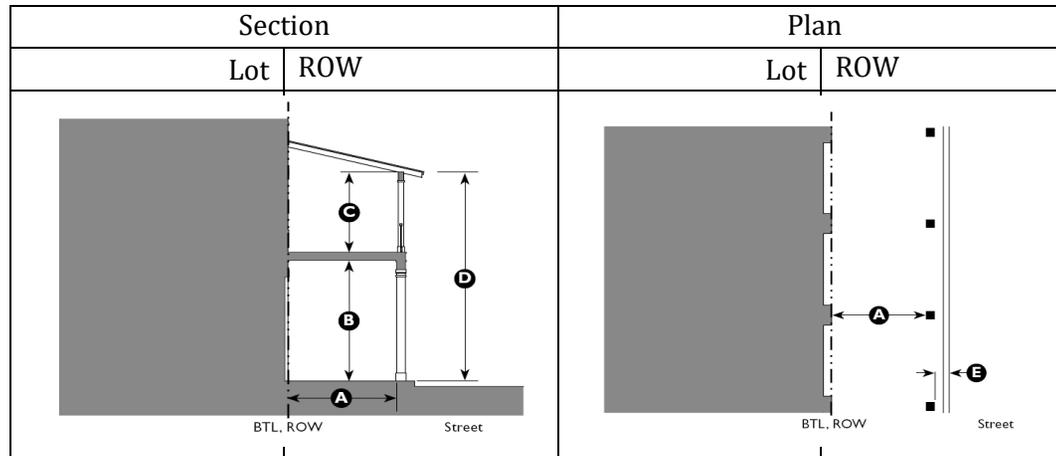
**C. Miscellaneous**

Forecourts should be used sparingly and should not be repeated along a block frontage.

The proportions and orientations of these spaces should be carefully considered for solar orientation and user comfort.



# Gallery



## A. Description

In the Gallery Frontage Type, the main façade for the building is aligned close to the frontage line with an attached cantilevered shed or a lightweight colonnade overlapping the sidewalk. This Type is conventional for retail use. The gallery shall be no less than 10 feet wide and may overlap the whole width of the sidewalk to within 2 feet of the curb. This Type is intended for buildings with ground floor commercial uses and may be one or two stories. The gallery should provide the primary circulation along a frontage and extent far enough from the building to provide adequate protection and circulation for pedestrians. Notwithstanding the graphic, encroachments will not be permitted.

## B. Size

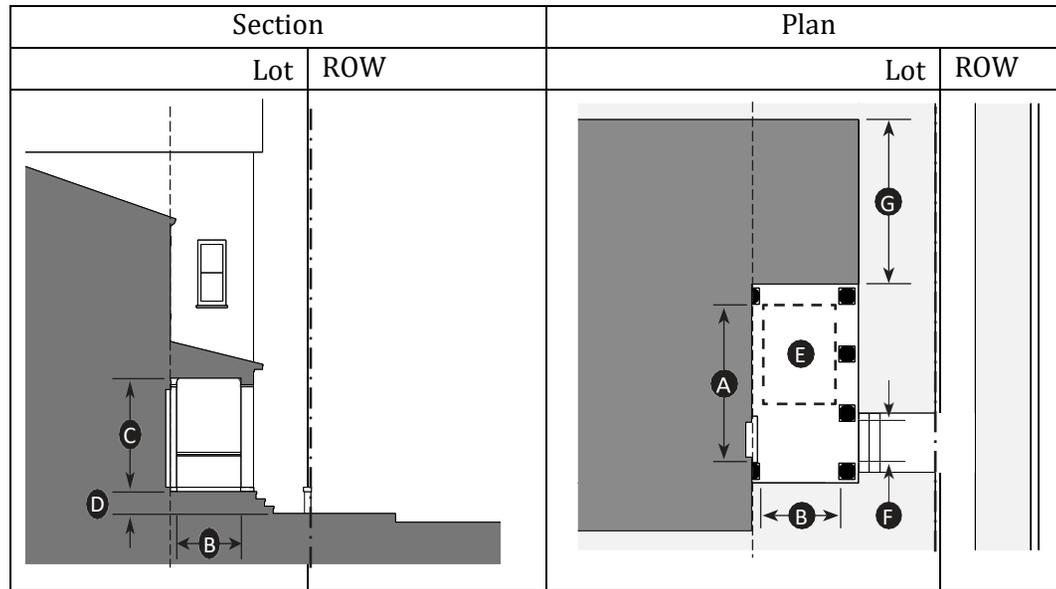
Depth, clear (A)	8' min.
Ground floor height, min. (B)	12' min.
Upper floor height, clear (C)	9' min.
Height (D)	2 stories, max
Setback from curb (E)	2' min.

## C. Miscellaneous

These standards are to be used in conjunction with those for the Shopfront Frontage Type. In case of conflict between them, the gallery standards shall prevail.



## Porch Engaged



### A. Description

In the Porch: Engaged Frontage Type, the main façade of the building has a small to medium setback from the frontage line. The resulting front yard is typically very small and can be defined by a fence or hedge to spatially maintain the edge of the street. The engaged porch has two adjacent sides of the porch that are engaged to the building while the other two sides are open.

### B. Size

Width, clear (A)	8' min.
Depth, clear (B)	6' min.
Height, clear (C)	8' min.
Height	2 stories, max
Finish level above sidewalk (D)	18" max.
Furniture Area, Clear (E)	4' x 6' min.
Travel (F)	3' wide, min.



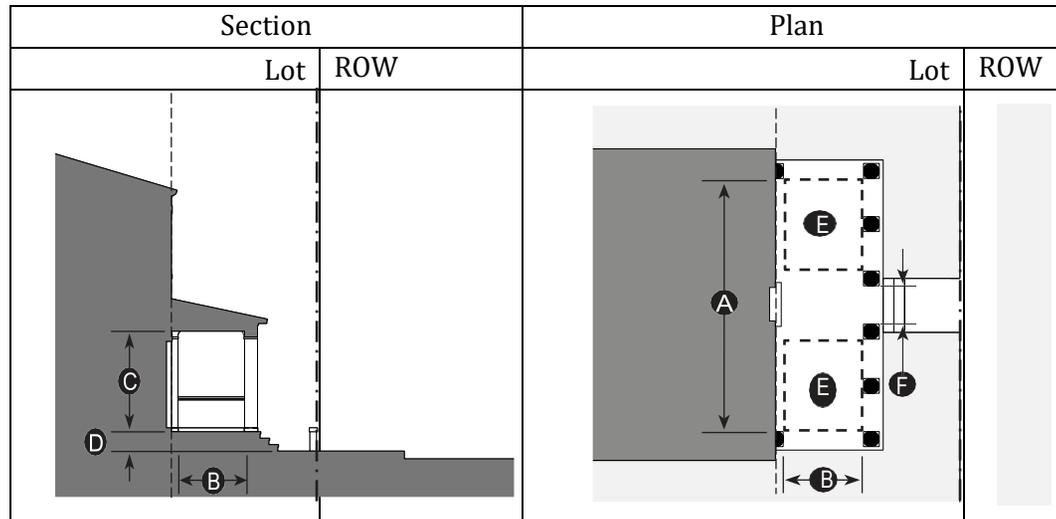
### C. Miscellaneous

Up to 40% of the building façade may project beyond the setback line into the encroachment area for this frontage type. (G)

Engaged porches must be open on two sides and have a roof.

In transect zones where both porches and encroachments are allowed, a porch and up to 40% of the building façade are allowable encroaching elements.

## Porch Projecting



### A. Description

In the Porch: Projecting Frontage Type, the main façade of the building has a small to medium setback from the frontage line. The resulting front yard is typically very small and can be defined by a fence or hedge to spatially maintain the edge of the street. The projecting porch is open on three sides, and all habitable space is located behind the setback line.

### B. Size

Width (A)	8' min.
Depth, clear (B)	6' min.
Height, clear (C)	8' min.
Height	2 stories, max
Finish level above sidewalk (D)	18" max.
Furniture area, clear (E)	4' x 6' min.
Path of Travel (F)	3' wide min.

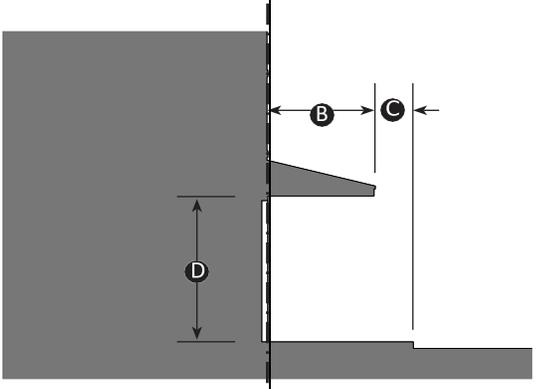
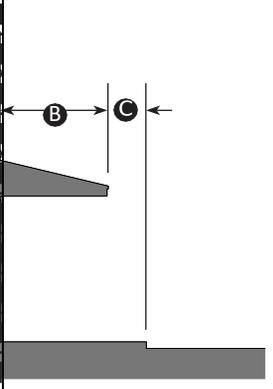
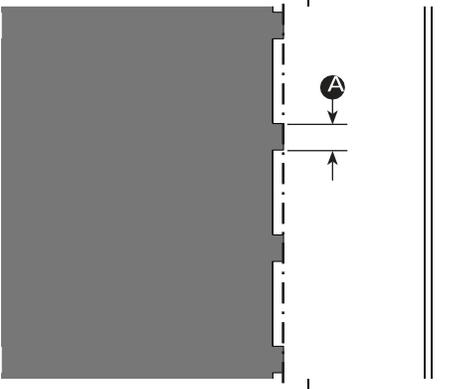
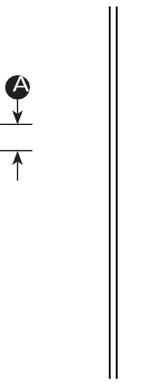
### C. Miscellaneous

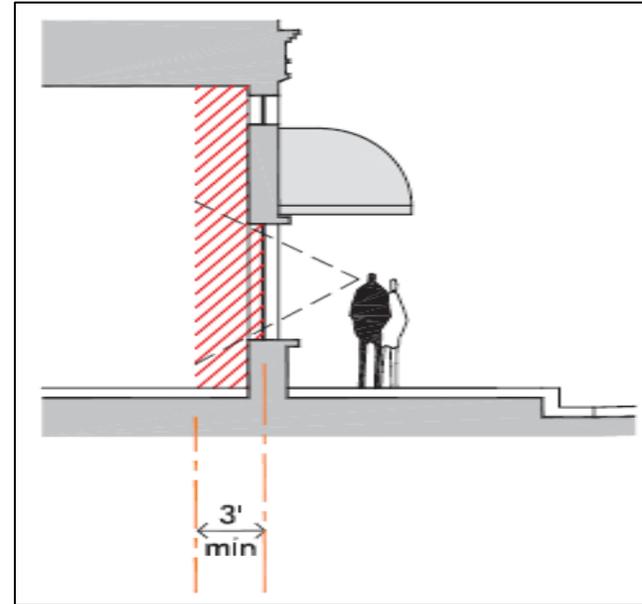
Projecting porches are open on three sides and must have a roof.

In transect zones where both porches and encroachments are allowed, a porch is an allowable encroaching element.

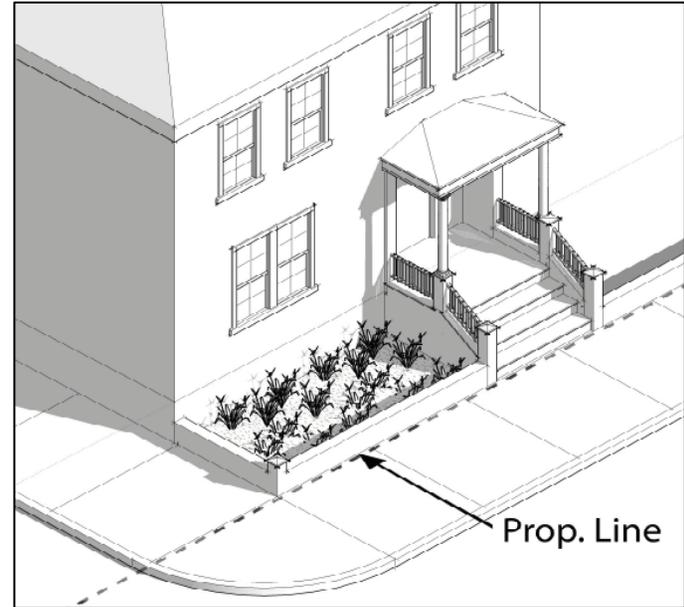
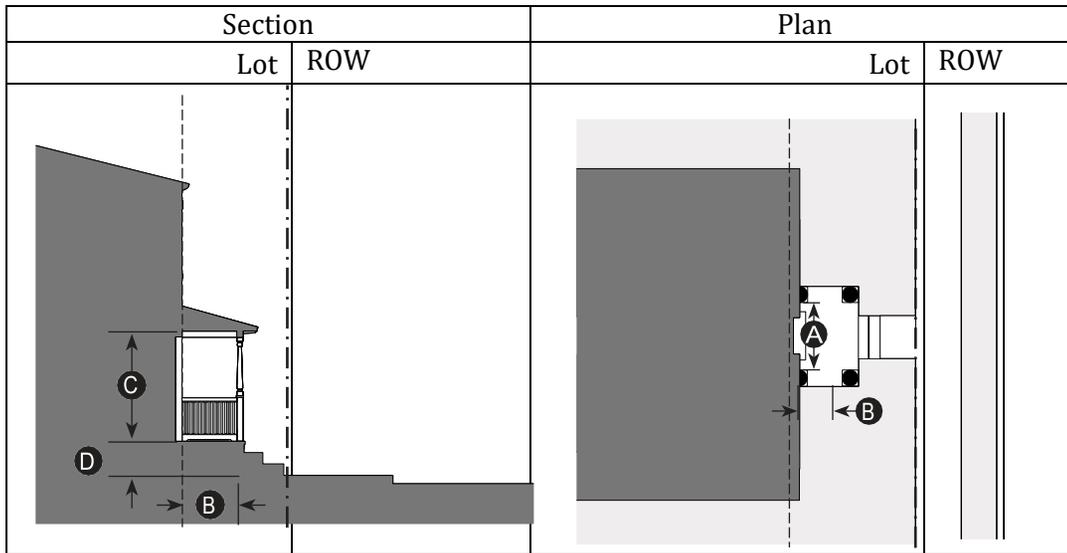


# Shopfront

Section		Plan	
Lot	ROW	Lot	ROW
			
<b>A. Description</b>			
In the Shopfront Frontage Type, the main façade of the building is at or near the frontage line with an at-grade entrance along the public way. This type is intended for retail use. It has substantial glazing at the sidewalk level and may include an awning that may overhang the sidewalk. It may be used in conjunction with other frontage types.			
<b>B. Size</b>		<b>(A)</b>	
Distance between glazing		2' max.	
Ground floor transparency (Section 20.11 Arch. Standards)		75% min.	
Depth of recessed entries		5' max.	
<b>C. Awning</b>			
Depth <b>(B)</b>		4' min.	
Setback from curb <b>(C)</b>		2' min.	
Height, clear <b>(D)</b>		8' min.	
<b>D. Miscellaneous</b>			
Residential windows shall not be used.			
Doors may be recessed as long as main façade is at the ROW.			
Open-ended awnings are encouraged.			
Shopfronts with accordion-style doors/windows or other operable windows that allow the space to open to the street are encouraged.			



# Stoop



**A. Description**

In the Stoop Frontage Type, the main façade of the building is near the frontage line, and the elevated stoop engages the sidewalk. The Stoop shall be elevated above the sidewalk to ensure privacy within the building. Stairs or ramps from the stoop may lead directly to the sidewalk or may be side loaded. This type is appropriate for residential uses with small setbacks.

**B. Size**

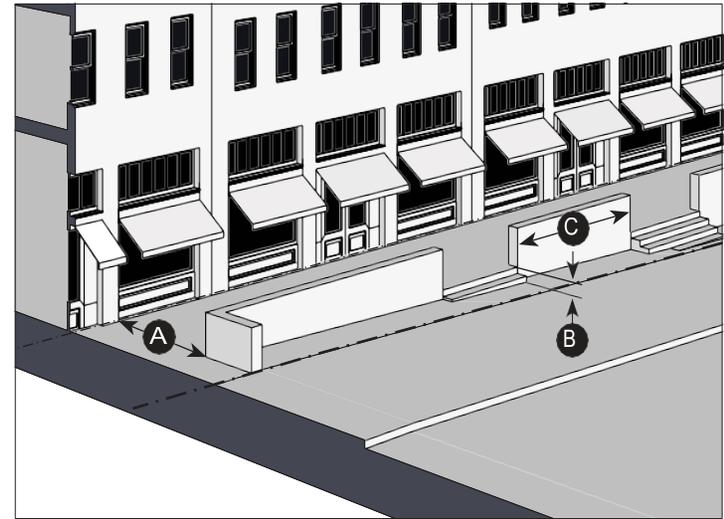
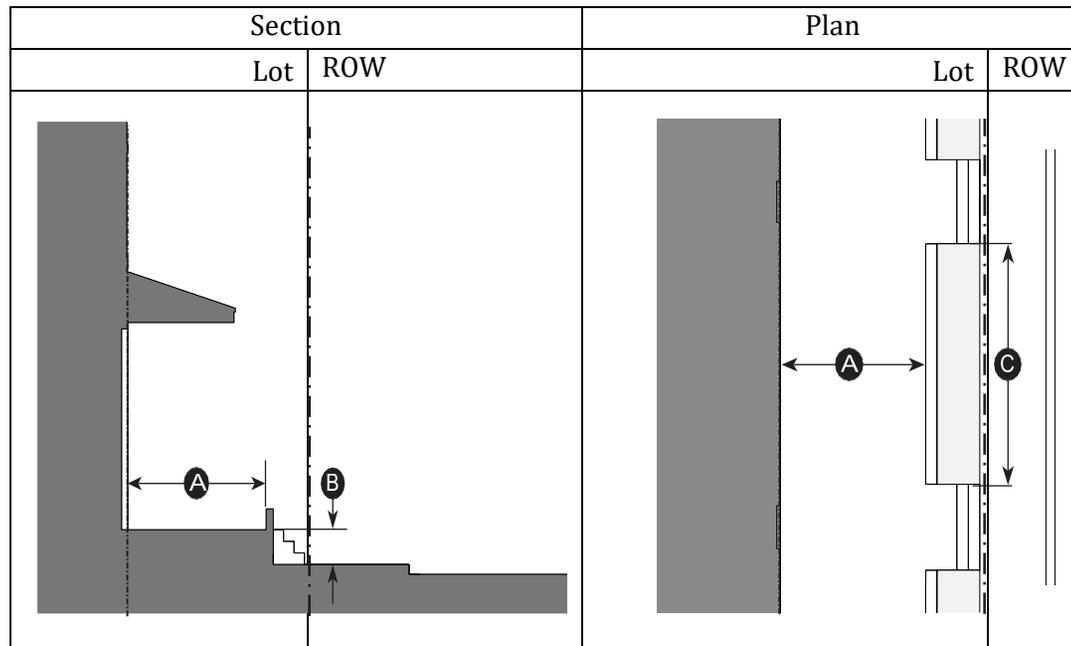
Width, clear (A)	5' min. – 8' max.
Depth, clear (B)	5' min. – 8' max.
Height, clear (C)	8' min.
Height	1 story, max
Depth of recessed entries (D)	6' max.

**C. Miscellaneous**

- Stairs may be perpendicular or parallel to the building façade.
- Ramps shall be parallel to the building façade or along the side of the building.
- The entry doors are encouraged to be covered or recessed to provide shelter from the elements.
- Gates are not permitted.
- All doors must face the street.



# Terrace



## A. Description

In the Terrace Frontage Type, the main façade is at or near the frontage line with an elevated terrace providing public circulation along the façade. This type can be used to provide at grade access while accommodating a grade change. Frequent steps or ramps up to the terrace are necessary to avoid dead walls and maximize access.

## B. Size

Depth, clear (A)	8' min.
Finish level above sidewalk (B)	3'6" max.
Length of Terrace	150' max.
Distance between stairs/ramps (C)	50' max.

## C. Miscellaneous

These standards are to be used in conjunction with those for the Shopfront Frontage Type. In case of conflict between them, the Terrace Frontage Type standards shall prevail.

Low walls used as seating are encouraged.



## **20.110.014(e) Building Types**

This Subsection provides an overview of the allowed building types. The names of the building types are not intended to limit uses within a building type. For example, a detached house may have non-residential uses within it, such as a restaurant or office. Table 20.110-3 (Building Types General) provides an overview of building types.

1. The lot size standards for each building type are codified in the transect zones. (See 20.110.014(c), Place Types). The lot size designates the range of lot sizes on which the given building type is allowed to be built. If the lot is smaller or larger than the allowed lot size, a different building type shall be selected.
2. Each lot shall only have one building type, except as follows:
  - i. Where allowed by the applicable zone in Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types) and primary building type, one Carriage House is also allowed; and/or:
  - ii. More than one building type is allowed on a lot if the submitted building permit application includes a site plan that meets all the requirements of Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types).
3. The Carriage House building type is the only accessory structure in which accessory dwelling units are allowed in transect zones.
4. Secondary wings and accessory structures shall have a smaller footprint, a narrower width, and a depth not greater than the main building.

**Table 20.110-3 Building Types and Examples**

Example Photo	Description
	<p><b>Carriage House.</b> This building type is an accessory structure typically located at the rear of a lot. It typically provides either a small residential unit, home office space, or other small commercial or service use that may be above a garage or at ground level. This type is important for providing affordable housing opportunities and incubating small businesses within walkable neighborhoods.</p>
	<p><b>Cottage Court.</b> This building type consists of a series of small, detached structures providing multiple units arranged to define a shared court that is typically perpendicular to the street. The shared court takes the place of a private rear yard and becomes an important community-enhancing element of this type. This type is appropriately scaled to fit within primarily single-family or medium-density neighborhoods. It enables appropriately scaled, well-designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and promoting walkability.</p>
	<p><b>Courtyard Building.</b> The Courtyard building type is a medium to large building typically located at the front of a lot. The structure consists of multiple stacked and adjacent units accessed primarily from a courtyard defined on three sides by the building and open on one side to the fronting street. The shared courtyard provides a place of common yard or gathering space. The courtyard building would be best suited along a main street or in higher density neighborhoods.</p>
	<p><b>Duplex.</b> This building type is a small to medium sized structure that consists of two side-by-side or stacked dwelling units, both facing the street and within a single building massing. This type has the appearance of a medium to large single-family home and is appropriately scaled to fit within primarily single-family neighborhoods or medium-density neighborhoods. It enables appropriately scaled, well-designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and promoting walkability.</p>
	<p><b>Flex.</b> The Flex building type is a medium to large sized structure built on a large lot that may incorporate structured parking. It can be used to provide a vertical mix of uses with ground floor light industrial, service, or retail uses and upper floor service or residential uses or may be a single use building for retail and allowed service with a retail component. This type is a primary component of an urban flexible neighborhood that provides a mix of buildings that can readily change use over time.</p>
	<p><b>Live/Work.</b> This building type is a small to medium-sized attached or detached structure that consists of one dwelling unit above and/or behind a flexible ground floor space that can be used for residential, service, or retail uses. In limited situations, this building type can be used for some incubator light industrial application. Both the ground-floor flex space and the unit above are owned by one entity. This type is typically located within medium-density neighborhoods or in a location that transitions from a neighborhood into a neighborhood main street. It is especially appropriate for incubating neighborhood-serving retail and service uses and allowing neighborhood main streets to expand as the market demands.</p>

Example Photo	Description
	<p><b>Main Street Mixed-Use.</b> This building type can range from a small to large sized structure, typically attached, intended to provide a vertical mix of uses with ground-floor retail, or service uses and upper-floor service, or residential uses. This type makes up the primary component of a neighborhood main street and portions of a downtown main street, therefore being a key component to providing walkability.</p>
	<p><b>Mid-Rise.</b> This building type is medium to a medium-to large-sized structure, built on a large lot that may incorporate structured parking. It is used to provide a vertical mix of uses with ground-floor retail and service uses, with upper-floor service, or residential uses. This type is a primary component of a downtown main street, neighborhood main street, and higher densities that promote walkability.</p>
	<p><b>Multi-Plex: Medium</b> This building type is a medium structure that consists of 6-12 side-by-side and/or stacked dwelling units typically with one shared entry or individual entries along the front. This type has the appearance of a medium to large sized family home and is appropriately scaled to fit sparingly within primarily single-family neighborhoods or into medium-density neighborhoods. This type enables appropriately scaled, well-designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and promoting walkability.</p>
	<p><b>Multi-Plex: Large.</b> This building type is a medium-to large-sized structure that consists of 13-20 side-by-side and/or stacked dwelling units, typically with one shared entry. This type is appropriately scaled to fit in within medium-density neighborhoods or sparingly within large lot predominantly single-family neighborhoods. This type enables appropriately scaled, well-designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and promoting walkability.</p>
	<p><b>Row House / Townhouse.</b> This building type is a small-to medium sized typically attached structure that consists of 3-10 row houses /townhouses placed side-by-side in one building. This type is typically located within medium-density neighborhoods or in a location that transitions from a primarily single-family neighborhood into a neighborhood main street. This type enables appropriately scaled, well-designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and promoting walkability.</p>
	<p><b>Stacked Flats.</b> This building type is a medium-to large-sized structure that consists of multiple dwelling units with or without first floor commercial retail. Each unit may have its own individual entry or may share a common entry. This type is appropriately scaled to fit adjacent to neighborhood serving main streets and walkable urban neighborhoods. It enables appropriately- scaled, well-designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and promoting walkability. This building type may include a courtyard.</p>

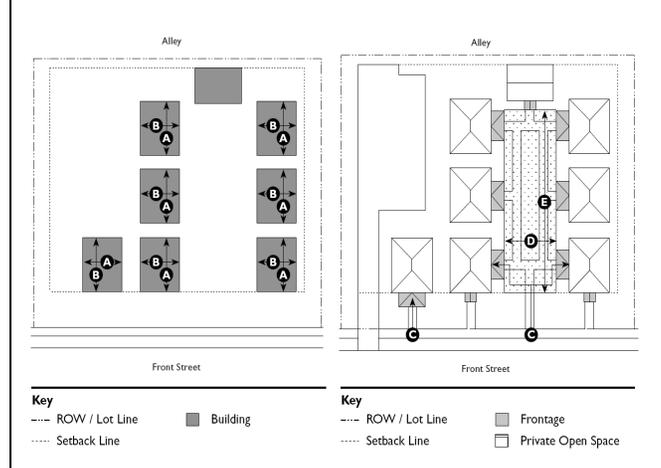


# Cottage Court

**A. Description**  
 The cottage court Building Type consists of a series of small, detached structures, providing multiple units arranged to define a shared court that is typically perpendicular to the street. The shared court takes the place of a private rear and becomes an important community enhancing element of this type. The type is appropriately scaled to fit within primarily single family or medium density neighborhoods. It enables appropriately scaled, well designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types, the potential for affordable housing and the promotion of walkability.



F. Open Space	
Private Areas: Porch with Landscaping	
Width	20' min.
Depth	12' min.
Area	240 sf per unit min.
Common Areas: Shared Court	
Width (D)	20' min.
Depth (E)	100' min.
Area	2,000 sf
Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)	



**D. Allowed Frontage Types**  
 Porch: Projecting  
 Porch: Engaged

**E. Pedestrian Access**  
 Main Entrance Location (C):  
 Front Street

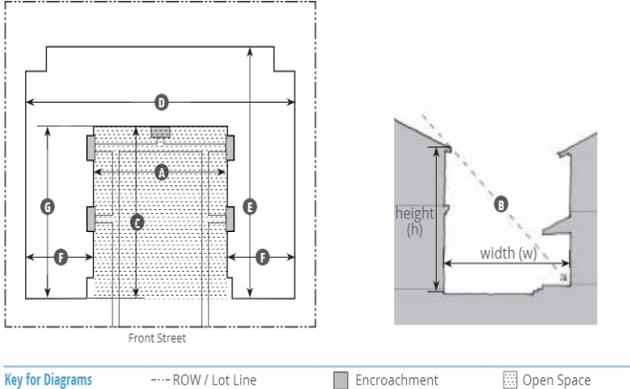


B. Number of Units	
Units per Building	1 max.
Cottage Buildings per Lot	3 min.: 9 max.
C. Building Size and Massing	
Height	1-1/2 stories max.
Main Body	
Width (A)	32' max.
Depth (B)	24' max.

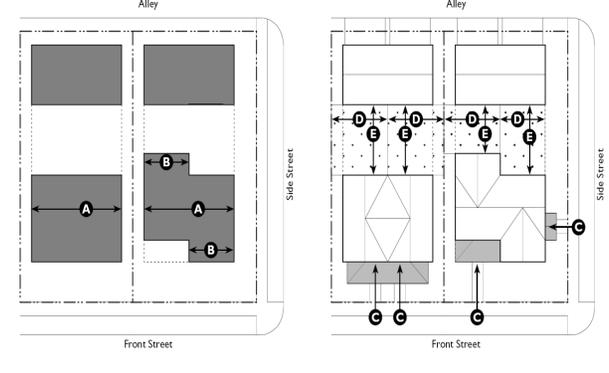


**Miscellaneous**  
 Required street setbacks and driveways shall not be included in the private open space calculation.

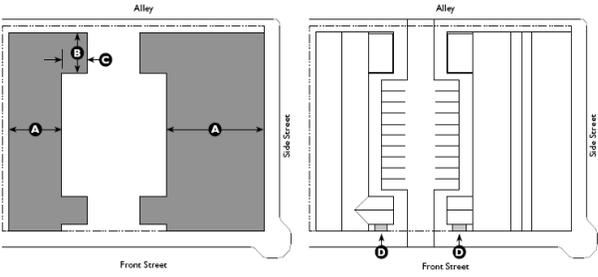
# Courtyard Building

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Courtyard building type is a medium to large building typically located at the front of a lot. The structure consists of multiple stacked and/or adjacent units accessed primarily from a courtyard defined on three sides by the building and open on one side to the fronting street.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas: No private open space requirement, however balconies and patios are encouraged.</p> <p>Common Areas: Courtyard dimensions in (B).</p> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>										
	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Dooryard Forecourt Porch: Projecting Stoop</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <p>Pedestrian connections shall link all buildings to the public right of ways, courtyards, and parking areas</p> <p>The primary entry of ground floor units shall be directly off of a courtyard or street.</p> <p>No more than 3 units may enter from one stoop.</p>											
<p><b>B. Courtyard (s)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>40' min.; 60' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width-to-Height Ratio <sup>1</sup> (B)</td> <td>1:2 min.; 2:1 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth from front of building (C)</td> <td>40' min.; 60' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth-to-Height Ratio <sup>1</sup> (B)</td> <td>1:1 to 3:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area Total</td> <td>1600 sf min.; 3600 max.</td> </tr> </table>	Width (A)	40' min.; 60' max.	Width-to-Height Ratio <sup>1</sup> (B)	1:2 min.; 2:1 max.	Depth from front of building (C)	40' min.; 60' max.	Depth-to-Height Ratio <sup>1</sup> (B)	1:1 to 3:1	Area Total	1600 sf min.; 3600 max.	<p>On corner lots, units in side street facing wing may enter from the side street.</p> <p>Courtyards shall be accessible from the front street.</p> <p>Each unit may have an individual entry.</p>	<p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>A minimum of three courtyard edges shall be defined by the building.</p> <p>Minimum 75% of units shall front onto the courtyard.</p>
Width (A)	40' min.; 60' max.											
Width-to-Height Ratio <sup>1</sup> (B)	1:2 min.; 2:1 max.											
Depth from front of building (C)	40' min.; 60' max.											
Depth-to-Height Ratio <sup>1</sup> (B)	1:1 to 3:1											
Area Total	1600 sf min.; 3600 max.											
<p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <p><b>Main Body Footprint</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (D)</td> <td>100' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (E)</td> <td>100' max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Wing Footprint</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (F)</td> <td>28' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (G)</td> <td>50' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Width (D)	100' max.	Depth (E)	100' max.	Width (F)	28' max.	Depth (G)	50' max.		<p><b>Footnotes</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Height must also comply with height standards in each transect.</p>		
Width (D)	100' max.											
Depth (E)	100' max.											
Width (F)	28' max.											
Depth (G)	50' max.											

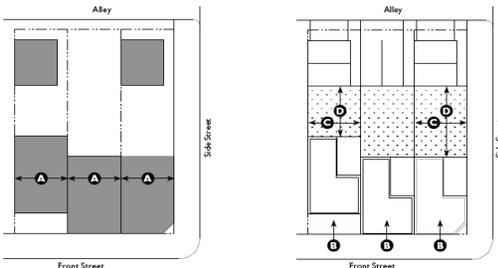
# Duplex

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Duplex Building Type is a small to medium sized structure that consists of two side by side or stacked dwelling units, both facing the street, and within a single building massing. This type has the appearance of a medium to large single-family home and is appropriately scaled to fit within primarily single-family neighborhoods or medium density neighborhoods. It enables appropriately scaled, well designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and promoting neighborhood walkability</p>		<p><b>H. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (D)</td> <td>15' per unit min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (E)</td> <td>15' per unit min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>300 sf per unit min.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>	Width (D)	15' per unit min.	Depth (E)	15' per unit min.	Area	300 sf per unit min.		
Width (D)	15' per unit min.									
Depth (E)	15' per unit min.									
Area	300 sf per unit min.									
 <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line    ■ Building</p> <p>..... Setback Line</p> <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line    ■ Frontage</p> <p>..... Setback Line    □ Private Open Space</p>	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Porch: Engaged</p> <p>Porch: Projecting</p> <p>Stoop</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <p>Main Entrance Location (C):</p> <p>Front Street</p> <p>Each unit shall have an individual entry facing the street on or no more than 10' behind the façade.</p> <p>On corner lots each unit shall front a different street.</p>									
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units per Building</td> <td>2 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Duplexes per Lot</td> <td>1 max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <p><b>Height</b></p> <p>Per transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014(c).</p> <p><b>Main Body</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>48' max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Secondary Wing (S)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (B)</td> <td>30' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Units per Building	2 max.	Duplexes per Lot	1 max.	Width (A)	48' max.	Width (B)	30' max.		<p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>Required street setbacks and driveways shall not be included in the private open space area calculations.</p> <p>Required private open space shall be located behind the main body of the building.</p>
Units per Building	2 max.									
Duplexes per Lot	1 max.									
Width (A)	48' max.									
Width (B)	30' max.									

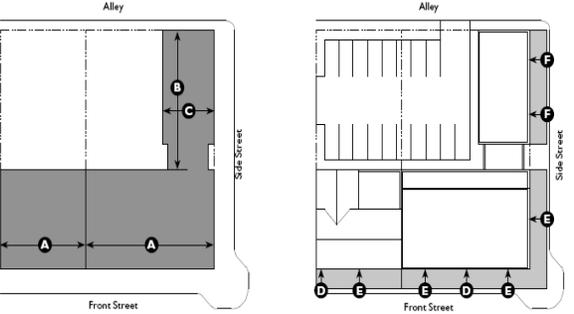
# Flex Building

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Flex building type is a medium to large sized structure, 1 to 3 stories tall, built on a large lot that may incorporate structured parking. It can be used to provide a vertical mix of uses with ground floor commercial retail or allowed service uses and upper floor service or residential uses; or may be a single use building for commercial retail and/or allowed service use. This type is a primary component of an urban flexible neighborhood that provides a mix of buildings that can readily change use over time.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private areas: No private open space requirement, however balconies are encouraged.</p> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>														
 <p><b>Key</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>--- ROW / Lot Line</li> <li>--- Setback Line</li> <li>■ Building</li> <li>□ Frontage</li> <li>□ Private Open Space</li> </ul>	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Forecourt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shopfront and Awning</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Terrace</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access (D):</b></p> <p>Ground floor units may have individual entries along the front street or side street.</p>	Forecourt	Shopfront and Awning	Terrace												
Forecourt																
Shopfront and Awning																
Terrace																
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <p>Unrestricted</p> <p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Height</td> <td>1 story min.: 3 story max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Height shall also comply with transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014(c).</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Main Body</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>150' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Secondary Wing (s)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width (B)</td> <td>60' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (C)</td> <td>60' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Height	1 story min.: 3 story max.	Height shall also comply with transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014(c).		<b>Main Body</b>		Width (A)	150' max.	<b>Secondary Wing (s)</b>		Width (B)	60' max.	Depth (C)	60' max.		
Height	1 story min.: 3 story max.															
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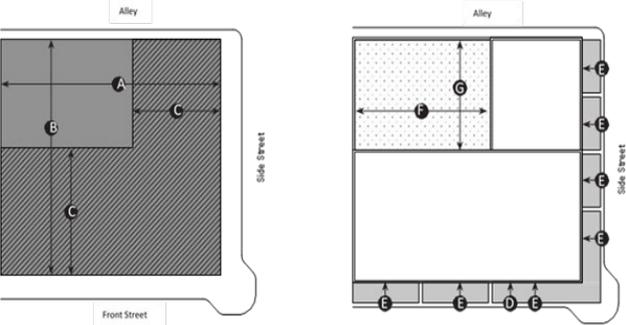
# Live / Work

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Live/Work building type is a small to medium sized attached or detached structure that consists of one dwelling unit above and/or behind a flexible ground floor space that can be used for residential, service, or retail uses. In limited situations, this building type can be used for some incubator light industrial applications as well. Both the ground floor flex space and the unit above are owned by one entity. This type is typically located within medium density neighborhoods or in a location that transitions from a neighborhood into a neighborhood main street. It is especially appropriate for incubating neighborhood serving retail and service uses and allowing neighborhood main streets to expand as the commercial market matures.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas: Balcony</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width</td> <td>10' min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth</td> <td>6' min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>60 sf min. per unit</td> </tr> </table> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>	Width	10' min.	Depth	6' min.	Area	60 sf min. per unit						
Width	10' min.													
Depth	6' min.													
Area	60 sf min. per unit													
 <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line    ■ Building    ..... Setback Line</p> <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line    ■ Frontage    ..... Setback Line    □ Private Open Space</p>	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Forecourt          Dooryard          Shopfront and Awning          Gallery          Terrace</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <p>Main Entrance Location (C):</p> <p>Front Street</p> <p>Ground floor space and upper unit shall have separate entries.</p>													
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units per Building</td> <td>10 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Each Live / Work pair of units shall be used by the same owner.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Live / Work Buildings per Lot</td> <td>2 max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Height</td> <td>2 stories min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3 stories max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Main Body</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>18' min.: 35' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Units per Building	10 max.	Each Live / Work pair of units shall be used by the same owner.		Live / Work Buildings per Lot	2 max.	Height	2 stories min.		3 stories max.	Width (A)	18' min.: 35' max.		
Units per Building	10 max.													
Each Live / Work pair of units shall be used by the same owner.														
Live / Work Buildings per Lot	2 max.													
Height	2 stories min.													
	3 stories max.													
Width (A)	18' min.: 35' max.													

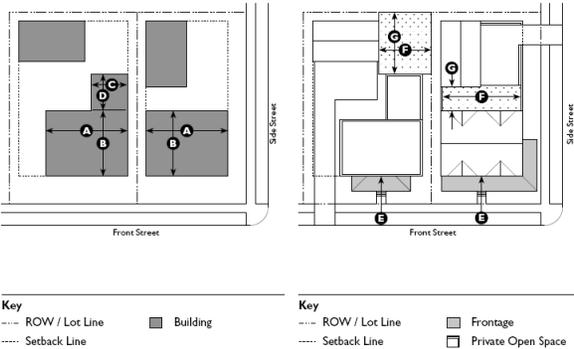
# Main Street Building

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Main Street Mixed Use building type can range from a small to large sized structure, typically attached, intended to provide a vertical mix of uses with ground floor retail or service uses and upper floor service or residential uses. This type makes up the primary component of a neighborhood main street and portions of a downtown main street, therefore being a key component to a walkable quality place.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private areas: No private open space requirement, however balconies are encouraged.</p> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>														
 <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line --- Setback Line</p> <p>■ Building</p> <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line --- Setback Line</p> <p>■ Frontage □ Private Open Space</p>	<p><b>C. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Forecourt</p> <p>Dooryard</p> <p>Shopfront and Awning</p> <p>Gallery</p> <p>Terrace</p> <p><b>D. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <p>(D) Upper floor units located in the main building shall be accessed by a common entry along the front street.</p> <p>(E) Ground floor units may have individual entries along the front street or side street.</p> <p>(F) On corner lots, units in a secondary wing/accessory structure may enter from the side street.</p>															
<p><b>B. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Height</b></td> <td>2 stories min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5 stories max. <sup>1</sup></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Main Body</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>150' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"><b>Secondary Wing (s)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width (B)</td> <td>100' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (C)</td> <td>65' max.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Height</b>	2 stories min.		5 stories max. <sup>1</sup>	<b>Main Body</b>		Width (A)	150' max.	<b>Secondary Wing (s)</b>		Width (B)	100' max.	Depth (C)	65' max.		<p><b>Footnote</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Height shall also comply with transect standards in Section 20.110.014 (c)</p>
<b>Height</b>	2 stories min.															
	5 stories max. <sup>1</sup>															
<b>Main Body</b>																
Width (A)	150' max.															
<b>Secondary Wing (s)</b>																
Width (B)	100' max.															
Depth (C)	65' max.															

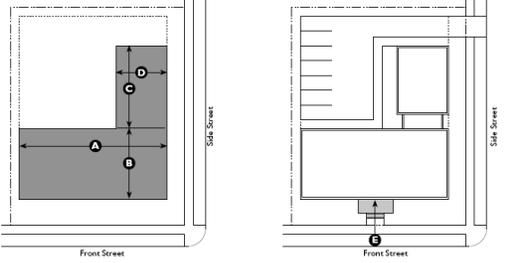
## Mid-Rise

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>This building type is medium to a medium-to large-sized structure, built on a large lot that typically incorporates structured parking. It can be used to provide a vertical mix of uses with ground-floor retail, or service uses and upper-floor service, or residential uses; or it may be used as a single-use building, typically service or residential, where ground floor retail is not appropriate. This type is a primary component of a downtown main street and higher densities that promote walkability.</p>		<p><b>F. Private Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas: No private open space requirement, however balconies are encouraged.</p> <p>Common Areas: Courtyard dimensions in (G).</p> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>									
	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Dooryard</p> <p>Gallery</p> <p>Shopfront and Awning</p> <p>Terrace</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Upper-Floor (D)</td> <td>Units shall be accessed by a common entry along the front street.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ground-Floor (E)</td> <td>Units may have individual entries along the front street or side street.</td> </tr> </table>	Upper-Floor (D)	Units shall be accessed by a common entry along the front street.	Ground-Floor (E)	Units may have individual entries along the front street or side street.						
Upper-Floor (D)	Units shall be accessed by a common entry along the front street.										
Ground-Floor (E)	Units may have individual entries along the front street or side street.										
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <p>Unrestricted</p>		<p><b>G. Courtyard (s)</b></p> <p>Courtyards where provided shall meet the following standards:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (F)</td> <td>20' min.; 50' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width-to-Height Ratio</td> <td>1:2 to 2:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (G)</td> <td>20' min.; 150' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth-to-Height Ratio</td> <td>1:1 to 3:1</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>The floorplate of any floor may not be larger than the floor below.</p>	Width (F)	20' min.; 50' max.	Width-to-Height Ratio	1:2 to 2:1	Depth (G)	20' min.; 150' max.	Depth-to-Height Ratio	1:1 to 3:1	
Width (F)	20' min.; 50' max.										
Width-to-Height Ratio	1:2 to 2:1										
Depth (G)	20' min.; 150' max.										
Depth-to-Height Ratio	1:1 to 3:1										
<p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <p><b>Height</b></p> <p>Per transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014(c).</p> <p><b>Main Body</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Floors 1-2</td> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>150' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Depth (B)</td> <td>150' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Floors 3+</td> <td>Width (C)</td> <td>65' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Floors 1-2	Width (A)	150' max.		Depth (B)	150' max.	Floors 3+	Width (C)	65' max.		
Floors 1-2	Width (A)	150' max.									
	Depth (B)	150' max.									
Floors 3+	Width (C)	65' max.									

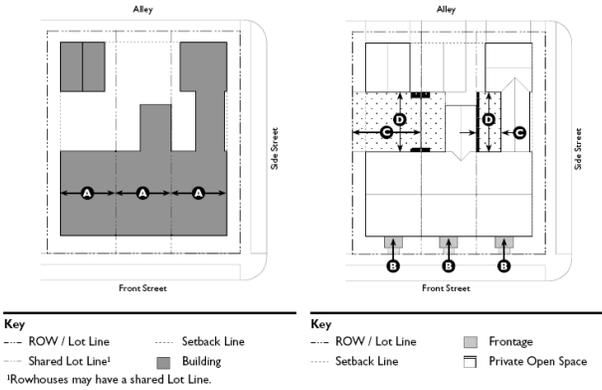
## Multi-Plex: Medium

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Multiplex Medium building type is a medium structure that consists of a maximum of 10 side by side or stacked dwelling units, typically with one shared entry or individual entries along the front. This type has the appearance of a medium sized family home and is appropriately scaled to fit sparingly within primarily single-family neighborhoods or into medium density neighborhoods. This type enables appropriately scaled, well designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types, particularly affordable housing, and promoting local walkability.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas: Balcony</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (F)</td> <td>8' min..</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (G)</td> <td>6' min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>100 sf min.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>	Width (F)	8' min..	Depth (G)	6' min.	Area	100 sf min.						
Width (F)	8' min..													
Depth (G)	6' min.													
Area	100 sf min.													
	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Porch: Engaged</p> <p>Porch: Projecting</p> <p>Stoop</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <p>Main Entrance Location (E):</p> <p>Front Street</p> <p>Each unit may have an individual entry.</p>													
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units per Building</td> <td>10 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium Multiplex per Lot</td> <td>1 max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <p><b>Height</b></p> <p>Per transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014(c).</p> <p><b>Main Body</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>48' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (B)</td> <td>48' max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Secondary Wing (s)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (C)</td> <td>30' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (D)</td> <td>30' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Units per Building	10 max.	Medium Multiplex per Lot	1 max.	Width (A)	48' max.	Depth (B)	48' max.	Width (C)	30' max.	Depth (D)	30' max.		<p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>The footprint area of an accessory structure may not exceed the footprint of the main body of the building.</p> <p>Required street setbacks and driveways shall not be included in the private open space calculation.</p> <p>Required private open space shall be located behind the main body of the building.</p>
Units per Building	10 max.													
Medium Multiplex per Lot	1 max.													
Width (A)	48' max.													
Depth (B)	48' max.													
Width (C)	30' max.													
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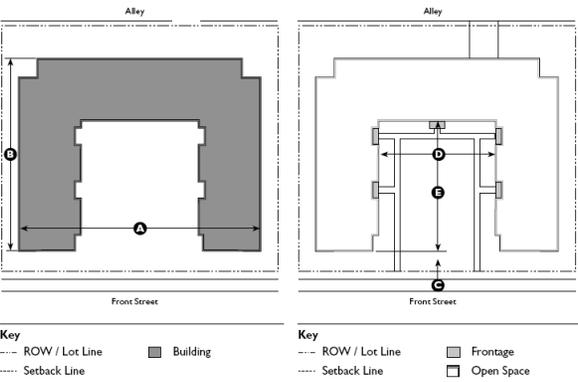
## Multi-Plex: Large

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Multiplex: Large building type is a medium to large size structure that consists of 11 or more side by side and/or stacked dwelling units, typically with one shared entry. This type is appropriately scaled to fit within medium density neighborhoods or sparingly within large lot predominately single-family neighborhoods. This type enables appropriately scaled, well designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types, including the potential for affordable housing, and promoting walkable neighborhoods.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas: No private open space requirement, however balconies are encouraged.</p> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>												
 <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line    ■ Building    --- Setback Line      □ Private Open Space</p>	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Porch: Projecting  Porch: Engaged  Forecourt  Stoop</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <p>Main Entrance Location (E):  Front Street</p> <p>Each unit may have an individual entry.</p>													
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units per Building</td> <td>11 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Large Multiplex per Lot</td> <td>1 max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <p><b>Height</b>  Per transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014(c).</p> <p><b>Main Body</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>80' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (B)</td> <td>75' max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Secondary Wing (s)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (C)</td> <td>48' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (D)</td> <td>36' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Units per Building	11 min.	Large Multiplex per Lot	1 max.	Width (A)	80' max.	Depth (B)	75' max.	Width (C)	48' max.	Depth (D)	36' max.		<p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>The footprint area of an accessory structure may not exceed the footprint of the main body of the building.</p> <p>Units located in the main body shall be accessed by a common entry along the front street.</p> <p>On corner lots, units in a secondary wing may enter from the side street.</p>
Units per Building	11 min.													
Large Multiplex per Lot	1 max.													
Width (A)	80' max.													
Depth (B)	75' max.													
Width (C)	48' max.													
Depth (D)	36' max.													

## Row House / Townhouse

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The Row House/Townhouse building type is a small to medium sized typically attached structure that consists of 3-10 Row Houses placed side by side. They may also be detached with minimal separation between the buildings. This type is typically located within medium density neighborhoods or in a location that transitions from a primarily single-family neighborhood into a neighborhood main street. The type enables appropriately scaled, well designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types and price ranges as well as promoting walkable neighborhoods.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas: Balconies or Porch</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (C)</td> <td>8' min. per unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (D)</td> <td>6' min. per unit</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area</td> <td>100 sf per min.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>	Width (C)	8' min. per unit	Depth (D)	6' min. per unit	Area	100 sf per min.				
Width (C)	8' min. per unit											
Depth (D)	6' min. per unit											
Area	100 sf per min.											
 <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line    - - - - Setback Line</p> <p>--- Shared Lot Line*    ■ Building</p> <p>*Rowhouses may have a shared Lot Line.</p> <p><b>Key</b></p> <p>--- ROW / Lot Line    ■ Frontage</p> <p>--- Setback Line    □ Private Open Space</p>	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Porch: Engaged</p> <p>Porch: Projecting</p> <p>Stoop</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access</b></p> <p>Main Entrance Location (B):</p> <p>Front Street</p> <p>Each unit may have an individual entry facing a street.</p>											
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units per Row House / Townhouse</td> <td>1 max. per floor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Row Houses / Townhouses per Lot</td> <td>1 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Row Houses / Townhouses per Run</td> <td>3 min.: 10 max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <p><b>Height</b></p> <p>Per transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014(c).</p> <p><b>Main Body</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>18' min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>36' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Units per Row House / Townhouse	1 max. per floor	Row Houses / Townhouses per Lot	1 min.	Row Houses / Townhouses per Run	3 min.: 10 max.	Width (A)	18' min.		36' max.		<p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p> <p>The footprint area of an accessory structure may not exceed the footprint of the main body of the building.</p> <p>Required street setbacks and driveways shall not be included in the private open space area calculation.</p> <p>Required private open space shall be located behind the main body of the building.</p>
Units per Row House / Townhouse	1 max. per floor											
Row Houses / Townhouses per Lot	1 min.											
Row Houses / Townhouses per Run	3 min.: 10 max.											
Width (A)	18' min.											
	36' max.											

# Stacked Flats

<p><b>A. Description</b></p> <p>The stacked flats building type is a medium to large sized structure that consists of multiple dwelling units with or without first floor commercial retail. Each unit may have its own individual entry or may share a common entry. This type is appropriately scaled to fit adjacent to local serving main streets and walkable urban neighborhoods. It enables appropriately scaled, well designed higher densities and is important for providing a broad choice of housing types, including affordable housing, and promoting neighborhood walkability. This building type may include a courtyard.</p>		<p><b>F. Open Space</b></p> <p>Private Areas: No private open space requirements, however balconies are encouraged.</p> <p>Common Areas: 5% of the entire development per 20.110.014(h)(7)</p>																						
	<p><b>D. Allowed Frontage Types</b></p> <p>Forecourt Porch: Projecting Shopfront and Awning Stoop</p> <p><b>E. Pedestrian Access (C):</b> Units shall enter from a courtyard or a street.</p> <p>Courtyards shall be accessible from the front street.</p> <p>Each unit may have an individual entry.</p>																							
<p><b>B. Number of Units</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Units per Building</td> <td>12 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stacked Flats per Lot</td> <td>2 max.</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>C. Building Size and Massing</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><b>Height</b></td> <td>see footnote <sup>1</sup></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Main Body</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width (A)</td> <td>280' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth (B)</td> <td>220' max.</td> </tr> </table>	Units per Building	12 min.	Stacked Flats per Lot	2 max.	<b>Height</b>	see footnote <sup>1</sup>	Width (A)	280' max.	Depth (B)	220' max.		<p><b>Courtyard (s)</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Width</td> <td>40' min. /160' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Width/Height Ratio</td> <td>1:2 min.; 3:1 max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth</td> <td>40' min. /150' max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Depth/Height Ratio</td> <td>1:2 or 3:1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Area (Total)</td> <td>400 sf min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>50 sf min per unit</td> </tr> </table> <p><b>Footnotes</b></p> <p><sup>1</sup> Height shall also comply with transect zone standards in Section 20.110.014 (c)</p>	Width	40' min. /160' max.	Width/Height Ratio	1:2 min.; 3:1 max.	Depth	40' min. /150' max.	Depth/Height Ratio	1:2 or 3:1	Area (Total)	400 sf min.		50 sf min per unit
Units per Building	12 min.																							
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Area (Total)	400 sf min.																							
	50 sf min per unit																							

## 20.110.014(f) Block, Thoroughfare and Public Rights of Way Standards

All new construction, reconstruction, and reconfiguration of blocks, streets, rights-of-way, or public frontages must comply with this section and the City of Arlington Public Works Construction Standards

### 1. Block Standards

#### General

The development block is the land area defined and enclosed by the street grid. It can vary considerably in shape and size according to the configuration of streets, preferred orientation and topography, as well as the nature of individual development projects and the building types that are to be accommodated. The majority of land area contained within Arlington's Quality Places is either undeveloped or poised for redevelopment. The existing street grid in these areas is similarly either broadly defined, or undefined.

For this reason, precise, quantitative block sizes and shapes will be determined as development progresses in these areas. As this development occurs, block sizes, shapes, and orientations will conform to the following standards:

- i. Face the Street. The most fundamental requirement in structuring predictable build form within development blocks is to make a clear distinction between public fronts and private backs. Buildings which front streets, squares and parks present their public face to the outside world and give life to it. Public fronts and private backs are made distinct when primary access is from the street, the principal frontage. Both Frontage types (Section 20.110.014(d)) and Public rights-of-way standards (Section 20.110.014(f) (2)) will be followed in the design and configuration of development blocks.
- ii. Respect privacy. The distance between backs of properties needs to be considered in terms of privacy. Individual lot depths and building placement are detailed in Section 20.110.014(c) Place Types.
- iii. Line the Perimeter. Lining the edges of blocks with a perimeter of buildings accommodates a diversity of building types and uses at medium to high densities, while ensuring that buildings relate positively to the public realm. As a general rule, a perimeter depth

of 35 feet for fine-grained mixed use or housing and 70 feet for retail/commercial development provides a starting point and can be refined to reflect specific planned building types.

iv. Provide continuity of street frontage. Particularly along Main Streets, direct frontage to pavement relationship assists commercial viability and street vitality. Continuous building lines along a block edge are more successful at providing good enclosure to a street or park and generating "active frontage" with frequent doors and windows animating the public realm. Use continuous frontage as far as possible, by adhering to a common building line. Where a looser framework of buildings is required, these are best absorbed into the perimeter block, positioned near to the street with walls, fences, and other landscape features used to close the visual gaps. Projections and setbacks from the building line can be used to add emphasis, but the function of the resulting spaces must be clearly defined.

v. For walkability and connectivity, smaller blocks are preferred.

1. In considering the optimum size of development blocks, a trade-off has to be struck between:
  - a. Ease of access.
  - b. The ability to sustain a variety of building types and uses.
  - c. The ability to change and adapt over time.
2. A general guide to block sizes is that blocks widths of 350 feet to 450 feet enable this trade-off to be achieved in a variety of different urban locations and circumstances, reducing to 200 feet to 250 feet along centers of commercial activity.

vi. Block Shape. Square blocks generally offer the most flexible basis for accommodating a range of commercial and residential buildings and more options for internal treatment.

Rectangular blocks with depths of over 450 feet are more suitable for larger buildings, such as factories and warehouses, and more properly belong in industrial and general commercial areas. Rectangular blocks of 250 feet in width and up to 300 feet in depth oriented with their short side onto the main street are beneficial in increasing connectivity with the surrounding neighborhoods and providing more crossings and intersections, which serve to slow traffic, making it easier and safer for pedestrians and cyclists. Residential buildings are able to line the quiet sides of the block.

Irregular blocks can be molded to respond to topography and the creation of focal points such as parks or trails with building frontages that are not necessarily parallel.

- vii. **Connectivity:** The size and shape of urban blocks exert a defining influence on connectivity. Ideal urban connectivity is a balance of factors influencing ease of travel by automobile, bicycle, public transit, and by foot. The City recognizes the importance of multi-modal transportation through its **Complete Streets Program**. Although precise measurements of connectivity are difficult, there exist a number of urban design elements which, where employed, have demonstrated improvement in multi-modal access. The following block standards (Table 20.110-4) will apply to both new and re-development within the Mixed-Use Overlays. In re-developed areas, if local conditions, such as topography or existing street configuration prevents strict adherence to the standards, alternate methods that provide comparable connectivity may be employed with approval of the Director.

**Table 20.110-4 Block Standards**

Transect	Uninterrupted Block Length	Mid-Block Break Type	
		Primary Street	Side Street
T4N-SV; T4N-MV	500 ft. max.	Trail/Passage	Alley
T5N-MV; T5N-LV	400 ft. max.	Passage	Passage/Alley
T4N-MS; T4-F; T5-MS; T5-	250 ft. max.	Passage	Alley

## 2. Public Rights-of- Way Standards

### General

A right-of-way must be designed in relation to topographic and drainage conditions, public convenience and safety, and the existing and proposed development served by the right-of- way.

#### i. Accessibility

1. All public and private rights-of-way must conform to Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines (PROWAG) set forth by the United States Access Board.
2. All public and private vehicular rights-of-way must be complete streets, designed for safe, comfortable, and convenient movement both along and across rights-of-way by people of all ages and abilities, using multiple modes, consistent with the City’s complete streets policy.

#### ii. Right-of-Way Types

1. All vehicular rights-of-way, whether publicly dedicated or privately held, must match one of the right-of-way types described by Section 20.110.014(f) (3), Thoroughfare Standards.
2. A vehicular, pedestrian, transit, or bicycle right-of-way type is a classification that reflects the general design parameters of the right-of-way, including, but not limited to, target speed, number of travel lanes, travel lane width, medians, and the width of certain elements of the pedestrian way are divided into the following:
  - a. **Pedestrian Passage.** A pedestrian connector passing between or through buildings, providing shortcuts through long blocks and sometimes connecting rear parking areas with frontages.
  - b. **Alley.** A vehicular drive usually located to the rear of lots providing access to service areas, parking, or accessory structures, and containing utility easements.
  - c. **Shared Use Trail.** A narrow, slow movement thoroughfare, typically containing one travel lane in each direction.
  - d. **Street.** A local thoroughfare of low speed and capacity.

- e. Avenue. A thoroughfare of medium/high vehicular capacity and low speed, which is often a short distance connector between neighborhood centers or an approach to a civic building.
  - f. Corridor. Characterized by a central roadway for through traffic and parallel lanes accessing abutting property, back in parking, medians, transit, and pedestrian and bicycle facilities.
- iii. Right-of-Way Context. Rights-of-way must be consistent with the transect and the intended form and use of abutting property; i.e., a mixed-use right-of-way type would be consistent with a mixed-use zone, such as the T4-Main Street or T5N-Medium Volume zones.
- iv. Right-of-Way Parameters. The required parameters for the right-of-way types described in Section 20.110.014(f) (3) are subject to the following additional considerations:
1. The pedestrian way must be articulated with well-defined frontage, throughway, furnishing, edge, and extension zones, as applicable, in accordance with Section 20.110.014(f)(3).
  2. Where installed, bicycle facilities must be in accordance with Section 20.110.014(f) (xiii) Bicycle Facilities
  3. Where installed, medians must be in accordance with Table 20.110-5: Median Dimensions.

**Table 20.110-5: Median Dimensions**

MEDIAN TYPE	WIDTH (MIN)
Median for access control	12'
Median for planter	6'
Median for street trees and lighting	3.5' - 5.5'
Median for single left-turn lane, streets/avenues	12'

4. Where curb parking is required, the curb parking must be provided to the maximum extent practicable on both sides of the vehicular way. Exceptions may be made for drop-off and loading zones, bus lanes/ busways, curb extensions and mid-block plazas, or enhanced pedestrian or bicycle facilities.

5. Street trees are required in accordance with Section 20.110.014(i) (3) (i), and 20.110.014(i) (5) (i) Required Landscaping.
  6. Street lighting must be installed in accordance with Section 20.110.014(k) (2) Outdoor Lighting Standards
- v. Right-of-Way Construction. All right-of-way construction and repair must be in accordance with standards and specifications set forth by the Director of Public Works. Any right-of-way work requires a right-of-way work permit per AMC Section 20.60.030.
- vi. Public Use. All vehicular rights-of-way, whether publicly dedicated or privately held, must be available for public use at all times. Gated rights-of-way and rights-of-way posted as private are not permitted. The Director Public Works may waive this requirement for public safety purposes, to facilitate construction or events, or for rights-of-way which serve sensitive governmental facilities.
- vii. Waivers and Modifications. The Director of Public Works may waive or adjust the requirements of this section as follows:
- vii. Where a constrained right-of-way width, existing drainage patterns, or natural features, such as established trees, do not allow for the required dimensions of the right-of-way type, alternative dimensions may be approved, so long as the design of the right-of-way:
1. Accommodates required access for people with disabilities and access to adjacent uses and transit stops.
  2. Ensures the safety, and facilitates the expected levels, of pedestrian activity.
  3. Provides adequate protection for pedestrians.
- viii. Where the standards of this section are determined to not adequately protect the public health, safety, and welfare, alternative or additional standards may be applied.

## Pedestrian Facilities

### ix. Required Sidewalks

1. All development that involves new construction of a principal building, expansion of an existing principal building by 2,500 square feet or more, or substantial renovation of an existing principal building, must provide for sidewalks of the minimum dimensions prescribed by the right-of-way type per Section 20.110.014(f) (2) Rights-of-Way Standards. Sidewalks must be installed, widened, or modified, as appropriate, prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.
2. Sidewalks must be maintained in a state of good repair by the owner of the property fronting any thoroughfare in accordance with AMC Chapter 12.20.030 of the Municipal Code.
3. Sidewalks must be provided on both sides of all vehicular rights-of-way, except for alleys or where one side of the right-of-way is a steep vertical wall, railroad, or other feature to which the public does not require access.
4. Sidewalks must be paved with fixed, nonslip material.
5. Sidewalks must be as straight and direct as possible, except to avoid established trees or unavoidable obstacles.
6. Where sidewalks cross driveways, the throughway zone must remain level, with no change in cross-slope. The appearance of the throughway zone, such as scoring pattern or special paving, must be maintained across the driveway to indicate that, although a vehicle may cross, the area traversed by a vehicle remains part of the pedestrian way.

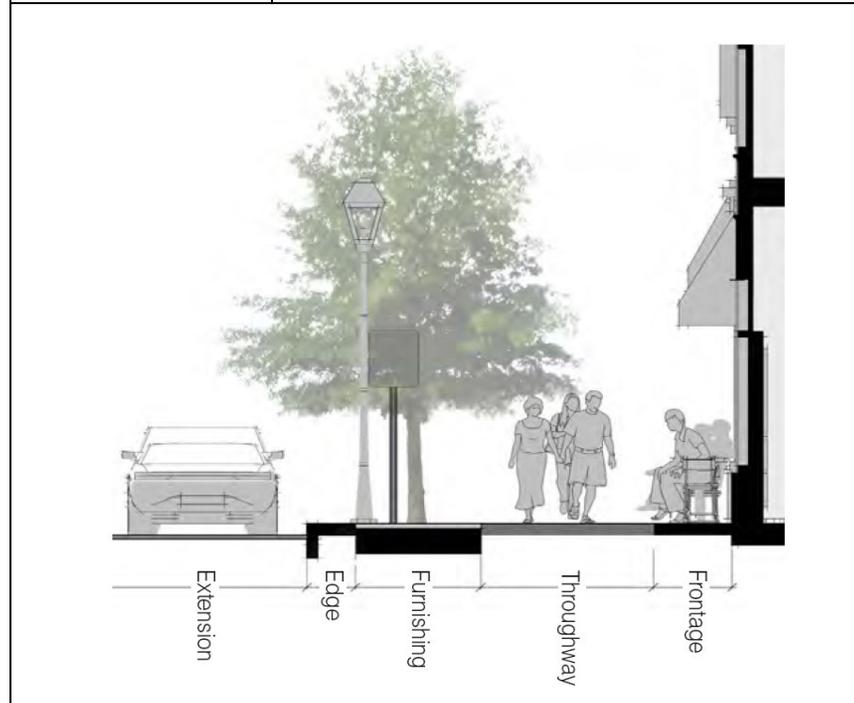
### x. Sidewalk Zones. The pedestrian way, composed of the portion of the right-of-way that typically includes the planting area and sidewalk and is measured from the curb line to the property line of the adjoining properties, must be articulated according to the following sidewalk zones:

1. Frontage Zone. The area adjacent to the property line that provides a transition between the public sidewalk and the building facade.
2. Throughway Zone. The portion of the sidewalk used for pedestrian travel that is clear of obstacles and provides a smooth walking surface.

3. Furnishing Zone. The portion of the sidewalk used for street trees, landscape, transit stops, streetlights, sidewalk cafes, and site furnishings.
4. Edge Zone. The area used by people getting in and out of vehicles parked at the curbside.
5. Extension zone. The area where pedestrian space may be extended into the parking lane, via features such as bulb-outs or mid-block plazas. The extension zone is an optional element subject to approval of the Director of Public Works.

**Table 20.110-6: Streetscape Element Location**

Pedestrian Way Zone	Appropriate Elements (General)
Frontage Zone	Merchandise displays, cafe seating, furnishings aligned with building frontage, planting along building frontage
Throughway	Special paving
Furnishing Zone	Trees and plantings, seating, bicycle racks, kiosks, cafe seating, public art, utility boxes, transit shelters, other site furnishings
Edge Zone	Streetlights, parking meters, signage poles, bollards, noncontiguous tree basins
Extension Zone	Planting and seating areas in flexible parking zones or on curb extensions, trees in islands, transit shelters



- xi. Streetscape Elements. The placement and layout of typical streetscape elements must be in accordance with Table 20.110-6: Streetscape Element Location.
- xii. Sidewalk Zone Parameters. The required parameters for sidewalk zones for right-of-way types described in Section 20.110.014(f) (2) are subject to the following additional considerations:
  1. At transit stops with shelters, the furnishing and edge zones should be widened to a minimum of four feet to provide wheelchair access to and in front of the shelter.
  2. Where sidewalk cafes are anticipated in the frontage zone and/or furnishing zone, the frontage zone and/or furnishing zone should be at least six feet in width.
  3. Where very high pedestrian volumes are expected, such as at transit transfer points, and theater entrances and exits, additional sidewalk width and special design attention, particularly at crossings, should be provided.

**Bicycle Facilities**

- xiii. The following bicycle facilities may be considered in right-of-way construction, reconstruction, and reconfiguration projects, taking into consideration the appropriateness of the bicycle facility for the right-of-way type and surrounding context:
  1. Sharrow. A marking placed in a vehicular travel lane to indicate that a bicyclist may use the full lane. Also called a shared-lane marking.
  2. Bike Lane. A portion of the roadway that has been designated by striping, signage, and pavement markings for the preferential or exclusive use of bicyclists, typically located adjacent to motor vehicle travel lanes and flowing in the same direction as motor vehicle traffic.
  3. Buffered Bike Lane. A conventional bicycle lane paired with a designated buffer space separating the bicycle lane from the adjacent motor vehicle travel lane and/or parking lane.
  4. Contra-Flow Bike Lane. A bicycle lane designed to allow bicyclists to ride in the opposite direction of motor vehicle traffic, typically used to convert a one-way traffic street into

a two-way street, one direction being for motor vehicles and bikes, and the other being for bikes only.

5. **Left-Side Bike Lane.** A conventional bike lane placed on the left side of one-way streets or two-way median divided streets.
6. **Cycle Track.** An exclusive bike facility that combines the user experience of a separated path with the on-street infrastructure of a conventional bike lane. A cycle track is physically separated from motor traffic and distinct from the sidewalk.
7. **Raised Cycle Track.** A bicycle facility that is vertically separated from motor vehicle traffic, typically paired with a furnishing zone between the cycle track and motor vehicle travel lane and/or pedestrian area and allowing for one-way or two-way travel by bicyclists.
8. **Two-Way Cycle Track.** A physically separated cycle track that allows bicycle movement in both directions on one side of the road.

## **Intersection Treatments**

### **xiv. Curb Ramps**

1. At intersections, ADA-compliant curb ramps enabling persons with special mobility needs to safely cross a roadway must be installed.
2. Curb ramps that align with the crosswalk, consistent with the direction of pedestrian travel, are preferred.

### **xv. Crosswalks.**

1. A crosswalk, defined as a lateral extension of a sidewalk through an intersection, may be marked or unmarked. Legally, crosswalks exist at all intersections (including T-intersections) unless specifically prohibited.
2. Marked crosswalks, delineating preferred crossing routes for pedestrians and alerting other road users where to expect crossing pedestrians, should generally be installed and maintained at high priority intersections where greater pedestrian visibility is desired, such as at school crossings, where

two or more transit routes cross, where traffic volumes exceed 2,000 Vehicles Per Day (VPD).

3. A marked crosswalk must align with curb ramps and be at least six feet in width. Where large volumes of pedestrians are expected at the intersection, high-visibility striping, such as continental striping, is preferred.

### **xvi. Curb Extensions**

1. Curb extensions (also known as "bump-outs" or "bulb-outs") extend the sidewalk out into the street, usually to the edge of the on-street parking lane. The feasibility of curb extensions should be evaluated whenever curb ramps are installed or an intersection is reconstructed or reconfigured, considering potential impacts on delivery access, garbage and snow removal, and street sweeping.
2. Where installed, a curb extension may extend no greater than one foot less than the width of the parking lane. A curb extension must be at least 15 feet in length or, in the case of a curb extension designed to accommodate transit passenger boarding and alighting, long enough to encompass the front and rear doors of the transit vehicles that will use the curb extension.
3. The design and placement of street furniture, trees, and plantings on a curb extension may not impede pedestrian flow or interfere with corner visibility. Vertical elements should be used to alert drivers to the presence of a curb extension.

### **xvii. Pedestrian refuge islands**

1. Pedestrian refuge islands, which can be used to divide travel lanes and provide spaces for pedestrians to safely wait while crossing the vehicular way, should be considered in the following circumstances:
  - a. Any pedestrian crossing where the vehicular way consists of four or more travel lanes.
  - b. Any intersection where signal timing may not allow pedestrians to cross in one phase.
  - c. Any intersection with difficult crossing geometry.
2. Where installed, a pedestrian refuge island should:
  - a. Have an area of at least 120 square feet with minimum dimensions of six feet in width and 20 feet in length.

- b. Include an ADA-compliant channel with a minimum of five feet in width and six feet in depth. A channel of six feet in width and eight feet in depth is preferred.
- c. Be designed to discourage vehicles from encroaching into it.

xviii. Pedestrian Signals

- 1. Pedestrian signals, which inform pedestrians when to cross at signalized intersections, may be required at signalized intersections. The inclusion of pedestrian signals that are accessible to the visually impaired are preferred.
- 2. Where pedestrian signals are installed, the pedestrian signal phase timing must comply with Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) standards.

xix. Mid-Block Crossings

- 1. Mid-block crossings provide convenient crossing locations for pedestrians where intersection crossing opportunities are distant and may be considered in accordance with the Department of Public Works policy on midblock crossings.
- 2. Where installed, a mid-block crossing should:
  - a. Be placed generally within the middle third of the block side.
  - b. Be built with curb extensions, wherever advisable, to enhance pedestrian crossing visibility and reduce crossing distances.
- 3. Coincide with mid-block passages if present.

xx. Roundabouts

- 1. Roundabouts, which are circular intersections in which vehicular traffic is slowed and flows almost continuously in one direction around a central island to several exits onto intersecting rights-of-way, may be considered where it is desirable to increase vehicular capacity at intersections, slow traffic, and reduce the severity of collisions.
- 2. If installed, a roundabout must be in accordance with the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Roundabouts: An Informational Guide.

xxi. Traffic Control Devices

All traffic control devices, such as right-of-way signs, pavement markings, and traffic signals, must be consistent with MUTCD.

xxii. Traffic Calming Measures

- 1. Traffic calming measures, such as full closures and half closures, speed tables, lateral shifts and chicanes, knockdowns, chokers, and center island narrowing, may be considered in right-of-way construction, and reconfiguration projects, subject to approval by the Director of Public works.

xxiii. Road Diets

Wherever an existing right-of-way is reconstructed or reconfigured, consideration must be given to the appropriateness of a road diet, defined as a reduction in the number or width of travel lanes within a right-of-way allowing reallocation of vehicular space to alternative uses (i.e., parking lanes, bicycle facilities, medians, pedestrian refuge islands, or widened sidewalks or planting strips). A road diet is typically appropriate on rights-of-way carrying fewer VPD than the right-of-way is designed to accommodate (i.e., a right-of-way with four travel lanes carrying less than 20,000 VPD may be a prime candidate for a four-lane to three-lane conversion).

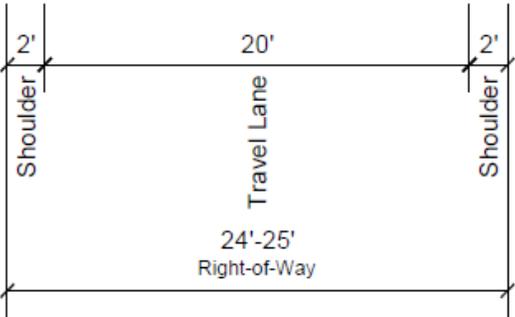
**(3) Thoroughfare Standards**

xxiii. Street Types

This section describes the right-of-way types and their required and preferred parameters, which are derived from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Walkable Urban Thoroughfares Manual and National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Bikeway Design Guide.

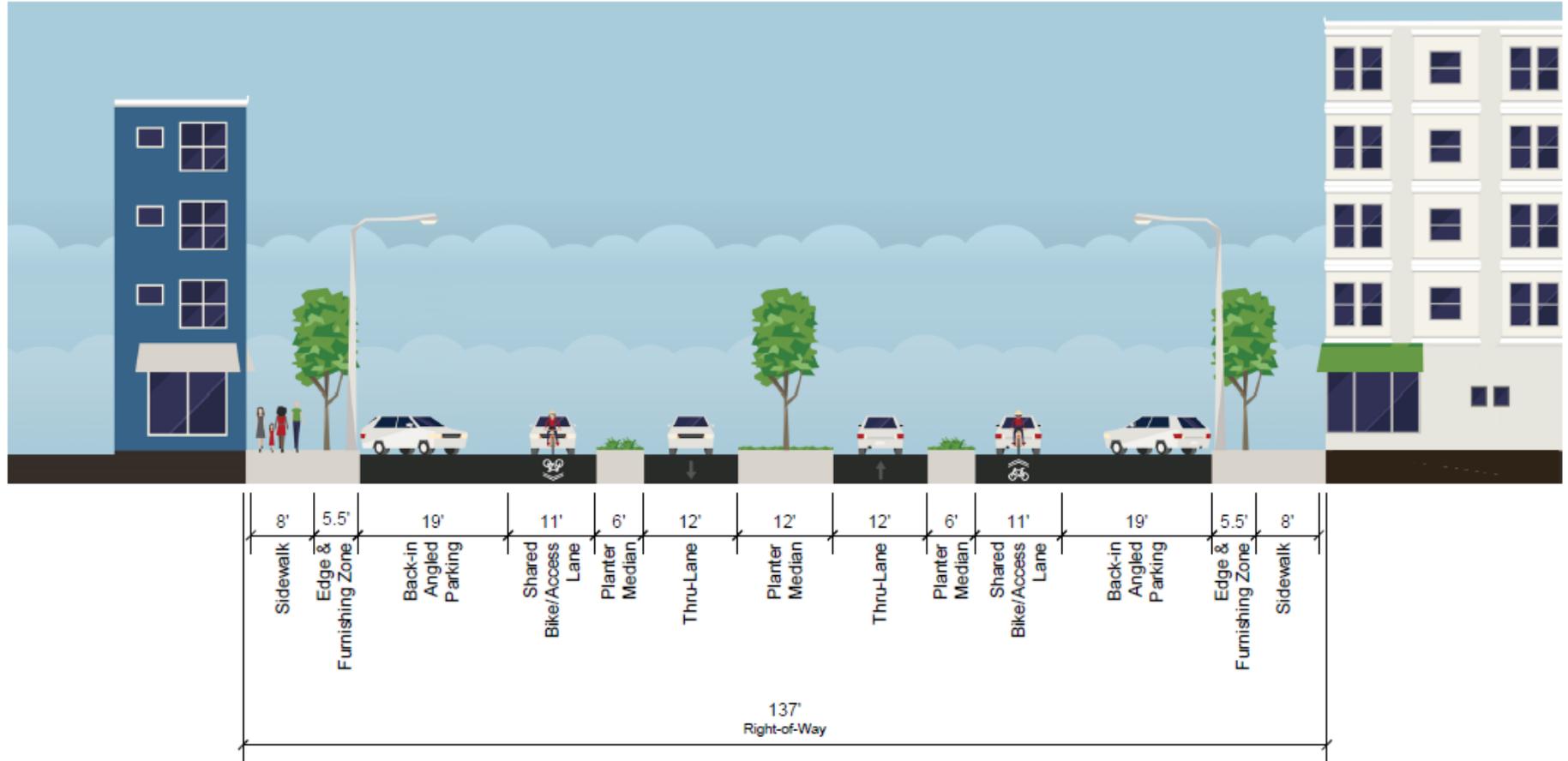
The illustrative examples provided in this section communicate one possible configuration of each right-of-way type. By applying the requirements outlined and working with the Director of Public Works, various configurations may be determined acceptable.

Alley  
Street Section

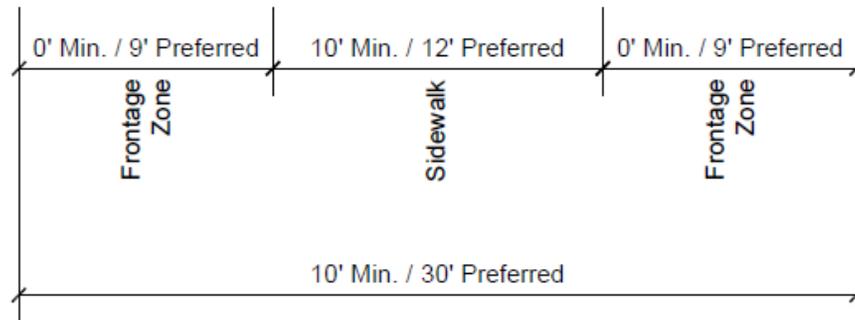


2' shoulder on each side  
can be replaced with 5'  
shoulder on one side.

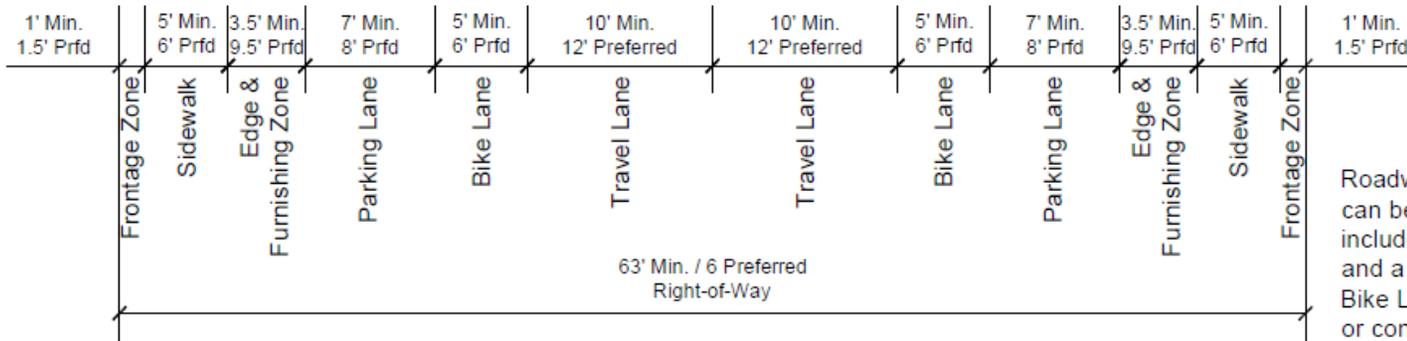
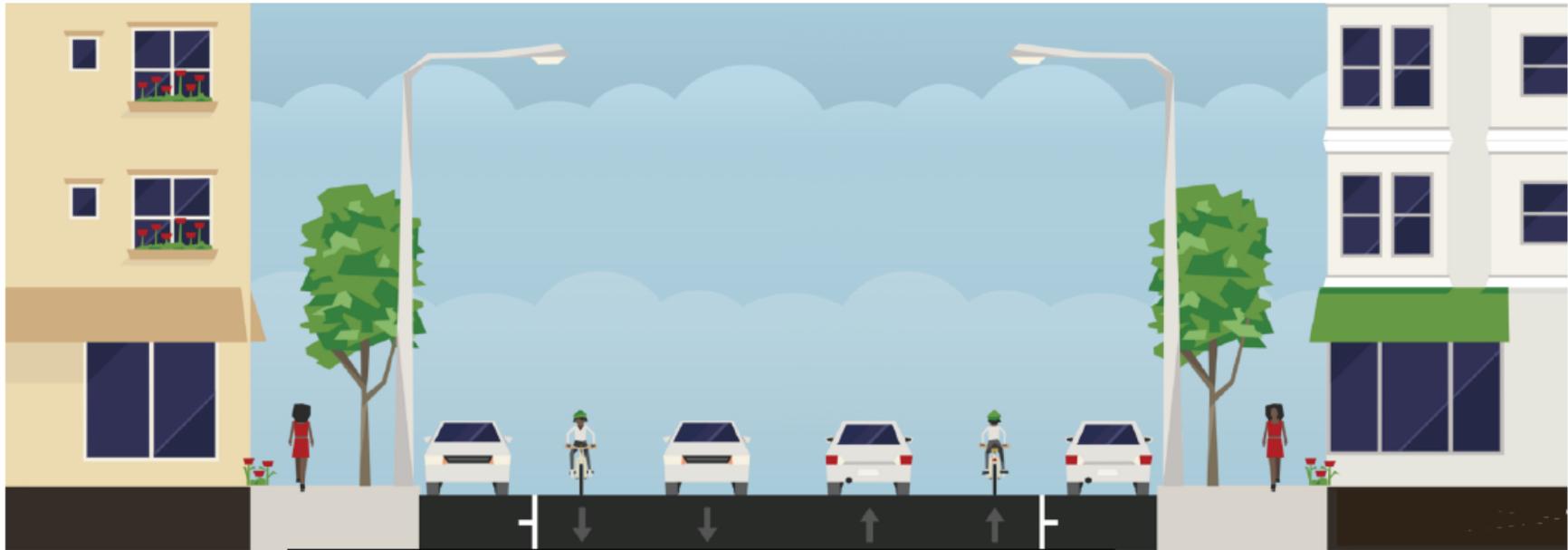
Mixed Use Corridor  
Street Section



Pedestrian Passage  
Street Section

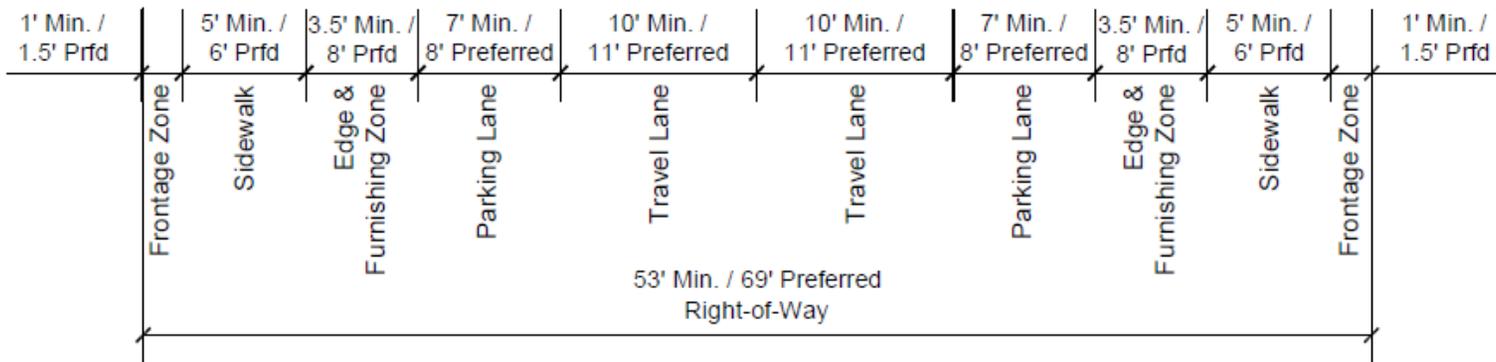
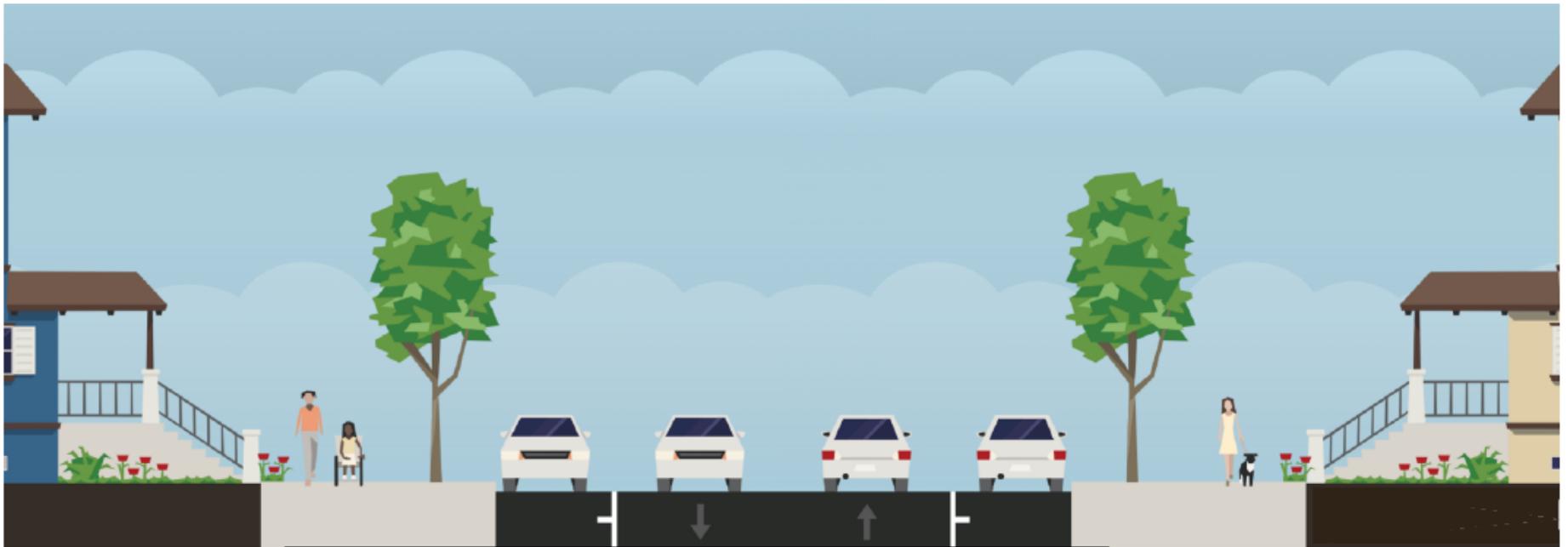


# Residential Avenue Street Section

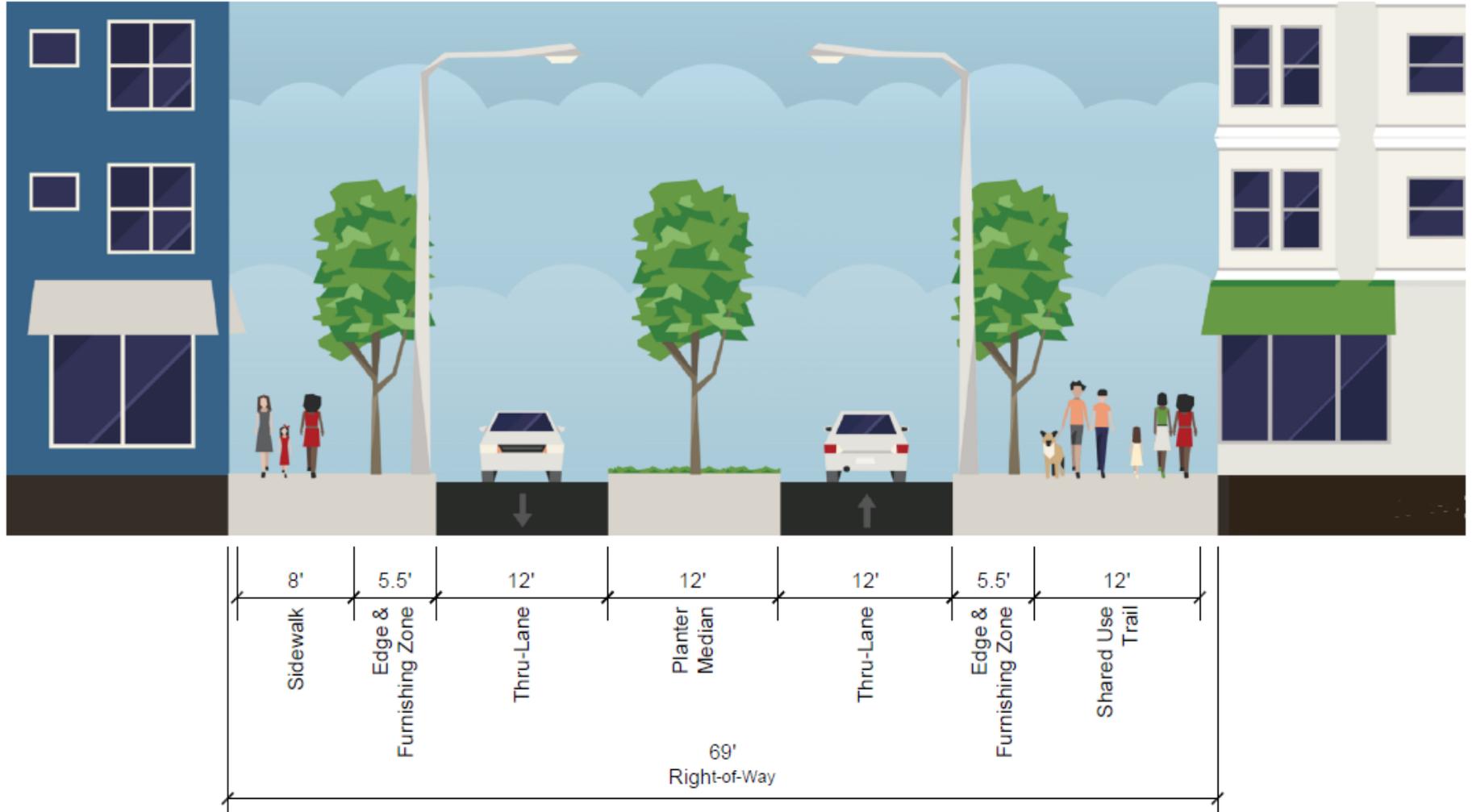


Roadway configuration can be expanded to include up to 4 travel lanes and a turning lane. Bike Lane can be removed or converted to shared use path.

# Residential Street Street Section



# Shared Use Trail Street Section



## 20.110.014(g) Parking Standards

1. Purpose. This Section regulates and ensures the provision of parking spaces and access drives are designed for motor vehicles and bicycles. The Section also provides options for adjusting parking requirements and providing parking alternatives. These standards ensure that parking needs for new land uses, and development are met, while ensuring parking spaces and access drives are designed and located in a manner consistent with the desired character and development patterns of walkable communities as outlined in the Arlington Comprehensive Plan.
2. Applicability. On-site parking shall be required in all transect zones as set forth in this section and shall apply to the following:
  - i. New development;
  - ii. Changes in land use; and
  - iii. Changes to a building or structure that cause an increase or decrease of 25 percent or greater made subsequent to the effective date of this Form-Based Code:
    1. Gross floor area;
    2. Seating capacity;
    3. Dwelling Units; or
    4. Parking spaces
3. General Parking Standards
  - i. Off-Site Parking. Required off-street parking may be provided if the following standards are met:
    1. The required parking is provided in an off-street parking facility on another site within 600 feet of the site proposed for development, as measured along thoroughfare rights-of-way that provide access to both sites;
    2. Pedestrian access between the site and the off-site parking area shall be via concrete or paved sidewalk or walkway; and
    3. The owners of the site and the offsite parking area shall provide a recorded parking agreement or covenant in a form approved by the City Attorney reflecting the arrangement between the sites.
  - ii. Larger Vehicle Parking
    1. Trucks, tractors or tractor-trailers having a capacity of more than a one-and- one-half-ton load, front- and rear-end loaders, or any commercial, industrial, agricultural or transportation vehicles or equipment shall not be parked or stored within any T3 or T4 zones for purposes other than short-term unloading, loading or delivery services, or temporary construction within the zone.
    2. Automobiles, small trucks, vans, vehicle trailers permitted in conjunction with an approved home occupation (one per home occupation), and recreational vehicles, utilized for personal or business use, are excluded from the provisions of this Subsection.
  - iii. Storage of Unregistered or Inoperable Motor Vehicles. Automotive vehicles, trailers, or vehicles of any kind or type, requiring licenses, but without current plates or inoperable, shall not be parked in a transect zone unless parked within a completely enclosed building.
  - iv. Cargo or Freight Container: portable cargo or freight storage containers in any zone for purposes of loading or unloading, may be parked, or stored
  - v. Commercial Auto Repairs. Commercial repairs or restoration of vehicles shall only be conducted in the appropriate transect zones.
  - vi. Non-Commercial Auto Repairs within T3 and T4 Zones. Unlicensed vehicle restoration is permitted within an allowed off-street parking area, provided the vehicles undergoing restoration or used for parts shall either be covered by a commercially manufactured opaque automobile cover in serviceable condition or stored in an enclosed building.
    1. Not more than one vehicle per premises for either renovation or parts may be screened by use of a cover that shall be securely fastened to the vehicle.
    2. Vehicles other than the screened vehicle shall be parked in an enclosed building.

4. Number of Motor Vehicle Parking Spaces Required

i. Required Spaces. The minimum number of parking spaces required are listed in Table 20.110-7 (Minimum Parking Spaces Required). However, if the minimum number of parking space requirements are provided in Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types) for the applicable transect zone and use, then those standards take precedence over the standards in Table 20.110-7 (Minimum Parking Spaces Required). When calculating the minimum number of parking spaces, numbers shall be rounded up to the closest whole number.

5. On-Site Interim Surface Parking

i. The city is fully invested in reducing surface parking for all new development projects, and retrofitting existing development, when possible, in order to utilize land in the most efficient way possible, thus creating opportunity for additional housing capacity, public amenities, open space, etc.

However, the reality remains that there is an interim period of time that must be considered, the period of time before public transportation is established well enough that citizens are able to become less auto dependent and more reliant upon the public transportation systems, or other alternative transportation modes available to them. This is certainly not the case currently, and we must create enough surface parking in order to adequately meet the needs of the current vehicle demand.

To address both the current and the future demands, in all newly permitted development, specifically mixed-use and multi-family, there will be a requirement to identify parking areas that have the potential to become surplus parking in the future, as auto demand wains, and become areas of re-development to support the other uses described previously.

<b>Table 20.110-7: Minimum Parking Spaces Required</b>	
<b>Residential, Multi-Family</b>	
Group Residential: Residential Care	1 per 3 beds/residents
1-Bedroom/Studio Apartment	1.25 per unit, plus 1 for every 4 units
2-Bedroom Apartment	2.25 per unit, plus 1 for every 4 units
3-Bedroom or More Apartment	2.50 per unit, plus 1 for every 2 units
Senior Apartment	1 per unit, plus 1 for every 4 units
<b>Residential, Middle Housing</b>	
Townhouse, Row House, Carriage House, Duplex, Triplex, Fourplex or Cottage Court	Parking spaces for middle housing are determined by lot size before any zero lot line subdivisions or lot splits as follows: Lots greater than 6,000 square feet: 2 spaced for each dwelling unit Lots no greater than 6,000 square feet: 1 space for each dwelling unit No required parking spaces if located within ½ mile walking distance of a major transit stop.
<b>Retail</b>	
See Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types)	
<b>Recreation, Education, Public Assembly</b>	
Colleges and Universities	1 per 5 seats, plus 1 per 3 auditorium seats
Community/Public Safety Facility	1 per 300 gross square feet
Schools, Trade, Public or Private Grades K-8 Grades 9-12 or	1 per 30 seats 1 per 10 seats
Theaters	1 per 5 seats
Other Assembly Uses With Fixed Seats Without Fixed Seats	1 per 5 seats 1 per 300 gross square feet
<b>Services</b>	
See Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types)	

6. Parking Adjustments

- i. On-Street Parking. On-street parking spaces adjacent to the lot may count towards the required non-residential use parking standards.
- ii. Shared Parking. For two use types, shared parking shall be calculated as follows: The sum of the required parking for the two use types shall be divided by the factor listed in the table below. The required number of parking spaces shall be rounded up to the closest whole number. If the use is not listed below, then the shared parking shall be based on Subsection (iii) below.

**Table 20.110-8**

Shared Parking Factor for Two Uses				
	Residential	Lodging	Office	Retail
Residential	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
Lodging	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.3
Office	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.2
Retail	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0

- iii. Shared Parking Study. When three or more use types share parking or a use type is not listed in Table 20.110-8 (Shared Parking Factor for Two Uses) above, the amount of required parking may be reduced as follows:

- 1. If the Director determines one of the following circumstances has been established, the Director may grant a reduction in the parking standards set forth in this Subsection:
  - a. Where uses seek to share parking with different peak hour demands and are in the same or adjoining development, the owner of the parking spaces shall submit to the Director an analysis and substantiated projections of peak parking demand for the entire development to justify the shared use of parking spaces for separate uses;
  - b. Where the special nature of a certain development (e.g., special types of housing projects inhabited by persons with low or no automobile ownership) does not require the amount of parking listed in Subsection D; or

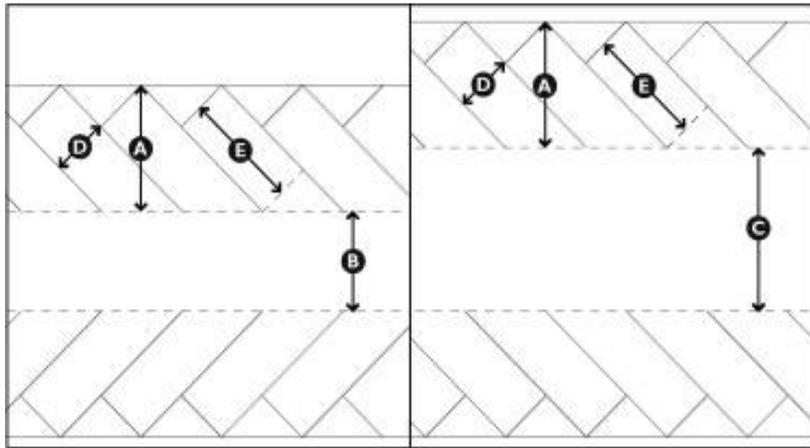
- c. Where fewer parking spaces are needed due to access to transit, special designs and traffic mitigation measures incorporated in the parking lot design and circulation plan.
- d. The Director shall consider all of the following in determining whether a reduction is warranted:
  - 1. The likelihood that the reduced number of parking spaces can satisfy demand;
  - 2. The amount of time during the year when the number of spaces provided may be insufficient and the amount of resulting parking overflow;
  - 3. The impact of periodic overflows upon the public thoroughfares and other parking facilities;
  - 4. The nature of surrounding land uses, character of the surrounding road system, and nearby circulation pattern;
  - 5. The amount of on-street parking available within one-quarter of a mile of the development;
  - 6. Any additional reduction in on-site parking demand by implementing transportation demand management strategies proposed by the applicant; and in all cases, the owner of the lot shall have the burden to demonstrate that a reduction in parking standards is warranted.

7. Parking Spaces, Lot Design and Layout

- i. Access. The following standards are applicable to off-street parking lot access design and include parking for single-family residences unless modified by Section 20.110.014(c) (Place types).
  - 1. Each required off-street parking space shall open directly onto an aisle or driveway as specified in Table 20.110-8 (Minimal Dimensional Requirements for Parking Spaces and Aisles). All off-street parking facilities shall be designed with appropriate means of vehicular access to a thoroughfare or to an alley to cause the least interference with traffic flow.
  - 2. Parking spaces in any parking lot or parking structure shall not be designed or located so as to permit a vehicle to enter or exit a parking space directly from a public thoroughfare.

Ingress to and egress from parking spaces shall be from an on-site aisle or driveway, except:

- a. Parking spaces within lots of up to eight spaces may be designed or located so as to permit a vehicle to enter or exit a parking space directly from a public alley or rear lane.



**Table 20.110-9: Minimum Dimensional Requirements**

Angle	Parking Depth (A)	Drive Aisle Width		Space Width (D)	Space Length (E)
		One-Way (B)	Two-Way (C)		
Parallel	8' <sup>1</sup>	12'	20'	8'	20'
30°	17'	11'	24'	9'	20'
45°	20'	13'	24'	9'	20'
60°	21'	18'	24'	9'	20'
Perpendicular	18'	24'	24'	8'	18'
Tandem	36'	24'	24'	8'	36'

<sup>1</sup> Width of on-street parallel parking shall be determined by standards set forth in Section 20.110.014(f)(3) (Thoroughfares)

## 8. Driveways

### i. Access to driveways.

1. Developments of two or fewer dwelling units. Access to and from driveways onto public thoroughfares shall be where practicable by forward motion of the vehicle.

2. All other developments. Access to and from driveways onto public thoroughfares shall be by forward motion of the vehicle.

### ii. Driveways shall extend and include the area between the lot line and the edge of the street pavement.

### iii. The design and construction of all off-street parking access drives shall meet the requirements of the Director of Public Works.

## 9. Identified as to Purpose and Location. Off-street parking areas of four or more spaces and off-street loading areas shall include painted lines, wheel stops, curbing, or other methods of identifying individual parking spaces and loading areas, while distinguishing such spaces from aisle and other circulation features.

## 10. Materials

i. All off-street parking areas and driveways shall be surfaced with materials approved by the City Engineer.

ii. The use of pervious or semi-pervious parking area surfacing materials—including, but not limited to “grasscrete,” or recycled materials such as glass, rubber, used asphalt, brick, block and concrete—may be approved by the Director for required vehicular surface area on a site, provided such areas are properly maintained. Where possible, such materials should be used in areas in proximity to and in combination with on-site stormwater control devices.

11. Accessible Parking. All parking facilities that require accessible parking spaces shall ensure that a portion of the total number of required parking spaces shall be specifically designated, located, and reserved for use by persons with physical disabilities, in accordance with the standards in the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

12. Dimensional Standards for Parking Spaces and Aisles

- i. General. Standard car parking spaces and parking lot aisles shall comply with the minimum dimension standards established in Table 20.110-9 (Minimum Dimensional Requirements) above.
- ii. Dimensional Adjustments. Parking structures may be subject to dimensional adjustments based on utilization, but in no case shall the standard parking space width be less than eight feet. Reduction in design standards shall be subject to approval by the Director.
- iii. Vertical Clearance. All parking spaces shall have a minimum overhead clearance of six foot, eight inches (6'8").
- iv. Reduction for Sidewalk and Planter Overhangs. When a parking space abuts a sidewalk or planter; the front two feet of the required parking space length may overhang the planter or sidewalk provided that wheel stops, or curbing are provided and the remaining area outside of the overhang meets the minimum width requirements of the sidewalk or planter.
- v. Spaces near Obstructions. When the side of a parking space abuts a wall or other structure that is taller than six inches, the width of the parking space shall be increased by two foot, six inches (2'6").

13. Landscaping, Fencing, and Screening

- i. Parking lots with more than 8 parking spaces shall provide one tree per every four parking spaces.
- ii. Screening of parking and loading areas shall meet the following standards:
- iii. Landscaping areas may be ideal locations to accommodate stormwater management features.

<b>Table 20.110-10: Parking and Loading Area Screening</b>		
<b>Zone</b>	<b>Adjacent Zone</b>	<b>Required Screening <sup>1</sup></b>
T4, T5	T4, or Residential Non-transect zone	6' wall, fence, or evergreen hedge
<sup>1</sup> Screening is not required when parking and loading is adjacent to an alley		

14. Location

- i. Location of required on-site parking in all zones is regulated by setbacks set forth in Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types) and the following:
  - 1. Parking lots with 20 or fewer spaces shall have all off-street parking areas separated at least five feet from buildings in order to provide a sidewalk between the building and parking area.
  - 2. Parking lots with more than 20 spaces shall have all off-street parking areas separated at least 10 feet from buildings in order to make room for a sidewalk, landscaping, and other planting between the building and the parking area.
  - 3. This separation may be eliminated to the rear of buildings in areas designed for unloading and loading of materials.

15. Size of Parking Lot

- i. Parking lots larger than one-quarter of an acre in size shall be divided into smaller parking areas with planted landscape areas with a minimum width of 15 feet between them to minimize the perceived scale of the total field of stalls.

16. Tandem Parking Tandem parking is allowed in all zones for all residential uses as follows:

- i. Both tandem parking spaces satisfy the parking requirement of one residential unit; and
- ii. Neither of the tandem parking spaces shall be for required accessible parking spaces.

17. Bicycle Parking Requirements

- i. Exempt. Bicycle parking is not required for detached residential developments and uses, such as carriage house or cottage court.

- ii. Bicycle Parking Standards. Bicycle spaces shall be provided in accordance with the following standards:
  1. Bicycle parking shall consist of either a lockable enclosure (locker) in which the bicycle is stored or a rack to which the bicycle can be locked;
  2. Lockers and racks shall be securely anchored to the pavement or a structure;
  3. Racks shall be designed and installed to permit two points of contact with the frame and allow the frame and one or both wheels to be secured;

- 5. When located within a parking area: curbs, fences, planter areas, bumpers, or similar barriers shall be installed and maintained for the mutual protection of bikes, motor vehicles and pedestrians, unless determined by the Director to be unnecessary; and
- 6. Bicycle parking shall be placed in a convenient, highly visible, active, and well-lit location.
- iii. Bicycle Parking Space Dimensions. All bicycle parking shall meet the following minimum dimensions:
  1. Each bicycle parking space shall include a minimum area of 72 inches in length and 24 inches in width that is clear of obstructions;
  2. No part of the rack shall be located closer than 30 inches to a wall or other obstruction;
  3. The front or back of the rack shall be located no less than 48 inches from a sidewalk or pedestrian way; and
  4. A minimum of 30 inches shall be provided between adjoining racks.

**Number of Bicycle Parking Spaces and Location Standards**

<b>Table 20.110-11; Bicycle Parking Requirements</b>		
Use Type	Required Spaces	Location
Residential: Multi-Family	1 per 4 bedrooms	Either within the building or within 25 feet of the building entrance
Retail, Services or Recreation, Education and Public Assembly <sup>1</sup>	4 stalls or 20% of required off-street automobile parking spaces, whichever is greater (up to a maximum of 30 bicycle spaces)	Within 50 feet of public entrance of the building and adjacent to a bicycle path and/or pedestrian walks
Industry, Manufacturing & Processing and Transportation, Communications, Infrastructure <sup>1</sup>	10% of required off-street automobile parking spaces, whichever is greater (up to a maximum of 30 bicycle spaces)	Within 50 feet of public entrance of the building and adjacent to a bicycle path and/or pedestrian walks.
<sup>1</sup> At the discretion of the Director required bicycle parking may be provided within the public ROW.		

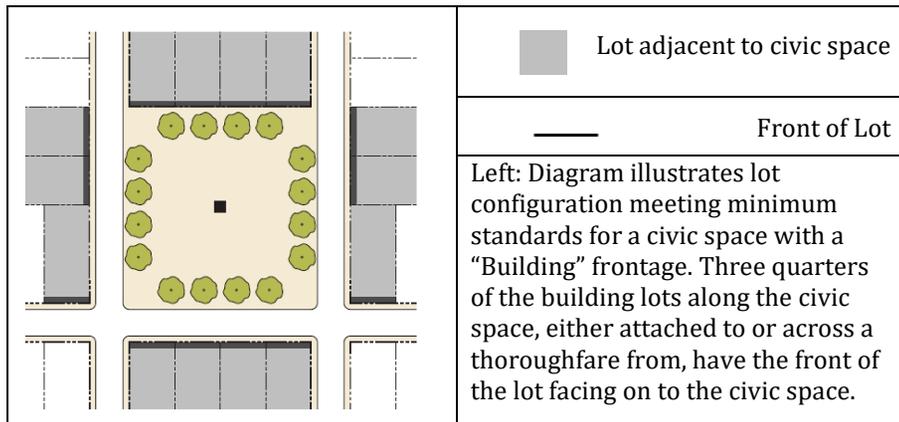
- 4. Areas containing bicycle spaces shall be surfaced with impervious surfaces such as concrete or pavers. Pervious pavements or gravel may be used where appropriate as determined by the Director;

**20.110.014(h) Civic and Open Space Standards**

- 1. The standards established in this Section provide the Place Types with a diverse palette of parks and other publicly accessible civic spaces, publicly or privately owned, that are essential components of walkable urban environments.
- 2. There are multiple civic space types defined in Table 20.110-12 (Civic Space Standards). Two of the civic space types, Playgrounds and Community Gardens, may be incorporated into any of the other types or may stand alone.
- 3. In Table 20.110-12 (Civic Space Standards), the graphic and textual description of each civic space type are illustrative in nature and not regulatory.
- 4. The service area, size, frontage, and disposition of elements standards of each civic space type are regulatory.
  - i. Service Area. Describes how the civic space relates to the City as a whole and the area that will be served by the civic space.
  - ii. Size. The overall range of allowed sizes of the civic space.

iii. Frontage. The relationship along property lines of a civic space to adjacent buildings or lots.

1. The front of the lots attached to or across a thoroughfare from a civic space should face on to the civic space to the maximum extent possible.
2. Building. Lots that are attached to or across a thoroughfare from a civic space listed as having a “Building” frontage shall have the front of the lot facing on to the civic space for a minimum of three quarters of the civic space perimeter. In addition, a building abutting a park must have an entrance facing the park.



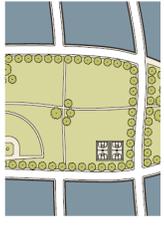
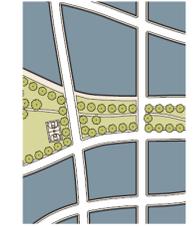
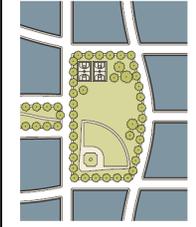
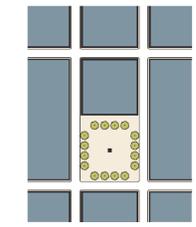
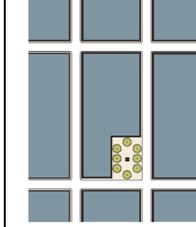
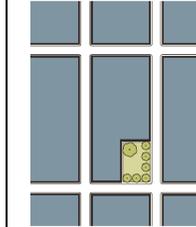
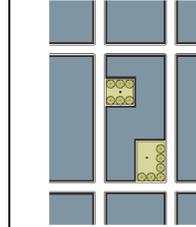
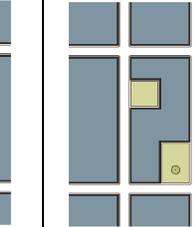
3. Independent. Lots that are attached to or across a thoroughfare from a civic space listed as having an “Independent” frontage may have the front, side street or rear of the lot facing on to the civic space.
- iv. Disposition of Elements: The placement of objects within the civic space;
  1. Natural. Civic spaces with natural character are designed in a natural manner with no formal arrangement of elements.
  2. Formal. Civic spaces with a formal character have a more rigid layout that follows geometric forms and has trees and other elements arranged in formal patterns.
  3. Informal. Civic spaces with an informal character have a mix of formal and natural characteristics.

5. Typical Facilities. The list of the typical facilities found in Table 20.110-12 are not intended to be a complete list of facilities allowed nor is it intended that every civic space would contain each of the facilities listed. Facilities larger than the indicated gross square footage (gsf) require review and approval by the Director.
6. The civic spaces specified in Table 20.110-12 (Civic Space Standards) are allowed by right or by review in the designated Place Types. Civic Spaces allowed by review are allowed if approved by the Director.
7. Except as provided in Subsection (8), every residential development shall be constructed so that at least five percent of the total development remains permanently as usable open space. For the purposes of this section usable open space shall include, but not be limited to:
  - i. An area unencumbered by any substantial structure or utility easement for distribution lines;
  - ii. An area not devoted to use as a roadway, parking area, or sidewalk;
  - iii. Is defined as a Low Impact Development (LID) feature as approved by the Director;
  - iv. Is left (as of the date development began) in its natural or undisturbed state if wooded, except for the cutting of trails (as defined in Section 20.110.014(f)), or if not wooded at the time of development, is landscaped for ball fields, picnic areas, or similar facilities, or is properly vegetated and landscaped with the objective of creating a wooded area or other area that is consistent with the objectives set forth in Subsection (vi);
  - v. Parks and Civic spaces as defined in Table 20.110-12 Civic Space Standards. In the case of Civic spaces and Parks, within the total areas stipulated, the length shall be no more than twice the width. This limitation does not apply to Trails. If topography, existing foliage, or other natural features prevents these proportions, functionally comparable areas can be approved by the Director;

- vi. Space that is capable of being used and enjoyed for purposes of informal and unstructured recreation and relaxation;
  - vii. Space that is legally and practicably accessible to the residents of the development out of which the required open space is taken, or to the public if dedication of the open space is required pursuant to AMC Section 20.52.040 (Dedication, Ownership, and Maintenance of Recreational Areas and Open Space); and,
  - viii. Consists of land no more than twenty-five percent of which lies within a floodplain or floodway as those terms are defined in AMC Section 20.08.010 (Definitions of Basic Terms) or of slopes greater than five percent of a critical area buffer.
8. Subdivided residential developments of less than twenty-five dwelling units are exempt from the requirements of this Section unless the City agrees that it will accept an offer of dedication of such open space, and in that case, the offer of dedication shall be made.
9. Community Park Impact Fee. All residential developments are required to pay community park impact fees as identified and calculated in AMC Chapter 20.90.400.
10. Additional Standards.
- i. Accessory Structure Standards. All accessory structures within civic and open spaces, including, but not limited to, restrooms, open-air pavilions, gazebos, picnic shelters and outdoor theaters, shall not be subject to the physical standards of the

- transect zones in Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types). They shall be designed and furnished to be consistent with the character of the transect zone in which they are located. Such consistency may require accessory structures to maintain building setbacks, frontage, massing, disposition, and character similar to adjacent development as determined by the Director.
- ii. Lighting Standards.
    - 1. All athletic field/sport court lighting shall be Dark Sky Compliant and shall require a Special Use Permit (SUP).

**Table 20.110-12: Civic Space Standards**

Transect Zone								
Civic Space Type	Community Park	Neighborhood Green	Neighborhood Square	Plaza	Pocket Plaza	Pocket Park	Playground	Community Garden
Illustration								
Description	An open space available for unstructured and limited amounts of structured recreation.	An open space available for unstructured and limited amounts of structured recreation.	An open space available for civic purposes, unstructured and limited amounts of structured recreation.	A formal open space available for civic purposes and commercial activities. Plazas are typically hardscaped. Commercial activities shall be subordinate to civic uses.	A formal open space available for civic purposes and commercial activities. Plazas are typically hardscaped. Commercial activities shall be subordinate to civic uses.	An open space available for informal activities in close proximity to neighborhood residences.	An open space designation and equipped for the recreation of children. A playground should be fenced and may include an open shelter. Playgrounds may be included within other civic spaces.	An open space designed as a grouping of garden plots that are available to nearby residents for small scale cultivation. Community Gardens may be included with other civic spaces.
<b>Location and Size</b>								
Location:								
Service Area	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood	Neighborhood
Size:								
Minimum	4 acres	1 acre	½ acre	½ acre	2,000 sf	2,000 sf	—	—
Maximum	—	2 acres	1 acre	2 ½ acres	½ acre	1 acre	—	—
Character:								
Frontage	Independent	Building	Building	Building	Building	Building	Independent or Building	Independent or Building
Disposition of Elements	Informal	Informal	Formal	Formal	Formal	Formal or Informal	Formal or Informal	Formal or Informal
Typical Facilities	Passive and active recreation, accessory structure, drinking fountains, community facility <5,000 sf, paths and trails.	Passive and active recreation, structured and unstructured, accessory structure, drinking fountains, community facility <5,000 sf, paths and trails.	Passive and active recreation, structured and unstructured, accessory structure, drinking fountains, community facility <5,000 sf, paths and trails.	Passive and active recreation, accessory structure, drinking fountains, paths and trails.	Passive and active recreation, accessory structure, drinking fountains, paths and trails.	Passive and active recreation, accessory structure, drinking fountains, paths and trails.	Accessory structure, drinking fountains, paths and trails.	Accessory structure, drinking fountains, paths and trails.

## 20.110.014(i) Landscaping, Fencing, and Screening Standards

### 1. Purpose.

The purpose of these regulations is to provide guidelines for design, construction and maintenance of landscaping, fencing, and screening within Arlington's Place Types. Landscaping shall be a major component of site design in order to create a city that has a strong landscaped character. In addition, Arlington's Comprehensive Plan calls for proactive application of Low Impact Development principles and methods of ground water treatment to both undeveloped and re-developed areas of the City.

Standards governing fences are established to promote public health, safety, and welfare, encourage an aesthetic environment and allow for privacy, while maintaining access to light and air. The provisions of this Section shall apply as a minimum standard for all new projects and existing development with applications requiring approval of a planning permit under the provisions of this Form-Based Code.

### 2. Applicability.

- i. The provisions of this Division apply to all land uses within the Types as follows:
  1. New Projects. Each new project shall provide landscaping in compliance with this Section.
  2. Existing Development. The approval of an application for design review for physical alterations and/or a change in use within an existing development may include conditions of approval requiring compliance with specific requirements of this Section.
  3. Timing of Installation. Required landscape and irrigation improvements shall be installed before occupancy permit is issued by the City. The installation of landscaping for a residential project may be deferred for a maximum of 90 days with the Director's approval due to seasonal requirements (including adverse weather conditions) and similar circumstances where it may not be advisable or desirable to install all approved landscaping before occupancy of the site.

4. Alternatives to Requirements. The Director may modify the standards of this Division to accommodate alternatives to required landscape materials or methods, where the Director first determines that the proposed alternative will be equally or more effective in achieving the purposes of this Section.

### 3. Landscaping and Irrigation Plans

#### i. Landscape Plan.

1. A landscape plan shall be submitted, as determined by the Director, as part of each application for the following unless one is not required by Subsection 2 below:
  - a. New development;
  - b. The significant expansion (e.g., 25 percent or more of floor area), or
  - c. Redevelopment of an existing use, as determined by the Director.
2. A landscape plan shall not be required for residential projects less than 4 units or less than 10,000 sf.
3. After review of the landscape plan by the Director and any required revisions, the landscape plan will be considered final. A final landscape plan shall be approved by the Director before the start of grading or other construction, and before the issuance of a Building Permit.

#### ii. Content and Preparation

1. Required Information. Landscape plans shall contain the information required for landscape plans by the Community Development Department. However, at a minimum, these plans shall include the following information:
  - a. The locations of proposed materials, including the identification of groundcovers, shrubs, and trees;
  - b. Detailed drawings and specifications shall clearly identify the name, size, and precise location of all materials (including fences and screens); and
  - c. The precise location and technical description of the irrigation system and its individual components.

- 2. Preparation by Qualified Professional. Each landscape plan submitted in compliance with this Division shall be prepared by a Washington licensed landscape architect, licensed architect, licensed landscape contractor, certified nurseryman, or other professional determined by the Director to be qualified.
- iii. Review and Approval. After initial application, the Director shall review each landscape plan to verify its compliance with the provisions of this Section. The Director's decision may be appealed to the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission may approve the final submittal or may deny or require changes to a submittal if it is not in compliance.
- iv. Statement of Surety. When required by the Director, security in the form of cash, performance bond, letter of credit, or instrument of credit, in an amount equal to 150 percent of the total value of all plant materials, irrigation, installation, and maintenance shall be posted with the City for a two-year period. The Director may require statements of surety for phased development, a legitimate delay in landscape installation.

4. Required Landscaping.

i. Street Trees

- 1. Street Trees Required: Any development that involves construction of a new principal building, expansion of an existing principal building by 2500 square feet or more, or a substantial renovation of an existing principal building, except for single unit dwellings, double unit dwellings, and multiple unit dwellings of six units or less, must include the installation of street trees as follows:
  - a. A minimum of one street tree must be planted on the adjacent public rights-of-way, excluding alleys, for each 30 feet of right-of-way.
  - b. All Street trees must be installed in accordance with the Street Tree Standards that are on file Community Development.
  - c. All required street trees must be installed within nine months of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy and maintained in a healthy, growing condition until fully established or replaced as necessary.

ii. Exceptions:

- 1. The Director of Public Works may grant a waiver to the street tree requirement where:
  - a. Street trees of the minimum required number are already installed and maintained in a healthy, growing condition.
  - b. There is already a well-established tree planted on-site and adjacent to the outer edge of the property, whose crown reaches over the public right-of-way area to be planted, and would cause overcrowding of the new street tree, and may result in deforming the symmetry of the street tree crown as it approaches maturity.
  - c. Landscaping within Civic and Open Spaces shall be required per the standards in Section 20.110.014(h) (Civic and Open Spaces).
  - d. Private Landscaping shall be required in compliance with Table 20.110-13 (Required Private Landscaping Components) below.
  - e. Required landscaping shall be landscaped and maintained in compliance with Section 20.110.014(i) (4) (Landscaping Standards), Section 20.110.014(i) (5) (Parking Lot Landscaping Standards), Section 20.110.014(i) (8) (Maintenance of Landscaped Areas), and Section 20.110.014(i) (9) (Fences and Screening).

**Table 20.110-13: Required Private Landscaping Components**

Zones	Landscaping Components		
	Frontage Landscaping	Parking Area Landscaping	Automatic Irrigation
T4N-SV	-	-	-
T4N-MV, T4-MS, T4-F, T5N-MV	R	R	R
T5-MS, T5N-LV, T5-F	R	R	R
Key	(R) Required	(-) Not Required	

5. Landscaping Standards

i. Minimum dimensions

- 1. Frontage Landscaping and Private Open Space Landscaping areas shall meet the dimensional requirements for the transect zone in Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types), the Building Type in Section 20.110.014(e) (Building Types), and the Frontage Type in Section 20.110.014(d) (Frontage Types).
- 2. Thoroughfare and Civic and Open Space Landscaping areas shall meet the dimensional requirements within Section 20.110.014(f) (3) (Streetscape Standards) and Division 20.110.014(h) (Civic and Open Spaces).

ii. Materials. Landscaping shall primarily consist of live, drought-resistant plant material. Food gardens and decorative landscape features such as brick, stone, art, fountains, and ponds may be used within the landscaped area, provided such materials present an attractive setting consistent with the intent of the landscaping requirements as determined by the Director.

iii. Street Trees.

- 1. Street Trees shall be located per the standards in Section 20.110.014(f) (Public Rights-of-Way).
- 2. Minimum Size:
  - a. New street trees shall have a minimum caliper (trunk diameter) of 2 inches at 8 feet in height.
  - b. Minimum tree size at planting is a 24-inch box.
  - c. 15-inch box specimens and smaller caliper sizes shall be allowed for volunteer efforts and property owner-initiated replacement
- 3. All street trees and/or any other tree plantings within 10 feet of the public right-of-way including sidewalks, curbs and gutters, or street surface shall be installed with approved root barriers and deep-water tubes (2 per tree).

iv. Additional Material Specifications. The Director may approve the inclusion of areas maintained in a native planting or naturalistic state as green growing ground cover in calculating the landscaped area.

v. Safety requirements. Landscape materials and screening shall be located so that at maturity they do not:

- 1. Interfere with safe sight distances for bicycle, pedestrian, or vehicular traffic;
- 2. Conflict with overhead lights, traffic control signage, utility lines, or walkway lights; or
- 3. Block bicycle or pedestrian ways.

6. Parking Lot Landscaping Standards.

i. Installation and maintenance of shade trees and landscaping. Parking lots shall be improved and permanently maintained by the property owner in accordance with the following standards and the requirements in Table 20.110-14 (Required Interior Parking Lot Landscaping) and Table 20.110-15 (Tree Requirements for Parking Lot Landscaping) below. The Director may grant an exception for small infill parking lots where compliance with these standards is not feasible without significantly reducing the development potential of the zone it is located within.

**Table 20.110-14: Required Interior Parking Lot Landscaping**

Number of Parking Spaces	Percent of Gross Parking Area in Landscaping
6 or fewer	0%
7 to 15	4%
16 to 30	8%
31 to 70	12%
71 and over	16%
Interior parking lot landscaping shall provide a minimum of 20% shading of the parking circulation area.	

**Table 20.110-15 Tree Requirements for Parking and Lot Landscaping**

Landscaping Component	Description
Amount	1 tree per 4 parking spaces
Can Size	15 gallons
Box Size	20% must be 24 inches
Caliper	1" minimum
Minimum Height at Installation	6'8"
Minimum Mature Canopy	40'
Characteristics	High Branching, Broad Headed, Shaded Form
Installation	Root barriers and deep root irrigation
Location	Along the line between or at the back of parking bays. At both ends of a line of parking spaces. Evenly spaced to provide uniform shade.
Required Border	6" high curb or equivalent
Border and Stormwater	Curbs shall provide breaks every 4' to provide drainage to retention and filtration areas.
Minimum Tree Well Width	5'
Car Overhangs	Must be prevented by stops.
Any vehicle overhang shall require the minimum planter area width to be expanded by an equivalent dimension.	

- ii. Location of landscaping. Landscaping shall be evenly dispersed throughout the parking area, as follows:
  1. Orchard-style planting (the placement of trees in uniformly spaced rows) is required for parking areas over 15 cars.
  2. Parking lots with more than 50 spaces shall provide a concentration of landscape elements at primary entrances, including, at a minimum, specimen trees, flowering plants, enhanced paving, and project identification.
  3. Landscaping shall be located so that pedestrians are not required to cross unpaved landscaped areas to reach building entrances from parked cars. This shall be achieved through proper orientation of the landscaped fingers and islands, and by providing pedestrian access through landscaped areas that would otherwise block direct pedestrian routes.

7. Parking lot screening. All surface parking areas shall be screened from streets and adjoining properties, and the open areas between the property line and the public street right-of-way shall be landscaped.
  - i. Adjacent to streets
    1. A parking area for a non-residential use adjoining a public street shall be designed to provide a landscaped planting strip between the street right-of-way and parking area equal in depth to the setback required by the applicable transect zone or 10 feet, whichever is greater.
    2. A parking area for a residential use, except for a single-family dwelling, shall be designed to provide a landscaped planting strip between the street right-of-way and parking area equal in depth to the setback required by the applicable transect zone.
    3. The landscaping shall be designed and maintained to screen cars from view from the street to a minimum height of three feet.
    4. Screening materials may include a combination of plant materials, earth berms, raised planters, solid decorative masonry walls, or other screening devices that meet the intent of this requirement.
    5. Shade trees shall be provided at a minimum rate of one for every 25 linear feet of landscaped area, or other spacing as determined by the Director to be appropriate to the site and surrounding development.
  - ii. Adjacent to side or rear property lines. Parking areas for non-residential uses shall provide a perimeter landscape strip at least five feet wide (inside dimension) where the parking area adjoins a side or rear property line. A fence, wall, or hedge or combined open fence and planter, at least 3.5 feet in height but no higher than the maximum height permitted by Section 20.110.014(i)(7) Parking Lot Screening) is permitted, wherever the parking area is within 20 feet of the side or rear property line.
  - iii. Adjacent to structures. When a parking area is located adjacent to a non-residential structure, a minimum five-foot wide (inside dimension) landscape strip shall be provided adjacent to the structure, exclusive of any building entries, or areas immediately

- adjacent to the wall of the structure that serve as pedestrian access ways.
- iv. Adjacent to residential use. A non-residential parking area abutting a residential use shall provide a landscaped buffer setback with a minimum of 10-foot between the parking area and the property line of the residential use.
  1. A seven-foot-high solid decorative masonry wall or fence, except for approved pedestrian access, and landscape buffer shall be provided along the property line to address land use compatibility issues (e.g., light/glare and nuisance noise) as determined by the Director.
  2. Trees shall be provided at the rate of one for each 25 linear feet of landscaped area, or other spacing as determined by the Director to be appropriate to the site and surrounding development.
- v. The required width of the landscape strip may be reduced by the Director where it is determined that certain factors would justify the reduction (e.g., the overall site area is insufficient to accommodate the allowable structures and required parking along with a landscape strip of the otherwise required width or that the otherwise required width would be inconsistent with the existing development patterns on adjacent properties). The requirement for a landscape strip may be satisfied by a setback or buffer area that is otherwise required.
- vi. Where drive thru services are allowed, drive thru lanes constructed between a building and street are required to be screened with opaque landscaping or wall at a minimum height to screen all headlights. The screening shall be fully opaque at the time of installation.

**8. Maintenance of Landscaped Areas.**

- i. A landscaped area provided in compliance with this Division shall be planted with live and healthy plant materials suitable for screening or ornamenting the site, whichever is appropriate.
- ii. Plant materials shall be replaced as needed to screen or ornament the site.

- iii. Landscaped areas shall be watered, weeded, pruned, fertilized, sprayed, kept litter free or otherwise maintained to assure compliance with the regulations requiring landscaped areas.
- iv. All public landscaped areas shall be watered by automatic irrigation systems starting at the time landscaping is installed in order to establish and maintain plants.
- v. All private landscaped areas required to have automatic irrigation systems by Table 20.110-13 (Required Private Landscaping Components) shall be watered by automatic irrigation systems starting at the time landscaping is installed in order to establish and maintain plants.
- vii. With the exception of access driveways, curbs and sidewalks, the landscaped areas of off-street parking lots; and front and street side yards shall be maintained in a landscaped, decoratively treated condition, largely or wholly covered with living plant materials. In no case shall more than 75 percent of the required front yard or street side yard be used for a purpose other than landscaping as described herein.

**9. Fences and Screening.**

- i. Applicability. The requirements of this Section apply to all fences and walls in the transect zones unless otherwise stated.
- ii. Height limits. Each fence or wall shall comply with the height limits shown in Table 20.110-16 (Maximum Height of Fences or Walls).

**Table 20.110-16: Maximum Height of Fences or Walls**

Location of Fence or Wall	Maximum Basic Height	Maximum Height Exceptions
Within front or street side setback	4' <sup>1</sup>	6' if non-obscuring (not in excess of 50% opacity) above 4'
Within interior side or rear setback	6'	8' <sup>2</sup>
<sup>1</sup> Front and side street fences must meet the Design Requirements of Section 20.110.014(i) (9) (v) (fence design). Fences above 4' in height require the approval of the Director.		
<sup>2</sup> The exception is only applicable for side setbacks if both abutting residential structures have at least 10-foot side yard setbacks, or if a residential parcel abuts a commercial or industrial use. The exception is only applicable for rear setbacks when rear yard is abutting an interior side yard.		

iii. Measurement of Fence and Wall Height. Fence height shall be measured as the vertical distance between the finished grade at the base of the fence and the top edge of the fence material. Where a fence is constructed on top of a retaining wall, the height shall be measured from the outside base of the retaining wall, where the yard is on the high side of the retaining wall, and from the top of the retaining wall, where the yard is on the low side of the retaining wall.

iv. Fencing Permit Requirements

1. A fence permit is required to construct any fence of any height. A building permit is required to construct any fence six feet or more in height.
2. An application for a fence permit may be obtained from the Community Development Department and shall be approved by the Director if it conforms to the provisions of this Section.

v. Fence Design. Fences shall be constructed, designed, and maintained as follows:

1. Permitted Materials. Fences shall be constructed of wood, metal, masonry, or other permanent materials designed for permanent fencing. Black vinyl coated chain link fence may be used only under the following conditions and only when approved by the community and economic development director:
  - a. Stormwater Areas
  - b. Security for parks, dog parks, or similar.

No more than two types of related fencing materials shall be used in any fence or wall. Fences constructed of wood shall have posts in contact with ground of preservative- treated wood conforming to ASTM D1760 treated with waterborne preservatives to a minimum retention of 6.4 kilograms per cubic meter (0.40 pounds per cubic feet) and components and components not in contact with the ground treated with waterborne preservatives to a minimum retention of 4.0 kilograms per cubic meter (0.25 pounds per cubic feet) or shall be of heartwood of a decay-resistant species such as redwood or cedar.

2. Fence Maintenance. Every fence shall be kept in good repair, consistent with the design thereof. The property owner shall be responsible for landscaping and maintaining the area, if any, between the property line and the owner's fence.
3. Hazardous and Prohibited Materials. Fences shall not incorporate electrically charged wire, barbed wire and razor wire, spiked tips, chain link (with or without slats or vinyl or other coatings), woven wire mesh ("chicken wire"), welded wire mesh, woven wire ("hog wire") rope, cable, railroad ties, landscape timbers, utility poles or any other similar materials or materials not specifically manufactured for permanent fencing.
4. Posts and Supporting Members. All fence posts and related supporting members of the fence shall be erected so that the finished side or sides of the fence shall be facing the adjacent property or public right-of-way.
5. Painting and Staining. All wood fences shall be painted or stained, except when constructed of the heartwood of a decay-resistant species such as redwood or cedar. All ferrous metal fences, including hot-dipped galvanized steel) shall be painted with a three-coat system consisting of a corrosion resistant primer and two finish coats, with preparation and application as recommended by the manufacturer. All other metal fences, including aluminum hot-dipped galvanized steel, shall be painted with at least a two-coat system intended for that purpose.
6. Gates
  - a. Entry features over front yard gates (e.g., open latticed arbors and trellises), not exceeding eight feet in height, three feet in depth or five feet in width are allowed when located within the required front yard and do not interfere with the safety requirements in Section 20.110.014(f)(4)(v) (Safety Requirements).
  - b. When a rear yard abuts an alley, the alley facing side of a solid fence shall be clearly labeled with the house address number.
7. Historic Structures. All fences in parcels with historic resources shall be consistent with the scale and character of the buildings and shall require approval by the Director. Administrative Design Review.

## **20.110.014(j) Low Impact Development: Managing Rainfall at its Source**

### **1. Purpose**

Low Impact Development (LID) is an approach to stormwater management with a basic principle that is modeled after nature: manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls. The goal of this technique is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design methods that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source. Specific techniques are based on the premise that stormwater management should not be seen solely as stormwater disposal. The methods that follow are consistent with the built environment, civic spaces, street environments, and walkability of neighborhoods detailed in other sections of this Form Based Code.

The provisions of this chapter establish the minimum level of Low Impact Development facilities which must be met to permit a property to be developed or redeveloped within Arlington. The specific purpose of this section to:

- i. Minimize water quality degradation and sedimentation in streams, ponds, wetlands, the Stillaguamish River, and other water bodies;
- ii. Minimize the impact of increased runoff, erosion, and sedimentation caused by land development and maintenance practices;
- iii. Maintain and protect groundwater resources;
- iv. Minimize adverse impacts of alterations to ground and surface water quantities, locations, and flow patterns;
- v. Decrease in potential landslides, flood, and erosion damage to public and private property;
- vi. Promote site planning and construction practices that are consistent with natural, topographical, vegetative, and hydrological conditions;
- vii. Maintain and protect the City stormwater management infrastructure and those downstream;

### **2. General**

- i. Required Stormwater processes, permits, and documentation will vary significantly depending on specific site conditions and size of the proposed development or redevelopment. Responsibility for stormwater regulation rests with both the Public Works

Department and the Department of Community and Economic Development. The stormwater documentation and requirements of the City of Arlington are available either directly on-line or by reference from the City's website; [www.arlingtonwa.gov](http://www.arlingtonwa.gov).

- ii. Planning techniques, non-structural practices, and design methods specified in this Section, the Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW), and AMC Title 13 (Engineering and Design Requirements), and Puget Sound Partnership's "A Guidebook for Local Governments" shall be used to implement Low Impact Development (LID) to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP).
- iii. The use of LID planning techniques and treatment practices must be exhausted before any structural Best Management Practice (BMP) is implemented. Stormwater management design plans for development or redevelopment projects subject to this Section shall be designed using LID sizing criteria, recharge volume, water quality volume, and channel protection storage volume criteria according to the SWMMWW and local requirements. The MEP standard is met when channel stability is maintained, 100% predevelopment groundwater recharge is replicated, non-point source pollution is minimized, and structural stormwater management practices are used only if determined to be absolutely necessary.
- iv. Alternative minimum control requirements may be submitted for approval to the Director. A demonstration that alternative requirements will implement LID to the MEP and control flood damage, accelerated stream erosion, water quality, and sedimentation will be required by the department.

### **3. Stormwater Management Measures**

The LID planning techniques and practices in this Section, AMC Title 13, and the SWMMWW shall be used either alone or in combination in a stormwater management design plan. An applicant shall demonstrate that LID has been implemented to the MEP before the use of a structural BMP is considered in developing the stormwater management design plan.

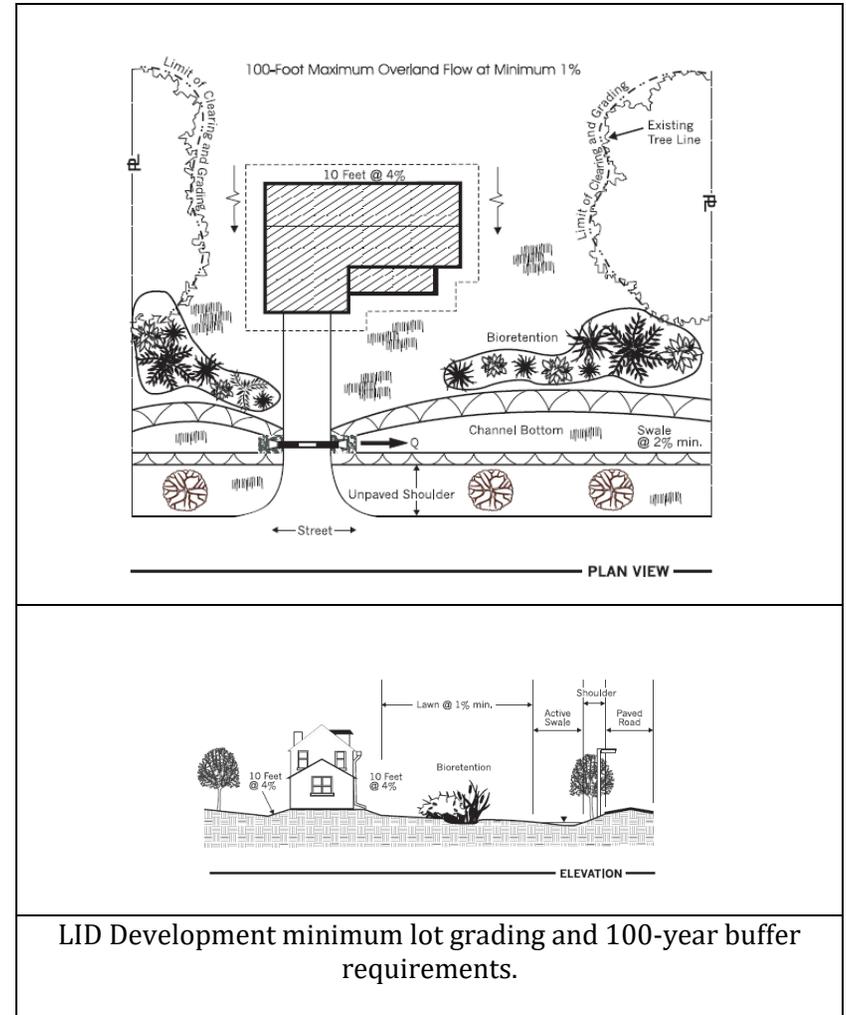
- i. Planning techniques and Practices.

The following planning techniques shall be applied to the MEP according to the SMMWW and local requirements to satisfy the applicable minimum control requirements established by this Section:

1. Preserving and protecting natural resources;
  2. Conserving natural drainage patterns;
  3. Minimizing impervious area;
  4. Reducing runoff volume;
  5. Using LID practices to maintain 100% of the annual average predevelopment groundwater recharge volume;
  6. Using green roofs, permeable pavement, reinforced turf, and other alternative surfaces;
  7. Limiting soil disturbance, mass grading, and compaction;
  8. Clustering development; and
  9. Any alternative practice approved by the Director.
- ii. The following LID treatment practices shall be designed to MEP according to the SWMMWW, and the Puget Sound Partnership: A Guidebook for Local Governments to satisfy the applicable minimum control requirements established by this Section:
1. Disconnection of rooftop runoff;
  2. Disconnection of non-rooftop runoff;
  3. Sheet flow to conversation areas;
  4. Rainwater harvesting;
  5. Submerged gravel wetlands;
  6. Landscape infiltration;
  7. Infiltration berms;
  8. Dry wells;
  9. Micro-bio retention;
  10. Rain gardens;
  11. Swales;
  12. Enhanced filters; and
  13. Alternative practices approved by the director.

#### 4. Low Impact Development Facility Details

##### i. Typical On-site LID facilities



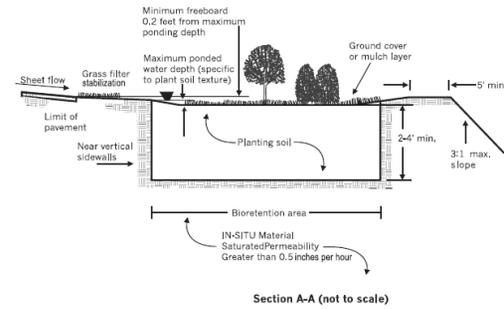
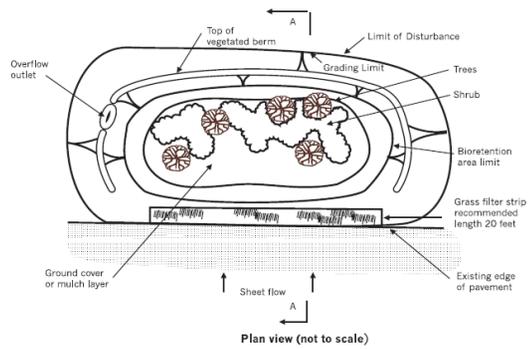


Figure 4-3. Typical bioretention facility

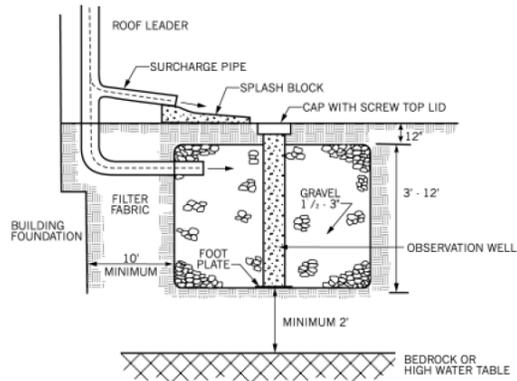


Figure 4-4. Typical dry well

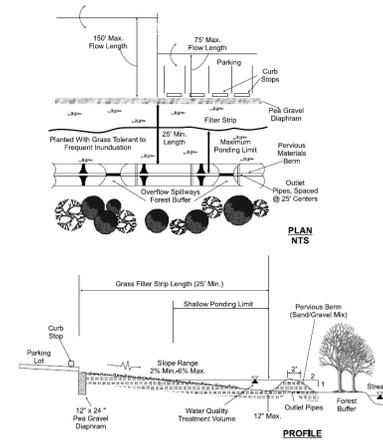


Figure 4-5. Typical fiber strip (CRC, 1986)

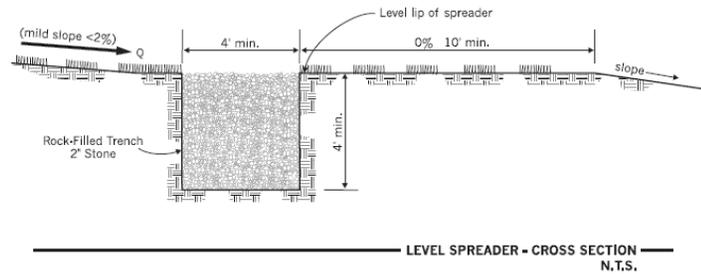
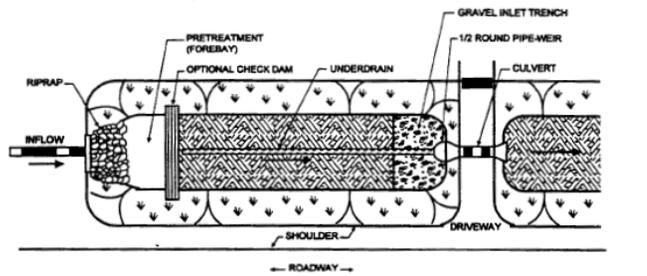
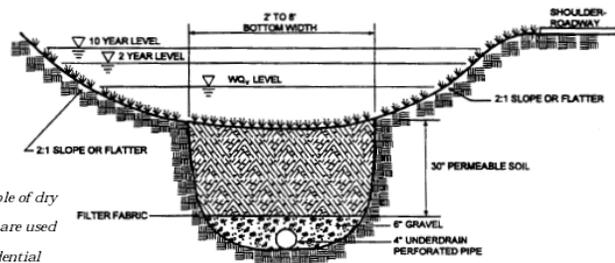


Figure 4-6. Typical rock trench level spreader



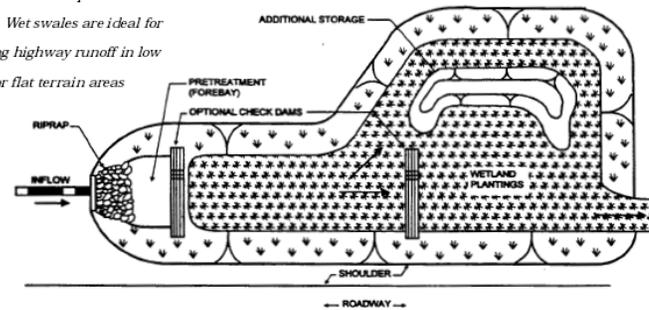
PLAN VIEW



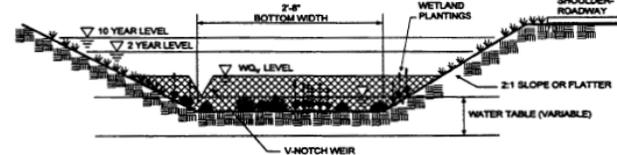
SECTION

Figure 4-7. Example of dry swale. Dry swales are used at low density residential projects or for very small impervious areas

Figure 4-8. Example of wet swale. Wet swales are ideal for treating highway runoff in low lying or flat terrain areas



PLAN VIEW



PROFILE

Figure 4-13. Roof Greening

Greening of a roof with an incline of 15% to 20%

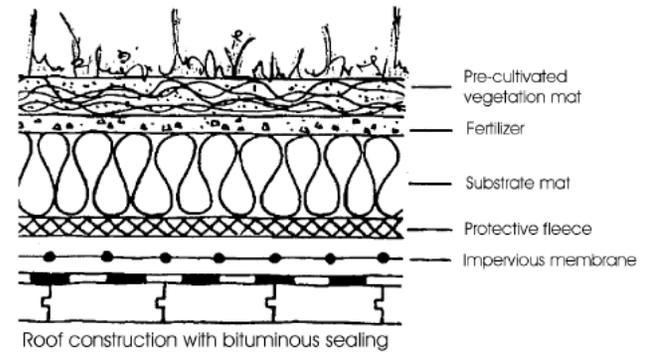
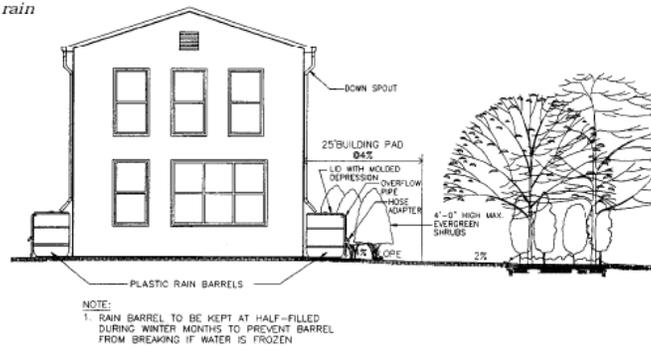


Figure 4-9. Typical rain barrel

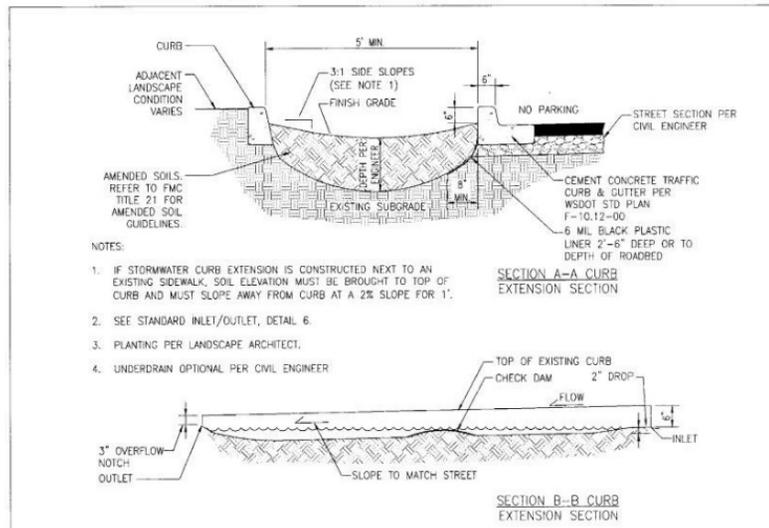


NOTE:  
1. RAIN BARREL TO BE KEPT AT HALF-FILLED DURING WINTER MONTHS TO PREVENT BARREL FROM BREAKING IF WATER IS FROZEN

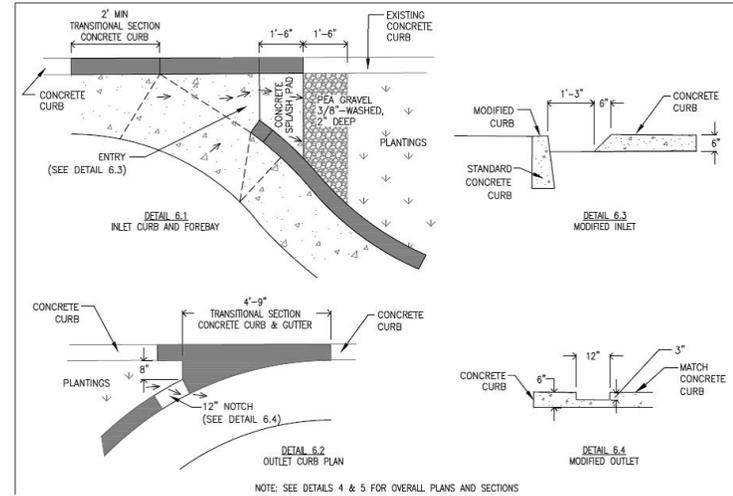
ii. Typical Street LID Facilities

Roadside bio retention swale with curb:	Roadside bio retention swale without curb:
<p><b>Notes:</b>          1. DIMENSIONS ARE MINIMUM AND SUBJECT TO CITY PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR APPROVAL.          2. TOP OF CURB AND FACE OF WALK MAY BE SAME ELEVATION PER PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR.</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b>          1. DIMENSIONS ARE MINIMUM AND SUBJECT TO CITY PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR APPROVAL.</p>
Roadside bio retention swale curb cut:	Roadside curb extension:
<p><b>Notes:</b>          1. DIMENSIONS ARE MINIMUM AND SUBJECT TO CITY PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR APPROVAL.</p>	<p><b>Notes:</b>          1. WIDTH OF CURB EXTENSION: 5' MINIMUM FROM INSIDE CURBS. DEPTH OF CURB EXTENSION: 6" MINIMUM FROM INLET AT GUTTER ELEVATION TO BOTTOM OF FACILITY.          2. LONGITUDINAL SLOPE OF PLANTER MATCHES ROAD: FLAT AS POSSIBLE, 3% MAXIMUM. LONGITUDINAL AND CROSS SLOPE OF SOIL WITHIN PLANTER: NONE, FLAT AS POSSIBLE. (TYPICAL CROSS SLOPE OF ROAD 2-6%, CROSS SLOPE OF GUTTER 5.5%.)          3. SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS MAY BE NECESSARY ON STEEP SLOPES &amp; FOR FACILITIES DESIGNED TO INCLUDE DISPOSAL.          4. INCLUDE ELEVATIONS AND STATIONING AT EVERY INLET AND OUTLET. INCLUDE ELEVATIONS AND STATIONING FOR TOP AND BOTTOM ELEVATIONS OF BIORETENTION AREA AT BEGINNING AND ENDING OF DEPRESSIONS.          5. SIDEWALK ELEVATIONS MUST BE SET ABOVE INLET AND OUTLET ELEVATIONS TO ALLOW OVERFLOW TO DRAIN TO STREET BEFORE SIDEWALK.          6. CHECK DAMS MAY BE REQUIRED BASED ON SLOPE OF ROAD.          7. PLANTING PER LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.          8. DEPENDING ON LOCATION, UTILITY LINES MAY NEED TO BE SLEEVED.          9. TYPE A CEMENT CONCRETE VERTICAL CURB AND GUTTER.          10. WHERE FEASIBLE WIDTH OF STORMWATER FACILITY MAY EXTEND INTO EXISTING PLANTING STRIP, IN WHICH CASE, EXISTING CURB WOULD BE REMOVED.          11. SEE DETAIL 6 FOR INLET/OUTLET.</p>

### Roadside curb extension sections:

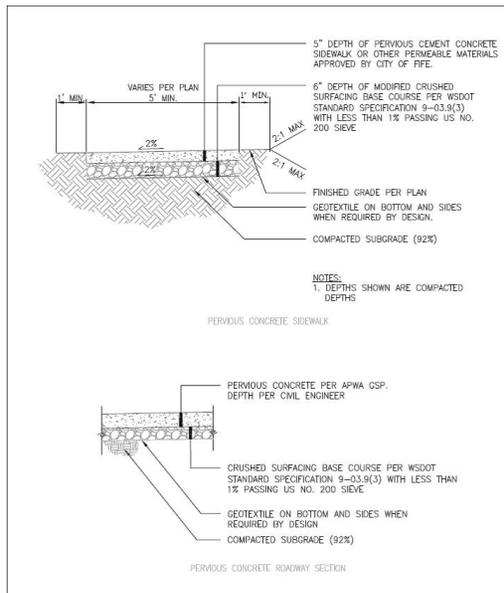


### Roadside curb extension details:

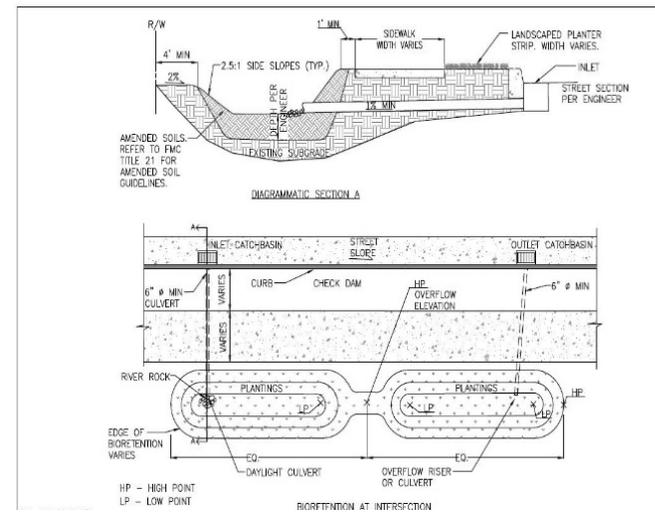


Adapted from the City of Portland, Oregon

### Pervious pavement sections:



### Bio retention swale at intersections:



## 20.110.014(k) Outdoor Lighting Standards

### 1. General

- i. All outdoor lighting must comply with the requirements of this section and the Complete Streets Policy, with the following exceptions:
  1. Lighting for bridges, monuments, statuary flags, and public buildings.
  2. Sign illumination, which is addressed in Section 20.68 Signs.
  3. Repairs to existing lighting, where no more than 25% of existing luminaires are replaced or repaired. Repairs include the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing luminaire, other than replacement of components such as lamps, capacitors, ballasts, or photocells.
  4. Temporary special purpose lighting, such as lighting for special events or construction sites.
  5. Underwater lighting in swimming pools and other water features.
  6. Temporary holiday lighting.
  7. Low intensity lighting used in landscape design and to illuminate walkways.
  8. Lighting used under emergency conditions.
  9. Lighting required by federal, state, or local regulations.
  10. Any lighting approved by a special use permit.
- ii. Lighting Plan. All developments subject to site plan review per Section 20.16.100 must submit a lighting plan, stamped by a Washington State licensed engineer or other qualified professional, demonstrating compliance with this section. Single-unit dwellings, double-unit dwellings, and multi-unit dwellings of six units or less are exempt from this requirement.
- iii. Airport Influence Area: No lighting structures, devices or other objects shall be placed or erected that makes it difficult for pilots to distinguish between airport lights and other lights, results in glare in the eyes of pilots using the airport, impair visibility in the vicinity of the airport, or otherwise endanger the landing, take off, or maneuvering of aircraft.

### 2. Lighting Zones

- i. Lighting Zone Descriptions. Each transect is assigned a lighting zone that describes the level and type of illumination per site. The lighting zones are described as follows:
    1. LZ-0: No Ambient Lighting: Areas where the natural environment will be seriously and adversely affected by lighting. Impacts include disturbing the biological cycles of flora and fauna or detracting from enjoyment and appreciation of the natural environment.
    2. LZ-1: Low Ambient Lighting: Areas where lighting might adversely affect the flora or fauna or disturb the character of the area. Lighting may be used for safety and convenience but is not necessarily uniform or continuous.
    3. LZ-2: Moderate Ambient Lighting: Areas of activity with moderate light levels. Lighting is used for safety and convenience, but it is not necessarily uniform or continuous.
    4. LZ-3: Moderately High Ambient Lighting. Areas of activity with moderately high light levels. Lighting is generally desired for safety, security, and convenience, and is often uniform and continuous.
    5. LZ-4: Very High Ambient Lighting. Areas of activity with very high light levels. Lighting is generally considered necessary for safety and convenience and is mostly uniform and continuous.
  - ii. Lighting Zone Assignments. Table 20.110-17: Lighting Zones identifies the lighting zones assigned to each transect. Within each lighting zone, there are separate standards in Section 20.110.014(k) (3) for non-residential and residential uses with more than six units, and for residential uses with six units or less.
- ### 3. Lighting Standards
- i. Lighting for Non-Residential and Residential Uses with More than Six Units. For all non-residential properties and for multi-family unit dwellings of more than six dwelling units with common outdoor areas, such as courtyards of parking lots, all outdoor lighting must comply with the following:

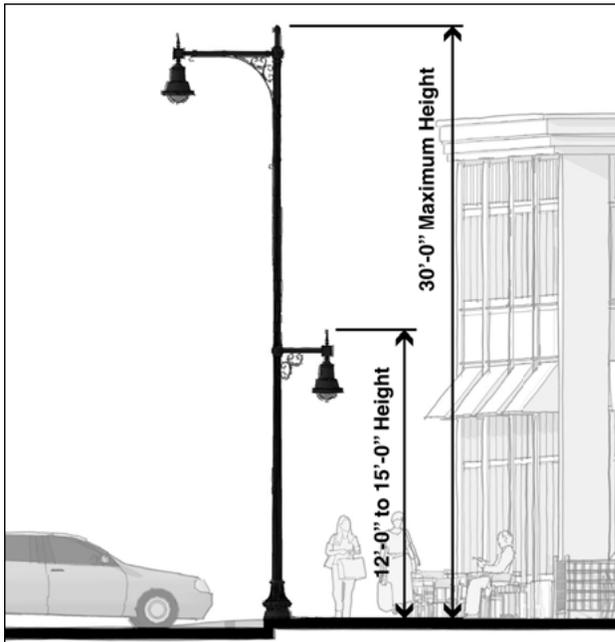
Table 20.110-17: Lighting Zones										
	T4-MS	T4-F	T4N-SV	T4N-MV	T5-MS	T5-F	T5N-LV	T5N-MV	HOC	AC
LZ-1										
LZ-2			X							
LZ-3				X			X	X		
LZ-4	X	X			X	X				

Table 20.110-18: Total Site Lumen Limits				
	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3	LZ-4
Total site lumens allowed per square feet of impervious/semi-pervious surface area	1.25 Lumens	2.5 Lumens	5.0 Lumens	7.5 Lumens
<p>Total Site Lumen Limit. The total installed initial luminaire lumens of all outdoor lighting may not exceed the total site lumen limit of Table 20.110-18 Total site Lumen Limits, except as otherwise permitted by this section. The total installed initial luminaire lumens is calculated as the sum of the initial luminaire lumens for all luminaires. For sites with existing outdoor lighting, the existing lighting must be included in the calculation of total installed lumens.</p>				
<p>Maximum BUG Ratings. All luminaires must be rated and installed according to Table 20.110-19. Maximum BUG Ratings, which describe the maximum backlight (B), up light (U), and glare (G), as rated by the luminaire manufacturer, allowed in each lighting zone. Luminaires equipped with adjustable mounting devices permitting alteration of luminaire aiming are not permitted.</p>				

Table 20.110-19: Maximum BUG Ratings

Table 20.110-19: Maximum BUG Ratings				
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE BACKLIGHT (B) RATING <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>LZ-1</b>	<b>LZ-2</b>	<b>LZ-3</b>	<b>LZ-4</b>
Greater than two mounting heights from property line	B3	B4	B5	B5
1 to less than 2 mounting heights from property line and ideally oriented <sup>2</sup>	B2	B3	B3	B4
0.5 to 1 mounting heights from property line and ideally located <sup>2</sup>	B1	B2	B3	B3
Less than 0.5 mounting height to property line and properly oriented <sup>2</sup>	B0	B0	B1	B2
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE UPLIGHT (U) RATING</b>				
Allowed up light rating	U1	U2	U3	U4
Allowed % light emission above 90 degrees for street or area lighting	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE GLARE (G) RATING <sup>3</sup></b>				
Allowed glare rating	G1	G2	G3	G4
Any luminaire not ideally oriented <sup>4</sup> with 1 to less than 2 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G1	G1	G2
Any luminaire not ideally oriented <sup>4</sup> with 0.5 to 1 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G0	G1	G1
Any luminaire not ideally oriented <sup>4</sup> with less than 0.5 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G0	G0	G1
<sup>1</sup> For property lines that abut public walkways, bikeways, plazas, and parking lots, the property line may be considered to be 5 feet beyond the actual property line for purposes of determining compliance with this section. For property lines that abut public roadways, the property line may be considered to be the centerline of the public roadway for the purpose of determining compliance with this section.				
<sup>2</sup> Ideally oriented means the luminaire is mounted with the backlight portion of the light output oriented perpendicular and towards the property line of concern.				
<sup>3</sup> For property lines that abut public walkways, bikeways, plazas, and parking lots, the property line may be considered to be 5 feet beyond the actual property line for purposes of determining compliance with this section. For property lines that abut public roadways, the property line may be considered to be the centerline of the roadway for purposes of determining compliance with this section.				
<sup>4</sup> Any luminaire that cannot be mounted with its backlight perpendicular to any property line within twice the mounting height of the luminaire location must meet the reduced allowed glare.				

3. Additional Allowable Lumens. Additional lumens are allowed above the total site lumen limits identified in table 2.9 (E) for the following applications:
  - a. Building Entrances or Exits: An additional 400 lumens in LZ-0, 1,000 lumens in LZ-1, 2,000 lumens in LZ-2, 4,000 lumens in LZ-3, and 6,000 lumens in LZ-4 are allowed per door for building entrances or exits, so long as the luminaires are within 20 feet of the door.
  - b. Building Facades: An additional eight lumens in LZ-2, sixteen lumens in LZ-3, and 24 lumens in LZ-4 are allowed per square foot of the building façade that is to be illuminated, so long as the luminaires are aimed at the façade.
  - c. Gas Stations: Impervious and Semi-Pervious Surfaces. An additional eight lumens in LZ-2, sixteen lumens in LZ-3, and twenty-four lumens in LZ-4 are allowed per square foot of total illuminated impervious and semi-pervious surface of a gas station, not including building footprints or areas under canopies.
  - d. Gas Stations: Under Canopies. An additional sixteen lumens in LZ-2 and thirty-two lumens in LZ-3 and LZ-4 are allowed per square foot of area within the drip line of a gas station canopy and must be located under the canopy.
  - e. Drive-Through Facilities. An additional 4,000 lumens in LZ-2 and 8,000 lumens in LZ-3 and LZ-4 are allowed per drive-through window within 20 feet of the window.
  - f. Outdoor Dining. An additional five lumens in LZ-2, ten lumens in LZ-3 and fifteen lumens in LZ-4 are allowed per square foot of total illuminated impervious or semi-pervious surface of an outdoor dining area within two mounting heights of the outdoor dining area.
  - g. Outdoor Display: An additional eight lumens in LZ-3, twelve lumens in LZ-3 and eighteen lumens in LZ-4 are allowed per square foot of outdoor display area, not including driveways, parking areas, or other non-sales areas within two mounting heights of the outdoor display area. This includes open-air markets.
- ii. Lighting for Residential Uses with Six Units or Less. For residential dwellings of six units or less, all outdoor luminaires must be fully shielded, with the following exceptions:
  1. Up to two partly shielded or un-shielded luminaires at each main entrance.
  2. Low voltage lighting that does not project onto adjacent properties.
  3. Shielded directional flood lighting that is aimed so that direct glare is not visible from adjacent properties.
  4. Lighting installed with a vacancy sensor, which extinguishes the lights no more than 15 minutes after the area is vacated.
- iii. Lighting of Right-of Way. Outdoor lighting of public rights-of-way and private easements for vehicular, cyclist, or pedestrian ways must comply with the following:
  1. All street lighting luminaires must be designed per the specifications of the Complete Streets Policy.
  2. Lighting fixture spacing must conform to light level and uniformity requirements per the American National Standard Practice for Roadway Lighting (RP-8) published by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA).
  3. The suitability of the lighting fixture type for particular right-of-way and lighting conditions is at the discretion of the Director of Public Works. Lighting fixtures are divided into two basic types:
    - a. Vehicular lighting, intended to illuminate areas for vehicular travel and parking, may be no more than 30 feet in height.
    - b. Pedestrian Lighting. Intended to illuminate areas for pedestrian travel and seating, must be between 12 and 15 feet in height.



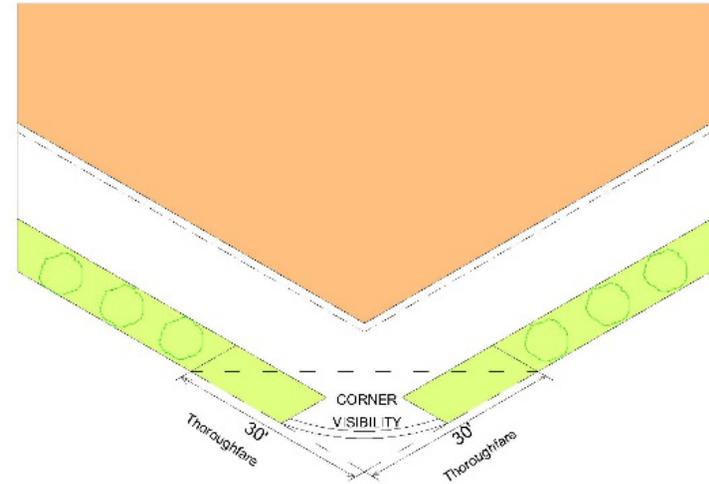
#### iv. Lighting by Special Use Permit

A special use permit may be issued for lighting of sites with special requirements, such as sports facilities which do not comply with the technical requirements of this section but are consistent with its intent. A special use permit may be granted only where the lighting of such a site is found to be consistent with the general criteria of this section (20.110.014(j) and the following criteria:

1. Every reasonable effort will be made to mitigate the effects of light on the environment and surrounding properties.
2. The proposed use or lighting will not create unnecessary flare, sky glow or light trespass.

#### v. Corner Visibility

Corner visibility must be provided along all public rights-of-way, except for passages and allies in the T4N-SV, T4-MV, and T5-MV Transects. Corner visibility is defined as the triangular area formed by projecting the lines of intersecting curbs, or of street paving edges where there are no curbs, and the line joining these points 30 feet from their point of origin. No structure, including signs and fences, may be erected, and planned foliage may be maintained between the heights of three and one-half feet and ten feet above the curb level in this area.



## 20.110.014(l) Architectural Standards

### 1. Compatibility with Surrounding Developments

**Intent:** Developments should fit within their community and respond to their context. Context can be construed on different levels. Without defining a specific style, developments should still fit within the architectural context of Arlington and the Puget Sound region as a whole. This is especially true when there is no neighborhood context available. Much of this city and regional character comes from colors and materials; and building elements that provide protection from the Western Washington climate. When projects are constructed within existing neighborhoods, they should be similar or complementary in character to their surroundings. Multi-building developments should also have a cohesive design. A single building should also have a consistent quality of design on all of its sides.

**Arlington and Regional Compatibility Standard:** Buildings shall be finished in muted, natural-hued colors and natural finishes. Bright colors shall be used as accents only. Buildings shall provide protection from the elements at a minimum at public entries. Protection shall be provided by at least one of the following elements:

1. A roof overhang with a minimum depth of (4) feet where the entry is in a one-story form;
2. Recessed into the building to minimum depth of (3) feet;
3. An awning or canopy with a minimum depth of (4) feet; and/or
4. A gallery, where allowed in a Transect, construction per section 20.110.014(d).

**Neighborhood Compatibility Standard:** Projects in existing developed areas with an established character shall be compatible with or complement the established architectural character of the neighborhood, specifically in:

1. Material and colors
2. Scale and proportions of forms;
3. Scale, proportion, pattern, and approximate head heights of doors and windows; and
4. Approximate floor level elevations



## 2. Compatibility within a Multiple Building Development

**Intent:** Multiple building developments shall be designed with size, building mass, and setbacks that are consistent with the Place Types in which they are located.

**Standard:** Similar building materials: All buildings in a multiple-building commercial development, including pad site buildings, shall be constructed of building materials and colors approved as part of the development application. Applications shall include illustrations and examples of building materials and/or colors.

**Similar Architectural Details:** All buildings in a multiple-building development, shall be constructed of building materials and colors approved as part of the development application. Applications shall include illustrations and examples of building materials and/or colors.

## 3. Four-Sided Design

**Intent:** Buildings shall not look like they have a fake facade pasted on the front of them. Buildings shall be designed to ensure that they look like the same building on all sides. Consistent building details and proportions on all sides ensure a "four-sided" quality to a building.

**Standard:** The design of the building shall provide consistent architectural details and avoid monotonous building mass and design. Architectural details and colors shall be consistent on all building walls.

**Roof/Equipment Screen:** Roof equipment shall be screened from view of pedestrians and vehicles on all sides with a screen that is at a minimum the same height as the equipment. The screen shall be constructed from Visually Light Material. Utilities shall be 100% screened from the view of the public and internal streets.



This infill building's height, materials, and setbacks are compatible with the buildings surrounding it.



These buildings are compatible with each other; they use similar heights, setbacks, and materials.

**Don't Do This:**



This building has no detailing on one wall.



This building has different details on each wall.

**Do This:**



This single story commercial building has similar detailing on all visible walls.



This street corner building has a similar level of detail on each façade.



These mixed-use buildings have different, yet compatible details from one section to the next; all parts of the building are equally well detailed.

#### 4. Signage and Design Elements

**Intent:** A building shall not be dominated by corporate or trademark architectural details; a building shall be compatible with other surrounding buildings and should not consist of building forms that primarily serve as signage and marketing elements.

**Standard:** Corporate or Trademark Architecture. Individual corporate image, trademark, or marketing architectural design elements and colors shall be incorporated only as secondary design elements to the development and not as dominant elements. These architectural design elements shall be compatible with surrounding development and shall not define the character or style of the building or development.

**Building Signage.** All street frontages and signage material shall be integrated into the overall design of the building. Signs shall be located to complement the architectural features of a building such as above the building entrance, storefront opening, or other similar features.

**Sign Ordinance:** Signs shall meet Chapter 20.68 Part 1: General Provisions, along with the following requirements:

##### Temporary Signs and Permit Exemptions:

1. Temporary signs not covered in the categories listed in Part 1: General Provisions, so long as such signs meet the following restrictions:
  - a. Any number of such signs is permissible provided that they do not exceed 50 square feet in total area (including all sides).
  - b. Such sign(s) may not be displayed for longer than three consecutive days nor more than twelve days out of any three hundred sixty-five-day period.

##### Total Sign Surface Area of Signs Attached to Buildings:

1. Unless otherwise provided in this chapter, the total surface area devoted to all signs on any building or leased space of a multi-tenant establishment shall not exceed the limitations set forth in this section, except that each establishment shall be allowed a minimum of twenty square feet regardless of the number of

square feet of the first floor or building frontage, and all signs except temporary signs shall be included in this calculation.

2. The maximum sign surface area permitted on any building or individual leased space within a building shall be determined by multiplying the number of square feet of the first floor of the building or leased space by 0.025 except that:
  - a. No building with less than fifty thousand square feet on the first floor shall have more than five hundred square feet of total sign surface area.
  - b. Buildings with a first floor measuring more than fifty thousand and one square feet and less than one hundred thousand square feet shall have no more than six hundred square feet of total sign surface area.
  - c. Building with a first floor measuring more than one hundred thousand and one square feet and less than two hundred thousand square feet shall have no more than seven hundred fifty square feet of total sign surface area.
  - d. Buildings with a first floor measuring more than two hundred thousand and one square feet shall be limited to one thousand square feet of total signage surface area.
  - e. In no case may a single wall sign exceed five hundred square feet.
3. As an alternate method, the maximum sign surface area permitted on any building or individual leased space within a building may be determined by multiplying the lineal feet of building frontage by 1.5.
4. If a building or individual leased space within a building has at least one hundred feet of building frontage on more than one street or on an alley, the amount of signage allowed on the additional street(s) or alley shall be determined in the same manner as (2) or (3) above.

##### Location and Height Requirements of Signs Attached to Buildings:

1. For buildings with more than one story – No sign may be placed higher than the second story windowsill level, except for upper floor window signs only for businesses located exclusively above the first floor or for signs proclaiming the building's name

which may be placed at the top of the building but not above the cornice or roof line.

2. For buildings with three or more stories – No sign may be placed higher than the highest point of the roof or lower than the uppermost floor of the uppermost story.
3. For one-story building with a cornice – No sign may be placed on or above the cornice line.
4. For one-story buildings with a parapet – No sign may be placed higher than the highest point of the roof.
5. For all buildings – No sign may be placed upon any roof surface, except that for purposes of this section, roof surfaces constructed at an angle of seventy-five degrees or more from horizontal shall be regarded as wall space.
6. For gas pump canopies – No sign may be placed on or above the cornice line.
7. No flush-mounted wall sign attached to a building may project more than twelve inches from the building wall.

**Freestanding Signs:**

1. No development may have more than one freestanding sign, except:
  - a. If a development is located on a corner lot that has at least one hundred feet of frontage on each of the public streets, then the development may have not more than one freestanding sign along each side of the development bordered by such streets.
  - b. If a development is located on a lot that is bordered by two public streets that do not intersect at the lot’s boundaries (double front lot), then the development may have not more than one freestanding sign on each side of the development bordered by such streets.
2. Maximum sign surface area of frontage or entry signs. A single side of a freestanding frontage or entry sign may not exceed 0.75 square feet in surface area for every linear foot of street frontage along the street toward which such sign is primarily oriented. In no case may a single side of such signs exceed two hundred fifty square feet in surface area.

3. Menu signs for drive-thru restaurants, where allowed. Restaurants offering drive-thru services may have one single-sided menu sign identifying menu selections and having a two-way speaker system for purposes of ordering. The maximum size of such signs is thirty square feet. The maximum height is ten feet.
4. Setbacks – Freestanding signs shall not be located in public rights-of-way.
5. Height – No part of a freestanding sign may exceed a height, measured from ground level, of fifteen feet. Freestanding signs fronting on Interstate 5 may have a height of forty-five feet.
6. Freestanding signs shall be securely fastened to the ground or to some other substantial supportive structure so that there is virtually no danger that either the sign or the supportive structure may be moved by the wind or other forces of nature and cause injury to persons or property.

**Non-Residential Subdivision Entrance Signs:**

1. At any entrance to a non-residential subdivision there may be not more than one sign identifying the businesses located in such subdivision. A single side of any such sign may not exceed sixty square feet. Such sign area shall not be counted in the individual businesses freestanding sign surface area.

**A-Frame Signs:**

1. Only one A-frame sign is permissible per business, with a maximum size of two feet wide by three feet tall.
2. A-frame signs are permitted only directly adjacent to the business to which the sign pertains (no off-site signs).
3. A-frame signs are prohibited on public property, except in the case where the building abuts the sidewalk with a public right-of-way. In such a case, the sign may only be placed on the sidewalk if, and in a manner that, pedestrian traffic can safely use the sidewalk.

**Changeable Text Signs (readerboards):**

1. Changeable text signs are permissible. Each business may have changeable text signs, though a total aggregate surface of such sign(s) may not exceed ten percent of the business' total allowable permitted signage

**Sign Illumination and Signs Containing Lights:**

1. Unless otherwise prohibited by this title, signs may be illuminated if such illumination is in accordance with this section.
2. No sign within one hundred fifty feet of a residential zone may be illuminated between the hours of midnight and six a.m., unless the impact of such lighting beyond the boundaries of the lot where it is located is entirely inconsequential.
3. Lighting directed toward a sign shall be shielded so that it illuminates only the face of the sign and does not shine directly into the public right-of-way, residential premises, or into the sky.
4. Except for temporary signs erected in connection with the observance of holidays, no sign or illuminated tubing or strings of lights may contain or be illuminated by flashing or intermittent lights or lights of changing degrees of intensity, except electronic readerboards or signs indicating the time, date or weather conditions.

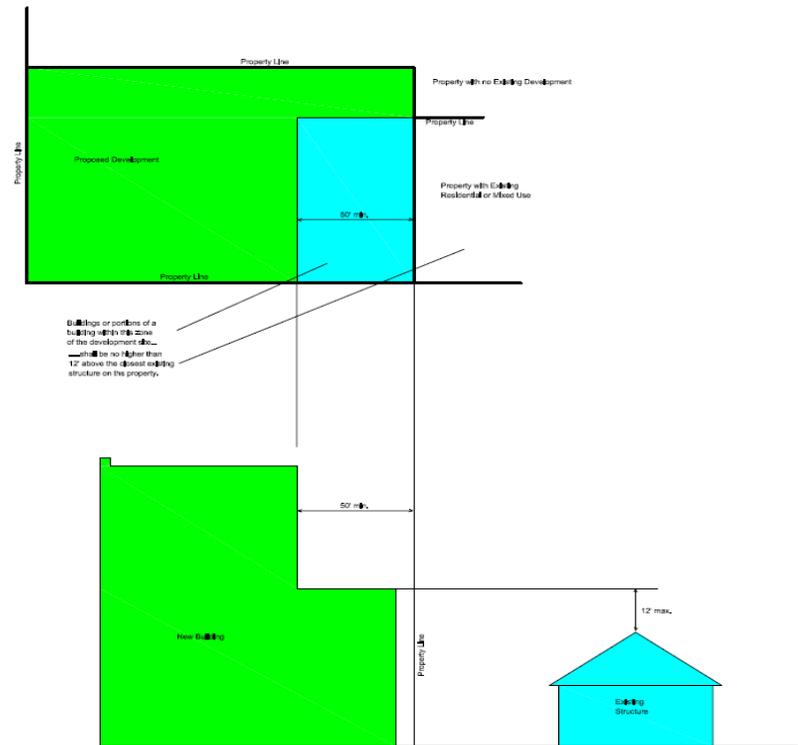
**Standardized Marketing Features:** The city reserves the right to require significant departures from standardized architectural "themes" that are intended to market or brand any type of entity that will occupy the structure.

**5. Building Height and Transition**

**Intent:** Abrupt or severe differences in building scale or massing within mixed use developments, or in adjacent developments can dwarf or overwhelm the neighboring areas. Buildings shall be designed to minimize this difference in scale.

**Standard:** Building height. Building heights are regulated by Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types).

**Height transition to adjacent residential or mixed uses:** any portion of a building closer than 50 feet from a common property line which has an existing residential or mixed use shall be no higher than twelve (12) feet above the highest point of the closest existing residential or mixed-use structure. The closest existing structure shall be defined as the residential or mixed-use structure that is closest to the common property line that the existing structure(s) and the proposed development share. This does not apply if the existing structure is located across a street from the proposed development.



## 6. Building Materials

**Intent:** Buildings shall be attractive and durable. To ensure this, buildings shall be constructed of high-quality materials and require minimal maintenance.

**Standard:** Building materials. Exterior building materials are classified according to their visual weight; exterior materials shall include, but shall not be limited to the following:

Table 20.110-20 Allowed Exterior Materials		
Heavy Materials	Light Materials	Roofing Materials
Stone; Natural or cultured matching the appearance of natural	Wood Siding; Medium to narrow exposure or cut, natural or fiber cement	Architectural Composition Shingles; With varied texture and color
Brick; Natural or cultured matching the appearance of natural	Shakes; Natural	Metal; Standing seam, or architectural profiles
Concrete Block (CMU); Integrally colored, split face	Board & Batten; Natural wood and paneling or fiber cement	Slate; Natural or cultured matching the appearance of natural
Concrete; Finish grade cast-in-place concrete with reveals, aggregate texture, and/or cast texture	Metal Panels; Phenolic core, braked pan-shape, or with integral rigid insulation to minimize oil-canning	Single-Ply Membranes; Non-white, used only on flat roofs where not visible to pedestrians or vehicles
Wood Siding; Horizontal wide exposure or board height, real or fiber cement	Metal Siding; Architectural Profiles	Built-Up Roofing; Used only on flat roofs where not visible to pedestrians or vehicles
Steel; Columns or beams	Glass; Thermally broken curtain wall	Glass; Skylights or skylight systems
Large Engineered Wood Materials	Insulated Translucent Sandwich Panels	Insulated Translucent Sandwich Panels; Skylight specific system

**Location:** Heavy materials shall be located below medium and light materials; medium materials shall be located below light materials. Heavy materials shall extend to grade.

**Required Exterior Materials:** At least 50% of the total exterior wall area of each building elevation, excluding gables, windows, doors, and related trim, shall be heavy materials. The balance of exterior wall area shall be medium or light materials.

**Synthetic Stone:** Synthetic stone, such as pre-manufactured fiberglass, cultured stone, or glass-fiber reinforced concrete is permitted, provided it is identical in appearance and of equal or greater durability to natural stone.

**Vertical Change of Materials:** A vertical change of materials shall occur at an interior corner or shall not occur within four (4) feet of an exterior corner.

**Building Rehabilitation:** The rehabilitation of existing buildings shall comply with the requirements for exterior building materials. Use of alternate exterior materials for the rehabilitation of existing buildings is subject to approval by the Design Review Board.

**Column Standards:** Columns shall be sized so that they have the visual weight necessary for their purpose. Visually Heavy Material columns shall be a minimum of 16" in any direction. Finished wood, or synthetic wood, columns shall be a minimum of 5 ½" in any direction if not supporting just a roof, or a minimum of 7" in any direction if supporting upper floors. Exposed structural steel columns may be any size necessary for their structural support.

**Prohibited materials:** unless approved by the Design Review Board, exterior building shall not include the following:

Table 20.110-21 Prohibited Materials
Stucco; Except as an accent used on a maximum of 15% of an elevation, back-drained system only, may be used as either a Visually Heavy or Visually Light Material
Exterior Insulating Finish System (EIFS)
Vinyl Siding

**Don't Do This:**



This building has no heavy materials

**Intent:** Brick, stone, and other types of masonry or masonry veneer shall be detailed as Masonry bearing walls, especially at openings. Proper masonry detailing allows the building to be more pleasing to the eye because masonry openings and corners appear to be structurally supported.

**Standard:** Exterior Corners. Stone and brick used on exterior walls shall not terminate at exterior corners.

**Masonry Openings.** Openings in a brick or stone facade shall have a stone lintel, a tone or brick arch, or a brick soldier course. Window and door openings shall be classified as masonry openings.

**Vertical Change of Materials.** A vertical change of materials from stone or brick to another material shall occur at an interior corner or shall not occur within four (4) feet of an exterior corner.

**Horizontal Change of Materials.** Horizontal changes of material from brick or stone to another material shall include a stone cap or a brick sill; the cap or sill shall project from the face of the building.

**Do This:**



The brick comprises at least 50% of the wall area; horizontal changes of materials do not occur within 4' of an exterior corner.



The stucco wall is located above the brick and stone wall; the brick and stone comprise at least 50% of the wall area.



The stucco wall is located above the stone wall; the stone comprises at least 50% of the wall area.

**Don't Do This:**



The masonry opening has no lintel, arch or soldier course.



The masonry terminates at an exterior corner on this building.

**Do This:**



This building uses an adequate stone cap at its horizontal change in material; the cap projects from the face of the building.



The masonry turns the corner and continues at least four feet on this building; the vertical change in material from stone to brick and stucco does not occur within 4 feet of the exterior corner.

## 7. Building Modulation and Articulation

**Intent:** Long, large buildings can be monotonous if they contain large or long expanses of surface area with no detailing or shadow lines; recesses and projections in building walls help to proportion and subdivide the massing of large buildings. Tall building walls with little detailing emphasize their height and dwarf human beings. Tall building walls shall have an apparent base, middle, and top.

**Standard:** Facade Modulation. Any facade exceeding 30 feet in length shall include at least one change in wall plane, such as projections or recesses, having a depth of at least three (3) percent of the entire length of the facade; this projection or recess shall extend over at least 20% percent of the entire length of the facade.

**Roofs.** Buildings larger than 50,000 square feet shall include both pitched and flat roofs with parapets.

**Vertical Building Bays.** All building facades shall consist of vertical building bays that are a maximum of 30 feet in width. The edges of each bay shall be defined by a vertical architectural feature that projects or recesses from the wall plane a minimum of eight (8) inches.

**Building Base.** A recognizable base shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- Thicker walls, ledges, or sills.
- Integrally textured, colored, or patterned materials such as stone or other masonry.
- Raised planters which are integral to the building face.

**Building Top.** A recognizable top shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- Cornice treatments, other than just colored "stripes" or "bands," with integrally textured materials such as stone or other masonry or differently colored materials.
- Sloping roofs with eaves and bracket.

### Don't Do This:



The building wall exceeds 30' in length without modulation; it also contains no vertical bays or building base and top.



The colors on this building wall do not qualify as a building base; they are merely a change in color.

**Do This:**



The façade consists of vertical building bays no wider than 30'.

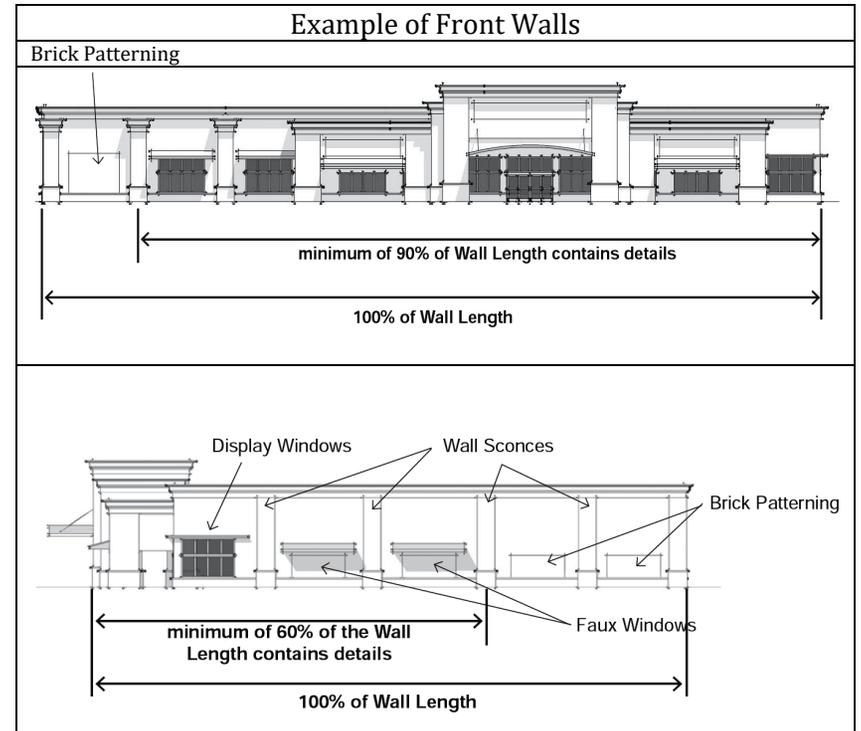


This building has a clear building base and building top.

## 8. Building Scale

**Intent:** To ensure a comfortable pedestrian experience, the scale of large buildings shall be visually reduced by elements that divide a large building into smaller proportions.

**Standard:** Building walls shall be subdivided and proportioned using features such as windows, entrances, storefronts, arcades, arbors, awnings, trellises, or other similarly scaled architectural details. These features shall cover at least 90% of the building front wall length and at least 60% of other building wall lengths. The full width of each vertical building bay that contains the previously listed details shall be counted towards the minimum length of the building that must contain these details.



**Don't Do This:**



This building front contains few features to break up its length or large proportion; the features do not cover at least 90% of the building front.



This building has a painted pattern; which is not enough of a feature to break up the large façade.

**Do This:**



This building breaks up the front façade into smaller proportions with storefronts, windows, awnings, other features; these features cover at least 90% of the building front.



This building uses windows, arcades, storefronts, awnings and building setbacks to break up the long façade; these features cover at least 90% of the building front.

## 9. Pitched Roofs and Eaves

**Intent:** Pitched roofs shall be simple hips, shed, or gable configurations. Roofline offsets shall be provided to lend architectural interest and variety to the massing of a building and to relieve the effect of a single, long roof. The use of alternating dormers, stepped roofs, gables, or other roof elements can be used to add visual relief and articulation to the overall building form.

**Standard:** Allowed Pitch Roof Configurations. Pitched roofs shall be gable, hip, or shed configurations with overhanging eaves.

**Visible Roof Standards:** Roofs visible from pedestrians and vehicles shall be sloped and of an approved material in section 20.110-20. Sloped roofs shall have a pitch of 3:12 rise: run to 12:12 rise: run. Any portion of visible sloped roofs exceeding (80) feet in length shall include scaling elements including, but not limited to, a change in plate height, dormers, stepped roofs, and / or gables.

**Allowed Slope.** Pitched roofs shall have a minimum slope of four (4) feet vertical rise for every twelve (12) feet of horizontal run; the maximum slope is limited to one (1) foot vertical rise for every one (1) foot of horizontal run.

**Roof Modulation.** A pitched roof more than 90 feet in length shall include a change in parapet height or pitched roof height at least every 90 feet. This change in height shall align with the vertical building bays. Buildings larger than 50,000 square feet shall include both pitched and flat roofs with parapets.

**Roof Elements.** Continuous pitched rooflines greater than 90 feet in length shall include roof elements that align with the vertical building bays and roof modulation. Roof elements shall include, but shall not be limited to, dormers, stepped roofs, gables, or other roof elements that add significant visual relief to the roof line.

Don't Do This:	
	The pitched roof lacks any overhanging eaves.
	This building is over 50,000 square feet and does not contain both pitched roofs and flat roofs with parapets.
Do This:	
	This pitched roof modulates.
	The pitched roof has overhanging eaves.

## 10. Gutters, Downspouts, and Scuppers

**Intent:** Building devices used to control rainwater shall be compatible with the roofing system and shall not dominate the facade of a building. Parapets and cornices shall not be interrupted by stormwater elements.

**Standards:** Gutters, downspouts, and scuppers shall be constructed of high-quality, commercial grade metal. These elements shall be integrated into the design of the elevation, placed in harmony with the forms and openings. Parapets shall be continuous above scuppers. Gutters are prohibited on flat roofs. Gutters, downspouts, and scuppers shall be shown on drawings submitted for Architectural Standard approval.

Don't Do This:	
	<p>These exposed gutters should only be used with a pitched roof; the exposed downspouts should be located at interior corners.</p>
	<p>These downspouts are incorrectly located at the exterior corners of the building.</p>
Do This:	
	<p>Exposed gutters are not used with the flat roof section of the roof. Exposed gutters are allowed to be used with a pitched roof over the entry, but the downspouts would need to be located at an interior corner.</p>
	<p>These downspouts are correctly located at the interior corner of the building.</p>

## 11. Customer and Public Entrances

**Intent:** Customer and public entrances shall ensure accessibility to the public, create primary focal points for the facade, and provide a comfortable proportion for the pedestrian entry.

**Standard:** Number of Entrances. Buildings larger than 50,000 square feet (gross floor area) shall provide at least two (2) customer or public entrances. Buildings smaller than 50,000 square feet (gross floor area) are encouraged to provide multiple customer or public entrances.

**Location.** Buildings larger than 50,000 square feet (gross floor area) shall orient customer or public entrances toward a public street or an internal street or drive.

**Prominent Entrances.** Each building on a site, regardless of size, shall have clearly defined highly-visible customer entrances featuring no less than three (3) of the following:

- Awnings or porticos
- Overhangs
- Recesses/projections
- Arcades
- Raised corniced parapets over the door
- Peaked roof forms
- Arches
- outdoor patios
- Architectural details such as tile work and moldings integrated into the building structure and design
- Integral planters or wing walls that incorporate landscaped areas and/or places for sitting

**Internal Circulation:** All stairwells, corridors, and other circulation components of the building shall be completely enclosed within the building envelope.

Don't Do This:	
	This large building has no entrance facing the street.
	The customer entrance on this building has no detailing.
Do This:	
	The customer entrances are prominently defined.
	This customer entrance contains columns, display windows, raised parapet and recesses.
	These customer entrances have adequate details; they contain awnings, display windows, overhangs and recesses.

## 12. Windows

**Intent:** Windows shall be vertically proportioned; this allows the window opening to appear to be structurally supported. Window trim is not compatible with masonry construction. Upper story windows shall logically align with building bays and windows on the ground floor, so the upper floors look like they are part of the same building as the ground floor.

**Standards:** Window Proportion. Windowpanes shall be vertically proportioned.

**Window Trim.** Window openings on brick, stone, cast stone, or synthetic stone buildings shall not be trimmed. Lintels, sills, and arches are not considered trim. Window openings without trim or molding shall have window frames at least two (2) inches wide when looking at the finished façade of the building.

**Upper Story Windows.** Windows located above the ground floor shall align with ground floor windows, ground floor doors, and the building modulation.

**Display Windows.** The light source for display windows shall not be visible from the exterior of the building.

Don't Do This:	
	<p>These windows have horizontal window proportions.</p>

Do This:	
	<p>These windows have vertical proportions.</p>
	<p>The window has a window and a sill.</p>
	<p>The second story windows align with the vertical bays on the first floor.</p>
	<p>The window opening in the stone wall has no trim; the window frame is at least 2" wide.</p>

### 13. Glazing

**Intent:** The ground floor of commercial buildings shall be transparent. Ground floor transparency guarantees a visual connection to the passers-by and is usually necessary for most retail structures. By exposing the ground floor to the exterior, there is an invitation to participate with the activity inside.

**Standard:** Required Transparency for Primary Facades. Primary facades shall be glazed and transparent according to the following table:

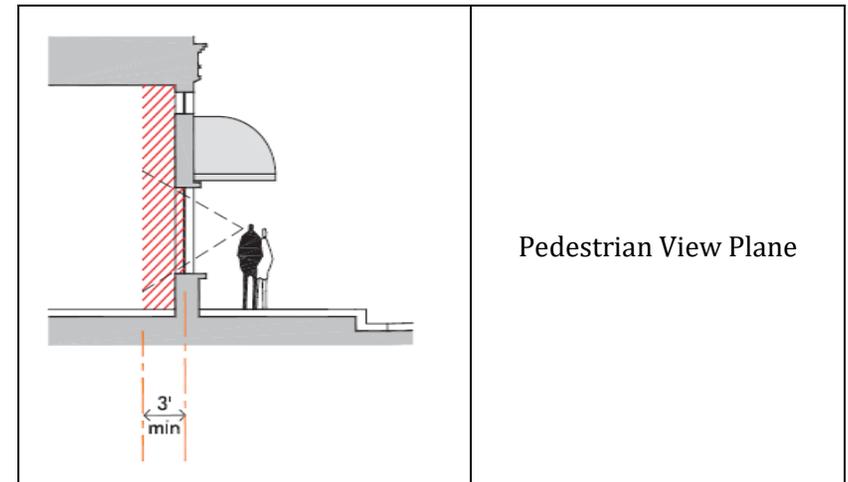
**Table 20.110-22 Glazing and Transparency Requirements**

Transect	Minimum Glazing Required on All Primary Facades	Minimum Transparency Required on All Primary Facades
T4-MS; T5-MS	75% of the pedestrian view plane	75% of the pedestrian view plane
T4N-MV; T4-F; T5N-LV; T5-F	50% of the pedestrian view plane	25% of the pedestrian view plane
T4N-SV	Residential Minimums	
The remaining window area that is not transparent may be spandrel, display windows, frosted windows, etc.		

- Between 25% and 60% of the second-floor façade and above shall be transparent glazing.
- Transparent glass shall possess a minimum 60% light transmittance factor.
- Areas of the building that are functionally restricted from providing vision glass may be exempted provided other architectural scaling techniques are employed.
- No highly reflective glazing shall be permitted within the lower 80% of the building façade (maximum reflectance factor of .20) No first floor reflective coating is permitted.

**Primary Facades.** A primary facade shall be considered any front facade or facade that fronts onto a street, access way, pedestrian walkway, or internal drive; alleys and service drives shall not be considered streets, access ways, or internal drives for the purposes of this requirement.

**Pedestrian View Plane.** The pedestrian view plane shall be defined as the exterior wall area located between two (2) feet and ten (10) feet above the exterior grade.



**Exclusions.** This standard shall not apply if the Director determines that the required transparency is inconsistent with the operational requirements of the building.

**Don't Do This:**



The primary façade of this commercial building is not adequately glazed or transparent. At least 75% of the pedestrian view plane should be glazed and at least 25% of the pedestrian view plane should be transparent.



These windows are reflective or opaque because they are not transparent from the exterior or interior of the building. They meet the glazing requirement, but cannot be classified as transparent

**Do This:**



The primary façade of this mixed-use building is correctly glazed and transparent; at least 75% of the pedestrian view plane is glazed and at least 75% of the pedestrian view plane is transparent.



The primary façade of this commercial building is correctly glazed and transparent; at least 75% of the pedestrian view plane is glazed and at least 75% of the pedestrian view plan is transparent.

## **20.110.014(m) Administration and Procedures**

### **1. Purpose and Applicability**

- i. Purpose: This Section establishes procedures and requirements for the preparation, filing, and processing of the land use permit applications required by this Mixed-Use Code.
- ii. Applicability: The standards, permits, procedures, and other requirements of this Mixed-Use Code shall be administered and enforced per this Chapter, unless specifically stated otherwise in this Mixed-Use Code. All applicable provisions of Title 20 of the Arlington Municipal Code (AMC) that are not specifically replaced or identified as not applicable shall continue to apply.
- iii. Effect of Existing and Proposed Development and Land Use
  1. Requirements for new structures or land uses, or changes to structures or land uses. No permit shall be issued by the City unless the proposed project complies with all applicable provisions of this Mixed-Use Code and Title 20 of the AMC, including the applicable findings, conditions of approval, and all other applicable provisions of law.
  2. Legal Parcel. The site of a proposed land use, development, modification or other improvement subject to this Mixed-Use Code shall be on a parcel(s) legally created in compliance with the City's Subdivision or Binding Site Plan Regulations. Parcels created after the adoption of this Form-Based Code are subject to the requirements in Section 20.110.014(c) (Place Types) for the applicable Transect Zone.
  3. Minimum requirements. The provisions of this Mixed-Use Code are minimum requirements for the protection and promotion of public health, safety, and general welfare. When this Mixed-Use Code provides for discretion on the part of a City official or body, that discretion may be exercised to impose conditions on the approval of any project proposed in the area subject to this Mixed Use.
  4. Effect on Existing Development and Land Uses. Development and/or use(s) legally existing as of the adoption of this Mixed-Use Code shall comply with Section 20.110.014(m) (4) (Nonconforming Provisions).

## **20.110.014(n) Application and Processing Procedures**

### **1. Purpose:**

The purpose of this Section is to set forth permit procedures and requirements for the preparation, filing, and processing of development applications required by this Mixed-Use Code.

### **2. Authority for Land Use and Zoning Decisions:**

Table 20.110-23, below, identifies the Review Authority responsible for review, approval, and appeal of all applications for property located within the Mixed-Use Regulating Plan boundaries. Permits and procedures specific to this Mixed-Use Code are in Division 20.110.014(o) (Permit Review Procedures).

<b>Table 20.110-23: Review Authority</b>	<b>Review Authority</b>				
Type of Action <sup>1,2</sup>	Director	Hearing Examiner	Snohomish County Superior Court	Planning Commission	City Council
<i>Administrative and Legislative Actions</i>					
Comprehensive Plan Amendment				Recommend	Decision
Zoning Map Amendment				Recommend	Decision
Land Use Code Amendment				Recommend	Decision
<i>Development Permits and Appeals</i>					
Certificate of Home Occupation	Decision				
Conditional Use Permit	Recommend	Decision	Appeal		
Special Use Permit	Decision <sup>3</sup>	Decision <sup>3</sup> or Appeal <sup>3</sup>	Appeal <sup>3</sup>		
Zoning Permit <sup>4</sup>	Decision	Appeal			
Design Review with Mixed Use Overlay Projects	Decision	Decision or Appeal	Appeal		
Lot Line Adjustment	Decision				
Variance <sup>5</sup>	Decision	Appeal			
<sup>1</sup> Appeals from the final decision of the director shall be made to the Hearing Examiner pursuant to AMC Chapter 20.20, within fourteen days of the date of decision or action became final, unless another applicable appeal process or time period is established by state law or local ordinance.					
<sup>2</sup> Appeals from the final decision of the hearing examiner, or other city board or body involving the city's land use code and for which all other appeals specifically authorized have been timely exhausted, shall be made to Snohomish County Superior Court pursuant to the Land Use Petition Act, Chapter 36.70C RCW, within twenty-one days of the date the decision or action became final, unless another applicable appeal process or time period is established by state law or local ordinance.					
<sup>3</sup> A Special Use Permit follows the regulations of AMC Chapter 20.16. If the Director makes the Special Use Permit decision, then the decision is appealable to the Hearing Examiner. If the Hearing Examiner makes the Special Use Permit decision, then the appeal is to Snohomish County Superior Court.					
<sup>4</sup> Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, whenever a Place Type Use Table or other provisions of this Section provides that a use in a Mixed Use Zone is permissible with a zoning permit, a special use permit shall nevertheless be required if the community development director finds that the proposed use would have an extraordinary impact on neighboring properties or the general public. In making this determination, the community development director shall consider, among other factors, whether the use is proposed for an undeveloped or previously developed lot, whether the proposed use constitutes a change from one principal use classification to another, whether the use is proposed for a site that poses peculiar traffic or other hazards or difficulties, and whether the proposed use is substantially unique or is likely to have impacts that differ substantially from those presented by other uses that are permissible in the Transect in question.					
<sup>5</sup> The process for variances shall follow the provisions contained in AMC Section 20.20.30 (Variances).					

**3. Application Preparation and Filing:**

- i. Application content. All development applications shall be filed with the Community Development Department on a City application form, together with all required fees and/or deposits and all other information and materials specified by the Community Development Department for the specific type of application.
- ii. Eligibility. An application may only be filed by the owner of the property, an authorized agent of the owner, a person acting in compliance with a purchase contract or other written consent, or the Director on behalf of the City Council.
- iii. Application Fees:
  - 1. Fee Schedule
    - a. The City maintains a schedule of fees for processing applications required by this Mixed-Use Code, hereafter referred to as the Community Development Fee Schedule.
    - b. The Community Development Fee Schedule is adopted by resolution of the City Council. This Fee Schedule may be evaluated and/or amended as often as determined to be necessary by the City Council.
  - 2. Timing of Payment.
    - a. Applications shall not be deemed complete, and processing shall not commence on any application until all required fees or deposits have been paid.
    - b. Failure to pay supplemental requests for payment of required fees and/or deposits in a timely fashion shall be a basis for postponement or automatic withdrawal of any permit or other requested entitlement, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Mixed-Use Code.
  - 3. Refunds and Withdrawals.
    - a. No refund due to denial shall be allowed.
    - b. In the case of a withdrawal, the Director may authorize up to a 50% if within drawn prior to public notification for the project and is subject to pro-rated costs to-date and the status of the application at the time of withdrawal.

**20.110.014(o) Project Permit Review Procedures**

**1. Purpose:**

This Section establishes review procedures for project permits required by this Mixed-Use Code. Other permit review Sections of AMC Title 20 may be included in this Section by reference when an exception or modification requires additional clarification in order to implement this Mixed Used Code.

**2. Permits and Procedures:**

- i. Project Permit Review.
  - 1. Purpose. The purpose of this Section is to provide the appropriate level of review for specified development projects in the Mixed-Use Regulating Plan area. As applied to the Mixed-Use Overlay District, these requirements replace the Design Review procedures in Chapter 20.46 of the AMC.
  - 2. Intent. The intent of this Section is to ensure that all approved development:
    - a. Promotes the orderly development of the City in compliance with the goals, objectives, and policies of the Comprehensive Plan, and the Land Use Code;
    - b. Protects and enhances property values by encouraging high quality and aesthetically pleasing development;
    - c. Respects the physical and environmental characteristics of the site;
    - d. Ensures safe and convenient access and circulation for pedestrians, bicycles, and motor vehicles;
    - e. Exemplifies the best professional high-quality materials and design practices;
    - f. Allows for and encourages individual identity for specific structures and uses; and
    - g. Encourages the maintenance of distinct neighborhoods and/or community identity.

### 3. Applicability

- a. Permit Review Required. No Building Permit shall be issued for any structure or improvement identified in Table 20.110-23 (Review Authority for Permit Review), in any Mixed Use Transect until the permit review is complete for any construction that is not specified as exempt in compliance with Section 4 (Exemptions), below.
- b. Other permits and approvals. Project Review may be required in compliance with this Section in connection with the granting of other permits (e.g., Conditional Use Permit, Special Use Permit).

### 4. Exemptions

- a. The following types of construction are exempt from the Project Review provisions of this Section but shall comply with all other applicable requirements of the Land Use Code:
  - i. All painting, siding, roofing, and other maintenance and replacement items with like or compatible materials or colors.
  - ii. Decks of no higher than four feet from grade at any point (excluding railings). Replacement of existing decks where the structure is similar in size, design, and appearance to the deck replaced.
  - iii. Residences and residential additions of less than 250 square feet total floor area and less than 15 feet in height above the existing grade, except exempt residences and residential additions, including but not limited to minor window, door, and roof modifications. Exception status may not be granted from Project Review for more than one addition in any twelve-month time frame.
  - iv. Accessory structure of less than 250 square feet total floor area and less than nine feet in height from the existing grade.
  - v. Commercial additions or improvements of less than 500 square feet to building or site surfaces, not abutting Transects, T4-SV, or T4N- MV. Replacement or reconstruction of existing equipment and appurtenant

facilities where the new equipment and facilities are similar in size, design, and appearance to the equipment or facility replaced.

- vi. For temporary structures of less than 500 square feet total floor area on commercial or industrially zoned property, not abutting Transects T4N-SV, or T4N- MV, Project Review shall not be required unless determined necessary by the Director or his/her designee.
- b. Any exterior development of a structure or specific site feature listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register, or the Heritage Barn Register or identified as a contributing structure to a historic district identified in other state or county historic registries or as determined by a qualified architectural historian or state or federal historic preservation organization as having significant historic contribution to an area shall not be exempt.

**5. Applicable Review Authority.** An application for Project Review shall be reviewed and approved or denied by the Review Authority specified in Table 20.110-24 (Review Authority for Project Review), below, unless the application is being processed concurrently with another discretionary application, in which case the decision shall be made by the review authority responsible for reviewing any other application (e.g., Conditional Use Permit, Variance etc.) in compliance with Table 20.110-22 (Review Authority) and the provisions of this Mixed Use Code.

### 6. Application Filing, Processing, and Noticing.

- a. All applicants for Project Review are strongly encouraged to work with their neighborhood Homeowners Association prior to submitting a formal application for Project Review with the City of Arlington.
- b. An application for a Project Review shall be filed and processed in compliance with Section 20.110.014(o) (Permit Review Procedures). It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide evidence in support of the findings

required by Section 7 (Findings/Conditions of Approval), below.

- c. Notice and Hearings. Public notice and hearings shall be conducted in compliance with Section 20.16.230 (Notices) and Chapter 20.24 (Hearing and Pre-Hearing Procedures).

### **7. Findings/Conditions of Approval.**

- a. In granting Project Review approval, the Review Authority shall first make all of the following findings. All findings shall be based upon the factual data presented to the Review Authority. If all findings cannot be made, the Project Review application shall be denied with or without prejudice at the Review Authority's discretion:
  - i. The proposed project is suitable for its purpose, is harmonious with and relates properly to, the surrounding neighborhood, contiguous parcels, and the site itself;
  - ii. The location, size, design, and characteristics of the proposed project will be compatible with and will not be detrimental to the public health, safety, or welfare of persons residing in or working in or adjacent to the proposed project;
  - iii. The overall design will be of a quality that will preserve the integrity of, and upgrade, the existing neighborhood;
  - iv. The design of the proposed project complies with the Arlington Comprehensive Plan and all applicable provisions of AMC Title 20 (Zoning Code).
  - v. Any projects requiring a SEPA review and where the Project Review Authority is the final discretionary review prior to issuance of building permits may not be approved unless there has been a determination of non-significance by the lead agency (as defined in Chapter 20.98), or the conditions stipulated in the determination

of significance have been met. If the City has completed a SEPA review for the specific Mixed Use Overlay area, the provisions of this Section do not apply.

- b. The Review Authority shall have the authority to impose reasonable conditions related to design impacts caused by the project when approving the Project Review application in order to:
  - i. Achieve the specific purposes of the Transect Zone in which the project is to be located, the general purposes of the Zoning Code, and consistency with the Comprehensive Plan;
  - ii. Protect the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens of the City.
  - iii. Ensure that the design of the proposed project will be compatible with the area surrounding where it will be located.

Table 20.110.24 Review Authority for Project Review	Role of Review Authority	
Type of Construction	Director <sup>1</sup>	Hearing Examiner
<b>Residential Development</b>		
New residential construction located on one or more contiguous parcels under the same ownership that does not require a discretionary approval by the Planning Commission or City Council	Decision	
Additions to the existing single-family dwelling units that exceed 500 square feet or 25 per cent of existing floor area and that exceed 15 feet in height above the existing grade.	Decision	
Accessory structures of more than 250 square feet of floor area that exceed 9 feet in height above the existing grade when visible from a public right-of-way.	Decision	
Residential Developments: Fee Simple Lots of less than 9 lots or multi-family 49 units or less.	Decision	Appeal
Residential Developments: Fee Simple Lots of 10 lots or more or multi-family 50 units or more.	Recommendation	Decision
<b>Non-Residential and Mixed-Use Development</b>		
All new commercial, industrial, institutional, and mixed-use structures Including accessory structures of up to a maximum of 10,000 square Feet of gross floor area, except as otherwise provided in this Section	Decision	Appeal
Additions to existing structure(s) in all non-residential zones that are 30 percent of less of existing floor area and do not exceed 10,000 square feet when visible from a public right-of-way or alley.	Decision	Appeal
Additions to existing structure(s) in all non-residential zones of 10,001 square feet or more of existing gross floor area, when visible from a public right-of-way or alley.	Recommendation	Decision
Mixed-Use Developments: Fee Simple Lots of less than 9 lots or multi-family 49 units or less.	Decision	Appeal
Mixed-Use Developments: Fee Simple Lots of 10 lots or more or multi-family 50 units or more.	Recommendation	Decision
<b>Other</b>		
New fences and walls located along street and public right-of-way frontages.	Decision	
New public or private parking lots or structures and restriping of existing lots of up to a maximum of 10,000 square feet.	Decision	
New public or private parking lots of structures and restriping of existing lots of up to a maximum of 10,001 square feet or more.	Decision	
Notes:		
<sup>1</sup> The Director may, at his/her discretion, defer action and refer the request to the Hearing Examiner for decision.		

## **8. Decision and Appeals.**

The Review Authority shall render its decision on a project review application in accordance with Chapter 20.16 AMC.

## **9. Miscellaneous.**

- a. The approval of a Project Review application shall lapse two years after its date of approval, or at an alternate time specified as a condition of approval, unless:
  - i. A building permit has been issued and construction diligently pursued, or;
  - ii. A certificate of occupancy has been issued; or
  - iii. The Land Use Permit has been extended.
- b. A Project Review approval is not affected by a change of ownership and shall run with the land.
- c. A Project Review approval that is exercised in violation of a condition of approval or a provision of this Subsection, may be revoked or modified as set forth in Section 20.110.014 (o) (Revocation/Modification Provisions).
- d. A request for minor changes in the exterior design of projects approved by the Review Authority may be approved by the Director, although such changes shall be limited to changes in window orientation and scale, landscaping materials and placement, and detailing.
- e. The Director may renew Project Review approvals for a single one-year period. If a request is received at least 30 calendar days before approval lapses and the Land Use permit has been likewise extended.
- f. If an application for Project Review is denied, then no new application for the same, or substantially the same design shall be filed within six months of the date of the denial of the initial application, unless that denial was made without prejudice.

## **10. Zoning /Special Use /Conditional Use Permits**

- i. Purpose. The purpose of a Zoning Permit (ZON), Special Use Permit (SUP) or Conditional Use Permit (CUP) is to provide sufficient flexibility in the permitted use regulations in order to further the objectives of this Mixed-Use Code. A ZON, SUP or CUP provides a process for reviewing uses that may be appropriate in the applicable Transect Zone, but whose effects on a site and surroundings cannot be determined before being proposed for a specific site. A special use permit allows uses that have increased potential for incompatibility in a Transect to be carefully reviewed to determine, against fixed standards, whether their establishment on any given site should be allowed. These uses may or may not be appropriate in a particular location depending on a weighing, in each case, of the public need and benefit against the local impact and effect. There may be additional conditions placed on the proposed development to better ensure compatibility with existing development within the Transect. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following:
  1. Regulate the location, extent, business hours, and intensity of proposed use(s).
  2. Require additional landscaping or screening of such uses by means of fences, walls, and vegetation;
  3. Stipulate required minimum lot sizes, minimum yards, and maximum height of buildings and structures;
  4. Regulate vehicular access and traffic volume, and the design and location of parking and loading areas and structures;
  5. Regulate signs, architectural features, and outdoor lighting to be more compatible with the surrounding neighborhood;
  6. Require that certain covenants or dedications for public streets be designed and recorded in accordance with regulations in the Subdivision Ordinance, and/or the Binding Site Plan Ordinance;
  7. Any other conditions deemed necessary to affect the purposes of the Mixed Use Overlay code.

- ii. Review Authority. Zoning Permits shall be approved or denied by the Director, Special Use Permits shall be approved or denied by the Director or Hearing Examiner. The Director may choose to refer any Special Use Permit application to the Hearing Examiner for review and final decision. Conditional Use Permits shall be approved or denied by the Hearing Examiner. The permit decision process shall follow the procedures of AMC 20.16 (Permits and Land Division).
- iii. Application Filing, Processing, and Noticing.
  - 1. Filing. An application for a Zoning Permit, Special Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit shall be filed and processed in compliance with Chapter 20.16 (Permits and Land Division Approval).
  - 2. Notice and Hearings. Public notice and hearings shall be conducted in compliance with Section 20.16.230 (Notices).
  - 3. Required findings. The Review Authority may approve a Special Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit only after first making all of the following findings:
    - a. The proposed use is consistent with Comprehensive Plan;
    - b. The proposed use is allowable within the applicable Transect Zone and complies with all other applicable provisions of this Mixed-Use Code and the Municipal Code;
    - c. The design, location, size, and operating characteristics of the proposed activity will be compatible with the existing and future land uses in the vicinity;
    - d. The subject site is:
- iv. Physically suitable in terms of design, location, operating characteristics, shape, size, topography, and the provision of public and emergency vehicles (e.g., fire and medical) access and public services and utilities; and
- v. Served by thoroughfares adequate to accommodate vehicle and other modes of transportation that the proposed use would likely generate.
- vi. The site's suitability ensures that the type, density, and intensity of use being proposed will not endanger, jeopardize, or otherwise constitute a hazard to the public interest, health, safety, convenience, or welfare, or be materially detrimental to the improvements, persons, property, or uses in the vicinity and Transect Zone in which the property is located; and

- vii. The applicant agrees in writing to comply with any and all of the conditions imposed by the Review Authority with the approval of the Special Use Permit or Conditional Use Permit.
- viii. Decisions and Appeals.
  - 1. The permit decisions and appeals shall follow code AMC Chapters: §20.16 (Permits and Land Division), §20.20 (Appeals, Variances, and Interpretations), and §20.24 (Hearing and Pre-Hearing Procedures for Appeals and Applications).
- ix. Permit to run with the Land. A Special Permit approved in compliance with the provisions of this Section shall continue to be valid upon a change of ownership of the business, parcel, service, structure, or use that was the subject of the permit application in the same area, configuration, and manner as it was originally approved in compliance with this Section and the provisions of Section 20.110.0140(p) Nonconforming Provisions.

### **Section 20.110.014(p) Nonconforming Conditions**

- 1. Purpose.** This Division provides regulations for nonconforming land uses, structures, and parcels that were lawful before the adoption, or amendment of this Mixed-Use Code, but which would be prohibited, regulated, or restricted differently under this Code.
- 2. Intent.**
  - i. In order to limit the number and extent of nonconforming uses, structures, and parcels created by adoption of this Mixed-Use Code, it is the City's intent to generally allow nonconformities to continue until they are removed, but not to encourage their long-term survival.
  - ii. It is further the intent of this Section that nonconformities shall not be altered, enlarged, expanded, extended, moved, reconstructed, or reestablished after abandonment or discontinuance or restored after involuntary destruction, except in compliance with this Section.

- iii. This Section shall not apply to any use or structure established in violation of Title 20 of the AMC, unless the use or structure presently conforms to the provisions of this Mixed-Use Code.

### **3. Proof of Legal Nonconformity.**

The property owner has the burden to prove the claim of legal nonconformity and the related protected status that comes with that claim as specified in this Section.

- i. Property owner's responsibility. The property owner shall provide sufficient evidence to the satisfaction of the Director that the subject property is a legal nonconformity as specified in this Section.
- ii. Appeal of determination. The Director's determination of legal nonconformity shall be appealable to the Hearing Examiner.

### **4. Nonconforming Uses.**

A legal nonconforming land use may be continued, including transfers of ownership, provided that their continuation shall comply with the requirements of this Section.

- i. Continuance of a legal nonconforming use. The continuance of a legal nonconforming use shall be allowed subject to all of the following provisions:
  - 1. Change of ownership. Change of ownership, management, or tenancy of a nonconforming use shall not affect its nonconforming status, provided that the use and intensity of use, as determined by the Director, does not change.
  - 2. Additional development. Additional development (e.g., alteration, enlargement, extension, or reconstruction) of any property on which a nonconforming use exists shall require that all new development follows the applicable provisions of this Mixed-Use Code.
  - 3. Conversion of a nonconforming use. If a nonconforming use is converted to a conforming use, no nonconforming use may be resumed.
  - 4. Changes to a nonconforming use. A nonconforming use shall not be established or replaced by another nonconforming use, nor shall any nonconforming use be expanded or changed, except as provided in this Section.

- 5. A vacant property or building in which the last use was nonconforming may be occupied by the same use if occupied within a period of 180 days after the building became vacant. After this time period, the building/property must comply with the requirements of this Mixed-Use Code
- 6. Nonconforming uses within a commercial or industrial development. A nonconforming use located within a commercial or industrial development may be replaced by another similar nonconforming use only after the Director first finds all of the following:
  - a. The nonconforming use is similar to or less intensive than the use originally allowed;
  - b. The nonconforming use generally adheres to the intent of the Comprehensive Plan.
  - c. The nonconforming use will not adversely affect or be materially detrimental to adjoining properties; and
  - d. The non-conforming use has not been vacant or discontinued for a period of 180 or more consecutive calendar days.
- 7. Use of land without structures:
  - a. If any lands with no structure of any kind is used for a purpose which is not in compliance with the regulations of this Mixed-Use Code, the use may continue for a period of up to five years from the date of the adoption of this Code.
  - b. After the expiration of the five-year period, the property owner will be required, in consultation with the Community Development Department, to develop a phased development plan.

### **5. Nonconforming Structures.**

The use of a legal nonconforming structure may be continued, including transfers of ownership, provided that their continuation shall comply with the requirements of this Section.

- i. Enlargement or moving. Nonconforming structures shall not be enlarged, extended, moved, or reconstructed unless the new location or enlargement, extension, or reconstruction conforms

to the current development standards for the Transect Zone in which the structure is located.

- ii. Ordinary maintenance, repairs, and replacements;
  - a. Ordinary maintenance and repairs. Nonconforming structures may undergo ordinary maintenance and repairs.
  - b. Partial replacements.
    - i. Limited portions of nonconforming structures may be replaced so long as the cost of replacement does not exceed 25 percent of the structure's appraised valuation.
    - ii. Successive replacements in any 24-month period cannot exceed 25 percent of the structure's appraised value. The appraised value shall be set on the date of the oldest building permit pulled within the 24-month period.
    - iii. The restrictions specified in this Subsection shall not apply to affordable housing developments if their application would decrease the number of low- income rental housing units available in the City.

## **6. Nonconforming Parcels.**

- i. Legal building site. A nonconforming parcel that does not comply with the applicable area, depth, or width, requirements of this Mixed-Use Code shall be considered a legal building site if it meets at least one of the following criteria, as documented to the satisfaction of the Director by evidence furnished by the applicant:
  - a. The parcel was created by a recorded subdivision;
  - b. The parcel is under one ownership and was legally created by a recorded deed before the effective date of the amendment that made the parcel nonconforming; or
  - c. The parcel was made nonconforming when a portion was acquired by a governmental entity so that the parcel size is decreased not more than 20 percent and the yard facing a public right-of-way was decreased not more than 50 percent.
- ii. Subdivision of a nonconforming parcel. No nonconforming parcel shall be subdivided or granted a lot line adjustment unless the subdivision or lot line adjustment eliminates the nonconforming status.

## **7. Effect of Conditional/Special Use Permit Requirements.**

- i. Absence of Conditional/Special Use Permit. A use lawfully existing without the approval of a Conditional Use Permit or Special Use Permit that would be required by this Mixed-Use Code shall be deemed conforming only to the extent of its previous lawful use (e.g., maintaining the same site area boundaries, hours of operation, etc.). Any change in use would require the approval of a new Conditional Use Permit or Special Use Permit.
- ii. Previous Conditional Use Permit in Effect. A use that was authorized by a Conditional Use Permit but is not allowed by this Mixed-Use Code in its current location may continue, subject to the requirements of this Section and in compliance with the original Conditional Use Permit and conditions of approval.

## **8. Residential Exemptions.**

An involuntarily damaged or destroyed nonconforming single- or multifamily dwelling unit may be reconstructed or replaced with a multifamily structure with the same footprint (including pre-existing nonconforming setbacks), height, and number of dwelling units, in compliance with current Building and Fire Code requirements.

## **9. Loss of Nonconforming Status of a Legal Nonconforming Structure.**

- i. Termination by discontinuance.
  - 1. If the use of a nonconforming structure is discontinued for a continuous period of 180 days, the structure shall lose its legal nonconforming status and shall be removed or altered to conform to the applicable provisions of this Form-Based Code.
  - 2. The use of a nonconforming structure shall be considered discontinued when any of the following apply:
    - a. The: intent of the owner to discontinue use of the nonconforming structure is apparent, as determined by the Director (for example the owner has not renewed the business license or utility bills are unpaid);

- b. Where characteristic furnishings and equipment associated with the use have been removed and not replaced with equivalent furnishings and equipment during this time, and where normal occupancy and/or use has been discontinued; or
  - c. Where there are no expense or sales receipts available for the discontinued period.
- ii. Termination by destruction.
1. Nonconforming status shall terminate if a nonconforming structure is involuntarily damaged or destroyed as a result of an accident or by earthquake, fire, flood, or other acts of nature, except as follows:
    - a. If the cost of repairing or replacing the damaged portion of the structure is 50 percent or less of the appraised value of the structure immediately before the damage, the structure may be restored to no more than the same size, building envelope, and use, and the use continued, if the restoration is started within 12 months of the date of damage and is completed within two years following initiation of restoration:
      - i. Appraised values shall be determined by a State licensed appraiser and confirmed by the Building Official.
      - ii. Estimates for repairing or replacing the damaged portion of the structure shall be made by or shall be reviewed and approved by the Building Official and shall be based on the minimum cost of construction in compliance with the Building Code.

2. That the granting of an exception will not substantially alter the intention of the Transect Zone within which the building or structure is located, and
3. That granting an exception will not absolve or excuse an applicant for a permit from the full provisions of the Building Code and the requirements for compliance thereto.

**20.110.016 APPENDIX**

- 20.110.016(a) General Definitions
- 20.110.016(b) Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses
- 20.110.016(c) Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies achieved through this land use plan.
- 20.110.016(d) Acknowledgements

**10. Exceptions.**

- i. Following a public hearing, the Hearing Examiner may approve or deny an exception to this Section including any conditions of approval deemed necessary, so long as an applicant can provide evidence of the following:
  1. That the building or structure was erected in compliance with the existing codes of the City which were in effect at the time that the building or structure was erected,

### **20.110.016(a) General Definitions**

**Accessory Unit:** (see definition in 3.2 Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses)

**ADA** - Americans with Disabilities Act.

**Adaptive Re-use** - fixing up and remodeling a building or space, adapting the building or space to fit a new use.

**Adequate Public Facilities** - the public facilities and services necessary to maintain an adopted level of service standards in specific geographic areas for various facilities, including but not limited to streets, park and recreation facilities, water and sewer service, storm drainage, and fire and police protection.

**Administrative Facilities** - typically thought of office space, housing offices, conference rooms, training rooms, reception areas, copy and break areas, filing, storage, and workstations. Administrative space is approximately 60 to 70 percent offices/workstations and 30 to 40 percent common/support space.

**Agricultural Lands** - are lands used primarily for raising crops, forage and livestock, and community gardens.

**Airport** - An area of land or water that is designed or set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft, including those for private use and those used by ultra-light and light sport aircraft.

**Alley:** a vehicular passageway usually located to the rear of lots providing access to service areas and parking and containing utility easements. Alleys will generally be paved with drainage by inverted crown at the center or with roll curbs at the edges.

**Amenity Zone:** the band between the back of curb and the sidewalk which contains such things as street trees, pedestrian scale lighting, street furnishings and bicycle parking.

**Arterial Street** - larger road or highway purposed to carry longer trips across the region and to other regions.

**Avenue (AV):** a thoroughfare of high vehicular capacity and low speed. Avenues are short distance connectors between urban centers. Avenues may be equipped with a landscaped median. Avenues become collectors upon exiting urban areas.

**Best Management Practice (BMP)** - Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and structural and/or managerial practices, that when used singly or in combination, prevent or reduce the release of pollutants to waters of Washington State.

**“Big Box” Development** - developments over 50,000 square feet; usually national chain commercial retail stores with large parking lots.

**Block Face:** the aggregate of all the building facades on one side of a block. The Block Face provides the context for establishing architectural harmony.

**Block:** the aggregate of private lots, passages, rear lanes and alleys, circumscribed by thoroughfares.

**Bonding** - approved municipal bonds are interest-bearing securities that are issued for the purpose of financing local infrastructure improvements. Repayment periods from a few months to 40 years allows the issuer to pay for capital projects it cannot pay for immediately with funds on hand.

**Boulevard (BV):** a thoroughfare designed for high vehicular capacity and moderate speed. Boulevards are long-distance thoroughfares traversing urbanized areas. Boulevards are usually equipped with slip roads buffering sidewalks and buildings. Boulevards become arterials upon exiting urban areas.

**Building** - a roofed structure built, maintained, or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, or property of any kind. The term is inclusive of any part thereof. Where independent units with separate entrances are divided by party walls, each unit is a building.

**Building Face:** an exterior building wall. For the purposes of this Chapter, it is one which is visible from a public street alley, or public trail or open space and subject to the standards herein.

**Building Type:** a structure category determined by function, position on the lot, and configuration, including frontage and height. For example, a townhome is a type, not a style.

**Building Type Categories:** are categories of building types that can represent different market sector demands and are an important part of creating intergenerational neighborhoods.

**Build-to Line.** The line at which construction of a building façade occurs a lot. A build-to line runs parallel to and is measured generally from the front property line and is established to create an even (more or less even) building façade line on a street. It is distinguished from a setback line in that it is an absolute dimension (minimum and maximum), not a setback minimum dimension.

**Capped Blocks (or End-Capped Blocks):** are blocks where along the short side, homes are turned 90 degrees and front on what is usually called a side street. This provides attractive block faces in all directions.

**Casing:** Casing is the trim/molding around a door or window. It may be either flat or molded. It can also be used to cover or encase a structural member, such as a post or beam.

**Civic Activities** - Not-for-profit or governmental activities dedicated to arts, culture, education, recreation, government, transit, and municipal parking.

**Civic Building:** a building designed specifically for a civic function. Civic Buildings include buildings for not-for-profit organizations dedicated to arts, culture, education, recreation, government and transit.

**Commercial:** the term collectively defining workplace, office, retail and light manufacturing/industrial functions.

**Civic Space** - an outdoor area dedicated for public activities.

**Cluster Development** - a practice of low-impact development that groups residential properties closer together, which can be a means of preserving rural resources and minimizing service and utility costs as well as maximizing protection of natural resources and open space.

**Collector Street** - a street purposed with collecting traffic from surrounding local roads, often within a neighborhood or district, and delivering to an arterial street.

**Commercial Cores** - the center of every activity center has a commercial core, allowing and encouraging commercial, institutional, high-density residential and mixed-use development, transit opportunities and encouraging pedestrian-oriented design.

**Community Facilities** - public or privately owned facilities used by the public (e.g., streets, schools, libraries, parks) and facilities owned by nonprofit private agencies (e.g., churches, safe houses, and neighborhood associations).

**Commuter [Bus] Route** - a fixed bus route running only during peak commute times, usually in the morning and evening.

**Compact Development** - development that uses land efficiently through creative and intensive site, neighborhood, and district design.

**Complete Streets** - streets, roadways, and highways that are designed to safely and attractively accommodate all transportation users (drivers, bus riders, pedestrians, and bicyclists). Travelers of all ages and abilities can safely move along and across a complete street.

**Context (or Contextual Development)** - refers to the significant development, or resources, of the property itself, the surrounding properties, and the neighborhood. Development is contextual if it is designed to complement the surrounding significant visual and physical characteristics; is cohesive and visually unobtrusive in terms of scale, texture, and continuity; and if it maintains the overall patterns of development. Compatibility utilizes the basic design principles of composition, rhythm, emphasis, transition, simplicity, and balance of the design with the surrounding environment.

**Context Sensitive Solution (CSS)** - a way of designing and building transportation facilities and infrastructure to seamlessly reflect and minimize impacts on adjacent land uses and environmentally sensitive areas. A CSS project complements its physical and natural setting while maintaining safety and mobility.

**Conventional Zoning** - a practice of urban planning where every day uses are separated from each other and where land uses of the same type are grouped together. It is also referred to as Euclidean zoning.

**Cultural Resources** - aspects of a cultural system that are valued by or significantly representative or informative of a culture, and generally referring to archaeological resources and the histories surrounding these cultures.

**Density** - the amount of development within a given area, usually expressed in dwelling units, population, or employment per acre or square mile.

**Design Standards** - standards and regulations pertaining to the physical development of a site including requirements pertaining to yards, heights, lot area, fences, walls, landscaping area, access, parking, signs, setbacks, and other physical requirements.

**Development** - the carrying out of any building activity, the making of any material change in the use or appearance of any structure or land, or the dividing of land into parcels by any property owner. When appropriate to the context, development refers to the act of development or to the result of development within the City.

**Disaster Preparedness Shelter** - structure(s) used during such instances where there is an imminent loss to sleeping areas identified through a declaration of threat, disaster, or emergency by means of a natural disaster, or other identified community threat. The shelter may or may not have food preparation or shower facilities.

**Diverse Neighborhoods** - include a mix of uses, with various housing types near or mixed in with restaurants, shops, grocers, banks, hair salons, coffee shops, day care centers, fitness studios, and law, dental, and insurance offices. In these type of neighborhoods, residents can find more products and services close by, and it creates potential for employment, walking, biking, and less driving. A mix of housing types means more people can work close to home

**Effluent** - wastewater (treated or untreated) that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. In the context of wastewater treatment plants, effluent that has been treated is sometimes called secondary effluent or treated effluent.

**Emergency Services** - services to the public for emergencies and related buildings or garages (e.g., ambulance, fire, police, and rescue).

**Emergency Shelter** - a type of homeless shelter that provides temporary housing on a first-come, first-served basis where clients must leave in the morning and have no guaranteed bed for the next night or provide beds for a specific period of time, regardless of whether or not clients leave the building. Facilities that provide temporary shelter during extremely cold weather (such as churches) are also included.

**Employment Center** - an activity center with mixed-use; research and development offices; medical offices; office space; business park; retail, restaurant, and tourism center; light-industrial; heavy-industrial; live-work spaces; and home-based businesses.

**Environmentally Sensitive Lands** - include floodplains, riparian areas, wetlands, seeps and springs, and steep slopes. These areas contain critical resources and require special consideration in the development design and review process.

**Euclidean Zoning** - a practice of urban planning where every day uses are separated from each other and where land uses of the same type are grouped together. It is also referred to as conventional zoning.

**Financial System** - how public revenues and expenditures are managed, including planning for future needs.

**Flex Space:** Floor area built to provide for flexibility of use over time, and which is constructed in a manner that can accommodate residential, office or retail use. It will conform to commercial Building Code standards and ADA accessibility and have at least a 12-foot clear ceiling height.

**Floodplain** - any areas in a watercourse that have been or may be covered partially or wholly by floodwater from a 100-year flood as located on the most current FEMA flood map.

**Form Based Code (FBC):** Refers to development standards that focus primarily on the public realm such as street corridors, open space and civic areas. Such standards utilize timeless principles of "place making".

**Gentrification** - is a shift in an urban community towards wealthier residents and/or businesses and increasing property values, often at the expense of the poorer residents of the community. This is a result of the process of renewal and rebuilding.

**GIS** - a Geographic Information System (GIS) designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present geographical data to reveal relationships, patterns, and trends. Government Offices - include governmental office buildings and grounds.

**Governmental Service and Maintenance Facilities** - support the maintenance and servicing activities of government- owned land, property, and buildings.

**Greenfield Development** - when previously undeveloped land is developed, this is known as a "greenfield development," and it can often be the best examples of sustainability principles in action. Across the country, there are new Greenfield developments that incorporate sustainable programs and technologies, including lifecycle housing, complete streets, parks and open spaces, integrated retail and office, energy-efficient buildings, innovative rainwater and stormwater facilities, sidewalks and trails, and other features. Private lands within the city and county hold entitlements for development.

**Green Infrastructure** - An interconnected network of waterways, wetlands, woodlands, wildlife habitats, and other natural areas of county-wide significance.

**Heritage Resources** - an inclusive term of cultural and historic resources, enveloping historic buildings, a historic building's setting, as well as paleontological and archaeological resources, including all of the cultures of native peoples and western civilization, and including natural features and landscapes of significant uniqueness to an area. The term is more consistent with international standards and definitions. In the United States, the term "Heritage Resource" is technically interchangeable with the term "Cultural Resource."

**Historic and Cultural Areas** - are lands that contain significant historic or cultural resources

**Historic Development** - includes buildings, roads, signage, lighting, and landscaping.

**Home Occupation:** (see definition in 3.2 Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses)

**Human-Caused Hazards** - hazards resulting from human developments or activities such as faulty construction; poor site layout; improper location of land uses; airport approaches or high noise areas; over-pumping of groundwater; or use, storage, or disposal of explosive, flammable, toxic, or other dangerous materials or crime. These hazards may pose a threat to life and property and may necessitate costly public improvements.

**Infill** - occurs when new buildings are built on vacant parcels within city service boundaries and surrounded by existing development.

**Infrastructure** - includes but is not limited to sewer lines, water lines, reclaimed water lines, roads, intersections, sidewalks, landscaping in the right-of-way, gateways, housing, green infrastructure, public art, and in some cases may include utilities such as electric power, data, natural gas, cable television, and telephone.

**Invasive Species** - a species that spreads and establishes over large areas and persists. Some native plants can be considered invasive in certain circumstances. The national Invasive Species Council defines invasive species as a species that is: (1) non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration; and (2) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

**Livability Index** - a means to quantitatively measure “quality of life” in a particular city. The number is based upon various factors, such as average wage, cost of living, pollution, social services, cultural opportunities, and diversity.

**Liner Building**: a building specifically designed to mask a parking lot or a parking garage from a street or open space. A Liner Building must be at least 30 feet deep and accommodate any allowed use but parking.

**Live-Work**: a fee-simple dwelling unit that contains, to a limited extent, a separate commercial component. There will be separate entries to the commercial and residential components. There may also be an internal connection between the uses. At least one resident must be actively involved in the business.

**Loft**: a flexible residential space which may be partially used for an artist or design studio, or other allowed creative or commercial activity, and which is characterized by higher than normal ceilings, open floor plans and often, exposed duct work.

**Local Streets** - serve immediate access to property and are designed to discourage longer trips through a neighborhood.

**LOS** - Level of Service.

**Low-Impact Development (LID)** – a site planning and engineering design approach to managing stormwater runoff. Unlike traditional methods of stormwater design, LID emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality. This approach implements engineered small-scale hydrologic controls to replicate the pre-development hydrologic features of watersheds through infiltration, filtering, sorting, evaporation, and detaining.

**Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)** - Designing stormwater management systems so that all reasonable opportunities for using Low Impact Development planning techniques and treatment practices are exhausted and only where absolutely necessary, a structural Best Management Practice is implemented.

**Mixed-Use Development** - any urban, suburban, or rural development, or even a single building, that blends a combination of residential, commercial, cultural, institutional, or industrial uses, where those functions are physically and functionally integrated, and that provides multi-modal connectivity.

**Mobility** - the degree to which people and goods may move safely, efficiently, and effectively between origins and destinations.

**Mode** - a means of travel such as pedestrian, bicycle, transit, or truck.

**Multi-modal** - travel or transportation systems characterized by more than one means or mode of transport.

**Native American** - a member of any of the indigenous peoples of the Americas.

**Natural Areas** - are open lands left in a primarily natural state that contain significant natural, cultural, aesthetic, or recreational features that warrant protection.

**Natural-Caused Hazards** - hazards resulting from natural events, such as flooding, subsidence, earth faults, unstable slopes or soils, or severe climatic conditions (e.g., drought, snow, rain, wind) that present a threat to life and property and may necessitate costly public improvements.

**Neighborhood** - includes both geographic (place-oriented) and social (people-oriented) components and may be an area with similar housing types and market values, or an area surrounding a local institution patronized by residents, such as a church, school, or social agency.

**Noxious Weeds** - a legal term applied to plants regulated by state and federal laws, defined as “any species of plant that is detrimental or destructive and difficult to control or eradicate and includes plant organisms found injurious to any domesticated, cultivated, native or wild plant.”

**Obstruction** - any structure or tree that exceeds permissible height limitations or is otherwise hazardous to the landing or taking off of aircraft.

**Offices** (see definition in 3.2 Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses)

**Open Space** - undeveloped or minimally developed lands that have been designated to remain undeveloped, be preserved to protect natural resources, serve as a buffer, and provide opportunities for recreation that requires no facilities. Such recreational uses include walking, trail running, biking, photography, and sitting quietly. Open spaces differ from parks in that open spaces do not have the developed facilities that are traditionally associated with city parks, such as stadium-style lighting, bleachers, playground equipment, and competitive sports fields.

**Parks and Recreation Areas** (see definition in 3.2 Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses)

**Pedestrian Shed** - the basic building block of walkable neighborhoods. A pedestrian shed is the area encompassed by the walking distance from a town or neighborhood center. Pedestrian sheds are often defined as the area covered by a 5-minute walk (about 0.25 mile or 1,320 feet). They may be drawn as perfect circles, but in practice pedestrian sheds have irregular shapes because they cover the actual distance walked, not the linear (crow flies) distance.

**Phasing Plan:** a plan that establishes the order of development of a large project. It will address such things as required Building Type Categories, parks and open space, trails, roadway connections and other items as necessary.

**Plaza** - a civic space type designed for civic purposes and commercial activities in the more urban areas, generally paved and spatially defined by building frontages.

**Preservation** - an endeavor that seeks to preserve, conserve, and protect buildings, objects, landscapes, or other artifacts of historical significance.

**Public Buildings** - include civic and community centers, public schools, libraries, police and fire stations and other public buildings.

**Public Parks or Recreation Facilities** - outdoor recreation facilities that are open to the public for passive and active recreational activities, such as pedestrian activities, hiking, and jogging; or serve as a historical, cultural or archaeological attraction; playgrounds; ball parks; and allowing organized competitive activities.

**Public Realm:** the area generally used by the public - streets, sidewalks, trails and open space. The quality of the public realm is greatly impacted by the design of elements within it, and by the land uses and architecture adjacent to it. A successful public realm creates value for the larger neighborhood and contributes to a positive regional image of the City.

**Public Sanitary Sewer** - includes sanitary sewer systems other than individual on-site systems approved by the State or County and maintained by a public or private agency authorized to operate such systems.

**Public Services and Facilities** - include police, fire, emergency services, sewage, refuse disposal, drainage, local utilities, rights-of-way, easements, and facilities for them.

**Redevelopment** - occurs when new development replaces outdated and underutilized development.

**Revitalization** - to repair what is already in place, adding new vigor by remodeling and preserving.

**Rural** - describes areas within the region with a low density of people, residences, jobs and activities and characterized with large lot development, paved and unpaved two-lane roads with natural edges, minimal services and goods available to residents, and abundant open spaces and agricultural uses. Public transit commuting opportunities may exist.

**Rural Floodplains** - delineated floodplain areas that are essentially open space and natural land uses and are unsuitable for urban development purposes due to poor natural soil conditions and periodic flood inundation.

lands.

**Safety** - the protection of our community from natural and artificial hazards, evacuation routes, peak load water supply requirements, minimum road widths according to function, clearances around structures, and geologic hazard mapping.

**Scenic Views, View sheds, and Vistas** - include open hillsides and natural water courses.

**School, Charter** - a public school established by contract with a district governing board, the state board of education, or the state board for charter schools to provide learning that will improve pupil achievement.

**School, Private.** (see definition in 3.2 Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses)

**School, Public** (see definition in 3.2 Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses)

**Setback:** Is the distance from a property line, curb, or structure within which building is prohibited. It is expressed as a single dimension or as a range of dimensions. It is distinguished from a Build-to line by the fact that it is a minimum distance, not an absolute line.

**Shared Parking Policy:** an accounting for parking spaces that are available to more than one use or property. The requirement is reduced by a factor, shown as a calculation. The Shared Parking ratio varies according to multiple functions in close proximity which are unlikely to require the spaces at the same time.

**Streetscape:** the urban element that establishes a major part of the public realm. The streetscape is composed of thoroughfares (travel lanes for vehicles and bicycles, parking lanes for cars, and sidewalks or paths for pedestrians) as well as the visible private frontages (building facades and elevations, porches, yards, fences, awnings, etc.), and the amenities of the public frontages (street trees and plantings, benches, streetlights, etc.).

**Social vitality** - the invigoration or continued and increased activity of citizens, cultural activities, and civic engagement (such as voting).

**Suburban** - describes areas within the City in which a person is mostly dependent on the automobile to travel to work or other destinations (sometimes referred to as Drivable Suburban), and to accomplish most shopping and recreation needs. These environments may have areas where it is possible to walk or ride a bike for recreational purposes, but due to the lack of connectivity or nearby amenities, are not favorable for walking or biking as a primary mode of transportation on a day-to-day basis. Suburban areas have medium to low densities of people, residences, jobs and activities with some services and goods available to residents, the streets and sidewalks vary in their design, and access to public transportation may be available.

**Sustainability** - living and managing activities in a manner that balances social, economic, and environmental considerations to meet Arlington's current needs and those of future generations. A sustainable Arlington is a community where the social wellbeing of current and future citizens is supported by a vibrant economy and a self-renewing healthy environment.

**Substantial Modification:** alterations to a building that is valued at more than 50% of the replacement cost of the entire building.

**Transit-Oriented Development (TOD):** Development, which is oriented to and in close proximity, generally one quarter to one half mile from a transit station. These developments are characterized by higher density and have a higher level of pedestrian activity and transit use than other forms and location of development.

**Trails** - pathways for all forms of non-motorized transportation and recreation.

**Urban** - areas with a higher density of people, residences, jobs and activities; buildings are taller and close to the street; streets and sidewalks are in a grid pattern of relatively small blocks; the area is walkable and a variety of services and goods are available; served by public transportation.

**Urban Floodplains** - delineated floodplain areas that are located in developed urban areas of the City.

**Urban Growth Boundary** - the line on a map that is used to mark the separation of urbanized land from rural land and within which urban growth should be encouraged and contained and outside of which urban development should not occur.

**Vacant Land** - is publicly- or privately-owned undeveloped land that is not currently protected from development.

**Verge**- A paved or planted area along the edge of a road or sidewalk

**Vernacular Development** - refers to the tradition of design resulting in simple small structures or borrowed architectural design, such as mid-western style storefronts and craftsman bungalows, built with local materials.

**View Shed** - an area of land that is visible to the human eye from a vantage point with particular scenic value that may be deemed worthy of preservation against development or other change.

**Walkable** - describes areas of the City within which a person can walk, bike or ride transit to work, and to fulfill most shopping and recreation needs. These environments, sometimes referred to as Drivable Urban, allow for the use of automobiles but do not require the use of a vehicle to accommodate most daily needs. These areas are characterized by a variety of destinations within walking distance, such as commercial establishments (such as everyday retail or office), civic establishments (such as religious, nonprofit, or government), civic spaces, or transit stops. On-street parking, trees, and other design elements are typical and sidewalks are sized appropriately for the number of walkers. Buildings meet the street in such a way to make the “outdoor rooms” that define the best urban places, and building facades are human scale, with frequent doorways and windows, and attractive details and ornament.

**WSDOT** – Washington State Department of Transportation.

**Zoning Ordinance** - A set of legally binding provisions adopted by the City Council consistent with state law regulating the use of land or structures, or both, used to implement the goals and policies of the Comprehensive Plan.

## 20.110.016(b) Definitions Specific to Permissible Uses

**Accessory Structure.** A structure physically detached from, secondary and incidental to, and commonly associated with a primary structure and/or use on the same site. Accessory structures normally associated with a residential use include but are not limited to garages (unenclosed or enclosed) for the storage of automobiles (including incidental restoration and repair); personal recreational vehicles and other personal property; studios; workshops; greenhouses (noncommercial); enclosed cabanas and pool houses; and storage sheds.

Accessory structures normally associated with a non-residential use include but are not limited to garages (unenclosed or enclosed) for the storage of automobiles and work related vehicles and equipment (including incidental restoration and repair); storage structures; workshops; and studios.

**Accessory Uses.** A use subordinate, customarily incidental and exclusive to the principal use of a building or lot and located on the same lot as the principal building or use, except as otherwise specified.

**Alcoholic Beverage Sales.** The retail sale of beer, wine and/or spirits for on-site or off-site consumption, either as part of another retail use or as a primary business activity.

**Animal Services.** An establishment where animals are treated.

1. Animal Services, Boarding. A commercial facility for the grooming, keeping, boarding or maintaining of five or more animals (four months of age or older), except for dogs or cats for sale in pet shops or in animal hospitals, but includes pet day care.

**Artisan Production.** See "Production, Artisan."

**Automatic Teller Machine (ATM).** A type of banking and financial services with automated or self-service banking features with no staff or personnel provided.

**Bank/Financial Services.** Financial institutions, including, but not limited to banks and trust companies; credit agencies; holding (but not primarily operating) companies; lending and thrift institutions; other investment companies; securities/commodity contract brokers and dealers; security and commodity exchanges; and vehicle finance (equity) leasing agencies. Does not include check-cashing stores.

**Cemetery.** A burial ground for the interment of the human dead, including columbaria and mausoleums, but excluding crematories or mortuaries classified as undertaking, funeral and interment services.

**Community Garden.** A site used for growing plants for food, fiber, herbs, and flowers and shared and maintained by community residents.

**Conditional Use Permit.** See "Permit: Conditional Use"

**Cultural Institution.** A nonprofit institution engaged primarily in the performing arts or in the display or preservation of objects of interest in the arts or sciences that are open to the public on a regular basis. This classification includes performing arts centers for theater, dance and events, museums, historical sites, art galleries, libraries, aquariums and observatories.

**Day Care Center.** An establishment, other than a Day Care Home, licensed by the State of Washington when required and providing care and supervision for seven or more persons on a less than 24-hour basis. This classification includes nursery schools, preschools, day care centers for children or adults and any other day care facility licensed by the State of Washington.

**Day Care Home, Adult.** A day care facility located in a permanent residence where an occupant of the residence provides care and supervision for three or fewer adults at one time with no outside employees.

**Day Care Home, Child.** A childcare facility located in a permanent residence where an occupant of the residence provides care and supervision for seven to twelve children at one time, including children under the age of 6 related to the provider.

The provider must be licensed by the State of Washington and can have no more than one employee assisting.

**Drive-Through Services.** Facilities where food or other products may be purchased or services may be obtained by motorists without leaving their vehicles. Examples of drive-through sales facilities include fast-food restaurants, drive-through coffee, photo stores, pharmacies, bank teller windows and ATMs, dry cleaners, etc., but do not include gas stations or other vehicle services.

**Dwelling.** A room or group of internally connected rooms that have sleeping, cooking, eating, and sanitation facilities, but not more than one kitchen, which constitutes an independent housekeeping unit, occupied by or intended for one household on a long term basis.

**Dwelling, Accessory.** An auxiliary dwelling unit located within an accessory structure of a primary dwelling unit on the lot. Includes, but is not limited to, dwelling units in guest houses, pool houses and carriage houses, above or beside a garage.

**Restaurant/ Bar or Eating/Drinking Establishment.** A business selling ready to eat food and/or beverages for on or off-premises consumption.

**Furniture and Fixture Manufacturing.** A business that manufactures wood and metal household furniture and appliances; bedsprings and mattresses; all types of office furniture and partitions, shelving, lockers and store furniture; and miscellaneous drapery hardware, window blinds and shades. Includes furniture re-upholstering businesses, and wood and cabinet shops, but not sawmills or planing mills.

**Commercial Retail.** Stores and shops intended to serve the city as destination retail and/or convenience shopping that are sale tax revenue generating business. Examples of these stores and lines of merchandise include:

Art galleries; retail; art supplies, including framing services; books, magazines, and newspapers; cameras and photographic supplies; clothing, shoes, and accessories; collectibles (cards, coins, comics, stamps, etc.); drug stores and pharmacies; dry goods; fabrics and sewing supplies; furniture and appliance stores; hobby materials; home and office electronics; jewelry; luggage and leather goods; musical instruments; parts; accessories; small wares; specialty grocery store; specialty shops; sporting goods and equipment; stationery; toys and games; variety stores; videos, DVD's, records, and CD's, including rental stores. Does not include Sexually Oriented Businesses.

**Home Occupation.** A commercial activity that: (i) is conducted by a person on the same lot (in a residential district) where such person resides, and (ii) is not so insubstantial or incidental or is not so commonly associated with the residential use as to be regarded as an accessory use (see [Section 20.40.050](#) (Accessory Uses), but that can be conducted without any significantly adverse impact on the surrounding neighborhood. The following is a non-exhaustive list of examples of enterprises that may not be home occupations (see [Section 20.08.010](#)):

- Veterinarians
- Clinics
- Auto repair
- Auto sales
- Real estate offices
- Any use that would cause similar impacts.

**Lodging, Bed & Breakfast.** The use of a single residential structure for commercial lodging purposes, with up to five bedrooms used for the purpose of lodging transient guests and in which meals may be prepared for them, provided that no meals may be sold to persons other than such guests.

**Lodging, Hotel.** A lodging establishment of 25 or more rooms in a building or group of buildings offering transient lodging accommodations on a daily rate to the general public. Additional services may include a restaurant, meeting rooms, and recreational facilities.

**Lodging, Inn.** A building or group of buildings used as a lodging establishment having 6 to 24 guest rooms providing overnight accommodations and breakfast to transient guests.

**Media Production.** Facilities for motion pictures, television, video, sound, computer, and other communications media production.

**Medical Services, Clinic.** A facility other than a hospital where medical, mental health, surgical and other personal health services are provided on an outpatient basis. Examples of these uses include: medical offices with five or more licensed practitioners and/or medical specialties; outpatient care facilities; urgent care facilities; and other allied health services. These facilities may also include incidental medical laboratories. Counseling services by other than medical doctors or psychiatrists are included under "Offices - Professional/Administrative."

**Medical Services, Doctor Office.** A facility other than a hospital where medical, dental, mental health, surgical, and/or other personal health care services are provided on an outpatient basis and that accommodates no more than four licensed primary practitioners (for example, chiropractors, medical doctors, psychiatrists, etc., other than nursing staff) within an individual office suite. A facility with five or more licensed practitioners is instead classified under "Medical Services - Clinic, Urgent Care." Counseling services by other than medical doctors or psychiatrists are included under "Office - Professional/Administrative."

**Meeting Facilities.** A facility for public or private meetings, including, but not limited to: community centers; civic and private auditoriums; grange halls; union halls; meeting halls for clubs and other membership organizations, etc. Also includes functionally related internal facilities such as kitchens, multi-purpose rooms and storage. Does not include conference and meeting rooms' accessory and incidental to another primary use and which are typically used only by on-site employees and clients and occupy less floor area on the site than the offices they support. Does not include: cinemas; performing arts theaters; indoor commercial sports assembly or other commercial entertainment facilities. Related on-site facilities such as day care centers and schools are separately defined and regulated.

**Office: Professional.** Office-type facilities occupied by businesses that provide professional services or are engaged in the production of intellectual property. Examples of these uses include, but are not limited to: accounting; auditing and bookkeeping services; advertising agencies; attorneys; business associations; chambers of commerce; commercial art and design services; construction contractors (office facilities only); counseling services; court reporting services; design services including architecture; engineering; landscape architecture; urban planning; detective agencies and similar services; doctors; educational; scientific and research organizations; financial management and investment counseling; literary and talent agencies; management and public relations services; media postproduction services; news services; photographers and photography studios; political campaign headquarters; psychologists; secretarial; stenographic; word processing; and temporary clerical employee services; security and commodity brokers; and writers' and artists' offices.

**Outdoor Entertainment.** The provision of television or musical, theatrical, dance, cabaret, or comedy act performed by one or more persons either electronically amplified or not and/or any form of dancing by patrons and guests outside of the principal building on a deck or patio.

**Park, Open Space, Playground.** Facilities which include community centers, playing fields, courts, gymnasiums, swimming pools, wave pools, spray grounds, picnic facilities, golf courses and country clubs, zoos and botanical gardens, as well as related food concessions.

**Parking Facility, Public or Private.** Parking lots or structures operated by the City or a private entity providing parking either for free or for a fee. Does not include towing and impound facilities.

**Permit; Conditional Use.** A permit issued by the Hearing Examiner that authorizes the recipient to make use of property in accordance with the requirements of this title as well as any additional requirements imposed by the Council. A Conditional Use Permit allows the City to consider uses that may be essential or desirable but are not allowed as a matter of right within a transect or zoning district. It also allows the City to control certain uses which could have detrimental effects on the community. The Table of Permissible Uses assigned to each Place Type specifies those uses for which a Conditional Use Permit may be requested.

**Permit; Special Use** The purpose of a Special Use Permit (SUP) is to provide sufficient flexibility in the permitted use regulations in order to further the objectives of this Mixed-Use Code. A Special Use Permit allows uses that have increased potential for incompatibility in a Transect to be carefully reviewed to determine, against fixed standards, whether their establishment on any given site should be allowed. These uses may or may not be appropriate in a particular location depending on a weighing, in each case, of the public need and benefit against the local impact and effect. There may be additional conditions placed on the proposed development to better ensure compatibility with existing development within the Transect. A Special Use Permit may be initiated by either an applicant or the Director.

**Permit; Zoning.** A permit issued by the Director that authorizes the recipient to make use of property in accordance with the requirements of this title as well as any additional requirements. A Zoning Permit permits uses that are allowed within a transect or zoning district. The Table of Permissible Uses assigned to each Place Type specifies those uses for which a Zoning Permit may be requested.

**Permitted Use.** Any use allowed in a transect zone without a requirement for approval of a discretionary use permit, but subject to any restrictions applicable to that transect.

**Personal Services.** Establishments that provide non-medical services to individuals as a primary use. Examples of these uses include but are not limited to: barber and beauty shops; clothing rental; dry cleaning pick-up stores with limited equipment; home electronics and small appliance repair; laundromats (self-service laundries); locksmiths; massage (licensed, therapeutic, non-sexual); nail salons; pet grooming with no boarding; shoe repair shops; tailors; and tanning salons. These uses may also include accessory retail sales of products related to the services provided.

**Primary Structure.** The main structure on a lot, containing a residential, commercial, office or industrial use.

**Production, Artisan.** On-site production of goods by hand manufacturing which involves the use of hand tools and small-scale equipment.

**Production, General.** Manufacturing of products from extracted or raw materials, recycled or secondary materials, or bulk storage and handling of such products and materials. This classification includes, but is not limited to: food, beverage and tobacco product manufacturing; textile mills; textile product mills; apparel manufacturing; leather and allied product manufacturing; wood product manufacturing; paper manufacturing; chemical manufacturing; plastics and rubber products manufacturing; nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing; transportation equipment manufacturing; primary metal manufacturing; and fabricated metal product manufacturing.

**Production, Intensive High Impact.** Manufacturing of acetylene, cement, lime, gypsum or plaster-of-Paris, chlorine, corrosive acid or fertilizer, insecticides, disinfectants, poisons, explosives, paint, lacquer, varnish, petroleum products, coal products, plastic and synthetic resins and radioactive materials. This group also includes smelting, animal slaughtering and oil refining.

**Production, Limited.** Manufacturing of finished parts or products, primarily from previously prepared materials. This classification includes but is not limited to: food manufacturing; computer and electronic product manufacturing; electrical equipment; appliance; component manufacturing; and other uses as determined by the Director.

**Printing and Publishing.** Printing by letterpress, lithography, gravure, screen, offset, or electrostatic (xerographic) copying and other establishments serving the printing trade such as bookbinding, typesetting, engraving, photoengraving and electrotyping. This use also includes establishments that publish newspapers, books and periodicals and establishments manufacturing business forms and binding devices. "Quick printing" services are included in the definition of "Business Support Services."

**Public Safety Facility.** A facility operated by a public agency including fire stations, other fire preventive and fire-fighting facilities, EMF, police and sheriff substations and headquarters, including interim incarceration facilities. May include ambulance dispatch on the same site.

**Recreational Facility, Indoor.** An establishment providing indoor amusement and entertainment services for a fee or admission charge, including:

Bowling alleys; coin-operated amusement arcades; electronic game arcades (video games, pinball, etc.); ice skating and roller skating; and pool and billiard rooms as primary uses. Any establishment with four or more electronic games or amusement devices (e.g., pool or billiard tables, pinball machines, etc.) or a premises where 50 percent or more of the floor area is occupied by electronic games or amusement devices is considered a commercial recreation facility. Three or fewer machines or devices are not considered a use separate from the primary use of the site. Does not include Sexually Oriented Businesses.

**Recreational Facility, Outdoor.** A facility for outdoor recreational activities where a fee is charged for use. Examples include but are not limited to: amusement and theme parks; camping and picnicking areas; go-cart tracks; golf driving ranges; miniature golf courses; and water slides. May also include commercial facilities customarily associated with the above outdoor commercial recreational uses, including bars and restaurants, and video game arcades. Does not include golf courses and country clubs.

**Religious Assembly.** An establishment for religious worship and other religious ceremonies including religious education, rectories and parsonages, offices, social services, columbaria and community programs.

**Research and Development.** An establishment primarily engaged in the research, development and controlled production of high technology electronic, industrial or scientific products or commodities for sale. This classification includes biotechnology firms and manufacturers of non-toxic computer components.

**Sexually Oriented Business.** Sexually oriented business means an adult arcade, adult bookstore, adult novelty store, adult video store, adult cabaret, adult motel or adult entertainment out-call service in the form of semi-nude dancing or exhibition, adult motion picture theater, adult theater, semi-nude model studio or sexual establishment as further defined in Chapter 20.08.010 of the Municipal Code. Sexually Oriented Businesses shall comply with the regulations of Chapter 20.44.094.

**Special Use Permit.** See “Permit: Special Use”.

**Studio: Art, Music, Dance.** Small-scale facilities, typically accommodating no more than two groups of students at a time in no more than two instructional spaces. Examples of these facilities include: individual and group instruction and training in the arts; production rehearsal; photography, and the processing of photographs produced only by users of the studio facilities; martial arts training studios; gymnastics instruction, and aerobics and gymnastics studios with no other fitness facilities or equipment. Also includes production studios for individual musicians, painters, sculptors, photographers, and other artists.

**Utility.** Installations or facilities or means for furnishing to the public, electricity, gas, steam, communications, water, drainage, sewage disposal, or flood control, irrespective of whether such facilities or means are underground or above ground; utilities may be owned and operated by any person, firm, corporation, municipal department or board, duly appointed by state or municipal regulations. Utility or utilities as used herein may also refer to such persons, firms, corporations, departments, or boards.

**Vehicle Services, Minor Maintenance and Repair.** Incidental minor repairs to include replacement of parts and service to passenger cars, but not including any operation defined as “automobile repair, major,” or any other operation similar thereto.

**Vehicle Services, Major Maintenance and Repair.** General repair, rebuilding or reconditioning of engines, motor vehicles or trailers; collision service including body or frame, straightening or repair, overall painting, or paint shop.

**Vehicle Services, Service Station.** A building and/or lot or use having pumps and storage tanks where motor vehicle fuels or lubricating oil or grease or accessories for motor vehicles are dispensed, sold, or offered for sale at retail only; where deliveries are made directly into motor vehicles, including greasing and oiling on the premises and car washing; and where repair services are incidental to the use. Incidental

**Wholesaling and Distribution.** An establishment engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to contractors, industrial, commercial, institutional, farm, or professional business users; to other wholesalers; or acting as agents or brokers in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies. Examples of these establishments include but are not limited to: agents; merchandise or commodity brokers; and commission merchants; assemblers; buyers and associations engaged in the cooperative marketing of farm products, merchant wholesalers, stores primarily selling electrical, plumbing, heating and air conditioning supplies and equipment.

**Wireless Telecommunications Facility.** Public, commercial and private electromagnetic and photoelectric transmission, broadcast, repeater and receiving stations for radio, television, telegraph, telephone, data network, and wireless communications, including commercial earth stations for satellite-based communications. Includes antennas, commercial satellite dish antennas, and equipment buildings. Does not include telephone, telegraph and cable television transmission facilities utilizing hard-wired or direct cable connections.

**Zoning Permit:** See “Permit: Zoning”.

### **20.110.016(c) Comprehensive Plan Goals and Policies**

The current Arlington Comprehensive Plan, as amended, has continued the importance of the mixed-use regulations through updated goals and policies that are articulated in detail in this Land Use Plan. Throughout the process of Code development, the Comprehensive Plan consistently informed the decisions regarding both residential and commercial development contained herein. Most elements of the Comprehensive Plan relate directly to the elements of this Land Use Plan; listed below are those that most directly impact the decision-making process. View documents at: <http://www.arlingtonwa.gov/282/Comprehensive-Plan>.

**Foundational Principles:** These foundational principles help guide the City of Arlington to be a place where all residents can thrive economically, physically, and socially.

1. Equity
2. Economic Stability and Vibrancy
3. Climate Adaptation and Resilience
4. Neighborhoods and Connectivity
5. Healthy Active Lifestyles

**Goals and Policies:** All relevant goals and policies within the following Comprehensive Plan Books.

**Book 1: Environment Goals and Policies**

**Book 2: Land Use Goals and Policies**

**Book 3: Housing Goals and Policies**

**Book 4: Economic Development Goals and Policies**

**Book 5: Parks and Recreation Goals and Policies**

**Book 6: Transportation Goals and Policies**

**Book 7: Public Safety Goals and Policies**

**Book 8: Capital Facilities and Utilities Goals and Policies**

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Transect images courtesy of Duane Plater/Zyberk

Transect and Building Type photo images courtesy of Sandy Sorlien:

[www.Transect-Collection.org](http://www.Transect-Collection.org)

Background urban design material from the Urban Design Compendium:

<https://udc.homesandcommunities.co.uk/>

City of Cincinnati Form Based Code

[www.cincinnati-oh.gov](http://www.cincinnati-oh.gov)