THE
MEMPHIS AND SHELBY COUNTY
UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT CODE

The Zoning Code and Subdivision Regulations for the City of Memphis and Unincorporated Shelby County

Approved as ZTA 09-1 by the Land Use Control Board on June 10, 2010, the Shelby County Board of Commissioners as Ordinance No. 397 on August 9, 2010, and the Memphis City Council as Ordinance No. 5367 on August 10, 2010, and Incorporating the Following Amendments:

Case No.	Land Use Control Board	Shelby County Board of Commissioners	Memphis City Council
ZTA 10-1	August 12, 2010	Ordinance No. 399, October 25, 2010	Ordinance No. 5381, September 28, 2010
ZTA 10-2	adopted as part of ZTA 09-1	Ordinance No. 398, October 11, 2010	adopted as part of ZTA 09-1
ZTA 12-1	April 12, 2012	Ordinance No. 417, August 27, 2012	Ordinance No. 5458, July 17, 2012
ZTA 12-2	November 8, 2012	Ordinance No. 429, January 28, 2013	Ordinance No. 5491, January 22, 2013
ZTA 13-1	February 14, 2013	Ordinance No. 431, April 15, 2013	Ordinance No. 5504, April 16, 2013
ZTA 13-2	May 9, 2013	Ordinance No. 435, July 8, 2013	Ordinance No. 5517, July 5, 2013
ZTA 13-3	July 11, 2013	Ordinance No. 440, September 23, 2013	Ordinance No. 5532, September 3, 2013
ZTA 13-4	December 12, 2013	Ordinance No. 447, February 24, 2014	Ordinance No. 5544, February 18, 2014
ZTA 14-1	October 9, 2014	Ordinance No. 455, January 26, 2015	Ordinance No. 5577, December 16, 2014
ZTA 15-1	May 14, 2015	N/A	Ordinance No. 5589, June 6, 2015
ZTA 15-2	August 13, 2015	Ordinance No. 463, October 26, 2015	Ordinance No. 5600, October 6, 2015
ZTA 15-3	September 10, 2015	Ordinance No. 464, December 7, 2015	Ordinance No. 5603, November 3, 2015
ZTA 16-1	September 8, 2016	Ordinance No. 467, October 31, 2016	Ordinance No. 5629, October 18, 2016
ZTA 17-1	September 14, 2017	Ordinance No. 476, November 13, 2017	Ordinance No. 5663, November 7, 2017
ZTA 17-2	September 14, 2017	Ordinance No. 478, December 18, 2017	Ordinance No. 5664, December 5, 2017
ZTA 18-1	April 12, 2018	Ordinance No. 483, June 18, 2018	Ordinance No. 5688, May 22, 2018
ZTA 19-1	February 14, 2019	Ordinance No. 504, July 22, 2019	Ordinance No. 5724, July 2, 2019
ZTA 20-1	December 10, 2020	Ordinance No. 516, February 22, 2021	Ordinance No. 5772, February 2, 2021
ZTA 21-2	September 9, 2021	Ordinance No. 533, November 15, 2021	Ordinance No. 5796, November 2, 2021
ZTA 21-3	September 9, 2021	N/A	Ordinance No. 5795, September 21, 2021
ZTA 22-1	November 10, 2022	Ordinance No. 551, April 3, 2023	Ordinance No. 5844, March 7, 2023
ZTA 24-1	February 8, 2024	Ordinance No. 559, May 6, 2024	Ordinance No. 5898, May 7, 2024
ZTA 24-2	February 9, 2024	Ordinance No. 562, August 26, 2024	Ordinance No. 5509, August 20, 2024

How to Use this Code

I WANT TO ESTABLISH A NEW USE IN AN EXISTING BUILDING:

- Find your zoning district on the Zoning Map.
- If your property is in a base district, look at Article 2, Districts and Uses, to determine whether the use is allowed. If the use is listed in 2.5, Permitted Use Table with a cross-reference in the right-hand column, see 2.6, Use Standards.
- If your property is in a special purpose district, go to Article 7 to determine whether the use is allowed.
- Uses may be further restricted in Article 8, Overlay Districts.

I WANT TO MODIFY A BUILDING OR DEVELOP A NEW BUILDING:

Base Districts

- Determine whether the use is allowed by looking at Article 2, Districts and Uses. If the use is listed in Chapter 2.5, Permitted Use Table with a cross-reference in the right-hand column, see Chapter 2.6, Use Standards.
- Go to Article 3, Building Envelope Standards, for your specific district to review the dimensional standards that apply to your property.
- Alternative building envelope standards apply on any designated frontage. To determine whether or not a designated frontage has been assigned to your property consult the Zoning Map (see Chapter 2.4 for additional details).
- An alternative height limit may have been established for your property if an official height map has been adopted by the governing bodies. To determine whether or not a height map applies to your property consult the Zoning Map (see Chapter 2.4 for additional details).

Special Purpose and Overlay Districts

- The uses and dimensional standards for special purpose districts can be found in Article 7, Special Purpose Districts.
- The uses and dimensional standards for overlay districts can be found in Article 8, Overlay Districts.

All Districts

- All districts are also subject to:
- Article 4, General Development Standards, which covers streetscapes, streets, access, parking, landscaping, lighting, storage and signs.
- Article 6, Open Space and Natural Resource Protection, which covers tree protection, open space, steep slope protection, stream buffers, floodways and stormwater management.

I HAVE A USE, BUILDING, SITE OR SIGN THAT IS NONCONFORMING:

Existing uses, buildings, sites and signs that met the rules when they were constructed, but do not comply with this development code are considered nonconforming. See Article 10, Nonconformities, for further details.

I WANT TO CHANGE MY ZONING DISTRICT:

Only the governing bodies may rezone property – following public notice and hearings. See Chapter 9.5, Zoning Change, for details on the procedure.

I WANT TO SUBDIVIDE MY PROPERTY:

Property can only be subdivided in accordance with the procedures in Chapter 9.7, Subdivision Review.

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Article 1. General Provisions

1.1 SHORT TITLE

This ordinance shall be known as "the development code for the City of Memphis and unincorporated Shelby County," and may be cited and referred to as "this development code."

1.2 APPLICABILITY

A. The provisions of this development code shall apply to the development of all land within the jurisdiction of the City of Memphis and Shelby County, exclusive of incorporated municipalities. No development shall be undertaken without prior authorization pursuant to this development code.

B. All divisions, departments, commissions, boards, and authorities, of Shelby County government; the City of Memphis government; Memphis, Light, Gas and Water Division and Shelby County Schools shall comply with the requirements of this development code.

1.3 EFFECTIVE DATE

This development code was adopted on August 10, 2010 and becomes effective on January 1, 2011, except as it applies to properties owned by Shelby County Schools and Memphis City Schools, in which case this development code becomes effective on August 1, 2011. Between the adoption date and the effective date, a property owner may choose to adhere to either this development code or the previously adopted Memphis and Shelby County Zoning Code and Subdivision Regulations.

1.4 PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY

This development code is enacted pursuant to Chapter 165 of the Private Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1921; Chapter 613 of the Private Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1931; and Chapter 625 of the Private Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee for the year 1935. This development code is designed and enacted for the purpose of promoting the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the City of Memphis and Shelby County by lessening or preventing congestion in the public streets; securing safety from fire and other dangers; furthering the provision of adequate light and pure air; avoiding excessive concentrations of population and wasteful scattering of population; encouraging such distribution of population and such classification of land uses as will tend to facilitate and conserve adequate provisions for transportation, water supply, drainage, sanitation, educational opportunity, and recreation; protecting and promoting both urban and non-urban development; and preserving landmark buildings, objects and sites.

1.5 INTENT

This development code is intended to accomplish the following:

A. Guide the future growth and development in the City and County.

B. Implements the planned growth and rural areas of the adopted Shelby County Growth Plan, consistent with Public Chapter 1101.

C. Protect the character, and the social and economic stability of all parts of the City of Memphis and the unincorporated area within Shelby County and to encourage the orderly and beneficial development thereof.

D. Prohibit uses, buildings or structures incompatible with the character of established districts.

E. Establish procedures necessary to implement and enforce the provisions of this development code.

F. Guide public and private policy, and action to provide adequate and efficient public facilities.

G. Consider the availability of public facilities and determine if there is sufficient capacity to serve current and future development.

H. Minimize the pollution of air and water, to safeguard the water table, to maintain the adequacy of drainage facilities, and to encourage the wise use and management of natural resources.

I. Encourage compliance with all applicable Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.

J. Establish district regulations which encourage originality and flexibility in design to ensure that development is properly related to its site and to surrounding development patterns.

1.6 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

The requirements of this development code shall be considered as the minimum requirements for the promotion of the public health, safety and general welfare.

1.7 CONFLICTING PROVISIONS

A. Where this development code imposes a greater restriction upon property than that imposed by other resolutions, ordinances, rules, regulations, easements, covenants or agreements, the provisions of this development code shall govern.

B. All development must comply with relevant Federal and State regulations. Whenever any provision of this development code imposes a greater requirement or a higher standard than is required in any Federal or State statute or regulation, the provisions of this development code govern unless preempted by Federal or State law.

C. This development code shall not interfere with and does not supersede any regulations or guidelines of the Memphis and Shelby County Building Code.

D. Where the general standards of this Code conflict with standards set out in Articles 7 or 8, the standards of Articles 7 or 8 shall govern. Where the standards of Article 7 conflict with the standards set out in Article 8, the standards of Article 8 shall govern.

1.8 TRACT OR LOT REDUCTION

No tract or lot, even though it may consist of one or more adjacent tracts or lots of record in single ownership, shall be reduced in size so that the minimum area per dwelling unit, minimum width, maximum density or building coverage requirements, and other requirements of this development code are not maintained. This prohibition shall not be construed to prevent the purchase or condemnation of narrow strips of land for public utilities or right-of-way purposes.

1.9 CONSISTENCY WITH MEMPHIS 3.0 AND OTHER PLANS TO BE CONSIDERED

A. All land use decisions pursuant to TCA 13-4-202(b)(2)(B)(iii) shall be consistent with the Memphis 3.0 General Plan.

B. Determination of Consistency.
When making land use decisions, the boards and bodies responsible for making such decisions shall consider the decision criteria described in the Memphis 3.0 General Plan in its determination of consistency. The boards and bodies are responsible for making their own determination of consistency but shall consider the determination of consistency made by the Division of Planning and Development and any comments made by affected citizens and neighbors when doing so.

C. Memphis 3.0 and this Code
The Memphis 3.0 General Plan shall be used to guide land use decisions but not in any way supplant the regulations of this Code, including but not limited to its Zoning Map or Overlay Districts. A determination of consistency with Memphis 3.0 shall not supersede the approval criteria and findings of fact required for individual land use decisions, as provided in this Code.

D. Any other plans approved by the Memphis City Council or the Shelby County Board of Commissioners after December 3, 2019, shall be considered in any decisions under this development code. Plans prepared by or filed with Division of Planning and Development, including but not limited to the following plans may also be considered in any decisions under this development code.

1. Bicentennial Plan;
2. Community Redevelopment Plan for the University Neighborhood Development Corporation/Highland Row Area;
3. Community Redevelopment Plan for the Uptown Area;
4. Downtown Streetscape Master Plan;
5. Eastview Area Redevelopment Plan;
6. Frayser (Futures) District Plan;
7. Glenview Area Plan;
8. Grays Creek Area Plan;
9. 2000 Main Street Master Plan;
10. MPO Long Range Transportation Plan;
11. MPO Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan;
12. Medical Center Area Plan;

13. Midtown Corridor East/Binghampton Plan;
14. Mud Island Report;
15. Normal Station Area Plan;
16. Rozelle Annesdale Neighborhood Plan;
17. Shelby County Greenway Plan;
18. South Central Business Improvement District Area Plan;
19. South Forum "SoFo" Redevelopment Plan;
20. South Memphis District Plan;
21. Uptown Redevelopment Plan;
22. University District Comprehensive Plan;
23. Victorian Village Redevelopment Plan;
24. Vollintine-Evergreen Plan;
25. Whitehaven District Plan;
26. Winchester Park Area Study; and
27. Any other plans approved by the Memphis City Council and the Shelby County Board of Commissioners.

1.10 ANNEXED LAND

All land which shall, after the effective date of this development code, be annexed to the City of Memphis shall maintain the same zoning classification it had immediately prior to such annexation and shall be subject to the regulations applicable under such zoning district.

1.11 SEVERABILITY

Should any clause or provision of this development code be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the ordinance codified in this development code as a whole or any part thereof other than the part declared to be unconstitutional or invalid, each article, section, clause and provision hereof being declared severable.

1.12 CODE NUMBERING

This development code is divided into Articles, Chapters and Sections, as set forth below. The terms shall be used to interpret the provisions of this development code.

Article 3. [Example Text]
Chapter 3.1 [Example Text]
Section 3.1.1 [Example Text]
Sub-Section 3.1.1A [Example Text]
Paragraph 3.1.1A(1) [Example Text]
Item 3.1.1A(1)(a) [Example Text]
Sub-Item 3.1.1A(1)(a)(1) [Example Text]

1.13 TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

1.13.1 New Development

A. Except as provided in Section 1.13.3, upon the effective date of this development code or any subsequent amendment, any new building or other structure or any use of land shall be used, constructed or developed only in accordance with all applicable provisions of this development code.
B. No excavation or filling of land or construction of any public or private improvements shall take place or commence except in conformity with this development code.

1.13.2 Existing Development

Except as provided in Section 1.13.3, any existing use, lot, building or other structure legally established prior to the effective date of this development code that does not comply with any provision of this development code shall be subject to the nonconforming provisions stipulated in Article 10, Nonconformities.

1.13.3 Previously Issued Permits and Approved Plans

A. Planned Commercial (C-P) District and Planned Developments (PD)

1. The provisions of this development code do not apply to any planned commercial (C-P) districts, or planned developments (PD) that were approved by the governing bodies prior to the effective date of this development code, except as provided in this Sub-Section. Any condition or set of conditions, imposed by the governing body on such plan or planned development governs.
2. If a previously approved planned commercial (C-P) or planned development (PD) references a former zoning district or former development standard then the new applicable zoning district standard or development standard under this development code shall apply. If a previously approved planned commercial (C-P) or planned development (PD) is silent on a particular provision of this development code, the Zoning Administrator may apply that provision to the previously approved C-P or PD.
3. If an approved plan in a planned commercial (C-P) district or a planned development (PD) expires for any reason, then the provisions of this development code governs.
4. In any approved planned commercial (C-P) district or planned development (PD) that references permitted uses in a zoning district, those uses permitted under the former zoning district classification shall be permitted and shall not be considered nonconforming uses. Further, the Zoning Administrator may permit any additional uses that are not permitted under the former zoning district classification but are permitted under this development code in a corresponding district as provided in Section 1.13.4 (district conversion) after consideration as to the location and impact of such use or uses on adjacent properties and the general neighborhood.
5. This Sub-Section shall also govern Apartment Shop Plans, Shopping Center Plans (SC-1), Wholesale Distribution Plans (ML) and Community Unit Plans (CUP) approved by the governing bodies prior to the effective date of this development code.

B. Variance, Special Use Permits, Use Variance

1. If, before the effective date of this development code, the Board of Adjustment grants any variance, or the appropriate governing body grants any special use permit, special exception, or use variance, then such variance, permit or exception may be continued, extended, enlarged, or structurally altered only as provided in this development code.
2. Where no limitation as to the duration of the variance or use was imposed at the time of authorization, the use may be continued. When the use was granted for a specific period of time, the applicable provisions of this development code shall be applied upon the expiration of that time.
3. In no event shall such use be changed except to a conforming use or a nonconforming use as provided for in Article 10, Nonconformities. A change of use is a change to another use either under the same use category or different use category (see Chapter 2.9). A change in occupancy or ownership shall not by itself constitute a change in use.

C. Building Permits

1. Any building permit issued before the effective date of this development code or subsequent amendment shall remain in effect provided that development has started within six months from the date of issuance of the permit and that the building permit remains in effect under the terms of the building code.
2. Development shall mean physical improvements such as, but not limited to, clearing and grading, water and sewer lines, footings, and/or foundations that have been developed on the site.
3. The storage of building materials or the placement of temporary structures shall not constitute beginning development.

D. Pending Applications

The provisions of this development code do not apply to zoning and subdivision applications that are complete and pending at the effective date of this development code; such pending applications will be processed in accordance with and decided pursuant to the law existing on the date the application was filed.

E. Applications Pending During Text and Map Amendments

1. Vested Rights. Text amendments to this development code and amendments to the Zoning Map shall apply to any application that is complete and pending at the time the amendment(s) receive final approval from the governing bodies, provided the application has not resulted in the issuance of a building permit or the approval of a subdivision

plan or any other site plan that was granted in accordance with the provisions of this Code. This Paragraph shall not be interpreted to conflict with TCA 13-4-310.

2. Pending Legislation. Any individual, board or body with authority to act upon the regulations of this Code may not consider pending text amendments to this Code and pending amendments to the Zoning Map, pursuant to TCA 29-43-101.

1.13.4 District Conversion

The zoning district names in effect prior to the effective date of this development code are converted as shown below.

NEW DISTRICTS		*FORMER DISTRICTS*
Open Districts		
P	Parks	*NEW*
OS	Open Space	*NEW*
FW	Floodway	*FW*
CA	Conservation Agriculture	*AG*
CIV	Civic	*NEW*
Residential Districts		
R-MP	Manufactured Home Park	*R-MO*
R-E	Residential – Estate	*R-E*
R-15	Residential Single-Family – 15	*RS-15*
R-10	Residential Single-Family – 10	*RS-10*
R-8	Residential Single-Family – 8	*RS-8*
R-6	Residential Single-Family – 6	*RS-6, RS-6I*
R-3	Residential Single-Family – 3	*NEW*
RU-1	Residential Urban – 1	*R-D*
RU-2	Residential Urban – 2	*R-TH*
RU-3	Residential Urban – 3	*R-ML, R-MM*
RU-4	Residential Urban – 4	*R-MH*
RU-5	Residential Urban – 5	*NEW*
Mixed Use Districts		
RW	Residential Work	*O-L*
OG	Office General	*O-G*
CMU-1	Commercial Mixed Use – 1	*C-L, C-N, P*
CMU-2	Commercial Mixed Use – 2	*C-P*
CMU-3	Commercial Mixed Use – 3	*C-H*
CBD	Central Business	*CBD*
CMP-1	Campus Master Plan – 1	*CU, H*
CMP-2	Campus Master Plan – 2	
Industrial Districts		
EMP	Employment	*I-L*
WD	Warehouse & Distribution	*NEW*
IH	Heavy Industrial	*I-H*

Special Purpose Districts		
SCBID	South Central Business Improvement	*SCBID*
SE	Sports and Entertainment	*SE*
SM	South Main	*SM*
R-SD	South Downtown Residential	*R-SD*
R-R	Riverside Residential	*R-R*
R-B	Bluffview Residential	*R-B*
SDBP	South Downtown Business Park	*SDBP*
C-G	Gateway Commercial	*C-G*
U	Uptown	*UPT*
MDR	Moderate-Density Residential	*MDR*
HDR	High-Density Residential	*HDR*
MU	Mixed Use	*MU*
NC	Neighborhood Center Overlay	*NC*
UH	Uptown Hospital	*UH*
ULI	Uptown Light Industrial	*ULI*
Overlay Districts		
-MO	Medical Overlay	*-MO*
-UDO	University Overlay	*-UDO*
-TO	Transitional Office Overlay	*NEW*
-RC	Residential Corridor Overlay	*NEW*
-H	Historic Overlay	*H-P, H-C*
-AP	Airport Overlay	*AHR*
-FP	Floodplain Overlay	*FP*
-FC	Fletcher Creek Overlay	*FCD*
-NC	Neighborhood Conservation Overlay	*NEW*
DELETED DISTRICTS		
R-HO	Residential Home Overlay	
Win Park SPD	Winchester Park Special Pilot District	

Article 2. Districts and Uses

2.1 DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED

To carry out the provisions of this development code within the jurisdiction of the City of Memphis and unincorporated Shelby County the following zoning districts have been established and are applied to property as set forth on the Zoning District Map (see Chapter 2.4).

Open Districts	
P	Parks
OS	Open Space
FW	Floodway
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CIV	Civic
Residential Districts	
R-MP	Manufactured Home Park
R-E	Residential – Estate
R-15	Residential Single-Family – 15
R-10	Residential Single-Family – 10
R-8	Residential Single-Family – 8
R-6	Residential Single-Family – 6
R-3	Residential Single-Family – 3
RU-1	Residential Urban – 1
RU-2	Residential Urban – 2
RU-3	Residential Urban – 3
RU-4	Residential Urban – 4
RU-5	Residential Urban – 5
Mixed Use Districts	
RW	Residential Work
OG	Office General
CMU-1	Commercial Mixed Use – 1
CMU-2	Commercial Mixed Use – 2
CMU-3	Commercial Mixed Use – 3
CBD	Central Business
CMP-1	Campus Master Plan – 1
CMP-2	Campus Master Plan – 2
Industrial Districts	
EMP	Employment
WD	Warehouse & Distribution
IH	Heavy Industrial
Special Purpose Districts	
SCBID	South Central Business Improvement
SE	Sports and Entertainment
SM	South Main
R-SD	South Downtown Residential
R-R	Riverside Residential
R-B	Bluffview Residential
SDBP	South Downtown Business Park
C-G	Gateway Commercial
U	Uptown
MDR	Moderate-Density Residential
HDR	High-Density Residential
MU	Mixed Use
NC	Neighborhood Center Overlay
UH	Uptown Hospital
ULI	Uptown Light Industrial
Overlay Districts	
-MO	Medical Overlay
-UDO	University Overlay
-TO	Transitional Office Overlay
-RC	Residential Corridor Overlay
-H	Historic Overlay
-AP	Airport Overlay
-FP	Floodplain Overlay
-FC	Fletcher Creek Overlay
-NC	Neighborhood Conservation Overlay
-MD	Midtown District Overlay

2.2 DISTRICT INTENT STATEMENTS

2.2.1 Open Districts

A. Parks (P)

1. The P District is intended to create, preserve and enhance publicly owned parkland as permanent space to meet the active recreational needs of City and County residents.
2. The P District is intended to provide for both improved and unimproved parkland. Activities may include, but are not limited to, structures or other active, player-oriented facilities such playgrounds, recreational fields, ball-fields, sport courts, dog parks and associated accessory facilities such as parking areas and restrooms.
3. The district is also intended to accommodate buildings of a public nature such as museums, libraries, police, fire or EMS stations provided such uses shall not exceed ten percent of the lot area.

B. Open Space (OS)

1. The OS District is intended to create, preserve, and enhance land as permanent open space to meet the passive recreational needs of City and County that are compatible with surrounding land uses.
2. Property in the OS District may be under public or private ownership. All property within the district must be unoccupied or predominately unoccupied by buildings or other impervious surfaces. Unoccupied or predominately unoccupied by buildings or other impervious surfaces means that not more than five percent of the area of any land is occupied by such surfaces.

C. Floodway (FW)

The FW District is intended to allow specified uses that will not create flood hazards and which will not be unduly damaged, if flooded. The uses and regulations allowed shall be consistent with the provisions of federal laws and administrative regulations.

D. Conservation Agriculture (CA)

The CA District is intended to conserve agricultural land and undeveloped natural amenities while preventing the encroachment of incompatible land uses on farm land and other undeveloped areas. The types, area and intensity of land uses in this district are designed to encourage and protect agricultural uses and the conservation of undeveloped areas.

E. Civic (CIV)

The CIV District is intended to provide for civic uses that serve the surrounding neighborhoods or produce intensive civic activities that do not readily assimilate into other zoning districts.

2.2.2 Predominantly Residential Districts

The residential districts are intended to create, maintain and promote a variety of housing opportunities for individual households and to maintain the desired physical character of existing neighborhoods. While the districts primarily accommodate residential uses, nonresidential uses that are compatible with residential neighborhoods are also allowed.

A. Manufactured Home Park (R-MP)

The R-MP District permits manufactured, modular and mobile homes in manufactured home parks. This district is provided to ensure a suitable living environment in manufactured home parks and to ensure the compatibility of such developments with adjacent property.

B. Residential–Estate (R-E)

The R-E District is intended to accommodate low density single-family detached houses on individual lots. This district should be applied in areas where the land-use pattern is predominately single-family detached houses on large individual lots or where such a land use pattern is desired in the future. New R-E Districts are generally located no closer than 2,000 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, or CMU-3 district.

C. Residential Single-Family (R-15, -10, -8, -6, -3)

The single-family residential districts are intended to accommodate one single-family detached principal dwelling unit per lot. These districts should be applied in areas where the land-use pattern is predominately single-family residential or where such a land use pattern is desired in the future. Five single-family residential districts are established—R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, and R-3—which are differentiated primarily on the basis of minimum lot area and setback requirements.

1. Residential Single-Family – 15 (R-15)

New R-15 districts are generally located at least 1,500 to 2,000 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3 or CBD district.

2. Residential Single-Family – 10 (R-10)

New R-10 districts are generally located at least 1,500 to 2,000 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3 or CBD district.

3. Residential Single-Family – 8 (R-8)

New R-8 districts are generally located at least 1,000 to 1,500 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3 or CBD district.

4. Residential Single-Family – 6 (R-6)

New R-6 districts are generally located in an infill or redevelopment location where similar lot sizes are part of the original fabric of development. Additionally, R-6 districts should have a shared street network with and are generally located at least 500 to 1,000 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, or CBD district.

5. Residential Single-Family – 3 (R-3)

Residential Single Family – 3 (R-3) New R-3 districts are generally located in an infill or redevelopment location where similar lot sizes are part of the original fabric of development. Additionally, R-3 districts should have a shared street network with and are generally located at least 500 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, or CBD district.

D. Residential Urban Districts (RU-1, -2, -3, -4, -5)

The residential urban districts are intended to accommodate development where the land-use pattern is predominately urban in character or where such a land use pattern is desired in the future. The RU- districts are intended to provide for a variety of housing opportunities at intensities compatible with surrounding land uses. The districts are intended to encourage residential infill on single lots and small tracts as well as new development on larger tracts in traditional urban patterns that mimic established portions of surrounding neighborhoods. The RU- districts allow a limited set of corner commercial uses subject to performance measures.

1. Residential Urban – 1 (RU-1)

Residential development in the RU-1 District allows a variety of housing types including single-family detached (conventional, side yard house, cottage) and single-family attached (semi-attached, two-family). New RU-1 districts should have a shared street network with and are generally located at least 500 to 1,000 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, or CBD district or at are least 500 to 1,000 feet from an arterial.

2. Residential Urban – 2 (RU-2)

Residential development in the RU-2 District allows a variety of housing types including single-family detached (conventional, side yard house, cottage), single-family attached (semi-attached, two-family, townhouse), and multifamily (large home, stacked townhouse). New RU-2 districts should have a shared street network with and are generally located at least 500 to 1,000 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, or CBD district or are least 500 to 1,000 feet from an arterial.

3. Residential Urban – 3 (RU-3)

Residential development in the RU-3 District allows a variety of housing types including single-family detached (conventional, side yard house, cottage), single-family attached (semi-attached, two-family, townhouse), and multifamily (large home, stacked townhouse, apartment). New RU-3 districts are generally located in an infill or redevelopment location where similar lot sizes are part of the original fabric of development. Additionally, RU-3 districts should have a shared street network with and are generally located at least 500 feet from a CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, or CBD district or are within 500 feet of an arterial.

4. Residential Urban – 4 (RU-4)

Residential development in the RU-4 District allows a variety of housing types including single-family attached (townhouse) and multifamily (large home, stacked townhouse, apartment). New RU-4 districts are generally located in an infill or redevelopment location where similar housing types are part of the original fabric of development.

Additionally, RU-4 districts should have a shared street network with and are generally located within 500 feet of a CMU-3, or CBD district or are within 500 feet of an arterial.

5. Residential Urban – 5 (RU-5)

Residential development in the RU-5 District allows for higher intensity multifamily housing types as well as some corner commercial uses with an emphasis on live/work. New RU-5 districts are generally located in an infill or redevelopment location where similar housing types are part of the original fabric of development. Additionally, RU-5 districts should have a shared street network with and are generally located within 500 feet of a CMU-3, or CBD district or are within 500 feet of an arterial.

2.2.3 Mixed Use Districts

A. Residential Work (RW)

The RW District is intended to provide appropriate areas for new and existing development that incorporates both small-scale residential and office uses within close proximity to one another and adjacent neighborhoods. The district is also intended to provide for live/work opportunities where people can live and work in the same physical space. The district can also be used as a transition between arterials or more intense commercial areas and established residential neighborhoods. Typical uses contain up to 3,000 square feet of floor area.

B. Office General (OG)

The OG District is intended to accommodate a range of more intense professional office uses and a limited range of civic, residential and commercial service uses. The district is intended to be located along freeways and adjacent to commercial uses to act as a buffer between higher intensity commercial and lower intensity residential.

C. Mixed Use (MU)

The MU District is intended to accommodate physically integrated uses. Permitted land use types include commercial, townhouses, apartments, and institutions. The ideal model consists of building(s) with retail or restaurant uses on the ground floor and office and/or residential uses on the upper floors.

D. Commercial Mixed Use (CMU-)

The commercial mixed use districts are intended to accommodate retail, service and commercial uses and to ensure that commercial-zoned areas are compatible with the character of existing neighborhoods. While the districts primarily accommodate commercial uses, apartments and upper-story residential are allowed in order to promote live/work and mixed use opportunities. To provide for additional housing choice, single-family detached is permitted in the CMU- districts. The CMU- districts are not intended to provide for areas exclusively dominated by any one particular use but provide for neighborhoods that successfully integrate several types of compatible uses together.

1. Commercial Mixed Use – 1 (CMU-1)

The CMU-1 District is intended to provide for neighborhood serving commercial, office, and employment uses. Residential uses are encouraged above the ground floor. Compatible nonresidential uses should be located within walking distance to the established residential neighborhoods they are designated to serve. Auto-oriented uses are not appropriate in this district. Typical retail uses vary from 1,000 to 15,000 square feet of ground floor area.

2. Commercial Mixed Use – 2 (CMU-2)

The CMU-2 District is intended to provide for commercial, office, and employment uses that serve through traffic as well as surrounding neighborhoods. Residential uses are allowed on the ground floor but upper-story units are encouraged. Typical centers may include anchor tenants up to 80,000 square feet of ground floor area. Uses in this district are intended to be located within convenient traveling distance from the multiple neighborhoods they are designated to serve.

3. Commercial Mixed Use – 3 (CMU-3)

The CMU-3 District is intended to accommodate a very broad range of high intensity commercial, office and employment uses that require highly visible and highly accessible locations with direct access to arterials. Residential uses are allowed on the ground floor but upper-story units are encouraged. Typical uses in this district serve regional needs. The permitted uses are generally uses not of a neighborhood or general commercial type, but serve large areas of the City and County.

E. Central Business (CBD)

The CBD District is intended to accommodate high-intensity office, employment and residential uses within downtown. The district regulations recognize and support downtown's role as a center of regional importance and as a primary hub for business, communications, office, living, government, retail, cultural, educational, visitor accommodations, and entertainment. The district promotes vertical mixed-use (residential/nonresidential) projects that contain active ground-floor uses.

F. Campus Master Plan (CMP-)

The campus master plan districts are intended to accommodate office, research and development, residential, light manufacturing and processing uses and other campus-like developments, such as hospitals, colleges and universities, allowing for clustering opportunities that help improve overall efficiency. Limited retail, restaurant and commercial uses are allowed, however, such uses are primarily for the convenience of employees or users of the campus.

1. Campus Master Plan – 1 (CMP-1)

The CMP-1 District is intended to accommodate new development where the land-use pattern is predominately urban in character. New development should be urban in character with an emphasis on compact, vertical, pedestrian-oriented, mixed use development that fit seamlessly into the built environment. Landscaping requirements are reduced and buildings are pulled up much closer to the street.

2. Campus Master Plan – 2 (CMP-2)

The CMP-2 District is intended to accommodate new development where the land-use pattern is predominately suburban in character or where such a land use pattern is desired in the future. New development should be suburban in character with an emphasis on low-rise buildings that blend flawlessly into the natural environment. Landscaping requirements are significant and development patterns are characterized by deep, gracious setbacks.

2.2.4 Predominantly Industrial Districts

A. Employment (EMP)

The EMP District is intended to accommodate office, light manufacturing, research and development, warehousing, wholesale, processing and commercial uses in order promote economic viability, encourage employment growth, and limit the encroachment of non-industrial development within established industrial areas. Development should be operated in a relatively clean and quiet manner, and should not be obnoxious to nearby residential or commercial uses.

B. Warehouse Distribution (WD)

The WD District is intended to accommodate a broad range of office/warehouse, warehouse/distribution and wholesale uses. The district is intended to recognize the high traffic volume and 24-hour nature of these uses.

C. Industrial–Heavy (IH)

The IH district is intended to accommodate high-impact manufacturing, industrial or other uses, including extractive and waste-related uses, that by their nature create some nuisance, and which are not properly associated with or are compatible with nearby residential districts or other less intense mixed use or industrial districts.

2.2.5 Special Purpose Districts

See Article 7.

2.2.6 Overlay Districts

See Article 8.

2.3 GROUPS OF VARIOUS DISTRICTS

2.3.1 Open Districts

Where the phrase “all open districts,” “open districts,” or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrase includes the following districts:

A. Parks (P)
B. Open Space (OS)
C. Floodway (FW)
D. Conservation Agriculture (CA)
E. Civic (CIV)

2.3.2 Single-Family Districts

Where the phrase "all single-family districts," "single-family districts," or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrase includes the following districts:

A. Manufactured Home Park (R-MP)
B. Residential – Estate (R-E)
C. Residential Single-Family – 15 (R-15)
D. Residential Single-Family – 10 (R-10)
E. Residential Single-Family – 8 (R-8)
F. Residential Single-Family – 6 (R-6)
G. Residential Single-Family – 3 (R-3)
H. Residential Urban – 1 (RU-1)

2.3.3 Residential Districts

Where the phrase "all residential districts," "residential districts," or "residentially zoned," or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrase includes the following districts:

A. Manufactured Home Park (R-MP)
B. Residential – Estate (R-E)
C. Residential Single-Family – 15 (R-15)
D. Residential Single-Family – 10 (R-10)
E. Residential Single-Family – 8 (R-8)
F. Residential Single-Family – 6 (R-6)
G. Residential Single-Family – 3 (R-3)
H. Residential Urban – 1 (RU-1)
I. Residential Urban – 2 (RU-2)
J. Residential Urban – 3 (RU-3)
K. Residential Urban – 4 (RU-4)
L. Residential Urban – 5 (RU-5)

2.3.4 Mixed Use Districts

Where the phrase "all mixed use districts," "mixed use districts," or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrase shall include the following districts:

A. Residential Work (RW)
B. Office General (OG)
C. Mixed Use (MU)
D. Commercial Mixed Use – 1 (CMU-1)
E. Commercial Mixed Use – 2 (CMU-2)
F. Commercial Mixed Use – 3 (CMU-3)
G. Central Business (CBD)
H. Campus Master Plan – 1 (CMP-1)
I. Campus Master Plan – 2 (CMP-2)

2.3.5 Industrial Districts

Where the phrase "all industrial districts," "industrial districts," or "industrially zoned," or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrase includes the following districts:

A. Employment (EMP)
B. Warehouse & Distribution (WD)
C. Heavy Industrial (IH)

2.3.6 Nonresidential Districts

Where the phrase "all nonresidential districts," "nonresidential districts," or "nonresidentially zoned," or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrase includes the following districts:

A. Residential Work (RW)
B. Office General (OG)
C. Mixed Use (MU)
D. Commercial Mixed Use – 1 (CMU-1)
E. Commercial Mixed Use – 2 (CMU-2)
F. Commercial Mixed Use – 3 (CMU-3)
G. Central Business (CBD)
H. Campus Master Plan – 1 (CMP-1)
I. Campus Master Plan – 2 (CMP-2)
J. Employment (EMP)
K. Warehouse & Distribution (WD)
L. Heavy Industrial (IH)

2.3.7 Special Purpose Districts

Where the phrases “special purpose district”, or “special district”, or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrases shall be construed to include the following districts:

A. South Central Business Improvement Special Purpose District (SCBID)
    1. Sports and Entertainment (SE)
    2. South Main (SM)
    3. South Downtown Residential (R-SD)
    4. Riverside Residential (R-R)
    5. Bluffview Residential (R-B)
    6. South Downtown Business Park (SDBP)
    7. Gateway Commercial (C-G)
B. Uptown Special Purpose District (U)
    1. Moderate-Density Residential (MDR)
    2. High-Density Residential (HDR)
    3. Mixed Use (MU)
    4. Neighborhood Center Overlay (NC)
    5. Uptown Hospital (UH)
    6. Uptown Light Industrial (ULI)

2.3.8 Overlay Districts

Where the phrases “overlay districts” or phraseology of similar intent is used, the phrases shall be construed to include the following districts:

A. Medical Overlay (-MO)
B. University Overlay (-UDO)
C. Transitional Office Overlay (-TO)
D. Residential Corridor (-RC)
E. Historic Preservation (-H)

F. Airport (-AP)
G. Floodplain (-FP)
H. Fletcher Creek (-FC)
I. Neighborhood Conservation (-NC)
J. Midtown District Overlay (-MD)
K. Others as may be established by the Governing Bodies

2.4 ZONING MAP

2.4.1 Zoning Map Incorporated

The boundaries of the zoning districts are established and shown on the "City of Memphis and Shelby County Zoning District Map" and may be cited and referred to as the "Zoning Map." The Zoning Map is hereby made part of this development code. All notations, references and other information shown shall have the same force and effect as if fully set forth or described in this development code. The Zoning Map must be properly attested and kept on file by the Zoning Administrator. The Floodway (FW) and Floodplain Overlay (-FP) districts on the Zoning Map are generated, maintained and modified by FEMA; see Sub-Section 8.8.3B.

2.4.2 Omitted Land

A. It is the intent of this development code that the entire area of the City of Memphis and Shelby County, except any incorporated territory outside the Memphis City limits, including all land and water areas, rivers, streets, alleys, railroads and other rights of way, be included in the districts established by this development code. Any area not shown on the Zoning Map as being included in any such district shall be classified in the CA District.

B. It is the intent of this development code that any deannexed land from the municipalities of Arlington, Bartlett, Collierville, Lakeland, or Millington or any State or Federal property divestiture outside of an incorporated municipality of Shelby County be classified as Conservation Agriculture (CA) district by default unless an application has been made and approved by the appropriate governing body of a higher classification prior to such deannexation.

2.4.3 Height Map, Frontage Map

The boundaries of all adopted height maps and frontage maps are shown and made part of the Zoning Map as established in Section 2.4.1.

2.4.4 Rules of Interpretation

A. In the event that any uncertainty exists with respect to the intended boundaries as shown on the Zoning Map, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to interpret the Zoning Map.

B. An application for a Zoning Map interpretation shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator. The application shall contain sufficient information to enable the Zoning Administrator to make the necessary interpretation.

C. Where uncertainty exists as to the boundaries of any district shown on the Zoning Map, the following rules shall apply:

1. The boundaries are the center lines of the streets, alleys, waterways and rights-of-way, unless otherwise indicated. Where designation of a boundary line on the Zoning Map coincides with the location of a street, alley, waterway or right-of-way, the center line of the street, alley, water way or right-of-way shall be construed to be the boundary of such district.
2. Where the boundaries do not coincide with the location of streets, alleys, waterways and rights-of-way but do coincide with tract or lot lines, such tract or lot lines shall be construed to be the boundaries.
3. Where the boundaries do not coincide with the location of streets, alleys, waterways, rights-of-way, tract or lot lines, the boundary shall be determined by the use of the scale shown on the Zoning Map.
4. In any subdivided property, the lines on the Zoning Map shall be determined by use of the scale shown on the Zoning Map.
5. Where the district boundaries are not otherwise shown, and where the property has been or may be divided into blocks and lots, the boundaries shall be construed to be the lot lines, and where the districts designated on the Zoning Map made a part of this development code are bounded approximately by lot lines, the lot lines shall be construed to be the boundary of the district unless the boundaries are otherwise indicated on the Zoning Map.

D. Upon dispute of the Zoning Administrator's interpretation, the applicant may appeal the decision to the Board of Adjustment as set forth in Section 9.23.1.

2.4.5 Parcels Split by Two or More Zoning Districts

Where a portion of a parcel falls within one zoning district and another portion of the same parcel is within a different zoning district the provisions of the respective zoning district apply to the portion of the parcel in that district, the boundary shall be determined by the use of the scale shown on the Zoning Map. The Board of Adjustment may extend a zoning district by a distance of not more than twenty-five feet where the boundary line of a zoning district divides a lot or tract held in single ownership on January 1, 2011.

2.5 PERMITTED USE TABLE

2.5.1 General Provisions

A. Approach to Categorizing Uses

1. Principal Uses

Permitted principal uses by zoning district are set forth in the use table in Section 2.5.2. Permitted uses are grouped by use categories. Use categories are not zoning districts. Use categories classify land uses and activities based on common functional, product, or physical characteristics. Characteristics include the type and amount of activity, likely impact on surrounding properties, and site conditions. Use categories provide a systematic basis for assigning land uses to appropriate zoning districts. The use categories used in the use table in Section 2.5.2 are listed in Chapter 2.9, Use Categories.

2. Accessory Uses

Accessory uses are allowed in conjunction with a principal use as set forth in Chapter 2.9, Use Categories, and are subject to the provisions of Chapter 2.7, Accessory Structures and Uses. No accessory use may be established on a site prior to the establishment of a permitted principal use.

B. Uses Not Specifically Listed

1. Individual uses are listed in Chapter 2.9, Use Categories (uses may be further defined in Article 12, Definitions). Any use not specifically listed is expressly prohibited unless the Zoning Administrator determines that the use is similar to a permitted use listed in this development code. Where the similar permitted use is subject to a use standard or special use review, the proposed use shall also be subject to such standard or special use review. The Zoning Administrator shall not amend this development code by adding to or eliminating any use standard for the proposed use.
2. For properties that have been granted a use variation by the governing bodies prior to the adoption of this development code, any expansion, modification or amendment to said use variation, its permitted uses or conditions placed on its permitted uses shall be processed as a Special Use Permit as outlined in Chapter 9.6.
3. Where a use not listed is found by the Zoning Administrator not to be similar to any other permitted use, the use shall be permitted only following a text amendment of this development code (see Chapter 9.4). Treatment of a use not specifically listed shall be determined by the Zoning Administrator applying some or all of the following criteria:
    a. The actual or projected characteristics of the proposed activity in relationship to the stated characteristics of each use permitted in the district;
    b. The relative amount of site area or floor space and equipment devoted to the activity;
    c. Relative amounts of sales from each activity;
    d. The relative number of employees in each activity;
    e. Hours of operation;
    f. Building and site arrangement;
    g. Types of vehicles used and their parking requirements;
    h. The relative number of vehicle trips generated;
    i. Signs;
    j. How the use is advertised; and
    k. The likely impact on surrounding properties.

C. Developments with Multiple Principal Uses

1. When the principal uses of a development fall within different use categories, each principal use shall be classified or treated individually and each use shall be subject to all applicable regulations for that use.
2. A development comprised of separate uses shall be reviewed using the most restrictive process from among the proposed uses.

> ***Commentary:*** *If a proposed development includes a gas station, library and a restaurant, including outparcels, and one of those uses is only permitted as a special use in the district, then the entire development requires special use review.*

3. Where a use requiring approval as a special use lies on a separate site, only the building containing the use and its separate site shall be subject to review, not the entire project. However, where the separate site is an outparcel, the application shall describe the relationship of the outparcel to the remaining site with respect to access, connectivity, signage, and building materials.

2.5.2 Use Table Key

A. Permitted (■)

Use is permitted in the respective district subject to the use standard, if applicable. Such use is also subject to all other applicable requirements of this development code.

B. Special Use Review (☐)

Indicates a use may be permitted in the respective district only where approved by the governing bodies in accordance with Chapter 9.6, Special Use and Planned Development Review. Special uses are subject to all other applicable requirements of this development code, including all applicable use standards, except where such use standards are expressly modified by the governing bodies as part of the special use approval.

C. Significant Neighborhood Structure Conditional Use Permit (+)

Indicates a use that may be permitted in the respective district only where approved by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with Chapter 9.24, Conditional Use Permit. The Significant Neighborhood Structure provisions are intended to protect and preserve existing nonresidential neighborhood structures that are important to the historical, architectural, cultural or civic character of the neighborhood by allowing for nonresidential uses within residential zoning districts following certain criteria as a way to provide an economically viable means to preserve the landmarks. Significant neighborhood structures shall be designated by utilizing the provisions of Section 9.24.9.

D. Conditional Use Permit (C)

Indicates a use may be permitted in the respective district only where approved by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with Chapter 9.24, Conditional Use Permit. Conditional uses are subject to all other applicable requirements of this development code, including all applicable use standards, except where such use standards are expressly modified by the Board of Adjustment as part of the conditional use permit approval.

E. Blank Cell

A blank cell indicates that a use is not permitted in the respective district.

F. Use Category

See Chapter 2.9, Use Categories for a comprehensive list of uses.

G. Principal Use

Principal use that is part of a use category (see Chapter 2.9, Use Categories).

H. Use Standard

A cross-reference to any use standard listed in Chapter 2.6. Where no cross-reference is shown, no additional use standard applies.

Key: Blank Cell = Not Permitted ■ = Permitted □ = Special Use Approval C = Conditional Use Permit + = Significant Neighborhood Structure Conditional Use Permit

USE CATEGORY	PRINCIPAL USE	P	OS	FW	CA	CIV	R-MP	R-E	R-15	R-10	R-8	R-6	R-3	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	R-W	OG	MU*	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CBD	CMP-1	CMP-2	EMP	WD	IH	Use Standard
RESIDENTIAL																															
Household Living *(see 2.9.2A)*	Single-Family Detached																														
	Conventional				■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■		■	■				
	Side Yard House									■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■		■	■				2.6.1A
	Cottage											■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■		■	■				
	Single-Family Attached																														
	Semi-attached													■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■		■	■				
	Two-Family													■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■		■	■				
	Townhouse													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				2.6.1H
	Multifamily																														
	Large Home													□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	□	□	□		□	□				2.6.1I
	Stacked Townhouse													□	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	□	□	□	■	□	□				2.6.1J
	Apartment															■	■	■		□	■	□	□	□	■	□	□				
	Upper-Story Residential																	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	Live/Work													□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				2.6.1B
	Manufactured, Modular Home				■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■														2.6.1C
	Mobile Home				C		C																								2.6.1D
	Container Home				C		C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C				2.6.1G
	Manufactured Home Park				■		■																								2.6.1E
Group Living *(see 2.9.2B)*	Boarding House, Single Room Occupancy															□	□	□				□	■	■	□						2.6.1F
	Rooming House								C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	■	■	C						2.6.1F
	Fraternity, Sorority, Dormitory															□	□	□				□	■	■		□	□				2.6.1F
	Monastery, Convent					■										□	□	□				□	■	■	■	■	■				2.6.1F
	Nursing Home, Full-time Convalescent, Hospice, Assisted Living Facility, Residential Home for the Elderly, Independent Living Facility					■										■	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■				2.6.1F
	Personal Care Home for the Elderly				■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			■	■										2.6.1F
	Supportive Living Facility				■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			□											2.6.1F
CIVIC																															
Community Service *(see2.9.3A)*	Police, Fire, EMS Substation	■			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.2A
	Neighborhood Arts Center or Similar Community Facility (public)	■				■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□		□	■	□	□	□	■	□	□				
	Philanthropic Institution					■														■	■	■	■	■	■						
	Museum, Library	■				■		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□		□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
	All other City- or County-owned facilities not included in this Use Table	□	□		■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Day Care *(see 2.9.3B)*	Adult day-care program					■		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■			
	Group Day Care Home (5 to 12 persons)					■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			2.6.2B
	Child Care Center (13+ persons)					■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			2.6.2B
	Drop-in Child Care Center (15+ persons)																			■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	2.6.2B
	Nursery School, Preschool					■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□		2.6.2B
Education Facility *(see 2.9.3C)*	Academy (special training)					■														■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	College, Community College, University					■														■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Seminary				■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.2C

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Education Facility *(see 2.9.3C)*	School, Public or Private (K-12)				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	□	2.6.2C
	School, Trade, Vocational, Business																			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Dormitory, housing for students or faculty accessory to educational facilities not classified as colleges, community colleges or universities				□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	
Medical Facility *(see 2.9.3D)*	Blood Plasma Donation Center																						C	C		■	■	■		■	2.6.2K
	Medical or Dental Laboratory																			■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	Pharmacy								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	Hospital					□														□				■	■	■	■				
	Medical, Dental or Chiropractic Clinic/Office, massage therapy, or outpatient surgery center								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	
Park/Open Area *(see 2.9.3E)*	All parks and open areas, except as listed below:	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Cemetery, Mausoleum, Columbarium, Memorial Park	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	2.6.2D
	Game Preserve, Wildlife Management Area, Refuge, Animal Sanctuary			□	□																										
	Recreation Field, without lights	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Recreation Field, with lights	□		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.2E
	Reservoir, Control Structure, Water Supply, Water Well	■	■	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Passenger Terminal *(see 2.9.3F)*	Airport, Heliport, Airline Terminal			□																								□	■	■	2.6.2F
	Bus, Train Passenger Terminal																							■	■			□	□	■	
	Taxicab Dispatch Station, Limousine Service																						□	■	■			■	■	■	
	Multimodal Facility																							■	■			■	■	■	
Place of Worship *(see 2.9.3G)*	All places of worship				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.2G
	Off-site parking for places of worship				C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Social Service Institution *(see 2.9.3H)*	All social service institutions					□																	□	□	□			□		□	
Utilities *(see 2.9.3I)*	All minor utilities, except as listed below		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	All major utilities, except as listed below																											□		■	
	Amateur Radio Operator Tower (65' or less)			□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.2H
	Communication towers			□	□	□													□	□		□	□	□	□			□	□	□	
	CMCS tower and facilities			□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.2I
	Wind farm				□																							□		■	
	Utility-scale solar energy system	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■											■	■	■				■	■	■	2.6.2J
	Community-scale solar energy system	■	■	■	■	C	C	C	C	C	C											C	C	C		C	C	■	■	■	
COMMERCIAL																															
Funeral Services *(see 2.9.4L)*	Funeral homes, funeral directing																					□	■	■	■			■		■	2.6.3R
	Sales of funeral merchandise																					■	■	■	■			■		■	2.6.3R
	All other funeral establishments, including crematorium and pet crematorium																						■	■	■			■		■	2.6.3R

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Indoor Recreation *(see 2.9.4A)*	All indoor recreation, except as listed below:																					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Adult-oriented establishment																											■		■	2.6.3A
	Athletic, tennis, swim or health club, dance, martial arts, music studio or classroom, personal trainer or gym								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Bar, Tavern, Cocktail Lounge, Nightclub																			□	■	□	■	■	■			■		■	2.6.3B
	Convention Center					■																		□	■	□	□	■		■	
	Lodge, Private Club				□	■		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	■	■			■		■	
	Indoor Shooting Range																						□	□	□			■		■	
Office *(see 2.9.4B)*	All offices, except as listed below:								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
	Radio, TV, or Recording Studio					■			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.3C
Overnight Lodging *(see 2.9.4C)*	Bed and Breakfast								+	+	+	+	+	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	□	□				
	Hotel or Motel																			□	□		□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	2.6.3D
	Youth Hostel																						□	□	□	□	□				
Outdoor Recreation *(see 2.9.4D)*	All outdoor recreation, except as listed below:			□																			□	■				■		■	2.6.3E
	Home-Based Wedding and Event Center				□			□	□	□																					
	Golf Course, Country Club, Clubhouse	■		□	□			□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□						■				■		■	2.6.3E
	Horse Stables, Riding Academy, Equestrian Center	□			■																			■				■		■	2.6.3E
	Riding Academy and Equestrian Center with Outdoor Lighting	□			□																			■				■		■	2.6.3E
	Outdoor Shooting Range	□			□																			□				□		□	2.6.3E
	Stadium or Arena, Commercial Amphitheater																							■	■			■		■	2.6.3E
	Campground, travel trailer park, recreational vehicle park			□																			□	□				■		■	2.6.3E
Outdoor Advertising Sign *(see 2.9.4E)*	Permanent Off-Premise Advertising Sign (*Signs in CBD are only permitted outside of the CBID.)																							■	■*			■		■	
Parking, Commercial *(see 2.9.4F)*	All commercial parking																			□			□	■	□	□	□	■	■	■	
Restaurant *(see 2.9.4G)*	All restaurants, except as listed below:								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	□		■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■		■	2.6.3F
	Restaurant with sale of alcoholic beverages, Brew Pub								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		■	■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■		■	2.6.3G
	Restaurant, Drive-Thru or Drive-in																					□	■	■	■	□	□	■		■	
Retail Sales & Service *(see 2.9.4H)*	All retail sales and service, except as listed below:								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■	■			■		■	
	Animal Hospital, Veterinary Clinic, Pet Clinic				□				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■	■			■		■	2.6.3H
	Animal Boarding, Animal Shelter, Kennel, Doggy Day Care				□				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+				■	■	■	■			■	■	■	2.6.3H
	Art or photo studio, gallery								+	+	+	+	+	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	2.6.3I
	Bakery, retail								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■		■	
	Hair, nail, tanning, massage therapy and personal care service, barber shop or beauty salon								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	

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Retail Sales & Service *(see 2.9.4H)*	Convenience store with gas pumps, Gas station, Commercial electric vehicle charge station																					□	□	■	□	□	□	■		■	2.6.3J
	Convenience store without gas pumps													□	□	□	□	□	□			■	■	■	■	□	□	■		■	2.6.3K
	Catering establishment, small-scale								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■	■			■		■	
	Cleaning establishment, pickup station								+	+	+	+	+	□	□	□	□	□	□		■	■	■	■	■			■		■	2.6.3L
	Farmers Market				□	□								□	□	□	□	□	□		■	■	■	■	■	□	□	■		■	2.6.3Q
	Greenhouse or Nursery, Commercial			□	□				+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+					■	■	■			■		■	
	Payday loans, title loan and flexible loan plan establishments																			□		□		□				■		■	2.6.3M
	Post Office					■			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		■		■	■	■	■	□	□	■		■	
	Pawnshop																						□	□	□		□	□		■	
	Retail Sales Outdoor (vendor), Flea markets			□																		□	□	□	□		□			□	2.6.3N
	Tattoo, Palmist, Psychic or Medium																					C	■	■	■			■		■	
	Truck Stop, Tractor-Trailer (fueling of)																											■		■	2.6.3U
	Smoke Shop																					■	■	■				■		■	2.6.3S
	Vehicle parts and accessories																					■	■	■	■			■		■	
Self-Service St'rge. *(see 2.9.4I)*	Mini-storage																						□	■				■	■	■	2.6.3O
	Indoor multi-story																					■	■	■	■			■	■	■	2.6.3O
Vehicle Sales Service, & Repair *(see 2.9.4J)*	All Vehicle Service																					■	■	■	■	□	□	■	■	■	2.6.3P
	Vehicle wash establishment																					□	□	■	□	□	□	■		■	2.6.3T
	All Vehicle Repair																							■		□	□	■	■	■	2.6.3P
	All Vehicle Sales, Rental, Leasing, except as listed below:																					□	□	□	□			■	■	■	2.6.3P
	Tractor-Trailers and Heavy Trucks																											■		■	2.6.3P
	Manufactured housing																							■				■		■	2.6.3P
Water-Oriented (see 2.9.4K)	All water-oriented																							■	■			■	■	■	
INDUSTRIAL																															
Wholesale Trade *(see 2.9.5A)*	All wholesale trade																							■	■			■	■	■	
Light Industrial *(see 2.9.5B)*	All light industrial, except as listed below:																											■		■	
	Bulk mailing service																											■	■	■	
	Clothing, textile or apparel manufacturing																							□	■			■		■	
	Container Building																				C	C	C	C				C		C	2.6.4H
	Contractors storage																							□	□			■		■	2.6.4A
	Detention center, jail, prison																													■	
	Lawn, tree or garden service																							□	□			■		■	2.6.4A
	Light manufacturing or assembly of equipment, instruments, or goods																					□	□	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	Lumberyard and wood products																											■		■	
	Microbrewery and microdistillery								+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		■		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.4F
	Movie production facility																											■		■	
	Photo finishing laboratory																						□	■	■	■	■	■		■	

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Light Industrial *(see 2.9.5B)*	Repair of scientific or professional instruments, electric motors																						□	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	Research, Testing, and development Laboratory																						□	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	Sheet metal shop																											■		■	
	Soft drink bottling																											■	■	■	
	Welding, machine, tool repair shop																						□	■	■	■	■	■		■	
	Woodworking, including cabinet makers and furniture manufacturing																						□	■	■	■	■	■		■	
War'hse. & Dist. *(see 2.9.5C)*	All warehouse and distribution																						□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	
Heavy Industrial *(see 2.9.5D)*	All heavy industrial, except as listed below:																													■	
	Asbestos products																													□	
	Automobile dismantlers and recyclers																													□	
	Chemical, cosmetics, drug, soap, paints, fertilizers and abrasive products																											■		■	
	Explosives, except fireworks																													□	2.6.4G
	Petroleum, liquefied petroleum gas and coal products includes refining																													□	
	Radioactive materials/waste																													□	2.6.4B
	Rubber and plastic products, rubber manufacturing																													□	
Waste-Related Services *(see 2.9.5E)*	All waste related services, except as listed below:																													■	
	Recycling Drop-off Facility																					□	□	□	□			□		■	
	Sanitary Landfill and Recycling Facility																											□		□	2.6.4D
	Construction and Organic Debris Landfill																											□		□	2.6.4D(2)
	Scrap Metal Processors and Wrecking, Junk or Salvage Yard																													□	2.6.4E
	Solid or Liquid Waste Transfer Station																													□	2.6.4C
	Waste Incineration																													□	2.6.4C
OPEN																															
Agriculture *(see 2.9.6A)*	All agriculture, except as listed below:			■	■																							■		■	
	Neighborhood Garden			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	2.6.5E
	Crop, soil preparation, agricultural services, large animal and veterinary services				■																							■		■	
	Farm labor and management services				■																							■		■	
	Sale of agriculture products, outdoor			■	■																							■		■	2.6.5A
	Sale, rent, repair of tractors and related agricultural machinery				□																	□	□	■	□			■	■	■	2.6.5B
	Timber Harvesting			■	■	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□		□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	2.6.5G
	Winery				■																							■		■	
	Apiary			■	■																							■		■	2.6.5F

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Resource Extraction *(see 2.9.6B)*	All resource extraction, except as listed below:				□																									□	2.6.5C
	Dredging, earth extraction, clearing or grading			□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	2.6.5D
	Metal, sand stone, gravel clay, mining and other related processing			□	□																									□	
PLANNED																															
Planned Development *(see 9.6)*	All planned developments			□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	4.10

*This use table only applies to properties zoned MU outside of the Uptown Special Purpose District. For properties zoned MU within Uptown, see Section 7.3.11.

2.6 USE STANDARDS

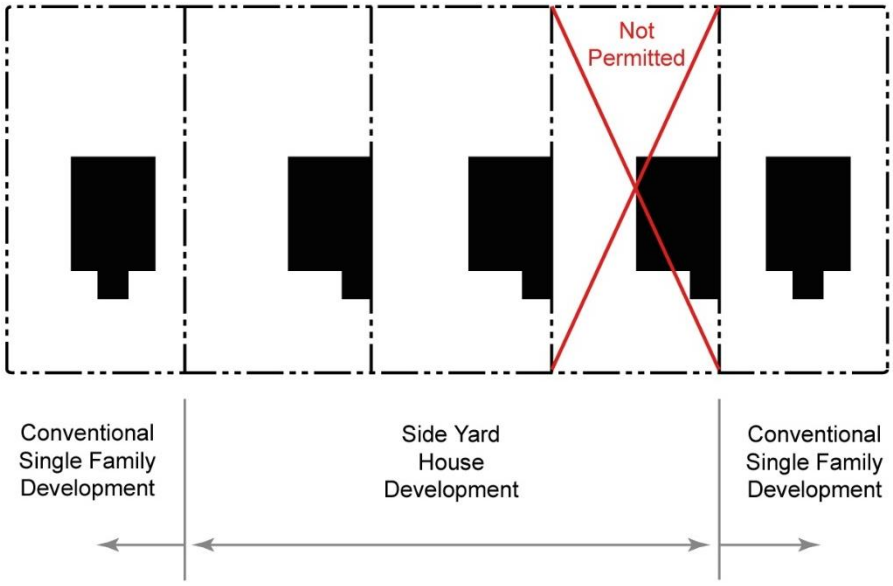
Unless indicated otherwise, when a regulation requires a proposed use or activity to be located a specified distance from an existing use, zoning district boundary, or activity, such distance or spacing requirement shall be calculated by direct, straight-line measurement from the nearest property line of the property upon which an existing use, zoning boundary, or activity is located to the nearest property line of the property whereon the proposed use or activity is to be located.

2.6.1 Residential Use Standards

A. Side Yard House

1. Single Side Yard

A single side yard shall be provided comprising the equivalent of two side yards of a conventional single-family detached house. This zero side setback may not be allowed on the side yard adjacent to residential district lots that are not part of the side yard house development. Each lot line with no side yard setback shall be indicated on the final plat.



2. Maintenance Easement

An easement to allow for maintenance or repair of the house shall be required when the roof overhang or side wall of the house are proposed within four feet of the adjacent property line (no roof overhang shall be permitted to extend across the property line). The easement on the adjacent property shall provide at least five feet of unobstructed space. The easement shall be recorded on the subdivision plat.

3. Privacy Windows

If the side wall of the house is on the property line, or within three feet of the property line, windows or other openings that allow for visibility into the side yard of the adjacent lot shall not be allowed. Windows that do not allow visibility into the side yard of the adjacent lot, such as a clerestory window or a translucent window, shall be allowed provided they comply with applicable building code requirements.

B. Live/Work

A residential unit used as both living accommodation, which includes cooking space and sanitary facilities in conformance with applicable building standards; and adequate working space accessible from the living area, reserved for, and regularly used by, one or more persons who may reside in the unit. A live/work use may also occur when the residential unit is occupied separately from the work space. Permitted uses in a live/work unit shall be governed by Chapter 2.5, Use Table.

1. All living space within the live/work unit needs to be contiguous with, and an integral part of, the working space, with direct and internal access between the two areas.

2. Each live/work unit shall have at least one primary entrance from common areas such as hallways, corridors, and/or exterior portions of the building, such as courtyards, breezeways, parking areas and public spaces.
3. A fully connected working space within a single live/work unit shall be considered accessory and shall not trigger occupancy separations within that unit.
4. Each unit shall include a kitchen and restroom facilities, consisting of a toilet, lavatory, shower and/or bathtub. Restroom facilities shall be provided to serve the commercial portion of the unit.
5. No equipment or process shall be used that creates excessive noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference.
6. A live/work unit shall be subject to all applicable licenses and business taxes.
7. Commercial signs shall be limited to one unlighted wall sign no larger than six square feet in area, attached to the structure housing the live/work unit.
8. When located within a RU- district, live/work uses are subject to the following standards:
    a. Work space within a live/work unit may be used as an office, studio, gallery, or for artisanal production involving the use of hand tools and small-scale, light mechanical equipment. No business, storage or warehousing of material, supplies or equipment shall be permitted outside of the unit.
    b. Work space shall be on the first floor of a two story or greater building with residential space above the ground floor. Any work space above the ground floor may be permitted subject to the approval of a special exception by the Land Use Control Board. Residential kitchen and toiletry facilities may be permitted on the ground floor.
    c. Live/work units shall be located within 200 feet of the right-of-way of a street intersection. If further than 200 feet from the intersection then the use is required to seek a special exception.
    d. Maximum work space within a live/work unit shall be 3,000 square feet.
    e. Parking on the lot shall be located at the side or rear of a building and not between the building and the street.

C. Manufactured, Modular Home

A home constructed after June 15, 1976, and meeting or exceeding the manufactured home construction standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that were in effect at the time of construction. Additionally, manufactured or modular homes must meet all of the following requirements:

1. The home has a length not exceeding four times its width, with length measured along the longest axis and width measured at the narrowest part of the other axis.
2. The pitch of the roof of the home has a minimum vertical rise of three feet for each 12 feet of horizontal run and the roof is finished with a type of shingle that is commonly used in standard residential construction.
3. All roof structures provide an eave projection of no less than six inches, which may include a gutter.
4. The exterior siding consists predominantly of vinyl or aluminum horizontal siding (whose reflectivity does not exceed that of gloss white paint), wood, or hardboard, comparable in composition, appearance and durability to the exterior siding commonly used in standard residential construction
5. The home is set up in accordance with the standards set by the state of Tennessee. The foundation area is screened by a continuous, permanent masonry foundation or masonry curtain wall in accordance with building code regulations, unbroken except for required ventilation and access, and installed under the perimeter of the home.
6. The moving hitch, wheels and axles, and transporting lights are removed.
7. The dimensional standards for a single-family detached conventional housing type apply to a manufactured or modular house.
8. See Section 12.3.1 for distinctions between manufactured and modular homes.

D. Mobile Home

A mobile home constructed after June 15, 1976, and meeting or exceeding the construction standards promulgated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development that were in effect at the time of construction. A single mobile home may be allowed in the CA and R-MP districts as a conditional use in accordance with the following requirements:

1. The lot upon which the home is located is at least one acre, except for smaller lots of record established prior to the effective date of this development code.
2. A written statement from the Memphis and Shelby County Health Department approving the sewage disposal facilities for the home is required.
3. The conditional use permit may be granted for a maximum period of four years.

4. The home does not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent property, the character of the area, utility facilities and other matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare.
5. The home meets the requirements of the state of Tennessee for installation and tie-downs.
6. The home is skirted with a durable material that encloses the area between the chassis and the ground. Durable material includes but is not limited to vinyl or masonry.
7. The moving hitch, wheels and axles, and transporting lights are removed.
8. Any mobile home located in the Floodplain Overlay District is subject to the following additional requirements:
    a. All homes must be anchored to resist floatation, collapse or lateral movement by providing over-the-top frame ties to ground anchors.
    b. Over-the-top ties must be provided at each of the four corners of the home with two additional ties per side at intermediate locations on homes 50 feet or greater in length (a total of eight ties are required) and one additional tie per side on homes less than 50 feet in length (a total of six ties are required).
    c. Frame ties must be provided at each of the four corners of the homes, with five additional ties per side at intermediate locations on homes 50 feet or greater in length (a total of 14 ties are required) and four additional ties per side on homes less than 50 feet in length (a total of 12 ties are required).
    d. All components of the anchoring system must be capable of carrying a force of 4,800 pounds.
    e. Any additions to a home must be similarly anchored.
9. The dimensional standards for a single-family detached conventional housing type apply to mobile homes in the CA District.

E. Manufactured Home Park

1. Manufactured or modular homes located within manufactured home parks must meet the requirements of Sub-Section C above.
2. Mobile homes located within manufactured home parks must meet the requirements of Sub-Section D above.
3. Manufactured home parks must meet the R-MP District standards as set forth in Section 3.6.3.
4. A site plan submitted and approved in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 9.12, Site Plan Review is required prior to the issuance of any building permits for the development of a manufactured home park.

F. All Group Living

1. All group living facilities must meet all state licensing requirements.
2. Nursing Homes, Full-Time Convalescent Centers, Hospices, Assisted Living Facilities and Independent Living Facilities
    a. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property adjacent to a residential use. An alternative buffer may be approved through the site plan review process.
    b. All parking, loading, unloading and deliveries shall take place from the rear of the property or, if located along the side or in front of the property, shall be sufficiently screened by the installation of an S-8, S-9, S-10 or S-11 Streetscape Plate as set forth in Section 4.3.3.

G. Container Home

1. Definition. A container home is any dwelling unit that is wholly or partially located within a shipping container.
2. Housing Types. Container homes may qualify as a variety of housing types (see Chapter 3.4), which are in turn regulated by zoning district according to Section 2.5.2. A Conditional Use Permit may not allow a container home in a zoning district that does not allow the housing type; a companion zoning case must be filed in conjunction with the Conditional Use Permit to address any housing type conflicts with Section 2.5.2.
3. Accessory container home. A container home may be utilized as an accessory dwelling unit with the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit, provided all use standards of Sub-Section 2.7.2D are met.

H. Single-Family Attached – Townhouse

1. In the RU-1 District. Single-Family Attached – Townhouses are allowed on lots located on arterial or collector streets.
2. In all other Residential Urban Districts. Single-Family Attached – Townhouses are allowed on any lot, provided all district standards as set forth in Chapter 3.7 are met.

I. Multifamily – Large Home

1. In the RU-1 District. Multifamily – Large Homes may be allowed by Special Use Permit on lots located on arterial or collector streets. On all other streets, Multifamily – Large Homes are only allowed by Special Use Permit on corner lots and cannot exceed four dwelling units.
2. In all other Residential Urban Districts. Multifamily – Large Homes are allowed on any lot, provided all district standards as set forth in Chapter 3.7 are met.

J. Multifamily – Stacked Townhouse

1. In the RU-1 District. Multifamily – Stacked Townhouses may be allowed by Special Use Permit on lots located on arterial or collector streets. On all other streets, Multifamily – Stacked Townhouses are only allowed by Special Use Permit on corner lots.
2. In all other Residential Urban Districts. Multifamily – Stacked Townhouses are allowed on any lot, provided all district standards as set forth in Chapter 3.7 are met.

2.6.2 Civic Use Standards

A. Police, Fire, EMS Substation

A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property adjacent to a residential use. An alternative buffer may be approved through the site plan review process.

B. All Day Care

1. General Provisions

a. Day care facilities shall be required to meet the rules adopted and published pursuant the Tennessee Department of Human Services.
b. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property adjacent to a residential use. An alternative buffer may be approved through the site plan review process.
c. A facility that is located in a residential district shall maintain the residential character and scale of the area in which it is located.
d. Sufficient off-street passenger drop-off and passenger loading area shall be provided on-site, unless waived by the City or County Engineer (see Section 4.5.6 for stacking requirements associated with day care drop off).
e. The maximum number of children to be accommodated on site shall be specified. Children who are related to the child care provider by blood or marriage and are kept at the facility shall be counted for purposes of determining enrollment and facility compliance with these standards.
f. State and local health, education, and/or fire regulations may reduce but shall not increase the number of students permitted to be enrolled.
g. Enrollment shall mean the total number of children onsite at any one time.
h. No playground equipment shall be permitted within the front building setback.

2. Group Day Care Home of 5-12 persons

The property shall be located on a connector street, on an arterial, or on a minor street that serves only nonresidential uses or zoning districts, or on a minor street within 150 feet (measured from the property line) of an intersecting arterial.

3. Child Care Center

a. The minimum site shall be 20,000 square feet in a residential district.
b. The distance from the closest existing Child Care Center to a proposed Child Care Center shall not be less than 1,320 feet when measured along the most direct roadway route between the two sites, if both sites are in a residential district.
c. The property shall be located: (a) on an arterial, (b) on a connector street, or (c) on a minor street within 200 feet (measured from the property line) of an intersecting arterial.

C. School, Public or Private, Seminary

Public and private schools and seminaries are subject to the following standards.

1. Any lighted recreation field located on or off the campus and permitted by special use permit shall meet the requirements of Sub-section 2.6.2E below except along any frontages along a right-of-way, in which case a minimum Class II, Type C buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established.
2. All parking lots associated with the school shall meet the requirements of Section 4.5.5.
3. The vehicular access for the school must be from the primary street.
4. Public and private schools shall be required to obtain a special use permit prior to 1) installing or constructing a principal or accessory use or structure on a platted residential lot that does not abut a connector or arterial, or 2) using a platted residential lot that does not abut a connector or arterial for any principal or accessory use.
5. Vehicular parking located between the principal school building and any primary street shall not exceed five percent of all designated vehicular parking, or eight parking spaces, whichever is greater.
6. In addition to the bicycle parking requirements of Sub-section 4.5.3C of this development code all schools shall provide secure bicycle parking at a ratio of 1:3 (bicycle to vehicle parking) within 200 feet of a functioning entrance to the principal building.
7. Lighted motor vehicle parking areas must meet the requirements of Chapter 4.7 Site Lighting, if applicable.
8. All stand-alone elementary, middle, junior high and high schools are exempt from the designated frontage requirements of Section 3.10.3 and are only required to meet the building envelope standards of Sub-Section 3.10.2B.
9. All elementary, middle and junior high schools shall be located on a connector or arterial, or on a local street if the drivable width of the local street adjacent to the school site is at least 40 feet wide.
10. All high schools shall be located on an arterial or connector.
11. A Class I buffer shall be required along any property lines abutting single-family residential lots.
12. Nonconforming schools. Schools constructed prior to August 1, 2011, are exempt from Paragraphs 5, 9 and 10 of this Sub-Section. Schools constructed prior to August 1, 2011, that do not meet the standards of Paragraphs 5, 9 and 10 and shall not be considered nonconformities in regards to those Paragraphs and may be modified, expanded and enlarged provided other sections of this Code are met.

D. Cemetery, Mausoleum

1. New cemeteries shall be located on sites of at least ten acres.
2. A mausoleum which is not located in a cemetery shall be located on a site of at least two acres.
3. All structures located in a cemetery of six feet in height or over including, but not limited to mausoleums, monuments and buildings, and all mausoleums not located in a cemetery and regardless of height shall meet the setbacks of the zoning district.
4. All graves or burial lots shall be set back at least 30 feet from each lot line and public right-of-way.
5. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property adjacent to a residential use.
6. A cemetery site shall not obstruct the development of any arterial or connector street proposed in MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.

E. Recreation Field, with Lights

Fields for recreation and athletics equipped with outdoor lighting shall be subject to the following standards:

1. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property within 400 feet of a single-family residential use or single-family residential district.
2. Field lighting must meet the requirements of Chapter 4.7, Outdoor Site Lighting.

F. Airport, Heliport, Airport Terminal

Airports and heliports subject to the following additional standard that the application for a special use permit shall be accompanied by the written recommendations of the Federal Aviation Administration.

G. All Places of Worship

1. The minimum site shall be 20,000 square feet in a residential district. All places of worship constructed prior to January 1, 2011, are exempt from this provision.
2. Any lighted recreation field located on the campus and permitted by special use permit shall meet the requirements of Sub-section 2.6.2.E above.

3. All parking shall be located on the same site as, or a contiguous site to, the site on which the place of worship is located, or in a district that allows commercial parking as a principal use. A conditional use permit shall be required for all off-site parking for places of worship for parking not located on the same site as, or a contiguous site to, the site on which the place of worship is located, or in a district that allows commercial parking as a principal use (see Use Table, Section 2.5.2). This Paragraph shall not apply to off-site parking that meets the provisions of Item 4.5.2C(2)(e).
4. Parking is prohibited in the required front yard in residential zoning districts.
5. A Class II buffer shall be required along any property lines abutting single-family residential lots.
6. Places of worship are exempt from the designated frontage requirements of Section 3.10.3 and are only required to meet the building envelope standards of Sub-Section 3.10.2B.

H. Amateur Radio Operator Tower (65 feet or less)

1. The tower shall be located so that no part of the antenna or its elements shall encroach within the required side or rear yard setbacks or within ten feet of any easement for overhead electric distribution or transmission lines.
2. The tower and any element of the tower including guy wires or anchors shall not be located within the front 40 percent of any area of the tract or lot abutting a public street or approved private drive.
3. The tower height shall be established as the tallest point of the supporting tower and shall not include antenna mast or antenna elements affixed to the tower.
4. No more than one such tower shall be located on a tract or lot.
5. The request for a building permit shall be accompanied by a copy of a valid Amateur Radio Operators licensed issued by the FCC for the location being requested.
6. A tower shall not be structurally installed in such a way that it could fall onto a neighbor's property during normal operations or if a disastrous windstorm comes along. Installation shall conform to all local building code and structural design requirements pertaining to wind loading and structural strength characteristics protecting against collapse of the tower.
7. Provisions must be made to keep children from climbing the tower. At a minimum an enclosure, including gates, shall be constructed around the property or the tower at least four feet above the underlying grounds to adequately restrict access to the base of the tower from small children.
8. The application for a building permit must be certified by a professional engineer stating that all local requirements have been met.
9. Any tower constructed prior to March 6, 1990, shall be permitted to remain. There shall not be any increase in height permitted.
10. There shall be administrative site plan review to provide landscape screening to reasonably screen the tower from adjacent residential properties as determined Zoning Administrator.

I. CMCS and Communications (Radio, Television) Towers and Facilities

1. Communications (Radio, Television) Towers and Facilities Other than CMCS Towers

a. Towers shall not be located in the approach or landing zones of an airport or heliport.
b. The application for a special use permit shall be accompanied by the written recommendations of appropriate state and federal agencies.
c. Except when located in the CBD zoning district, radio and television towers over one hundred (100) feet in height shall be setback, in addition to the distance required by the regulations of the district in which such towers are located, one foot for every three feet in height over one hundred (100) feet.

2. CMCS Towers

a. Towers reviewed under the Special Use Permit Process

This Item shall apply to any tower that requires a Special Use Permit.

1. Application

The application shall include the following:

a. A site plan drawn showing the property boundaries, tower, guy wire anchors (if any), existing structures, proposed transmission buildings and/or other accessory uses, access, parking, fences, a landscaping plan and existing abutting land uses around the site.

b. The applicant shall obtain written approval from Memphis Light, Gas & Water; Electric Distribution Engineering Division for construction of any tower located within a distance equal to the tower height plus the height of antenna elements from any transmission lines.

c. Written statements that the proposed tower will comply with regulations administered by the Federal Aviation Administration, Federal Communications Commission, and all applicable governmental bodies or that the tower is exempt from those regulations.

d. A letter of intent committing the tower owner and his or her successors to allow shared use of the tower if capacity exists based on existing and planned use, and if a future applicant agrees in writing to pay any reasonable charge of shared use, the potential use is technically compatible and the future applicant is in good standing.

b. Publicly-Owned Property

Applications for towers and related facilities to be located on publicly owned and/or leased properties, including without limitations, public parks, the following criteria shall apply:

1. Approval of a Facility in a public park shall require a 2/3 majority by the governing bodies. The Facility will not unduly interfere with the functions or aesthetics of the city park or property.
2. A facility shall not be located on any public park less than ten acres in size.
3. Minimum distance between any facility and any playground shall be equal to one and a half times the height of the tower.
4. The use of an existing tower or existing support structure is not technically, structurally, economically or financially feasible.
5. Proposed CMCS facilities have adequate capacity to handle a minimum of three additional users.
6. All towers shall be a stealth application or consistent with the natural or built environment or the site. Landscaping and screening may be required in addition to the minimum requirements of this development code.
7. Obstruction lighting and/or marking shall not be permitted in public parks or on public school properties. On other public properties, proposed lighting may be approved by the governing bodies as an element of the special use permit site plan and conditions.
8. Any facility which has ceased operations for a period of 180 continuous days shall be dismantled and removed from the site at the owner's expense. Prior to the issuance of a building permit for such facility, adequate financial security not to exceed $20,000 shall be posted with the building official to assure the dismantling, removing and restoring of the public property/park upon which the facility will be located.
9. The planned equipment will not interfere with emergency communications including without limitation those of the Memphis Fire and Police Departments, the Shelby County Fire Department and/or the Shelby County Sheriff's Department as substantiated through a RF (radio frequency) study. If interference occurs, proper remediation steps shall be taken at the owner's expense.

c. Co-Location

1. Any proposed CMCS tower shall be structurally designed to accommodate at least three additional CMCS sectorized antennas, if at least 100 feet in height, at least five additional CMCS sectorized antennas if at least 150 feet in height, at least six additional CMCS sectorized antennas if at least 170 feet in height. Colocated CMCS antennas shall be placed on a structure in such a manner as to avoid interference with or impairment of operations of existing antennas or other uses.
2. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall obligate the owner of an existing CMCS tower to colocate additional antennas on such tower or be construed to interfere with or limit the rights of parties to set rent or establish other terms and conditions of the shared use of a CMCS tower or facility.

d. Setbacks and Spacing

1. CMCS facilities shall adhere to the setback requirements of the zoning district in which they lie. In addition, the CMCS tower shall be set back a minimum of 150 feet from any adjacent, habitable single-family residential dwelling existing at the time of the application of the CMCS facility, as measured from the centerline of the proposed CMCS tower to the outer wall of the closest point of the adjacent dwelling. Exceptions to the minimum setback requirements of the zoning district may be permitted through the Special Use Permit process, but not to the minimum 150-foot separation between a CMCS tower and an adjacent single-family residential dwelling.

2. All CMCS towers located outside of the industrial zoning districts must be spaced a minimum distance of one-quarter mile as measured from property line to property line. This provision may be waived through the Special Use Permit process.

e. Accessory Facilities

Accessory facilities may be permitted but may not include offices, long-term vehicle storage, other outdoor storage, or broadcast studios, except for emergency purposes or other uses that are not needed to send or receive transmissions.

f. Screening and Fencing

1. Existing on-site vegetation shall be preserved to the maximum extent practicable and shall be supplemented as required by the Zoning Administrator as necessary. Where the site abuts a residential district, the residential portion of an approved planned development, or public land or streets, a Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along the side of the abutting property.
2. Security fencing shall be required around the base and guy anchors of any towers.

g. Lighting

Towers shall not be artificially lighted unless:

1. Required by the Federal Aviation Administration or other governmental authority;
2. Circumstances make lighting appropriate for safety or other reasons unique to a specific application that are set forth in that application, but in no case shall any lighting shine into adjacent residential structures.

h. Height

The maximum tower height to be submitted for approval under an administrative approval is 200 feet from ground level. Any tower over 200 feet will require a special use permit.

i. Residential Districts

Within residential districts, CMCS facilities, support structures and associated attachments shall be encouraged to locate on publicly owned and/or leased properties, public/private utility owned properties, or institutional uses.

j. Removal

Any facility which has ceased operations for a period of 180 continuous days shall be dismantled and removed from the site at the owner's expense.

k. Additional Review Authority

1. Applications for all towers shall be subject to review by the Memphis-Shelby County Airport Authority within the area outlined by the-following boundaries: I-240, Lamar Avenue, Getwell Road, State Line Road and I-55. The Airport Authority shall have a 14-day period to provide comments. The application may be appealed to the Memphis City Council.
2. Within the CBD District and the Central Business Improvement District (CBID) outside of CBD, towers and facilities are subject to review and approval by the Design Review Board of the Downtown Memphis Commission. The action of the Design Review Board may be appealed to the Memphis City Council.

l. Engineer's Report

Prior to the issuance of a building permit, a study from a professional engineer shall be submitted which specifies the tower height and design including a cross-section of the structure, demonstrates the tower's compliance with applicable structural standards, including a certification that the tower will withstand at a minimum sustained winds in accordance with the appropriate building code, and a description of the tower's capacity, including the number and type of antennas which it can accommodate.

m. General Requirements

The location, size and design of such facilities shall be such that minimal negative impacts result from the facility. Any application for a new tower shall not be approved nor shall any building permit for a new tower be issued unless the applicant certifies that the equipment planned for the proposed tower cannot be accommodated on an existing or approved tower or other structure due to one or more of the following reasons:

1. The planned equipment would exceed the structural capacity of existing and approved structures,

considering existing and planned use of those structures, and those structures cannot be reinforced to accommodate planned or equivalent equipment at a reasonable cost.

2. The planned equipment would result in technical or physical interference with or from other existing or planned equipment and the interference cannot be prevented at a reasonable cost.
3. There are no appropriate existing or pending structures to accommodate the planned equipment, taking into account, among other factors, the applicant's system requirements.
4. Other reasons that make it impractical to place equipment planned by the applicant on existing and approved structures.

J. Renewable Energy Systems (Wind / Solar)

1. Wind Energy Systems

a. General Provisions

1. Building mounted wind energy systems are permitted as accessory uses in all districts. Wind farms are permitted as principal uses by right in IH and by special use approval in CA and EMP, pursuant to Chapter 2.5, Use Table.
2. The height of a wind energy system shall be measured from the base of the unit (grade if mounted on a tower, highest point of mounting if an appurtenance) to the uppermost vertical extension of any blade or other part of the system.
3. Wind energy systems shall be setback a minimum distance equal to 110% of the system's total height from any property line, public right of way, or overhead utility line. All minimum setback requirements of the district in which the wind energy system is placed shall be adhered to.
4. Wind energy systems shall not be artificially lighted unless such lighting is required by the FAA or other governmental entity. If lighting is required the applicant shall provide a copy of the FAA determination to establish the required markings and / or lighting for the wind energy system.
5. All wind energy systems, including ancillary facilities, shall be of a matte (non-reflective), non-obtrusive finish that blends in with the surrounding environment.
6. The wind energy system and ancillary facilities shall be maintained in working condition and free of rust or other corrosion.
7. The lowest extension of any blade or other exposed moving component shall be at least fifteen (15) feet above the ground (at the highest point of the natural grade within thirty (30) feet of the base of the tower) and, in addition, at least fifteen (15) feet above any outdoor surfaces intended for human use, such as balconies or roof gardens, that are located directly below the wind energy system.
8. All ground mounted electrical or control equipment shall be secured to prevent unauthorized access.
9. Wind energy systems shall not interfere with communication systems such as, but not limited to, radio, telephone, television, satellite, or emergency communications systems.
10. All signs other than the manufacturer's, installer's, or owner's identification and appropriate warning and safety signs are prohibited on the wind energy system.
11. All wind energy systems shall include (and the applicant shall provide proof of) an automatic braking, governing or feathering system to prevent uncontrolled rotation, over speeding or excessive pressure on the wind energy structure, rotor blades, and other components.
12. No wind energy system shall be interconnected to the electrical grid without approval of MLGW. MLGW standards and regulations for interconnection shall apply. Off-grid systems (building mounted and small scale only) shall be exempt from MLGW standards and regulations so long as they are not connected to the utility grid.
13. Met towers shall be permitted under the same standards as a small wind energy system.

b. Building Mounted Wind Energy Systems

1. The setback of any building mounted wind energy system shall be a minimum of fifteen (15) feet from the property line, public right-of way, public easement, or overhead utility lines as measured from the furthest outward extension of all moving parts.
2. Noise emanating from the operation of a building mounted wind energy system(s) shall not exceed, at any time, the lowest ambient noise level that is present between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. at any property line of a residential use parcel or from the property line of parks, schools, hospitals or

churches. Noise emanating from the operation of a building mounted wind energy system shall not exceed, at any time, 5 dB over the lowest ambient noise level that is present between the hours of 9:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m. at any property line of a nonresidential use parcel.

3. Guy-wires shall not be permitted.
4. Building mounted wind energy systems shall not exceed 15 feet in height as measured from the highest point of the roof of the building excluding chimneys, antennae, and similar appurtenances.

c. Wind Farms

1. Large wind energy systems are permitted as principal uses by right in the IH districts and by special use approval and only in CA and EMP districts.
2. Large wind energy systems must be of monopole design, without guy wires.
3. Total height of each individual unit shall not exceed 500 feet.
4. Towers shall be set back a minimum of 110% the tower height from a participating property line. Towers shall be set back a minimum of 1000 feet from non-participating property lines. Towers shall be setback 150% the tower height or 500 feet, whichever is greater, from any public right of way or overhead utility line.
5. A wind tower shall be separated from every other wind tower by a sufficient distance so as to not interfere with the other wind tower, particularly in the event of a tower or portion thereof falling. There is no limit to the number of individual units that may be situated in a large scale wind farm so long as all setback requirements and other stated limitations are adhered to
6. The vertical distance from ground level to the tip of a wind turbine blade when the blade is at its lowest point shall be at least 75 feet.
7. The noise generated by the operation of a large wind energy system shall not exceed 55 dB as measured at any point on non-participating property adjacent to the parcel on which the large wind energy system is located.
8. Large wind systems shall be subject to any additional standards as set by MLGW for interconnection purposes.

2. Solar Energy Systems

a. General Provisions

1. Building-mounted photovoltaic solar energy systems are permitted as an accessory use in all zoning districts. Ground-mounted photovoltaic solar energy systems smaller than twenty (20) acres within the fenced area are permitted as an accessory use in all zoning districts so long as they are designed to produce electricity primarily for on-site consumption and the system is, upon determination of the Zoning Administrator, clearly incidental and subordinate to a permitted principal use on the same site. All other solar energy systems are permitted as principal uses according to Chapter 2.5, Use Table.
2. Panels 4 square feet or less are exempt from these regulations.
3. All ground mounted electrical or control equipment shall be secured to prevent unauthorized access.
4. Equipment that is not functional or has not been used for a period of one (1) year must be removed.
5. Trees in the right-of-way may not be removed or damaged for increased access to sun.
6. Power grid interconnection shall be in accordance with MLGW standards and regulations.
7. The decommissioning planning and security standards of Item 2.6.2J(2)(e) apply only to solar energy systems capable of producing at least ten megawatts (10 MW) of electrical energy at their peak capacity.

b. Access Solar Energy Systems

1. Grounded-mounted accessory solar energy systems are permitted in rear and side yards only.
   i. Panel arrays must be setback either the minimum district setback or 110% the height of the panel array, whichever is greater, as measured from grade to highest point on the array.
   ii. Arrays may not exceed the height of the principal structure or 35 feet, whichever is less.
   iii. Electrical lines from the panel array must be in conduit and placed below ground.
   iv. Arrays must be screened by a minimum Class 1, A or B landscape buffer or equivalent alternative approved by the Zoning administrator.
2. Building-mounted accessory solar energy systems.

i. On single-family residential structures, panel arrays shall not extend more than 12 inches above the peak of any roof that is viewed from the street nor shall they extend more than 12 inches beyond any edge of the roof.

ii. Where the panels are placed atop a flat roof they shall not extend more than five feet above the roof and shall be appropriately screened from the public right of way via the building's façade or similar mechanism.

iii. Where panels are incorporated into or attached to the walls of a building they shall be appropriately glazed so as to prevent glare.

c. Community-Scale Solar Energy Systems

1. Any ground-mounted photovoltaic solar energy system smaller than twenty (20) acres within the fenced area not considered accessory shall, be considered a community-scale solar energy system.
2. Solar farms shall adhere to interconnection standards established by MLGW. The minimum setback for community-scale systems is 50' on all sides in all zoning district.
3. Community-scale systems shall be screened by a minimum Class 1, A or B landscape buffer or equivalent alternative approved by the Zoning Administrator.

d. Utility-Scale Solar Energy Systems

1. Any ground-mounted photovoltaic array larger than twenty (20) acres within the fenced area or any system which generates electricity through the use of mirrors to direct sunlight toward a fluid to turn a turbine shall be considered utility-scale solar.
2. The minimum setback for Utility-Scale systems is 50' on all sides in industrial districts and 100' on all sides in all other districts.
3. In the Conservation Agriculture (CA) zoning district, all above-ground infrastructure, equipment, improvements or structures, including security fencing, shall be no less than 600 feet from any residential dwelling.
4. Utility-scale systems shall be screened by a minimum Class II buffer in industrial districts and a minimum Class III buffer in all other districts, except along property lines from which all above-ground infrastructure, equipment, improvements or structures, including security fencing, are setback at least 150', where a Class II buffer shall be sufficient. The Zoning Administrator may approve an equivalent alternative to the standard buffers found in Sub-Section 4.6.5D
5. Within one (1) year of ceasing commercial operations, the operator shall safely remove or cause the removal of all components of the solar facility located on the premises, except for any electrical or communications lines buried more than three feet (3') below the surface grade of the land, and restore the land comprising the premises to, as near as reasonably possible, its condition as of the date of the commencement of construction of the solar power facility.
6. No Utility Scale system project area can be in excess of one square mile.

e. Decommissioning, Planning, and Securities

1. All solar energy systems capable of producing ten megawatts (10MW) of electrical energy at their peak capacity shall provide to the Zoning Administrator a decommissioning plan detailing the operator's plan for fulfilling the decommissioning requirements of Sub-Item 2.6.2J(2)(d)(6) and estimating the costs associated with these requirements. Any zoning application associated with a system subject to this requirement shall include this decommissioning plan.
2. All solar energy systems capable of producing ten megawatts (10MW) of electrical energy at their peak capacity shall provide to the County one of the following:
   i. A decommissioning security of an amount equal to the estimate provided in the decommissioning plan less the estimated salvage value of the components at the time of decommissioning, no less than five percent (5%) of which to be paid alongside the application for a building permit, no less than fifty percent (50%) of which to be paid on the tenth anniversary of the date the solar power facility commences commercial operation, and the entirety of which to be paid on the fifteenth anniversary of the date the solar power facility commences commercial operation.
   ii. Proof that such a security has been paid to the landowner in accordance with TCA § 66-9-207
3. The Building Official shall not grant a building permit to any solar energy system capable of producing 10MW of electricity at its peak capacity which has not paid at least five percent (5%) of the decommissioning security or provided proof that the same share of such a security has been paid to the

landowner in accordance with TCA § 66-9-207 nor to any such system which has not provided a decommissioning plan to the Zoning Administrator.

K. Blood Plasma Donation Center

Blood plasma donation centers established before November 28, 2017, in the CMU-2 and CMU-3 districts may be modified, expanded or rebuilt on the same site without the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit.

2.6.3 Commercial Use Standards

A. Adult-Oriented Establishment

The governing bodies find that adult oriented establishments have a negative secondary effect on both the commercial and residential properties, resulting in blight and the downgrading of property values, increased criminal activity, and an adverse health impact. The following standards shall apply to all adult oriented establishments.

1. It shall be a violation of this development code for a person, corporation, or other legal entity to operate or cause to be operated any adult oriented establishment within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of:
   a. A duly organized and recognized place of worship;
   b. A public or private elementary, middle, junior high or high school;
   c. A public or private day care facility or kindergarten;
   d. A boundary of a residential zoning district, open zoning district or historic overlay district;
   e. Any residential use;
   f. A family recreation center;
   g. A day care center;
   h. A park; or
   i. Any other adult oriented establishment.
2. For the purpose of this section, measurement shall be made in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or objects, from the nearest property line of the premise where the adult oriented establishment is located, to the nearest property line of the premises of a place of worship, public or private elementary, middle, junior high or high school, public or private day care facility or kindergarten, residential use, family recreation center, day care center, park and any other adult oriented establishment, or to the nearest boundary of a residential zoning district or historic overlay district.
3. Adult-oriented establishments shall not be permitted on any site with a designated frontage. See Section 3.10.3.

B. Bar, Tavern, Cocktail Lounge, Nightclub

1. If located within the city limits of the City of Memphis then any bar, tavern, cocktail lounge or nightclub shall meet all requirements of Title 7, Alcoholic Beverages, of the City of Memphis Code of Ordinances.
2. If located within unincorporated Shelby County then any bar, tavern, cocktail lounge or nightclub shall be regulated in accordance with the requirements of Title 57 of the Tennessee Code Annotated. The use shall be located at least 500 feet from any single-family residential district as measured from property line of the bar, tavern, cocktail lounge, or nightclub to the nearest boundary line of the single-family residential district.

C. Radio, TV, or Recording Studio

Radio and television transmission towers subject to the following additional standards:

1. Radio and television towers shall not be located in the approach or landing zones of an airport or heliport.
2. The application for a special use permit shall be accompanied by the written recommendations of appropriate state and federal agencies.
3. Except when located in the CBD District, radio and television towers over 100 feet in height shall be set back, in addition to the distance required by the regulations of the district in which such towers are located, one foot for every three feet in height over 100 feet. (See Sub-Section 2.6.2I)

D. Hotel and Motel

All hotels and motels are required to meet the following standards:

1. Any change in the controlling interest of an hourly rate hotel or motel, or the real property associated with such use, shall require the approval of a new special use permit (see Chapter 9.6).

2. The owner or manager of any hourly rate hotel or motel shall notify the Zoning Administrator in writing of any change in name of the hotel or motel, not resulting in a change of ownership and shall apply for a new certificate of occupancy permit that reflects this change.
3. No fencing or screening is permitted which visually blocks the front building entrance from view from the public right-of-way.
4. The governing bodies find that hourly rate motels/hotels have a deleterious effect on both the commercial and residential segments of a neighborhood, are repeatedly associated with prostitution, causing blight and the downgrading of property values. Hourly rate hotels and motels are not permitted in any zoning district. No hotel or motel may provide rooms for rent or lease more than twice in any ten-hour period. Three or more violations of this provision in a 24-month period shall be grounds for revocation of the certificate of occupancy permit.

E. Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreational uses equipped with outdoor lighting shall be subject to the following standards:

1. Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property within 400 feet of a residential use as measured from property line of the recreation field to the nearest boundary line of a residential use.
2. Field lighting must the requirements of Chapter 4.7, Outdoor Site Lighting.

F. Restaurant

Restaurants located in the OG District are subject to the following additional standards:

1. Must be within or attached to a building containing another non-restaurant.
2. The floor area of the restaurant cannot exceed 6,000 square feet.
3. Drive-thru pick-up windows are not permitted.
4. The design and materials of the building and signage must be compatible with the associated office building.
5. Must be 150 feet from a single-family residential district measured from the property line of the restaurant to the nearest boundary line of the single-family residential district.

G. Restaurants with Sale of Alcoholic Beverages, Brew Pub

1. In the OG district, all the requirements of Sub-Section F apply.
2. If located within the city limits of the City of Memphis then any restaurant with sale of alcoholic beverages or brew pub shall meet all requirements of Title 7, Alcoholic Beverages, of the City of Memphis Code of Ordinances.
3. If located within unincorporated Shelby County then any restaurant with sale of alcoholic beverages or brew pub shall be regulated in accordance with the requirements of Title 57 of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

H. Animal Hospital, Veterinary Clinic, Pet Clinic, Animal Boarding, Animal Shelter, Kennel

1. In the CA, CMU, EMP, WD, IH districts, outdoor runs are permitted.
2. In all other districts, outdoor runs are not permitted. All overnight care of animals must occur indoors. All pens, kennels and runs must be located within an enclosed building.

I. Art or Photo Studio or Gallery

The following standards apply to art or photo studios or galleries permitted by special use permit in a RU-district.

1. Part of the contiguous use shall be within 100 feet of the right-of-way of a street intersection.
2. The use shall be located on the first floor of a two story or greater building.
3. Preference shall be given to existing buildings.
4. Maximum floor area of each individual user may not exceed 4,000 square feet.
5. Parking on the lot shall be located at the side or rear of a building and not between the building and the street.

J. Convenience Store with Gas Pumps, Gas Station, Commercial Electric Vehicle Charge Station

1. General Standards

a. The primary building shall conform to all building envelope standards. It shall be sheathed with some form of masonry material on all facades of the building.
b. Gasoline pumps, tanks, vents, EV chargers and pump islands shall be located no closer than 20 feet to any side or rear property line or right-of-way.
c. No sign of any type or any gasoline pump, tank, or EV charger shall be located within 20 feet of any residential district. Furthermore, no gasoline pump, tank or tank vent pipe located at gasoline stations constructed on or

after August 21, 2012, or at those gasoline stations that have been vacant for more than 365 days, shall be located within 125 feet of any single-family residential district. This Item shall not apply to any portion of a residential district that lies within a state, city or county right-of-way.

d. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property adjacent to a residential use, provided such barrier or screen shall not restrict clear sight at any intersection or driveway.

e. Freestanding vents shall not be permitted.

f. CMU-3 district. Any convenience store with gas pumps or gas stations constructed in the CMU-3 district after January 28, 2013, or reactivated after one year of discontinuance, not located at the intersection of two arterials, an arterial and a collector or two collectors, according to the Functional Classification Map of the Long Range Transportation Plan, shall require the issuance of a Special Use Permit. Convenience stores with gas pumps and gas stations constructed in the CMU-3 district prior to January 28, 2013, may be otherwise expanded and modified under the provisions of this Code, but any reconstruction or relocation of a canopy shall be in compliance with Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(i). In addition to the approval criteria articulated in Section 9.6.9, the Land Use Control Board and governing body shall also consider the proximity of the convenience store with gas pumps or gas station to both 1) other convenience stores with gas pumps and gas stations and 2) single-family residential zoning districts when reviewing an application for a Special Use Permit pursuant to this Item.

g. CMU-1 district. Any convenience store with gas pumps or gas stations constructed in the CMU-1 district after January 1, 2021, reactivated after one year of discontinuance or whose convenience store is reconstructed or relocated shall require the issuance of a Special Use Permit, except in situations where the requirements of Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(ii) are met, in which case a Special Use Permit may be waived. Convenience stores with gas pumps and gas stations constructed in the CMU-1 district prior to January 1, 2021, may be otherwise expanded and modified under the provisions of this Code, but any reconstruction or relocation of a canopy shall be in compliance with Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(i). In addition to the approval criteria articulated in Section 9.6.9, the Land Use Control Board and governing body shall also consider the proximity of the proposed convenience store with gas pumps or gas station to both 1) other convenience stores with gas pumps and gas stations and 2) single-family residential zoning districts when reviewing an application for a Special Use Permit pursuant to this Item.

h. CMU-2 and CBD districts. Any convenience store with gas pumps or gas stations constructed in the CMU-2 and CBD districts after the effective date of this ordinance (ZTA 21-2) or reactivated after one year of discontinuance or whose convenience store is reconstructed or relocated shall require the issuance of a Special Use Permit, except in situations where the requirements of Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(ii) are met, in which case a Special Use Permit may be waived. Convenience stores with gas pumps and gas stations constructed in the CMU-2 and CBD districts prior to the effective date of this ordinance (ZTA 21-2), may be otherwise expanded and modified under the provisions of this Code, but any reconstruction or relocation of a canopy shall be in compliance with Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(i). In addition to the approval criteria articulated in Section 9.6.9, the Land Use Control Board and governing body shall also consider the proximity of the convenience store with gas pumps or gas station to both 1) other convenience stores with gas pumps and gas stations and 2) single-family residential zoning districts when reviewing an application for a Special Use Permit pursuant to this Item.

i. Rope lighting subject to Paragraph 4.9.4A(10) is prohibited.

2. Fuel Canopies

a. Fuel canopies may be located within the required front yard of a lot. With the exception of those canopies built pursuant to Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(ii), the canopy shall be located no closer than 10 feet to any side or rear property line or right-of-way. This Item shall not be construed to supersede the landscaping and streetscape provisions of Article 4.

b. The canopy shall not exceed a height of 20 feet.

c. Canopy lighting shall not extend beyond the area beneath the canopy and all fixtures shall be recessed, including any fixture or lens.

d. Architectural compatibility of fuel canopies

i. Establishments permitted by right

The canopy shall be either 1) architecturally and structurally integrated and architecturally compatible or 2) architecturally compatible with the design of the principal building by exhibiting one or more of the

following features, which shall be complementary to the principal building: roof pitch, architectural detailing, materials, and color scheme. Support columns for a fuel canopy shall be sheathed in the same masonry used on the principal building. Canopies built under this Sub-Item shall contain no signage. Examples of architecturally integrated and compatible fuel canopies are provided in Sub-Item (iv) below.

ii. Establishments that require a Special Use Permit

In addition to the requirements set forth above in Sub-Item (i), a fuel canopy associated with an establishment that requires a Special Use Permit or is eligible for a waiver from a Special Use Permit under Items 2.6.3J(1)(f), (g) or (h), shall also either:

a. Be rear-loaded and located behind or beside a principal building located no further than 20 feet from the right-of-way that adheres to the provisions of Paragraph 3.10.2B(1) of this Code. See Sub-Item (v) below for a photographic representation of a rear-loaded fuel canopy; or

b. Be structurally integrated with and located in front of the principal building. The fuel canopy shall be located no further than 20 feet from the right-of-way. See Sub-Item (vi) below for photographic representations of structurally integrated fuel canopies.

iii. Canopies built pursuant to Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(ii) may contain signage.

iv. Examples of architecturally integrated and compatible fuel canopies.



v. Example of rear-loaded fuel canopy



vi. Examples of structural integrated fuel canopies





vii. Example of architecturally incompatible fuel canopy.



3. Single-Bay Automatic Car Wash

An accessory single-bay automatic (not self-service) car wash completely enclosed except for openings necessary to allow entry and exit of vehicles shall be permitted subject to the following:

a. The car wash structure shall be located no closer than 50 feet on any side or property line adjacent to a residential district.

b. The car wash structure shall meet all applicable building envelope standards and shall not exceed a height of 20 feet or exceed an overall building dimension of 25 feet in width and 50 feet in length.

c. The car wash structure shall be constructed of building materials consistent with that of the principal building, including the roof.

d. The doors of the car wash building shall be architecturally compatible with the car wash building and shall be fully closed when the facility is not in operation.

e. The car wash structure shall be sited so as to discourage direct street view of the facility. Direct street access is permissible only when appropriate landscaped areas such as, but not limited to, planter islands or other landscaped features are used to screen from street view.

f. When located within 300 feet of a residential district, the car wash facility shall not operate before 6 AM or after 10 PM.

g. The car wash may not be utilized for any accessory uses not customary and incidental to convenience stores with gasoline sales, such as tire sales.

K. Convenience Store without Gas Pumps

The following standards apply to convenience stores without gas pumps permitted by special use permit in a RU- district.

1. Part of the contiguous use shall be within 100 feet of the right-of-way of a street intersection.
2. The use shall be located on the first floor of a two story or greater building.
3. Preference shall be given to existing buildings.

4. Maximum floor area of each individual user may not exceed 4,000 square feet.
5. Parking on the lot shall be located at the side or rear of a building and not between the building and the street.

L. Cleaning Pick-up Station

The following standards apply to cleaning pick-up stations permitted by special use permit in a RU-district.

1. Part of the contiguous use shall be within 100 feet of the right-of-way of a street intersection.
2. The use shall be located on the first floor of a two story or greater building.
3. Preference shall be given to existing buildings.
4. Maximum floor area of each individual user may not exceed 4,000 square feet.
5. Parking on the lot shall be located at the side or rear of a building and not between the building and the street.

M. Payday Loans, Title Loan and Flexible Loan Plan Establishments

1. It shall be a violation of this development code for a person, corporation, or other legal entity to operate or cause to be operated any payday loan, title loan or flexible loan plan establishment within 1,000 feet of any other establishment offering payday loans, title loans or flexible loan plans.
2. It shall be a violation of this development code for a person, corporation or other legal entity to operate or cause to be operated any payday loan, title loan or flexible loan plan establishment within 1,320 feet from the boundary of a residential district or historic overlay district.
3. Measurement shall be made in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or objects, from the nearest property line of the premise where the payday loan, title loan or flexible loan plan establishment is located, to the nearest property line of the premises of any other payday loan, title loan or flexible loan plan establishment or any residential district or historic overlay district.

N. Retail Sales and Service Outdoor (Vendor)

1. An outdoor retail sales, service or vending facility shall be deemed stationary if it remains or operates on any single tract or lot for more than a total of one-half hour in any 24-hour period. A special use permit may be granted for individual or multiple vending facilities. This Sub-Section shall not apply to mobile food preparation vehicles that adhere to the provisions of Memphis Code of Ordinances Section 16-261, et. seq., or the Shelby County Code of Ordinances Chapter 8, Article XVI. This Sub-Section shall also not apply to the outdoor sales or leasing of vehicles, manufactured housing, portable storage units, sheds, agricultural machinery and other products that are customarily sold outdoors.
2. No person shall place or operate or allow the placement or operation of any stationary retail sales, service or vending facility which serves the general public outdoors or on any privately-owned site except in compliance with a special use permit.
3. Vending facilities as regulated under this section shall not be permitted to locate on vacant site. Each vending facility shall be located on the same site as, and shall share support facilities, including parking, sanitary and trash disposal facilities, with an on-premise host. As a condition of approval of a special use permit for a vending facility, the operator of such facility shall provide an agreement signed by the owner of the site, or the owner or operator of the on-premise use, if different from the property owner, to provide the support facilities required by this section.
4. The following standards shall be applied in granting a special use permit for an outdoor retail vending facility:
    a. Distance from Public Right-of-Way. No outdoor retail vending facility shall be located less than 30 feet from any public right-of-way that does not allow on-street parking.
    b. Distance from Interstate Ramps. No outdoor retail or vending facility shall be located less than 100 feet from an expressway, freeway or interstate highway on or off ramp.
    c. Distance from Intersections. No outdoor retail or vending facilities shall locate less than 30 feet from any public street intersection.
    d. Distance from Residences. No outdoor retail or vending facilities shall locate less than 100 feet from a residential district.
    e. Parking. Vending facilities shall not be located in or obstruct parking spaces, required by this article for the operation of any other concurrent use. Vending facility shall provide a minimum of three parking spaces or the greater of the number of spaces required for parking at a ratio of one space for every 300 square feet of space occupied by outdoor retail display and vending areas.
    f. Advertising Devices. Advertising used in conjunction with any outdoor retail vending facility shall be limited to one attached sign affixed to the exterior of the vending facility and shall be limited to a maximum of 35 square

feet and ten feet in height. No advertising device shall be permitted to omit or broadcast any sound, noise or outcry.

g. Conditions. The vendor shall maintain the area around the vending facility in a clean and orderly fashion. Each outdoor retail vending facility shall display in a manner legible and visible to its clientele, the name and phone number of the vendor operating the facility, the special use permit and the certificate of occupancy certificate issued to the vendor.

O. Self-Storage Facility

1. General

a. No electrical power supply shall be accessible to the renter/lessee of the storage unit with the exception of lighting fixtures and climate controls.

b. The following activities shall be prohibited on the premises:

1. Commercial, wholesale or retail sales, flea markets or peddling, or miscellaneous or garage sales. However, once a month, the management of the self-storage mini-warehouse complex may conduct a one-day auction or sale of abandoned or stored materials to settle unpaid storage bills in accordance with State of Tennessee regulations.
2. Servicing, repair, or fabrication of motor vehicles, boats, trailers, lawn mowers, appliances, or other similar equipment.
3. Operation of a transfer-and-storage business.
4. Operation of power tools, spray painting equipment, table saws, lathes, compressors, welding equipment, kilns, or other similar equipment except when needed for maintenance of the use.
5. Any activity that is noxious or offensive because of odors, dust, noise, fumes, or vibrations.
6. Storage of hazardous chemicals, flammable liquids, or combustible and explosive materials.
7. Habitation of storage units by humans or animals.

2. Mini-storage

a. All storage shall be contained within a fully-enclosed building. However, the storage of boats, RV's or other similar vehicles may be permitted in accordance with Chapter 4.8, Outdoor Storage and Display.

b. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side of the property adjacent to a residential use.

c. Where the end wall of the self-storage facility is visible from a public right-of-way, the wall shall be buffered by a hedge that has a mature height of at least four feet.

3. Indoor Multi-story

All self-service storage on the property shall be in a minimum two-story, single-enclosed building. All storage units shall be accessed internally. External doors to individual units shall not be permitted. One consolidated loading area is permitted to the rear or side of the building. All storage of boats, RV's or other similar vehicles shall be in the single-enclosed building.

P. Vehicle Sales, Service, and Repair

1. General Provisions

a. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side yard and rear yard of the property adjacent to a residential use, provided such barrier or screen shall not restrict clear sight at any intersection or driveway.

b. The outdoor overnight storage of vehicles may be permitted in accordance with Chapter 4.8, Outdoor Storage and Display. Operable vehicles may be parked on-site during business hours. All vehicle parking shall be accomplished on the site, and in no case shall a parked vehicle encroach into the right-of-way.

c. There shall be no dismantling of vehicles for salvage.

d. The storage of impounded vehicles shall not be permitted, except in the EMP or IH districts. Impounded vehicles in the EMP district shall be at least 500 feet away from any single-family residential uses. The storage of inoperable vehicles is not permitted in the EMP district.

e. All outdoor lighting shall be directed downward to the extent possible and shall not glare onto residential property. Outdoor lighting must meet the requirements of Chapter 4.7, Outdoor Site Lighting.

f. The maximum foot-candle for outdoor lighting shall be 60.

g. No banners, flags, streamers, balloons or similar advertising devices, temporary or portable signs, reader board signs, roof-mounted signs or tents shall be permitted.

h. When located within 300 feet of a residential district, no outside speaker system shall be permitted and automobile service doors shall be closed except for entry and exit of automobiles.

2. CBD, Designated Frontage

a. The sales and leasing of motor vehicles shall be conducted within a fully-enclosed building. The outdoor display and storage of vehicles for sale or rental shall not be permitted.

b. All repair or service operations shall be conducted entirely within a fully-enclosed building. The term fully-enclosed building shall not be construed to limit open bay doors during hours of operation. Service and repair activity may be conducted outside to the rear the building provided activity shall be fully screened from view from adjacent property and public right-of-way.

c. A maximum of two service bay doors no more than 24 feet in width each shall be permitted. No more than one bay door shall be permitted on each side of the building.

3. Provisions Related Specifically to Vehicle Sales and Leasing

a. Road testing of vehicles may be restricted to nonresidential areas.

b. New car display shall not be artificially elevated above the general topography of the site.

c. If the automobile dealership ceases to operate, all attached and detached signs depicting the dealership shall be removed from the property.

d. Any vehicle sales, rental or leasing facility located in the CMU-3 zoning established after February 10, 2015, or reactivated after one year of discontinuance, shall require the issuance of a Special Use Permit.

e. A minimum of 288 square feet of office space shall be provided.

f. Functioning restroom facilities, in accordance with the Building Code, shall be provided.

g. For sites utilized for vehicle sales, there shall be room for 15 spaces for overnight service or repair storage, or on-going vehicle sales display and three dedicated spaces for customer parking. All spaces shall be clearly delineated.

h. Any vehicle sales facility that both requires the issuance of a Special Use Permit under this Code and is primarily or solely engaged in the sales of used vehicles shall require a major modification if the controlling interest of its ownership changes. During its review of the major modification request, the Land Use Control Board shall review whether the original conditions of approval, as well as the use standards contained in this Code, are being met. Furthermore, the Land Use Control Board may amend the conditions to ensure the approval criteria for special use permits contained in Section 9.6.9 of this Code are met. For the purpose of this section, the term “primarily or solely engaged in the sales of used vehicles” shall be defined as any car sales facility where the sales of used vehicles constitute 50% or more of its annual sales, measured by the most recent calendar year available.

4. Provisions Related Specifically to Full- or Self-Service Vehicle Wash Establishments

See Sub-Section 2.6.3T.

5. Provisions Related Specifically to Vehicle Repair Establishments

a. It shall be a violation of this development code for any vehicle repair establishment offering used tire sales or mounting to be located within 1,320 feet or another vehicle repair establishment offering used tire sales or mounting.

b. No outdoor display of used tires for sale shall be allowed in any zoning district except EMP, WD, and IH and subject to the standards of Sub-Section 4.8.4A.

Q. Farmers Market

1. Due to the positive community relationships that are attributable to neighborhood-based farmers markets as evidenced in Memphis, Shelby County and throughout the nation, and due to the general decline in civic involvement that has occurred specifically in Memphis and Shelby County over the course of time, farmers markets shall be permitted by right in certain zoning districts as delineated in the Use Table, Section 2.5.2, if operated by a neighborhood-based, not-for-profit, entity such as a civic organization, neighborhood or homeowners association,

Community Development Corporation or similar organization as determined by the Zoning Administrator. Any farmers market that does not adhere to the provisions of this Sub-Section shall require a Special Use Permit.

2. A minimum of 50 percent of the sales area of a farmers market shall be devoted to the sale of fruit and vegetables.
3. The hours of operation of a farmers market located in a Residential Urban Zoning District within 100 feet of a single-family residential use, as measured from property line to property line, shall be limited to 9AM to 6PM. The hours of operation of all other farmers markets shall be limited to 7AM to 8PM. One-hour preparation and dismantling periods for all farmers markets are permitted before and after the permissible hours of operation. Additional hours of operation may be granted with the issuance of a Special Use Permit.
4. A site plan shall be submitted and processed through the Administrative Site Plan Review procedures as set out in Chapter 9.12. The site plan shall indicate the location of the following items:
    a. On-site parking, at a ratio of 1 space for every 1,000 square feet of floor area devoted to retail sales. Storage areas are not calculated for this requirement.
    b. Lighting: Lighted motor vehicle parking areas must meet the requirements of Chapter 4.7 Outdoor Site Lighting.
    c. Location of storage areas (building materials).
    d. Location of restrooms and trash receptacles. If operated on a temporary basis (no more than 2 days per week), portable restrooms may be considered to meet this requirement.
    e. Fencing and landscaping, including the identification of the materials used, may be required at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator.
5. In zoning districts in which they are permitted by right, farmers markets may be operated in the required parking area of other uses with the issuance of a Temporary Use Permit (see Section 2.8.3). The Building Official may reject the temporary use permit if he or she finds that parking is not adequate for the permanent principal use or uses on the site; in which case, the applicant may file for a special use permit.

R. Funeral Establishments, Funeral Merchandise, and Funeral Directing

1. All standards and requirements of Memphis City Code §6-84 and TCA §62-5 shall apply.
2. No permits of any kind shall be issued in connection with the construction, repair, or remodeling of any funeral establishment prior to the approval of such plans by the health department.
3. All wash basins shall have hot and cold running water.
4. All floors in the workrooms of a funeral establishment shall be equipped with floor drains and be constructed of impervious materials.
5. No Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued prior to the issuance of a valid permit by the health officer pursuant to Memphis City Code §6-84-2.

S. Smoke Shops

Smoke shops not covered by an exception below shall be located no closer than 1320 feet from any school, place of worship, day care facility or park, as measured from the parcel that contains the smoke shop and the parcel that contains the school, place of worship, day care facility or park. The following smoke shops are exempted from this provision:

1. Vapor shops that existed at the time zoning text amendment ZTA 16-1 became effective (November 15, 2016) shall not be considered nonconforming uses and may be expanded, modified or relocated within the same site.

T. Vehicle Wash Establishment

Any vehicle wash establishment constructed in the CMU-1, CMU-2 and CBD zoning districts on or after the effective date of this ordinance (ZTA 21-2) shall require the issuance of a Special Use Permit. Any vehicle wash establishment constructed before the effective date of this ordinance (ZTA 21-2) shall not be considered nonconforming and may be expanded or modified in accordance with this Code.

U. Truck Stop, Tractor-Trailer (fueling of)

Fuel canopies at truck stops and fueling centers for tractor-trailers shall adhere to the setback regulations for fuel canopies at convenience stores with gas pumps. See Item 2.6.3J(2)(a). See Section 12.3.1 for the definitions of Truck Stop and Tractor-Trailer.

2.6.4 Industrial Use Standards

A. Contractors Storage, Lawn, Tree or Garden Service

The outdoor storage of material and equipment may be permitted in certain districts subject to the requirements of Chapter 4.8.

B. Radioactive Materials/Waste

1. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5), or equivalent alternative shall be established along any side yard and rear yard of the property.
2. It shall be a violation of this development code for a person, corporation, or other legal entity to operate or cause to be operated any radioactive materials/waste facility within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of:
   a. A public or private elementary, middle, junior high or high school;
   b. A public or private day care facility or kindergarten;
   c. A boundary of a residential or historic overlay district; or
   d. A public park.
3. For the purpose of this section, measurement shall be made in a straight line, without regard to intervening structures or objects, from the nearest property line of the premise where the radioactive materials/waste facility is located, to the nearest property line of the premises of a public or private elementary, middle, junior high or high school, public or private day care facility or kindergarten, or to the nearest boundary of a residential district or historic overlay district, or a public park.

C. Waste-Related Services

This Sub-Section only applies to those uses that require special use permits. Based upon the hazardous nature of material or substances to be treated, disposed, stored or recycled on the site, the Land Use Control Board and governing bodies shall consider and may condition or delete particular material and substances based upon:

1. The site's location to public or quasi-public facilities where considerable public assembly is anticipated including, but not limited to, schools, hospitals, parks and institutions;
2. The site's location to existing or expected employment intensities;
3. The site's location zoned and/or developed residential properties, and existing or proposed population densities;
4. The site's location to arterials and routing of truck traffic and its proximity to other modes of transportation.
5. The adequacy of sewage treatment facilities to accommodate waste matter; and
6. The site's location to any floodway and/or floodplain, and the potential contamination of surface or subsurface ground water.

D. Landfill

1. Application

The application for a special use permit approval (see also Chapter 9.6) shall show the following:

a. Contours of not less than two-foot intervals (except on extremely steep slopes).
b. The existing surface of the site and the surrounding properties within 50 feet from its boundaries.
c. The ultimate depth elevations of the area to be excavated or filled.
d. The ultimate finished surface of the site after all excavation and filling operations are completed.
e. Cross sections at critical points to illustrate the methods to be employed in the process of excavation and fill.
f. Locations where excavation and filling operations will commence and the procedural sequence of operations.
g. Methods to be employed for surface drainage during and after completion of operations.
h. The volumes of materials to be excavated and filled on the site where operations are to take place and expected duration of landfill operations.
i. Improvements such as new roads and pavements to be installed on and off the site to enable the operation to be carried out.
j. A statement setting forth the type, location and conditions of such landfill operations including a hydro-geologic evaluation shall be submitted for review. The governing bodies shall require a written assessment of specific environmental issues regarding the proposed landfill operation.

2. General Provisions

a. Landfill excavation or filling shall not be located within the approach zones of any airport.

b. Landfill excavation or filling shall not be located within 500 feet of any site used for residential purposes, as measured from the property line of the landfill excavation or filling site to the property line of the site being used for residential purposes. It is further provided that such distance restrictions shall also not apply to residential buildings for which construction was begun after the submission to the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation of a written request by the applicant for preliminary hydro geologic evaluation of the landfill site. No fill shall be located within the 100-year floodplain and no excavation except as expressly authorized by the appropriate legislative bodies shall be located within the 100-year floodplain.

c. Landfill excavation or filling shall not be located within 500 feet of any school or park, as measured from the property line of the landfill excavation or filling site to the property line of the school or park.

d. No excavation or filling shall be made within 100 feet of any boundary of the site or within 100 feet of any street right-of-way.

e. The finished grade of side slopes of excavation and fills shall not exceed one foot vertical to two feet horizontal and shall be blended into undisturbed existing surfaces.

f. A landscape screen including a chain link, woven wire or similar secure fence shall be installed and maintained around the perimeter of the site. Gates of the same construction as the fence shall be provided, and shall remain locked at all times when active operations are not taking place and shall be properly maintained until all operations are completed.

g. Provisions shall be made for the proper drainage of stormwater falling on or crossing the site at all times during and after completion of the operations. The operations shall not obstruct the normal flow of any public drain, or abrogate the riparian rights of any other party to a stream or drain.

h. The depth of excavation and the materials to be used for fill shall not have any adverse effect on the supply, quality or purity of ground water or wells.

i. A layer of clean earth at least two feet thick shall be deposited and thoroughly compacted over all final fill to bring the surface to the finished surface grade as shown on the topographic plan filed with the application. The final fill and finished grade shall be stabilized, seeded and sodded or appropriately planted after completion and closure of each stage of landfill operations.

j. The installation of roads, parking areas, buildings, structures and operational facilities and equipment shall be located on the site so that adjoining properties will not be adversely affected.

k. The operation shall be conducted so as not to create a nuisance or cause undue noise, vibration, dust, odor or incandescence to adjacent properties. The premises shall be kept in a neat and clean condition at all times. No loose paper or debris shall be allowed on the site except on areas where active filling operations are taking place. Dusty conditions shall be corrected by sprinkling with water or by use of calcium chloride or some other approved method. No fires shall be permitted. Any smoldering flame or spontaneous combustion shall be immediately extinguished.

l. Except for protective fences, no building or structure, other than a scale and entry gatehouse erected in connection with the operation, shall be located in any required yard or closer than 100 feet from any property line.

m. The site for sanitary landfills shall be a minimum of 100 acres of land that would be approved by all regulatory agencies.

n. The application shall be accompanied by an affidavit by the applicant that the proposed landfill operation will comply with all local, state and federal laws of regulations applicable to such land filling operations and that all required permits and approval have been or will be secured. Furthermore, in any case in which these rules are in conflict with state or federal law or regulation, the more stringent rule, law or regulation, shall take precedence.

o. The landfill site shall not obstruct the development of any street proposed in the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.

p. The landfill site shall have direct access to a major or connector street. Access to the site shall be located so as to require a minimum of travel on a public way.

q. All materials delivered to the site shall be deposited and thoroughly compacted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment, Division of Solid Waste Disposal. Materials not permitted in landfills by state regulations shall not be permitted as fill material. Each day's deposit, after compaction, shall be covered with a layer of earth at least six inches in thickness after compaction. The

face of the fill as well as the horizontal surface shall be covered with a layer of earth to prevent any movement of fill by wind or water erosion.

r. Separation of materials or storage for the salvage thereof on the site shall be conducted within an enclosed building. All unacceptable fill material shall be removed from the premises immediately after delivery.

s. Water lines shall be installed, connected to a public water supply, or to some other source which by use of pumps will provide water in sufficient quantity to combat fires or settle dust.

t. The days and hours of landfill operations are subject to the approval of the legislative body.

u. Any other conditions or standards as the legislative body may deem reasonable and appropriate to prevent or minimize any adverse effect of such landfill operation.

3. Prior to the commencement of landfill operations, the applicant for the special use permit shall submit to the building official a primary reclamation performance bond in the amount of $3,500 per acre for each acre to be excavated, less the amount of bond held by the state, increasing $100 per acre per year from the date of adoption of this Article, for landfill operations to ensure that the land shall be restored, regraded and resloped as provided in this section when such operations cease. Said bond shall not be released until the work it secures is completed or a substitute serial bond is received by the appropriate government official which shall secure all remaining work under the original bond and all bonds submitted pursuant to this section and shall so state. Such primary reclamation performance bond may be on a serialized basis in five year increments. Such primary reclamation performance bond shall be released after primary reclamation activities are complete and the condition, grade and drainage of the land are approved in writing by the Building Official and City or County Engineer provided, however, that a proportionate release of not to exceed 60% of said primary reclamation bond may be authorized by the Building Official and City or County Engineer for phased or partial reclamation.

4. A final reclamation performance bond in an amount not less than 40% of the primary reclamation performance bond on deposit at the time of closure shall be submitted to the Building Official and retained for a period of five years after release of the primary reclamation bond to ensure restoration of reclaimed areas affected by settling and subsidence of filled land. Such final reclamation performance bond shall be released at the end of said five year period and after final reclamation activities are completed and the condition, grade, and drainage of the land are approved in writing by the Building Official and the City or County Engineer.

E. Scrap Metal Processors and Wrecking, Junk or Salvage Yard

The following standards shall apply to Scrap Metal Processors and Wrecking, Junk, or Salvage Yards permitted by Special Use Permit in the IH District.

1. The site shall be located at least 1,500 feet from any residential district.
2. All Scrap Metal Processors and Wrecking, Junk, or Salvage Yards must comply with Memphis City Ordinance 5217 regulating junk and scrap metal dealers.

F. Microbreweries & Microdistilleries

1. If located within the city limits of the City of Memphis then any microbrewery or microdistillery shall meet all requirements of Title 7, Alcoholic Beverages, of the City of Memphis Code of Ordinances.
2. If located within unincorporated Shelby County then any microbrewery or microdistillery shall be located at least 500 feet from any single-family residential district as measured from property line of the microbrewery or microdistillery to the nearest boundary line of the single-family residential district.
3. Tasting rooms may occupy no more than 2000 square feet, or 10% of the total microbrewery or microdistillery footprint, whichever is greater.

G. Fireworks

The sale or storage of fireworks is not permitted within the City of Memphis and unincorporated Shelby County.

H. Container Building

Definition. A container building is any principal or accessory structure used for a purpose other than a dwelling unit that is wholly or partially located within a shipping container. Container buildings are prohibited in all zoning districts except as indicated in Section 2.5.2. Uses within a container building are regulated by Section 2.5.2. Only those uses permitted by right in a particular zoning district may be located within a container building with the approval of a Conditional Use Permit. Uses requiring the issuance of a Special Use Permit proposed within a Container Building may be approved through the Special Use Permit process without necessitating an accompanying Conditional Use Permit application.

2.6.5 Open Use Standards

A. Sale of Agricultural Products, Outdoors

See Sub-Section 2.8.2A.

B. Sale, Rent, Repair of Tractors and Related Agricultural Machinery

1. A Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5) shall be established along any side yard and rear yard of the property adjacent to a residential use, provided such barrier or screen shall not restrict clear sight at any intersection or driveway.
2. The outdoor overnight storage of vehicles may be permitted in accordance with Chapter 4.8, Outdoor Storage and Display. All tractor and related machinery parking shall be accomplished on the site, and in no case shall such parking encroach into the right-of-way.
3. The storage of impounded vehicles shall not be permitted.
4. All outdoor lighting shall be directed downward to the extent possible and shall not glare onto residential property. Outdoor lighting must meet the requirements of Chapter 4.7, Outdoor Site Lighting.
5. The maximum foot-candle for outdoor lighting shall be 60.
6. Product display shall not be artificially elevated above the general topography of the site.
7. No banners, flags, streamers, balloons, or similar advertising devices, temporary or portable signs, reader board signs, roof-mounted signs, outdoor speaker systems or tents shall be permitted.

C. Resource Extraction

See Chapter 6.5.

D. Dredging, Earth Extraction, Clearing or Grading

See Chapter 6.6.

E. Neighborhood Gardens

1. On-site sales at neighborhood gardens are prohibited in residential zoning districts (R-MP, R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1, RU-2, RU-3, RU-4, RU-5 and RW), with the exception of Community Supported Agriculture.
2. Neighborhood gardens shall:
    a. be managed to prevent the harborage of rodents and pests;
    b. be maintained to prevent odors; and
    c. be managed to (to the extent that is possible), to prevent the runoff of top soil and composting materials from flowing onto adjacent properties or into natural or human made storm channels.
3. If security fencing is provided within the required front yard, such fencing shall not include bare chain link or sight-proof wood fencing. Ornamental, wrought iron or decorative wood fencing are preferred materials. Vinyl-coated chain link fencing and a row of evergreen shrubs may be considered an acceptable alternative subject to the discretion of the Zoning Administrator.
4. If lighting is provided, only security lighting that is shielded to direct the light onto the subject property shall be permitted.
5. The following accessory structures and uses are permitted on neighborhood garden sites:
    a. Greenhouses;
    b. Pole barns;
    c. Aquaria and other related hydroponic infrastructure;
    d. Sheds;
    e. And other similar structures incidental to the operation of a neighborhood garden.
6. Greenhouses and pole barns shall meet the same setback requirements and height restrictions as any principal use in the zoning district. These structures are subject to review under Administrative Site Plan Review process.
7. Where an accessory structure such as a tool shed is the only building on the lot, said accessory structure shall not be located any closer to the front of the lot than the rear building elevation of abutting structures, and no less than 5 feet from any side or rear property line. Said structure shall not exceed 25 feet in height.
8. Lots and tracts used for neighborhood gardens with no structures that require a building permit are exempt from the minimum lot requirements of Article 3.

F. Apiaries (Beekeeping)

1. All colonies shall be duly registered with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture as required by Tennessee Code Title 44, Chapter 15, (T.C.A. 44-15-101, et. seq.) the Tennessee Apiary Act of 1995, and shall adhere to all standards set forth in that Act.
2. Hives shall be placed no closer than 15 feet to any property line, measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line.
3. The following standards apply as to the hive density and the number of permissible hives:
   a. ½ acre or less – 2 colonies
   b. More than ½ acre but less than ¾ acre – 4 colonies
   c. More than ¾ acre but less than 1 acre – 6 colonies
   d. 1 acre or larger – 8 colonies
   e. Except in the CA district no more than 8 colonies are permitted on any given parcel. In the CA district, regardless of parcel size, where all hives are situated at least 200 feet in any direction from all property lines of the tract on which the apiary is situated there shall be no limit to the number of colonies.

G. Timber Harvesting

1. All timber harvesting is subject to Chapter 6.1.
2. In addition to Chapter 6.1, any timber harvesting in the FW floodway district shall adhere to Paragraph 3.5.3C(2).

2.7 ACCESSORY STRUCTURES AND USES

2.7.1 General

Accessory structures and uses shall be consistent with all standards in the district for the principal use, except as expressly set forth below.

A. Accessory structures and uses shall be accessory and clearly incidental and subordinate to a permitted principal use. No accessory use may be established on a site prior to the establishment of a permitted principal use (for permitted accessory uses associated with a principal see Chapter 2.9, Use Categories).

B. Accessory structures and uses shall be located on the same tract or lot as the permitted use or structure, or on a contiguous tract or lot in the same ownership. If a zoning district boundary bisects a tract or lot, or contiguous tracts or lots in the same ownership, separating an accessory structure or use from its principal use, such accessory structure or use shall be permitted if the zoning district in which it is located also permits its principal use.

C. Accessory structures and uses may not involve operations or structures not in keeping with the character of the primary use or principal structure served.

D. Accessory structures and uses may not be of a nature likely to attract visitors in larger numbers than would normally be expected, where applicable.

E. Any accessory structure shall be compatible with the architectural character of the principal structure.

F. An accessory use shall contribute to the comfort, convenience or necessity of occupants of the primary use served.

G. An accessory use shall only be located within a district that permits the principal use.

H. Vehicles are prohibited as storage buildings or structures except as permitted on an active construction site.

I. Accessory uses shall not include lighted recreation fields.

J. Semi-trailers, shipping containers and storage PODS shall not be permitted as accessory structures except in the industrial zoning districts.

2.7.2 Accessory Structures

Accessory structures shall be subject to the following requirements.

A. Setbacks

1. No accessory structure shall be located closer than five feet to any side or rear property lines.
2. No accessory structure shall be located closer than five feet to any other building or manufactured home on the same tract or lot. Incidental screening and covering (open-air, breezeway type constructions) between the principal and accessory structure is permitted. However, substantial breezeway type constructions of solid materials that expand the closed-in, livable space are not permitted. Scale, transparency, and materials may be considered in determining compliance.
3. No accessory structure shall extend into the required front or side (street) yards, except as provided in Sub-Section 3.2.9E, Encroachments.
4. In single-family, open and residential zoning districts, no accessory structure shall be located within the front yard. Flagpoles, bird baths, statues and similar ornamental features are exempt. See also Sub-Section 3.2.9E, Encroachments. Barns and other related accessory structures may be located in front of the primary residence, provided that such structures are at least 100 feet from the right-of-way and the subject site is at least four acres in size.
5. No accessory structure shall extend into the required side yard setback, except for air conditioning and heating units, pool equipment and similar mechanical equipment. See also Sub-Section 3.2.9E, Encroachments. This provision shall not apply to the side yard setback adjacent to the rear façade of homes on corner residential lots.
6. Any accessory garage connected to an alley or service drive by a driveway shall be located either five feet from the right-of-way of a rear alley or service drive or not less than 20 feet from the right-of-way of a rear alley or service drive. Fully enclosed garage structures constructed prior to the effective date of this Code (January 1, 2011) and abutting an alley may have a zero-foot setback. Such garage structures may be altered, expanded or rebuilt maintaining this zero-foot setback.
7. Setback encroachments may be permitted for accessory structures pursuant to Contextual Infill Standards (see Section 3.9.2).

B. Height and Setbacks

1. In Relation to the Principal Structure. Except as provided in Sub-Sections 2.6.2H, 2.6.2I, 3.2.6A and Section 2.7.9, the height of an accessory structure shall not exceed the height of the principal structure, except for in the CA district, where the accessory structure shall not exceed 1.5 times the height of the principle structure.
2. Height and Setback. Accessory structures shall be at least five feet from the side and rear property lines. Any portion of an accessory structure over 20 feet in height shall be located at least 20 feet from all side and rear property lines that do not abut an alley. For the purpose of this paragraph, height shall be measured pursuant to Paragraph 3.2.6A(1).

C. Number

The cumulative square footage of accessory structures on any given tract or lot shall not exceed 75% of the total square footage of the principal structure on the same tract or lot except for in the CA district, where no limitation applies.

D. Accessory Dwelling Units

Accessory dwelling units shall only be permitted as accessory to single-family detached uses. No more than one accessory dwelling unit shall be permitted per lot. Accessory dwelling structures shall be subject to administrative site plan review as well as the standards of this Section.

1. The living area of the accessory dwelling unit may not exceed the living area of the principal structure.
   a. On residential lots of less than 7,000 square feet, no accessory dwelling units may be constructed.
   b. On residential lots of at least 7,000 square feet but less than 1.5 acres, the total living area of the accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 700 square feet, or 1/3 of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling structure on the lot, whichever is smaller.
   c. On residential lots of 1.5 acres or greater, the total floor area of the accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed 50% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling structure on the lot.
   d. The Zoning Administrator shall be authorized to grant an administrative deviation for an increase of up to 10% of the maximum living area of the accessory dwelling unit.
2. One additional parking space on the same premises shall be required if the accessory dwelling unit reduces the existing parking below what is required by underlying zoning. Said parking spaces shall be located in the side or rear yards or on the ground floor of the accessory dwelling structure.
3. An accessory dwelling shall not be located within the principal structure.
4. The height of a principal structure may not be exceeded by any accessory dwelling, except where required parking is provided on the ground floor of the accessory dwelling structure. In no instance shall the height of an accessory dwelling structure exceed 1.5 times the height of the principal structure or the height limit of the subject zoning district.
5. The accessory dwelling unit shall be architecturally consistent with the principal structure.
6. No windows besides clerestory windows shall be permitted along any portion of the walls of an accessory dwelling unit that is within 5 feet of an abutting parcel that is zoned single-family residential.

2.7.3 Reserved

2.7.4 Home Occupations

A. Prohibited Home Occupations

The following uses are not permitted as home occupations.

1. Vehicle and/or body and fender repair and painting.
2. Small engine repair.
3. Ongoing mechanical repair conducted outside of an entirely enclosed building.
4. Outdoor repair or fabrication or assembly of vehicles or equipment with internal combustion engines (such as autos, motorcycles, scooters, snowmobiles or of large appliances.
5. Storage or display of more than one motor vehicle for sale.
6. Commercial nursery or truck farming.
7. Food handling, processing or packing, other than services that utilize standard home kitchen equipment.
8. Medical or dental lab.
9. Restaurant.

10. Real Estate Offices.
11. Bulk storage of flammable liquids.
12. Funeral homes and mortuaries.
13. Animal hospitals and kennels, including animal grooming and boarding.
14. Child care center.
15. Beauty Salons and barber shops that are designed to serve more than one (1) client at a time.
16. Adult oriented establishment.
17. Equipment rental.
18. Antique Sales
19. Storage and/or distribution of toxic or flammable materials, and spray painting or spray finishing operations that involve toxic or flammable materials which in the judgment of the Fire Marshal pose a dangerous risk to the residence, its occupants, and/or surrounding properties.
20. Junk and salvage operations.
21. Storage and/or sale of fireworks.
22. Body piercing, body art or tattoo studios.
23. Massage parlors.
24. Clubs, including fraternities & sororities.
25. Warehousing.
26. Assembly uses, including places of worship.
27. Academic or other instructions may not be given to more than seven persons at the same time.
28. Headquarters or dispatch centers where persons come to the site and are dispatched to other locations.
29. Welding or machine shops.

B. Standards

The intent of a home occupation is to permit very limited nonresidential activity in a residential dwelling or accessory structure to a residential dwelling, provided such activity does not impact or detract from the residential character of the neighborhood. A home occupation shall be deemed an accessory use and no further approval shall be required, provided the nonresidential use meets the following.

1. The use of the dwelling unit for home occupation shall be clearly incidental and subordinate to its use for residential purposes by its occupants, and shall under no circumstances change the residential character of the structure.
2. There shall be no change in the outside appearance of the building or premises, or other visible evidence of the conduct of a home occupation.
3. No business storage or warehousing of material, supplies or equipment shall be permitted outside of the primary dwelling unit except that certain landscaping business materials may be stored outdoors on lots of 4 acres or more so long as such storage is in the rear or side yard and appropriately screened from public view.
4. No equipment or process shall be used that creates excessive noise, vibration, glare, fumes, odors, or electrical interference.
5. No display of products shall be visible from the street.
6. A home occupation shall be subject to all applicable licenses and business taxes.
7. No more than one person, other than members of the family residing on the premises, shall be engaged in the home occupation.
8. Storage space and the operation of the business inside the dwelling unit may not exceed 25% of the first floor area of the residence.
9. Only one customer shall be permitted at the residence at a time, except for group instruction (see Sub-Section 2.7.4C). There shall be no group instruction in connection with the home occupation.
10. All public contact related to the home occupation shall be limited to the period between 7AM to 8PM.
11. No signage specifically associated with the home occupation shall be permitted.
12. Adequate parking is available to serve the use. No such parking shall be located in a required front yard except within an existing driveway. Driveways shall not be reduced or widened to accommodate the business.

C. Group Instruction

1. Any home occupation involving group instruction of seven or less students per hour is permitted.
2. Any home occupation involving group instruction of more than seven students per hour shall require the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit (see Chapter 9.24). In addition to the findings of fact provided in Section 9.24.6, the Board of Adjustment shall take the following into consideration when approving the maximum allowable number of students permitted per hour:
   a. The number of sessions per day;
   b. Whether the group instruction will take place on single-family lot or within a multi-family site;
   c. The size of the subject site; and
   d. The classification of the street(s) on which the site abuts, according to the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.
3. Group occupations involving more than ten students at a time are prohibited.

2.7.5 Accessory Uses for Places of Worship

Accessory uses are permitted for a place of worship in accordance with the following standards.

A. The following facilities may be considered accessory to a place of worship. Additional buffering may be required through the review and approval of a site plan to address the intensity of the proposed place of worship and the proposed accessory uses.
   1. Offices for the place of worship;
   2. Rooms for religious instruction or counseling;
   3. Meeting rooms for intermittent community meetings or instruction;
   4. Fellowship hall;
   5. Kitchen facilities;
   6. Senior center, neighborhood arts center or other community center;
   7. Temporary child and adult care during religious services or events;
   8. Outdoor play area;
   9. Columbarium;
   10. Recording studio.
   11. "Meals on Wheels" or other similar programs using the kitchen in the place of worship but delivering food elsewhere; and
   12. Residence for employees of the place of worship.
   13. Bookstores and gift shops.

B. A gymnasium or similar indoor recreational facility is permitted provided that the minimum site size of the place of worship shall not be less than 20,000 square feet.

C. A cemetery is permitted provided that the minimum site size of the place of worship shall not be less than five acres, and shall be subject to Sub-Section 2.6.2D.

D. A group day care home or child care center is permitted as an accessory use in a place of worship subject to Sub-Section 2.6.2B(1). The minimum site size for a child care center in a place of worship located in a residential district shall be 20,000 square feet, pursuant to Paragraph 2.6.2G(1).

E. The following uses are permitted only as additional principal uses, subject to the requirements of Chapter 2.5, Permitted Use Table and any associated use standard (see Chapter 2.6).
   1. Dormitory, monastery, convent.
   2. Schools.
   3. Soup kitchens or other social service facilities.
   4. Athletic field or similar facility.

2.7.6 Swimming Pools

A swimming pool or the entire property on which it is located shall be walled or fenced to prevent uncontrolled access to such swimming pool from the street or from adjacent properties. Such swimming pool shall not be located in any required front yard and shall not be closer than five feet to any property line. Swimming pool equipment may encroach into the side yard setback, subject to Item 3.2.9E(5)(a).

2.7.7 Vehicle Repair

Up to two vehicles may be repaired simultaneously on a residential property if the vehicles are registered to an occupant of the residence.

2.7.8 Vehicle Sales

Vehicle sales shall be prohibited within a residential district or on property devoted to residential use, except that the sale of a private vehicle registered to the occupant of the residence shall be allowed. No more than one such vehicle shall be displayed at a time.

2.7.9 CMCS Towers and Facilities

CMCS antennas and related equipment may be permitted on any existing or approved structure except on single-family residential structures as accessory to the principal structure or use. They shall not exceed the height required to accomplish their intended function, but in no circumstances can they extend more than 20 feet above the height of the supporting structure upon which the antenna is attached or affixed. In addition, the antennae and equipment are required to be finished to be as closely compatible as reasonable with the color of the supporting structure upon which the antenna is attached or affixed, and in such a manner to make the antenna as visually unobtrusive as possible.

2.7.10 Boats, Trucks, Heavy Equipment, Recreation Vehicles and Trailers in Residential and Open Districts

A. Outdoor storage of no more than one accessory boat and trailer and no more than one accessory camping trailer or recreational vehicle is permitted per single-family lot; provided no part of such storage area shall be located in the front yard and provided such boat and camping trailer or vehicle shall not be used for living, sleeping or housekeeping purposes. For the purposes of this Sub-Section, the term “trailer” includes utility, lawn service and related trailers that are attachable to vehicles.

B. The parking of trucks, heavy equipment or tractor trailers shall not be allowed on any lot or on any street segment wholly or partially located within a residential or open zoning district. This requirement shall not prohibit commercial vehicles from making deliveries in a residential or open district. For the purpose of this Sub-Section, the terms “trucks” and “heavy equipment” includes vehicles or equipment in excess of 8,000 lbs., with the exception of consumer vehicles such as duallies. Furthermore, for the purpose of this Sub-Section, “street segment” shall mean the section of a street as measured horizonally from curb-to-curb or edge of pavement-to-edge of pavement.

2.7.11 Live chickens (hens only) kept on a single-family detached lot

(see also Code of Ordinances, City of Memphis, Article 8, Animals and Article 9, Health and Safety and Code of Ordinances, County of Shelby, Chapter 3, Animals and Chapter 14.5, Health and Sanitation)

A. Live chickens are permitted as an accessory use to a single-family principal structure on single-family detached lots of not less than 5,000 square feet, provided that 15 square feet of space is afforded per chicken and the number of chickens permitted on a lot shall not exceed one bird per 1,500 square feet of lot size up to a maximum of 6 chickens.

B. Except in the Conservation Agriculture (CA) District, chickens must be kept in a securely enclosed yard or pen at all times and at least 5 feet from a property boundary.

C. Roosters are prohibited except in the Conservation Agriculture (CA) District.

D. Storage of feed: All food and feed kept on lots designated for single-family detached use for feeding chickens shall be kept and stored in rat free and rat proof containers, compartments or rooms unless kept in a rat proof building.

E. Management of chicken coops, chicken facilities and chicken waste:

1. Chickens and facilities for chickens must be managed to prevent the harborage of rodents and pests.
2. Facilities for chickens must be maintained in a manner to prevent noxious odors to adjoining properties.
3. Facilities for chickens must be located in a manner that prevents waste products from flowing onto adjacent properties or into natural or human made storm channels.

2.7.12 Apiaries (Beekeeping)

Apiaries are permitted as an accessory use on single-family detached lots of not less than 10,000 square feet and as an accessory use in neighborhood gardens of not less than 5,000 square feet.

2.8 TEMPORARY USES

2.8.1 General Provisions

Certain uses are temporary in character. They vary in type and degree, as well as length of time involved. Such uses may have little impact on surrounding and nearby properties or they may present problems involving incompatibility of the temporary use with existing uses. Unless otherwise specified in this development code, the following regulations shall govern temporary uses (see also Chapter 9.15, Temporary Use Permit).

2.8.2 Temporary Uses Exempt from Permit

The following permitted temporary uses are exempt from these requirements.

A. Outdoor Sales of Agriculture Products

1. The outdoor sales of agricultural products shall conform to the location for outdoor retail sales as set forth in Sub-Section 2.6.3N except the Building Official may waive the requirement for an on-premise host and approve a use meeting the definition of agricultural products, seasonal outdoor sales of pumpkins and Christmas trees without an on-premise host if the needed support facilities are provided on the site including restrooms, trash receptacles, parking and access.
2. The Building Official shall not approve agricultural products (including, but not limited to, seasonal outdoor sales of pumpkins, gourds, hay bales, corn stalks and Christmas trees) unless the site conforms to the location, parking, and sign requirements for granting a special use permit for an outdoor retail vending facility including (a) Distance from public right-of-way, (b) Distance from interstate ramps, (c) Distance from intersections, (d) Distance from residences, (e) Parking and (f) Advertising devices.
3. If the Building Official does not approve a proposed site for agricultural products, seasonal outdoor sales of pumpkins and Christmas trees, approval will require a special use permit.

B. Garage or Yard Sales

Private sales are limited to two sales per dwelling unit each calendar year and the length of each permitted sale shall not exceed three consecutive days, except that the Building Official shall permit a third sale in any calendar year upon submission of sufficient proof a change in ownership of the residential premises on which the sale is to be conducted.

C. Storage PODS

1. One storage pod for off-site storage of household or other goods located in any yard is permitted for a maximum of 30 consecutive days twice per calendar year.
2. The storage pod shall be placed completely on-site (and is not permitted to be placed in any type of public right-of-way).
3. The storage POD shall be placed on a paved surface.

D. Construction Dumpsters

One construction dumpster is permitted on-site in association with a valid building permit. The use of such a dumpster shall be strictly limited to the time actively underway. In no event shall the use of dumpster continue past expiration of the building permit.

E. Construction and Equipment Storage

Construction materials and storage for construction undertaken on-site and contractor's site office related solely to on-site construction.

F. Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles

Except where operating in residential zoning districts under an issued special event permit, mobile food preparation vehicles that adhere to the provisions of Memphis Code of Ordinances Section 9-52-84, et. seq., or the Shelby County Code of Ordinances Chapter 8, Article XVI.

2.8.3 Temporary Use Permit Required

The following temporary uses are allowed subject to approval of a temporary use permit (see Chapter 9.15) in the frequency stated below. Unless otherwise noted, no property shall have more than four of the events listed below in one calendar year.

Commentary: *For example, a temporary use permit for a carnival would be counted in considering whether to issue a temporary use permit for a special event.*

A. Commercial Circuses, Carnivals or Fairs

Commercial circuses, carnivals or fairs, for not more than two consecutive weeks in any calendar year.

B. Temporary Religious or Revival Activities

Temporary religious or revival activities in tents in association with a place of worship, for not more than two consecutive weeks in any calendar year.

C. Special Events

Special events occurring for a time period not exceeding 90 consecutive days as approved by the Building Official on a case-by-case basis. The Building Official may grant an additional special event permit upon the termination of this period.

D. Tent Sales

Tent sales by merchants occupying the premises on which the sale is conducted and having a valid certificate of occupancy, and occurring no longer than seven consecutive days once every six months.

E. Grand Opening Sales

Grand opening sales, including outside food and beverage vending, for three consecutive days, once per certificate of occupancy.

F. Outdoor Vehicle Show or Sale

Outdoor motor vehicle or recreational vehicle show or sale, for three consecutive days, twice per calendar year.

G. Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles

Mobile Food Preparation Vehicles operating in a residential zone and adhering to the provisions of Memphis Code of Ordinances Section 9-52-84, et. seq., or the Shelby County Code of Ordinances Chapter 8, Article XVI. No property in a residential zone shall have more than six events in one calendar year where mobile food preparation vehicles are allowed to operate with a temporary use permit.

H. Other Temporary Uses

Other temporary uses similar in nature to the ones listed above, with corresponding limitations, as determined by the Building Official.

I. Approval Criteria

No temporary use permit shall be granted until, to the satisfaction of the Building Official, the following requirements have been met.

1. No lighting or electrical service shall be provided without an electrical permit;
2. No temporary use structure shall be erected without a building permit;
3. No temporary use structure shall block fire lanes or pedestrian or vehicular access;
4. The site of the temporary use shall be cleared of all debris at the end of the temporary use. All temporary structures shall be cleared from the site within five days after the use is terminated;
5. Written permission of the property owner for the temporary use shall be provided;
6. Adequate parking shall be provided;
7. Required parking for other uses shall remain available;
8. Evidence that adequate traffic control measures shall be provided;
9. Evidence that adequate provisions for trash disposal and sanitary facilities shall be provided; and
10. When appropriate, adequate provisions for crowd control shall be provided.
11. Permits for temporary uses with durations of one year or longer must be accompanied by a landscaping plan that will meet the provisions of this Code.
12. The Building Official shall not issue a temporary use permit for a use that is the same, or substantially the same, as a use that was approved for the subject site by the Board of Adjustment, Land Use Control Board or governing bodies, provided the board's or body's approval has not expired.

13. The Building Official shall make a finding for all temporary use permits that the use will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent property, the character of the neighborhood, traffic conditions, parking, utility facilities and other matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare.
14. The Building Official may revoke a temporary use permit at any time after issuance if he or she determines that any of the standards of this Sub-Section are not met. If such a revocation occurs, the applicant must file a letter of intent and appropriate filing fee with the Board of Adjustment within seven days of the revocation or terminate the temporary use. The applicant must file a complete application with the Board of Adjustment within fourteen days of the revocation to be heard at the Board's next available public hearing, according to its application deadline schedule, or terminate the temporary use. The applicant may continue the temporary use during this appeal period, provided the initial time period has not lapsed.

2.8.4 Temporary Outdoor Display of Merchandise

Commentary: *The temporary outdoor display of merchandise should not be confused with the permanent outdoor display of merchandise (see Chapter 4.8, Outdoor Storage and Display).*

A. Outdoor display of merchandise in mixed use or industrial districts by merchants occupying the premises and having a valid certificate of occupancy, occurring no longer than nine consecutive days up to four times per year, is allowed subject to issuance of a temporary use permit and all of the following conditions.
   1. Merchandise shall only be displayed in front of the premises occupied by the merchant.
   2. Merchandise shall not be displayed closer than five feet to any entrance to the premises.
   3. Merchandise shall only be displayed in a manner that does not obstruct pedestrian or vehicular circulation or traffic.
   4. The display of merchandise shall not exceed eight feet in height.
   5. Merchandise shall only be displayed during the merchant's hours of operation, and must be taken inside the premises at closing.
   6. Merchandise shall only be displayed in an area not wider than 50% of the total linear frontage of the building occupied by the merchant.
   7. The required temporary use permit must be visibly displayed at the main entrance of the associated merchant.
   8. A violation of any conditions set out in this Chapter shall constitute a violation of the temporary use permit and cause said temporary use permit to be revoked. Once revoked, a temporary use permit shall not be issued for the same temporary use for a period of one year.

B. Any temporary use permit issued under Sub-Sections 2.8.3A through 2.8.3H above shall be counted in the maximum number of temporary use permits allowed for the temporary outdoor display of merchandise.

C. The requirements of this Chapter do not supersede the permanent outdoor storage or display requirements of Chapter 4.8, Outdoor Storage and Display.

2.8.5 Manufactured Home or Trailer for Temporary Use

After approval by the Building Official, a manufactured home or trailer may be used as a temporary office, security shelter, or shelter for materials or tools (but not for residential purposes or sales offices) incident to construction on or development of the premises upon which the manufactured home or trailer is located. Such use shall be strictly limited to the time construction or development is actively underway. In no event shall the use continue more than six months without the further approval of the Zoning Administrator. The temporary use shall be approved only upon finding that actual construction is continuing.

2.8.6 Temporary Use in Conjunction with Special Event Permit

Where a valid permit has been issued by the City or County for use of adjacent right-of-way that makes the street unavailable to vehicular traffic, a temporary use permit may be issued in accordance for events on the grounds or in the parking lot of any adjacent site during the period of the special event permit.

2.8.7 Real Estate Development Projects

A. A developer may request a temporary use permit for necessary commercial promotional, storage, or fabrication activities at the development site that occur during construction of that developer's project.

B. When the request is for a temporary sales office, model home, or apartment, the application shall list the lots, apartment units, or dwelling units to be initially sold.

C. The temporary use permit shall be restricted to only those activities and properties listed on the petition. Such activities shall not include any sale of properties outside the development site or any resale of properties.

D. The following uses in connection with such a project require a temporary use permit:

1. Offices for sale of real estate or for persons engaged in the development.
2. Model homes or sample apartments.

2.9 USE CATEGORIES

2.9.1 General

The following use categories are not zoning districts. These categories group uses for regulatory purposes. A use listed below is only permitted in accordance with Chapter 2.5, Permitted Use Table.

A. Basis for Classifications

Use categories classify land uses and activities based on common functional, product, or physical characteristics. Characteristics include the type and amount of activity, the type of customers or residents, how goods or services are sold or delivered, likely impact on surrounding properties, and site conditions. Use categories provide a systematic basis for assigning land uses to appropriate zoning districts.

B. Approach to Categorizing Uses

A list of use categories are set forth in Sections 2.9.2 through 2.9.6.

1. Principal Uses

The "Principal Uses" portion of each use category lists principal uses common to that use category. The names of these sample uses are generic and are based on common meanings, not on what a specific use may call itself.

***Commentary**. A use that calls itself "Wholesale Warehouse," but sells mostly to retail consumers, is included in the Retail Sales and Service category rather than the Wholesale Trade category.*

2. Accessory Uses

Accessory uses are allowed by right in conjunction with a principal use as set forth in Sections 2.9.2 through 2.9.6 subject to the provisions of Chapter 2.7, Accessory Structures and Uses, unless otherwise expressly limited to special use permit elsewhere in this code. No accessory use may be established on a site prior to the establishment of a permitted principal use. Any accessory use not specifically listed is expressly prohibited unless the Zoning Administrator determines that a proposed accessory use is customary with and clearly incidental and subordinate to a permitted principal use.

2.9.2 Residential Use Categories

A. Household Living

Residential occupancy of a dwelling unit by a household on a month-to-month or longer basis in structures with self-contained dwelling units, including kitchens.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Single-Family Detached Conventional Side Yard House Cottage Single-Family Attached Semi-attached Two-Family Townhouse Multifamily Large Home Stacked Townhouse Apartment Upper-Story Residential Live/Work Manufactured, Modular Home Mobile Home Manufactured Home Park	Accessory dwelling unit (see Sub-Section 2.7.2D)* Apiary (see Section 2.7.12) Chickens (see Section 2.7.11)* Dish antenna under one meter Gardening Home occupation (see Section 2.7.4) Private community center** Detached garage, barbecue pit, carport, tool or garden shed, storage unit, swimming pool, outdoor kitchen, pool house Off-street parking On-premise residential leasing office Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit Leasing/Management Office

*These are only permitted as accessory structures to single-family detached dwelling units.
** These may be included in common areas of subdivisions, not as accessory structures on single-family lots.

B. Group Living

Residential occupancy of a structure by a group of people that does not meet the definition of Household Living. Tenancy is usually arranged on a monthly or longer basis. Generally, Group Living structures have a common eating area for residents, and the residents may receive care or training.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Boarding House, rooming house, single room occupancy Fraternity, sorority, dormitory Independent Living Facility Monastery, convent Nursing home, full-time convalescent, hospice Personal care home for the elderly Residential home for the elderly, Assisted living facility Supportive living facility	Adult day-care program Associated office Child care center (13+ persons) Food preparation or dining area Gardening Off-street parking Recreational facility Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

2.9.3 Civic Use Categories

A. Community Service

Uses of a public, nonprofit, or charitable nature providing ongoing public safety, educational, training, or counseling to the general public on a regular basis, without a residential component; provided, however, fire stations may include a residential component.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
City and County-owned facilities Museum, library Neighborhood arts center or similar community facility (public) Philanthropic institution Police, fire, EMS substation	Associated office Food preparation or dining area Arts and crafts, day care, therapy area Indoor or outdoor recreation and athletic facility Gardening Limited retail sales (internal) Meeting area Off-street parking Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

B. Day Care

Uses providing care, protection, and supervision of children or adults on a regular basis away from their primary residence. Care is typically provided to a given individual for fewer than 18 hours each day, although the facility may be open 24 hours each day.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Adult day-care program Group day care home (5 to 12 persons) Child care center (13+ persons) Drop-in child care center (15+ persons) Nursery school, preschool	Associated office Food preparation or dining area Gardening Health, arts and crafts, and therapy area Indoor or outdoor non-lighted recreation facility Off-street parking Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

C. Educational Facility

Public and private (including charter or religious) schools at the elementary, middle, junior high, or high school level that provide basic academic education. Also includes colleges and other institutions of higher learning that offer courses of general or specialized study leading to a degree usually in a campus setting.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Academy (special training) College, community college, university Seminary Elementary School, public or private Middle School, public or private Junior High School, public or private High School, public or private School, trade, vocational, business	Associated office Auditorium, theater Before- and after-school day care Cafeteria Dormitory, housing for students or faculty for colleges, community colleges and universities* Emergency shelter Food preparation or dining area Gardening Gymnasium Health facility Laboratory, library, museum Janitorial facility Meeting area Off-street parking Non-lighted play area, non-lighted recreational or sports facility Nursery school, preschool Recreation fields Support commercial (college-operated bookstore, for example) Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

* Dormitory, housing for students or faculty accessory to educational facilities that are not classified as colleges, community colleges or universities require the issuance of a Special Use Permit. This provision shall not apply to those dormitories constructed prior to January 1, 2011.

D. Medical Facility

Uses providing medical or surgical care to patients. Some uses may offer overnight care.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Blood plasma donation center Medical or dental laboratory Pharmacy Hospital Medical, dental or chiropractic clinic/office, massage therapy, or outpatient surgery center	Associated helicopter landing facility Associated office Chapel, ancillary worship space On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Food preparation or dining area Gardening Housing for staff or trainees Limited retail sales (internal) Janitorial facility Meeting area Nursing or medical school Off-street parking Pharmacy Recreational facility Teaching facility Temporary housing for relatives of patients Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

E. Park/Open Area

Uses focusing on natural areas consisting mostly of vegetation, passive or active outdoor recreation areas, and having few structures.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Botanical garden, nature preserve, recreational trail Cemetery, mausoleum, columbarium, memorial park including pet cemetery, burial grounds Game preserve, wildlife management area, refuge, animal sanctuary Recreation Field without lights, Recreation Field with lights, Reservoir, control structure, water supply, water well	Apiary (see Paragraph 2.7.12) Campground (public park only) Concession Funeral establishments (as an accessory use only to cemeteries) Gardening Maintenance facility Off-street parking Play equipment Recreational rentals Single residential unit for caretaker or security purposes Swimming pool, tennis court, ball field (public park only) Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

F. Passenger Terminal

Public or commercial facilities for the takeoff and landing of airplanes and helicopters, and terminals for taxi, rail or bus service.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Airport, heliport Airline terminal Bus passenger terminal, taxi dispatch center, train passenger terminal, limousine service Multimodal facility	Associated office Concession Food preparation or dining area Freight handling area Fueling facility Janitorial facility Limited retail sales (internal) Maintenance facility Off-street parking Park-and-ride facility Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

G. Place of Worship

Places of assembly that provide meeting areas for religious practice or ministry.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Church, mosque, synagogue, temple Off-site parking for places of worship	See Section 2.7.5. Off-street parking Gardening Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

H. Social Service Institution

Uses that primarily provide treatment of those with psychiatric, alcohol, or drug problems, and transient housing related to social service programs.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Correctional facility (private) Group shelter Neighborhood resource center Rehabilitative clinic Social service facility, soup kitchen, transient lodging or shelter for the homeless Transitional home Work release center and day reporting service establishment	Adult educational facility Associated office Food preparation or dining area Gardening Meeting room Off-street parking On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Staff residences located on-site Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

I. Utilities

Public or private infrastructure serving a limited area with no on-site personnel (Minor Utility) or the general community and possibly having on-site personnel (Major Utility).

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Minor utilities, including aeration facility, electrical substation, on-site stormwater retention or detention facility, neighborhood-serving telephone exchange/switching center, gas or electric installation/ transmission, water and wastewater pump station or lift station, gas gates, communications tower owned by MLGW, electrical transmission tower, water pumping facility and water tower or tank. Major utilities, including electric or gas generation plant, filter bed, waste treatment plant, and solar or wind turbine farms. Amateur Radio Operator Tower (65 feet or less) Communication towers (over 65 feet) CMCS tower and facilities Wind farms Utility-scale solar energy system Community-scale solar energy system	Control, monitoring, data or transmission equipment Off-street parking Storage Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

2.9.4 Commercial Use Categories

A. Indoor Recreation

Generally commercial uses, varying in size, providing daily or regularly scheduled recreation-oriented activities in an indoor setting.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Adult-oriented establishment Athletic, tennis, swim or health club, dance, martial arts, music studio or classroom, personal trainer or gym Banquet hall Bar, tavern, cocktail lounge, nightclub Convention center Gymnastic facility, indoor sports academy Lodge, membership club Indoor entertainment activity such as pool hall, bowling alley, game arcade Indoor shooting range Movie or other theater	Associated office Concession Food preparation or dining area Gardening Off-street parking Pro shop or sales of goods related to the on-site activities of the specific use Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

B. Office

Activities conducted in an office setting and generally focusing on business, government, professional, or medical services.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Offices including advertising, business management consulting, data processing, collection agency, real estate or insurance agent, professional service such as lawyer, accountant, bookkeeper, engineer, architect, sales office, travel agency, medical physical therapy Call center Bank, credit union, industrial loan and thrift, savings and loan, mortgage companies, investment or brokerage house, and other financial services Counseling in an office setting Government office Photocopying, package shipping, blueprint Radio, TV or recording studio Security office Urgent care or emergency medical office Utility office	Ancillary storage Food preparation or dining area Health facility Janitorial facility Limited retail sales (internal) Meeting room Off-street parking On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Other amenity for the use of on-site employees Restaurant Technical library Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

C. Overnight Lodging

Accommodations arranged for short term stays of less than 30 days for rent or lease.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Hotel, or motel, bed and breakfast, youth hostel Hourly rate motel	Associated office Bar, tavern, cocktail Lounge, nightclub, restaurant with entertainment Food preparation or dining area Gardening Laundry facility Meeting facility Off-street parking Restaurant Swimming pool, other recreational facility Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

D. Outdoor Recreation

Generally commercial uses, varying in size, providing daily or regularly scheduled recreation-oriented activities. Such activities may take place wholly outdoors or within a number of outdoor structures.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Drive-in theater Campground, travel trailer park, recreational vehicle park Executive par three golf course Extreme sports such as paintball, BMX facility or skateboarding facility Golf course, country club, clubhouse Outdoor entertainment activity such as batting cage, golf driving range, mini-amusement park, miniature golf facility, water park Horse stable, riding academy, equestrian center Outdoor shooting range Sports academy for active recreational or competitive sports Stadium or arena, commercial amphitheater Home-Based Wedding and Event Center	Associated office Caretaker or security person housing Classroom Clubhouse Concession Food preparation or dining area Gardening Jogging, hiking, fitness and other types of trails Limited retail sales (internal) Maintenance facility Off-street parking On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Pro shop or sales of goods related to the on-site activities of the specific use Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

E. Outdoor Advertising Sign

Any permanent off-premise outdoor advertising sign.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Permanent Off-Premise Advertising Sign	none

F. Parking, Commercial

Facilities that provide parking not accessory to a principal use, for which a fee may or may not be charged (tractor-trailer parking not included).

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Mixed parking lot (partially accessory to a principal use, partly to rent for others), short- and long-term fee parking facility Park-and-ride facility Motor vehicle parking lot Surface parking lot Parking garage	Structure intended to shield parking attendants from the weather Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

G. Restaurant

Establishments that prepare and sell food for on- or off-premise consumption.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Pizza delivery facility Restaurant, fast-food restaurant, take-out, yogurt or ice cream shop Restaurant with sale of alcoholic beverages, brew pub Restaurant, drive-thru or drive-in Permanent/stationary food preparation vehicle (food truck or food trailer)	Associated office Deck, patio for outdoor seating or dining Gardening Off-street parking Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

H. Retail Sales and Service

Companies or individuals involved in the sale, lease, or rental of new or used products, or providing personal services or repair services to the general public.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Sales-Oriented Store selling, leasing or renting consumer, home, and business goods including but not limited to alcoholic beverages, ammunition, antiques, appliances, art, art supplies, baked goods, bicycles, books, building supplies, cameras, carpet and floor coverings, crafts, clothing, computers, computer supplies, convenience goods, dry goods, electronic equipment, fabric, firearms, flowers, furniture, garden supplies, gifts or novelties, groceries, hardware, home improvement, household products, jewelry, medical supplies, music, musical instruments, pets, pet supplies, pharmaceuticals, photo finishing, picture frames, plants, postal substation, printed materials, produce, souvenirs, sporting goods, stationery, tobacco, used or secondhand goods, videos, and related products Art or photo studio, gallery Convenience store with gas pumps, gas station, electronic vehicle service station Convenience store without gas pumps Consignment store Greenhouse or nursery, commercial, garden center Pawnshop Payday loans, title loan establishments Photo finishing pickup station, photo finishing by computer and retail sales Retail Sales Outdoor (vendor), Flea Market, Farmers Market, Farm Stand, Open Air Market, Vehicle parts and accessories, Wholesale club **Service-Oriented** Animal grooming, animal hospital, veterinary clinic, pet clinic, animal boarding, animal shelter, kennel, doggy day care Catering establishment, small-scale Cleaning establishment, dry-cleaning or laundry drop-off facility, laundromat, cleaning, pickup station, coin operated pickup station Hair, nail, tanning, massage therapy and personal care service, barber or beauty shop Quick-sign service, printing and publishing Post office, Taxidermist Tattoo shop, palmist, psychic, medium Truck stop, Tractor-trailers (fueling of) Wedding chapel **Repair-Oriented** Appliance, bicycle, canvas product, clock, computer, jewelry, musical instrument, office equipment, radio, shoe, television or watch repair, tailor, milliner, upholsterer, locksmith	Artisan manufacturing Associated office Automatic one bay car wash facility Drive-thru facility Food preparation or dining area Gardening Off-street parking On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Repackaging of goods for on-site sale Storage of goods Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

I. Self-Service Storage

Facilities providing separate storage areas for personal or business use designed to allow private access by the tenant for storing or removing personal property.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Mini-storage Fully enclosed indoor multi-story storage	Associated office Caretaker or security person unit Off-street parking Outside storage of boats and campers (if permitted) Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

J. Vehicle Sales, Leasing, Repair and Service

Direct sales of and service to passenger vehicles, light and medium trucks, and other consumer motor vehicles such as motorcycles, boats and recreational vehicles. Direct sales of heavy trucks, tractor-trailers and manufactured homes. Uses classified as vehicle service involve services provided while the customer waits, same day pick-up of the vehicle or customers leaving a vehicle on-site for less than 24 consecutive hours.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Vehicle service including audio and alarm system installation, custom accessories (window tint, stripe, luggage rack, molding, bumpers) quick lubrication facilities, battery sales and installation, auto detailing, auto painting, minor scratch and dent repair, bedliner installation, hand and foot control installation, glass repair/replacement; new tire sales and mounting; Full- or self-service vehicle wash **Vehicle repair** including A/C replacement A/C servicing, alignment shop, auto body shop, auto upholstery shop, repair of cars, trucks, RVs and boats, towing service without impound lots, repair of brakes/shocks, mufflers, transmissions, engine replacement/overhaul, trucks service exceeds ¾ ton, truck service tune up, used tire sales and mounting **Vehicle sales, rental, or leasing** including passenger vehicles, motorcycles, trucks, boats, and other recreational vehicles, unattended vehicle sales lot, car rental auto leasing, over the road trailer leasing, auction vehicle, broker vehicle, pawnshop vehicle, manufactured housing sales, heavy trucks and tractor-trailers.	Associated office Off-street parking Sale of parts Single-bay, automatic car wash Towing Vehicle fueling Vehicle storage Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit Vehicle service is a permitted accessory use to vehicle repair; vehicle service and vehicle repair are permitted accessory uses to vehicle sales.

K. Water-Oriented

Uses that require direct access to navigable waters.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Boat livery Dock or pier (commercial) Dry storage of boats Ferry/water taxi Marina Wet storage of boats (commercial)	Selling, leasing or rental of covered or uncovered boat slips or dock space, dry storage space, boats and boat motors, marine fuel and lubricants, bait and fishing equipment Repair and maintenance of boats and boat motors Off-street parking On-shore restaurants Small boat hauling/launching facility Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

L. Funeral Services

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Funeral establishment Funeral home, mortuary, undertaking establishment Funeral merchandising, funeral directing Crematorium, pet crematorium	Chapels Columbarium Crematorium Morgue Off-street parking Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

2.9.5 Industrial Use Categories

A. Wholesale Trade

Firms or individuals involved in the sale, lease, or rent of products to industrial, institutional or commercial businesses only. The uses emphasize on-site sales or order-taking and often include display areas. Businesses may or may not be open to the general public, but sales to the general public are not permitted. Products may be picked up on-site or delivered to the customer.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Mail-order house Sale or rental of machinery, equipment, heavy equipment, building materials, special trade tools, welding supplies, machine parts, electrical supplies, plumbing supplies, janitorial supplies, restaurant equipment, and store fixtures Wholesale of food, clothing, auto parts, building hardware Wholesale display Wholesale establishment	Associated office Food preparation or dining area Minor fabrication services On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Off-street parking Repackaging of goods Showroom Warehouse Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

B. Light Industrial

Firms engaged in the manufacturing, assembly, repair or servicing of industrial, business, or consumer machinery, equipment, products, or by-products mainly by providing centralized services for separate retail outlets. Contractors and building maintenance services and similar uses perform services off-site.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Brewery Bulk mailing service Catering establishment, large-scale Chemical, cosmetics, drug, soap, paints, fertilizers and abrasive products Clothing, textile or apparel manufacturing Contractors storage (indoor/outdoor) including janitorial and building maintenance service, exterminator, or other maintenance yard or facility, building, heating, plumbing, landscaping or electrical contractor and others who perform services off-site, but store equipment and materials or perform fabrication or similar work on-site Detention center, jail, prison Distillery Food and beverage products, except animal slaughter, stockyards Impound lots associated with wrecker services, either operated by the City or duly licensed by the City, that are at least 500 feet from any single-family residential uses and do not store inoperable vehicles Jewelry, silverware, plated ware Lawn, tree or garden service Laundry, dry-cleaning, and carpet cleaning plants, cleaning establishment, large-scale Leather and leather products except tanning and finishing Light manufacturing or assembly of equipment, instruments, or goods including musical instruments, appliances, coated-ware, precision items, sporting goods, office and art supplies, electrical equipment/items, paper products (except pulp mills) printing, publishing, and lithography, production of artwork and toys, sign-making, metal products Lumberyard and wood products Microbrewery, microbrewery with tasting room, microdistillery Movie production facility Photo-finishing laboratory Repair of scientific or professional instruments, electric motors Research, testing, and development laboratory Sheet metal shop Soft drink bottling Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products Storage area used for manufacturing Welding, machine, tool repair shop Woodworking, including cabinet makers and furniture manufacturing	Accessory medical clinic Associated office Food preparation or dining area On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Employee recreational facility On-site repair facility Off-street parking Residential unit for security purposes (single unit) Retail or wholesale sales of goods Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Offices, guardhouse, generating plants, pumphouses, and other accessory uses and buildings customary and incidental to light industrial uses Electric vehicle charging unit

C. Warehouse and Distribution

Firms involved in the storage or movement of goods for themselves or other firms. Goods are generally delivered to other firms or the final consumer.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Bulk storage, including nonflammable liquids, cold storage plants, including frozen food lockers, household moving and general freight storage, separate warehouse used by retail store such as furniture or appliance store Bus barn Central postal facility Commercial packing for fruits and vegetables Container storage Drop yard w/ or w/o preventative maintenance service Freight, service facility Outdoor storage yard Post Office and Parcel services Railroad switching yard, freight terminal, piggyback yard Transfer and storage business where there are no individual storage areas or where employees are the primary movers of the goods to be stored or transferred Trailer storage, drop off lot Truck or motor freight terminal, service facility Warehouse	Associated office Food preparation or dining area On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Employee recreational facility Off-street parking Outdoor storage yard Residential unit for security purposes (single unit) Retail or wholesale sales of goods Truck fleet parking and maintenance area Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

D. Heavy Industrial

Firms involved in research and development activities without light fabrication and assembly operations; limited industrial/manufacturing activities. The uses emphasize industrial businesses, and sale of heavier equipment. Factory production and industrial yards are located here.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Any use that is potentially dangerous, noxious or offensive to neighboring uses in the district or those who pass on public ways by reason of smoke, odor, noise, glare, fumes, gas, vibration, threat of fire or explosion, emission of particulate matter, interference with radio, television reception, radiation or any other likely cause Asbestos, radioactive materials/waste Animal processing, packing, treating, and storage, livestock or poultry slaughtering, concentrate plant, processing of food and related products, production of lumber, tobacco, chemical, rubber, leather, clay, bone, paper, pulp, plastic, stone, or glass materials or products, production or fabrication of metals or metal products including enameling and galvanizing, Automobile dismantlers and recyclers Batch Plant Bulk storage of flammable liquids Chemical, cosmetics, drug, soap, paints, fertilizers and abrasive products Commercial feed lot Concrete batching and asphalt processing and manufacture, batch plant Cotton gin Earth moving and heavy construction equipment and transportation equipment Explosives Fabricated metal products and machinery Impound lot, wrecker service includes city wreckers, auto storage, excluding those impound lots permitted under Sub-Section 2.9.5B and those towing services permitted under 2.9.4J Leather and leather products includes tanning and finishing Mulching facilities Petroleum, liquefied petroleum gas and coal products and refining Primary metal manufacturing Pulp mills Rubber and plastic products, rubber manufacturing Sawmill, pulp mill Secondary materials dealers Tire recapping Tobacco products Transportation equipment	Associated office Food preparation or dining area Product repair On-site day care where children are cared for while parents or guardians are occupied on the premises Off-street parking Repackaging of goods Warehouse, storage Residential Unit for Security purposes (single unit) Retail or wholesale sales of goods Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Offices, guardhouse, generating plants, pumphouses, and other accessory uses and buildings customary and incidental to heavy industrial uses Electric vehicle charging unit

E. Waste-Related Service

Characterized by uses that receive solid or liquid wastes from others for transfer to another location and uses that collect sanitary wastes or that manufacture or produce goods or energy from the composting of organic material.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Animal waste processing Garbage or refuse collection service (office and truck fleet) Junk or Salvage Yard Landfill Manufacture and production of goods from composting organic material, composting facilities Recycling facility including recyclable material storage, including construction material Recycling Drop-off Facility Solid or liquid waste transfer station Scrap Metal Processors and Wrecking Waste Incineration	Associated office Off-street parking On-site refueling and repair Recycling of material Repackaging and shipment of by-products Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

2.9.6 Open Use Categories

A. Agriculture

Characterized by uses that create or preserve areas intended primarily for the raising of animals and crops, conservation, and the secondary industries associated with agricultural production.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Commercial fishing Animal raising including horses, hogs, cows, sheep, goats, and swine, poultry, rabbits, and other small animals, apiculture, aquaculture, dairying, personal or commercial animal breeding and development Apiary Crop, soil preparation, agricultural services, large animal and veterinary services Farm labor and management services, Floriculture, horticulture, pasturage, row and field crops, viticulture Fish hatcheries and preserves Grain, fruit, field crop and vegetable cultivation and storage Hunting, trapping and game propagation Livestock, horse, dairy, poultry and egg products Livestock auction Milk processing plant Neighborhood garden (refer to Paragraph 2.6.5E(5) for list of permissible accessory structures) Packing house for fruits or vegetables Plant nursery Plant nursery with landscape supply Poultry slaughtering and dressing Retail or wholesale sales of agriculturally-related supplies and equipment Sale of agriculture products, outdoor Sale, rent, repair of tractors and related agricultural machinery Timber harvesting, forest nursery, gathering of forest products, tree or sod farm Winery	Aircraft landing field or helicopter landing facility (private) Associated offices Auction ring Barns, garages, sheds, silos, stables Dish antenna under 1meter Dock or pier Gardening Home occupations Housing for ranch or farm labor, including manufactured homes Sale of agricultural products U-pick facilities Accessory solar energy system Building-mounted wind energy system Electric vehicle charging unit

B. Resource Extraction

Characterized by uses that extract minerals and other solids and liquids from land.

Principal Uses	Accessory Uses
Dredging, earth extraction Extraction of phosphate or minerals Extraction of sand or gravel, borrow pit Metal, sand stone, gravel clay, mining and other related processing Stockpiling of sand, gravel, or other aggregate materials	Associated offices Equipment storage Resource processing Accessory solar energy system

Article 3. Building Envelope Standards

3.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1.1 Applicability

A. New Building or Parking Area

The provisions of this Article apply to the construction of a new building or parking area.

B. Existing Building

1. Addition or Expansion

The provisions of this Article apply only to the addition or expansion of the building, provided alteration to the existing building does not exceed the requirements set forth below.

2. Alteration

See Paragraph 3.10.3A(2) for alterations.

3. Any expansion or addition, regardless of size, shall conform to the provisions of Chapter 3.11.

C. Existing Parking Area

The provisions of this Article apply to an existing parking area when space for existing parking is expanded. The provisions of this Article do not apply to an existing parking area that has been restriped to accommodate more vehicles without any physical expansion of the parking area.

D. Residential Compatibility

Additional applicability requirements may apply for residential compatibility (see Chapter 3.9).

E. Utilities

Utility infrastructure and appurtenances not considered minor or major utilities are exempt from the standards of this Article (see Sub-Section 2.9.3I).

F. Setbacks

1. Generally, all residential and nonresidential structures are subject to a setback provision, requiring the primary structure and its associated structures to be a certain distance from the public right of way and property boundaries. For setback requirements for Special Purpose or Overlay Districts, see Articles 7 and 8, respectively.
2. Some residential structures are subject to Contextual Infill Standards. See Section 3.9.2.
3. Structures may also be subject to setbacks contained in the subdivision final plat or planned development final plan on record with the Shelby County Register of Deeds.
4. For specific setback requirements see the following:
    a. Single-Family Districts: Section 3.6.1.
    b. Permitted Nonresidential Uses in Single-Family Districts (i.e. schools, places of worship, etc.): Section 3.6.2.
    c. Multi-Family Districts: Section 3.7.2.
    d. Permitted Nonresidential Uses in Multi-Family District Districts (i.e. schools, places of worship, etc.): Section 3.7.
    e. Open Space Subdivisions: Section 3.8.5.
    f. Sustainable Subdivisions: Section 3.8.6.
    g. Commercial and Industrial Districts: Section 3.10.2.

G. Special Purpose and Overlay Districts

Generally, developments in Special Purpose and Overlay Districts are not subject to Article 3. However, such developments may be subject to Article 3 standards if a standard addressed in Article 3 is part of such a development and is not addressed in either Chapter 7 or Chapter 8.

3.1.2 Subdivision Review

All subdivision shall occur in conformance with this Article as set forth in Chapter 9.7, Subdivision Review.

3.1.3 Site Plan Review

A. All applicable development as defined above is subject to the site plan review process as set forth in Chapter 9.12, Administrative Site Plan Review.

B. Single-family detached and single-family attached housing types (used exclusively for residential purposes) on individual tracts or lots do not have to submit a site plan for approval; however, developments with multiple single-family detached and single-family attached housing types on a single tract, lot or site are subject to the site plan review process.

C. No building permit will be issued nor structure or building erected, and no existing building or structure altered, remodeled, or enlarged or extended until the project or development has an approved site plan (if applicable).

3.1.4 Number of Buildings Per Tract or Lot

A. One Building Per Tract or Lot

Except as set forth in Sub-Section B below, every building erected or structurally altered after the effective date of this Code shall be located on a lot as herein defined and in no case shall there be more than one principal building erected on a single tract or lot of record. This provision shall not apply to property owned by the Memphis-Shelby County Airport Authority, or to property owned jointly by the City of Memphis and the County of Shelby and operated as a public terminal area under the jurisdiction of the Memphis and Shelby County Port Commission. In addition, CMCS towers or facilities, or power lines on a site shall not constitute an additional principal use or structure.

B. Multiple Principal Buildings on a Tract or Lot

1. Defined

A group of two or more office, commercial, industrial, civic, open uses, mixed uses or townhouse, large home, stacked townhouse, apartment buildings and/or other operations on a tract or lot operating under either common ownership or a condominium regime. The provisions of this section do not apply to a permanent off-premise advertising sign on an individual tract or lot (where only one such sign is permitted on an individual tract or lot).

2. General

Multiple principal buildings with nonresidential (office, commercial, industrial, civic, open) uses, mixed uses, large home and apartment buildings shall meet all applicable development standards as set forth in this development code, including the building envelope standards of this Article. Additionally, if multiple principal buildings are established on a single unified site the following requirements shall be met:

a. Uses shall be limited to those permitted within the district in which the development is located (see Chapter 2.5, Permitted Use Table).

b. The overall intensity of the land use shall be no higher, and the standard of development no lower, than that permitted in the district in which the project is located.

c. Building standards.

   1. For a tract or lot with multiple principal buildings that is located on a designated frontage, refer to the building standards as set out in Section 3.10.3.

   2. For a tract or lot with multiple principal buildings that is located on an undesignated frontage and in a mixed use or industrial district, refer to the building standards as set out in Section 3.10.2.

   3. For a tract or lot with multiple principal buildings that is located on an undesignated frontage and in a residential district, refer to the building standards as set out in Chapters 3.7 and 3.8.

d. If more than 50% of a tract or lot is redeveloped, as measured by land area, the Block Standards of Section 5.2.5 shall apply and all private streets in the interior of the tract or lot must be reconstructed to the Street Standards, Section 5.2.7 and adhere to the Streetscape Plates, Section 4.3.3.

3. Review Process

The review of sites with multiple principal buildings on a tract or lot is outlined in Chapter 9.12.

3.2 MEASUREMENTS AND EXCEPTIONS

3.2.1 Intent

This section identifies and explains some of the more common forms of measurement used throughout this Article and other Articles of this development code. It also specifies exceptions to certain requirements of this development code.

3.2.2 Area

Area shall be measured in gross square feet or acres.

A. Tract

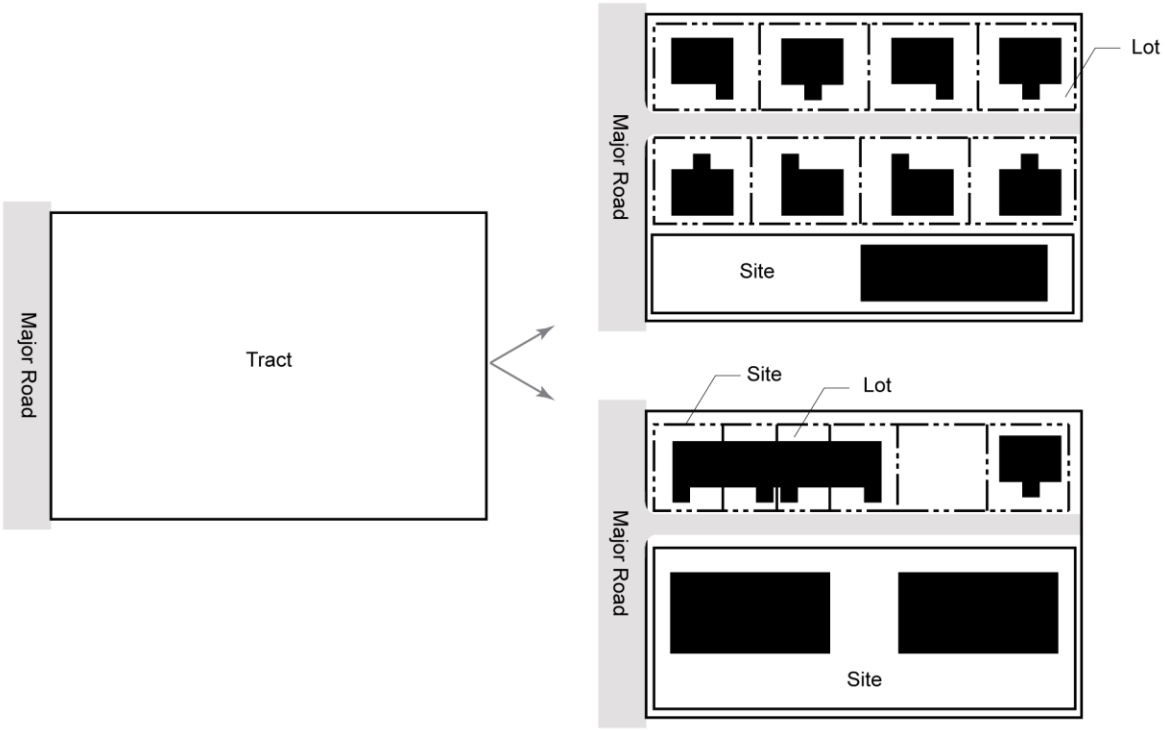
An area of land, under single ownership or owned by an entity, that is not a lot.

B. Site

Any lot, tract or group of connected lots, tracts and/or parcels owned or functionally controlled by the same person or entity, assembled for the purpose of development.

C. Lot

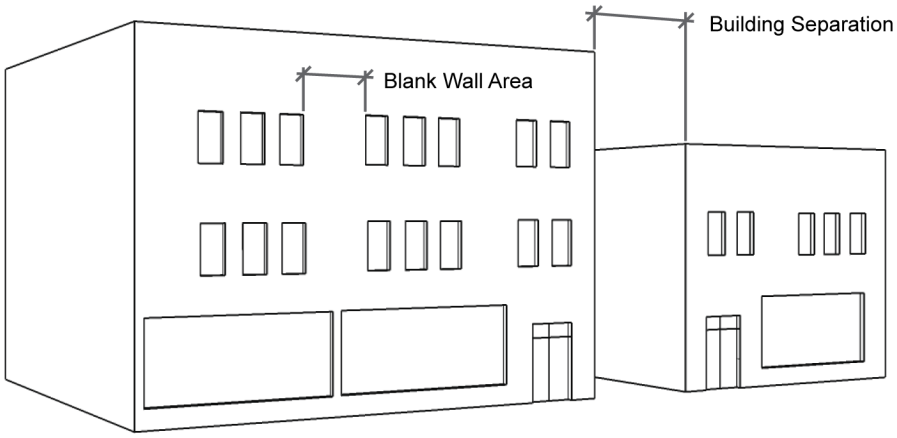
1. A parcel or tract of land that is recorded in the Shelby County Register's Office that is part of a subdivision and designated on the subdivision plat as a lot; or a property that is exempt from subdivision (see Section 9.7.3) or a property described by metes and bounds that has been recorded in the Shelby County Register's Office prior to March 1, 1989.
2. Minimum lot areas are exclusive of existing or proposed public or private right-of-way.



3.2.3 Blank Area and Building Separation

A. Blank Wall Area. A portion of the exterior façade of the building which does not include a substantial material change (paint color is not considered a substantial change); windows or doors; or columns, pilasters or other articulation greater than 12 inches in depth. Blank wall area applies only to primary and side street facing facades.

B. Building Separation. The required separation between any two buildings.



3.2.4 Density

Maximum permitted density shall be measured by the maximum number of dwelling units per gross acre of land.

3.2.5 Floor Area

The floor area of a building is the sum of the horizontal areas of the several floors of all buildings on a lot measured from the exterior face of exterior walls. The following shall be excluded from calculation of the floor area:

A. Open exterior balconies or other covered open spaces;

B. Uncovered terraces, patios, porches, atria or steps;

C. Garages, carports or other areas, enclosed or unenclosed, used for the parking or circulation of motor vehicles;

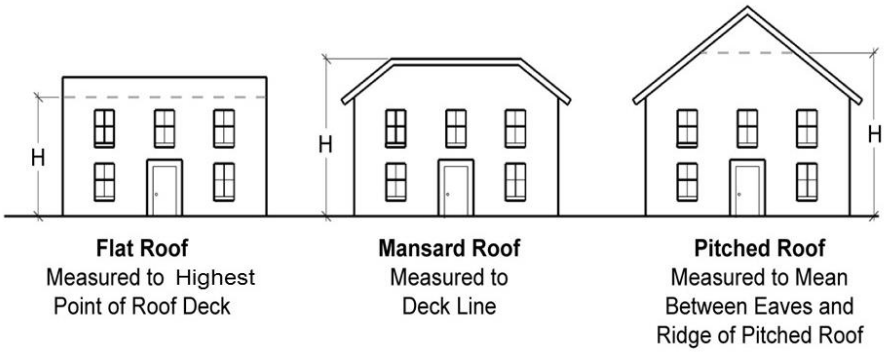
D. Areas for housing major mechanical equipment which serves the building as a whole or major portion thereof, but not including utility areas within individual dwelling units;

E. Areas of common special purpose used by a substantial portion of the occupants of the premises, including, but not limited to the following: laundries, recreation areas, sitting areas, libraries, storage areas, common halls, lobbies, stairways and elevator shafts, attics and areas devoted exclusively to management and/or maintenance of the premises, but not including incidental commercial activities.

3.2.6 Height

A. Building Height

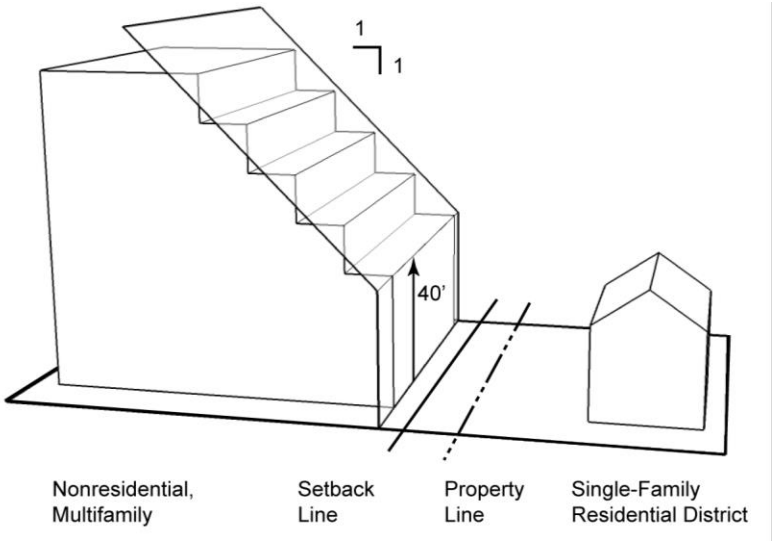
1. The vertical distance measured from grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs, to the deck line for mansard roofs or to the mean height between eaves and ridge of any pitched roof. For buildings on sloped sites, the height shall be measured from the average ground level as measured along either the frontage of the lot or the front façade of the building.



2. The maximum height limits of the district or officially adopted height map do not apply to spires, belfries, cupolas, domes not intended for human occupancy, monuments, water tanks/towers, mechanical roof appurtenances or other similar structures which, by design or function, must exceed the established height limits. Amateur Radio Towers (see Sub-Section 2.6.2H) and CMCS and communications towers (see Sub-Section 2.6.2I) may exceed the district height limits.
3. The following structures may also exceed the limits of the district or officially adopted height map provided they do not exceed the maximum established height by more than 20 feet:
   a. MLGW-owned buildings and infrastructure;
   b. Mechanical equipment;
   c. Visual screens surrounding roof mounted mechanical equipment;
   d. Chimney and vent stack;
   e. Elevator penthouse or bulkhead;
   f. Flagpole;
   g. Mechanical equipment room;
   h. Parapet wall, limited to a height of four feet;
   i. Stairway access to roof;
   j. Roof top deck;
   k. Skylight;
   l. Solar panels; and
   m. Wind turbines and other integrated renewable energy systems.
4. Roof top mechanical equipment must be screened in accordance with Sub-Section 4.6.8D.
5. No building or structure (unless set forth above) shall be erected or altered to exceed the maximum height limit established for the district unless an official height map has been approved and adopted by the governing bodies (see Chapter 9.5, Zoning Change for the process for creating a new height map or amending an existing height map). All officially adopted height maps are made part of the Zoning Map (see Chapter 2.4 to determine if a height map applies to your property).
6. Additional height above that permitted in the district or shown on an officially adopted height map may be permitted though the special exception process (see Chapter 9.14), except for all single-family detached and single-family attached housing types.

B. Bulk Plane

Any nonresidential or multifamily building that abuts a single-family residential district is subject to a bulk plane starting at 40 feet in height at the side or rear setback line, and extending upward one foot for every additional foot into the site from the setback line up to 100 feet of setback.

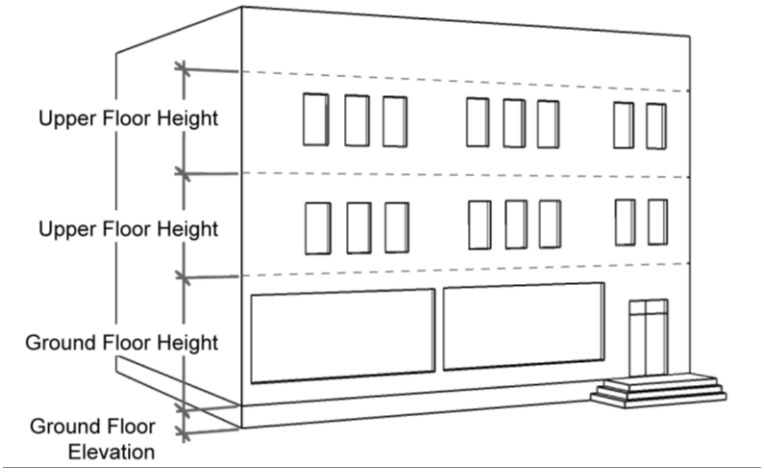


C. Ground Floor Elevation

Ground floor elevation is measured from top of the final grade to the top of the finished ground floor.

D. Floor Height

1. Ground floor height is measured from the top of the finished floor to the top of the finished floor above.
2. Upper floor height is measured from the top of the finished floor to the top of the finished floor above. When there is no floor above, upper floor height is measured from the top of the finished floor to the top of the wall plate.



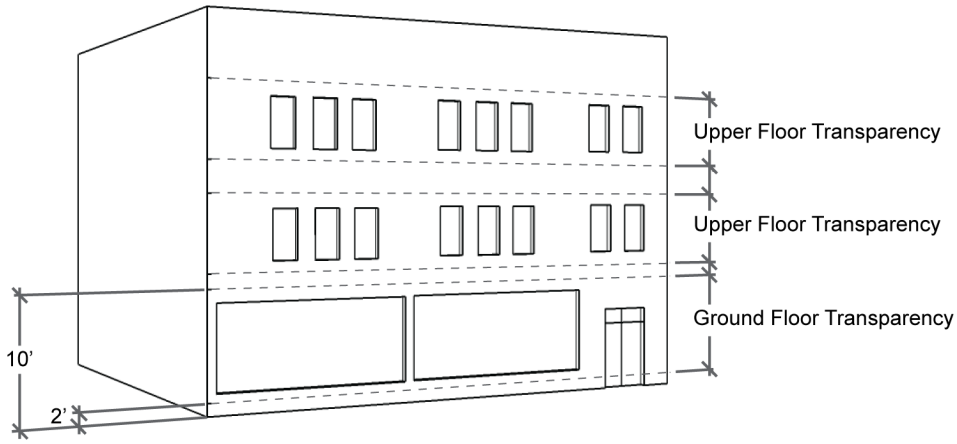
3.2.7 Transparency

A. Ground Floor

The minimum percentage of windows and doors that must cover ground floor façade measured between 2 and 10 feet above the adjacent sidewalk.

B. Upper Floors

The minimum percentage of windows and doors that must cover an upper floor façade measured from floor to floor.



3.2.8 Width

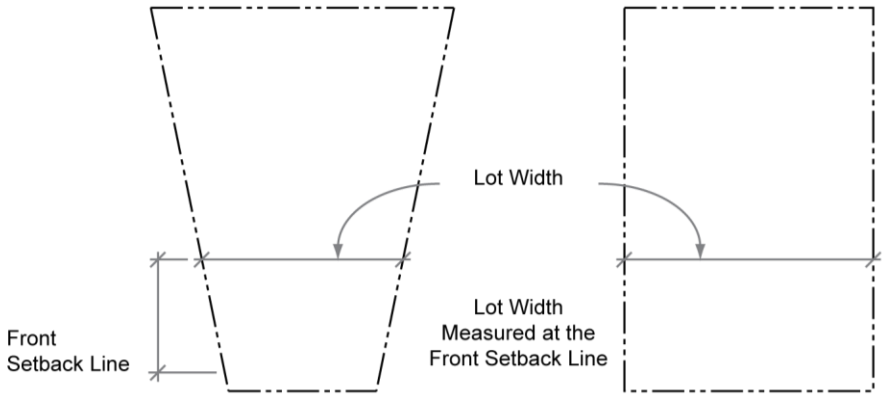
A. Building Width

Building width shall be measured by the distance along the front plane of any building (as determined by the location of an entrance fronting on a street).

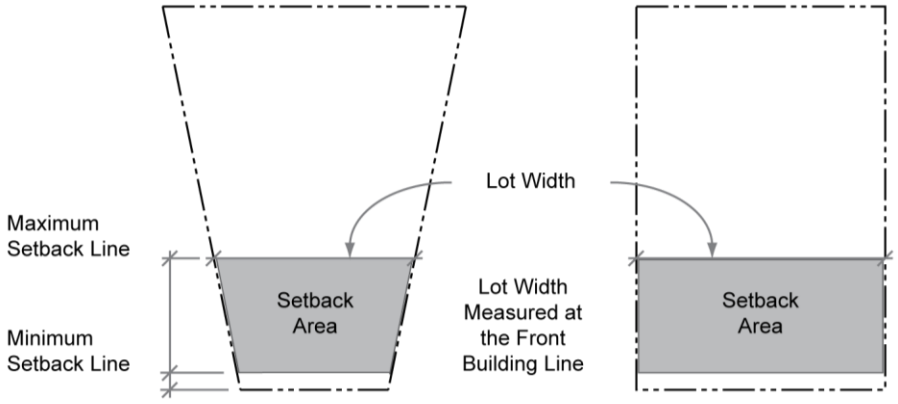


B. Site or Lot Width

1. Width shall be measured by the distance between the side site or lot lines (generally running perpendicular to a street), measured at the front setback line along a straight line parallel to the front of the property line or along the chord of the front property line.



2. Where a setback area applies, lot width shall be measured by the distance between the side property lines (generally running perpendicular to a street), measured at the front building line along a straight line parallel to the front of the property line or along the chord of the front property line.



3.2.9 Building Setbacks

A. General

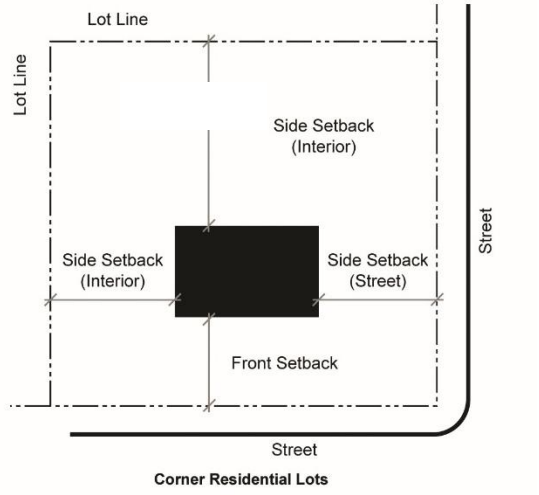
1. No part of a yard or other open space required for any structure or use for the purpose of complying with the provisions of this development code may be included as a part of a yard or other open space similarly required for another structure or use.
2. All building and parking setbacks are measured from the edge of the property line. For those lots and tracts that abut easements, front setbacks shall be measured from the outer edge of said easement.

B. Types of Setbacks

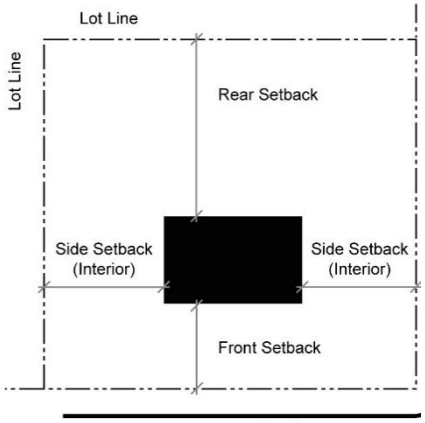
There are five types of setbacks – front (min), front (max), side (street), side (interior), and rear yards. Double frontage sites are considered to have two front setbacks.

1. Residential Lots

Setbacks for corner and non-corner lots are determined according to the graphics below. For the purpose of this Paragraph, lots located at the intersection of a street and alley shall be considered non-corner residential lots.



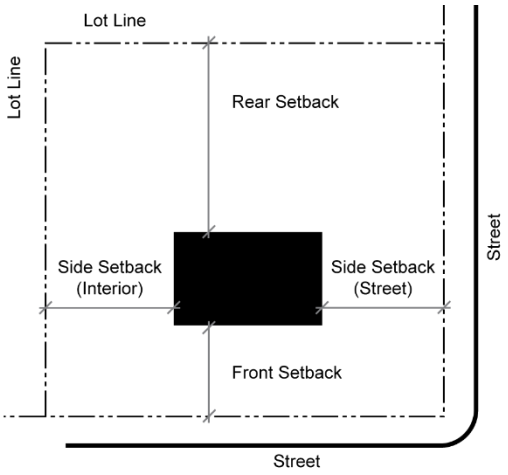
Corner Residential Lots



Non-Corner Residential Lots

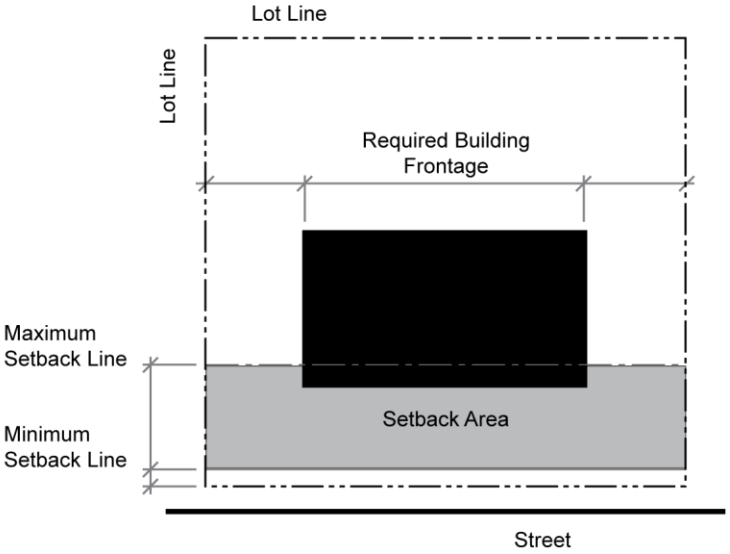
2. Nonresidential Lots

Setbacks for all nonresidential lots are determined according to the graphic below. On corner lots, the rear setback is determined according to the dimensions of the lot. The rear setback is always measured from the property line most distant from the street.



C. Setback Area and Required Building Frontage

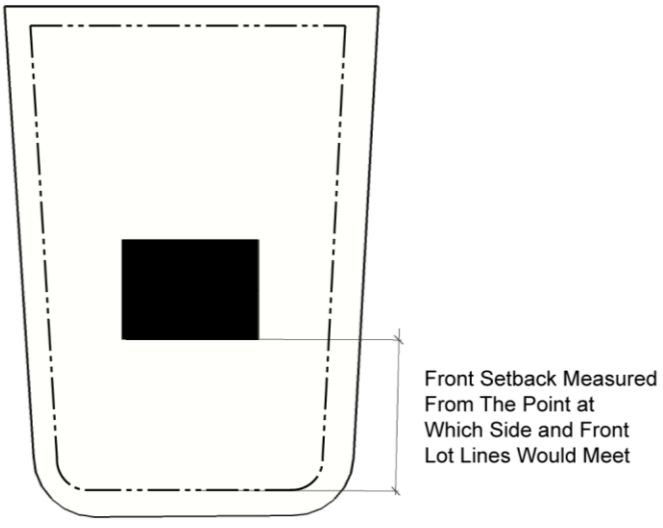
The setback area is the area of land within the minimum front setback line and the maximum setback line. The required building frontage is the minimum percentage of the front building façade that must be located within the setback area. Breezeways and other covered areas along the frontage shall be calculated as part of the required building frontage requirements provided such breezeways and other covered areas do not constitute more than 20% of the total required building frontage.



D. Measurement of Setbacks

1. Front Setbacks

Depth of a required front setback is measured at right angles to a straight line joining the foremost points of the side property lines. The foremost point of the side property lines, in the case of rounded property corners at street intersections, are assumed to be the point at which the side and front property lines would have met without such rounding.



2. Side (Street) Setbacks

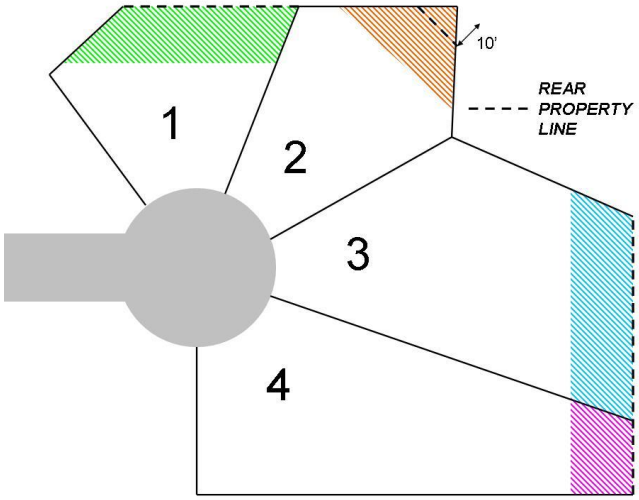
Width of a required side (street) setback is measured in such a manner that the side yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the side property line.

3. Side (Interior) Setbacks

Width of a required side (interior) setback is measured in such a manner that the side yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the side property line.

4. Rear Setbacks

Depth of a required rear setback is measured in such a manner that the rear yard established is a strip of the minimum width required by district regulations with its inner edge parallel with the rear property line. For irregular lots, use the graphic below to determine the rear property line from which the required rear setback is measured. For irregular lots, the rear property line shall generally be defined as the property line that is the furthest from the front property line. For irregular lots with two property lines that are equidistant from the front property line, such as the situation in Lot 2 below, the rear property line shall be considered the line that is a distance of ten feet as measured from the rear corner of the lot. Such a line shall create an isosceles triangle at the rear of the lot.



5. Required Building Frontage

The required building frontage is the minimum percentage of the front building façade that must be located within the setback area. The setback area is the area of land within the minimum front setback line and the maximum setback line.

6. Clear Sight Triangle

All structures shall be clear of any required sight triangle (see Section 4.4.7).

7. Side setbacks for townhouses and stacked townhouses

Side (interior, total and street) setbacks of townhouses and stacked townhouses shall be measured from the edge of the outer property line containing a group of attached townhouses and not from the property line of an individual townhouse. Individual townhouses are permitted a 0-foot side setback between one another.

E. Encroachments

The following encroachment standards shall apply to all required setbacks unless otherwise stated, so long as they do not encroach into any public or utility easements. Underground structures covered by the ground may encroach into any required setback.

1. Accessory Structures

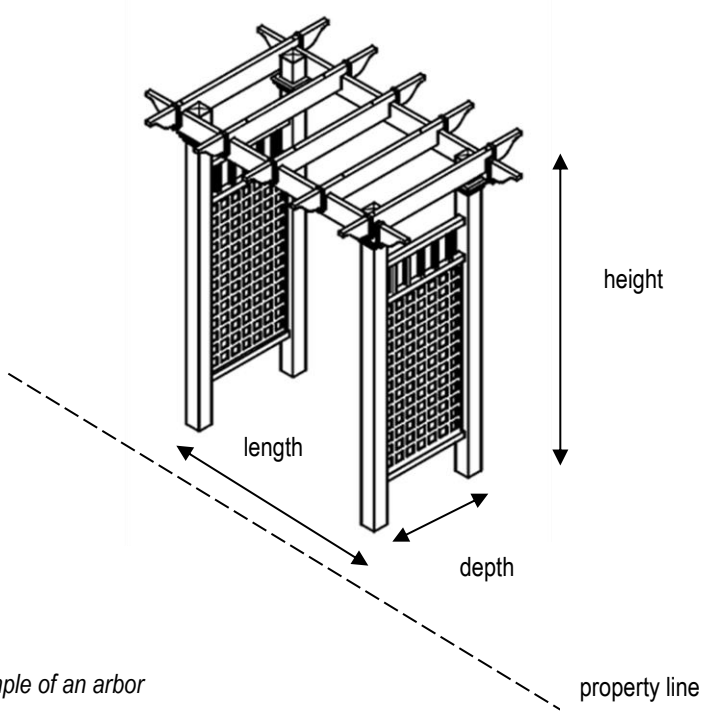
a. Accessory structures (as permitted in Chapter 2.7, Accessory Structures and Uses). Air conditioning and heating units, pool equipment, flagpoles, bird baths, statues and other ornamental features, detached garages and other accessory structures may encroach into certain required yards, per Sub-Section 2.7.2A.

b. Trellises

Trellises and other related items constructed in a linear form may encroach into all required yards, subject to the provisions of this Code governing fences and walls.

c. Arbors

Arbors may encroach into all required yards, provided no portion of an arbor exceeds nine feet in height, six feet in length and three feet in depth (see graphic of arbor below). Any arbor that exceeds these dimensions shall be considered a pergola and regulated by the provisions of Item d below.



Example of an arbor

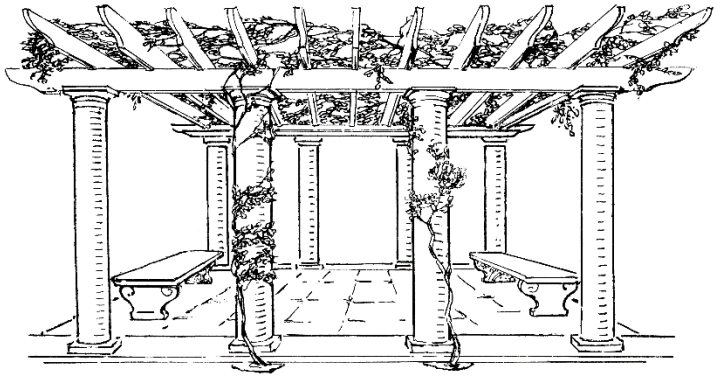
d. Pergolas

1. In the single-family and CA zoning districts

   Pergolas and other related items constructed without an enclosed roof in the single-family and CA zoning districts may be located forward of the front building line, but outside of the required front yard, provided said pergolas do not exceed nine feet in height or 600 square feet. Encroachments of pergolas into the required rear and side yards shall be governed by Section 2.7.2, Accessory Structures.

2. Outside of the single-family and CA zoning districts

   Pergolas and other related items constructed without an enclosed roof outside of the single-family and CA zoning districts may encroach into the required front yard provided said pergolas do not exceed nine feet in height. Encroachments of pergolas into the required rear and side yards shall be governed by Section 2.7.2, Accessory Structures.



Example of a pergola

2. Building Features

a. Chimneys, pre-fabricated chimneys, flues, or smokestacks may encroach a maximum of four feet.

b. Building eave or roof overhang may encroach up to two feet; provided that such encroachment is at least three feet from the property line, its lower edge is at least 7½ feet above the ground elevation, and it is located at least five feet from any other building or eave.

c. Bay windows, entrances and similar features that are less than sixteen feet wide may encroach up to 42 inches but shall remain at least 42 inches from the property line.



Example of a bay window

d. Awnings or overhangs may encroach into a required front setback provided they do not encroach into the public right-of-way without a right-of-way encroachment permit. Awnings or overhangs over a public sidewalk must be a minimum of eight feet clear height above the sidewalk and be a minimum of five feet deep.

e. Balconies may encroach up to four feet into a required setback. Balconies may not project within five feet of a common property line and in any case balconies may not encroach into the public right-of-way without a right-of-way encroachment permit.

f. Sills and other ornamental features may encroach up to two feet.

g. Unenclosed fire escapes or stairways may encroach up to eight feet.

h. Attached garages and carports that are not accessed from the rear of the lot may encroach into the required rear yard by up to 15 feet, provided a 5-foot setback is maintained from the rear property line.

i. Attached garages and carports that are accessed from the rear of the lot may encroach into the required rear yard by up to 15 feet, provided either a 5-foot setback or a 20-foot setback is maintained from the rear property line. Attached garages and carports with rear access that were legally constructed under prior Zoning Regulations with a setback of less than 5 feet, or with a setback of between five and 20 feet, are permitted and may be altered, expanded or rebuilt.

3. Enclosed Structures

For alley-loaded lots with conventional, side yard, cottage, semi-attached, two-family or large home housing types, an enclosed structure that covers no more than 8% of the total lot area or 450 square feet, whichever is greater, may encroach into a required rear setback provided the structure is set back no more than five feet from the right-of-way of the rear alley.

4. Porches, Decks and Patios

a. Unenclosed patios, decks or terraces may encroach up to four feet into a required side setback, and are subject to no limitation in a required rear setback.

b. Covered, unenclosed porches attached to the principal structure may encroach a maximum of eight feet into required front, rear and side setbacks, provided a five-foot separation is maintained between the porch and property line.

5. Mechanical Equipment and Utilities Lines

a. Mechanical equipment associated with residential uses, such as HVAC units and security lighting, may encroach into a required rear or side setback. Swimming pool equipment on residential lots may be located within the side yard setback so long as it is screened from any public or private street.

b. Utility lines located underground and minor structures accessory to utility lines (such as hydrants, manholes, and transformers and other cabinet structures) may encroach into any required setback.

6. Pedestrian Bridges and Building Connections

Pedestrian bridges, breezeways, building connections, and supports of these structures, upon findings that the connecting feature is necessary to provide safe pedestrian access or to improve transit access.

7. Driveways

Driveways in conformance with the standards found in Chapter 4.4.

8. Signs

Signs in conformance with the standards found in Chapter 4.9.

9. Buffers

Buffers in conformance with the standards found in Section 4.6.5.

10. Fence and Walls

Fences and walls in conformance with the standards found in Section 4.6.7.

11. Parking

Parking is allowed as permitted in Chapter 4.5.

12. Outdoor Storage and Display

Outdoor storage and display as permitted in Chapter 4.8.

13. Contextual Infill Standards

Encroachments may be permitted pursuant to Contextual Infill Standards, Section 3.9.2.

14. Gas Station Fuel Canopies

See Item 2.6.3J(2)(a).

F. Authority

An encroachment into a building setback or easement found in either this Code or any recorded plat or plan shall be heard by the Board of Adjustment as a variance request, unless authorized otherwise. However, the removal or relocation of a building setback or easement shall be heard by the Land Use Control Board as a major modification request (see Item 9.6.11E(2)(d) and Sub-Section 9.7.9B). This Sub-Section does not apply to those encroachments permitted by this Code.

3.3 LOTS

3.3.1 Lots

A. Building Envelope Standards

Buildings must meet all applicable building envelope standards of this Article.

B. Frontage

Unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator, each lot must have frontage on a public street or an approved private drive. An alley or rear private drive may not constitute frontage.

C. Land Remnants

Unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator, remnants of land containing less area than the required minimum lot size prescribed by the underlying district shall not be allowed when approving a plat. In making a determination, the Zoning Administrator shall consider adjacency to open space or park land, access to such, and the rights of users.

D. Side Lot Lines

Unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator, side lot lines are required to intersect rights-of-way between 60 and 90 degrees on a straight street, or from the tangent of a curved street.

E. Double Frontage

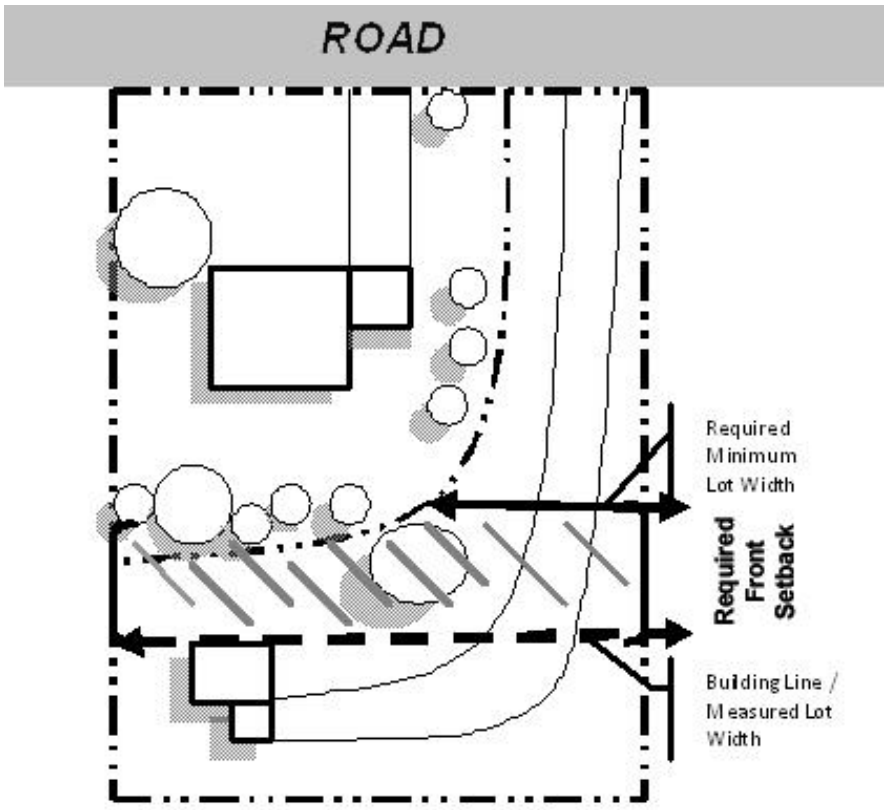
1. Nonresidential lots with double frontage shall have offset access points to inhibit cut-through traffic.

F. Reverse Frontage

1. Reverse frontage lots are prohibited, except in situations where the pattern of reverse frontage is established either immediately across the street from the subject property or on an abutting property to the subject property. On reverse frontage lots, the rear frontage area shall be held in a landscape easement or common ownership and a property owners association or similar mechanism shall be established for maintenance of the area.
2. Any reverse frontage shall provide a Class III buffer (see also Section 4.6.5).

G. Flag Lots

1. Where a flag lot is required to provide access to a landlocked area, no more than two flag lots may be created without necessitating the filing of a subdivision, notwithstanding the subdivision review exemptions of Sub-Section 9.7.3. This Paragraph shall not apply to any flag lot created before the adoption of this Code.
2. The minimum frontage of any flag lot shall not be less than 16 feet in width.
3. The actual lot width of a flag lot is measured as the width of the lot at the building line.
4. The building line is determined by using the required minimum front yard setback as measured from the point on the lot where the lot is at the required minimum lot width. See image below.



5. Maximum setbacks established in this Code do not apply to flag lots.

H. Lot Numbering

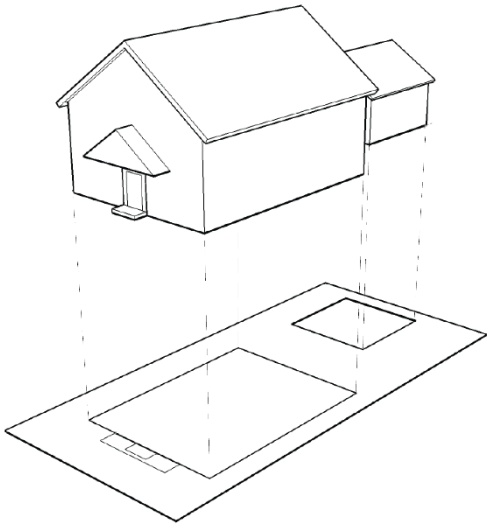
All lots must be numbered consecutively within each block phase or plat.

3.4 HOUSING TYPES

In order to allow for a variety of housing options and to establish a common housing terminology, the following housing types are established and are allowed by district as set forth in permitted use table. Character examples are provided for illustrative purposes only. All written standards shall be followed.

SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED – CONVENTIONAL

A house containing one principal dwelling unit located on a single tract or lot with private yards on all four sides.



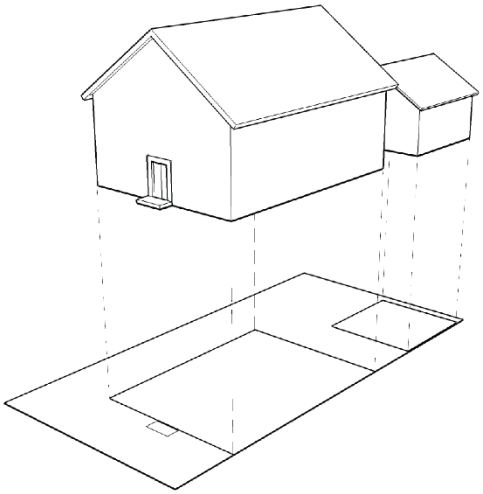
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED – SIDE YARD HOUSE

A house containing one principal dwelling unit located on a single tract or lot with private yards on three sides. A side yard house has only a single side yard comprising the equivalent of the two side yards of a conventional single-family house.



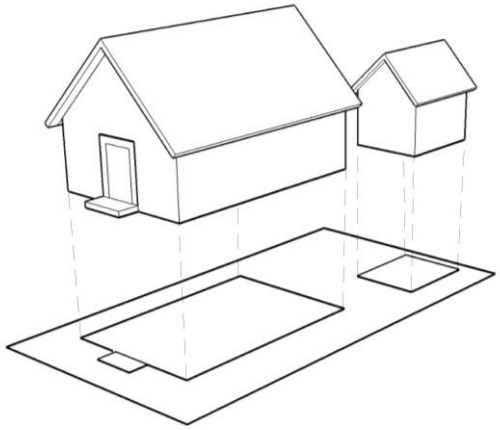
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED – COTTAGE

A one- or one and one-half story house containing one principal dwelling unit located on a single tract or lot with private yards on all four sides. A cottage typically takes vehicle access from the rear of the tract or lot, except on corner lots where the vehicle access may be from the side street.



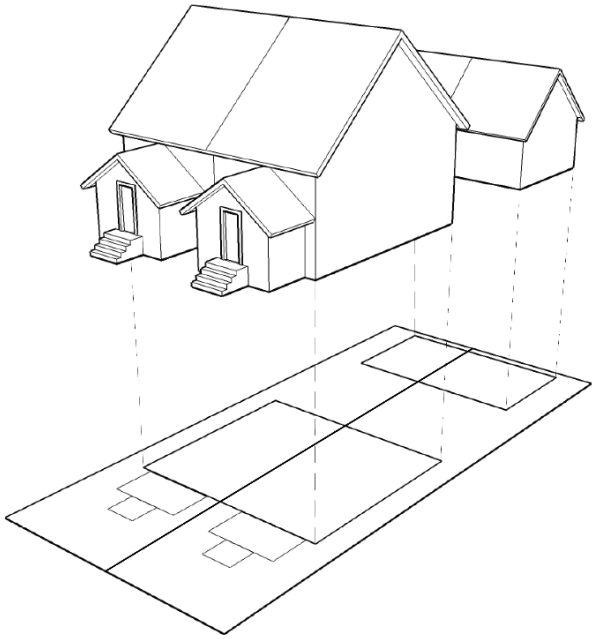
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED – SEMI-ATTACHED

A house with two attached principal dwelling units located on two separate lots that share a common wall along a lot line.



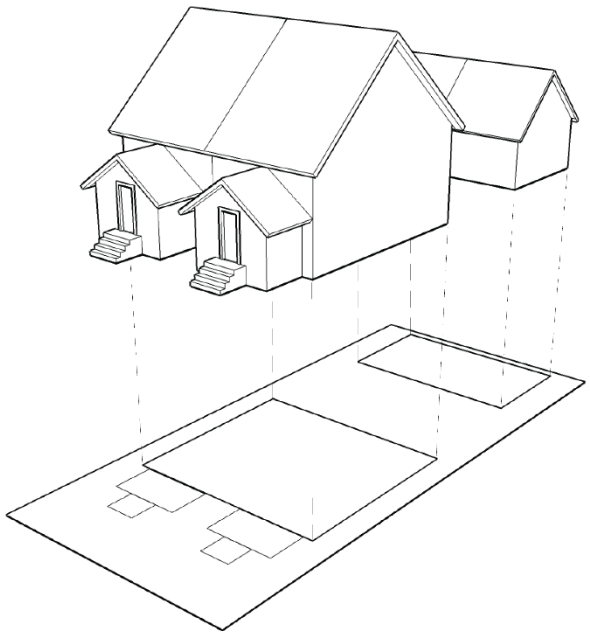
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED – TWO-FAMILY

A house with two attached principal dwelling units located on a single tract or lot (often called a duplex). The units may be located on separate floors or side-by-side.



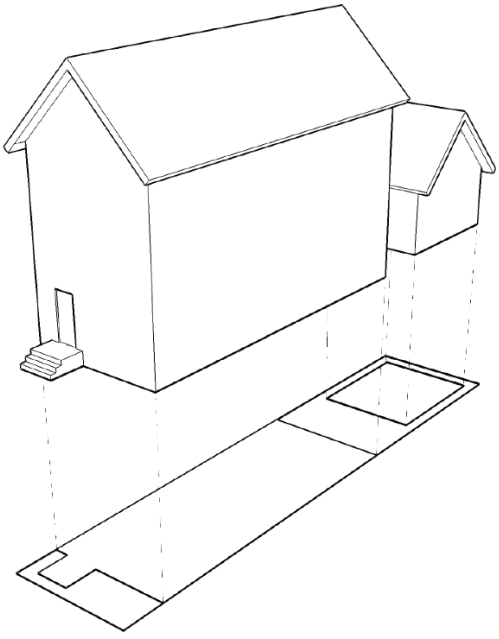
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED – TOWNHOUSE

A building with three to eight attached dwelling units located side by side consolidated into a single structure. Each unit is separated by a common side wall. Each building shall be located on its own separate lot. Units are not vertically mixed. Each unit has its own external entrance. A townhouse takes vehicle access from the rear of the tract or lot.



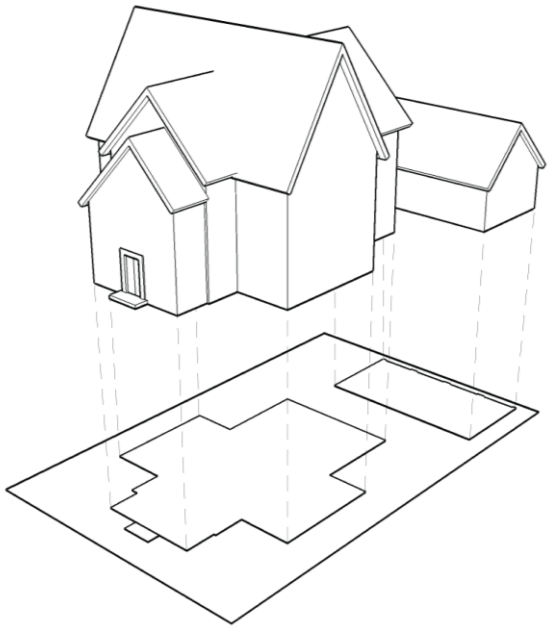
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





MULTIFAMILY – LARGE HOME

A building with three to six attached dwelling units consolidated into a single structure. A large home is located on a single tract or lot, and contains common walls. The building looks like a conventional single-family house with a functional street facing primary entrance. Dwelling units within the building may be situated either wholly or partially over or under other dwelling units.



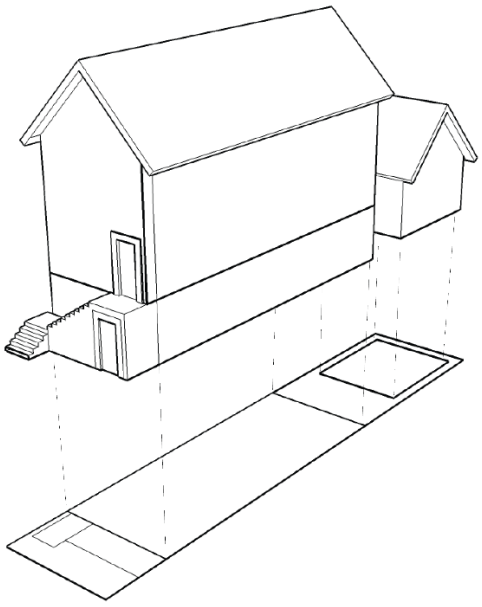
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





MULTIFAMILY – STACKED TOWNHOUSE

A multifamily residential building with two or more attached dwelling units consolidated into a single structure. Each unit shares a common wall and/or floor. Units are mixed vertically. Each building shall be located on its own separate lot. Each unit typically has its own external entrance. A stacked townhouse takes vehicle access from the rear of the tract or lot.



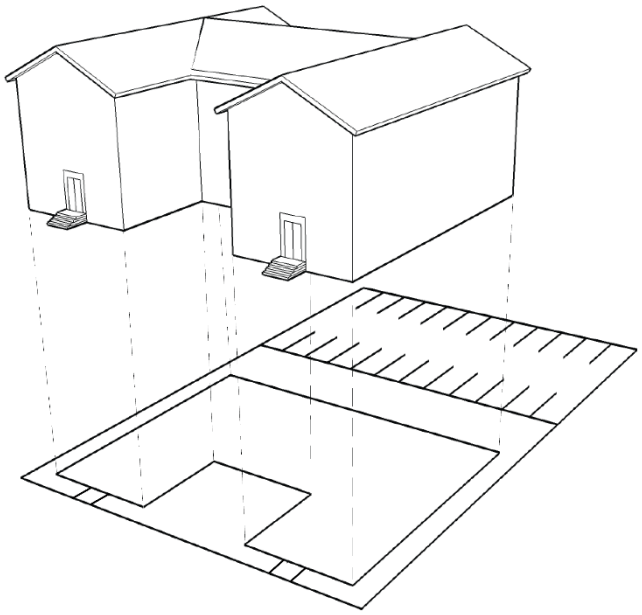
CHARACTER EXAMPLES





MULTIFAMILY – APARTMENT

A multifamily residential building containing three or more dwelling units consolidated into a single structure. An apartment contains common walls. Dwelling units within a building may be situated either wholly or partially over or under other dwelling units. The building often shares a common entrance. An apartment may also be a bungalow court, which is defined as a group of two or more individual buildings with fewer than three units each.



CHARACTER EXAMPLES





3.5 OPEN AND OVERLAY DISTRICTS

3.5.1 Parks (P)

A. There is no minimum district site size or width. The minimum site size that allows construction of a building is 3,000 square feet in area.

B. All buildings must be located at least 15 feet from the public right-of-way, but no closer than the setbacks of the adjoining districts, and at least ten feet from adjacent property lines.

C. All other structures must be at least ten feet from adjacent property lines and 15 feet from the public right-of-way.

D. Maximum height of any building or structure cannot exceed the maximum height of the adjoining district (see Section 3.2.6 for additional height provisions).

3.5.2 Open Space (OS)

A. There is no minimum district site size or width. The minimum site size that allows construction of a building is 3,000 square feet in area.

B. All buildings must be located at least 20 feet from the public right-of-way, but no closer than the setbacks of the adjoining districts, and at least ten feet from adjacent property lines.

C. All other structures must be at least ten feet from adjacent property lines and 20 feet from the public right-of-way.

D. Maximum height of any building or structure is 35 feet (see Section 3.2.6 for additional height provisions).

3.5.3 Floodway (FW)

A. Applicability

Land located in the floodway of the City and County as shown on the Zoning Map is classified in this zoning district.

B. Prohibition on Development

1. With the exception of minor utilities, no new construction, substantial improvements to existing structures or encroachments, including fill, is allowed in the FW District if such construction, improvement or encroachment would increase, in the opinion of the City or County Engineer, the flood level within the City or County during the occurrence of the base flood discharge.
2. No dredging or earth extraction is permitted within a FW District without approval of a special use permit (see Chapter 9.6); and no grading within certain areas of the floodway as specified in Chapter 6.6 is permitted without approval of a special use permit.

C. Exemptions

1. Activities conducted solely by local, state, and federal governments or agencies on easements or land owned by said governments or agencies are exempt from the provisions of Sub-Section 6.6.1B However, no local, state or federal agency may delegate its exemption to any individual, partnership or corporation.
2. The harvest of timber for a sustained yield is considered an agricultural use, exempt from the provisions of Chapter 6.6. For the purposes of this development code, the harvest of timber constitutes the cutting and removal of trees greater than six inches in diameter at a height of 18 inches above the ground and retention of the remaining stump in place. The disposal of associated debris into a water course is prohibited. No timber harvesting may occur within 60 feet of the top of bank of an adjacent waterway.

D. Building Regulations

1. There is no minimum district site size or width. The minimum site size that allows construction of a building is 10,000 square feet in area.
2. All buildings must be located at least 30 feet from the public right-of-way and least 25 feet from adjacent property lines.
3. All other structures must be at least ten feet from the public right-of-way and adjacent property lines.
4. Maximum height of any building or structure is 35 feet (see Section 3.2.6 for additional height provisions).

3.5.4 Conservation Agriculture (CA)

See Chapter 3.6, Residential Single-Family Districts.

3.5.5 Civic (CIV)

A. The minimum district site size is 3,000 square feet in area and 30 feet in width.
B. Buildings may be built up to the front property line but no closer than the district setbacks of the adjacent properties on the same side of the street.
C. Buildings shall be setback at least ten feet from any side or rear property line.
D. Maximum height of any building or structure is 54 feet (see Section 3.2.6 for additional height provisions).

3.5.6 Overlay Districts as identified in Article 8.

3.6 RESIDENTIAL SINGLE-FAMILY DISTRICTS

3.6.1 Regulations for Permitted Housing Types

A. The following building and subdivision regulations apply to the principal buildings of permitted housing types in each district (see Chapter 3.4 for housing type definitions and see Chapter 2.5, Permitted Use Table for permitted housing types by district). Residential compatibility standards may also apply (see Chapter 3.9). For building envelope standards affecting accessory structures see Chapter 2.7.

Housing Type **CA District**	**Conventional** (w/o public water & w/o public sewer)	**Conventional** (w/ public water & approved individual treatment facility)	**Conventional** (w/ public water & decentralized sewer)	**Conventional** (w/ public water & public sewer)
Tract or Lot (min)				
Area (acres)	4	2	1	1
Width (ft.)	120	120	120	120
Building setback (min ft.)				
Front	60	60	60	60
Side (interior)	20	20	20	20
Side (total)	40	40	40	40
Rear	40	40	40	40
Height (max ft.)	40	40	40	40
Curb and Gutter required	No	No	No	No

Housing Type **RE District**	**Conventional** (w/o public water & w/o public sewer)	**Conventional** (w/ public water & approved individual treatment facility)	**Conventional** (w/ public water & decentralized sewer)	**Conventional** (w/ public water & public sewer)
Tract or Lot (min)				
Area	4 acres	2 acres	22,000 sq. ft.	22,000 sq. ft.
Width (ft.)	120	120	110	110
Building setback (min ft.)				
Front	50	50	50	50
Side (interior)	15	15	15	15
Side (total)	30	30	30	30
Rear	40	40	40	40
Height (max ft.)	40	40	40	40
Curb and Gutter required	No	No	Yes	Yes

Housing Type **R-15 District**	**Conventional** (w/ public water & decentralized sewer)	**Conventional** (w/ public water & public sewer)
Tract or Lot (min)		
Area (sq. ft.)	15,000	15,000
Width (ft.)	100	100
Building setback (min ft.)		
Front	30	30
Side (interior)	5	5
Side (total)	10	10
Side (street)	20	20
Rear	25	25
Height (max ft.)	40	40
Curb and Gutter required	Yes	Yes

Housing Type R-10 District	Conventional (w/ public water & decentralized sewer)	Conventional (w/ public water & public sewer)	Side Yard (w/ public water & public sewer)
Tract or Lot (min)			
Area (sq. ft.)	10,000	10,000	10,000
Width (ft.)	60	60	60
Building setback (min ft.)			
Front (without alley access)	20	20	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15
Side (interior)	5	5	0
Side (total)	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20
Height (max ft.)	40	40	40
Curb and Gutter required	Yes	Yes	Yes

Housing Type R-8 District	Conventional (w/ public water & decentralized sewer)	Conventional (w/ public water & public sewer)	Side Yard (w/ public water & public sewer)
Tract or Lot (min)			
Area (sq. ft.)	8,000	8,000	8,000
Width (ft.)	50	50	50
Building setback (min ft.)			
Front (without alley access)	20	20	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15
Side (interior)	5	5	0
Side (total)	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20
Height (max ft.)	40	40	40
Curb and Gutter required	Yes	Yes	Yes

Housing Types R-6 District	Conventional (w/ public water & decentralized sewer)	Conventional (w/ public water & public sewer)	Side Yard (w/ public water & public sewer)	Cottage (w/ public water & public sewer)
Tract or Lot (min)				
Area (sq. ft.)	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,000
Width (ft.) (alley/no alley)	45	45	45	30/35*
Building setback (min ft.)				
Front (without alley access)	20	20	20	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15
Side (interior alley/no alley)	3.5/5	3.5/5	0	3.5/5
Side (total alley/no alley)	7/10	7/10	7/10	7/10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10
Rear	15	15	15	15
Height (max ft.)	40	40	40	30
Curb and Gutter required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

*Cottages without rear access from an improved alley or private drive are allowed on lots of 35' minimum width.

Housing Type R-3 District	Conventional (w/ public water & decentralized sewer)	Conventional (w/ public water & public sewer)	Side Yard (w/ public water & public sewer)	Cottage (w/ public water & public sewer)
Tract or Lot (min)				
Area (sq. ft.)	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,500
Width (ft.)	30	30	30	25
Building setback (min ft.)				
Front (alley access only)	15	15	15	15
Side (interior)	2.5	2.5	0	2.5
Side (total)	5	5	5	5
Side (street)	10	10	10	10
Rear	15	15	15	15
Height (max ft.)	40	40	40	30
Curb and Gutter required	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

B. Lots not served by public sewer or water:

1. Unsewered lots – A lot shall contain a minimum of two acres after road dedication, and shall have a minimum width of 120 feet unless served by a privately owned and maintained sewer system.
2. Public Water Not Available – When lots require both individual septic tank systems and a private well for water, the minimum lot size shall be 4 acres after road dedication with a minimum width of 120 feet.
3. Where the provisions of this Sub-Section cannot be met, the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance to these requirements after receiving a written opinion from the Health Department that the proposed variance would not create a health hazard and the proposed lots are acceptable for septic tank and/or wells.
4. See Section 5.3.3 for additional requirements associated with sanitary sewers and septic systems.
5. Parcels owned by MLGW are exempt from the requirement that a lot have water and sewer.
6. Any lot not served by sewer located within a subdivision shall contain the note included in Paragraph 9.7.8E(6) of this Code.

3.6.2 Regulations for Permitted Nonresidential Uses

A. The following building and subdivision regulations apply to the principal buildings for permitted nonresidential uses. Permitted nonresidential uses are set forth in Chapter 2.5, Permitted Use Table. For building envelope standards affecting accessory structures see Chapter 2.7.

NONRESIDENTIAL USES	C-A	R-E	R-15	R-10	R-8	R-6	R-3
Tract or Lot (min) with water/sewer							
Area (sq. ft.)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Width (ft.)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Building setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	60	50	30	20	20	20	20
Front (with alley access)	--	--	--	15	15	15	15
Side (interior)	20	15	10	10	10	10	10
Side (total)	40	30	20	20	20	20	20
Side (street)	--	--	20	10	10	10	10
Rear	40	40	25	20	20	20	20
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Parking setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	60	50	30	20	20	20	20
Front (with alley access)	---	---	---	15	15	15	15

B. Drive-thru facilities are not permitted in any C-A or R- district.

C. Lots not served by public sewer or water:

1. Unsewered lots – A lot shall contain a minimum of two acres after road dedication, and shall have a minimum width of 120 feet unless served by a privately owned and maintained sewer system.
2. Public Water Not Available – When lots require both individual septic tank systems and a private well for water, the minimum lot size shall be 4 acres after road dedication with a minimum width of 120 feet.

3. Where the provisions of this Sub-Section cannot be met, the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance to these requirements after receiving a written opinion from the Health Department that the proposed variance would not create a health hazard and the proposed lots are acceptable for septic tank and/or wells.
4. See Section 5.3.3 for additional requirements associated with sanitary sewers and septic systems.
5. Parcels owned by MLGW are exempt from the requirement that a lot have water and sewer.
6. Any lot not served by sewer located within a subdivision shall contain the note included in Paragraph 9.7.8E(6) of this Code.

3.6.3 Residential Manufactured Home Park (R-MP)

A. General Provisions

1. The site for a manufactured home park must be a minimum of ten acres.
2. The site must provide direct access to arterials or connector streets as designated on the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.
3. The site must be served by public sanitary sewer and water facilities.

B. Building Envelope Standards

1. Residential

a. Lots must have a minimum lot size of 4,000 square feet and have a minimum lot width of 40 feet.
b. Building coverage may not exceed 40% of the total lot area.
c. Each home shall have a front setback of at least 25 feet.
d. Each home must be set back at least five feet from the side property line and 15 feet from the rear property line.
e. Maximum height cannot exceed 35 feet (see Section 3.2.6 for additional height provisions).

2. Nonresidential

a. Lots must have a minimum lot size of 4,000 square feet and have a minimum lot width of 40 feet.
b. Building coverage may not exceed 60% of the total lot area.
c. Each nonresidential building must have a front setback of at least 25 feet.
d. Each nonresidential building must be set back at least ten from the side property line and 25 feet from the rear property line.
e. Maximum height cannot exceed 35 feet (see Section 3.2.6 for additional height provisions).
f. Drive-thru facilities are not permitted.

C. Project Boundary Buffer

A Class III buffer must be provided (see Section 4.6.5) along all project boundaries of a manufactured home park.

D. Open Space

Open space equal to 20% of the total site area must be provided as either public or private common open space. Requirements for the configuration, use and management of common open are set forth in Chapter 6.2, Open Space.

3.7 RESIDENTIAL URBAN DISTRICTS

3.7.1 Permitted Housing Types

The following housing types are allowed by district as set forth below (see Chapter 3.4 for housing type definitions).

Housing Type	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5
Conventional	■	■	■	■	--
Side Yard House	■	■	■	■	--
Cottage	■	■	■	■	--
Semi-Attached	■	■	■	■	--
Two-Family	■	■	■	■	--
Townhouse	■	■	■	■	■
Large Home	□	■	■	■	■
Stacked Townhouse	□	■	■	■	■
Apartment	--	--	■	■	■

■ = Permitted -- = not permitted □ = permitted by Special Use Permit

3.7.2 Building Regulations for Permitted Housing Types

A. The following building and subdivision regulations apply to the principal buildings of permitted housing types. Residential compatibility standards may also apply (see Chapter 3.9). For building envelope standards affecting accessory structures see Chapter 2.7. For the purpose of this Section, "% of Housing Types" shall be determined by calculating the number of units devoted to each housing type. The maximum front building setbacks, required building frontages and required percentage of housing types established in this Section shall not apply to buildings in existence prior to January 1, 2011. See Chapters 10.8 and 10.9.

B. Housing classified as Group Living under Section 2.5.2 shall follow the appropriate building regulations in this Section for the housing types in which the Group Living is located.

C. All single-family detached and attached housing types in Residential Urban Districts shall have at least one primary entrance on the front building façade. All other written standards of Chapter 3.4 and appropriate building regulations in this Section apply.

Commentary
There are no maximum density requirements for multi-family developments that are subject to this Article.

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-House	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse
RU-1 District								
Tract or Lot (min)								
Area (sq. ft.)	6,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	2,000	8,000	2,000
Width (ft.)	45	45	30	30	45	20	50	20
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	20
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)								
Front (without alley access)	20	20	20	20	20	--	20	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	20	15	20
Side (interior)	5	0	3.5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	7	5	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types								
10 acres or more (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%	30%

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-House[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]
RU-2 District								
Tract or Lot (min)								
Area (sq. ft.)	6,000	6,000	2,500	3,000	6,000	1,500	8,000	1,500
Width (ft.)	45	45	25	30	45	20	50	20
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	20
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)								
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--	20	20	--	20	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types								
10 acres or more (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%	30%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
RU-3 District									
Tract or Lot (min)									
Area (sq. ft.)	6,000	6,000	2,500	3,000	6,000	1,300	8,000	1,300	10,000
Width (ft.)	45	45	25	30	45	18	50	18	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	18	--	18	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	45	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	--	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types									
More than 10 acres (max)	50%	50%	50%	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%	70%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
RU-4 District									
Tract or Lot (min)									
Area (sq. ft.)	6,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,100	8,000	1,100	8,000
Width (ft.)	45	30	25	25	40	16	50	16	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	16	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	50	50	50	75
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	20	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	7	5	5	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	15	15	20	20	20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types									
More than 10 acres (max)	50%	50%	50%	60%	70%	80%	80%	80%	80%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

Housing Type	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
RU- 5 District				
Tract or Lot (min)				
Area (sq. ft.)	1,000	6,000	1,000	6,000
Width (ft.)	14	45	14	45
Unit width (ft.)	14	--	14	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	50	50	50	105
Building setback (min ft.)				
Front (without alley access)	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	15	15
Percentage of Housing Types				
More than 10 acres (max)	80%	80%	80%	80%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

D. Lots not served by public sewer or water:
   1. Unsewered lots – A lot shall contain a minimum of two acres after road dedication, and shall have a minimum width of 120 feet unless served by a privately owned and maintained sewer system. The Shelby County Health Department shall have the authority to mandate that a particular development contain more than two acres, if required for a proper septic system to operate.
   2. Public Water Not Available – When lots require both individual septic tank systems and a private well for water, the minimum lot size shall be 4 acres after road dedication with a minimum width of 120 feet.

3. Where the provisions of this Sub-Section cannot be met, the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance to these requirements after receiving a written opinion from the Health Department that the proposed variance would not create a health hazard and the proposed lots are acceptable for septic tank and/or wells.
4. See Section 5.3.3 for additional requirements associated with sanitary sewers and septic systems.
5. Parcels owned by MLGW are exempt from the requirement that a lot have water and sewer.
6. Any lot not served by sewer located within a subdivision shall contain the note included in Paragraph 9.7.8E(6) of this Code.

3.7.3 Building Regulations for Permitted Nonresidential Uses

A. The following building and subdivision regulations apply to the principal buildings for permitted nonresidential uses. Permitted nonresidential uses are set forth in Chapter 2.5, Permitted Use Table. For building envelope standards affecting accessory structures see Chapter 2.7. The maximum front building setbacks and required building frontages established in this Section shall not apply to buildings in existence prior to January 1, 2011, provided that said buildings would otherwise be deemed conforming structures. See Chapter 10.8.

NONRESIDENTIAL USES	RU-1	RU -2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5
Lot or Tract (min)					
Area (sq. ft.)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Width (ft.)	45	45	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)					
Front (min)	2	2	2	2	2
Front (max)[1]	30	30	30	30	30
Required building frontage[1]	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
Side (interior)	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20
Parking setback	Shall align with front building setback in all RU districts.				
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	45	45	45	50	50

1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%.

B. Drive-thru facilities are not permitted in any RU- district.

C. Lots not served by public sewer or water:

1. Unsewered lots – A lot shall contain a minimum of two acres after road dedication, and shall have a minimum width of 120 feet unless served by a privately owned and maintained sewer system.
2. Public Water Not Available – When lots require both individual septic tank systems and a private well for water, the minimum lot size shall be 4 acres after road dedication with a minimum width of 120 feet.
3. Where the provisions of this Sub-Section cannot be met, the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance to these requirements after receiving a written opinion from the Health Department that the proposed variance would not create a health hazard and the proposed lots are acceptable for septic tank and/or wells.
4. See Section 5.3.3 for additional requirements associated with sanitary sewers and septic systems.
5. Parcels owned by MLGW are exempt from the requirement that a lot have water and sewer.
6. Any lot not served by sewer located within a subdivision shall contain the note included in Paragraph 9.7.8E(6) of this Code.

3.7.4 Building Regulations for Group Living

Building regulations for group living shall be governed by the appropriate zoning district regulations based on the type of structure used for the group living, based on the housing types of Chapter 3.4.

3.8 RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS

A variety of residential development patterns and housing types are permitted in the residential districts as set forth below. Where indicated within this chapter (Chapter 3.8), the LUCB may grant relief to certain subdivision regulations through the Planned Development Review procedure (See Chapter 9.6) or the Subdivision Review procedure (See Chapter 9.7).

3.8.1 Ownership of Development Site

The development site to be subdivided may be held in single and separate ownership or in multiple ownership. If held in multiple ownership, however, the site shall be developed according to a single plan with common authority and common responsibility.

3.8.2 Required Formal Open Space

A. Formal open space in the amount of 0.6% of the total development is required for any new majority residential development of 15 acres or more. Provided, however, that if the area of the new development is less than 15 acres and has been subdivided by plat or by deed from a parcel that was 15 acres or larger after the effective date of this development code then the formal open space requirements apply.

B. Requirements for the configuration, use and management of formal open space are set forth in Section 6.2.3, Formal Open Space.

3.8.3 Permitted Housing and Subdivision Types

The following housing types are allowed by district and subdivision type as set forth below (see Chapter 3.4 for housing type definitions). The building regulations on the following pages apply to principal buildings of permitted housing types. Residential compatibility standards may also apply (see Chapter 3.9). For building envelope standards affecting accessory structures see Chapter 2.7. All subdivision plats shall include a notation stating which housing types are approved for that particular subdivision.

Standard Subdivision	C-A	R-E	R-15	R-10	R-8	R-6	R-3	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5
Conventional	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Side Yard	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Cottage	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Semi-attached	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	--
Two-Family	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	--
Townhouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■
Large Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	□	■	■	■	■
Stacked Townhouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	□	■	■	■	■
Apartment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■

Open Space Subdivision	C-A	R-E	R-15	R-10	R-8	R-6	R-3	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5
Conventional	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--
Side Yard	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--
Cottage	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--
Semi-attached	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--
Two-Family	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--
Townhouse	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	--	--
Large Home	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--
Stacked Townhouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	--	--
Apartment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	--	--

Sustainable Subdivision	C-A	R-E	R-15	R-10	R-8	R-6	R-3	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5
Conventional	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Side Yard	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Cottage	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Semi-attached	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Two-Family	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Townhouse	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Large Home	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Stacked Townhouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■
Apartment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■

3.8.4 Standard Subdivision

Standard Subdivision is a pattern of residential subdivision that provides a majority of property owners with substantial yards on their own property. When implementing the standard subdivision in the C-A, R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, and R-3 districts the standard subdivision must be consistent with the building regulations as set forth in Chapter 3.6. When implementing the standard subdivision in the RU-1, RU-2, RU-3, RU-4, or RU-5 districts the standard subdivision must be consistent with the building regulations set forth in Chapter 3.7.

3.8.5 Open Space Subdivision

Open space subdivisions are an optional type of subdivision that trade conventional minimum lot area and dimensions for additional common open space. Open space subdivisions are permitted in C-A, R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1, RU-2, and RU-3 residential districts. An open space residential subdivision must be a sufficient size to ensure adequate common open space can be incorporated into the subdivision design. The designated common open space must be established prior to the calculation of the metrics below.

A. Contextual Perimeter Requirements in Open Space Subdivisions

1. The minimum size and minimum building setbacks of perimeter lots oriented towards an existing street shall be at least 100% of the minimum size and minimum building setbacks for the actual zoning of the property. If, however, the property on the opposite side of the street has previously developed with smaller lot sizes, or has a currently approved plan of development with smaller lot sizes, the Land Use Control Board may permit the perimeter lots to be of a comparable size to those opposite lots within the overall size limitations established by this section.
2. Perimeter lots otherwise abutting an R- or RU- district may be reduced in size the equivalent of one zoning district. In situations where abutting lots of a neighboring development are smaller in size than would otherwise be required of the perimeter lots in the open space subdivision, the Land Use Control Board may permit the perimeter lots to be of a similar character to those abutting lots within the overall size limitations established by this section.

B. Open Subdivision Metrics

Housing classified as Group Living under Section 2.5.2 shall follow the appropriate building regulations in this Sub-Section for the housing types in which the Group Living is located.

C-A District: Site	Area (min)	Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)	Common Open Space (min)	Water/Sewer
Open Space Subdivision	30 acres	26,000	20%	Required

Housing Type	Conventional
Tract or Lot (min)	
Width (min ft.)	100
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40
Building setback (min ft.)	
Front	30
Side (interior)	10
Side (total)	20
Side (street)	20
Rear	30
% of Housing Types (max)	100%

R-E District: Site	Area (min)	Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)	Common Open Space (min)	Water/Sewer
Open Space Subdivision	15 acres	13,200	20%	Required

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage
Tract or Lot (min)			
Width (min ft.)	80	45	35
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30
Building setback (min ft.)			
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15
Side (interior)	5	0	3
Side (total)	10	10	6
Side (street)	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	100%	50%	60%

R-15 District: Site	Area (min)	Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)	Common Open Space (min)	Water/Sewer
Open Space Subdivision	12 acres	9,000	20%	Required

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage
Tract or Lot (min)	60	45	35
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30
Building setback (min ft.)			
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15
Side (interior)	5	0	3
Side (total)	10	10	6
Side (street)	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	100%	60%	60%

R-10 District: Site	Area (min)	Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)	Common Open Space (min)	Water/Sewer
Open Space Subdivision	10 acres	6,000	20%	Required

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached
Tract or Lot (min)				
Width (ft.)	50	45	35	35
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40
Building setback (min ft.)				
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15
Side (interior)	5	0	3	5
Side (total)	10	10	6	5
Side (street)	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	100%	60%	60%	40%

R-8 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Common Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer
Open Space Subdivision	10 acres		4,800		20%		Required
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Large Home	
Tract or Lot (min)							
Width (ft.)	45	45	35	35	50	60	
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	
Building setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--	--	20	20	
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Side (interior)	5	0	3	5	5	5	
Side (total)	10	10	6	5	10	10	
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	
% of Housing Types (max)							
10 to 20 acres	100%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	
Larger than 20 acres	80%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	

R-6 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Common Open Space (min)			Water/Sewer
Open Space Subdivision	10 acres		3,600		20%			Required
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	
Tract or Lot (min)								
Width (ft.)	40	40	35	35	50	20	60	
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	
Building setback (min ft.)								
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--	--	20	--	20	
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	
Side (interior)	5	0	3	5	5	5	5	
Side (total)	10	10	6	5	10	10	10	
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
% of Housing Types (max)								
10 acres to 20 acres	100%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%	
Larger than 20 acres	70%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%	

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

R-3 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft,)		Common Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer
Open Space Subdivision	5 acres		3,000		20%		Required
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home
Tract or Lot (min)							
Width (ft.)	35	35	30	30	50	18	60
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	18	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40
Building setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	20	--	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--
Side (interior)	5	0	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	3	3	3	5	10	10	10
Side (street)	6	6	6	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)							
5 acres to 10 acres	100%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%
Larger than 10 acres	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-1 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft)		Common Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer	
Open Space Subdivision	5 acres		2,500		20%		Required	
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]
Tract or Lot (min)								
Width (ft.)	30	30	25	25	50	16	60	16
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	16
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	40
Building setback (min ft.)								
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%
Side (interior)	3	0	3	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	6	6	6	5	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	100%	80%	80%	80%	80%	40%	40%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-2 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft)		Common Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer		
Open Space Subdivision	5 acres		2,000		20%		Required		
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
Tract or Lot (min)									
Width (ft.)	30	30	25	25	50	16	50	16	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	16	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	45	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	20	20	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	3	0	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	6	6	6	5	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	100%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-3 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft,)		Common Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer		
Open Space Subdivision	5 acres		1,800		20%		Required		
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
Tract or Lot (min)									
Width (ft.)	25	25	20	25	50	14	50	14	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	14	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	45	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	20	20	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	3	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	6	6	5	5	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	100%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

C. Required Common Open Space

1. Common open space is an integral part of an open space subdivision. Open space equal to 20% of the total site area shall be provided as either public or private common open space. Requirements for open space are set forth in Chapter 6.2.
2. No additional open space shall be required on the site, except where otherwise required by state or federal law. In the case that a subdivision is being developed in phases, the amount of open space shall be computed separately for each phase, but may be combined with existing open space in earlier phases to create a larger uniform area.

3.8.6 Sustainable Subdivision

Sustainable subdivisions are an optional subdivision type that is permitted in the R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1, RU-2, RU-3, RU-4, and RU-5 residential districts. They trade smaller lot sizes (with smaller yards), additional land uses, more diverse housing types and increased density for a more sustainable relation of the subdivision to the environment. This is accomplished by offering incentives in exchange for a subdivision based on smart growth and green building principles. Sustainable subdivisions are intended to encourage development within existing communities and conserve natural and financial resources required for construction and maintenance of infrastructure.

Commentary

i. As of March 1, 2014, no development has been designated as a Sustainable Subdivision and, as such, this section is not applicable to any current developments as of the above date.

ii. For more information about the benefits of a Sustainable Subdivision and process of designating a development, as such contact the Office of Planning & Development.

A. Sustainable Subdivision Standards

All sustainable subdivisions shall meet the following locational, connectivity, pattern and design, and green construction requirements.

1. Location

Sustainable subdivisions should be located within or near existing neighborhoods or public transportation infrastructures. Sustainable subdivisions must satisfy at least one of the following requirements.

a. Locate the development on a previously developed site.

b. Locate the development near transit service so that at least 50% of dwelling units within the development are within ½ mile walk distance of an existing or planned public transportation stop.

c. Locate the development near existing neighborhood shops, services, and facilities so that the project boundary is within ¼-mile walking distance via a pedestrian path of at least five, or within ½-mile walking distance of at least eight specific uses from the following set of use categories:

1. Community service (see Sub-Section 2.9.3A);
2. Day care (see Sub-Section 2.9.3B);
3. Education facility (see Sub-Section 2.9.3C);
4. Place of worship (see Sub-Section 2.9.3G);
5. Restaurant (see Sub-Section 2.9.4G); or
6. Retail sales and service (see Sub-Section 2.9.4H).

2. School, Housing, and Employment Proximity

Sustainable subdivisions should promote public health through physical activity by facilitating walking to school and work, encouraging a diversity of uses and employment opportunities, and reducing energy consumption and pollution from motor vehicles by providing opportunities for shorter vehicle trips and/or use of alternative modes of transportation. Sustainable subdivisions must satisfy at least one of the following requirements.

a. Locate and/or design the subdivision so that the center of the development is within a ½-mile walking distance of a number of pre-project jobs equal to or greater than 50% of the number of dwelling units in the project;

b. Include a nonresidential component equaling at least 10% of the projects total building projected square footage; or

c. Locate or design the subdivision so that at least 30% of the projects dwelling units are within ½-mile walking distance of an existing or planned public or private school.

3. Reduced Automobile Dependence

Sustainable subdivisions should encourage development in locations that exhibit superior performance in providing transportation choices or otherwise reducing motor vehicle use. Sustainable subdivisions must satisfy at least one of the following requirements.

a. Locate the subdivision on a site with transit service of four or more transit rides per week day. The total number of rides available during weekdays is defined as the number of buses or streetcars stopping within a ½-mile walking distance of at least 50% of the subdivision's dwellings and business entrances; or

b. Design or locate the subdivision such that 50% of the dwelling units and business entrances are within three miles of at least ten or more of the specific uses listed in paragraph 1 above using an existing or planned bicycle network and/or a biking network that will be completed as part of the project (three mile distance is measured along the biking network, not as a straight radius) and for any nonresidential buildings (excluding hotels) and multifamily residential buildings without garages that are part of the subdivision, provide parking spaces or storage for a capacity of no less than five percent of the off-street parking space capacity provided for cars for those buildings.

4. Open Community

Sustainable subdivisions should promote communities that are physically connected to each other and foster community and connectedness beyond the development. All streets and sidewalks that are built as part of the subdivision or which serve the subdivision directly shall be public streets and sidewalks or designated as available for general public use and, with the exception of alleys or parking areas, not gated.

5. Compact Development

Sustainable subdivisions should promote the conservation of land, livability, transportation efficiency, and walkability. All residential components of the subdivision must be built at an average density of at least seven or more dwelling units per acre of buildable land available for residential uses. The specified average density must be achieved by the point in the subdivision's construction at which 50% of dwelling units are built or within five years of the date that the first building is occupied, whichever is longer. In addition, sustainable subdivisions must satisfy at least one of the following requirements

a. Locate or design the subdivision such that at least 50% of the dwelling units are within ½ mile walk distance of at least four of the specific uses listed in paragraph 1 above; or

b. Include a sufficient variety of housing sizes and types in the subdivision such that the total variety of housing within a ¼-mile of the center of the project, achieves at least 0.5 according to the Simpson Diversity Index using the housing categories permitted in each sustainable subdivision district (see Sub-Section 3.8.6C).

6. Reduced Parking Footprint

Sustainable subdivisions should design parking to facilitate walkability and to minimize the adverse environmental effects of surface parking lots. All nonresidential and multifamily residential buildings that are part of the subdivision, must locate all off-street surface parking lots to the side or rear of the buildings, leaving building frontages and streetscapes free of off-street surface parking lots. Additionally, all nonresidential and multifamily residential buildings may use no more than 20% of the total development footprint area for surface parking facilities, with no individual impervious surface parking lot larger than one and one half acres. Surface parking facilities include ground-level garages unless they are under space intended for human occupancy. Underground or multi-story parking facilities may be used to provide additional capacity. On-street parking spaces are exempt from this provision.

7. Street Network

Sustainable subdivisions should provide appealing and comfortable pedestrian and bicycle friendly street environments in order to promote pedestrian activity and public health through increased physical activity. Sustainable subdivisions must provide continuous sidewalks consistent with Chapter 4.3, Streetscape Standards and conform to the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan regarding connectivity. Additionally, sustainable subdivisions must satisfy at least one of the following requirements.

a. Design the subdivision such that the subdivision's average street grid density is at least 20 centerline miles/subdivision square mile; or

b. Design and build the subdivision so that there is at least one through-street at the project boundary every 800 feet or at existing abutting street intervals, whichever is smaller (this does not apply to connections which cannot physically be made).

8. Access to Public Spaces

Sustainable subdivisions should be designed and located so as to provide a variety of open spaces close to work and home to encourage walking, physical activity, and time spent outdoors. Sustainable subdivisions shall satisfy at least one of the following requirements.

a. Locate or design the subdivision so that a formal open space (see Section 6.2.3) at least 2,500 square feet in size is within a walking distance of 800 feet of 70% of the dwelling units and business entrances in the subdivision; or
b. Locate or design the subdivision so that an active public open space facility of at least two acres lies within ½ mile walk distance of 70% of the dwelling units and business entrances in the subdivision.

9. Construction and Technology

Sustainable subdivisions should design and construct buildings so as to utilize green building practices, extend the life cycle of existing building stock, reduce air, water and land pollution and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport. Sustainable subdivisions shall satisfy at least one of the following requirements.

a. Design and construct or retrofit, at least 10% of the building square footage of the subdivision to be certified under at least one of the following LEED building rating systems:
    1. LEED for New Construction;
    2. LEED for Existing Buildings;
    3. LEED for Homes;
    4. LEED for Core and Shell; or
    5. LEED for Schools; or
b. Design and construct at least 75% of new dwelling units in the subdivision to be certified EcoBuild homes under the MLGW EcoBuild program; or
c. Design and construct 55% of new dwelling units in the subdivision to be certified under the National Association of Home Builders (NAHB) Green Building standard, or other approved certifying program; or
d. Use roofing materials that have a Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) equal to or greater than the values in the table below for a minimum of 75% of the roof surface of all buildings within the project; or install a "green" (vegetated) roof for at least 50% of the roof area of all buildings within the project

Roof Type	Slope	SRI
Low-Sloped Roof	≤ 2:12	78
Steep-Sloped Roof	≥ 2:12	29

    1. Combinations of SRI compliant and vegetated roof may be used provided that they collectively cover 75% of the roof area of all buildings; or
    2. Locate the development footprint on areas that are 100% previously developed and for which the zone of construction is 100% previously developed; or
    3. Incorporate into the subdivision the reuse of at least three buildings, that each maintains at least 50% (based on surface area) of the existing building structure (including structural floor and roof decking) and envelope (including exterior skin and framing, and excluding window assemblies and non-structural roofing material). Hazardous materials that are remediated as a part of the project scope shall be excluded from the calculation of the percentage maintained.

B. Sustainable Subdivision Incentives

1. Additional Uses

Imperative to the implementation of sustainable developments is mixture of residential, commercial, and employment uses within a walkable distance of each other. As such the following additional uses are permitted by right in a sustainable subdivision provided that at least 50% of the developed square footage is in the form of residential uses.

a. Live/work
b. Single tenant office uses under 5,000 square feet
c. Bed and Breakfast
d. Restaurants without drive-thru or drive in service
e. Restaurants with the sale of alcoholic beverages, brewpub
f. Retail sales and service smaller than 3,000 square feet without drive-thru service.

g. Medical, dental or chiropractic clinic, massage therapy, outpatient surgery center smaller than 3,000 square feet.
h. Health club
i. School, public or private (K-12)
j. Place of worship

2. Additional Parking for Nonresidential Uses

In addition to any parking reduction allowed in Sub-Section 4.5.3E, nonresidential uses in a sustainable subdivision shall receive an additional 10% reduction based on the mixed use nature of the development.

C. Sustainable Subdivision Metrics

The designated formal open space shall be established prior to the calculation of the metrics below. Housing classified as Group Living under Section 2.5.2 shall follow the appropriate building regulations in this Sub-Section for the housing types in which the Group Living is located.

R-10 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer
Sustainable Subdivision	5 acres		6,000		0.6%		Existing Required
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home
Tract or Lot (min)							
Area (sq. ft.)	6,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	1,500	8,000
Width (ft.)	45	45	30	30	50	20	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40
Building setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	20	20	--	20	20	--	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--
Side (interior)	5	0	3	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	6	5	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

R-8 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer
Sustainable Subdivision	2.5 acres		4,800		0.6%		Existing Required
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home
Tract or Lot (min)							
Area (sq. ft.)	4,800	4,800	3,000	3,000	5,500	1,500	8,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	30	35	50	20	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40
Building setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	20	20	--	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--
Side (interior)	5	0	3	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	6	5	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

R-6 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer
Sustainable Subdivision	2.5 acres		3,600		0.6%		Existing Required
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home
Tract or Lot (min)				3,000			
Area (sq. ft.)	4,500	4,500	2,500	30	5,000	1,500	8,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	25		50	20	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	20	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40
Building setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	20	--	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	5	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

R-3 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer
Sustainable Subdivision	2.5 acres		2,800		1.6%		Existing Required
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home
Tract or Lot (min)							
Area (sq. ft.)	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,300	8,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	25	30	50	18	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	18	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40
Building setback (min ft.)							
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	20	--	20
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	--	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-1 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer		
Sustainable Subdivision	2.5 acres		2,800		0.6%		Existing Required		
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
Tract or Lot (min)									
Area (sq. ft.)	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,200	8,000	1,200	8,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	25	30	50	16	50	16	50
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	16	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	40	40	40	40
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%	40%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-2 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer		
Sustainable Subdivision	2.5 acres		2,800		0.6%		Existing	Required	
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
Tract or Lot (min)									
Area (sq. ft.)	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,200	7,000	1,200	7,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	25	30	50	16	45	16	45
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	16	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	45	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%	40%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-3 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer		
Sustainable Subdivision	2.5 acres		2,800		0.6%		Existing	Required	
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
Tract or Lot (min)									
Area (sq. ft.)	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,200	6,000	1,200	6,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	25	30	50	16	40-	16	40
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	16	--	16	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	45	45	45	45
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types (max)	50%	45%	50%	50%	50%	60%	20%	65%	65%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-4 District: Site	Area (min)		Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)		Formal Open Space (min)		Water/Sewer		
Sustainable *Subdivision*	2.5 acres		2,800		0.6%		Existing Required		
Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
Tract or Lot (min)									
Area (sq. ft.)	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,000	6,000	1,000	6,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	25	30	50	14	40	14	40
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	14	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	50	50	50	75
Building setback (min ft.)									
Front (without alley access)	--	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20	2-20
Required building frontage**	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types (max)	65%	60%	60%	40%	40%	20%	20%	40%	20%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

RU-5 District: Site	Area (min)	Average Lot Area (min sq. ft.)	Formal Open Space (min)	Water/Sewer		
Sustainable Subdivision	2.5 acres	1,800	0.6%	Existing Required		
Housing Type			Town-house[1]	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse[1]	Apartment[1]
Tract or Lot (min)						
Area (sq. ft.)			1,000	5,000	1,000	5,000
Width (ft.)			14	40	14	40
Unit width (ft.)			16	--	16	--
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6			50	50	50	105
Building setback (min ft.)						
Front (without alley access)			--	20	--	--
Front (with alley access)			--	15	--	--
Front (min/max)*			7-15	--	7-15	7-15
Required building frontage**			80%	--	80%	50%
Side (interior)			5	5	5	5
Side (total)			10	10	10	10
Side (street)			10	10	10	10
Rear			20	20	15	15
% of Housing Types (max)			50%	20%	65%	80%

* Maximum setback may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building with the approval of an administrative deviation.
** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.
1. Front (max) and required building frontage only apply to those parcels in the CBID or Zone 1 depicted on Map 3 of Section 4.9.7D (i.e. inside the Parkways) or in the University District Overlay and shall be measured from and along any abutting primary street. Required frontage along any abutting side street shall be 35%. Transparency on all floors along both the primary and side streets shall be 20% on all structures built within the 2-20 foot setback range.

3.8.7 Regulations for Permitted Nonresidential Uses

A. Sustainable Subdivision

1. All nonresidential development in a sustainable subdivision must meet the shopfront or pedestrian frontage requirements (see Section 3.10.3).
2. Drive-thru facilities are not permitted in any sustainable subdivision.

B. Open Space Subdivision

1. All nonresidential development in an open subdivision must meet the shopfront, pedestrian or urban frontage requirements (see Section 3.10.3).
2. Drive-thru facilities are not permitted in any open space subdivision.

3.9 RESIDENTIAL COMPATIBILITY

3.9.1 Garage and Carport Placement

A. Applicability

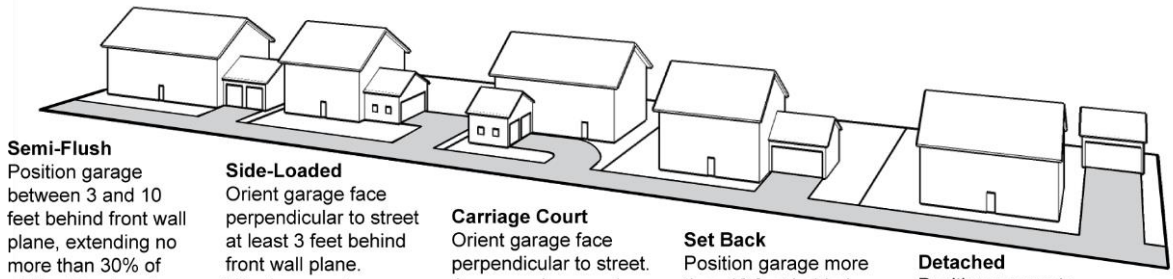
1. The garage and carport placement requirements of this Section and Sub-Section 3.9.2H shall apply to all housing types within any site subject to Section 3.9.2. Garages and carports constructed prior to January 1, 2020, are not subject to this Section and shall not be considered nonconforming.
2. In addition to the standards provided below, attached garages and carports are considered part of the principal structure and must meet all applicable requirements of the principal structure.
3. In addition to the standards provided below, detached garages and carports are considered accessory structures and must meet all applicable requirements of Chapter 2.7, Accessory Structures and Uses.

B. Alley Access Required

When a rear alley or private drive of minimum width of 12 feet is provided and improved all vehicular access shall take place from the alley or private drive. Access may be taken from the side street on corner lots.

C. Conventional, Side Yard, Semi-Attached, Two-Family, Large Home

Street-facing garages and carports, when allowed per Section 3.9.2 must be positioned as set forth below, however, carports may not be permitted in the carriage court form.



Semi-Flush
Position garage between 3 and 10 feet behind front wall plane, extending no more than 30% of width of front wall plane. A garage door can be no more than 12 feet in width, maximum of 3 garage doors; or

Side-Loaded
Orient garage face perpendicular to street at least 3 feet behind front wall plane. Windows must cover a minimum of 15% of the street-facing garage façade; or

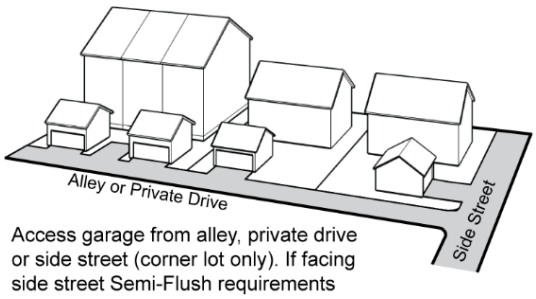
Carriage Court
Orient garage face perpendicular to street. A garage door can be no more than 12 feet in width. Windows must cover a minimum of 15% of the street-facing garage façade; or

Set Back
Position garage more than 10 feet behind front wall plane; or

Detached
Position garage to rear of principal building.

D. Cottage, Townhouse, Stacked Townhouse

Street-facing garages and carports are not permitted with cottage, townhouse or stacked townhouse units. When provided, garages and carports must be positioned as set forth below.



Access garage from alley, private drive or side street (corner lot only). If facing side street Semi-Flush requirements above apply.

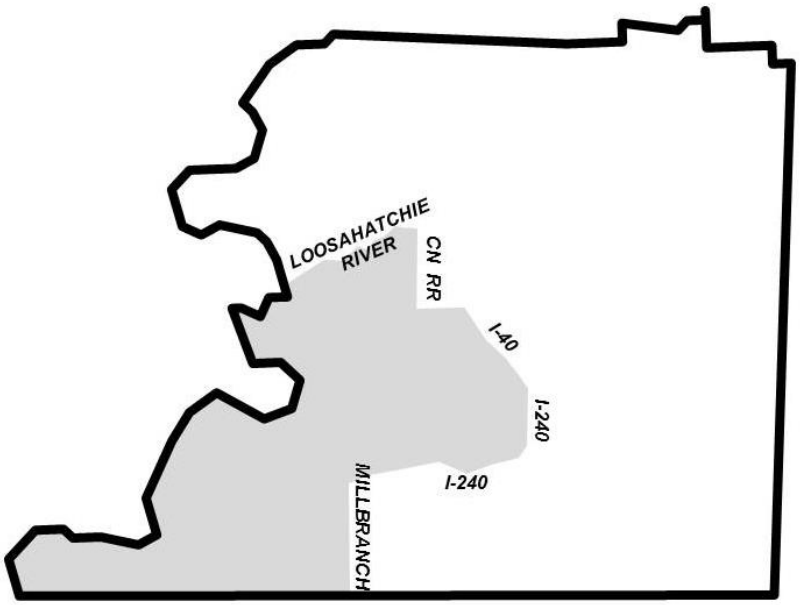
3.9.2 Contextual Infill Standards

A. Intent

The following standards are intended to accommodate the majority of infill development in existing residential neighborhoods. They have been crafted to allow an applicant (and staff) to look to the surrounding "context" for guidance in construction. These standards are intended to encourage reinvestment in existing neighborhoods and reinforce the traditional character of established residential neighborhoods. Dwellings constructed prior to January 1, 2020, are not subject to this Section and shall not be considered nonconforming.

B. Applicability

1. The contextual infill development standards shall be used on any residential site less than two acres and within the area identified on the map below:



2. Residential sites two acres or more in size shall follow the applicable district standards (see Chapter 3.6, 3.7, or 3.8).
3. These contextual infill standards may not be used for nonresidential development in residential districts.
4. Provisions of this Section may be waived through the subdivision approval process, provided a determination is made that no substantial harm will be imposed upon the health, safety and welfare of the surrounding neighborhood. The provisions of this Section may also be waived through the approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness by the Memphis Landmarks Commission.

C. Lot Area

There is no minimum lot area provided all other contextual infill standards are met.

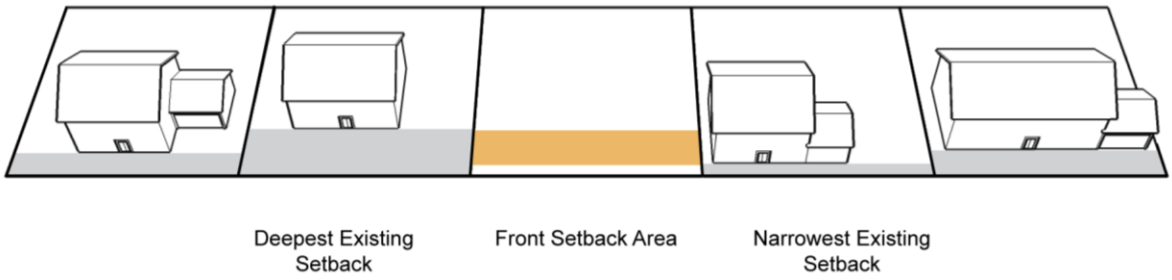
D. Lot Width

The minimum lot width requirements of this Code may be reduced to the smaller of:

1. The average width of the four lots on either side of the project site fronting on the same block face (the two closest lots in either direction along the street); or
2. The average of the widths for all lots fronting on the same block face.

E. Front Setbacks

Structures shall be located within the range of front setbacks on the street. This range of setbacks is measured on the basis of the four lots surrounding the project site (the two closest lots in either direction along the street). The new structure shall be located within the range of setbacks (no closer than the narrowest setback, no further than the deepest setback). Where a setback in these four lots is significantly out of the range of setbacks along the street, it may be eliminated from the range. Instances where the subject lot(s) is on or within two lots of a corner, the setback shall align with the nearest adjacent lot(s). Where the calculation of a range of setbacks is not practicable, such as instances where there are no adjacent lots with existing structures, the structure shall be located a minimum of 20 feet from the front property line.



F. Side and Rear Setbacks

The minimum side and rear setback for the respective district applies. However, if the wall of an existing structure is located on or within three feet of the adjoining property line, windows or other openings in the new structure that would allow for visibility into the side or rear yard of the adjacent lot are not allowed unless a minimum ten-foot building separation is provided. Windows that do not allow visibility into the side or rear yard of the adjacent lot, such as clerestory windows or translucent windows, are allowed regardless of the building separation.

G. Height

Height may not exceed the applicable district standard (Chapter 3.6, 3.7, or 3.8) or in case of a height map not exceed the established height limitations of the official adopted height map (see Section 3.2.6).

H. Garages and Carports

Street-facing garages and carports may be allowed if an alley is not present and more than half of the structures on the same block face feature street-facing garages or carports. In these instances, the garage or carport placement must meet the standards of Section 3.9.1. In all other instances, street-facing garages and carports are only permitted if they are located at least 100 feet from the right-of-way and at least 50 feet behind the front façade of the structure.

I. Front Porches

A front porch shall be required if front porches are part of the dominant character of all properties fronting on the same block face. Any project that requires a front porch must have a front porch with a minimum depth of eight feet. A minimum porch depth of six feet may be approved by the Zoning Administrator if any property on the same block face has a front porch six feet or less in depth.

J. Ground Floor Elevation

Raised ground floors shall be required if raised ground floors are part of the dominant character of all properties fronting on the same block face. Any project that requires a raised ground floor must have a foundation height of at least 18 inches measured from top of grade to the first finished floor. (See Sub-Section 3.2.6A, Building Height, to determine foundation height.) In the event of a demonstrated disability hardship, the Zoning Administrator may approve an alternative zero-step entry design.

3.10 MIXED USE AND INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS

3.10.1 Applicability

A. The building regulations in a mixed use or industrial district may vary based on whether or not a frontage type has been assigned to a specific property.

B. This Chapter applies to principal buildings only. For standards affecting accessory structures see Chapter 2.7.

C. Sites without public water in the mixed use and industrial districts shall be a minimum size of 4 acres, subject to the approval by the Shelby County Health Department. Sites with public water but without public sewer or an approved individual treatment facility in the mixed use and industrial districts shall be a minimum of 2 acres, subject to the approval by the Shelby County Health Department.

3.10.2 Undesignated Frontage Standards

A. General

The following general building regulations apply to all undesignated frontages (see Section 3.10.3 for designated frontage requirements). To determine whether or not a designated frontage has been assigned to a specific property consult the Zoning Map (see Chapter 2.4 for additional details).

B. Apartment and Nonresidential

	RW[1]	OG	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CBD
Tract or Lot (min)						
Area (sq. ft.)	5,000	--	10,000	20,000	--	--
Width (ft.)	50	100	25	50	50	--
Building						
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	50	125	48	75	75	--
Setback (min ft.)						
Front	20	20	20	20	20	None[2]
Side (street)	20	20	20	20	20	None[2]
Side/rear abutting single-family	10	10	10	10	10	None[2]
Side/rear abutting multifamily, nonresidential[3]	5	5	5	5	5	None[2]
Side/rear abutting alley	5	5	5	5	5	None[2]
Parking setback (min ft.)						
On street (parallel parking)	0	0	0	0	0	0
From street (no parallel parking)	8	8	8	8	8	8
Abutting single-family	10	10	10	10	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential, alley	5	5	5	5	5	5

	MU[4]	CMP-1	CMP-2	EMP	WD	IH
Tract or Lot (min)						
Area (sq. ft.)		10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Width (ft.)		25	50	50	50	50
Building						
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6		125	75	60	60	60
Height (max ft.) more than 100 ft from a residential district		125	75	60	60	100
Setback (min ft.)						
Front		20	20	30	30	30
Side (street)		20	20	20	20	20
Side/rear abutting single-family		10	25	10	10	10
Side/rear abutting multifamily, nonresidential[3]		5	5	5	5	5
Side/rear abutting alley		5	5	5	5	5
Parking setback (min ft.)						
On street (parallel parking)		0	0	0	0	0
From street (no parallel parking)		8	8	8	8	8
Abutting single-family		10	10	10	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential, alley		5	5	5	5	5

[1]Residential compatibility standards may apply see D
[2]A property owner may also choose to opt into the CBD District Form Standards of Sub-Section 3.10.2E in lieu of these standards.
[3]A 0-foot side setback is permitted. For structures built after February 10, 2015, and for any expansions to existing buildings after this date, a 5-foot minimum separation is required between detached buildings on separate lots.
[4] See Section 7.3.7 for regulations pertaining to the MU district.

Commentary
There are no maximum density requirements for multi-family developments that are subject to this Article.

1. Reduced Front Setbacks

The minimum front and side street setbacks of 20 feet as specified in this Sub-Section above may be reduced to zero feet provided the following provisions are met for any portion of the building façade that comes within 20 feet of the front or side property line:

a. Blank Wall Area

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited.

b. Transparency

1. Ground floor facades for nonresidential uses must provide a minimum transparency of 40%; however, the transparency requirement may be reduced to 30% if no façade plane of the building facing a public street exceeds a length to height ratio of 4:1. The offset between planes must be a minimum of 12 inches.
2. Ground floor facades for residential uses must provide a minimum transparency of 20%.
3. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk.
4. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all ground floor transparency requirements.
5. Upper floor facades must provide a minimum transparency of 20%.
6. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 50% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least four feet. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

2. Liner Buildings

The building regulations in mixed use or industrial districts apply to all buildings fronting a public street or an approved private drive. In developments with ground floor areas greater than 15,000 square feet, liner buildings may be used to meet the setback and building frontage requirements.

3. Drive-Thru Facilities

With the exception of financial institutions, drive-thru facilities are not permitted in an OG District. Drive-thru facilities are permitted through special exception process in a RW District (see Chapter 9.14). Location and screening requirements for drive-thru facilities in all other districts are set forth in Section 4.6.8.

C. Residential Housing Types

For permitted housing types by district see the use table (Chapter 2.5). For the MU district, see Section 7.3.7.

Housing Type	Conventional	Side Yard	Cottage	Semi-Attached	Two-Family	Town-house	Large Home	Stacked Townhouse
Tract or Lot (min)								
Area (sq. ft.)	4,000	4,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	1,000	6,000	1,000
Width (ft.)	35	35	25	30	50	14	40	14
Unit width (ft.)	--	--	--	--	--	14	--	14
Height (max ft.) see also 3.2.6	40	40	30	40	40	50	40	50
Building setback (min ft.)								
Front (with street access)	20	20	--	--	20	--	20	--
Front (with alley access)	15	15	15	15	15	--	15	--
Front (min/max)	--	--	--	--	--	2-20	--	2-20
Required building frontage	--	--	--	--	--	80%	--	80%
Side (interior)	5	0	2.5	5	5	5	5	5
Side (total)	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10
Side (street)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Rear	20	20	20	20	20	5 or 20+	20	5 or 20+

D. Residential Compatibility Standards for the RW District

1. In a location where a side yard is adjacent to an existing conventional, side yard, cottage, semi-attached, or two-family housing type:
   a. The front setback shall conform to contextual infill standards of Section 3.9.2;
   b. The building shall not exceed the average width of residential buildings located on the same block by more than 25%;
   c. The height of the of the building shall not exceed the average height of residential buildings located on the same block by more than 50%;
   d. No parking shall be permitted between the building and the street;
   e. New buildings shall be constructed with a residential appearance and conversions of residential structures shall maintain a residential appearance; and

f. Signs shall be governed by the single-family residential (R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3) district sign regulations.

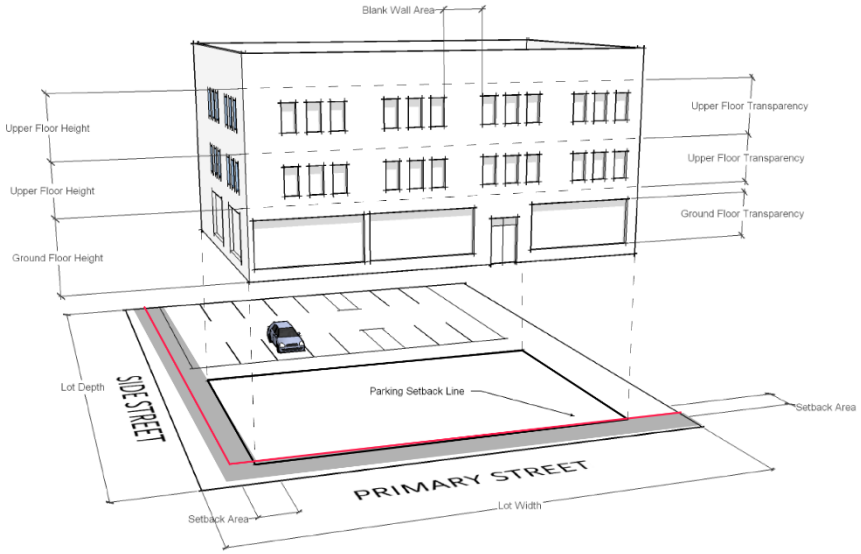
2. If designated to permit adaptive reuse of an existing residential dwelling, accessory structures shall be governed by the single-family residential (R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3) district sign regulations.

E. Lots not served by public sewer or water:

1. Unsewered lots – A lot shall contain a minimum of two acres after road dedication, and shall have a minimum width of 120 feet unless served by a privately owned and maintained sewer system. The Shelby County Health Department shall have the authority to mandate that a particular development contain more than two acres, if required for a proper septic system to operate.
2. Public Water Not Available – When lots require both individual septic tank systems and a private well for water, the minimum lot size shall be 4 acres after road dedication with a minimum width of 120 feet.
3. Where the provisions of this Sub-Section cannot be met, the Board of Adjustment may grant a variance to these requirements after receiving a written opinion from the Health Department that the proposed variance would not create a health hazard and the proposed lots are acceptable for septic tank and/or wells.
4. See Section 5.3.3 for additional requirements associated with sanitary sewers and septic systems.
5. Parcels owned by MLGW are exempt from the requirement that a lot have water and sewer.
6. Any lot not served by sewer located within a subdivision shall contain the note included in Paragraph 9.7.8E(6) of this Code.

F. CBD District Form Standards

The following building form standards apply in the CBD District.



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 15 ft. max. behind ROW line.

CONTEXTUAL INFILL
For any infill project in the CBD with less than 75 feet of frontage, and upon approval of the Zoning Administrator, structures may be located closer to the ROW line than the minimum setback permits provided that the structure is located within the range of front setbacks on the street. This range of setbacks is measured on the basis of the four structures surrounding the project site (the two closest lots in either direction along the street). The new structure shall be located within the range of established setbacks (no closer than the narrowest setback, no further than the deepest setback). Where a setback in these four lots is significantly out of the range of setbacks along the street, it may be eliminated from the range.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
1. Primary street. Building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 90% of the site width. The required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area.
2. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the site depth.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: no minimum.

PARKING SETBACK
1. Primary street setback. Min 30 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10 ft. behind ROW line.

Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use: 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential Use: 30% min, Residential Use: 20%. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA
Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited on all primary street and side street building façades.

HEIGHT

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

G. CMP-1, CMP-2 District Regulations

1. Zoning Map Change

a. Initial Zoning

A campus area may elect to have all or parts of its area covered in the initial zoning map change, so long as those areas are covered by the appropriate campus master plan.

b. Subsequent Zoning Map Change

Any property included as part of a campus in a campus master plan may be included in the CMP- district. A campus master plan shall be submitted to the Division of Planning and Development prior to any zoning map change submittal. Campus master plans shall be viewed as illustrative in nature and may be updated, in whole or in part, at any time.

2. Campus Area Delineation

a. Transitional Use Area

1. A Transitional Use Area shall be designed to establish standards at the edges of the campus that minimize any adverse impacts of proposed development on adjacent non-campus properties. Standards shall be applicable to a 100-foot wide area at the boundaries of any CMP-1 District, and a 200-foot wide area at the boundaries of any CMP-2 District.
2. The Transitional Use Area shall be measured from the property line where directly abutting, and from the midpoint of any public right-of-way adjacent to the edge of the district. If a public right-of-way is wider than 200 feet and contains no existing or planned structures, a Transitional Use Area shall not be required.
3. Within a Transitional Use Area, the Zoning Administrator shall consider the development on adjacent non-campus properties during the review of any administrative site plan to assure issues such as setbacks, building façade and site design are compatible with adjacent properties.

b. Internal Campus

1. All areas of each campus given the CMP- district designation that are not included within a Transitional Use Area shall be considered to be within the Internal Campus.
2. Within the Internal Campus, only limited regulations shall apply, as indicated below.

3. Development Standards

a. Height

1. Transitional Use Area. The maximum height of a structure shall not exceed 150% of the average height of buildings on adjacent properties (including those directly across a public right-of-way), to a maximum of 100 feet. In calculating the average height for the adjacent buildings, the following considerations shall be included: maximum permitted heights for developable vacant lots, the taller of buildings in front or behind each other and included within 150 feet of the perimeter transition area. Heights may not be increased beyond 150% of average surrounding heights unless a special exception is approved in accordance with Chapter 9.14, Special Exception Review.
2. Internal Campus. The maximum height of a structure shall be as set forth in Sub-Section B or C, unless a special exception is approved in accordance with Chapter 9.14, Special Exception Review.

b. Architectural Standards

1. Transitional Use Area. Within a Transitional Use Area, new buildings adjacent to public streets shall have compatible exterior facades with adjacent properties. Compatibility shall be demonstrated by documentation that the design of a proposed building is compatible with adjacent buildings and sites, considering both architectural and site designs. This design information shall be submitted with the site plan for each proposed development within the Transitional Use Area. Each building shall have a direct orientation and entryway facing a street.
2. Internal Campus. Specific architectural standards shall not apply, unless shown as committed elements on a development plan.

c. Frontage Standards

Any frontage designated on the Zoning Map within the Transitional Use Area shall meet the standards on Section 3.10.3, Frontage Standards. If desired, a campus master plan may designate frontages throughout the planned area.

d. Streetscape Standards

The streetscape standards of Chapter 4.3 apply within any CMP- district.

e. Street Standards

The street standards of Section 5.2.7 apply within any CMP- district.

f. Access Management

All applicable access management standards of Chapter 4.4, Access Management, shall apply within any CMP- district.

g. Parking and Loading

All applicable parking and loading standards of Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading, shall apply within any CMP- district.

h. Landscaping and Screening

All applicable landscaping and screening standards of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening, shall apply within any CMP- district.

i. Outdoor Site Lighting

1. Transitional Use Area. Within a Transitional Use Area, all standards of Chapter 4.7, Outdoor Site Lighting, shall apply.
2. Internal Campus. Within the Internal Campus, the standards of Chapter 4.7, Outdoor Site Lighting, shall not apply so long as the maximum illumination at the edge of the CMP- district does not exceed the limits imposed by Chapter 4.7.

j. Outdoor Storage and Display

1. Transitional Use Area. Within a Transitional Use Area, all standards of Chapter 4.8, Outdoor Storage and Display, shall apply.
2. Internal Campus. Within the Internal Campus, the standards of Chapter 4.8, Outdoor Storage and Display, shall not apply.

k. Natural Resource Protection

All applicable natural resource protection standards of Article 6, Open Space and Natural Resource Protection, shall apply within any CMP- district.

l. Infrastructure and Public Improvements

All applicable infrastructure and public improvements standards of Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, shall apply within any CMP- district.

4. Applicability

This Sub-Section shall not apply to properties zoned CMP-1 and CMP-2 at the time this Code became effective on January 1, 2011.

3.10.3 Frontage Standards

A. Applicability

1. The building regulations for sites with a designated frontage vary based on the frontage type assigned to a specific property. The Zoning Map specifically designates frontages. To determine whether or not a designated frontage has been assigned to a specific property consult the Zoning Map (see Chapter 2.4 for additional details).
2. The provisions of this Section shall apply to the following development, with the exception of single-family and two-family housing types:
   a. All new building construction, and
   b. All building expansion with removal of more than 25% of existing walls facing a public street, or a street-facing elevation if the parcel is landlocked; or removal of more than 50% of all existing exterior walls.
3. The standards of this Section addressing building placement and elements on sites with maximum setbacks do not apply to building additions and new buildings on nonconforming sites unless the provisions of Section 3.11.1 are met.
4. All existing buildings that are not in conformance with the requirements of the underlying district or this overlay district at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10 (nonconformities).
5. All stand-alone elementary, middle, junior high and high schools; places of worship; libraries and other types of public buildings are exempt from the designated frontage requirements of Section 3.10.3 and are only required to meet the building envelope standards of Sub-Section 3.10.2B.
6. Structured parking is permitted fronting on any street provided that on a designated frontage all frontage requirements are met. Such buildings shall contain active ground floor uses along the designated frontage for a minimum depth of at least 25 feet.
7. Location and screening requirements for drive-thru facilities are set forth in Sub-Section 4.6.8A.

B. Building Form Standards

1. The following building form standards apply to all buildings and housing types on designated frontages regardless of the underlying zoning district.
2. For apartment and nonresidential, district regulations pertaining to tract or lot area, tract or lot width, building height, and ground floor area still apply and are listed in Sub-Section 3.10.2B.
3. For all other housing types, district regulations pertaining to tract or lot area, tract or lot width, unit width and building height still apply and are listed in Sub-Section 3.10.2C.

C. Setbacks

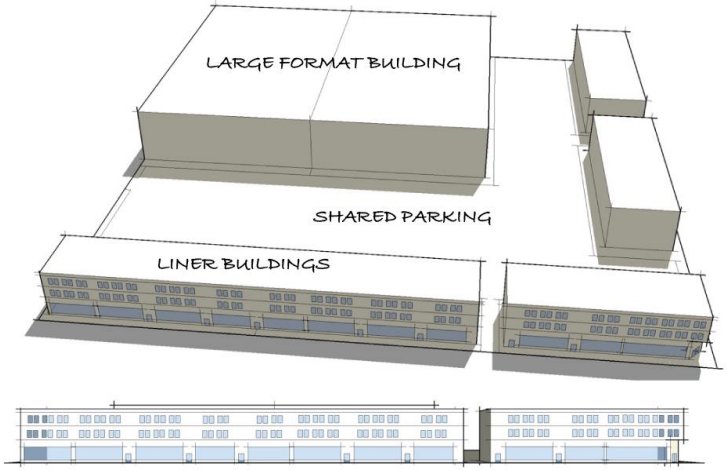
All setbacks in this section shall be measured in accordance with Paragraph 3.2.9A(2).

D. Frontage Standards for Tracts or Lots with Multiple Principal Buildings

1. All setbacks, as set forth in the following table, shall be measured from the public right-of-way for buildings adjacent to public streets. For buildings located in the interior of the tract or lot, setbacks shall be determined from the adjacent private streets. Interior private streets may be assigned a designated frontage at the property owner's request and the setbacks as set out in the following table shall apply; otherwise, the setbacks along interior private streets shall conform to the undesignated frontage standards as set out in Section 3.10.2, Chapter 3.7 or Chapter 3.8.
2. If more than 50% of a tract or lot is redeveloped, as measured by land area, the Block Standards of Section 5.2.5 shall apply and all private streets in the interior of the tract or lot must be reconstructed to the Street Standards, Section 5.2.7 and adhere to the Streetscape Plates, Section 4.3.3.
3. Required building frontage, as set out in the following table, shall be determined for an individual building by measuring the width of the building along the public right-of-way or private street on which it is oriented, along with the parking areas on either side of the building that are allocated to that building.

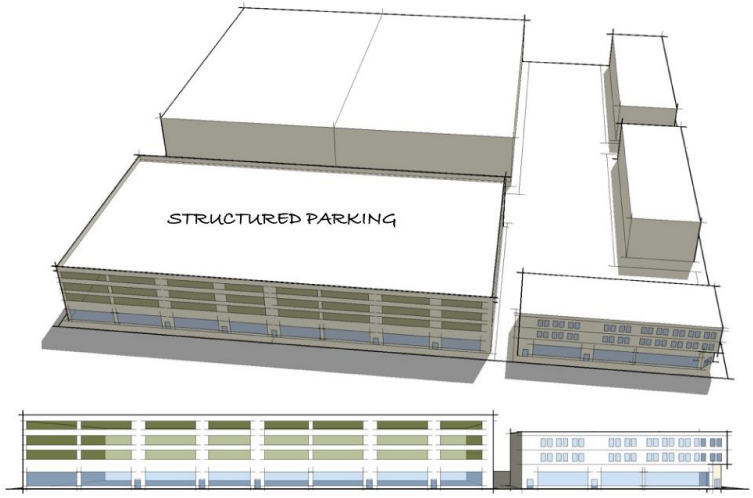
E. Large Format Buildings and Structured Parking

LARGE FORMAT BUILDINGS



Liner buildings facing a designated frontage may be used to screen large format buildings. Shared parking is allowed between the large format building and the street provided liner buildings are constructed to the meet the designated frontage standards. Large format buildings screened by liner buildings (that meet the designated frontage requirements) are only required to meet the ground floor area, side/rear setback, parking setback, and building height requirements.

STRUCTURED PARKING



Structured parking is permitted fronting on any street provided that on a designated frontage all frontage requirements are met. Such buildings shall meet all applicable building envelope standards except for upper floor transparency requirements. Such building shall contain active ground floor uses along the designated frontage for minimum depth of least 25 feet.

F. Process

1. Process for designating streets. One side or both sides of a street may be designated with any frontage standard as set out in this Section through the Zoning Change process as outlined in Chapter 9.5.
2. Process for site plan review.
   a. All development that meets the applicability of Paragraph 3.10.3A(2) shall be processed through the Special District Administrative Site Plan Review provisions as established in Chapter 9.13.
   b. Administrative Deviations
      See Chapter 9.21.
   c. Special Exceptions
      1. Authority
         The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve special exceptions from any requirement of this Section, with the exception of varying from the list of permitted uses, which shall be governed by the variance process as outlined in Chapter 9.22.

2. Application Procedure: See Chapter 9.14.

G. Additional standards for sites with designated frontages.

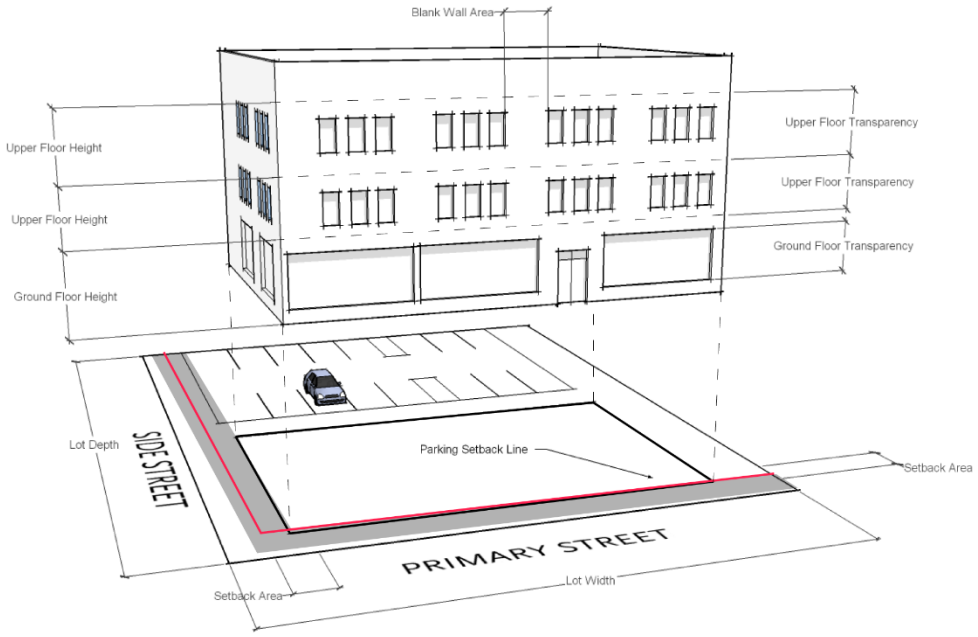
1. Prohibited Uses. The following uses shall be prohibited:
   a. Adult-oriented establishments, and
   b. Payday loans and title loan establishments.
2. Minimum Building Standards. The following building standards shall apply:
   a. Mobile buildings are only allowed on active construction sites.
   b. Metal sided buildings are not allowed on commercial sites.
   c. Concrete Masonry Units shall only be used when combined with other masonry.
   d. Exterior Insulating Finishing Systems (EIFS) shall be used for decorative elements only where used in the lower 2 stories of a building.
   e. Tilt-up Precast-concrete buildings are not allowed on commercial sites.
   f. Aluminum and vinyl siding are not allowed on commercial buildings.
   g. Stacks, vents, and other protrusions through roofs of commercial buildings shall be painted to limit visibility.
   h. Mechanical equipment on roofs shall be screened from view.
3. Additional requirements for Shopfront, Pedestrian and Urban Designated Streets.
   a. Exit drives from drive through windows shall not exit onto a Shopfront, Pedestrian, or Urban designated street except as a drive that is shared with other traffic using the site. Exclusive drive through lanes shall not exit onto a Shopfront, Pedestrian, or Urban designated street.
   b. Surface parking lots are not allowed except as accessory to a principal use permitted by the zoning district in which it is located.

H. Frontage Tables

	Shopfront	Pedestrian	Urban	Transitional	Commercial	General
PLACEMENT						
Setback Area						
Front setback, no outdoor dining (min ft.)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Front setback, with outdoor dining (min ft.)	7	7	7	7	7	7
Front setback (max ft.) For the purposes of calculating the Required Building Frontage	15[1]	15[1]	20[1]	65	86	90
Required Building Frontage (min %)						
Primary street (lot 100 feet in width or more)	80%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%
Primary street (lot less than 100 feet in width)	70%	70%	60%	60%	50%	40%
Side street	40%	40%	35%	30%	25%	20%
Side/Rear Setback (min ft.)						
Abutting single-family	10	10	10	10	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abutting alley	5	5	5	5	5	5
Building separation	5	5	5	5	5	5
Parking Setback (min ft.)						
From primary street	8[3]	8[3]	8[3]	0 or 8[4]	0 or 8[4]	0 or 8[4]
From side street	8	8	8	0 or 8[4]	0 or 8[4]	0 or 8[4]
Abutting single-family	10	10	10	10	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential, alley	0	0	0	0	0	0
On Street Parking Required	Yes[5]	Yes[5]	Preferred	No	No	No
ELEMENTS						
Transparency (min %)						
Primary street						
Ground floor, nonresidential use	50	50	50	50	50	50
Ground floor, residential use	50	20	20	20	20	20
Upper floors, all uses	20	20	20	20	20	20
Side street						
Ground floor, nonresidential use	30	30	30	30	30	30
Ground floor, residential use	30	20	20	20	20	20
Upper floors, all uses	20	20	20	20	20	20
Building Entrance						
Facing primary street	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required
Blank Wall Area (max linear ft.)	25	30	30	35	35	35
ELEMENTS						
Ground Floor Elevation at Primary Street (min inches)						
Residential use	18	18	18	18	18	18
Floor Height (min ft.)						
Ground floor height, nonresidential use	14	14	14	14	14	14
Ground floor height, residential use	14	11	11	11	11	11
Upper floor height, all uses	9	9	9	9	9	9

[1] Maximum setback for buildings in the Shopfront, Pedestrian and Urban frontages may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building, subject to an Administrative Deviation, Chapter 9.21.
[2] A 0-foot side setback is permitted. For structures built after February 10, 2015, and for any expansions to existing buildings after this date, a 5-foot separation is required between detached buildings on separate lots.
[3] Parking on Shopfront, Pedestrian and Urban frontages shall be located no closer to the primary street than the principal building.
[4] For sites utilizing Streetscape Plates S-5 and S-6, a 0-foot parking setback is permitted; for sites utilizing all other Streetscape Plates, a minimum setback of 8 feet is required.
[5] On-street parking is not required near intersections or where otherwise prohibited by the City or County Engineer.

SHOPFRONT



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 15 ft. behind ROW line.

CONTEXTUAL INFILL
For any infill project along a designated Shopfront Frontage with less than 75 feet of frontage, and upon approval of the Zoning Administrator, structures may be located closer to the ROW line than the minimum setback provided that the structure is located within the range of front setbacks on the street. This range of setbacks is measured on the basis of the four structures surrounding the project site (the two closest lots in either direction along the street). The new structure shall be located within the range of established setbacks (no closer than the narrowest setback, no further than the deepest setback). Where a setback in these four lots is significantly out of the range of setbacks along the street, it may be eliminated from the range.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 80% of the site width.
Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the site width. For sites under 100 ft. in width, the required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area.
Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the site depth.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK
Primary street setback. Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
Side street setback. Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.
On street parking is required.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street 50% min, Side Street 30% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 12 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. A minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA
Blank lengths of wall exceeding 25 linear ft. are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades.

HEIGHT

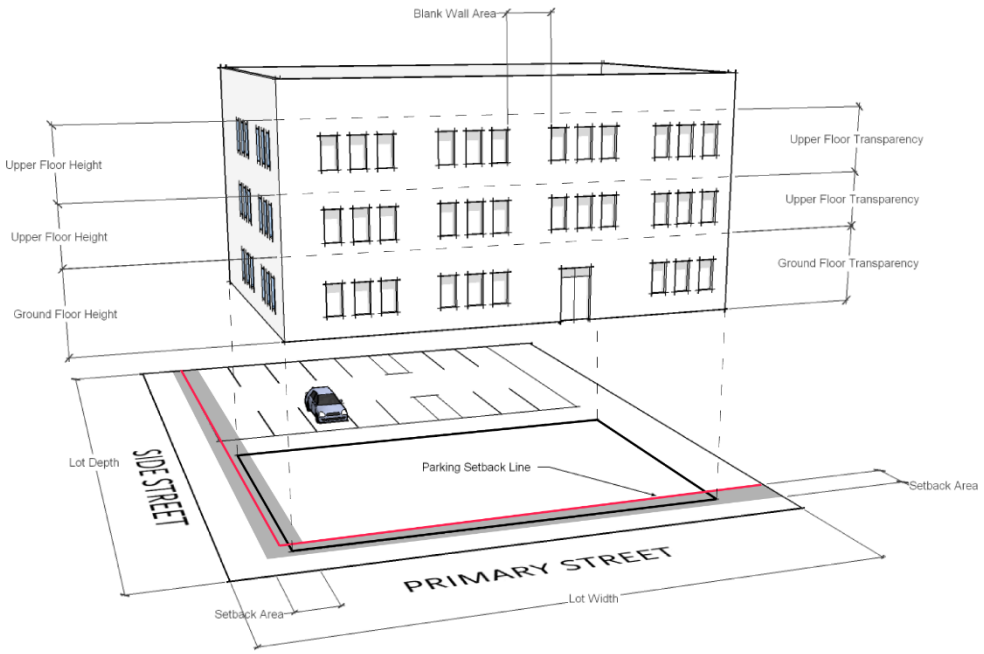
GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

STREETSCAPE PLATES

The following streetscape plates apply to a Shopfront Designated Frontage, per Section 4.3.3: S-1, S-2, S-3 and S-4.

PEDESTRIAN



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA

2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 15 ft. behind ROW line.

CONTEXTUAL INFILL

For any infill project along a designated Pedestrian Frontage with less than 75 feet of frontage, and upon approval of the Zoning Administrator, structures may be located closer to the ROW line than the minimum setback provided that the structure is located within the range of front setbacks on the street. This range of setbacks is measured on the basis of the four structures surrounding the project site (the two closest lots in either direction along the street).The new structure shall be located within the range of established setbacks (no closer than the narrowest setback, no further than the deepest setback). Where a setback in these four lots is significantly out of the range of setbacks along the street, it may be eliminated from the range.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 80% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the site width. For sites under 100 ft. in width, the required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the site depth.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS

Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK

1. Primary street setback. Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
4. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking
5. On street parking is required.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use: 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential Use:30%min, Residential Use: 20% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades.

HEIGHT

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

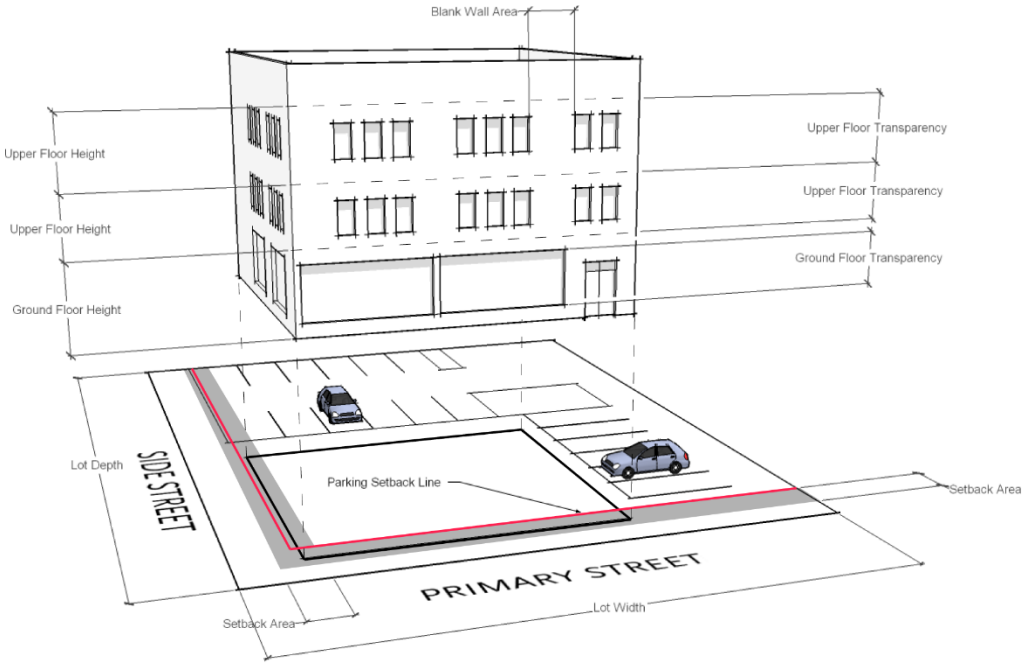
FLOOR HEIGHT

1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

STREETSCAPE PLATES

The following streetscape plates apply to a Pedestrian Designated Frontage, per Section 4.3.3: S-1, S-2, S-3 and S-4.

URBAN



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA

2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 20 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (s 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the lot width.
2. Primary street (lots less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the lot width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 35% of the lot depth.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS

Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK LINE

1. Primary street setback. Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
4. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.
5. On street parking is preferred.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use, 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential Use: 30% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 15 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 35 linear ft. are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades.

HEIGHT

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

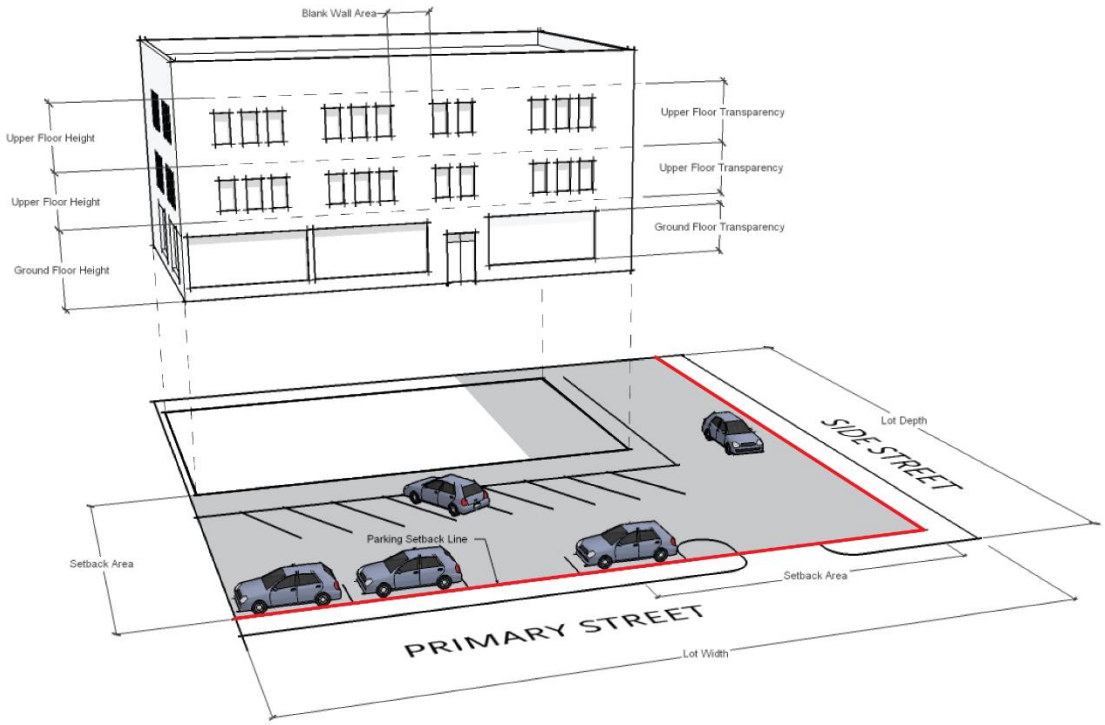
FLOOR HEIGHT

1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

STREETSCAPE PLATES

The following streetscape plates apply to a Urban Designated Frontage, per Section 4.3.3: S-1, S-2, S-3 and S-4.

TRANSITIONAL



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA

2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 65 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the site width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 30% of the site depth.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS

Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK LINE

1. Primary/side street setback. Parallel Parking: Min 0 ft behind ROW line. Not Parallel Parking: Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. One row of parallel parking, a one-way drive aisle and angled parking may be located between the building and the street.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential: 50% min, Residential: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential: 30% min, Residential: 20% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 15 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 35 linear ft. are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades.

HEIGHT

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

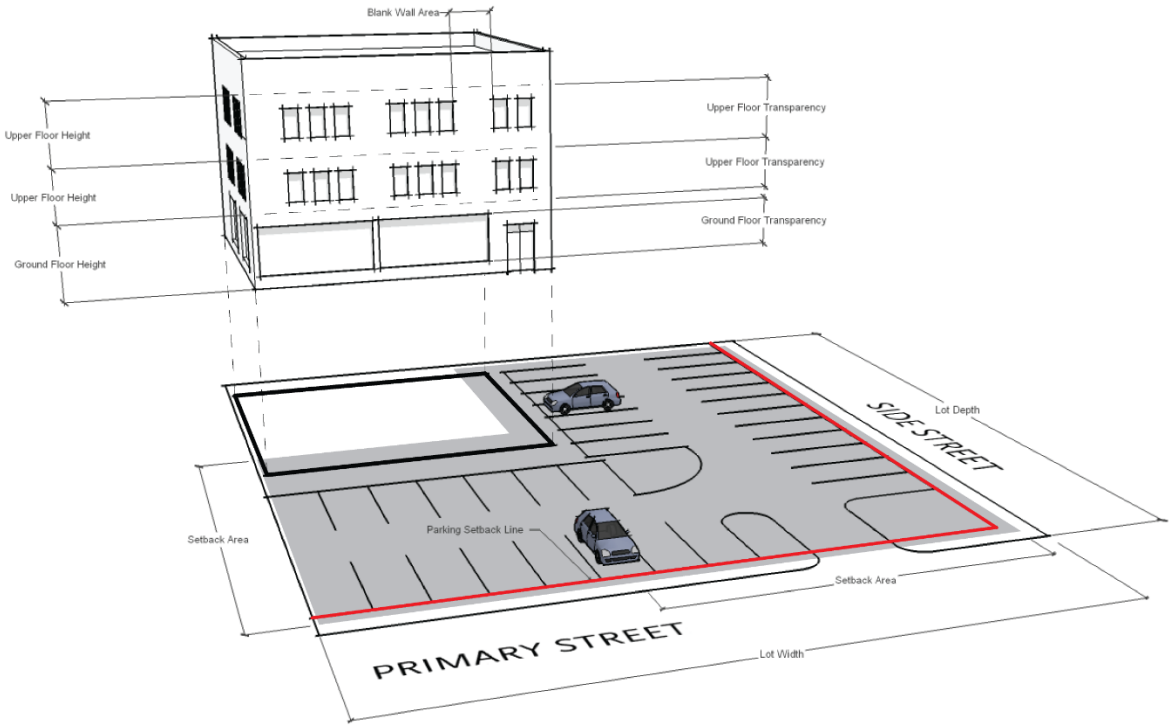
FLOOR HEIGHT

1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

STREETSCAPE PLATES

The following streetscape plates apply to a Transitional Designated Frontage, per Section 4.3.3: S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, S-5 and S-6.

COMMERCIAL



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 86 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 50% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 50% of the site width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 25% of the side depth.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK LINE
1. Primary/side street setback. Parallel Parking: Min 0 ft behind ROW line, Not Parallel Parking: Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. A single drive aisle serving head-in parking spaces on one or both sides may be located between the building and the street.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use: 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential: 30% min, Residential: 20%. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 15 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA
Blank lengths of wall exceeding 35 linear ft. are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades.

HEIGHT

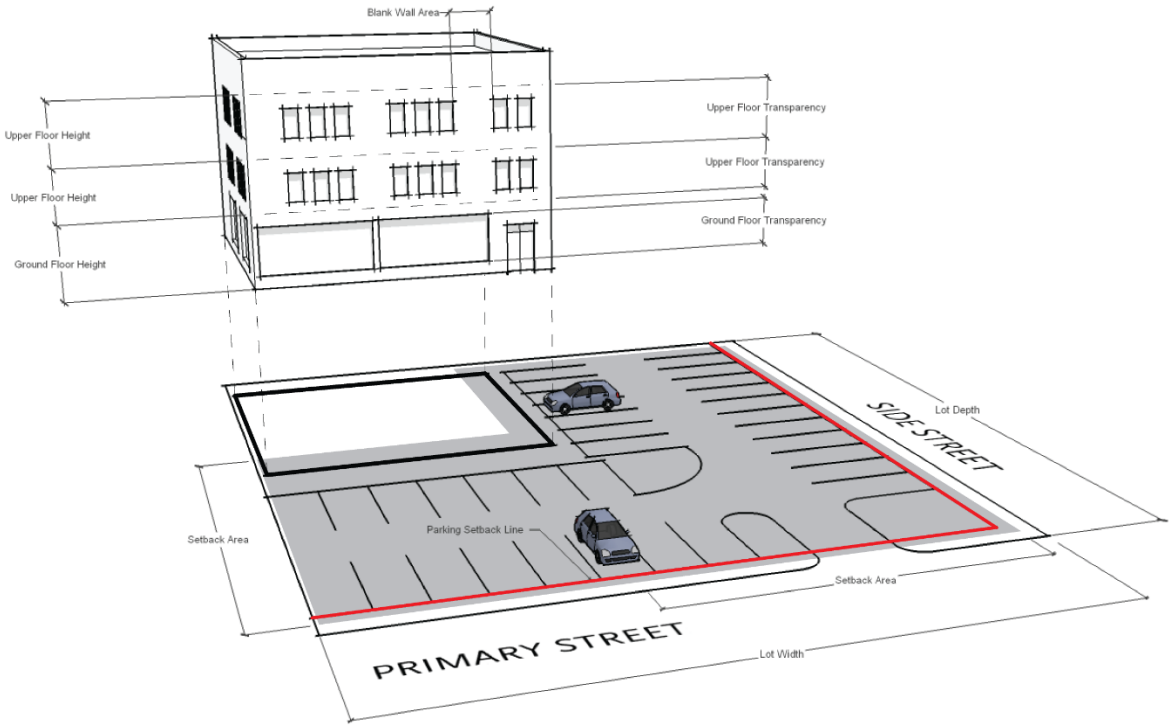
GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

STREETSCAPE PLATES

The following streetscape plates apply to a Commercial Designated Frontage, per Section 4.3.3: S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, S-5, S-6 and S-7.

GENERAL



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA

2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 90 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the site width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 20% of the side depth.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS

Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK LINE

1. Primary/side street setback. Parallel Parking: Min 0 ft behind ROW line, Not Parallel Parking: Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use: 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential: 30% min, Residential: 20% min Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 15 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential use, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 35 linear ft. are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades.

HEIGHT

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT

1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

STREETSCAPE PLATES

The following streetscape plates apply to a General Designated Frontage, per Section 4.3.3: S-1, S-2, S-3, S-4, S-5, S-6, S-7, S-8, S-9, S-10, S-11 and S-12.

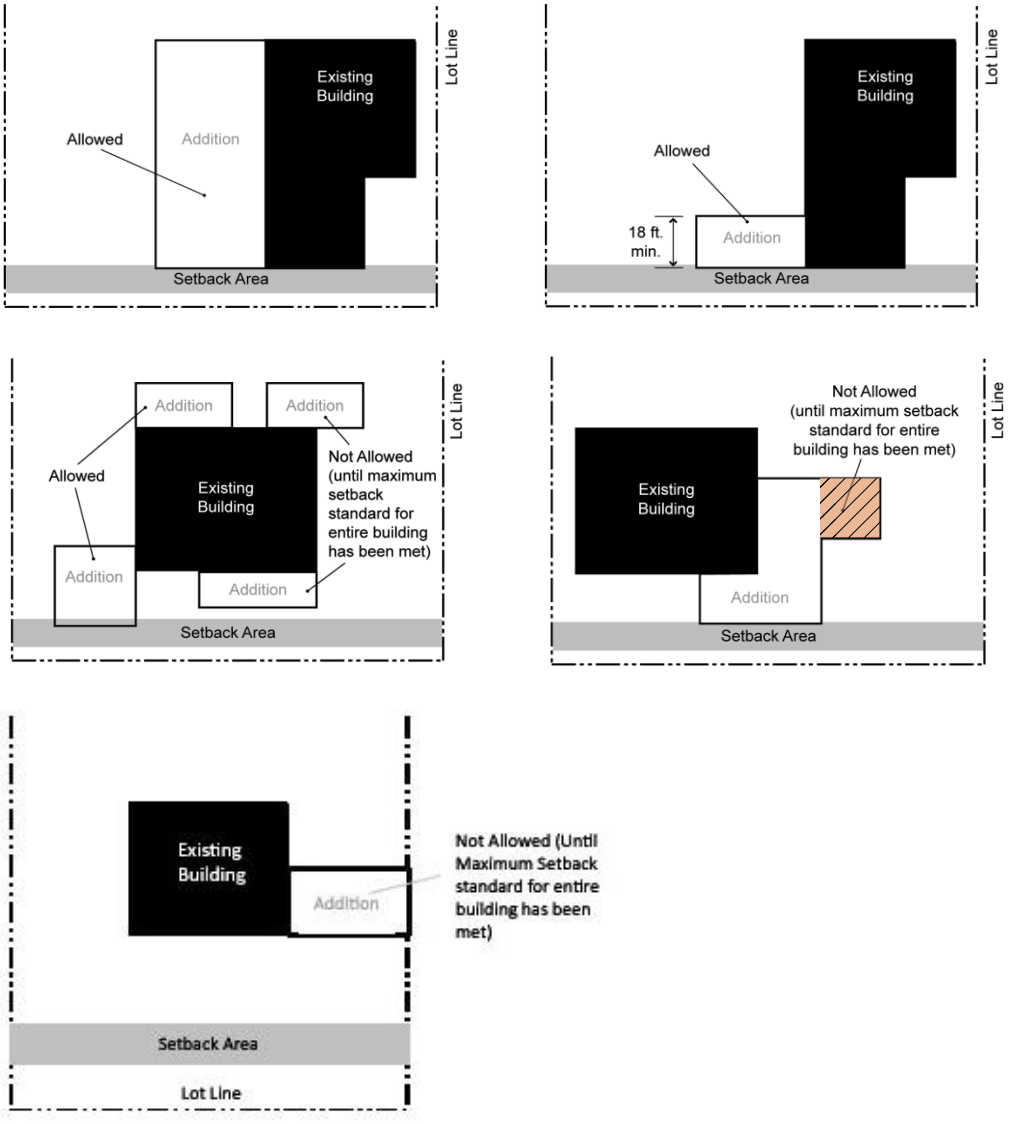
3.11 ADDITIONS AND NEW BUILDINGS ON NONCONFORMING SITES WITH MAXIMUM SETBACKS

3.11.1 Applicability

Any development where a maximum setback applies that involves an addition to a nonconforming structure or the construction of a new building(s) on a nonconforming site with an existing building and the addition or new construction represents an increase of more than 50% of the existing building footprint area or an increase of 1500 square feet, whichever is greater. Additions and new construction that fall below this threshold are not subject to the building setback, building frontage, floor elevation or floor height provisions of Sub-Section 3.10.2E, Section 3.10.3 or Articles 7 or 8 of this Code. In no instance shall maximum setbacks, nor this Chapter, apply to townhouses and multi-family buildings subject to Section 3.7.2 or permitted nonresidential uses subject to Section 3.7.3, provided that said buildings were constructed prior to January 1, 2011, and would otherwise be deemed conforming structures. See Chapter 10.8

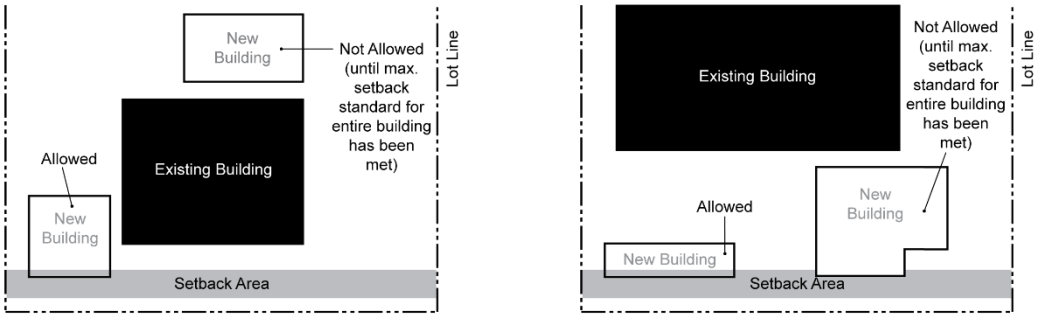
3.11.2 Permitted Additions

Where an existing building is being expanded, the setback area and required building frontage standards apply to the ground level, street-facing façade of the entire addition as set forth below.



3.11.3 **Permitted New Buildings**

Where a new building is being constructed on site with a nonconforming existing building, the setback area and required building frontage standards apply to the ground level, street-facing façade of the entire new building as set forth below.



Article 4. General Development Standards

4.1 APPLICABILITY

The development standards of this Article apply to any development as set forth in the chart below. For the purpose of this table, an addition of an accessory structure to a site shall be considered "building expansion" and not "new construction."

Commentary

i. Developments that meet the thresholds of Chapter 4.1, with the exception of single-family dwellings, are subject to the administrative site plan review requirements of Chapter 9.12.

ii. Developments that meet the threshold requirements under 4.1 but are located within a required frontage standard, as governed by Section 3.10.3, or located within a Special Purpose District or Overlay District, as governed by Articles 7 and 8 respectively, are subject to the administrative site plan review requirements of Chapter 9.13.

USE	Sidewalk & Street Tree Repair	Streetscape Standards	Street Standards	Access Management	Parking & Loading	Landscaping & Screening	Outdoor Lighting	Outdoor Storage & Display	Signs
Single-Family Detached/Attached (Conventional, Side Yard, Cottage, Semi-Attached, Two-Family, Townhouse)									
New Construction/New Facilities	■	■	■	■	■				●
Change of Use*	■				■		■		●
Multifamily (Large Home, Stacked Townhouse, Apartment, Group Living)									
New Construction/New Facilities	■	■	■	■	■	■	●		●
Change of Use*	■				■	■	■		●
Expansion of Building Area (minimum 1,000 sq. ft. of expansion)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		●
Expansion of Parking Area Only** 10 or more spaces	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		●
Industrial									
New Construction/New Facilities	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●	●
Change of Use*	■				■	■	■	●	●
Expansion of Building Area (minimum 10,000 sq. ft. of expansion)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●
All other uses									
New Construction/New Facilities	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●	●
Change of Use*	■				■	■	■	●	●
Expansion of Building Area (minimum 1,000 sq. ft. of expansion)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●
Expansion of Parking Area Only** 10 or more additional spaces	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	●	●
Cross-reference	4.2	4.3	5.2.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9

● = Apply to entire site or development (performance standards always apply)

■ = Standards apply on a pro-rata basis to buildings and lots affected by the change (see Section 4.1.1).

* = For the purpose of this Article, "Change in Use" shall mean a change from one of the use classifications of this table ("Single-Family Residential," "Multifamily," "Industrial" and "All other uses") to another. However, some changes in use may require certain use standards as found in Chapter 2.6 to be installed. The Zoning Administrator is authorized to determine whether the development standards of this Article, the use standards of Chapter 2.6 and the Administrative Site Plan Review processes of Article 9 apply to a particular request for a change in use on a case-by-case basis.

** Subject only if the provisions of Sub-Section 3.1.1C are met.

4.1.1 Pro-Rata Application

The pro-rata basis is determined by measuring the gross land area proportion of the lot or tract affected by the new construction, new facilities, change in use, building expansion or expansion of parking area and initiating the appropriate improvements in that proportion to the overall lot or tract. Improvements are only required in the vicinity of the new construction, new facilities, change in use, building expansion or expansion of parking and may be waived by the Zoning Administrator, in consultation with the City or County Engineer, in situations where the conditions or absence of pre-development improvements on the lot or tract make installation of new improvements impractical.

4.1.2 Maintenance of Required Improvements

The responsibility for maintenance of all required improvements under this Article shall remain with the owner, their successors, heirs, assignees or any consenting grantee. All improvements required under this Article shall be maintained in good surface and structural condition and in compliance with any building or electrical code to ensure continued compliance with the provisions of this Article.

4.1.3 Site Plans Submitted

Site plans submitted in accordance with this Chapter shall indicate the location of curbs, gutters and sidewalks on properties that abut the subject site in order to determine the appropriate streetscape plate on the subject site.

4.2 SIDEWALK AND STREET TREE REPAIR

4.2.1 Required Sidewalk Repair

A. Prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy permit or the revision of any previously issued certificate of occupancy permit, the owner of the property on which the requested use is located shall be required to obtain approval by the City or County Engineer that any existing sidewalk or walkway abutting, on, or adjacent to the owner's property is in good repair.

B. If unable to show that the existing sidewalk or walkway abutting on or adjacent to the owner's meets the standards cited above the Building Official, or the City or County Engineer, may require repair or replacement of the existing sidewalk or walkway prior to the issuance of the certificate of occupancy.

C. Any required sidewalk repair or replacement required under this Chapter shall be on a pro-rata basis commensurate with the extent of the certificate of occupancy permit requested.

4.2.2 Required Street Tree Repair

A. Prior to the issuance of any certificate of occupancy permit or the revision of any previously issued certificate of occupancy permit, the owner of the property on which the requested use is located shall be required to show that any existing street tree wells or street trees on the owner's property are planted and in a healthy condition.

B. If unable to show that the existing street tree wells or street trees on the owner's property are planted and in a healthy condition the Building Official may require repair or replacement of the existing street tree wells or street trees.

C. Any required street tree or street tree well maintenance or replacement required under this Chapter shall be on a pro-rata basis commensurate with the extent of the certificate of occupancy permit requested.

4.3 STREETSCAPE STANDARDS

4.3.1 Applicability

A. Conformance to the standards of this Chapter shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.1, Applicability.

B. Applicability to Aboveground Utilities.

1. For sites containing or abutting aboveground utilities as of January 1, 2011, or on a street that has been identified by MLGW for aboveground utilities, pursuant to this Chapter, for a Streetscape Plate requiring underground or rear-lot utilities, the Zoning Administrator shall issue an administrative deviation on a case-by-case basis to allow for the continuance of the aboveground utilities. Appropriate accommodations on the location of the sidewalk and types of street trees shall be made with administrative deviations for sites with aboveground utilities.
2. Aboveground utilities shall not, under any circumstance, be considered nonconforming structures subject to the provisions of Article 10. Modifications, alterations and expansions to said infrastructure may be performed.
3. Aboveground utilities are permitted along rural cross-sections.

C. Private Streets

Private streets and drives are exempt from the streetscape standards provided in this Chapter unless conditioned otherwise by the Land Use Control Board, Board of Adjustment or legislative bodies.

4.3.2 Purpose

The streetscape standards ensure the coherence of the street-space. They also serve to assist building owners and operators with understanding the relationship between the street-space and their own lots. These streetscape standards define the development parameters for strips of land between buildings and the street, and includes on-site requirements (on private property outside of the public right-of-way) and off-site requirements (on public property inside of the public right-of-way). These standards also establish an environment that encourages and facilitates pedestrian activity. Native trees and plants contribute to privacy, reduction of noise and air pollution, maintenance of the natural habitat, and conservation of water. All trees found in the Streetscape Plates are to be planted in accordance with Sub-Section 4.3.5B. All dimensions found in this Chapter shall be measured from the back of curb and not the face of curb.

4.3.3 Streetscape Plates

The following streetscape plates must be installed along public streets abutting the subject property. Where more than one plate is allowed, the appropriate plate must be determined in consultation with the Zoning Administrator.

Type of Development/Zoning District	S-1	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-5	S-6	S-7	S-8	S-9	S-10	S-11	S-12	S-13	S-14	S-15
Designated Frontage (see 3.10.3)															
Shopfront	■	■	■	■	--	--	--	--	--				--	--	--
Pedestrian	■	■	■	■	--	--	--	--	--	—	--	--	--	--	--
Urban	■	■	■	■	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Transitional	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commercial	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixed Use/ Industrial District															
Any district below, abutting arterial*	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Not abutting arterial:															
RW, OG, CMP-1, CMP-2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
CBD, MU**	■	■	■	■	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EMP, WD, IH	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Residential Urban District (RU-)															
Conventional, Side Yard, Cottage, Semi-Attached, Two-Family, Large Home	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■
Townhouse, Stacked Townhouse, Apartment	■	■	■	■	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■
Nonresidential Uses	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Residential Single-Family District															
RM-P, R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■
Nonresidential Uses	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
Open District															
P, OS, FW, CA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--
CIV	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	--

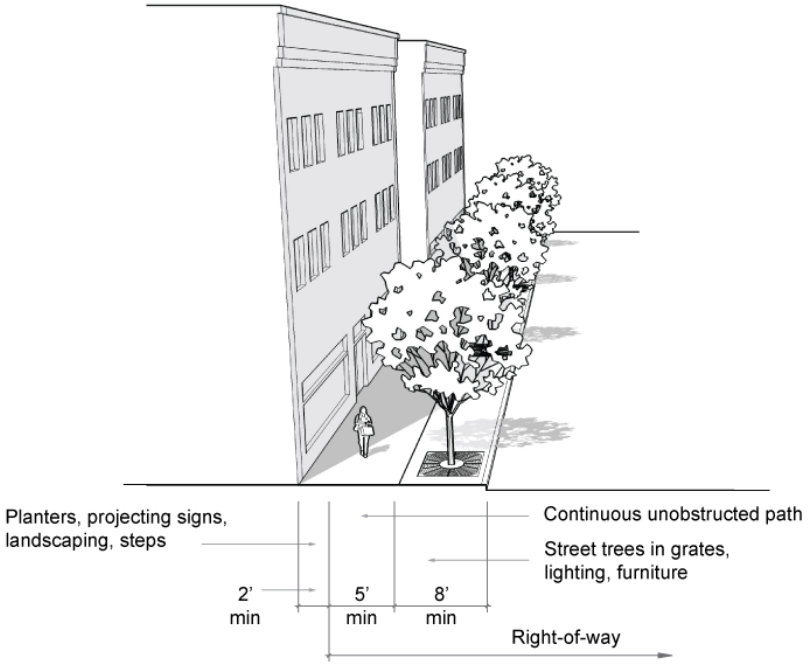
* Sidewalks on sites that abut an arterial shall be a minimum of 10 feet from the face of the curb when a streetscape plate that includes a street tree is utilized unless waived by the Zoning Administrator.

** This table only applies to properties zoned MU outside of the Uptown Special Purpose District. For properties zoned MU within Uptown, see Section 7.3.7.

Notes:

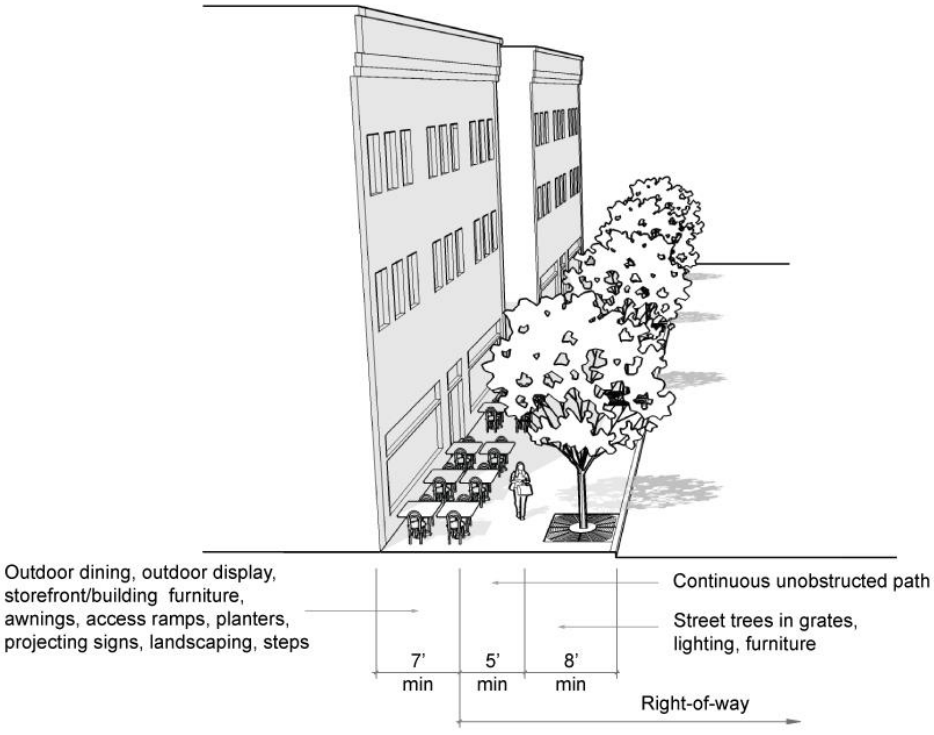
1. The streetscape plates included in this section identify minimum building setbacks; for streetscapes within designated frontages, refer to Section 3.10.3 for maximum setbacks.
2. In lieu of right-of-way dedication, a pedestrian/utility easement may be recorded that meets the dimensions of the streetscape plates included in this section. Approval by the appropriate legislative body is not required for the recording of such pedestrian/utility easement.
3. Pursuant to Section 4.3.4, the Zoning Administrator may permit alternative streetscape plates through the administrative deviation process.

Type S-1



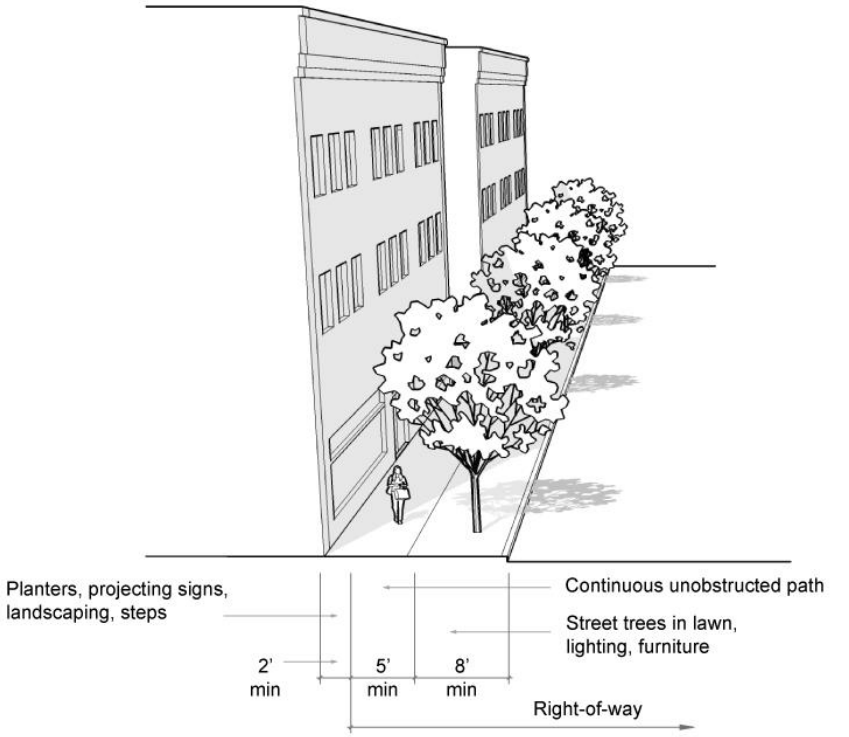
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-2



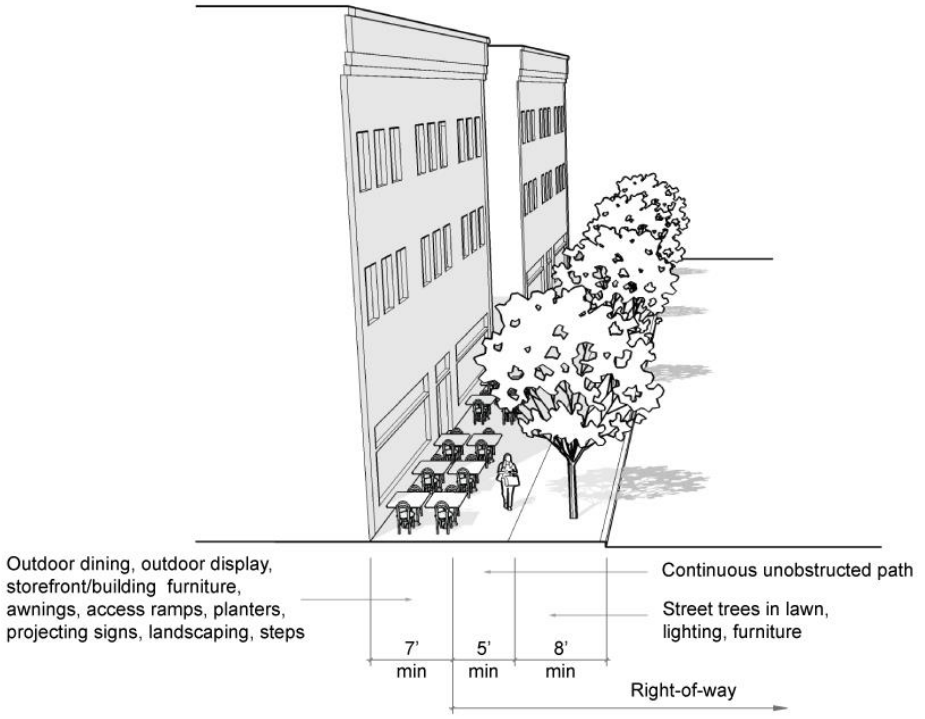
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-3



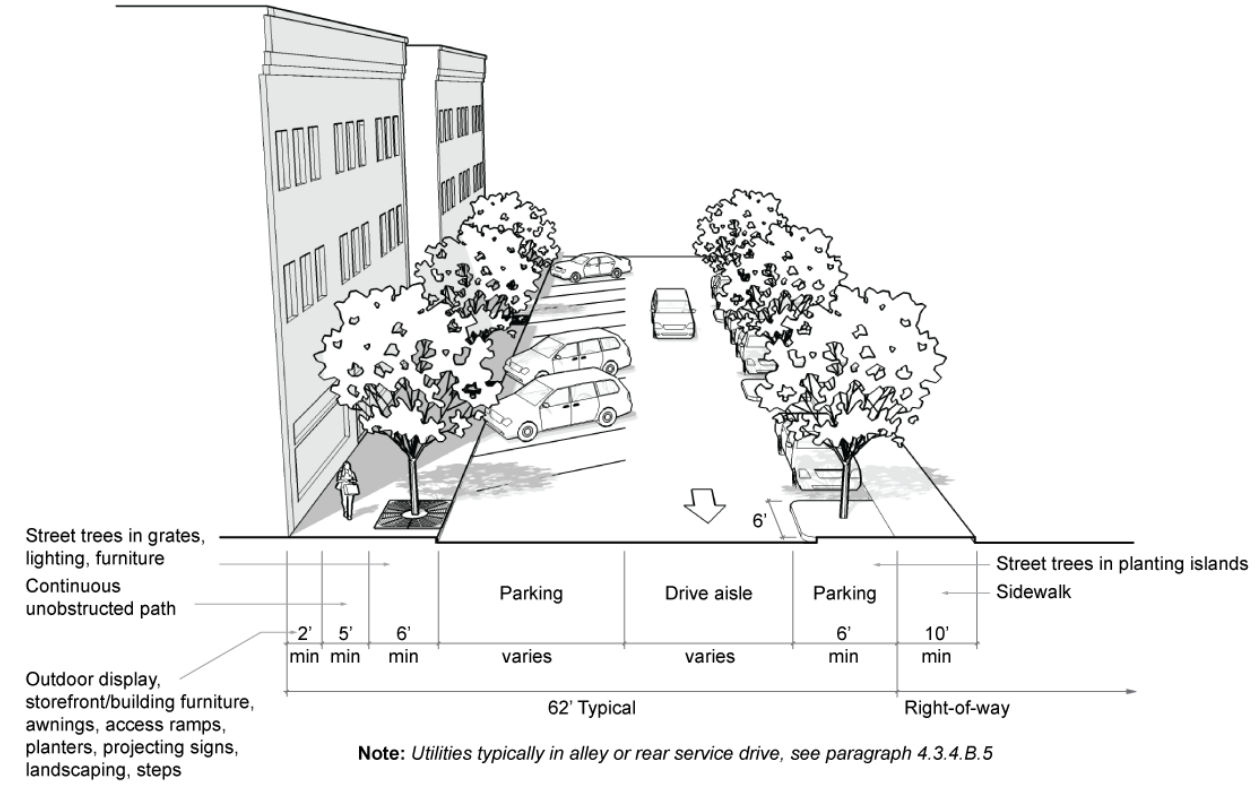
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-4



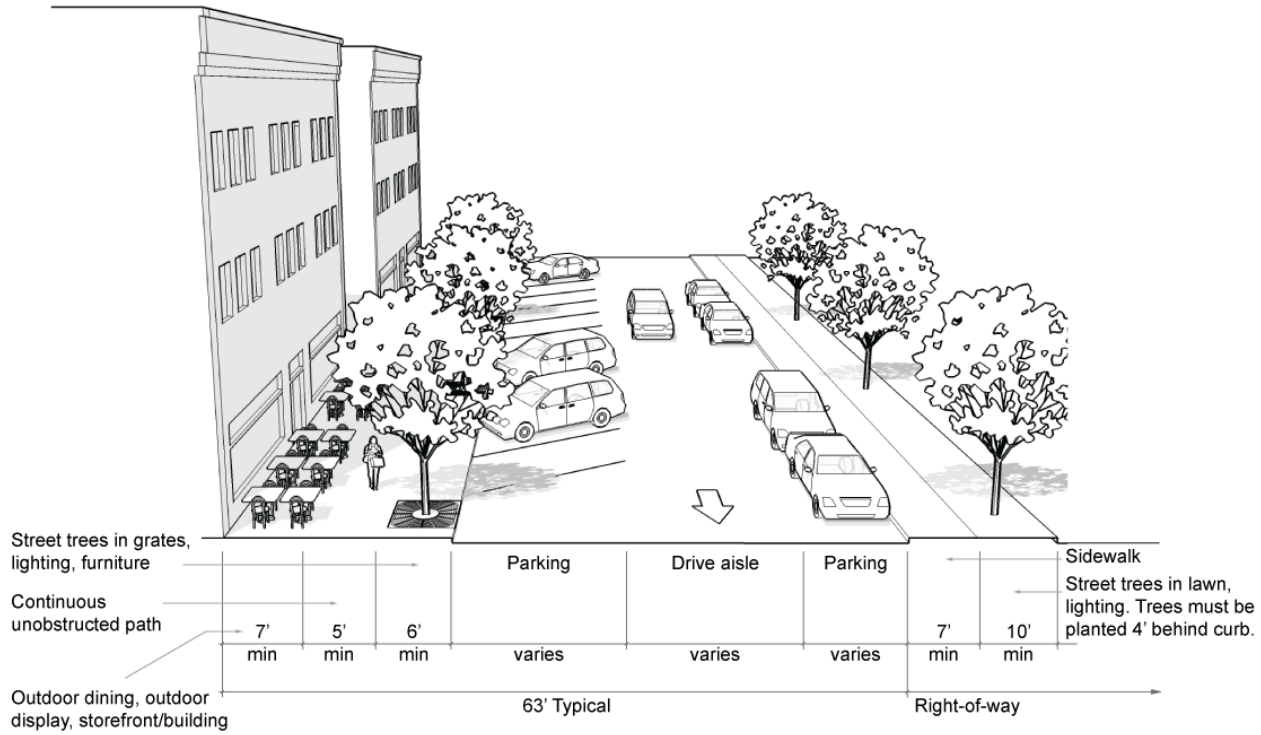
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-5



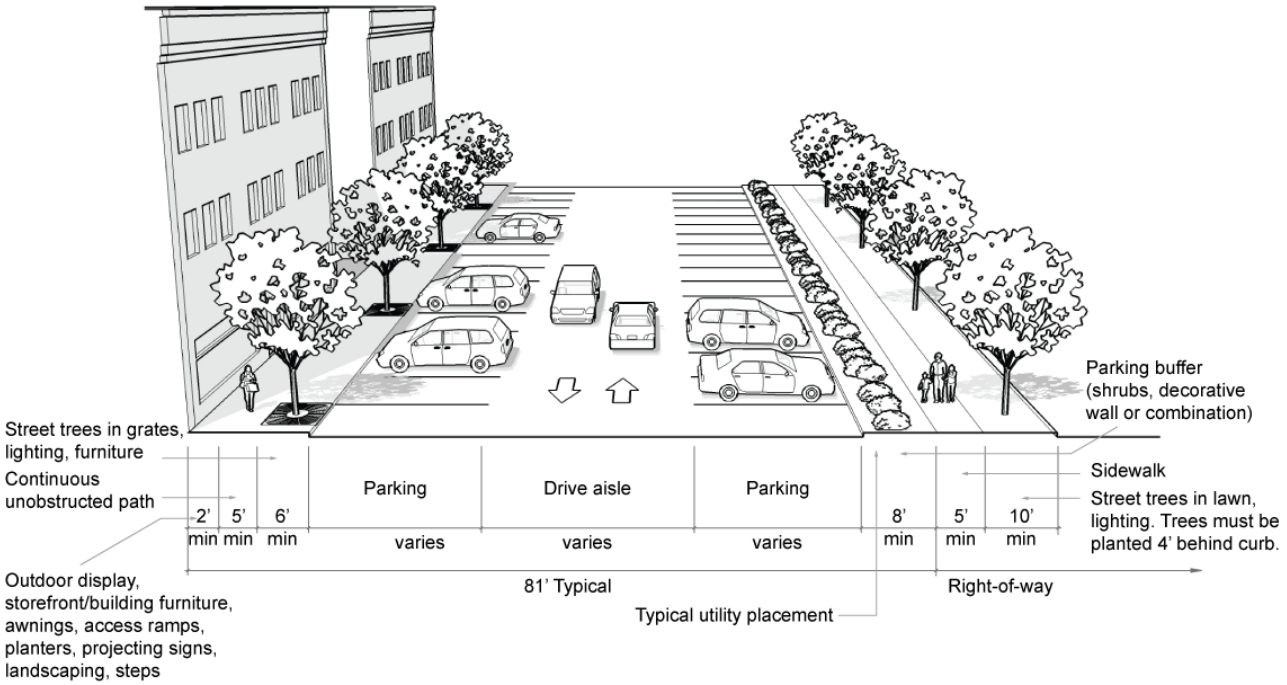
Note: *Utilities typically in alley or rear service drive, see paragraph 4.3.4.B.5*

Type S-6

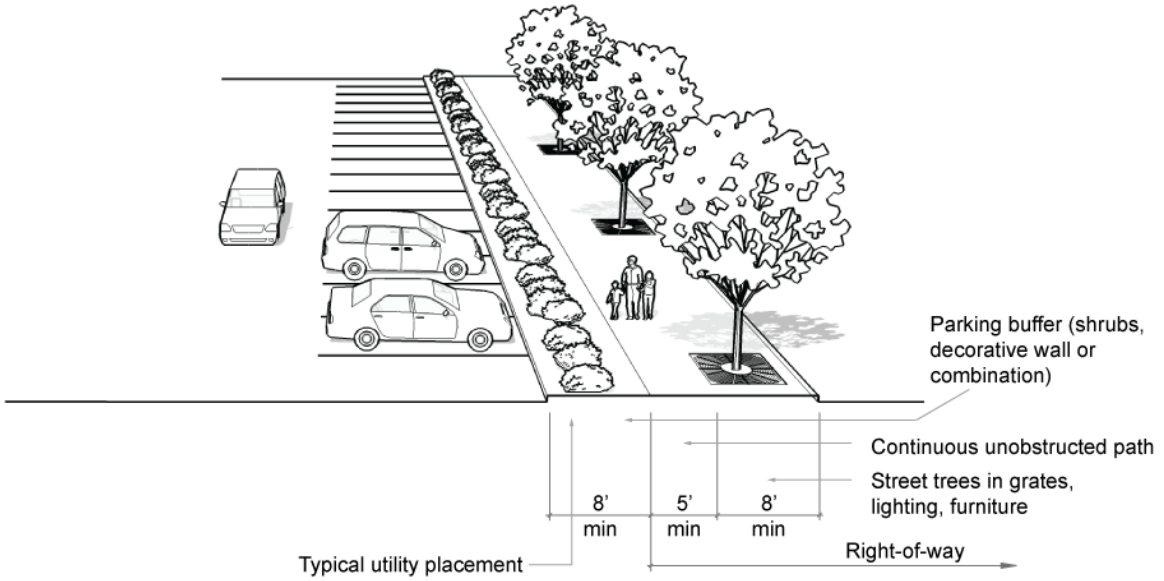


Note: *Utilities typically in alley or rear service drive*

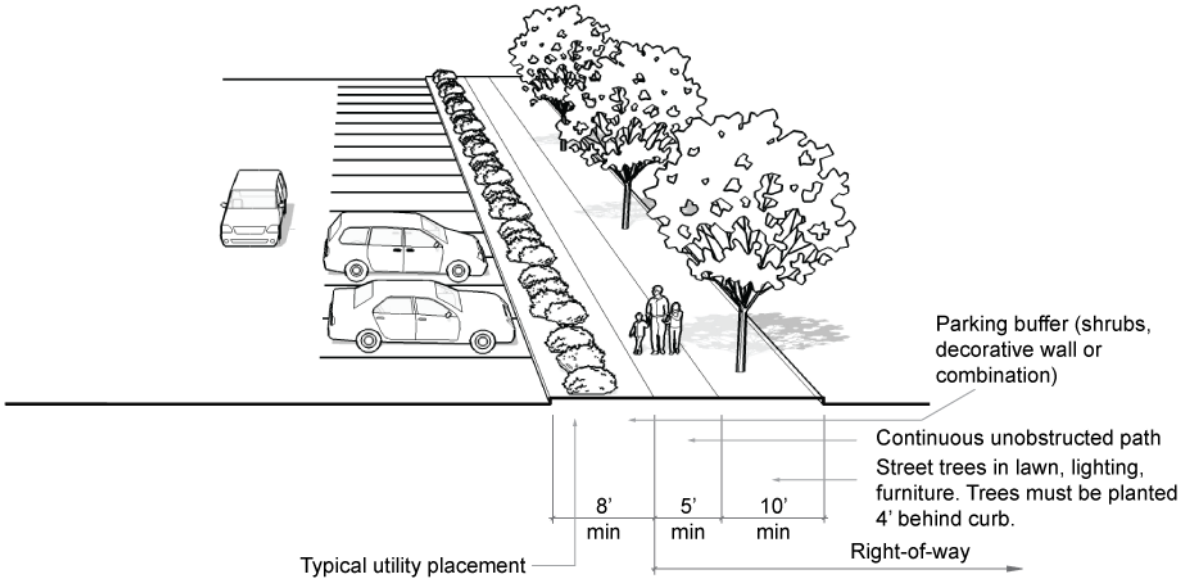
Type S-7


Parking buffer
(shrubs, decorative
wall or combination)
Street trees in grates,
lighting, furniture
Continuous
unobstructed path
Sidewalk
Street trees in lawn,
lighting. Trees must be
planted 4' behind curb.
Parking
Drive aisle
Parking
2'
min
5'
min
6'
min
varies
varies
varies
8'
min
5'
min
10'
min
Outdoor display,
storefront/building furniture,
awnings, access ramps,
planters, projecting signs,
landscaping, steps
81' Typical
Right-of-way
Typical utility placement

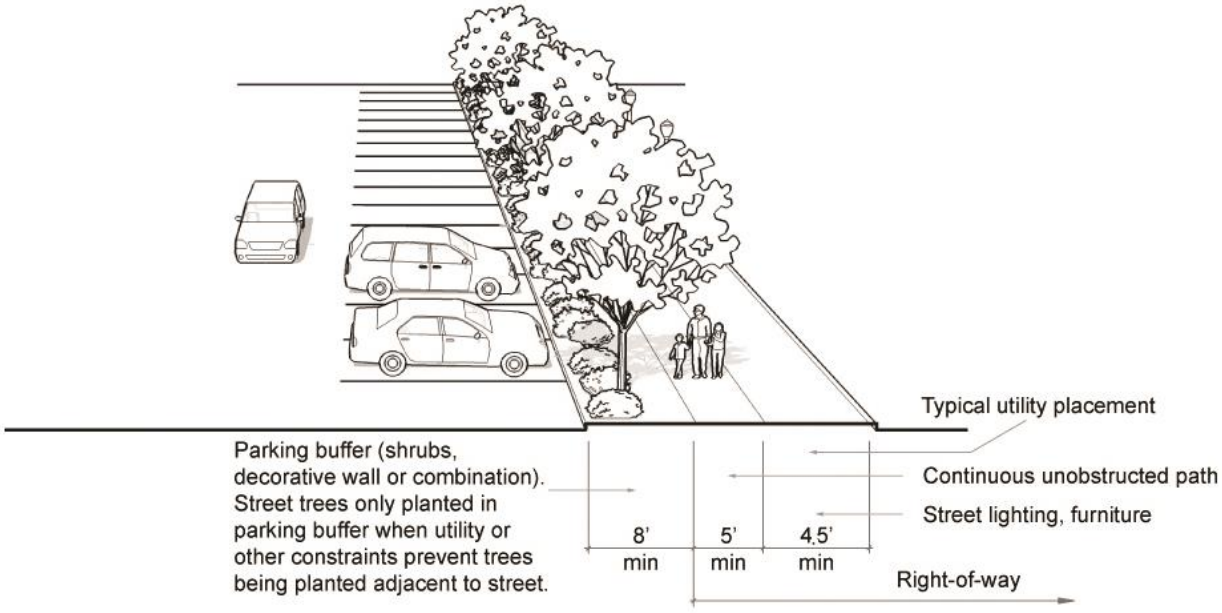
Type S-8



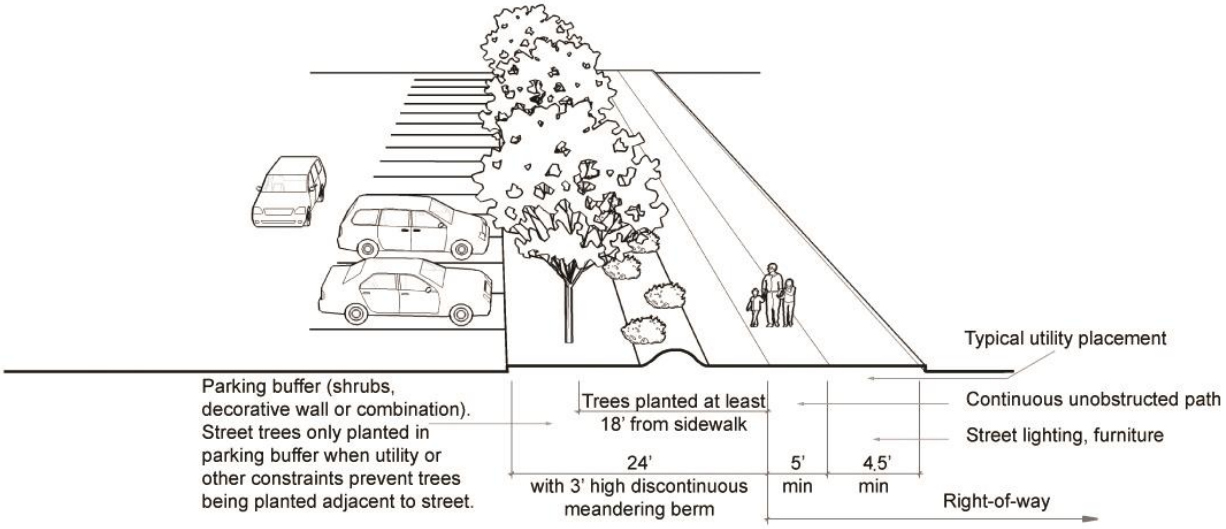
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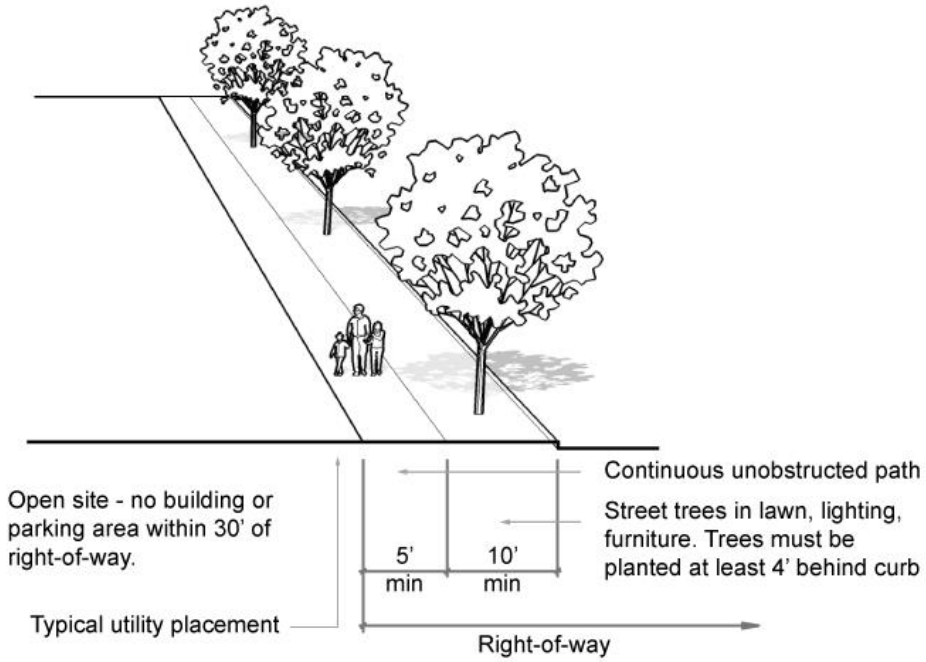
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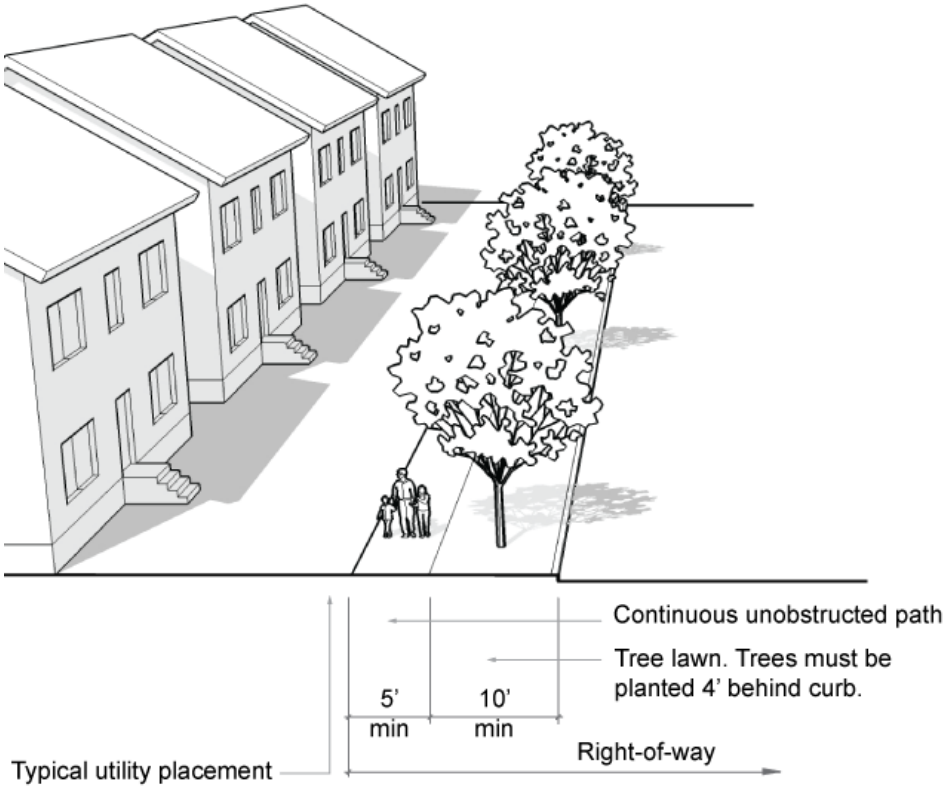
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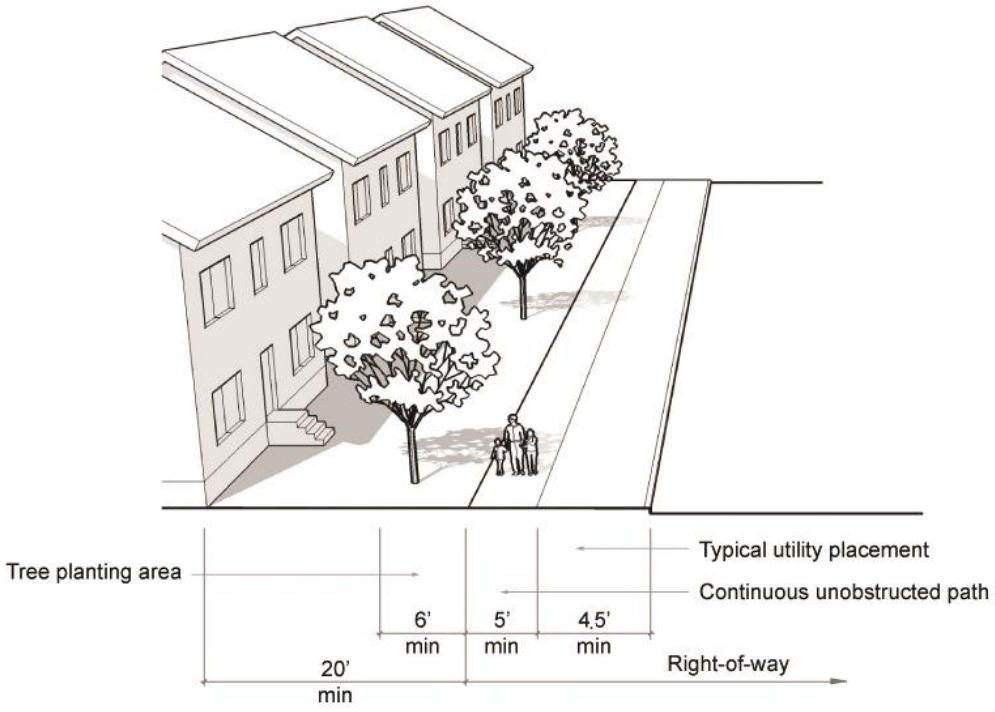
Type S-12



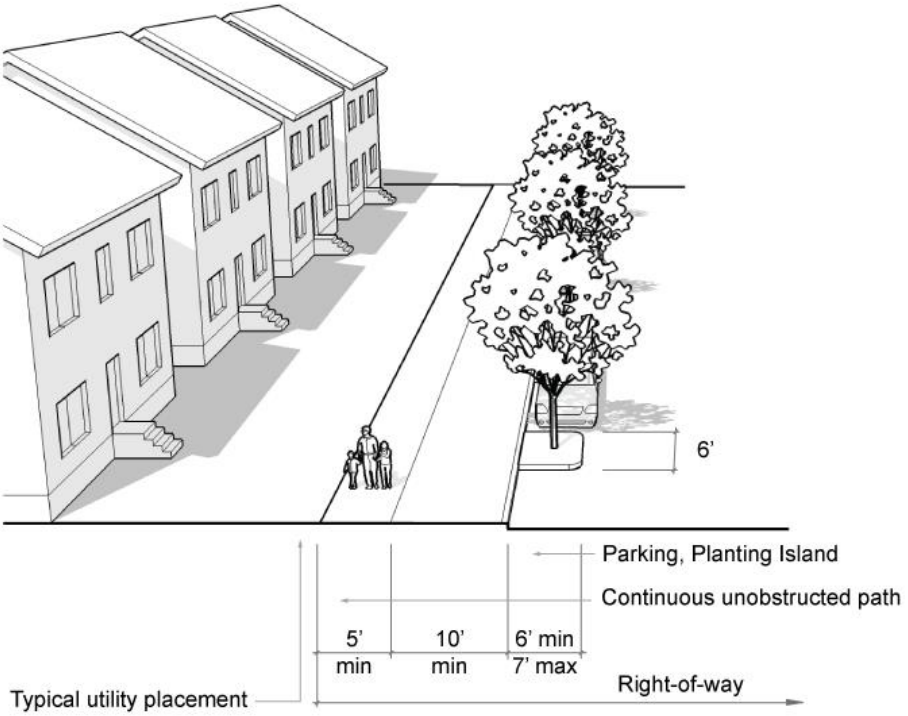
Type S-13



Type S-14



Type S-15



4.3.4 Exceptions to Streetscape Plates

A. On a case-by-case basis, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to grant exceptions to the streetscape plates found in this Chapter as part of the administrative deviation process found in Chapter 9.21 after determining that the strict adherence to the plates is impractical due to site constraints, streetscapes of abutting and adjoining properties or the presence of one of the situations delineated in this Section. The Zoning Administrator is not authorized to waive the requirement to install curbs and gutters or widen a street; that power is granted to the City or County Engineer (see Sub-Section B below).

B. Curb, Gutters and Widening Exemption. The Zoning Administrator, after consultation with the City or County Engineer may waive the requirement to install curbs and gutters on existing streets originally constructed without curbs and gutters if there are no planned public projects to build the curbs and gutters within the next 10 years, or if the street section is not contiguous to an improved section of roadway (see Sub-Section 5.2.16C). Sites that are granted a curb and gutter exemption are also eligible for an exemption from widening the roadway and installing sidewalks if there are no planned public projects to widen the road within the next 10 years, or if the street section is not contiguous to an improved section of roadway. The following minimum standards shall be followed on sites that have been granted a curb, gutter or widening exemption but are adjacent to sites with sidewalks, or, in the City or County Engineer's determination, will involve a level of pedestrian activity that makes sidewalks necessary:
   1. A 6-foot wide sidewalk shall be located at least 5 feet from the edge of the roadside drainage ditch.
   2. The sidewalk shall be within a public pedestrian easement if located outside of the right-of-way.
   3. A pedestrian bridge over the roadside drainage ditch will be required in the vicinity of a bus stop, intersection and other pedestrian features. At least one pedestrian bridge over the roadside drainage ditch shall be provided per lot. For residential lots, a driveway may serve as the pedestrian bridge.
   4. The proposed location of the sidewalks and any interconnection between the sidewalk and the street shall be subject to approval by the City or County Engineer, depending on the road location.
   5. The amount of flow and size of the roadside ditch will be considered and may result in some requirement for drainage improvements.

C. Sidewalk Connections.
   1. The Zoning Administrator may approve an administrative deviation from the streetscape standards to create a properly designed connection to sidewalks on properties that abut the subject property.
   2. For sites with sidewalks existing prior to development, the Zoning Administrator shall issue an administrative deviation to the streetscape plates to allow for the continuation of the sidewalk placement, if requested by the applicant. Only those sites where at least 50 percent of the sidewalks are in good repair shall be eligible for this administrative deviation.

D. Sidewalk Placement. For sites in developed areas where the predominant streetscape includes sidewalks in closer proximity to the curb than permitted in any of the streetscape plates included in this Chapter, the Zoning Administrator may approve an administrative deviation to permit sidewalks to be placed either immediately behind the back of curb or behind a grass lawn of less than four-and-a-half feet in width. This provision shall only apply to those lots that are less than 325 feet in width.

E. Sidewalk Exemption. The Zoning Administrator, after consultation with the City or County Engineer, may exempt the requirement to install sidewalks from a single site through the administrative deviation process, if not otherwise required by conditions placed on the site by a condition approved by the governing bodies, Land Use Control Board or Board of Adjustment. Only those sites that are eligible for curb and gutter exemptions pursuant to Sub-Section 4.3.4B above may be granted a sidewalk exemption by the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator and the Land Use Control Board may only be authorized to exempt the requirement to install sidewalks through the subdivision process if a street is identified as a rural street, which shall use the street standard identified in Sub-Section 5.2.7E.

F. Aboveground Utilities. The Zoning Administrator shall approve an administrative deviation from the streetscape standards on a case-by-case basis for sites with aboveground utilities in accordance with Sub-Section 4.3.1B. The required street trees may be substituted with landscaping and shrubs that grow to a height that will not interfere with the aboveground utilities.

G. Rural cross section. Sites adjacent to a rural street are exempt from the streetscape plates.

H. President's Island. Due to the heavy industrial nature and soil conditions of President's Island, the streetscape plates identified in this Chapter are optional for properties on President's Island.

4.3.5 Installation Requirements

A. Certificate of Occupancy

All required streetscape elements must be installed prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy. A temporary certificate of occupancy may be issued under circumstances that would affect the planting of street trees (see Sub-Section E).

B. Tree Planting and Spacing

Unless otherwise noted below, all trees planted in accordance with this section shall be Type A trees, as identified in Section 4.6.9.

1. Trees must be planted in accordance with the applicable streetscape plate and spaced as set forth below:
    a. One Type A tree planted every 40 feet on center, on average; or
    b. When permitted below, Type B tree planted every 30 feet on center, on average; or
    c. Where overhead utilities exist, one Type C tree planted every 30 feet on center, on average.
    d. Shrubbery, hedges or foliage of any kind shall not project over sidewalks or walkways so as to interfere with the free use of such sidewalks or walkways by pedestrians. All tree limbs above or near sidewalks or walkways shall be trimmed so that the lower branches thereof are not less than (8) eight feet above the sidewalk.
2. For S-6, S-7, S-9, S-12 and S-13 plates, trees shall be planted no more than 4' behind the back of curb.
3. For S-13 and S-14, plates, the spacing in paragraph 1 above applies; however, a minimum of one tree must be planted per lot.
4. When planting islands are used (see plates S-5 and S-15), the following spacing requirements apply:
    a. One Type A or B tree per planting island spaced 52 feet on center, on average; or
    b. Where overhead utilities exist, one Type C tree per planting island spaced 52 feet on center, on average.

    For the S-5 plate:
    c. Type A trees are required, unless underground utilities are present along the front of the property;
    d. Type B trees are permitted in situations where underground utilities are located in a grass strip of at least 3 feet in width between the back of curb and sidewalk within the ROW; or
    e. Type C trees are permitted in situations where overhead utilities are present along the street.
5. Tree spacing is considered the average spacing for trees. Where the specific location of a driveway, utility line or other feature conflicts with the placement of a tree, the tree spacing may be modified in consultation with the City or County Engineer.
6. All trees must be planted at least ten feet from street light poles, fire hydrants and signs.
7. When used, tree grates must be a minimum of four feet by six feet. Alternative tree root surface protection may be approved by the City or County Engineer.
8. Where underground utilities are present, a root barrier extending 18 inches deep is required.

C. Parking Buffer

Where an eight-foot landscaped parking buffer is required, it may be eliminated provided that parallel parking is used in place of head-in parking.

D. Clear Sight Triangle

Excluding street trees 12 inches or less at Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) required by this Chapter, at the intersection of a driveway and a street and on all corner lots (the intersection of two streets); a clear sight triangle shall be established as set forth in Section 4.4.7. All established street trees encroaching into the clear sight triangle shall be maintained by the abutting property owner and shall be kept free of foliage for 80 inches measured up from the base of the tree. Any shrubs encroaching into the clear sight triangle shall not exceed 24 inches in height.

E. Landscaping Provisions

All elements of the streetscape plate must meet the general landscaping requirements of Section 4.6.4.

4.4 ACCESS MANAGEMENT

4.4.1 Applicability

Conformance to the standards of this Chapter shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.1, Applicability.

4.4.2 General Standards

A. All buildings must be located on a site abutting a public street, private street or private drive, built in accordance with the block standards in Chapter 3.3, the street dimensional standards of Section 5.2.7, and the street improvement standards of Chapter 5.2.

B. Unless otherwise allowed by the City or County Engineer, outparcels must take access from within the site.

C. To promote interconnectivity and discourage curb cuts, all nonresidential sites abutting a principal arterial street (as designated in the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan) must provide a shared access easement with a minimum paving width of 22 feet when abutting another mixed use or nonresidentially zoned property in the same ownership, unless otherwise approved by the City or County Engineer. This section shall not apply to lots that have 300 or more linear feet of roadway frontage.

D. There may be no parking or driveway designed in such a way that will require the backing of vehicles into an arterial street.

E. No vehicle or obstacle may block driveways intended for use as a fire lane, cross-access easement or required parking.

4.4.3 Access to Roads

A. Whenever a subdivision that involves the creation of one or more new streets borders on or contains an existing or proposed arterial street, no direct driveway access may be provided from lots within the subdivision onto this street unless the lot width is 100 feet or greater.

B. When a site (except for a single-family attached or detached residential development) borders on or contains an existing or proposed arterial, access to the arterial may be limited by one of the following means:

1. Full movement driveway access from the site onto a principal arterial shall not be located closer than 300 feet to any other proposed or existing intersecting principal arterial or signalized intersection. Such measurement shall be from centerline to centerline of the two arterial roadways, or signalized intersection.
2. Sites may be subdivided so as to provide access onto a frontage road or reverse frontage road provided that the centerline of the frontage or reverse frontage road where it intersects the arterial may be no closer than 450 feet to the centerline of the nearest proposed or existing road; or
3. Approval of driveway access between a site and the arterial at an interval less than those specified may be granted only by review and recommendation of the City or County Engineer.

C. The driveway access provisions are not applicable to any property where:

1. The effect of such application would be to deprive the property of access; or
2. The size of the property being subdivided or lack of frontage on the arterial makes the alternatives above not feasible.

D. No certificate of occupancy may be issued until the arterial access requirements of this Chapter have been met.

4.4.4 Residential Driveways

Residential driveway access to and from streets must be constructed in accordance with City or County standards as outlined below:

A. Width of Driveway

Residential driveways may be no wider than 16 feet at the right-of-way and must extend at least 20 feet beyond the front façade of the house in instances where the driveway leads to a detached garage or carport or where there is no garage or carport.

B. Location of Driveway Access Points

The minimum distance from a driveway access point to an intersection shall be 20 feet. No lot may have more than one driveway per street frontage, with the exception of circular driveways which are permitted if the two driveway access points of the circular driveway are at least 50 feet from each other, see Item 4.5.2C(1) for additional requirements.

4.4.5 Use of Residential Property for Access

Land which is zoned as a residential district may not be used for driveway purposes to any land which is located in a nonresidential or mixed use district.

4.4.6 Driveways for Multifamily Apartment and Nonresidential Uses

A. Unless otherwise approved or required by the City or County Engineer a platted lot shall be permitted only one driveway. Such determination shall consider site design, pedestrian and vehicle circulation, adjacent uses, topography, speed of traffic on the road being exited from, and other such considerations. Where required, driveways shall be contained wholly within the property frontage or as part of a joint access easement with an adjacent platted property.

B. Unless approved or required by the City or County Engineer, the permitted driveway for a corner lot shall connect to the street with the lower roadway classification except that no access shall be permitted to a local single-family residentially zoned street without approval by the City or County Engineer.

C. Additional driveways may be considered by Zoning Administrator in consultation with the City or County Engineer. The table below is intended to provide criteria that will be used in making a determination for arterial streets. In addition, evaluation shall consider the minimum driveway spacing and location requirements are met as follows, or where analysis has determined size and configuration of a single driveway cannot accommodate the traffic.

Site Frontage	Permitted Driveways
200 feet of frontage or less	1
201 feet to 400 feet of frontage	2
401 feet to 600 feet of frontage	3
601 feet to 800 feet of frontage	4

4.4.7 Clear Sight Triangle

Areas around all intersections, including the entrance of driveways onto streets, shall be kept clear of sight obstructions. The extent of these areas depends on a number of factors. Listed in Sub-Section 4.4.7A are a number of types of intersections and the regulations applicable to each. Sub-Section 4.4.7B establishes what may be in the area that is to be kept clear of sight obstructions. In every case, sight distance shall meet the most recent AASHTO standards.

A. Intersections by Type

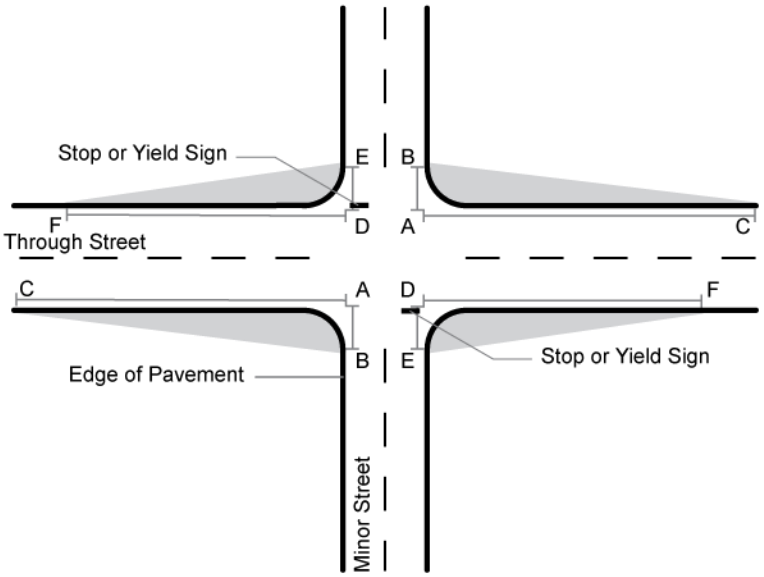
1. Type "A" Intersection

a. A type "A" intersection is one in which two streets converge in any configuration where one street is controlled with either a stop or yield sign (minor street) and the other street is not controlled by a stop or yield sign or other control device (the through street).

b. The objective of a type "A" intersection is to allow traffic at the stop sign or approaching the yield sign on the minor street to see approaching traffic on the through street and to allow traffic on the through street to see approaching traffic on the minor street.

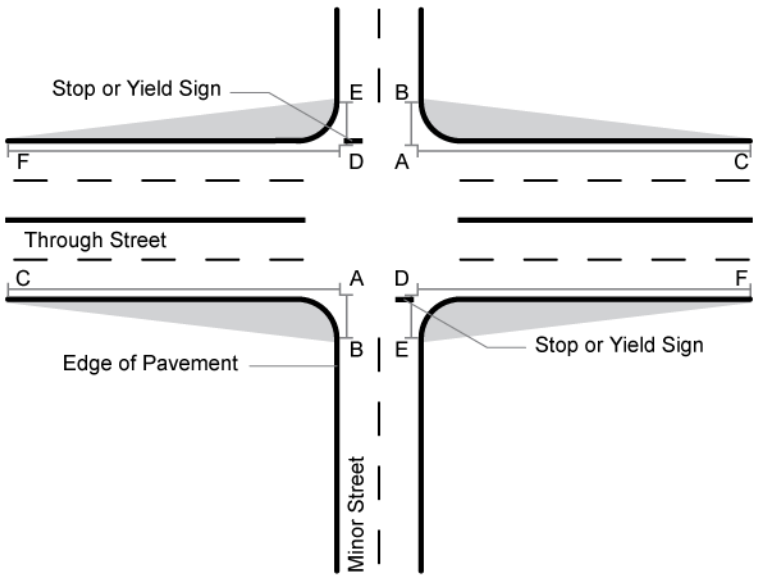
c. The dimensions of the area that must be clear of sight obstructions depends on whether the minor street is controlled by a stop or yield sign, the posted speed on the through street, and the number of through traffic lanes on the side of the through street closest to the minor street.

d. The area that must be kept clear is in the shape of a triangle at each corner of the intersection. Below are two diagrams and tables that will establish the length of two sides of the triangle. Connecting the end points of these two sides establishes the area to be kept clear of sight obstruction. Note that the two sides of the triangle shown on the diagrams below are measured along the edge of pavement.



ONE APPROACHING TRAFFIC LANE ON THROUGH STREET

Type of Sign Controlling Intersection	Posted Speed of Through Street	Length of Side in Feet			
		Sides			
		A – B	A – C	D – E	D – F
Minor Street Controlled by Stop Sign	Unposted or 20-25 MPH	13’	175’	14’	105’
	30 MPH	14’	200’	14’	130’
	35 MPH	14’	250’	14’	160’
	40+ MPH	14’	275’	14’	180’
Minor Street Controlled by Yield Sign	Unposted or 20-25 MPH	24’	190’	24’	140’
	30 MPH	24’	230’	24’	170’
	35 MPH	24’	280’	24’	205’
	40+ MPH	24’	320’	24’	240’



TWO APPROACHING TRAFFIC LANES ON THROUGH STREET

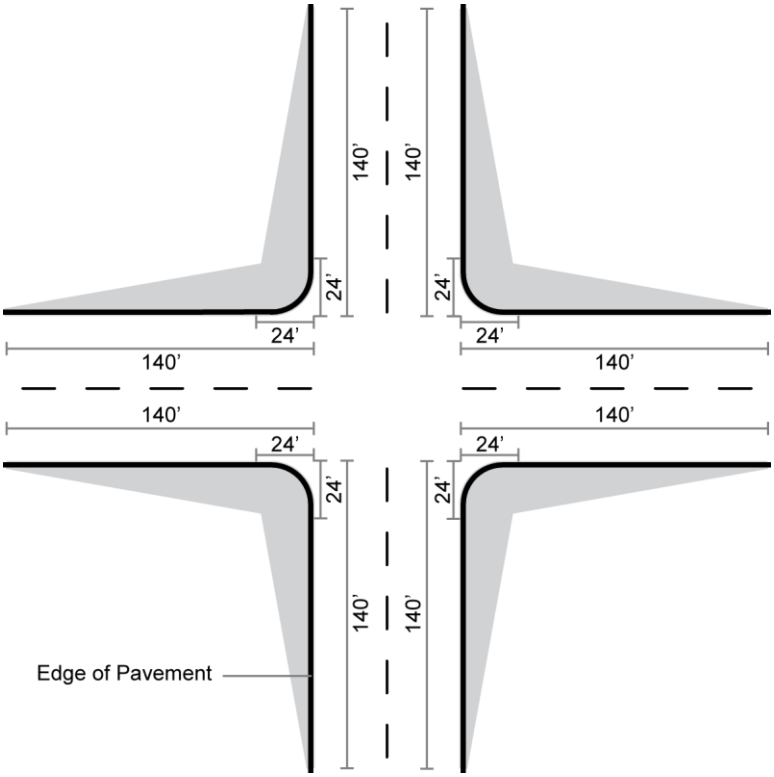
Type of Sign Controlling Intersection	Posted Speed of Through Street	Length of Side In Feet			
		Sides			
		A – B	A – C	D – E	D – F
Minor Street Controlled by Stop Sign	Unposted or 20-25 MPH	13’	175’	14’	75’
	30 MPH	14’	200’	14’	90’
	35 MPH	14’	250’	14’	110’
	40+ MPH	14’	275’	14’	125’
Minor Street Controlled by Yield Sign	Unposted or 20-25 MPH	24’	190’	24’	105’
	30 MPH	24’	230’	24’	130’
	35 MPH	24’	280’	24’	130’
	40+ MPH	24’	320’	24’	180’

2. Type “B” Intersection

a. A type “B” intersection is one in which two streets cross and neither is controlled by a stop or yield sign or other control device.

b. The object at these intersections is to allow traffic on both streets to see approaching traffic.

c. The area that must be clear of sight obstruction is in the shape of two partially overlapping triangles at each corner of the intersection. One side of each triangle is 24 feet long measured along the edge of pavement. The second side is 140 feet long measured along the edge of pavement. Connecting the end points of these sides will define the area that must be clear of sight obstruction.

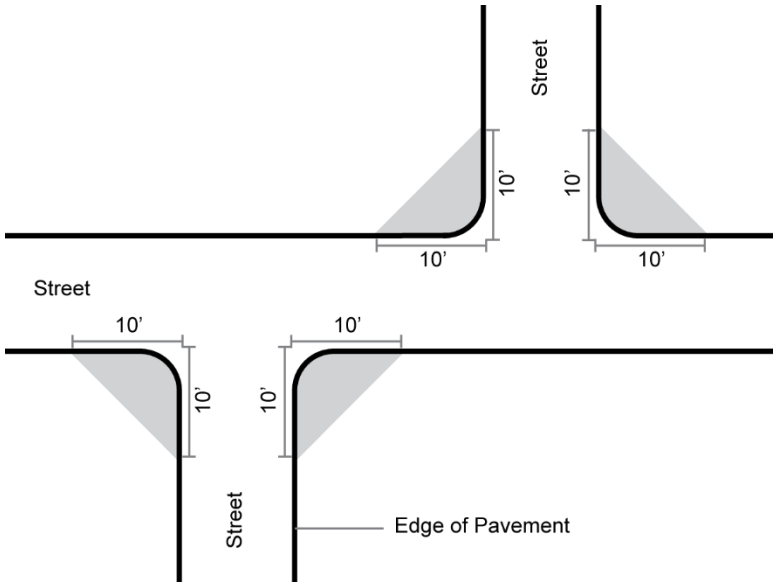


3. Type "C" Intersection

a. A type "C" intersection is one in which two streets converge in any configuration and both streets are controlled by stop signs.

b. The object at these intersections is to allow traffic stopped at the stop sign to see traffic stopped at the stop signs in every approaching traffic lane.

c. The areas that must be clear of sight obstructions are in the shape of triangles, one at each corner of the intersection. Two sides of each triangle are ten feet long each as measured along the edge of pavement. Connecting the ends of these two sides defines the area that must be clear of sight obstructions.

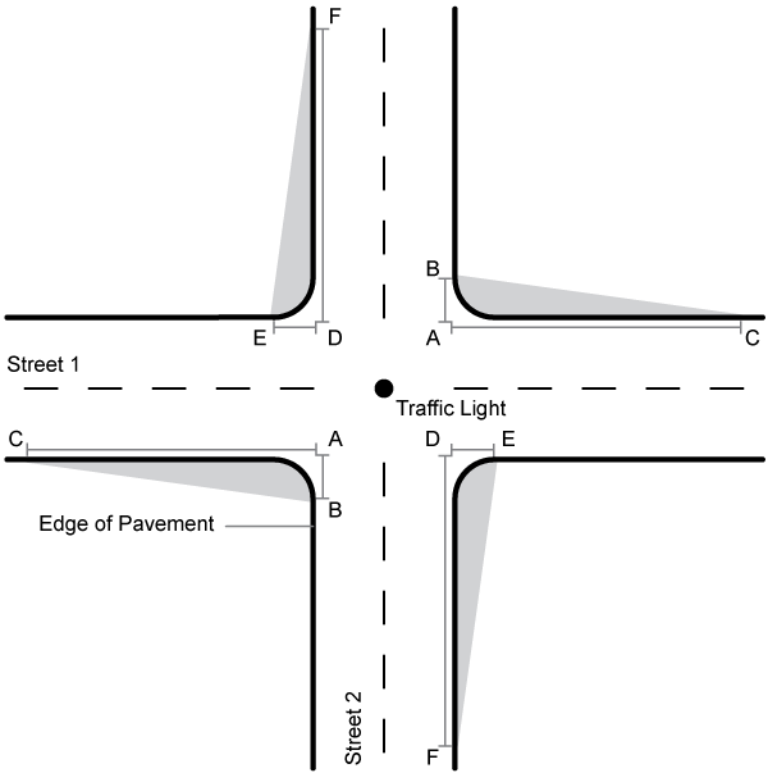


4. Type "D" Intersection

a. A type "D" intersection is one in which all streets are controlled by a traffic light. The object at these intersections is to allow traffic that could turn on a red light to see approaching traffic and to allow traffic with a green light to see traffic that could turn on a red light.

b. The areas that must be kept clear of sight obstructions are in the shape of a triangle, one at each corner of the intersection.

c. The dimensions of these areas depend on the speed of the two streets. Below is a diagram and table that will establish the length of two sides of these triangles. Connecting the end points of these two sides will establish the area that must be kept clear of sight obstructions at each corner of the intersection. Note that the two sides of the triangle shown on the diagram below are measured along the edge of pavement.



Intersecting Streets	Posted Speed of Through Street	Length of Side In Feet	
		Sides	
		A – B and D – E	A – C and D – F
Street 1	Unposted or 20-25 MPH	13'	175'
	30 MPH	14'	200'
	35 MPH	14'	250'
	40+ MPH	14'	275'
Street 2	Unposted or 20-25 MPH	13'	175'
	30 MPH	14'	200'
	35 MPH	14'	250'
	40+ MPH	14''	275'

5. Type "E" Intersection

a. A type "E" intersection is an intersection in which a driveway or access driveway serving any use other than residential use enters a street.

b. The object at these intersections is to allow traffic coming out of the driveway or vehicular access easement or tract to see approaching traffic.

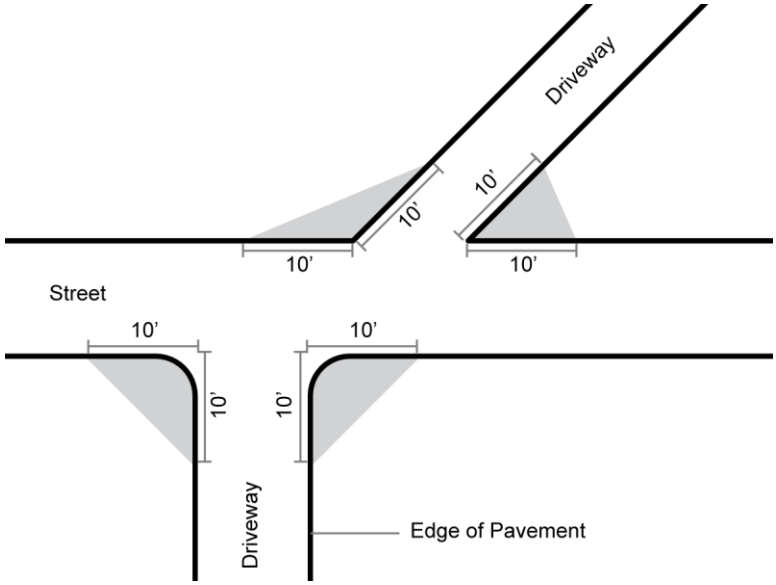
c. These intersections are regulated as Type "A" intersections as if the driveway or vehicular access easement or tract is the minor street controlled with a stop sign and the street is the through street.

6. Type "F" Intersection

a. A type "F" intersection is an intersection in which a driveway or vehicular access easement or tract serving exclusively residential uses enters a street.

b. The object at these intersections is to allow traffic coming out of the driveway or vehicular access easement or tract to see approaching traffic.

c. The areas that must be clear of sight obstructions are the areas enclosed within triangles, one at each corner of the intersection. Two sides of each triangle area are ten feet long each as measured along the edge of pavement. Connecting the ends of these two sides defines the area that must be clear of sight obstruction.



7. One-Way Streets and Streets with Median Barriers

The provisions of this section are written to apply to streets with one-way traffic and streets with a median barrier. The City or County Engineer may modify the requirements of this section to fulfill the purpose of these regulations for intersections including a one-way street or a street with a median barrier.

8. Intersections Not Specifically Regulated

The City or County Engineer shall establish the area that must be clear of sight obstructions on a case-by-case basis for intersections containing more than two streets and for other intersections that are not specifically regulated in paragraphs 1 through 6.

B. Permissible Intrusion in the Area to be Kept Clear of Sight Obstruction

1. General

Except as provided in Paragraph 2 below unless specifically approved by the City or County Engineer, no sight obstruction may be within the area to be kept clear. A sight obstruction is considered any object whose height is greater than three feet above the grade of the respective center lines of the intersecting street, driveway, or vehicular access easement or tract.

2. Exceptions

The following are permitted to be within the area that must be clear of sight obstructions.

a. Natural and fabricated objects and natural topography of the ground if the City or County Engineer determines that adequate visual access is available.

b. To fulfill the intent of this section, the City or County Engineer may require land surface modification as part of any development activity on the subject property.

c. Any vegetation extending into the sight triangle must be pruned to maintain a minimum obstruction free height of eight feet above the finished ground level or as needed to provide adequate sight distance in accordance with paragraphs A and B above.

d. All signs and utility appurtenances must be located to minimize sight obstructions at the intersections and their locations shall be approved by the City or County Engineer.

C. Obstruction Deemed Nuisance – Abatement and Enforcement

In addition to other remedies as may be provided herein, any obstruction maintained in violation of this section shall be deemed a violation of this development code and shall be processed in accordance with Article 11.

D. Exemptions

No obstruction to cross visibility shall be deemed to be excepted from the application of this section because of its being in existence at the time of the adoption hereof, unless expressly exempted by the terms of this section.

4.4.8 Guardhouses and Gates

Guardhouses, gates and other vehicular control devices are permitted subject to the following standards unless otherwise expressly approved by the City or County Engineer.

A. Residential Uses

Vehicle control devices for residential uses shall meet the following standards.

Street Type	Residential Units	Queue Space Depth
Local	3 to 30 units 30+ units	20 feet 40 feet
Connector	3 to 150 units 150+ units	40 feet 60 feet
Arterial	0 to 30 units 30+ units	40 feet 60 feet

B. All Other Uses

Vehicle control devices for all other uses shall meet the following standards.

Street Type	Queue Space Depth
Local	20 feet
Connector	40 feet
Arterial	40 feet

C. Applicable Standards

1. Adequate maneuvering room shall be provided for vehicles to exit in a forward motion, subject to approval of the City or County Engineer.
2. Emergency entrance and “exit only” gates shall be exempt from the queuing requirements. Gate openings shall provide a minimum of 14 feet of clear width.
3. Two way access gates shall have a clear width of at least 20 feet.
4. Guardhouses and gates shall meet the requirements in Automatic Safety Bulletin #149, the Fire Official shall require a siren-operated system (SOS) or other approved device that allows remote activation of the gate from the emergency vehicle.
5. No queuing spaces shall be located within the public right-of-way.

6. No gate shall swing out over the public right-of-way.
7. Queuing spaces shall be measured from the back of the sidewalk, or ten feet from the face of curb when no sidewalk is present to the gate or control device, whichever is closest to the street.

D. Approval Process

1. Gates and guardhouses shall not be installed on public streets, except by action of the federal, state, County or City governments. Public streets may be converted to private streets pursuant to Section 5.2.18.
2. A subdivision plan or plat or planned development outline or final plan must be modified to indicate the location of gates, guardhouses and any realignment of common areas or infrastructure associated with the gates and guardhouses. The installation of gates and guardhouses in subdivisions and planned developments shall be processed administratively pursuant to Paragraph 9.6.11E(3) for planned developments and Sub-Section 9.7.9A for subdivisions, provided the following provisions are met:
   a. Before an application for such an amendment is accepted by the Division of Planning and Development, an affidavit shall be presented by the applicant that the percentage of lot owners as required by the homeowners or property owners association's bylaws that govern amendments to the outline or final plan has agreed and voted for the amendment. A petition with the appropriate signatures indicating this vote shall be presented with the application.
   b. The City or County Engineer and the City or County Fire Marshal has determined all provisions of this Section have been met.
3. For the purposes of the appeals processes outlined in Chapters 9.6 and 9.7, only the applicant, homeowners association or property owners association may appeal the determination of the Zoning Administrator to the Land Use Control Board.

4.5 PARKING AND LOADING

4.5.1 Applicability

A. Conformance to the standards of this Chapter shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.1, Applicability.

B. All applicable uses and developments must provide parking and loading facilities in accordance with this Chapter.

C. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until these parking requirements have been met.

D. If the intensity of use of any building, structure, or use is increased by the addition of dwelling units, gross floor area, seating capacity, or any other measure of increased intensity, the provisions of this Chapter shall only apply to the extent of such increase in intensity of use.

E. If the existing use of a building or structure is changed to a new use, such new use shall comply with the provisions of this Chapter; provided, however, that if the existing use is located in a building or structure in existence prior to the effective date of this Code (January 1, 2011), additional parking and loading requirements shall be required only in the amount by which the requirements for the new use exceed the amount required for the existing use if such existing use were subject to the provisions of this Chapter.

4.5.2 General Provisions

A. Parking Required

No use shall provide less than the minimum number of parking spaces required under this Chapter. The use of any property is conditional upon the unqualified continuance and availability of the parking as required by this development code. Required parking may be for fee or at the discretion of the property owner or occupier.

B. Use of Parking Spaces

Required parking spaces shall not be used for the storage or sale of merchandise, vehicle storage, vehicles for sale, or vehicle repair. Non-required spaces proposed for these uses shall be designated on a site plan.

C. Location of Parking Spaces

Parking spaces must be located as set forth below.

1. Single-Family Detached, Single-Family Attached, Large Homes

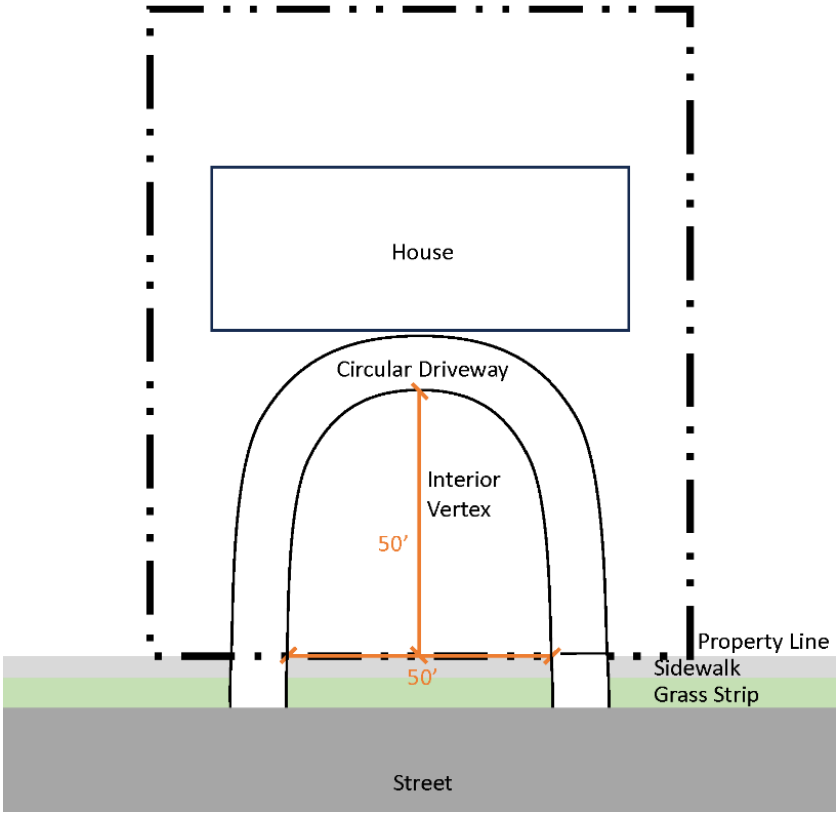
a. Only designated driveways that meet the requirements of Section 4.4.4 may be used for parking.

b. Required parking spaces shall be located on the same lot, not including on-street parking (see also Section 3.9.1 for garage parking requirements).

c. For cottage housing types, street-facing garages and carports are not permitted (see Section 3.9.1 for specific parking placement requirements).

d. Parking pads are prohibited in a front yard, except parking pads may be permitted in any front yard where the parking pad is set back at least 50 feet from the public right-of-way or private street and adequate landscaping is provided between the parking pad and the street.

e. Circular driveways are prohibited in a front yard, except circular driveways may be permitted in any front yard where the two driveway access points are at least 50 feet from each other and where the interior vertex of the circular driveway is a minimum of 50 feet from the right-of-way.



2. Townhouse, Stacked Townhouse, Apartment, Nonresidential Uses, Civic Uses, Designated Frontages

a. All parking areas must observe the parking setback requirements of Article 3, Building Envelope Standards and parking location requirements of Chapter 2.6, Use Standards.

b. Required parking is prohibited in the required front yard for places of worship located in residential zoning districts, as defined in Chapter 2.1.

c. Required parking is prohibited in the required front yard for townhouse, stacked townhouse and apartment uses.

d. All off-street parking shall be arranged so that no vehicle is forced onto any public street to gain access from one parking aisle to another parking aisle. All off-street parking facilities shall be arranged so that no vehicle is forced to back onto any public street.

e. Required parking spaces must be located on the same site or on off-site land within 300 feet of the building, structure or use served along the shortest available pedestrian route (measured from the nearest point of the parking area to the nearest point of the building, structure or use served by such parking lot); provided that such off-site parking complies with the following requirements (see Sub-Section 2.6.2G for additional requirements for a places of worship).

1. Additional distance may be allowed in accordance with an approved alternative parking plan (see Section 4.5.4).
2. Such off-site parking spaces are located within a district which would permit the use to which such parking is accessory or as permitted by the Land Use Control Board through the special exception process (see Chapter 9.14). A special exception shall be required for the off-site parking if the latter applies. See also Paragraph 4.5.4B(3)(c).
3. Such off-site parking spaces are in the same ownership as the use served, or if not in the same ownership, the Zoning Administrator determines that such off-site parking spaces are reasonably likely to remain available for use during the life of the use to be served.
4. The owner of the use requesting the use of off-site parking spaces to fulfill required off-street parking requirements shall submit legal instruments to the Zoning Administrator for review by the City or County Attorney who shall submit a report to the Zoning Administrator indicating the length of time the owner may use such off-street parking spaces under such legal instruments and any other information the Attorney considers relevant to the Zoning Administrator's determination.

f. For Townhouse and Stacked Townhouse housing types, street-facing garages and carports are not permitted (see Section 3.9.1 for specific parking placement requirements).

D. Clear Sight Triangle

No parking lot or vehicular use area shall interfere with a clear sight triangle as established as in Section 4.4.7.

E. Parking on Grass

Except as provided in Paragraph 4.5.5C(2), parking on grass in the residential zoning districts is prohibited.

4.5.3 Parking Ratios

A. Calculation of Parking Ratios

1. Developments containing more than one use shall provide parking spaces in an amount equal to the total of the requirements for all uses. A shared parking reduction may be allowed in accordance with an approved alternative parking plan (see Section 4.5.4).
2. Where fractional spaces result, the parking spaces required shall be construed to be the next highest whole number. When parking spaces are computed on the basis of the number of employees or students, the maximum number present at any one time shall govern.
3. The parking space requirements for a use not specifically listed in the table below shall be the same as for the listed use deemed most similar to the proposed use by the Zoning Administrator.
4. In residential districts in which garage space is provided, the garage space may be considered in determining whether required parking has been met.
5. Tandem parking is permitted in association with all single-family detached and single-family attached housing types. Tandem parking may be allowed in association with all other housing types through the administrative deviation process (Chapter 9.21).
6. In stadiums, sports arenas, places of worship, and other places of public assembly where occupants utilize benches, pews, or other similar seating arrangements, each 24 lineal inches of such seating facilities count as one seat.

B. Minimum Parking Ratios

Off-street parking spaces shall be provided for all uses listed in the amounts specified below. For the purpose of this Sub-Section, the list of "specific uses" in the tables below coincides with the principal uses as articulated in Chapter 2.9. All accessory uses, per Chapter 2.9, shall have the same parking ratio as their principal uses, unless indicated otherwise in this Sub-Section. Where in the opinion of the applicant, a listed ratio requires too much or too little parking, the applicant may provide an alternative parking plan with data submitted in support of higher or lower ratios (see Section 4.5.4). No minimum off-street parking spaces are required in the CBD District, the SCBID District, or the MU District. Alternative parking ratios apply in the Uptown District (see Chapter 7.3), the Medical Overlay District (see Section 8.2.4), and the University District Overlay (see Sub-Section 8.3.10E).

Use Category	Specific Use	Minimum Parking Spaces
SF= Square Feet FA = Floor Area		
RESIDENTIAL		
Household Living (see 2.9.2A)	Single-Family (Detached and Attached) and Two-Family	1.0 for each unit with 2 or less bedrooms; 2.0 for each unit with more than 2 bedrooms
	Single-Family (Detached and Attached) and Two-Family on lots less than 40 ft. in width	1.0 per unit
	Multifamily in the RU-4 and RU-5 zoning districts	1.0 per unit
	Multifamily in the RU-3 zoning district	1.25 for each unit with 1 or less bedrooms; 1.5 for each unit with 2 or more bedrooms
	Multifamily in all other zoning districts; Upper-Story Residential Guest Studio 1 bedroom 2 bedroom 3 bedroom 4 bedroom	 0.15 per unit 1.0 per unit 1.5 per unit 1.5 per unit 1.5 per unit 1.5 per unit
	Live/Work	2.0 per residential unit
	Manufactured Home Unit Guest	 2.0 per unit 0.2 per unit
Group Living (see 2.9.2B)	All uses	1.0 per 4 beds
CIVIC		
Community Service (see 2.9.3A)	All uses	1.0 per 300 SF FA
Day Care (see 2.9.3B)	All uses	1 space for each 5 individuals accommodated, up to 50 individuals; for more than 50 individuals accommodated, 10 spaces plus 1 space per 10 individuals
Educational Facility (See 2.9.3.C)	Elementary, Middle, Junior High	1.0 per 300 SF of Classroom FA
	All other uses	1.0 per 300 SF of FA or 10 for every acre devoted to use as recreation fields, plus 1 for every 4 spectator seats in auditoriums, gymnasiums or fixed outdoor seating, whichever is greater.
Medical Facility (see 2.9.3D)	Hospital	0.5 space per bed (bassinets are not beds)& 1.0 space per doctor on staff + 0.5 space per employee
	All other uses	1.0 per 300 SF FA
Park/Open Area (see 2.9.3E) *See also "Indoor and Outdoor Recreation" categories below*	Botanical garden, nature preserve, recreational trail, park, recreation field without fixed seats	No minimum parking requirements
	Cemetery, mausoleum, columbarium, memorial park including pet cemetery, burial grounds	1.0 per 150 plots plus 1.0 per 350 SF office area
	Recreation Field with fixed seats	1.0 per 10 seats or bench seating spaces

Use Category	Specific Use	Minimum Parking Spaces
SF= Square Feet FA = Floor Area		
Passenger Terminal (see 2.9.3F)	All uses	1.0 per employee, plus 1.0 per 250 SF of terminal area
Place of Worship (see 2.9.3G)	All uses	1.0 per 10 seats or bench seating spaces in main worship space
Social Service Institution (see 2.9.3H)	All uses	1.0 per employee plus 1.0 per 250 SF office area
Utilities (see 2.9.3I)	All uses	None required
COMMERCIAL		
Funeral Services	Funeral Homes Any other funeral services	1 space per 10 seats 1.0 per 600 SF FA
Indoor Recreation (see 2.9.4A) *See also "Park/Open Area" category above*	Bar, tavern, cocktail lounge, nightclub, restaurant with entertainment and all other uses without fixed seats	1.0 per 300 SF FA
	Indoor sports facility and all other uses with fixed seats	1.0 per 4 seats
Office in OG district and all other districts (see 2.9.4B)	Call Center	1.0 per 150 SF FA
	All other uses	1.0 per 300 SF FA
Office in RW district	All uses	1.0 per 600 SF FA
Outdoor Recreation (see 2.9.4C) *See also "Park/Open Area" category above*	Recreational vehicle park	1.0 per 4 pad sites
	Golf course, country club	4.0 per hole & 1.0 per employee
	Outdoor shooting range	Min 5.0 & 1.0 per firing position
	Stadium or arena, commercial amphitheater	1.0 per 4 seats
	All other uses	1.0 per 500 SF FA & 1.0 per 1,000 SF of outdoor use area
Overnight Lodging (see 2.9.4D)	All uses	1.0 per room
Parking, Commercial (see 2.9.4F)	All uses	None required
Restaurant (see 2.9.4G)	Drive-in restaurant	1.0 per 100 SF FA
	All other uses	1.0 per 300 SF FA (square footage shall include outdoor patios and decks)
Retail Sales and Service (see 2.9.4H)	Furniture store	1.0 per 600 SF FA
	Art or photo studio, gallery	1.0 per 500 SF FA
	Retail Sales and Service with less than 4,000 square feet of floor area	1.0 per 1,000 SF FA
	All other uses	1.0 per 300 SF FA
Self-Service Storage (see 2.9.4I)	All uses	1 per 250 SF office space
Vehicle Sales and Service (see 2.9.4J)	Car wash, self- and full-service	2.0 per bay
	Auto rental, sales or leasing or boat and recreational vehicle sales	1.0 per 500 indoor SF FA, plus 1.0 per 10,000 SF outdoor lot area
	All other uses	5.0 per bay or 1.0 per 250 SF FA, as applicable whichever is greater
Water-Oriented (see 2.9.4K)	All uses	1.0 space per 2 wet boat slips
INDUSTRIAL		
Wholesale Trade (see2.9.5A)	All uses	1 per 300 SF FA office space + 1 per 4,000 SF indoor storage area
Light Industrial (see 2.9.5B)	Research or experimental laboratory, without manufacturing	1 per 300 SF office space

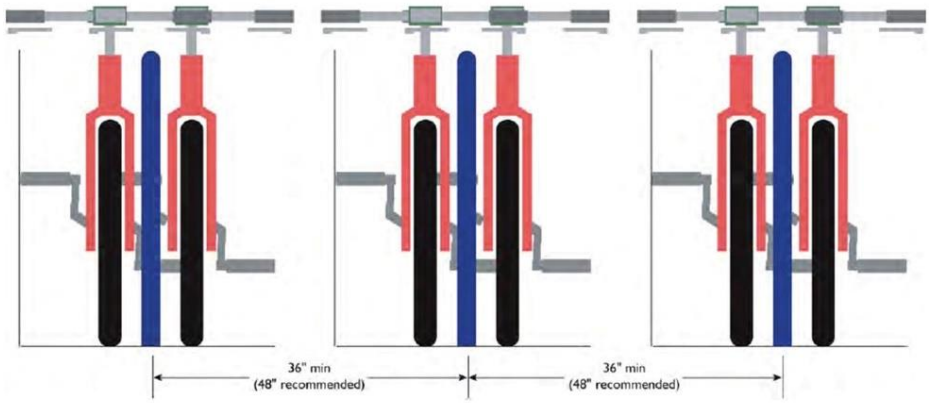
Use Category	Specific Use	Minimum Parking Spaces
SF= Square Feet FA = Floor Area		
	All other uses	1 per 600 SF FA office space 1 per 4,000 SF indoor storage area
Warehouse and Distribution (see 2.9.5C)	All uses	1 per 500 SF FA office space 1 per 4,000 SF indoor storage area
Heavy Industrial (see 2.9.5D)	All uses	1 per 700 SF FA office space 1 per 4,000 SF indoor storage area
Waste-Related Service (see 2.9.5E)	All uses	1 per 250 SF FA office space 1 per 4,000 SF indoor storage area
OPEN		
Agriculture Uses (see 2.9.6A)	All uses	None required
Resource Extraction (see 2.9.6B)	All uses	None required

C. Bicycle Parking

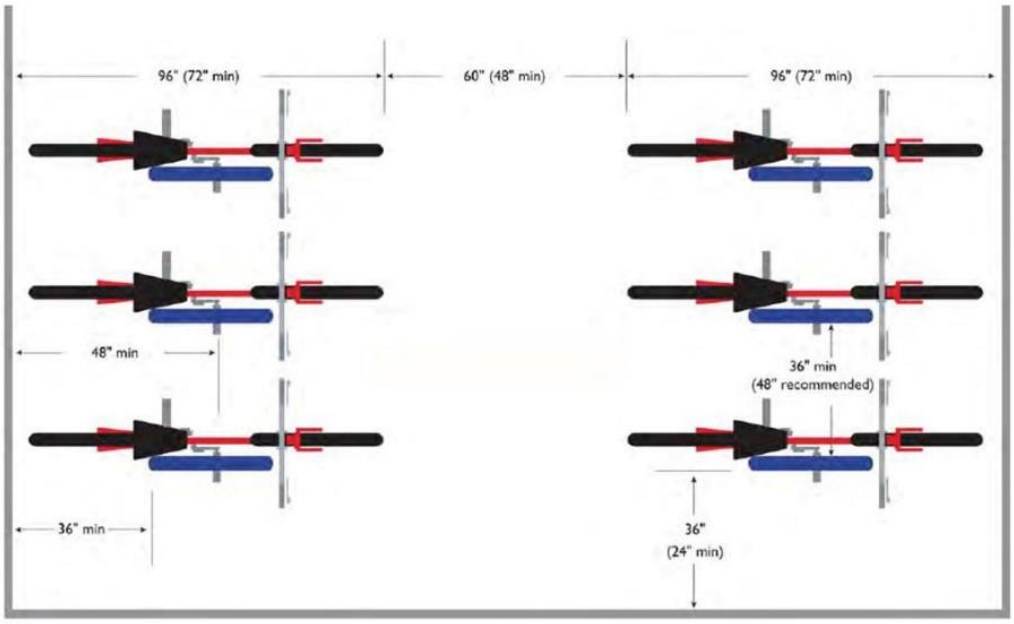
1. All nonresidential developments with required minimum parking spaces pursuant to Sub-Section 4.5.3B in the RW, OG, MU, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, EMP and WD districts must provide a minimum of four bicycle parking spaces.
2. Nonresidential development in the RW, OG, MU, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, EMP and WD districts providing more than 20 but less than 100 vehicle parking spaces are required to provide six bicycle parking spaces. An additional bicycle space must be provided for each additional 15 vehicle parking spaces, or fraction thereof. A maximum of 24 bicycle parking spaces is required. Bicycle parking facilities must be located within 200 feet of at least one functioning building entrance, except for shared parking facilities, which may be located anywhere on the same site as the uses sharing the facilities, provided it lies within 200 feet of any entrance.
3. Bicycle parking facilities shall be of a design as recommended by the Association of Pedestrian and Bicycle Professionals. (See APBP's Bicycle Parking Guidelines). Alternative high-quality bicycle parking facilities may be approved by the Zoning Administrator if they can be shown to:
   a. Provide adequate theft protection and security; and
   b. Support the bicycle at two points of contact to prevent damage to the bicycle wheels and frame.
4. Minimum setbacks

   The minimum setbacks for bicycle parking shall be in accordance with the following graphics.

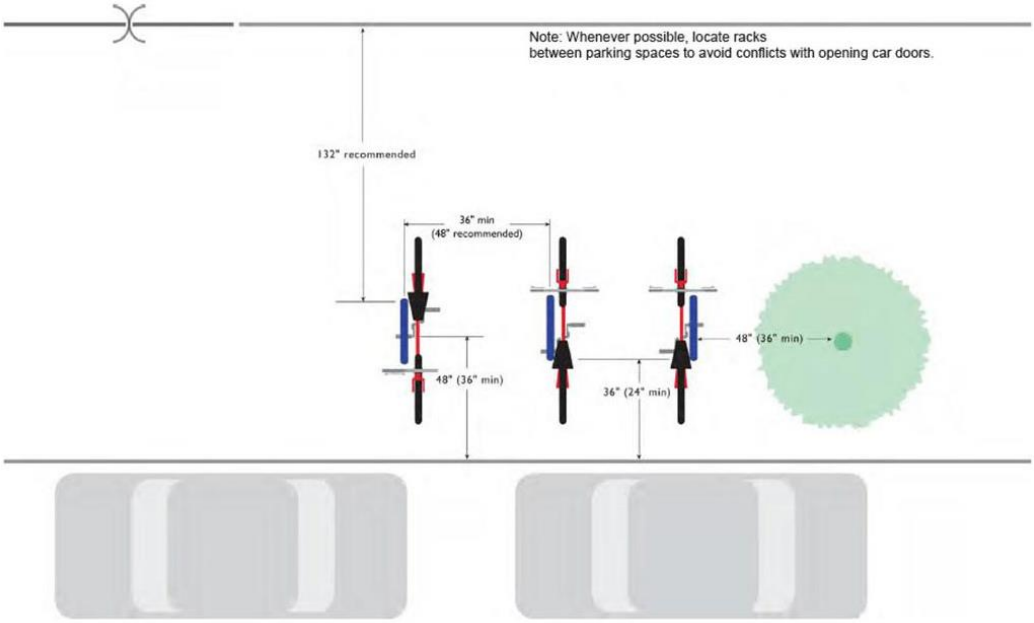
   a. minimum setback between racks



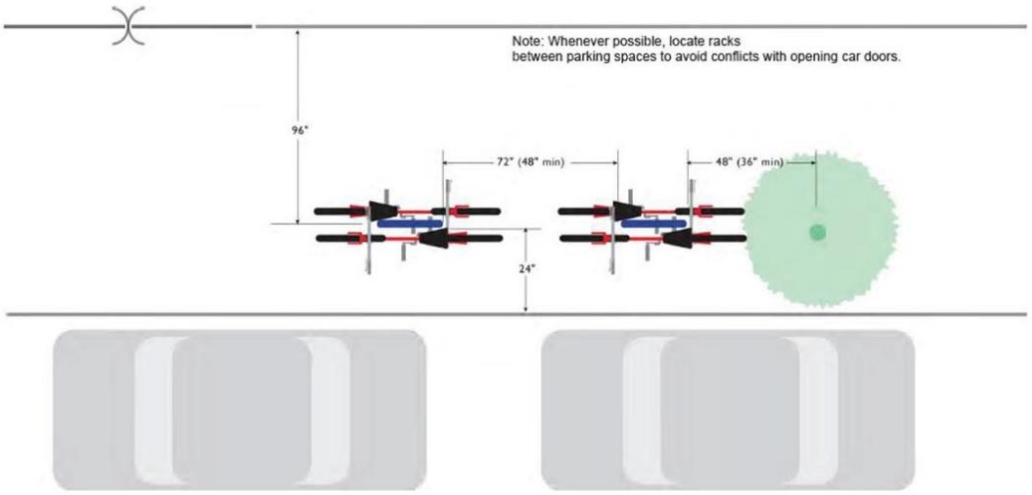
b. minimum setback between racks and walls



c. minimum setbacks for perpendicular parking in the right-of-way



d. minimum setbacks for parallel parking in the right-of-way



5. Administrative Deviations. The Zoning Administrator may grant an administrative deviation from the required bicycle parking requirements of this Sub-Section if the applicant has shown that there are either physical site conditions that make the installation of bicycle parking impractical or the proposed use, by its nature, is anticipated to generate a lesser need for bicycle parking. Uses include, but are not limited to drive-in theaters, funeral homes, mini-storage, and retail uses consisting of primarily bulky merchandise such as tire and furniture stores.

D. Unspecified Tenants in Industrial Buildings

This provision applies to buildings with unspecified tenants in industrial districts. Where tenants are specified and listed by name of company, parking is calculated according to the uses identified in the floor plan. Where tenants are not specified, parking is calculated with 20% office and 80% warehouse.

E. Parking Reduction Table

The following parking reductions apply to the required parking ratios for a specific use.

Factor	Applicable Use	Criteria	Parking Adjustment
Transit	All uses	Use is located within a 660-foot walking distance of a public transit stop.	10% Reduction
Pedestrian Access	Nonresidential	Use is located where residents of all residential and mixed use areas within 1,320 feet of the subject properly can walk to and from the nonresidential use using a continuous sidewalk system (ignoring intervening streets).	5% Reduction, non designated frontage 10% Reduction, designated frontage
Public Parking Facilities	Nonresidential	Use is located within 660-foot walking distance of a parking facility that is available for use by the public without charge (either directly or through a validation program in which the subject use participates).	10% Reduction
On-Street Parking	Residential Nonresidential	Use is located along one or more public street frontages where public parking is permitted. Where streets have been signed "No Parking" by the City or County, no credit for on-street parking is available. Partial credit may be granted for on-street parking that is restricted during certain hours. For instance, an on-street parking space with a parking prohibition between 7-9AM and 4-6PM shall count as 5/6 space since parking is not permitted for four hours over a twenty-four hour period (20/24).	One legal on-street parking space may be substituted for every required off-street parking space provided the on-street space is located on a public right-of-way immediately abutting the property seeking the parking reduction. Where a partial space straddles an extension of a side property line, the space may be counted by the abutting owner in front of whose property is 50% or more of the space is located.
Bicycle Parking	All uses	See Sub-Section 4.5.3C.	Reduction of one parking space for every five bicycle parking spaces for a maximum reduction of five parking spaces.
Protection of Qualified Trees	All uses	Use that preserve and protect existing qualified trees in parking areas that provide a pervious preservation island equivalent to 25 square feet per inch of trunk diameter DBH, up to a maximum of 1,000 square feet.	10% max reduction. The exact percentage of reduction shall be determined by the Zoning Administrator.

F. Accessible (Handicap) Parking

Accessible parking is regulated by Section 1106 of the Building Code. The parking ratio of Section 1106.1 is provided below for illustrative purposes only. Any variances to the accessible parking table below, if applicable, shall be governed by the Building Code. In the event amendments are made to the Building Code affecting the accessory parking below and are not memorialized in this development code, the Building Code shall govern.

TOTAL PARKING SPACES PROVIDED	REQUIRED MINIMUM NUMBER OF ACCESSIBLE SPACES
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1000	2% of total
1001 and over	20, plus one for each 100, or fraction thereof, over 1000

4.5.4 Alternative Parking Plan

A. General

1. Unless an alternative parking plan is approved at the time of administrative site plan approval, the parking ratios of Section 4.5.3 apply.
2. The requirements of Section 4.5.3 may be modified where applicant-submitted parking data, prepared and sealed by a registered engineer in the State of Tennessee with transportation expertise, illustrates that required parking ratios do not accurately apply to a specific development.
3. The data submitted for an alternative parking plan must include, at a minimum, the size and type of the proposed development, the mix of uses, the anticipated rate of parking turnover and the anticipated peak parking and traffic loads of all uses.

B. Shared Parking Provisions

1. General

a. Joint use of up to 100% of required off-street parking spaces may be permitted for two or more uses located in the same or different buildings, provided that the parking spaces are on the same lot or within 660 feet of the building, structure or use to be served along the shortest available pedestrian route (measured from the nearest point of the parking area to the nearest point of the building, structure or use served by such parking lot).

b. The Zoning Administrator may approve a shared parking plan when uses are located near one another and have different peak parking demands, or other characteristics that would enable them to share parking areas without resulting in significantly higher on-street parking in surrounding areas or unauthorized use of other parking facilities. Shared parking arrangements are subject to the requirements of this section.

2. Application

In cases where the uses for which the shared parking is requested are located on lots under different ownership, the persons involved will file a joint written application with Zoning Administrator setting forth the following information:

a. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the applicants.

b. The ownership and location of the off-street parking spaces proposed to be jointly used.

c. The uses which will jointly use the required off-street parking spaces, the hours of operation of each such use, the number of required parking spaces per this development code for each such use, and the number of parking spaces proposed to be jointly used.

d. Applicants wishing to use shared parking as a means of reducing the total number of required spaces must submit a shared parking analysis using the latest edition of Urban Land Institute's Shared Parking. The study must be provided in a form established by the Zoning Administrator and made available to the public. It shall address, at minimum, the size and type of the proposed development, the composition of tenants, the anticipated rate of parking turnover and the anticipated peak parking and traffic loads for all uses that will be sharing parking spaces.

e. Any other information required by the Zoning Administrator.

3. Off-Site Parking Provisions

Required off-street parking spaces may be permitted by the Zoning Administrator on a separate site from the site on which the principal use is located if the off-site parking complies with all of the following standards:

a. Off-site parking spaces are located within 660 feet from the primary entrance of the use served along the shortest available pedestrian route (measured from the nearest point of the parking area to the nearest point of the building, structure served by such parking lot).

b. Off-site parking may not be used to satisfy the required parking ratios for residential uses (except for guest parking), as well as convenience stores or other convenience-oriented uses. Required parking spaces reserved for persons with disabilities may not be located off-site.

c. The off-site parking must be located wholly within a zoning district that permits by right commercial parking as principal use. See also Sub-Item 4.5.2C(2)(e)(2).

4. Criteria for Review

In reviewing an application, the following factors shall be considered:

a. Characteristics of each use and projected peak parking demand, including hours of operation.

b. Potential reduction in vehicle movements afforded by multi-purpose use of spaces by employees, customers or residents.

c. Potential improvements in access, design, open space preservation and circulation afforded.

5. Agreements

An alternative parking plan shall be enforced through written agreement among all owners of record providing that the land comprising the parking area shall never be disposed of except in conjunction with the sale of the building which the parking area serves so long as the facilities are required; and such agreement shall bind his or her heirs, successors, and assigns. An attested copy of the agreement between the owners of record shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator, approved by the City or County Attorney and filed with the Register of Deeds. Any applicable easements or joint access corridors which affect the shared parking plan shall be recorded on a final plat and in any restrictive covenant and shall be referenced on the site plan.

6. Amendment or Termination

The approved alternative parking plan agreement may be amended or terminated through site plan submission to Zoning Administrator through:

a. A petition filed by the owners whose properties include at least 75% of the square footage included in the alternative parking plan prior to amendment or termination; and

b. Submission of evidence that each use has made alternative provisions to satisfy its off-street parking requirements.

C. Valet Parking

Valet parking may be permitted as a means of satisfying otherwise applicable parking requirements where all of the following standards have been met:

1. Adequate assurance of the continued operation of the valet parking is provided, such as a contractual agreement for valet services or the tenant's affidavit agreeing to provide such services;
2. An equivalent number of valet spaces are available to replace the number required on-site parking spaces. Such valet spaces do not require individual striping, and may take into account the tandem or mass parking of vehicles.
3. The design of the valet parking shall not cause customers who do not use the valet service to park off-premise or cause queuing in the right-of-way.

D. Violations

Violations of an approved alternative parking plan constitute a violation of this development code and shall be subject to all applicable enforcement and penalty provisions.

4.5.5 Design and Maintenance

A. Minimum Parking Dimensions

Parking spaces using geometric standards or configurations other than those specified below, such as for reverse-angle parking, may be approved subject to a determination by the City or County Engineer on a case by case basis.

Angle	Minimum Stall Width*	Minimum Stall Depth (perpendicular to curb)*	Minimum Width of Adjacent Drive Aisle**	Maximum Curb or Wheel Stop Overhang
0°	7 feet	19 feet, 6 inches	11 (one way)	2 feet, 6 inches
45°	8 feet, 6 inches	17 feet	11 feet (one way)	2 feet
50°	8 feet, 6 inches	17 feet	12 feet (one way)	2 feet
55°	8 feet, 6 inches	17 feet, 6 inches	13 feet (one way)	2 feet
60°	8 feet, 6 inches	17 feet, 6 inches	14 feet (one way)	2 feet, 6 inches
65°	8 feet, 6 inches	18 feet	15 feet (one way)	2 feet, 6 inches
70°	8 feet, 6 inches	18 feet	16 feet (one way)	2 feet, 6 inches
75°	8 feet, 6 inches	18 feet	18 feet (one way)	2 feet, 6 inches
90°	8 feet, 6 inches	18 feet	22 feet (two way)	2 feet, 6 inches
90°	9 feet	18 feet	20 feet (two way)	2 feet, 6 inches

*stall width and stall depth may be reduced for compact vehicles

**minimum width of two-way drive aisles for stall angles of less than 90° shall be 20 feet; minimum width of for one-way drive aisles for stall angles of 90° may be reduced with approval by the City or County Engineer

B. Tractor Trailer Parking Space Requirements

Description	Dimension
Parking space length	50 feet
Parking space width	9 feet
Outside turning radii	40 feet
Vertical clearance	14 feet
Backing and maneuvering area	50 feet

C. Surfacing

1. Surfacing Required

Except as provided in Paragraph 2 below, where off-street facilities are provided for parking or any other vehicular use area, they must be surfaced with bituminous asphalt, concrete or other impervious pavement with a suitable stabilized subgrade approved by the City or County Engineer and maintained in a smooth, well-graded condition.

2. Non-Surface Parking

a. Non-surface parking, such as gravel, grass, turfblock and grasscrete, may be permitted for specific uses as set forth below provided they are approved by the City or County Engineer. Where provided, such alternative parking surfaces must be maintained in a smooth, well-graded condition. If parking demand is such that the non-surface parking is damaged or destroyed, then paving of such an area in accordance with this section may be required. Any conversion from pervious parking to impervious parking surfaces requires the approval of the City or County Engineer and may require additional drainage. Non-surface parking may be used in a site's stormwater detention area when approved by the City or County Engineer.

b. All parking and vehicular use areas (excluding handicapped) may be non-surfaced for the following:

1. Uses which require parking on an average of less than five days per week during a month;
2. Places of worship;
3. Parks, playgrounds, ball fields, football and baseball stadiums, fairgrounds, and other similar outdoor recreation areas;
4. Truck terminals, scrap metal facilities and other appropriate industrial uses; and
5. Any other uses deemed appropriate by the Zoning Administrator.

D. Landscaping

1. Perimeter Screening

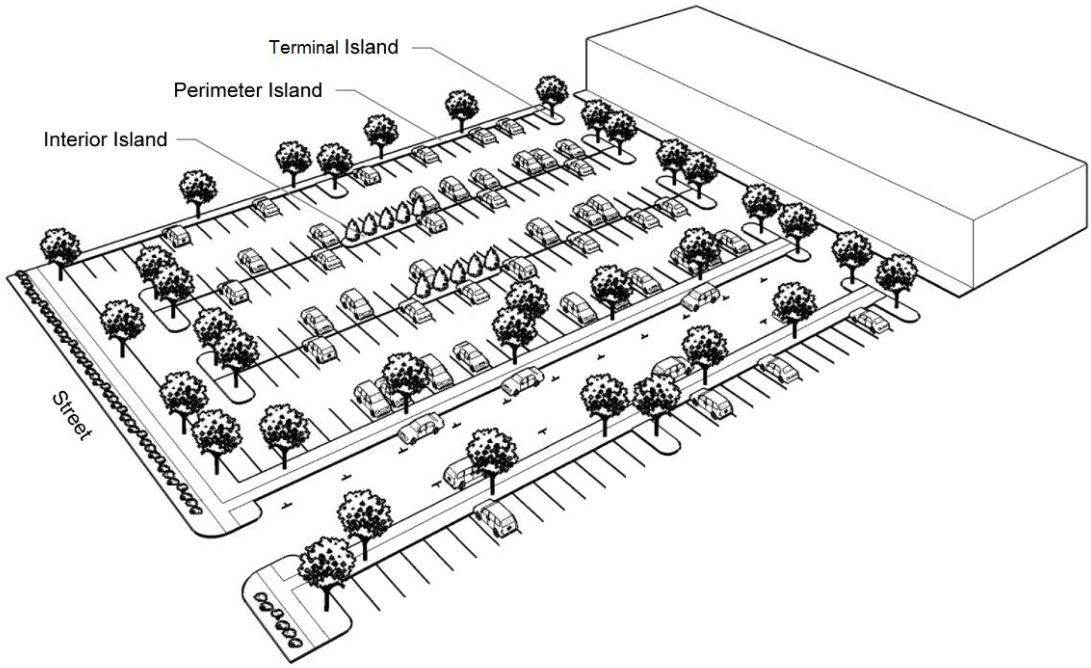
a. All parking and vehicular use areas with frontage on any portion of a public street right-of-way (not including an alley) must provide landscaping in accordance with Streetscape Plates S-7, S-8, S-9, S-10 or S-11 as found in Chapter 4.3, Streetscape Standards.

b. The perimeter of all parking and vehicular use areas abutting a single-family residential district must provide a Class III buffer (see Section 4.6.5).

2. Interior Landscaping

a. Off-street parking areas with six or more parking spaces must provide landscaping in accordance with the following requirements (see also Chapters 6.1 for preservation of existing trees and 4.6 for general landscaping requirements).

b. If seeking preservation credits for an existing tree located in an interior island, terminal island, or perimeter island then such island must provide a nonpaved area no nearer than three feet inside the tree dripline but no less than ten feet from the centerline of the tree or a distance of nine times the diameter of the trunk (DBH) in feet, whichever is less, or as may be required to ensure the survival of the preserved tree, subject to the approval of the Zoning Administrator.



3. Interior Islands

a. An interior landscaped island must be provided in accordance with the table below, unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator.

Minimum Island Size Square Feet	Frequency per Number of Spaces	Minimum Island Width Inside Curb	Maximum Distance from Other Island	Number of Shrubs 'A' per Trees	Tree Size (Caliper Inch)
450	40	12'	150'	9/1	A or D = 3.0"
300	30	8'	120'	5/1	B or E = 2.5"
150	20	4'	90'	3/1	C or F = 2.0"

b. Unless otherwise approved by the Zoning Administrator, each island must contain a minimum of 450 square feet per Tree A; 300 square feet per Tree B; or 150 square feet.

c. Interior islands may be consolidated or intervals may be expanded in order to preserve existing trees where approved by the Zoning Administrator.

d. Landscape areas a minimum of 6 feet by 45 feet in length may be substituted for required interior islands. The landscaped areas shall be located between parking rows.

e. Parking spaces abutting an interior island may have a depth of 16 feet rather than the required 19 feet in 90 degree parking layouts where the interior island is perpendicular to the parking space. Parking spaces in a 60 degree parking layout abutting an interior island may have a depth of 18 feet rather than the required 21 feet.

4. Terminal Islands

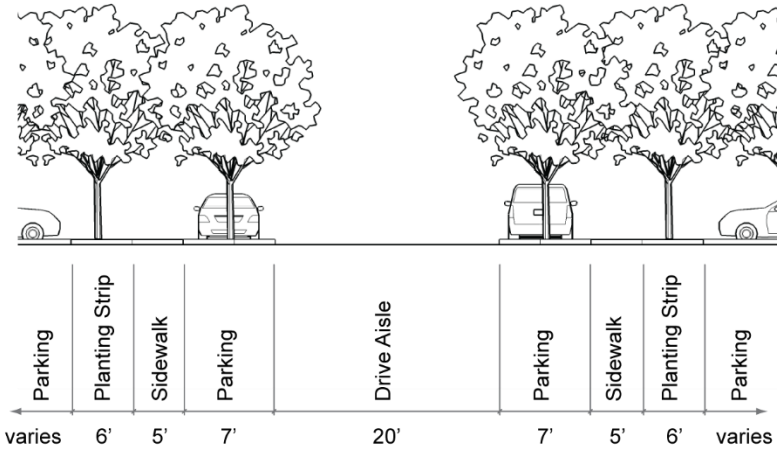
For parking lots on sites of over one acre, all rows of spaces must terminate in a curbed landscaped island, unless an administrative deviation is approved by the Zoning Administrator that would exempt a site from this requirement, provided additional landscaping is provided on the site. Each island must conform to the specifications described in Item 3.b above.

5. Large Lot Perimeter Islands

Perimeter islands are those islands that run perpendicular to parking spaces and separate rows of parking from one another. Lots with five or more drive aisles shall include a perimeter island. Lots with less than five parallel drive aisles are exempt from this requirement. A perimeter island with a minimum width of 11 feet inside the curb must be sited between every five adjoining drive aisles and along primary internal and external access drives. Intervals may be expanded in order to preserve existing trees, where approved by the Zoning Administrator. Unless an equivalent alternative is approved by the Zoning Administrator, landscaping of the perimeter islands must include evergreen shrubs planted three feet on center in a double staggered row in a planting bed that is of a width suitable for the required plant spacing, but at least 36 inches wide.

6. Drive Aisles

a. Main parking lot drive aisles shall meet the standards below. The Zoning Administrator, in consultation with the City or County Engineer, is authorized to approve alternative but equivalent configurations during the administrative site plan review process.



7. Maximum Parking Area Pod Size

Multiple bays of parking must be broken up by landscaped area, tree islands and buildings and divided into pods containing no more than the number of parking spaces listed in the table below. Existing trees must be incorporated into the parking areas to the maximum extent feasible.

District	Pod Size (max)
P, OS, FW, CA, CIV, R-, RU-, SCBID-, UPT-& CBD	60 spaces
OG, CMU-1, CMU-2	160 spaces
CMU-3	190 spaces

8. Vehicle Sales and Service

The interior islands and terminal islands located in areas specially designated for the display of motor vehicles for sale or rental, as shown on an approved site plan, may be exempt from the parking lot landscaping requirements provided the pervious area of each island is planted with turf or groundcover. The parking lot landscape requirements apply to required employee and customers parking areas.

9. Tractor Trailer Staging, Loading and Parking

The interior island and terminal island provisions do not apply to areas specially designated for tractor trailer staging and loading areas and tractor trailer parking areas, provided the provisions of Sub-Item 4.8.4B(3)(b)(1) are met.

10. President's Island

Due to the heavy industrial nature and soil conditions of President's Island, the landscaping and parking island regulations of this Sub-Section are optional for properties on President's Island.

E. Markings

When six or more off-street parking spaces are required by this development code, all parking spaces within the parking area must be marked and maintained with paint or other suitable pavement marking material so as to be distinguishable. When any part of an off-street parking area is redesigned, those pavement markings that no longer apply must be completely removed.

F. Lighting

All parking lot lighting shall meet the requirements of Chapter 4.7, Outdoor Site Lighting.

G. Parking Setbacks

All parking and vehicular use areas shall observe the parking setback requirements of Article 3, Building Envelope Standards for parking in the front setback and the screening and buffer requirements of this Article for parking in the side and rear setbacks.

H. Curbs

1. Exclusive of bio-swale features, all landscaping in or adjacent to a parking or vehicular use area must be protected from vehicular damage by a raised concrete curb six inches in height or equivalent barrier, however, the barrier need not be continuous.
2. Landscaped areas adjacent to all parking and vehicular use areas must be landscaped so that no plant material greater than 12 inches in height will be located within two feet of the curb or other protective barrier.
3. The Zoning Administrator, in consultation with the City or County Engineer, may waive the requirement to install curbs around parking areas and other internal drives through the administrative deviation process. The Zoning Administrator shall weigh the following factors when determining whether curbs may be waived: the proposed and existing land use on the site, the topography of the site and the land uses and topography of abutting sites.

I. Parking Encroachment

Parking must be located so that no vehicle when parked will have any portion of such vehicle overhanging or encroaching on pedestrian or vehicular travel paths. If necessary, wheel stops or barriers may be required in order to enforce this provision.

J. Drainage

Parking or vehicular use areas cannot drain onto or across public sidewalks or into adjacent property, except into a natural watercourse or a drainage easement. In already developed areas where this condition would be impossible to meet, the City or County Engineer may exempt the applicant from this requirement, provided that adequate provision is made for drainage (see also City of Memphis/Shelby County Storm Water Management Manual).

K. Location of Underground Infrastructure

Underground utilities, irrigation, and drain lines which are placed beneath vehicular use area landscape islands must be installed as near to the edge of the island as possible, within the outer one third of the available width of island, so as not to interfere with tree installation.

L. Equivalent Alternatives

The Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve alternative but equivalent parking lot landscaping provisions during the administrative site plan review process.

M. Pedestrian Facilities

Pedestrian facilities providing full and safe access to and through the site shall be installed in all off-street parking areas. Pedestrian facilities include walkways, sidewalks and crosswalks. Such facilities must be clearly marked and protected from vehicular encroachment by wheel stops or curbs. Pedestrian facilities shall be connected to pedestrian facilities on abutting sites, sidewalks in the abutting public right-of-way and entrances to buildings on the site. The Zoning Administrator may waive the requirement to install pedestrian facilities based on the site's size, use or uses and the presence of pedestrian facilities on surrounding sites and in the abutting public right-of-way.

4.5.6 Queuing

The following off-street vehicle queuing standards apply unless otherwise expressly approved by the City or County Engineer. The City or County Engineer may require additional off-street queuing spaces where trip generation rates suggest that additional spaces will be needed.

A. Minimum Number of Spaces

Off-street queuing spaces must be provided as follows:

	Minimum Spaces	Measured From
Automated teller machine	3	Machine
Bank teller lane	3	Teller or window
Pharmacy with Drive-thru	3	Window
Car lubrication stall	1	Entrance to stall
Car wash stall, automated	1	Entrance to wash bay
Car wash stall, hand-operated	1	Entrance to wash bay
Gasoline pump island	1	Pump island
Restaurant with Drive-thru	6	Pick-up window
Valet parking	3	Valet stand
Guards and gatehouses	See Section 4.4.8	
School drop-off (public and private)	Determined by City or County Engineer	
Day care and all other	Determined by City or County Engineer	

B. Design and Layout

Required queuing spaces are subject to the following design and layout standards:

1. Dimensions

Stacking spaces must be a minimum of 10 by 20 feet in size.

2. Location

a. Queuing spaces cannot impede on- or off-site traffic movements or movements into or out of off-street parking or other vehicular use areas. See Sub-Section 4.6.8A for specific requirements for drive-thru windows and lanes.

b. All required queuing spaces must be located on-site; no required queuing space is permitted in the public right-of-way.

3. Design

Queuing spaces must be separated from other internal driveways by raised medians if deemed necessary by the City or County Engineer for traffic movement and safety.

4. Screening

See Sub-Section 4.6.8A for specific requirements for drive- thru windows and lanes.

4.5.7 Loading

A. Loading Facilities Required

1. As determined by the Zoning Administrator, off-street loading facilities may be required for uses that regularly handle large quantities of goods. Loading must be of sufficient quantity to adequately serve the proposed use.
2. Any vehicle sales or rental facility or similar use requiring delivery of vehicles by truck must demonstrate adequate on-site area exists for the loading and unloading of such trucks.
3. Any convenience store or similar use requiring deliveries by truck must demonstrate adequate on-site area exists for the loading and unloading of such trucks.
4. There may not be a loading area designed in such a way that will require the backing of vehicles into a public street.
5. Public streets may not be used as maneuvering areas for backing into or onto a property unless approved by the City or County Engineer.
6. Where access to a loading berth is from the alley, and truck loading is parallel to the alley, a width of twelve feet is required for the loading berth, measured from the centerline of the alley. This width must be maintained up to a height of 16 feet.

B. Design and Layout

1. Loading and unloading activity is not permitted in any public right-of-way except where designated by the City or County Engineer.
2. Off-street loading facilities must be located as set forth in Sub-Section 4.6.8C.
3. Hours of loading and unloading operation within a residential district is limited to hours of 6:30 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. All loading docks shall be signed to indicate “no idling.”

C. Screening of Major Loading Areas

All major loading areas must be screened in accordance with Sub-Section 4.6.8C. Major loading areas are determined by the Zoning Administrator based on the presence of one or more of the following: loading bays, loading docks, loading ramps, roll-up doors or other related features that indicate the frequent handling of significant quantities of goods.

4.6 LANDSCAPING AND SCREENING

4.6.1 Purpose

The use of properly landscaped and maintained areas can reduce the potential incompatibility of adjacent land uses, conserve natural resources and maintain open space, protect established residential neighborhoods, and promote and enhance the community appearance. Landscaping must be coordinated with all site design elements including building layout, parking, access and signs.

4.6.2 Applicability

A. Conformance to the standards of this Chapter shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.1, Applicability.

B. These landscaping provisions do not apply to single-family detached units, single-family attached units (not including townhouse sites) or large homes on a single lot or site, except for Sub-Sections 4.6.7 (fences and wall requirements).

C. These landscaping provisions shall not apply to temporary uses in operation for less than one year. These landscaping provisions shall apply to temporary uses that will be in operation for more than one year, per Paragraph 2.8.3H(11).

D. Streetscape planting requirements shall apply and are listed in Chapter 4.3, Streetscape Standards.

E. The Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve alternative landscaping and screening provisions on a case by case basis during the administrative site plan review process.

F. These landscaping provisions shall not apply to utility infrastructure and appurtenances not considered minor or major utilities (see Sub-Section 2.9.3I).

G. President's Island. Due to the heavy industrial nature and soil conditions of President's Island, the landscaping regulations of this Code are optional for properties on President's Island.

4.6.3 Landscape Plan Required

A landscape plan prepared in accordance with this Chapter must be submitted in conjunction with the required site plan. A registered Landscape Architect must prepare all landscape plans for all new, non-single-family developments of five acres in size or larger, except where expressly exempted by the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator shall weigh the following factors when determining whether a site is exempt from this requirement: the size of the site, whether the project involves the construction of new buildings or additions to buildings, the existing and proposed use of the site and whether the site is adjacent to single-family residential uses.

A. The landscape plan must adequately detail the requirements of this Chapter as follows:

1. Landscape summary. A landscape summary in matrix form shall be provided on the landscape plan and shall include:
    a. Graphic symbol to indicate each type of plant material;
    b. Botanical name or common name;
    c. Total number of each type of plant material;
    d. Height and spread of each type of plant material; and
    e. Spacing of each type of plant material.
2. Illustrative information. Illustrative information consisting of the following shall be accurately depicted on the landscape plan:
    a. The location, configuration and arrangement of all proposed buildings, internal streets and parking areas as reflected on the site plan;
    b. The location and dimensions of all proposed landscaped areas with appropriate graphic symbols including existing trees that are being credited toward the development's landscaping requirements;
    c. Location and configuration of all special or textured paving areas;
    d. Provisions for site irrigation; and
    e. Any additional relevant information as may be required by the Zoning Administrator.

B. The landscape and/or irrigation contractor must certify that the landscaping and the irrigation system are in substantial compliance with the landscape and irrigation plans approved as part of the development order.

C. In approving a landscape plan for new development, the Zoning Administrator may allow or require deviations from the requirements of this Chapter whenever a literal application of a requirement to a property or premise would, because of

circumstances or situations not generally common to other premises, not achieve the purpose or intent of the regulation or may cause an undesirable result.

D. Where improvements are proposed for lands, buildings, or structures that existed prior to the effective date of this Code, the Zoning Administrator may approve a landscape plan with deviations from the requirements of this Chapter or impose alternative requirements that serve the purpose and intent of this article, if the requirements cannot be reasonably complied with because of the existing developed conditions.

4.6.4 General Provisions

A. Clear Sight Triangle

Excluding street trees 12 inches or less in DBH required under Chapter 4.3 of this development code; at the intersection of a driveway and a street and on all corner sites (the intersection of two streets), a clear sight triangle shall be established as set forth in Section 4.4.7. All established street trees encroaching into the clear sight triangle shall be maintained by the abutting property owner and shall be kept free of foliage for 80 inches measured up from the base of the tree. Any shrubs encroaching into the clear sight triangle shall not exceed 24 inches in height.

B. Plant Material

1. Plant material shall be chosen from the lists of recommended plant species contained in Section 4.6.9. Plant materials will be reviewed for suitability with regard to the eventual size and spread, susceptibility to diseases and pests, and appropriateness to existing soil, climate and site conditions.
2. Section 4.6.9 is used to define the species of trees and shrubs deemed to be Type A, B, or C trees and shrubs. The species may be expanded but are intended to provide guidance in selecting predominately hardy Tennessee native species.

C. Cold Hardy and Drought Tolerant Plants

Plantings must be cold hardy for the specific location where they are to be planted. Trees and shrubs must be drought tolerant and able to survive on natural rainfall once established with no loss of health.

D. Soils

Planting areas must have uncompacted coarse loam that is a minimum of 12 inches deep. Soils must be appreciably free of gravel, stones, rubble or trash. All compacted soil, contaminated soil or road base fill must be removed.

E. Issuance of Certificate of Occupancy

The Building Official may not issue a permanent certificate of occupancy for an approved site plan or final plat, until all required landscaping and buffers have been installed in accordance with the approved site plan or final plat. A temporary certificate of occupancy may be issued for a period of 30 days under circumstances that would affect the seeding and planting of the site, or until the proper planting season is reached to complete the landscaping requirements, and may be extended up to 180 days upon request to the Building Official.

F. Maintenance of Landscaping

1. Responsibility

a. The responsibility for maintenance of all required landscaping shall remain with the owner, their successors, heirs, assignees or any consenting grantee. Maintenance is required in order to ensure the proper functioning of a landscaped area.

b. It shall be the responsibility of every owner of property adjacent to which or in front of which any tree is standing on any street and of every owner of property upon which any tree is standing which projects into the street to maintain and prune such tree in accordance with the standards established in Item 4.6.4.F(2)(b) of this development code.

2. Maintenance

a. All landscaping must be maintained in an attractive and healthy condition. Maintenance may include, but not be limited to, watering, mulching, fertilizing and pest management, mowing, weeding, removal of litter and dead plant material, and necessary pruning and trimming.

b. Necessary pruning and trimming must be in accordance with the American National Standards for Tree Care Operations: Tree Shrub and Other Woody Plant Maintenance – Standards Practices (Pruning), and may not be interpreted to include topping of trees through removal of crown material or the central leader, or any other similarly severe procedures such as lollipopping or meatballing that cause irreparable harm to the natural form

of the tree, except where such procedures are necessary to maintain public overhead utilities. Any such activity is a violation of this development code. Additional plant material will be required to replace or supplement the damaged plant material on a one-for-one basis.

c. Dead or diseased plantings must be removed. Replacement plantings must be provided for any required plants which die or are removed for any reason and must meet all minimum standards and conform to the requirements of this development code.

d. Natural water courses must be maintained in a natural condition.

e. A water source must be supplied within 50 feet of any planting requiring continuing watering. Where non-native or non-drought tolerant native vegetation is incorporated an irrigation system is required. Irrigation systems must meet the standards of the City or County, as applicable.

f. Landscape structural features such as walls, fences, berms or water features must be maintained in a structurally safe and attractive condition.

g. All pedestrian, bike or other trails within landscaping and screening areas must be maintained to provide for their safe use.

h. Special maintenance requirements necessary to preserve the landscape architect's design intent must be noted on the landscape plan.

i. Ongoing maintenance to prohibit the establishment of prohibited exotic species is required.

3. Failure to Maintain

In the event that any owner of a landscaped area fails to maintain the landscaped area according to the standards of this Chapter, the governing bodies have the right to recover the cost of enforcement, including reasonable attorney fees. The governing bodies may also, following reasonable notice and a demand that deficiency of maintenance be corrected, enter the landscaped area to take maintenance action. The cost of such maintenance will be charged to the party having the primary responsibility for maintenance of the landscaped area. Any plant materials required by this development must be replaced within 180 days of their demise or removal.

4. Credit for Existing Plant Material

a. When seeking credit for existing plant material, the required landscaping must incorporate existing natural vegetation to the maximum extent feasible (see also Chapter 6.1 for preservation requirements for existing trees). Prior to disturbance of a required landscaped area, approval must be obtained from the Zoning Administrator. Where existing vegetation is inadequate to meet the required planting standards, additional plant material may be required.

b. Credit for existing plant material must be allocated on a one-for-one basis for Type A, B or C trees or. The size of material may not be taken into account, except where such material is below the required minimum planting size.

c. The retention of existing vegetation must be maximized within proposed landscaped areas. Existing native habitat or vegetation located within landscaped area may be counted, provided such plant material meets the minimum standards of this Chapter. If the existing vegetation has been credited and is subsequently removed or dies, it must be replaced with the appropriate planting material on a one-for-one basis.

d. Credit may be permitted for existing plant material and walls on adjacent property, provided such items are in a permanently protected area, including, but not limited to:

1. A conservation easement or preserve area on adjacent property; or
2. An existing utility or drainage easement exceeding 100 feet in width.

G. Payment in Lieu

Upon application, the Zoning Administrator may find that, due to the size of the lot, compliance with the landscape requirements of this Chapter is impractical. If the Zoning Administrator makes this finding then the Zoning Administrator may accept a payment in lieu of the required landscape improvements to the Tree Mitigation Fund. This payment in lieu may not exceed the estimated amount of the required improvements. This provision is only applicable to nonresidential lots less than 8,000 square feet in the OG, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, EMP, and IH districts.

H. Abutting Properties

The Zoning Administrator may approve an administrative deviation for the installation of landscaping on an abutting property to meet the provisions of this Chapter and Chapter 6.1, Tree Removal.

4.6.5 Required Buffers

A. General Provisions

1. A buffer is a specified land area, located parallel to and within the outer perimeter of a lot and extending to the lot line, together with the planting and landscaping required on the land. A buffer may also contain, or be required to contain, a barrier such as a wall or fence where additional screening is necessary to achieve the desired level of buffering between districts of varying intensities or uses.
2. A buffer is determined exclusive of any required open space (see Article 3 for applicable open space requirements) unless the buffer meets minimum requirements for required open space (see Chapter 6.2).
3. A required buffer may count toward the provision for perimeter tree removal requirements (see Chapter 6.1).
4. It is the intent of a buffer to interrupt sight lines from adjacent property through the use of Tree D or E and Shrubs, A, B or C. If the grade of the site, or other condition, prevents the buffer from accomplishing this purpose then the minimum requirements may be modified at the request of the Zoning Administrator.
5. Water, sanitary sewer, electrical, telephone, natural gas, cable, storm drainage, or other service lines are permitted within buffers.
6. The parking of vehicles is prohibited in a required buffer.
7. Any 10-foot parking setback as proscribed in this Code may be reduced to seven feet if a Type A buffer is provided.
8. The outside storage, display and sales of merchandise is prohibited in a required buffer.

B. District Boundary Buffer Table

1. Perimeter compatibility may be required along the boundaries of incompatible zoning districts. The following table shall be used to determine the required buffer class (I, II, or III) between adjacent districts (see paragraph C below for buffer specifications). No district boundary buffer is required in the following districts: P, OS, FW, CA, CIV, R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3.
2. No buffer is required where the perimeter lots contain single-family detached, single-family attached or large homes, and the width of the perimeter lots are at least 75% as wide as the minimum lot size of the adjoining district.
3. In situations where an alley separates two or more zoning districts that would otherwise require a buffer according to the table below, the zoning districts shall be determined to be adjacent for the purpose of this Section and the provisions of the following table shall apply.

Subject District	OS	FW	CA	CIV	R-MP	R-E	R-*	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	RW	OG	MU		CMU-2	CMU-3	CBD	EMP	WD	IH
RU-1	--	--	I	--	--	I	I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RU-2	--	--	I	--	--	I	I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RU-3	--	--	II	--	--	II	II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RU-4	--	--	II	--	--	II	II	II	II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RU-5	--	--	II	--	--	II	II	II	II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RW	--	--	II	--	II	II	II	II	II	II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OG	--	--	III	--	III	III	III	III	III	II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
MU	--	--	III	--	III	III	II	I	I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CMU-1	--	--	III	--	III	III	III	III	III	II	I	I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CMU-2	--	--	III	II	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	II	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CMU-3	--	--	III	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
CBD	--	--	III	II	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	II	II	II	I	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EMP	--	--	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	II	III	III	II	--	--	--	--
WD	--	--	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	--	--	--
IH	--	--	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	--	--	--

* R- = R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3

C. Buffer Planting Specifications

1. General Provisions

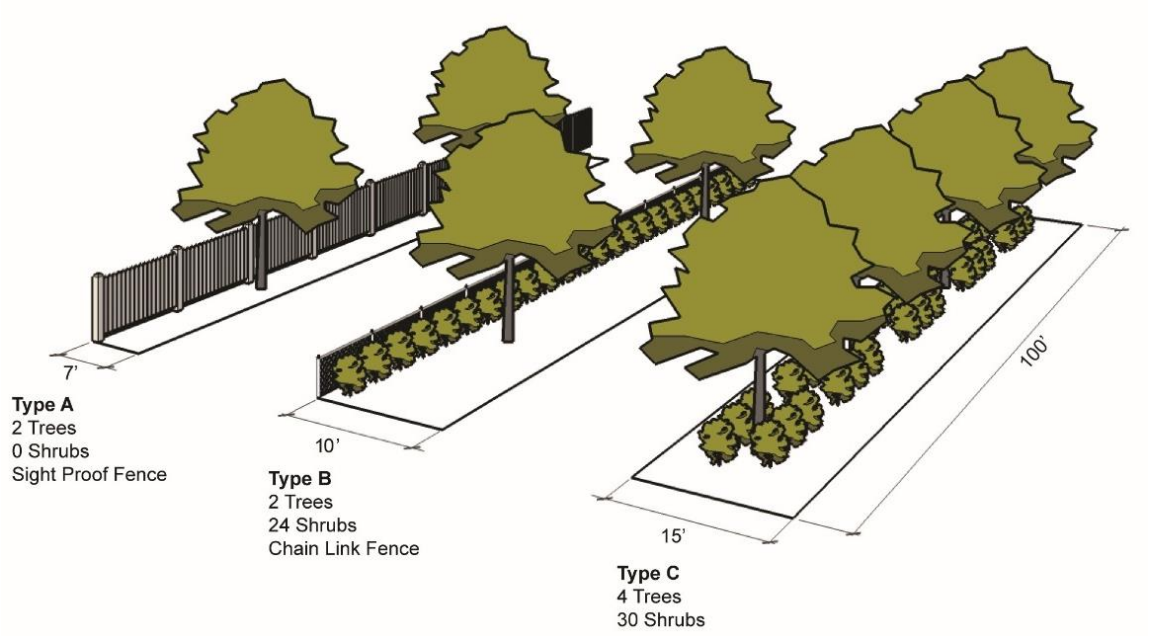
a. The following chart establishes the specific width and plant material for a Class I, II, and III buffers. An applicant is free to choose from each alternative (A, B, or C) within the respective buffer classification (I, II, or III). Buffers planted below overhead utility lines shall apply any of the allowed buffer alternatives, except that Type E tree shall replace any Type D trees at a rate of two Type E trees per required Type D tree.

b. Specified buffer plantings are required per 100 linear feet of buffer area. Plant material shall be chosen from the list of recommended plant species (see Section 4.6.9). Where plant material is accompanied by a fence or wall, the plant material shall be located on the subject property side of the fence.

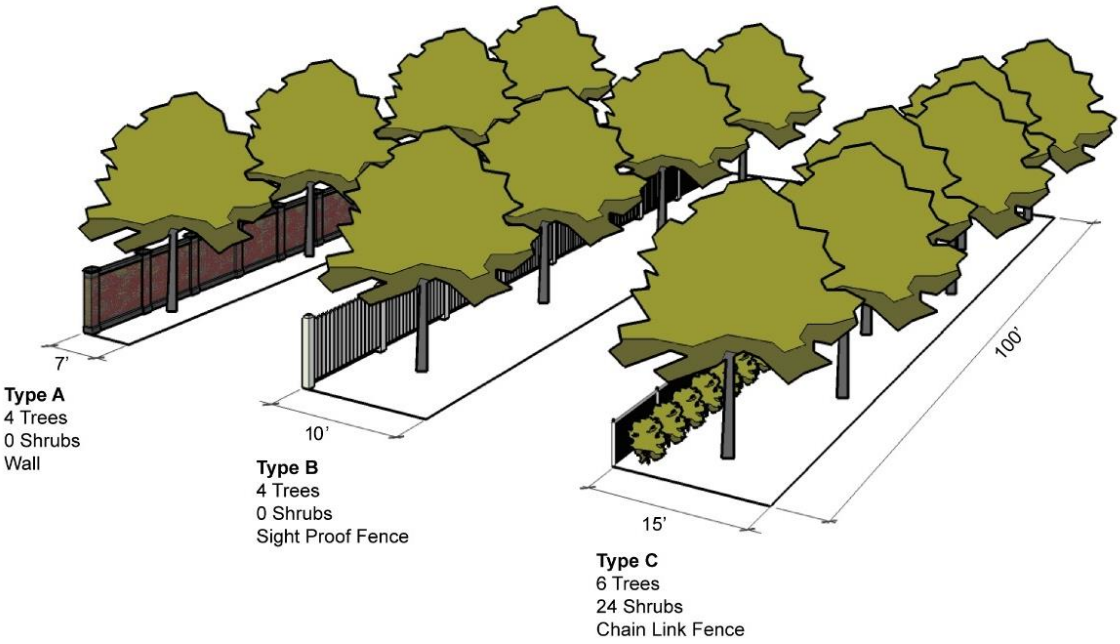
	Type A	Type B	Type C
Class I	**Width:** 7 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 2 **Shrubs:** 0 **Barrier:** Sight proof fence 6' to 9' high	**Width:** 10 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 2 **Shrubs:** 24 **Barrier:** Chain link fence 6' to 9' high	**Width:** 15 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 4 **Shrubs:** 30 **Barrier:** No wall or fence
Class II	**Width:** 7 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 4 **Shrubs:** 0 **Barrier:** Masonry wall 6' to 9' high	**Width:** 10 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 4 **Shrubs:** 0 **Barrier:** Sight proof fence 6' to 9' high	**Width:** 15 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 6 **Shrubs:** 24 **Barrier:** Chain link fence 6' to 9' high
Class III	**Width:** 7 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 4 **Shrubs:** 0 **Barrier:** Masonry wall 6' to 9' high	**Width:** 10 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 4 **Shrubs:** 0 **Barrier:** Sight proof fence 6' to 9' high	**Width:** 15 feet **Evergreen Trees:** 7 **Shrubs:** 24 **Barrier:** Chain link fence 6' to 9' high

D. Buffer Types

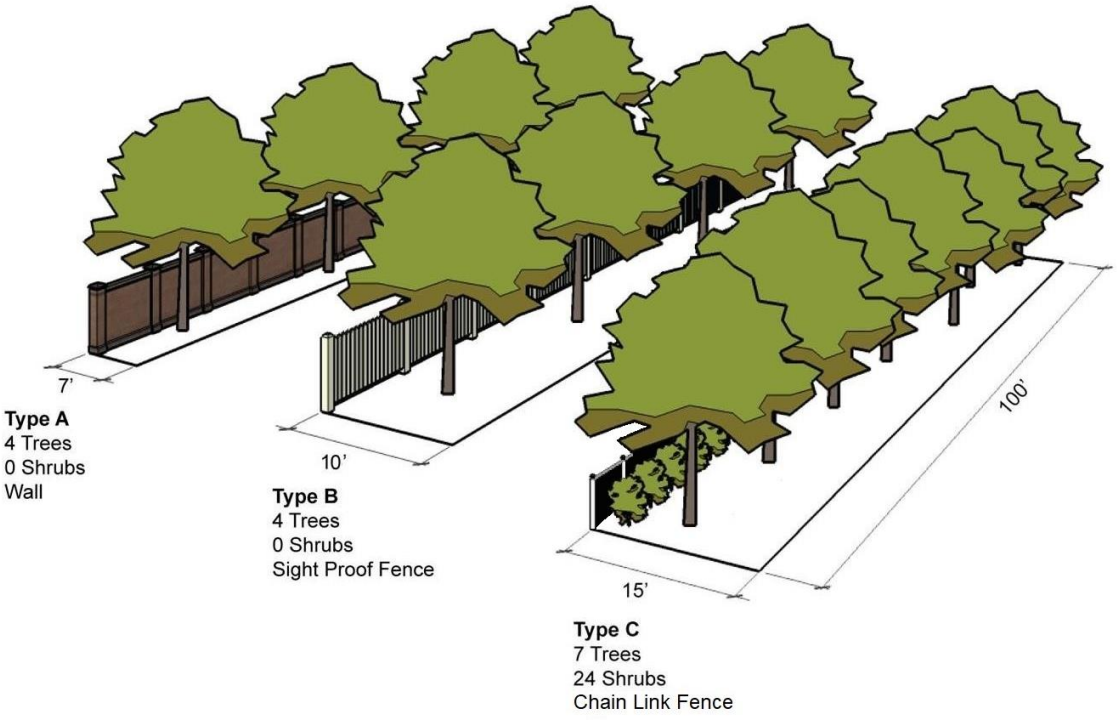
1. Class I Buffer – Limited Screening



2. Class II Buffer – Low Impact Screening



3. Class III Buffer – Moderate Impact Screening



E. Additional Required Buffers

1. A buffer between incompatible uses may still be required (see Chapter 2.6, Use Standards).
2. A Class III buffer must be provided along all project boundaries of a manufactured home park (see also Section 3.6.3).
3. The perimeter of all parking and vehicular use areas abutting a single-family residential district must provide a Class III buffer (see also Sub-Section 4.5.5D).
4. Any reverse frontage must provide a Class III buffer (see also Chapter 3.3). Where reverse frontage is provided, the frontage area shall be held in common ownership and a property owners association or similar mechanism shall be established for maintenance of the area.

F. Location of Buffer

1. Buffers must be located within the outer perimeter of a site, parallel to and extending to the site boundary line. Buffers may not be located on any portion of an existing, dedicated or reserved public or private street or right-of-way.
2. Except as provided below, the required buffer must be provided along the entire frontage immediately abutting the existing district or project boundary.
3. A buffer may be interrupted in order to provide access (pedestrian or vehicular) to adjacent properties or public right-of-way.

G. Design Variations

While the buffer depth is normally calculated as parallel to the property line, design variations may be permitted and are calculated on the average depth of the buffer per 100 feet or portion of buffer. The minimum depth of the buffer at any one point shall not be less than ½ the required depth of the buffer chosen. Maximum depth for the purposes of installing required landscaping, or receiving credit for existing vegetation, cannot be more than 1½ times the required depth of the buffer chosen.

H. Plant and Structure Location within Buffer

The placement of required plants and structures may be the decision of the applicant, provided the following requirements are satisfied:

1. Plant materials must be located so as to achieve the maximum level of protection. Plant material must meet the buffer requirements every 100 feet.
2. Type D trees may be located no closer than five feet from any structure. Type E trees may be planted no closer than three feet from any structure.
3. Buffer areas not retained in native habitat must be seeded or sodded with lawn, established with ground cover, or mulched with organic mulch. No turf grass may be planted under the drip line of trees. Inorganic ground cover may not exceed 20% of the total required area of the buffer.

I. Planting in Easements

1. Aside from any wall requirement, no buffer can be planted in drainage easements and no more than 30% may be planted in dry retention ponds.
2. Trees and shrubs must be installed a minimum of five feet away from the flow line of a swale.
3. Existing trees may remain in dry retention ponds provided that the natural grade is undisturbed to the tree line, species are planted that are adapted to seasonal flooding and the pond is adequately maintained.
4. Trees may be planted in underground utility easements with the Zoning Administrator approval, provided the root structure of the proposed tree is not anticipated to extend more than three feet below the ground. Shrubs may be planted, provided they are only within the outer three feet of the easement. MLGW may temporarily remove plantings within public utility easements for the purpose of utility maintenance. Where such trees and shrubs planted within a utility easement are removed, the property owner is responsible for replacement of required vegetation.
5. Trees with a mature height of more than thirty (30) feet and up to fifty (50) feet shall be planted at least fifteen (15) feet from any overhead distribution voltage utility wire. Trees with a mature height of more than fifty (50) feet shall be planted at least forty (40) feet from any overhead distribution voltage utility wire. There shall be no restriction on planting trees around secondary voltage wires, communication lines, and other overhead wires.
6. A minimum buffer width of five feet, or at least half the minimum required buffer width, must be provided outside of any required easements. The majority of buffer plantings and all structures must be located outside the easements.

J. Permitted Structures in Buffer Area

1. Walls

Where walls are placed within any required buffer area, they must meet the following requirements.

a. Walls must be a minimum of six feet and a maximum of nine feet in height.

b. All walls must be constructed of one or a combination of the following materials: poured or pre-cast concrete form liner walls with color added, stucco over standard concrete masonry blocks, brick, stone, cast-stone, split-faced block or glass block in a structurally safe and attractive condition. Alternative walls may be permitted with the approval of the Zoning Administrator. No walls containing more than 50% exposed standard concrete masonry blocks are permitted, whether painted or not.

c. No wall can be located within any required drainage, utility or similar easement.

d. The applicant is required to demonstrate provision for access and maintenance of landscaping and the wall structure at the time of landscape plan approval.

e. Breaks in the wall may be provided for pedestrian connections to adjacent developments.

2. Berms

Where berms are placed within any required buffer area, they must meet the following requirements.

a. Berms shall have a minimum average height of three feet with side slopes of not less than four feet horizontal for each one foot vertical with at least a two-foot flat area on the top. The Zoning Administrator may modify the height requirement in cases where sufficient room does not exist to construct a three-foot berm.

b. Berms may be permitted to meander and may be permitted to be discontinuous provided that the plans are approved by the Zoning Administrator.

3. Fences

Where fences are placed within any required buffer area, they shall meet the following requirements:

a. Fences must be a minimum of six feet and a maximum of nine feet in height.

b. Sight proof fences must be constructed of materials such as treated wood and wrought iron. Sight proof fences which utilize wooden posts must be set in a masonry support column every 40 feet.

c. Chain link fencing must be galvanized, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) color coated in either black, dark green or dark brown color coatings and be part of an evergreen landscape screening system.

d. Breaks in the fence may be provided for pedestrian connections to adjacent developments.

e. Fences must be maintained in a structurally safe and attractive condition and with finished faces and plantings located towards the adjacent property. Any fence constructed in a buffer must be capable of withstanding a 30 pound per square foot horizontal wind load from any direction.

K. Permitted Use of Buffer Area

A buffer area cannot be used for any principal building or use, accessory building or use, parking, vehicle use or storage area except as specifically permitted below.

1. A buffer may be used for passive recreation and picnic facilities; and it may contain pedestrian or bike trails, provided that:
   a. Trails may be incorporated provided adequate width (minimum 15 feet) is added to the required buffer width to accommodate both the trail and the required buffer plantings. Buffers with trails may count toward the provision for required open space (see Chapter 6.2).
   b. Nuisance exotics must be removed from required buffers.
2. Other appurtenances which require high visibility and easy access, such as fire hydrants, public and emergency telephones, mailboxes and bus shelters or benches, are also permitted in a buffer. No screening of such appurtenances is required.
3. A driveway may cross perpendicular through a required buffer area.
4. A required buffer is encouraged to retain areas of native habitat and may incorporate water resources including stormwater detention or retention facilities. However, a minimum seven-foot contiguous width of the buffer shall be preserved as a planting area without stormwater facilities.

L. Ownership of Buffers

Buffers may remain under the same ownership as the property providing the buffer; they may be subjected to deed restrictions and subsequently be freely conveyed; or they may be transferred to any consenting grantees, such as the City or County, an approved land conservancy or land trust, or a property owners association approved by the Zoning Administrator. Any such conveyance must adequately guarantee the protection and maintenance of the buffer in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

M. Alternative Compliance

1. The buffer requirements may be modified by the Zoning Administrator through the administrative deviation process upon a finding that a modification would be consistent with the purpose of this development code; that such modification would not adversely affect the land use compatibility or public interest; and that the subject site or modified buffer complies with one or more of the following criteria:
    a. The buffer is parallel and adjacent to an existing utility or drainage easement of at least 100 feet in width;
    b. The buffer is parallel and adjacent to property that is either undevelopable or unlikely to be developed under the provisions of its particular zoning district due to access to public roadways, topography, shape or property or other circumstances affecting its potential development;
    c. The buffer is between uses that are to be developed under a common development;
    d. The buffer is adjacent to a property that has a joint use agreement with the subject site;
    e. The buffer is parallel and adjacent to an existing railroad right-of-way; or
    f. The topography of the site is such that buffering would not be effective.
2. Financial hardship due to meeting the requirements of this section shall not be sufficient justification for alternative compliance.

4.6.6 Additional Landscaping Requirements

A. Streetscape Plates

Streetscape planting requirements are listed in Chapter 4.3, Streetscape Standards.

B. Parking Lot Landscaping

Parking lot landscaping requirements are listed in Sub-Section 4.5.5D.

4.6.7 Fences and Walls

A. Retaining Walls. Retaining walls are exempt from the following provisions.

B. Temporary Construction Fencing. Temporary construction fencing around an active construction site that is removed within eighteen months of installation is exempt from the following provisions.

C. Front Yard Fencing. No fence or wall may exceed four feet in height between the front façade of any single-family residence and a public right-of-way or private street, with the following exceptions:
1. Wrought iron fencing. Wrought iron or other decorative metal fencing may be up to eight feet in height in the front yard. A combination brick and wrought iron fence of up to eight feet in height is permitted, provided the brick portion of the fence is along the bottom and does not exceed four feet in height. Brick columns of no greater than two feet in width and eight feet in height are also permitted, provided the columns are spaced at intervals of at least ten feet. Chain link and metal panel fencing shall not be considered decorative metal fencing for the purpose of this Paragraph.
2. Large front yards. For single-family residences that are at least 40 feet from the public right-of-way or private street, fences and walls may be up to eight feet in height, provided they are at least 40 feet from the public right-of-way or private street.

D. Fence Height. A fence or wall not subject to Sub-Section 4.6.7C may not exceed nine feet in height.

E. Fence and Wall Materials.
1. Permissible Materials. Fences and walls must be constructed of high-quality materials, such as decorative blocks, brick, stone, masonry panels, stucco, treated wood and wrought iron; and, where permitted, chain link. Electrified fences, barbed wire or concertina wire fences are not permitted in a residential district.
2. Masonry Walls. Masonry walls shall be constructed to allow the flow of water from one side of the wall to the other.
3. Electrified Fences, Barbed Wire and Concertina Wire Fences. Electrified fences or barbed wire is permitted in any zoning for the keeping of livestock. Barbed wire or concertina wire is permitted in an industrial district provided the

barbed wire or concertina wire is located at least eight feet above the ground. Electrified fences are permitted in industrial districts. Electrified fences, barbed wire or concertina wire may be permitted in other nonresidential zoning districts through the administrative deviation process (see Chapter 9.21).

4. Chain-Link Fences. Uncoated chain-link fences are not permitted except in the EMP, WD, and IH districts. Chain-link fencing in all other districts must be galvanized, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) color coated in either black, dark green or dark brown color coatings and part of an evergreen landscape screening system. At the intersection of a driveway and a street and on all corner sites (the intersection of two streets), a clear sight triangle shall be established as set forth in Section 4.4.7.
5. Fencing Along Public Streets. The maximum length of a continuous, unbroken and uninterrupted fence or wall plane abutting a public right-of-way shall be 100 feet. Breaks shall be provided through the use of columns, landscaped areas, transparent sections and a change in material. This Sub-Section shall not apply to properties in industrial zoning districts.

Commentary:
Example: The eastern boundary of Adam's property runs for 300 feet alongside a public road. A public right of way runs with any public street. He wishes to build a fence running the entire length. His fence must conform to the materials listed in Paragraph E(1) and every 100 feet must incorporate a column, evergreen shrubbery consistent with surrounding vegetation, or foot long sections of brick if the fence is primarily constructed out of treated wood.

6. Fencing Facing Public Streets. Any side of fencing with exposed posts and rails shall not face public streets in the residential and open zoning districts.
7. Keeping of Livestock. Electrified fences or barbed wire is permitted in any zoning district for the keeping of livestock and chickens. When used in conjunction for the keeping of livestock other than chickens, uncoated chain-link fences are only permitted on lots of at least 5 acres in size. When used in conjunction for the keeping of chickens, uncoated chain-link fences are only permitted outside of the required front yard.
8. Metal Panel Fencing. Metal panel fencing is only permitted in the industrial zoning districts.

F. Administrative Deviation. The Zoning Administrator may permit additional fence material, alternate fence design, additional fence height, or reduced setback through the administrative deviation if it is determined that such allowance is not contrary to the public interest and will not be injurious to the surrounding neighborhood. Factors to be considered by the Zoning Administrator when making such an administrative deviation shall include the material, height or setback of fencing in the immediate vicinity of the subject site, the classification of the roadway abutting the subject site and the proposed use of the subject site (see Chapter 9.21).

4.6.8 Screening

A. Drive-Thru Facilities

Drive-thru windows and lanes must be designed to adhere to the following standards:

1. In the CBD, SCBID, Uptown, and CMU-1 districts and on any designated shopfront, pedestrian or urban frontage (see Section 3.10.3), drive-thru windows and lanes may not be placed between the right-of-way of the street and the associated building. Drive-thru windows and lanes associated with buildings must be placed to the side or rear of the building.
2. Drive-thru windows and lanes placed between the right-of-way and the associated building require landscape plantings installed and maintained along the entire length of the drive-thru lane, located between the drive-thru lane and the adjacent right-of-way (not including an alley). Such screening must be a compact evergreen hedge or other type of dense foliage as permitted in Section 4.6.9. At the time of installation, such screening must be at least 36 inches in height and reach a height of 48 inches within two years of planting.
3. No drive-thru window is permitted on the side of a building facing any residential district.

B. Service Areas and Dumpster Enclosures

1. Trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection and other similar service areas must be located on the side or rear of the building and be effectively screened from view from residential properties (does not include upper-story residential units associated with a mixed use building) or public rights-of-way (not including an alley).

2. Screening enclosures shall be a fence or wall composed of an opaque matte material compatible with the dominant material of the primary building. Compatibility of material is subject to Zoning Administrator approval. Enclosures shall be a minimum of six feet in height.
3. All service areas must be located a minimum of 25 feet away from any abutting property in a single-family residential district. This distance may be reduced to seven feet if there is no single-family residential structure on the abutting single-family residential district or if the service area is screened by a masonry wall.
4. Service areas are not allowed in a required buffer area.

C. Major Loading Areas

Major loading areas shall be subject to the following screening requirements. Refer to Sub-Section 4.5.7C for a definition of major loading areas.

1. Provide a minimum 100% year-round screen of all loading areas visible from residential properties (does not include upper-story residential units associated with a mixed use building) or public rights-of-way (not including an alley). This provision shall not apply to sites within the industrial zoning districts, except in instances where the loading areas are directly across the public right-of-way from single-family residential uses.
2. This screen must consist of, walls and plant material totaling eight feet in height at installation or completion of construction. Wall materials must be compatible with the primary structure.
3. Loading areas not in an industrial district must be located to the side or rear of buildings, unless the loading area is wholly within a fully-enclosed building and is not visible from the public right-of-way (not including an alley). The term fully-enclosed building does not limit bay doors open during loading or unloading operations.
4. Loading areas in all districts must be a minimum of 25 feet away from any abutting property in a single-family residential district.

D. Mechanical Equipment

1. All roof, ground and wall mounted mechanical equipment (e.g. air handling equipment, compressors, duct work, transformers and elevator equipment) must be screened when within 150 feet of residential properties or public rights-of-way, as measured from the residential property line or public right-of-way to the nearest point of the footprint of the mechanical equipment. The mechanical equipment shall be screened as viewed at a point five feet above grade measured horizontally 150 feet from the mechanical equipment. For the purpose of this Paragraph, rights-of-way shall not include interstate highway right-of-way.
2. Wall or ground-mounted equipment screening must be constructed of:
   a. Planting screens;
   b. Brick, stone, reinforced concrete, or other similar masonry materials; or
   c. Redwood, cedar, preservative pressure treated wood, or other similar materials.
3. MLGW infrastructure (except minor and major utilities) is exempt from these requirements.

E. Utilities

Major utilities, except for solar energy systems, must be screened by a Class III buffer or equivalent alternative approved by the Zoning Administrator. Solar Energy Systems are instead subject to screening provisions found in Paragraph 2.6.2J(2). Required access ways to major utilities are exempt from the screening provisions.

4.6.9 Approved Plant List

A. General Notes

The following approved plant list is prepared in a format allowing the landscape architect/designer optimal flexibility in plant selection. At the same time, care has been taken to avoid some of the errors detracting from a landscape installation, both in the immediate and long-range time frame. The plant list includes trees and shrubs recommended for landscape planting in Shelby County. These plants have desirable growth habits, are hardy and are generally available from area nurseries. This list is not intended to be all inclusive, particularly as new species become available. Plants not on this list may be used upon approval of the Zoning Administrator or his or her designee. All plants intended for use on a particular development shall be clearly indicated on the site plan or plat submitted for review.

B. Proper Plant Selection

Plants have been grouped according to type (deciduous or evergreen) and mature size. This is essential in selecting the proper plant for a particular location. For example, shade trees (Tree “A”) should never be located in constructed locations or near overhead power lines. Focal or understory trees (Tree “C”) would be more appropriate in this instance.

C. Planting Context

New planting should always blend well with existing plants in a particular area. For example, if a new development is planned for an area where one or more neighboring developments have established a particular street tree (or shrub, etc.), the new development should also use that same tree (or shrub, etc.) so long as it conforms to the standards herein. The owner (or landscape architect/designer) should be aware of the general types of trees and shrubs, both on neighboring sites and on site, and slated for preservation.

Tree A. Trees Over 50 Feet Tall

Common Name[1]	Botanical Name	Growth Rate[2]	Recommended Cultivars
Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	Moderate	"Cleveland," "Summer Shade,"
Red Maple (N)	Acer rubrum	Fast	"Autumn Flame," "Tilford," "Red"
Katsura Tree[3]	Cercidiphyllum japonicum	Fast	
Ginkgo (Male)	Ginkgo biloba	Slow	"Autumn Gold," "Lakeview," "Mayfield"
Kentucky Coffee Tree (N)	Gyrnnocladtis dioicus	Moderate	
Tulip Poplar[4] (N)	Liriodendron tulipifera	Fast	
Sycamore[4] (N)	Platanus occidentalis	Fast	
London Planetree	Platanus x acerifolia	Moderate	
Sawtooth Oak(N)	Quercus acutissima	Moderate	
Water Oak (N)	Quercus nigra	Moderate	
Willow Oak (N)	Quercus phellos	Moderate	
Red Oak (N)	Quercus borealis	Moderate	
Scarlett Oak (N)	Quercus coccinea	Fast	
Shumard Oak	Quercus shumardii		
Bald Cypress (N)	Taxodium distichum	Moderate	
Japanese Zelkova	Zelkova serrata	Fast	"Parkview," "Village Green"
Basswood (N)	Tilia americana	Moderate	
Lacebark Elm	Ulmus parvifolia	Moderate	

1 (N) denotes native tree. 2 Growth rate: slow—less than one foot per year; moderate—one foot to two feet per year; fast—more than two feet per year. 3 Katsura Tree—Use single trunk only. 4 These large natives require space and need planting where droppage of leaves is not objectionable.

Tree B. Trees 30 Feet to 50 Feet Tall

Common Name[1]	Botanical Name	Growth Rate[2]	Recommended Cultivars
Turkish Filbert	Corylus colurna	Moderate	
Thornless Honey Locust (N)	Gleditsia triacanthos inermis	Fast	"Skyline," "Shademaster," "Greenglory," "Moraine"
Blackgum (N)	Nyssa sylvatica	Slow	
Japanese Pagoda Tree	Sophora japonica	Fast	
Little Leaf Linden	Tilia cordata	Moderate	"Greenspire"
Silver Linden	Tilia tomentosa	Moderate	

1 (N) denotes native tree. 2 Growth rate: slow—less than one foot per year; moderate—one foot to two feet per year; fast—more than two feet per year.

Tree C. Less Than 30 Feet Tall

Common Name[1]	Botanical Name	Growth Rate[2]	Recommended Cultivars
Trident Maple	Acer buergerianum	Slow	
Ironwood (American Horn-beam) (N)	Carpinus caroliniana	Slow	
Thornless Cockspur Hawthorn	Crataegus crusgalli inermis	Moderate	
Washington Hawthorn (N)	Crataegus phaenopyrum	Moderate	"Clark"
Winter King Hawthorn	Crataegus viridis	Moderate	
Goldenrain Tree	Koelreuteris paniculata	Moderate	
Crepe Myrtle	Lagerstroemia indica	Fast	"Cherokee," "Muskogee," "Potomac," "Natchez"
Hop Hornbeam	Ostrya virginiana	Slow	
Persian Parrotia	Parrotia persica	Moderate	
Chinese Pistache	Pistacia chinensis	Moderate	
Sourwood[3] (N)	Oxydendrum arboreum	Slow	
Possumhaw Holly	Ilex deciduous	Moderate	

1 (N) denotes native tree. 2 Growth rate: slow—less than one foot per year; moderate—one foot to two feet per year; fast—more than two feet per year. 3 Questionable street tree for urban street.

Tree D. Evergreen Trees Over 30 Feet Tall (Evergreen Trees for Screening)

(Variety of Evergreen Trees is Encouraged)

Common Name[1]	Botanical Name	Growth Rate[2]	Effective Height
Eastern Red Cedar[3]	Juniperus virginiana	Moderate	40'—50'
Southern Magnolia (N)	Magnolia grandiflora	Slow	60'—80'
Austrian Pine	Pinus nigra	Moderate	50'—60'
Eastern White Pine (N)	Pinus strobes	Moderate	60'—80'
Scotch Pine	Pinus sylvestris	Fast	60'—90'
Japanese Black Pine	Pinus thunbergii	Moderate	30'—50'
Virginia (Scrub) Pine (N)	Pinus virginiana	Moderate	20'—40'

1 (N) denotes native tree. 2 Growth rate: slow—less than one foot per year; moderate—one foot to two feet per year; fast—more than two feet per year. 3 Easily transplanted, many cultivars, including "Canaerti," "Glauca."

Tree E. Evergreen Trees Less Than 30 Feet Tall

Common Name[1]	Botanical Name	Growth Rate[2]	Effective Height
Foster Holly #2	Ilex opaca "Fosteri #2"	Moderate25'—30'	
Savannah Holly	Ilex opaca "Savannah"	Moderate25'—30'	
Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria	Moderate12'—15'	

1 (N) denotes native tree. 2 Growth rate: slow—less than one foot per year; moderate—one foot to two feet per year; fast—more than two feet per year.

Shrub A

(Easily Maintained at Three-Foot to Four-Foot Height)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Sun	Shade	Recommended Varieties
Edward Goucher Abelia	Abelia Grandiflora	X	X	
Wintergreen Barberry	Berberis jilianae	X	X	
Japanese Boxwood	Buxus microphylla	X	X	"Koreana," "Wintergreen"
Manhattan Euonymus	Euonymus kiautschovicus	X	X	"Manhattan"
Dwarf Burford Holly	Ilex cornuta "burfordii nana"	X	X	
Dwarf Horned Holly	Ilex cornuta "rotunda"	X		
Japanese Holly	Ilex crenata	X	X	"Compacta," "Green Island," "Greenluster," "Hetzii," "Convexza"
Dwarf Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria "nana"	X	X	"Stokes"
Dwarf Pfitzer Juniper	Juniperius chinensis	X		"Compace Pfitzer"

Shrub B. Evergreen Shrubs for Screening

(Easily Maintained at Six-Foot to Eight-Foot Height)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Sun	Shade	Recommended Varieties
Needlepoint Holly	Ilex cornuta "Needlepoint"	X	X	Willowleaf
Box Leaf Holly	Ilex crenata	X	X	"Buxifolia"
Brillant Holly	Ilex x aquipernyi	X	X	"Brillant"
Wax Myrtle	Myrica cerifera	X	X	
Gulf Tide Osmanthus	Osmanthus heterophylus	X	X	"Gulftide"
Burkwood Viburnum	Viburnum x "Burkwood"	X	X	
Willow Wood Viburnum	Viburnum x rhytidopbylloides		X	"Willow wood"

Shrub C. Evergreen Shrubs for Screening

(Easily Maintained at Eight-Foot to Fifteen-Foot Height)

Common Name	Botanical Name	Sun	Shade	Recommended Varieties
Eleagnus	Eleagnus pungens	X	X	"Fruitland"
Cassine Holly	Ilex cassine	X	X	
Chinese Holly	Ilex cornuta	X	X	"Burfordii," "Nellie R. Stevens"
Dr. Kassab's Holly	Ilex x "Dr. Kassab"		X	
Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria	X	X	
Fraser's Photinia	Photinia x "Fraseri"	X		
Leatherleaf Viburnum	Viburnum rhytidophyllum		X	

Native Plants for a Naturalized Screen in Shade

Deciduous Ornamental Trees

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Remarks
Wild Plum	Prunus Americana	30'	
Sweet Bay	Magnolia virginiana	30'	Semi-evergreen
Ironwood	Carpinus caroliniana	20'—30'	Slow growth
Paw Paw	Asemina triloba	20'—25'	
Service Berry	Amelanchier arborea	20'	
Red Bud	Cercis canadensis	20'	
Flowering Dogwood	Cornus florida	20'	Showy spring flowers in sun or partial shade
Hop Hornbeam	Ostrya virginiana	20'	Slow growth; flaky bark
Dwarf Red Buckeye	Aesculus pavia	15'	Slow growth; showy spring flowers
Devil's Walking Stick	Aralia spinosa	15'	Thicket forming
False Indigo	Amorpha fruticosa	8'	

Evergreen

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Remarks
Eastern Red Cedar	Juniperus virginiana	50'	Grows well in sun
Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoriana	20'	

Native Plants

Trees and Shrubs for Naturalizing in a Sunny Location

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Remarks
Sweet Gum	Liquidambar styraciflua	100'	Outstanding fall color
Oaks	Quercus species	60'	Naturally occurring throughout region
River Birch	Betula nigra	50'	Fast growth; tolerates shade and wet
Persimmon	Diospyros virgimaxia	50'	
Osage Orange	Maclura pomifera	40'	Plant close to product thorny hedge; male plant preferred
Sassafras	Sassafras albidum	40'	Forms dense thicket; good sound barrier
Fringe Tree	Chionanthus virginicus	25'	
Rough Leaf Dogwood	Cornus drummondi	20'	Forms dense thicket
Chickasaw Plum	Prunus angustifolia	10'	
Smooth Sumac	Rhus glabra	10'	Fall colors
American Filbert	Corytus americana	8'	Taller when found in natural habitat; forms dense thicket
Flameleaf Sumac	Rhus copallina	8'	Outstanding fall color
Coralberry	Symphiocarpos orbiculatus	5'	Attractive fruit; shade tolerant

Ornamental Shrubs for Shade

Common Name	Botanical Name	Size	Remarks
Sweet Shrub	Calycanthus floridus	8'—10'	Clump forming; fragrant
Witch Hazel	Hamamelis virginiana	8'—10'	Winter flowers
Oakleaf Hydrangea	Hydrangea quercifolia	6'—8'	Showy summer flowers
Spice Bush	Lindera benzoin	4'—6'	Spring flowers; fall colors; fragrant
American Beauty Berry	Callicarpa americana	4'—6'	Freezes to ground in severe winters
Inkberry	Ilex glabra	4'—6'	Evergreen
Native Azalea	available species	4'—6'	Needs strict attention to habitat requirements, then adapts well

"Shrubs" shall be defined as a self-supporting woody plant, either deciduous or evergreen, with several stems and a normal mature height of three to twenty (20) feet in Shelby County.

1. Minor evergreen shrub (Shrub "A"): any evergreen shrub easily maintained at three to four feet in height in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) inch spread, three-gallon, in accordance with AAN standards.
2. Intermediate Evergreen Shrub (Shrub "B"): any evergreen shrub easily maintained at six to eight feet in height in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) inch spread, three-gallon, in accordance with AAN standards.

3. Major Evergreen Shrub (Shrub "C"): any evergreen shrub easily maintained at eight to fifteen (15) feet in height in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) inch spread, three-gallon, in accordance with AAN standards.

"Trees" shall be defined as self-supporting woody plants of species which normally grow to an overall height of at least fifteen (15) feet in Shelby County.

1. Major deciduous tree (Tree "A"): any deciduous tree ordinarily maturing at a height of at least fifty (50) feet in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be two to two and one-half inches caliper, B + B, in accordance with AAN standards.
2. Intermediate deciduous tree (Tree "B"): any deciduous tree ordinarily maturing at a height between thirty (30) and fifty (50) feet in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be two to two and one-half inches caliper, B + B, in accordance with AAN standards.
3. Understory deciduous tree (Tree "C"): any deciduous tree ordinarily maturing at a height of less than thirty (30) feet in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be as follows in accordance with AAN standards:
   a. Single trunk: one and one-half to two inches caliper B + B.
   b. Multiple: six to eight feet in height.
4. Evergreen tree (Tree "D"): any evergreen tree of mature height of at least twenty (20) feet in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be five to six feet in height in accordance with AAN standards.
5. Evergreen tree (Tree "E"): any evergreen tree of mature height of between fifteen (15) and thirty (30) feet in Shelby County. The minimum size at time of planting shall be five to six feet in height in accordance with AAAN standards.
6. Naturalized screen trees (Tree "F"): any deciduous or evergreen tree native in Shelby County and attaining a height at maturity of at least twenty (20) feet. The minimum size at time of planting shall be five to six feet in height in accordance with AAN standards.

4.7 OUTDOOR SITE LIGHTING

4.7.1 Purpose

All buildings and projects, including outparcels, shall be designed to provide safe, convenient, and efficient lighting for pedestrians and vehicles. Lighting shall be designed in a consistent and coordinated manner for the entire site. The lighting and lighting fixtures shall be integrated and designed so as to enhance the visual impact of the project on the community and shall be designed to blend into the surrounding landscape. Lighting design and installation shall ensure that lighting accomplishes on-site lighting needs without intrusion on adjacent properties.

Outdoor site lighting shall be designed to

a. Meet the levels recommended in the current editions of *The Lighting Handbook,* the *Recommended Practices*, and other publications of the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) for night-time safety, utility, security, productivity, enjoyment, and commerce
b. Minimize adverse offsite impacts of lighting such as light trespass and obtrusive light
c. Curtail light pollution, reduce skyglow and improve the nighttime environment
d. Help protect the natural environment from the adverse effects of night lighting from gas or electric sources
e. Conserve energy and resources to the greatest extent possible

4.7.2 Applicability

All outdoor lighting installed after the date of effect of this Code on sites that abut or are immediately across the public right-of-way from a single-family residential zoning district and meet the threshold requirements of Chapter 4.1 shall comply with all of the requirements of this Chapter. The following are not regulated by this Chapter:

1. Lighting on single-family or two-family residential sites.
2. Lighting for residential subdivisions and planned developments with fewer than seven principal dwelling units.
3. Lighting within public right-of-way or easement for the principal purpose of illuminating streets or roads. No exemption shall apply to any lighting within the public right of way or easement when the purpose of the luminaire is to illuminate areas outside the public right of way.
4. Lighting for public monuments and statuary.
5. Lighting solely for signs which may be regulated by other ordinances.
6. Repairs to existing luminaires not exceeding 25% of total installed luminaires.
7. Temporary lighting for theatrical, television, performance areas and construction sites.
8. Underwater lighting in swimming pools and other water features.
9. Temporary lighting and seasonal lighting provided that individual lamps are less than 10 watts and 70 lumens.
10. Lighting that is only used under emergency conditions.
11. In Lighting Zones 2, 3 and 4 (See Sub-Section 4.7.3E), landscape lighting controlled by an automatic device that is set to turn the lights off at one hour after the site is closed to the public or at a time established by special use permit.

4.7.3 Design Requirements

Note: The tables referred to in this Section are found in Sub-Section 4.7.3D.

Outdoor lighting shall primarily be used to provide safety while secondarily accenting key architectural elements and to emphasize landscape features. Light fixtures shall be designed as an integral design element that complements the design of the project. This may be accomplished through style, material or color. However, installations must minimize the adverse effects of backlight, uplight, and glare upon both the environment and neighboring land uses. All lighting fixtures designed or placed so as to illuminate any portion of a site shall meet the following requirements:

A. New Lighting

For new developments, all outdoor lighting shall comply with either the Prescriptive or the Performance Method described in this section. A lighting plan and light fixture cut sheets must be submitted for these developments.

When the Performance Method is used, the outdoor lighting plan shall include a point-by-point photometric plan and the maximum/minimum/average values from the lighting calculations. These calculations must be substantiated by a qualified lighting design professional.

1. Prescriptive Method
   a. Total Site Lumen Limit

      The total installed luminaire initial lumens of all outdoor lighting shall not exceed the total site lumen limit. The total site lumen limit shall be determined using either the Parking Space Method (Table A) or the Hardscape Area Method (Table B). Only one method shall be used per permit application, and for sites with existing lighting, existing lighting shall be included in the calculation of total installed lumens.

   b. Limits to Off Site Impacts

      All luminaires shall be rated and installed according to Maximum Allowable Backlight, Uplight and Glare (BUG) Ratings (Tables C).

   c. Light Shielding for Parking Lot Illumination

      All parking lot lighting shall have no light emitted above 90 degrees.

      Exception: Ornamental parking lighting shall be permitted by special use permit only, and shall meet the requirements of Table C-1 for Backlight, Table C-2 for Uplight, and Table C-3 for Glare, without the need for external field-added modifications.

2. Performance Method
   a. Total Site Lumen Limit

      The total installed luminaire initial lumens of all lighting systems on the site shall not exceed the allowed total site initial lumens. The allowed total site initial lumens shall be determined using Initial Lumen Allowances (Tables D and E). For sites with existing lighting, existing lighting shall be included in the calculation of total installed lumens.

   b. Limits to Off Site Impacts

      All luminaires shall be rated and installed using either Option A or Option B. Only one option may be used per permit application.

      Option A: All luminaires shall be rated and installed according to Maximum Allowable Backlight, Uplight and Glare (BUG) Ratings (Tables C).

      Option B: The entire outdoor lighting design shall be analyzed using industry standard lighting software capable of considering interreflections in the following manner:

      a. Input data shall describe the lighting system including luminaire locations, mounting heights, aiming directions, and employing photometric data tested in accordance with IES guidelines. Buildings or other physical objects on the site within three object heights of the property line must be included in the calculations.

      b. Analysis shall utilize an enclosure comprised of calculation planes with zero reflectance values around the perimeter of the site. The top of the enclosure shall be no less than 33 feet (10 meters) above the highest luminaire. Calculations shall include both the total lumens upon the inside surfaces of the top and vertical sides of the enclosure and the maximum vertical illuminance (footcandles and/or lux) on the vertical sides of the enclosure.

      c. The design complies if:

         1. The total lumens on the inside surfaces of the virtual enclosure are less than 15% of the total site lumen limit; and
         2. The maximum vertical illuminance on any vertical surface is less than the allowed maximum illuminance per Table E.

B. Existing Lighting

All existing developments with outdoor lighting installed prior to the effective date of this Code shall comply with the following.

1. Additions or Alterations

a. Major Additions

If a major addition or alteration occurs on a property, the lighting for that portion of the property impacted by the work shall comply with the same requirements of this Code as new lighting. For purposes of this section, the following are considered to be major additions or alterations to a portion of a property:

1) Additions of 25 percent or more in terms of additional dwelling units, gross floor area, seating capacity, or parking spaces, either with a single addition or with cumulative additions after the effective date of this Code.
2) Single or cumulative additions, modification or replacement of 25 percent or more of installed outdoor lighting luminaries existing as of the effective date of this Code.

b. Minor Modifications

All additions, modifications, or replacement of less than 25 percent of outdoor lighting fixtures existing as of the effective date of this Code shall be considered minor modifications, and all new, replaced, or relocated lighting is only required to meet the BUG Ratings requirements of this Code.

2. Resumption of Use after Abandonment

If a property with non-conforming lighting is abandoned for a period of thirty (30) months or more, then all outdoor lighting shall be brought into compliance with this Code before any further use of the property occurs.

C. Lighting by Administrative Deviation Only

Upon special use permit issued by the Authority, lighting not complying with the technical requirements of this Code but consistent with its intent may be installed for complex sites or uses or special uses including, but not limited to, the following applications:

1. High Intensity and Special Purpose Lighting

a. Temporary lighting in which any single luminaire exceeds 20,000 initial luminaire lumens or the total lighting load exceeds 160,000 lumens
b. Aerial lasers
c. Searchlights
d. Other very intense lighting defined as having a light source exceeding 200,000 initial luminaire lumens or an intensity in any direction of more than 2,000,000 candelas

2. Complex and Non-Conforming Uses

a. Sports facilities, including but not limited to unconditioned rinks, open courts, fields, and stadiums
b. Construction lighting
c. Lighting for industrial sites having special requirements, such as petrochemical manufacturing or storage, shipping piers, etc.
d. Parking structures
e. Urban parks
f. Ornamental and architectural lighting of bridges, public monuments, statuary and public buildings
g. Theme and amusement parks
h. Correctional facilities

To obtain an administrative deviation, applicants shall demonstrate that the proposed lighting installation:

a. Has sustained every reasonable effort to mitigate the effects of light on the environment and surrounding properties, supported by a signed statement describing the mitigation measures.
b. Employs lighting controls to reduce lighting at a Project Specific Curfew ("Curfew") time to be established in the Permit.

A lighting plan and light fixture cut sheets must be submitted and must include a point-by-point photometric plan and the maximum/minimum/average values from the lighting calculations. These calculations must be substantiated by a qualified lighting design professional.

D. Tables

Table A - Allowed Total Initial Luminaire Lumens per Site for Nonresidential Outdoor Lighting, Per Parking Space Method

May only be applied to properties up to 10 parking spaces (including handicapped accessible spaces).

LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3
490 lumens/space	630 lumens/space	840 lumens/space

Table B - Allowed Total Initial Lumens per Site for Nonresidential Outdoor Lighting, Hardscape Area Method

May be used for any project.

When lighting intersections of site drives and public streets or road, a total of 600 square feet for each intersection may be added to the actual site hardscape area to provide for intersection lighting.

	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3
Base Allowance			
	1.25 lumens per SF of hardscape	2.5 lumens per SF of hardscape	5.0 lumens per SF of hardscape
Lumen Allowances in Addition to Base Allowance			
Additional allowances for sales and service facilities. No more than two additional allowances per site. Use it or Lose it.			
Outdoor Sales Lots This allowance is lumens per square foot of uncovered sales lots used exclusively for the display of vehicles or other merchandise for sale, and may not include driveways, parking or other non-sales areas. To use this allowance, luminaires must be within 2 mounting heights of sales lot area.	4 lumens per square foot	8 lumens per square foot	16 lumens per square foot
Outdoor Sales Frontage This allowance is for lineal feet of sales frontage immediately adjacent to the principal viewing location(s) and unobstructed for its viewing length. A corner sales lot may include two adjacent sides provided that a different principal viewing location exists for each side. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be located between the principal viewing location and the frontage outdoor sales area	0	1,000 lumens per LF	1,500 lumens per LF
Drive Up Windows In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be within 20 feet horizontal distance of the center of the window.	2,000 lumens per drive-up window	4,000 lumens per drive-up window	8,000 lumens per drive-up window
Vehicle Service Station This allowance is lumens per installed fuel pump.	4,000 lumens per pump (based on 5 fc horizontal)	8,000 lumens per pump (based on 10 fc horizontal)	16,000 lumens per pump (based on 20 fc horizontal)

Tables C - Maximum Allowable Backlight, Uplight and Glare (BUG) Ratings
May be used for any project.

A luminaire may be used if it is rated for the lighting zone of the site or lower in number for all ratings B, U and G. Luminaires equipped with adjustable mounting devices permitting alteration of luminaire aiming in the field shall not be permitted.

Note: Reference IES Technical Memorandum TM-15, *Luminaire Classification System for Outdoor Luminaires* for a full description of these ratings.

Table C-1 – Maximum Allowable Backlight (B) Ratings

Allowed Backlight Rating *			
	LZ-1	**LZ-2**	**LZ-3**
Greater than 2 mounting heights from Property line	B3	B4	B5
1 to less than 2 mounting heights from property line and ideally oriented**	B2	B3	B4
0.5 to 1 mounting heights from property line and ideally oriented**	B1	B2	B3
Less than 0.5 mounting height to property line and properly oriented**	B0	B0	B1

*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 purpose of determining compliance with this section. For property lines that abut public roadways and public transit corridors, the property line may be considered to be the centerline of the public roadway or public transit corridor for the purpose of determining compliance with this section. NOTE: This adjustment is relative to Table C-1 and C-3 only and shall not be used to increase the lighting area of the site.
** To be considered 'ideally oriented', the luminaire must be mounted with the backlight portion of the light output oriented perpendicular and towards the property line of concern.

Table C-2 – Maximum Allowable Uplight (U) Ratings

	LZ-1	**LZ-2**	**LZ-3**
Allowed Uplight Rating	U1	U2	U3
Allowed % light emission above 90º for street or Area lighting	0%	0%	0%

Table C-3 – Maximum Allowable Glare (G) Ratings

	LZ-1	**LZ-2**	**LZ-3**
Allowed Glare Rating	G1	G2	G3
Any luminaire not ideally oriented*** with 1 to less than 2 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G1	G1
Any luminaire not ideally oriented*** with 0.5 to 1 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G0	G1
Any luminaire not ideally oriented*** with less than 0.5 mounting heights to any property line of concern	G0	G0	G0

*** Any luminaire that cannot be mounted with its backlight perpendicular to any property line within 2X the mounting heights of the luminaire location shall meet the reduced Allowed Glare Rating in Table C-3.

Table D

May be used on any project.

Note: The Total Initial Site Lumens is the sum of the Allowed Base Lumens per Site plus the Allowed Lumens per SF.

	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3
Allowed Lumens per SF	1.25	2.5	5.0
Allowed Base Lumens per Site	3,500	7,000	14,000

Table E

All of the following are "use it or lose it" allowances.

All area and distance measurements in plan view unless otherwise noted.

Lighting Application	LZ-1	LZ-2	LZ-3
Additional Lumens Allowances for All Buildings except service stations and outdoor sales facilities. *A MAXIMUM OF THREE (3) ALLOWANCES IS PERMITTED.* *THESE ALLOWANCES ARE "USE IT OR LOSE IT".*			
Building Entrances or Exits This allowance is per door. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be within 20 feet of the door.	1,000	2,000	4,000
Building Facades This allowance is lumens per unit area of building façade that are illuminated. To use this allowance, luminaires must be aimed at the façade and capable of illuminating it without obstruction.	0	8/SF	16/SF
Sales or Non-sales Canopies This allowance is lumens per unit area for the total area within the drip line of the canopy. In order to qualify for this allowance, luminaires must be located under the canopy.	3/SF	6/SF	12/SF
Guard Stations This allowance is lumens per unit area of guardhouse plus 2000 sf per vehicle lane. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be within 2 mounting heights of a vehicle lane or the guardhouse.	6/SF	12/SF	24/SF
Outdoor Dining This allowance is lumens per unit area for the total illuminated hardscape of outdoor dining. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be within 2 mounting heights of the hardscape area of outdoor dining.	1/SF	5/SF	10/SF
Drive Up Windows This allowance is lumens per window. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be within 20 feet of the center of the window.	2,000 per drive-up window	4,000 per drive-up window	8,000 per drive-up window
Additional Lumens Allowances for Service Stations only. **Service stations may not use any other additional allowances.**			
Vehicle Service Station Hardscape This allowance is lumens per unit area for the total illuminated hardscape area less area of buildings, area under canopies, area off property, or areas obstructed by signs or structures. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be	4/SF	8/SF	16/SF

illuminating the hardscape area and must not be within a building, below a canopy, beyond property lines, or obstructed by a sign or other structure.			
Vehicle Service Station Canopies This allowance is lumens per unit area for the total area within the drip line of the canopy. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be located under the canopy.	8/SF	16/SF	32/SF
Additional Lumens Allowances for Outdoor Sales facilities only. Outdoor Sales facilities may not use any other additional allowances. **NOTICE:** lighting permitted by these allowances shall employ controls extinguishing this lighting after a curfew time to be determined by the Zoning Administrator.			
Outdoor Sales Lots This allowance is lumens per square foot of uncovered sales lots used exclusively for the display of vehicles or other merchandise for sale, and may not include driveways, parking or other non-sales areas and shall not exceed 25% of the total hardscape area. To use this allowance, Luminaires must be within 2 mounting heights of the sales lot area.	4/SF	8/SF	12/SF
Outdoor Sales Frontage This allowance is for lineal feet of sales frontage immediately adjacent to the principal viewing location(s) and unobstructed for its viewing length. A corner sales lot may include two adjacent sides provided that a different principal viewing location exists for each side. In order to use this allowance, luminaires must be located between the principal viewing location and the frontage outdoor sales area.	0	1,000/LF	1,500/LF

E. Lighting Zones

Lighting zones reflect the base (or ambient) light levels established by the Zoning Administrator. The Lighting Zone shall determine the limitations for lighting as specified in this Code. The Lighting Zones shall be as follows:

LZ1: Low ambient lighting
Areas where lighting might adversely affect flora and fauna or disturb the character of the area. The vision of human residents and users is adapted to low light levels. Lighting may be used for safety and convenience but it is not necessarily uniform or continuous. After Curfew, most lighting should be extinguished or reduced as activity levels decline.

LZ2: Moderate ambient lighting
Areas of human activity where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderate light levels. Lighting may typically be used for safety and convenience but it is not necessarily uniform or continuous. After Curfew, lighting may be extinguished or reduced as activity levels decline.

LZ3: Moderately high ambient lighting
Areas of human activity where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderately high light levels. Lighting is generally desired for safety, security and/or convenience and it is often uniform and/or continuous. After Curfew, lighting may be extinguished or reduced in most areas as activity levels decline.

F. Rope Lighting

Rope lighting subject to Paragraph 4.9.4A(10) is prohibited.

4.8 OUTDOOR STORAGE AND DISPLAY

4.8.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to provide reasonable limits on the outside storage, display and sales of merchandise for an occupant holding a valid certificate of occupancy permit in a mixed-use or nonresidential district. These standards ensure that such display and storage contribute to the normal activities of a use while not creating a public health or safety hazard or a nuisance.

4.8.2 Applicability

A. Conformance to the standards of this Chapter shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.1, Applicability. Outside storage and display is not permitted in any residential district.

B. Where allowed, the outdoor sale, lease or rent of motor vehicles and heavy equipment as part of a properly permitted use shall not be considered merchandise, material or equipment and are subject to the parking lot screening requirements (see Sub-Section 4.5.5D).

4.8.3 Permitted by District Table

Outdoor storage and display is allowed by district as designated below. Outside storage and display may be allowed in a district not specifically designated in accordance with the special exception process (see Chapter 9.14).

	Blank Cell = Not Permitted ■ = Permitted										
	RW	OG	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CBD	CMP-1	CMP-2	EMP	WD	IH
Outdoor Display and Sales			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Limited Outdoor Storage				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
General Outdoor Storage									■	■	■

4.8.4 Categories of Outside Storage and Display

Outside storage and display is classified as follows.

A. Outdoor Display and Sales

1. Outdoor display is the outdoor display of products actively available for sale. The outdoor location of soft drink, liquid propane gas storage racks, ice storage bins, or similar vending machines shall be considered outdoor display. Outdoor display shall not include merchandise or material in boxes, in crates, on pallets or other kinds of shipping containers (such merchandise shall be considered limited or general outdoor storage).
2. Outdoor display shall be permitted in association with any permitted nonresidential use (in accordance with Section 4.8.3) following review and approval of a site plan illustrating the extent of the permitted area for outdoor display provided it meets the standards below.
   a. Outdoor display shall be permitted adjacent to the building façade of the principal use and shall extend no more than eight feet from the façade.
   b. Outdoor display shall be located no closer than five feet from any public entrance.
   c. Outdoor display shall occupy no more than 30% of the horizontal length of the building façade.
   d. Outdoor display shall not impair the ability of pedestrians to use the sidewalk or parking areas.
   e. Outdoor display shall not be located in parking or vehicular use areas.

B. Outdoor Storage

1. General

Outdoor storage is more intensive than outdoor display. Outdoor storage is not normally brought indoors overnight. Outdoor storage is broken in two categories as follows:

2. Limited Outdoor Storage

a. Limited outdoor storage is the overnight outdoor storage of vehicles awaiting repair, RV and boat storage at a self-service storage facility, merchandise or material in boxes, in crates, on pallets or other kinds of containers, shopping carts, garden supplies, contractor supplies or equipment, landscaping equipment, building supplies, plants, and other similar merchandise, material, or equipment.

b. Limited outdoor storage is permitted in association with any permitted nonresidential use (in accordance with Section 4.8.3) following review and approval of a site plan illustrating the extent of the permitted area for limited outdoor storage provided it meets the standards below.
   1. Limited outdoor storage shall not be more than 12 feet in height and shall be fully screened from view from adjacent residential development by a Class III buffer as set forth in Section 4.6.5.
   2. All limited outdoor storage shall be located at least 15 feet from the public right-of-way and any abutting residential district.
   3. Vehicles awaiting repair may be stored within the required screened storage area, provided that no more than two such vehicles shall be stored at any one time. For vehicle repair establishments on sites of over 5000 square feet, one additional vehicle may be stored per 1000 square feet of site size.

3. General Outdoor Storage

a. General outdoor storage shall be defined as vehicle storage yards, overnight outdoor storage of shipping containers and trailers, lumber, pipe, steel, and other similar merchandise, material, or equipment. Salvage yards and junk yards are only permitted by issuance of a Special Use Permit, per the Permitted Use Table, Chapter 2.5.

b. General outdoor storage shall be permitted in association with any permitted nonresidential use (in accordance with Section 4.8.3) following review and approval of a site plan illustrating the extent of the permitted area for general outdoor storage provided it meets the standards below.
   1. General outdoor storage shall be screened along the public street and any public access easement by a Class III buffer as set forth in Section 4.6.5.
   2. In situations where general outdoor storage is located abutting or across the street from a residential district, such screening shall be high enough to completely conceal all outdoor storage from view. General outdoor storage on sites in the EMP, WD, and IH Districts that are not within 500 feet of single-family residential zoning districts, as measured along the public right-of-way, are exempt from this Sub-Item.
   3. All general outdoor storage shall be located at least 15 feet from the public right-of-way and any abutting residential use or residential district.
   4. General outdoor storage may be located in the side or rear setback area.

4.9 SIGNS

4.9.1 Purpose and Scope

These regulations are designed to protect and promote the public health, safety and welfare by controlling the type, number, location and physical dimensions of signs, to prevent the disruptions, obstructions and hazards to vehicular and pedestrian traffic that signs may cause, and to enhance the quality of the environment in residential and nonresidential districts. More specifically, it is the purpose of this chapter to:

A. Implement the plans and planning policies of the City of Memphis and Shelby County, together with any subsequent adopted amendments;
B. Provide liberally for the free expression of ideas through signs in residential and other areas;
C. Encourage the effective use of signs as a means of communication and to facilitate wayfinding in Memphis and Shelby County;
D. Balance the desire and need of individuals to express their creativity in signs with the desire to maintain a pleasing visual environment for residents and the many visitors who come to the area each year;
E. Protect and enhance the value of properties and to have signage appropriate to the planned character and development of each area in the City of Memphis and Shelby County;
F. Allow larger signs in specified commercial and industrial areas along Interstate highways with their higher traffic speeds, than along city streets, where traffic speeds are lower and there is less need for size to ensure legibility to passersby;
G. Balance the need for information for motorists and pedestrians with the need for traffic safety by limiting signs or characteristics of signs that may be particularly distracting to drivers;
H. Provide clear and objective sign standards;
I. Provide a clear and efficient review procedure for sign applications; and
J. Enable fair and consistent enforcement of the regulations set forth in this Chapter.

4.9.2 Applicability

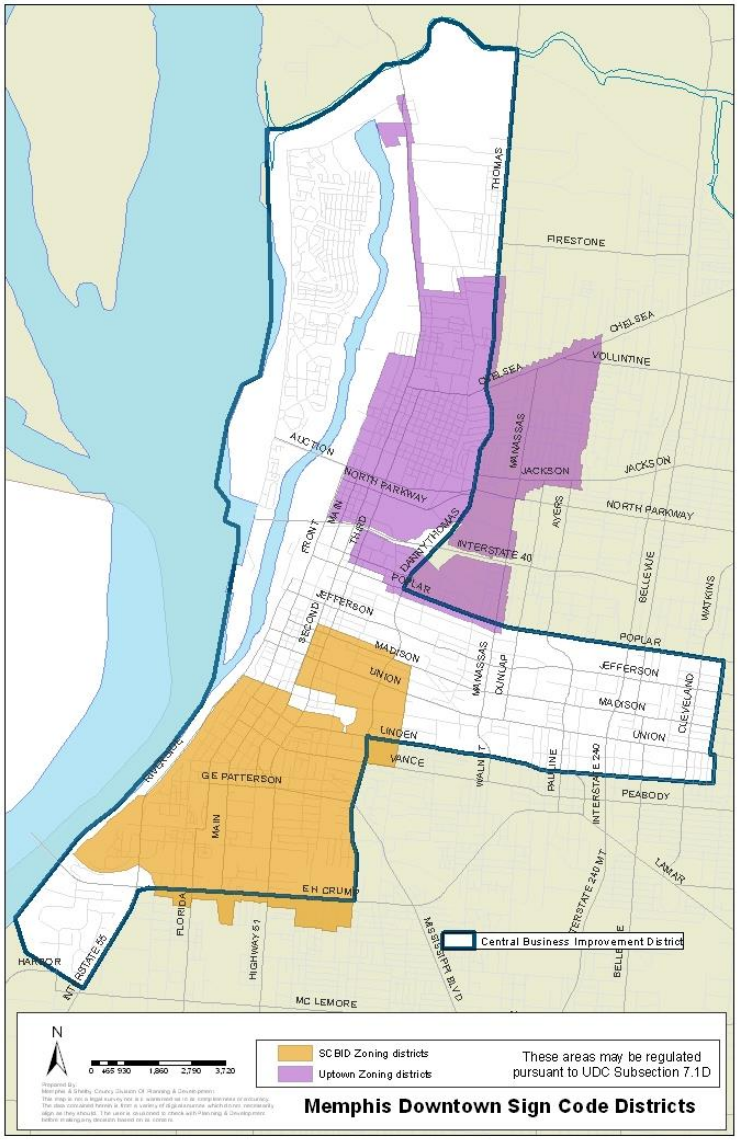
A. Generally

This Chapter shall apply to all signs erected, placed, painted, installed or otherwise made visible on private or public property in the City of Memphis or Shelby County, except as otherwise provided herein.

B. Exemptions

The following signs or sign elements are exempt from the provisions of this Chapter but are subject to any other applicable laws and regulations:

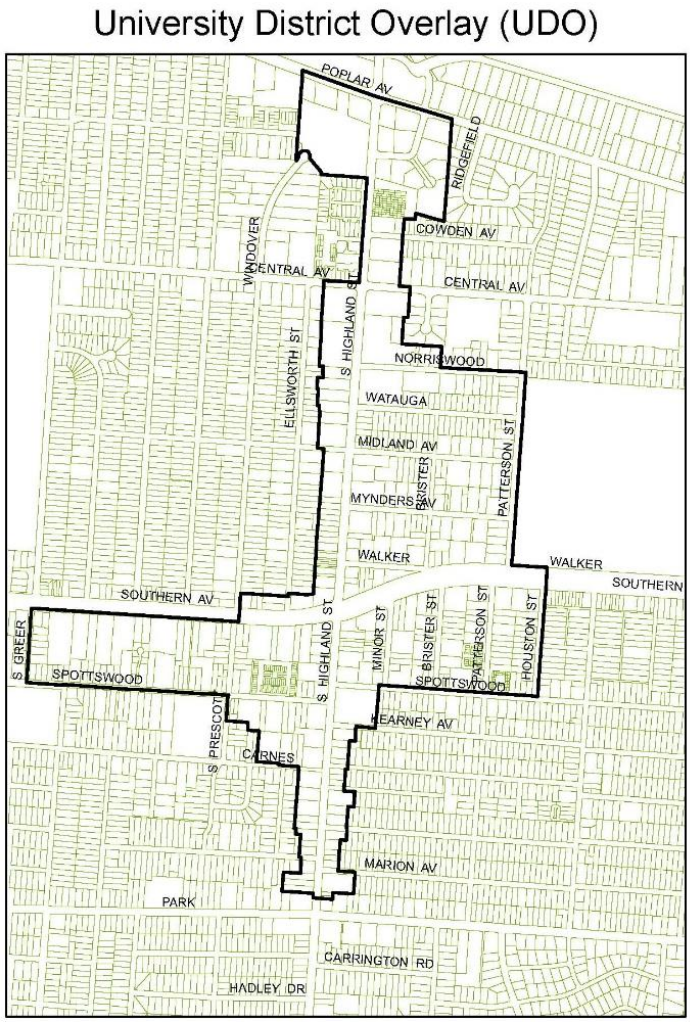
1. Any sign installed in a building or enclosed space and not visible or legible from the public right-of-way or from private or public property other than the property on which it is located;
2. Any sign which is not visible from a public right of way, public property or private property other than the lot on which the sign is located; provided, however, where a change in local condition causes the existing sign to become visible from any of the above listed locations, the existing sign shall comply with all existing sign ordinance elements and requirements at that time as if it were a new sign and, if those requirements and elements are met, a permit shall be required for the existing sign;
3. Any sign with a sign surface with less than four square feet in sign area and less than four feet in height (if freestanding), that is not separately lighted and that is not legible from the public right-of-way or from private or public property other than the property on which it is located; and



Map 1: Location of the CBID, SCBID and Uptown areas

4. Signs located in the Central Business Improvement District (CBID), other than those classified as off-premise advertising signs established before January 23, 1973, shall be subject only to the provisions of Memphis City Code §§12-32-1 and 12-36-1, the portion of the City Code commonly referred to as the CBID Sign Code (see Map 1 above). Off-premise advertising signs in the CBID established before January 23, 1973, shall be governed by Section 4.9.8 of this Code.
5. Signs located in the South Central Business Improvement District (SCBID), other than those classified as off-premise advertising signs established before January 7, 1997, shall be subject only to the provisions of Memphis City Code §§12-32-1 and 12-36-1, the portion of the City Code commonly referred to as the CBID Sign Code (see Map 1 above). Off-premise advertising signs in the SCBID established before January 7, 1997, shall be governed by Section 4.9.8 of this Code.
6. Signs located in the Uptown District (U), other than those classified as off-premise advertising signs established before January 7, 1997, shall be subject only to the provisions of Memphis City Code §§12-32-1 and 12-36-1, the portion of the City Code commonly referred to as the CBID Sign Code (see Map 1 above). Off-premise advertising signs in the Uptown District established before January 7, 1997, shall be governed by Section 4.9.8 of this Code.

7. Signs located in the nonresidential zoning districts within the University District Overlay shall meet the standards of the sign regulations set out in Section 8.3.13 (see Map 2 below).



Map 2: Location of the University District Overlay

C. Signs Subject to Other Standards

Signs listed in this sub-section shall be exempt from the permit requirements of this Chapter; but, shall, to the maximum extent allowed by law, be subject to the other standards of this ordinance. Where a sign is erected pursuant to a statute or a court order, the sign may exceed the size standards of this ordinance or otherwise deviate from the standards set forth in this ordinance to the extent that the statute or court order expressly required the larger size or other deviation. In all other respects, such signs shall conform to the standards of this ordinance. This sub-section shall apply to the following types of signs:

1. Signs conforming to the *Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices* and bearing no commercial message;
2. Signs bearing no commercial message and installed by employees or officials of the City of Memphis and Shelby County, a state or federal agency in the course of their governmental duties (see Sub-Section 4.9.6.M);
3. Historic markers and neighborhood identification signs bearing no commercial message erected within the public right-of-way with the approval of the pertinent public entities;
4. Signs required by a state or federal statute;
5. Signs required by an order of a court of competent jurisdiction;

6. Signs installed by public utilities in their rights-of-way or on their facilities and bearing no commercial message other than such message is necessary to identify the public utility and the use; and
7. Signs installed by a transit company with a franchise or other right to operate in the City of Memphis and/or Shelby County, where such signs are installed along its routes and relate to schedules or other information about the transit route.

D. Signs Allowed Without a Permit

The following signs or sign-like devices are allowed in all zoning districts without a sign permit and are not to be included in determination of the allowable numbers, type and area of a sign that requires a sign permit. If a sign otherwise falling under this Paragraph is electrified, it will require an electrical permit.

1. Signs used for the purpose of identifying the address of any building.
2. Detached signs not larger than six square feet in area and not taller than four feet in height, as measured from the final grade and containing no commercial message (e.g., "Enter" or "Exit" signs).
3. Detached signs smaller than seven square feet, otherwise allowed in residential zoning districts.
4. Wall signs containing no commercial message and not larger than four square feet in area.
5. Temporary holiday decorations used to celebrate a single holiday or season, provided that no such decoration shall contain a commercial message of any type.
6. Signs or tablets, names of buildings and date of erection, when cut into any masonry surface or inlaid so as to be part of the building or when constructed of bronze or other incombustible material, provided that no such sign shall exceed six square feet in area nor shall any such sign be separately illuminated.
7. Gravestones, not containing a commercial message, when erected in a lawful cemetery or graveyard.
8. Flags not containing a commercial message. Such flags must be flown in a manner that meets U.S. Code 36 U.S.C. 173 -178. Failure to display flags in this manner will be a violation of this Chapter. The height of flag poles permitted by this provision shall be governed by the maximum height of signs permitted in the zoning district. No more than four (4) flags shall be flown at any one time on one zoning lot.
9. Window graphics, provided not more than 25% of each window is covered by signs and is attached to the inside of the window. A lighted window sign is subject to requirements of the electrical code. On windows of vacant commercial space, 100% of the window may be covered by a screen or other sign or covering on the inside of the window. Any commercial message on this covering may only contain images or logos identifying the owner or lessor of the building or space provided these commercial messages on such coverings may not cover more 15% of the area of the screen or covering.

E. Other Actions Allowed Without a Permit

The following signs and actions related to signs shall be exempt from the permit requirements of this Chapter but shall be subject to all other standards of this Chapter.

1. Changing of the advertising copy or message on an existing painted or printed sign, marquee, changeable copy sign or a similar compliant sign, whether electrical, illuminated, electronic message center or non-illuminated painted message, provided that the copy on an electronic message board shall not change more frequently than allowed under Paragraph 4.9.6E(2). This does not include changing the technology of a sign (see Paragraphs 4.9.3B(2) and 4.9.6E(1), Item 4.9.8H(2)(a) and Sub-Section 4.9.15(E)).
2. Painting, repainting, cleaning or other normal maintenance and repair of a sign not involving structural alterations.
3. Installation of permanent signs smaller than six square feet where such signs are permitted by this Chapter, contain no commercial message, and involve no electrical installation.
4. Installation of temporary signs not larger than 32 square feet, where such signs are permitted by this Chapter and conform with this Chapter in all respects.

F. Product Displays, Sales Devices, and Menu Boards Allowed Without a Permit

1. Nothing in this Chapter shall prohibit or limit the outdoor display of products where allowed under this development code, although a particular product may be a thing which would be prohibited by this Chapter if used as a sign and although one or more such products may have on them permanent labels that might otherwise be regulated under this Chapter. This Chapter shall apply to any sign, banner, pennant, or other attention-attracting device affixed to a product displayed outdoors.
2. Signs on gasoline pumps, vending machines and other machines and devices used for the sale or dispensing of products are allowed without a permit provided the signs do not flash and that the signs are either not legible from

any public right-of-way, public property or private property other than the lot on which the sign is located; or they consist entirely of letters that are less than four inches in height. All other signs on vending machines, gas pumps and similar devices shall be considered "signs" and shall be subject to all of the regulations of this Chapter.

3. In districts where drive-through and drive-up facilities are allowed, menu boards or other instructional or informational devices related to the drive-through or drive-up facilities are allowed without a permit when less than 25 square feet in size, and provided that the only word(s) on such device that are legible from any location other than the lot on which it is located shall include no commercial message but may only identify the device as a "menu," "directory," "instructions," "information" or something similar. A menu board or other device larger than four square feet that includes a commercial message legible from any location other than the lot on which it is located or, if it is electrified, shall require a sign permit.
4. In districts where lighted or unlighted recreation fields are permitted as a principal or accessory use, a scoreboard located inside such athletic field is allowed without a permit.

G. Distances from Residential Districts

Any distance requirement between a sign and residential zoning district articulated by this Chapter shall not include portions of a residential zoning district encompassing interstate highway right-of-way.

4.9.3 Registration, Permits and Decals Required

A. Registration of Signs

1. Except for signs listed in Sub-Section 4.9.2 B, C, or D, and other actions listed in Sub-Section 4.9.2.E, any sign existing prior to the effective date of this development code shall be registered with the Zoning Administrator within one hundred twenty (120) days of the effective date, or within 30 days of receipt of notice of failure to register a particular sign from the Zoning Administrator. Regardless of any exemption noted above all illuminated signs and all portable signs shall be registered with the Zoning Administrator.
2. Any applicant for a permit must provide all information that the Zoning Administrator may reasonably require in order to determine whether the sign is illegal, nonconforming, or conforming. The Zoning Administrator shall provide the owner of the sign with a written determination of whether the sign is illegal, nonconforming, or conforming within five business days after receipt of a complete registration form.
3. The Zoning Administrator shall maintain the original or a copy of every registration form filed for every sign existing prior to the effective date of this development code and all documents accompanying the registration form in his or her office. The Zoning Administrator shall make the registration forms and all accompanying documents available for public inspection during regular business hours.
4. The Zoning Administrator shall maintain a log of all registered signs that includes but not limited to the following information: the name, address and telephone number of the owner of the sign; the street address of the property where the sign is located; whether the sign is illegal, nonconforming or conforming; and the date of the last inspection of the sign. The Zoning Administrator shall make the log available for public inspection during regular business hours.

B. Permits Required

1. Except for the signs listed in Sub-Sections 4.9.2B, C, and D, and other actions listed in Sub-Section 4.9.2E, no sign may be constructed, erected, relocated, expanded or altered unless the owner thereof obtains a sign permit from the Zoning Administrator.
2. Converting a sign to a different technology including but not limited to a change to tri-vision, changeable copy, or automatic changeable copy technology, shall require a permit to provide for administrative review of the conformance of the proposed modifications with this Chapter.
3. All illuminated signs shall require an electrical permit even if no other permit is required. The applicant for a sign permit shall provide the Zoning Administrator with such information as the Zoning Administrator requires to determine that the proposed sign conforms with this Chapter and with applicable technical codes.
4. The Zoning Administrator shall not be required to issue a sign permit unless such sign complies with the provisions of this Chapter, and all other applicable ordinances and regulations of the city or county.
5. Except for the signs listed in Sub-Sections 4.9.2 B, C, and D, all signs shall be required to obtain a license on an annual basis subject to annual re-inspection as required by Sub-Section 4.9.15 G and associated fees required by the Memphis and Shelby County Building Code.

6. The Zoning Administrator shall not be required to issue an annual license for any sign unless such sign complies with the provisions of this Chapter and all other applicable ordinances and regulations of the City and County.

C. Decals Required

1. A numbered identification decal shall be issued at the time of final inspection of a sign installation. The decal shall be displayed on the sign to which it has been assigned.
2. Within 30 days of the effective date of this ordinance, the Zoning Administrator shall issue identification decals to owners of all currently registered permanent off premise and on-premise signs greater than 50 square feet with instructions explaining where to place these decals.
3. An off-premise sign shall require two decals. The decal on the board shall include the name of the current owner. The decal on the pole shall be at eye level and shall include the meter box address of the sign.
4. When the Zoning Administrator determines that a numbered identification decal has not been posted on a sign, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the owner of the sign in writing by certified mail that unless the numbered identification decal is posted on the sign within sixty (60) days after the date such notice is mailed, the sign shall be considered illegal and the Zoning Administrator shall initiate the necessary proceedings to secure removal of the sign.

4.9.4 Prohibited Signs, Lighting and Graphics

A. The following signs, lighting and graphics are prohibited in all districts:

1. Bench signs;
2. Permanent off-premise signs except as expressly allowed under Section 4.9.8;
3. Any sign erected or painted upon a fence, tree, standpipe, rock, or other natural feature, except where certain signs are expressly allowed on fences under Section 4.9.7;
4. Any sign attached to or painted on a fire escape or utility pole, except the manufacturer's or installer's ID plate which shall not be legible from a distance of more than three (3) feet; and except signs that meet City or County utility pole installation policy which may be permitted.
5. Signs which contain flashing or intermittent illuminations, except where expressly allowed in accordance with Sub-Section 4.9.6E;
6. Portable signs except as allowed under Sub-Section 4.9.6L; and
7. Signs that produce sound or noise; cause interference with radio, telephone, television or other communication transmissions; produce or reflect motion pictures; emit visible smoke, vapor, particles, or odor. A sign on which the message is changed electronically not more than one time per eight seconds shall not be considered to be an animated sign or a sign with movement, but is classified as a changeable copy sign.
8. Signs that revolve, oscillate, are animated, or create an illusion of continuous movement are prohibited in the following districts: CA, R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1, RU-2, RU-3, RW, OG and the exclusively residential zoning districts of the special purpose districts, except as allowed under Sub-Section 4.9.6E.
9. Window graphics that exceed the dimensions provided in Paragraph 4.9.2D(9).
10. Rope Lighting

    Prohibited rope lighting shall include any rope lighting along the exterior of a structure or along the perimeter of any window or within three feet of the interior of any window of said structure. Such rope lighting shall not be considered a "structure" for the purpose of this Code and shall furthermore not be afforded any nonconforming status under Article 10. All rope lighting, regardless of its time of installation, shall be deemed a violation of this Code and shall be removed. In an effort to allow the owner of the rope lighting a period to amortize the capital costs associated with the lighting, this Paragraph shall not take effect until 180 days after the effective date of this zoning text amendment (November 10, 2015).

B. All portable signs are prohibited in the Residential Districts or Open Districts.

4.9.5 Classification of Signs

A. Signs shall be generally classified as signs bearing a commercial message or not bearing a commercial message, and, as temporary or permanent signs, which are all defined in Section 4.9.4. Signs bearing a commercial message shall be further classified as those bearing off-premise commercial messages, generally called "off-premise" signs or "billboards," and all other commercial signs.

B. Signs shall be classified as follows, according to structure and as defined in Section 4.9.4:

1. Attached Signs:

a. Awning, canopy or marquee signs;
b. Wall sign;
c. Window graphic; and
d. Roof sign.

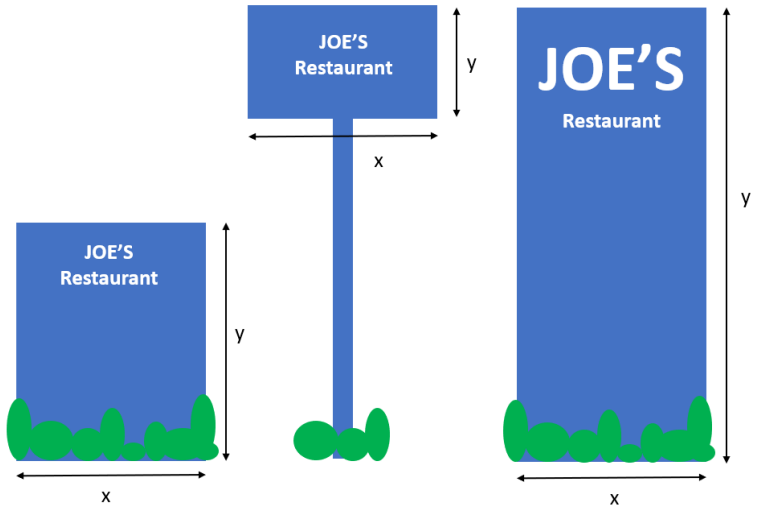
2. Detached Signs:
   a. A-Frame sign;
   b. Ground sign;
   c. Pole, post, or pylon sign;
   d. Portable sign;
   e. Projecting sign; and
   f. Sidewalk sign.
3. Changeable Copy Signs

4.9.6 General Standards

A. Computation of Gross Surface Area

1. Signs Other than Wall Signs

The gross surface area of a sign, except wall signs, is the entire area contained within a single continuous perimeter enclosing the extreme limits of such sign. For detached signs composed of more than one sign cabinet or module, the gross surface area shall include the sum of the area in each cabinet or module only. If a sign has more than one face, the gross surface area shall be equal to the maximum area of the sign face or faces visible from any ground position along any public right-of-way at any one time. The perimeter of a sign will not include lighting fixtures, pole covers, landscaping, framing, decorative roofing, moldings or aprons or other architectural or decorative embellishments, provided they contain no written copy, logos or symbols.



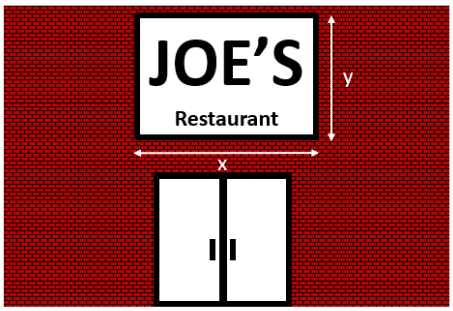
In all three instances, multiple "x" by "y" to determine gross surface area

2. Wall Signs

The gross surface area of a wall sign is the entire area contained within a single continuous perimeter, in a single geometric plane, which encloses the extreme limits of the advertising message(s), not including any irregularities or logos that are to be measured separately and included to determine the sign's gross surface area. If the sign is composed of individual letters or symbols using the wall as the background with no added decoration, color or embellishment, the total sign area shall be calculated by measuring the area within the perimeter of each symbol or letter. The combined area of the individual figures shall be considered the total sign area.



For signs with letters and symbols mounted directly on the wall, multiply "x" by "y" for each letter and add the totals together to determine gross surface area



For signs with letters and symbols not mounted directly on the wall, multiply "x" by "y," which are measured along the perimeter of the surface on which the letters and symbols are mounted, to determine gross surface area

3. Computation of Area of Multifaced Signs

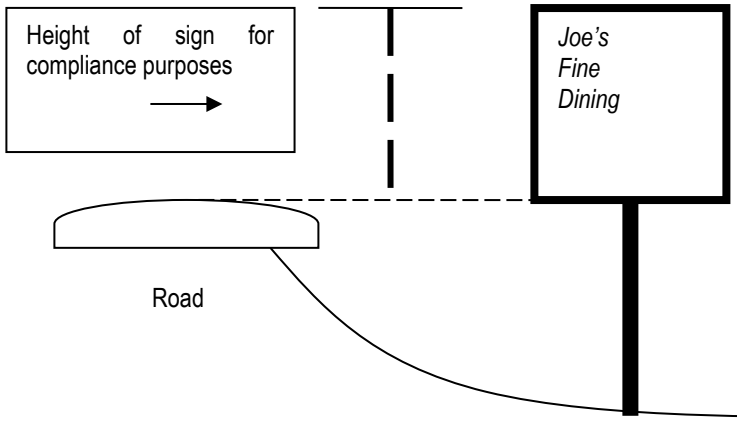
The sign area for a sign with more than one face shall be computed by adding together the area of all sign faces visible from any one point along any public right-of-way, public property or private property, other than the lot on which the sign is located, at one time. When two identical sign faces are placed back to back, so that both faces cannot be viewed at the same time from any point along a public right-of-way, public property or private property other than the lot on which the sign, is located, and when such sign faces are part of the same sign structure and are not more than forty-two (42) inches apart, the sign area shall be computed by the measurement of one of the faces.

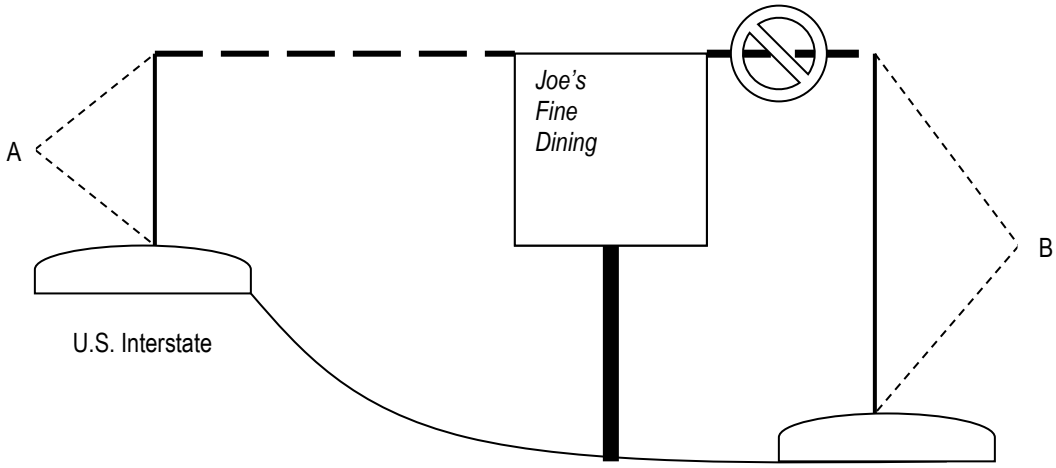
4. Computation of Maximum Total Permitted Detached Sign Area for a Lot

The permitted sum of the area of all individual detached signs on a lot shall be computed by multiplying the lot foot frontage (F) times (x) the appropriate multiplier (M) shown in Table 1, Detached Sign Area and Height and Table 2, Integrated Center Sign Area and Height, set out at the end of this chapter, for the type of street on which the lot is located. When a particular lot abuts two or more streets, the area for a sign(s) shall be computed on a basis of a single street frontage calculated from the intersection of the two street right-of-way lines.

B. Measurement of Height of Sign

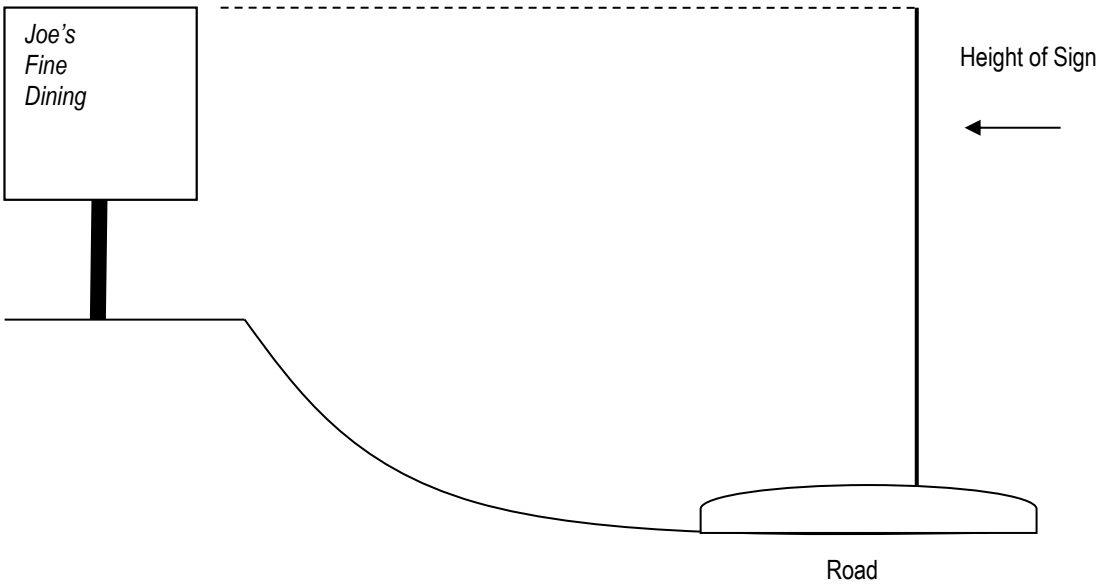
Sign height shall be measured from the elevation of the crown of the road that provides frontage for the lot on which the sign is located. This shall be considered the base elevation. The top elevation will be the highest point of the highest element of the sign, excluding any incidental structural element, such as an uplift cable for a projecting sign. For permanent off-premise signs oriented to be viewed from a U.S. Interstate, the height shall be based on the elevation of the crown of the interstate perpendicular to the sign support pole(s). In the event this location is a multi-level ramp or flyover, the lowest roadway level will be used as the starting elevation.





For off premise signs intended to be read from U.S. interstate proper point of measurement is the crown of interstate (A), not the road in front of the sign (B)

Road providing lot frontage



C. Sign Setback and Location on the Lot

No sign greater than six square feet in area shall be erected in a Nonresidential District or in the nonresidential portion of an approved planned development closer than ten (10) feet to any lot line, except as provided in this Article (see Paragraph 4.9.7C(3) and Sub-Item 4.9.7D(3)(b)(2) for provisions that allow for a 0-foot setback). No sign shall extend into any right-of-way except projecting signs where a building is located within six feet of the right-of-way.

D. Illuminated Signs

1. Externally illuminated signs shall be shaded wherever necessary to avoid casting a direct beam of light upon property located in any residential district and the residential portion of an approved planned development.
2. No sign legible from any public right-of-way shall utilize:
   a. Any exposed incandescent lamp with a wattage of more than sixty (60) watts unless a dimmer or sun screen is attached;
   b. Any revolving beacon light; or
   c. A luminance in excess of three hundred fifty (350) foot lamberts measured at the sign face.
3. Signs in the Open Districts, Residential Districts, Residential Work (RW) and Office General (OG) districts may be illuminated but not flash, revolve, oscillate, be animated or create an illusion of continuous movements.
4. Flashing and movement on signs in all other districts is subject to Sub-Section 4.9.6E.

E. On-Site Flashing Signs, Moving Signs and Changeable Copy Signs

1. Generally

On-site signs that are animated, flash, move (See Paragraph 4.9.4A(8)), or simulate movement are prohibited except as allowed under this Sub-Section. A changeable copy sign is considered a different classification of sign under this Chapter; conversion of an existing sign to a changeable copy sign, changing the technology of a changeable copy sign or adding changeable copy elements to an existing sign is allowed only if the modified sign will conform with all standards in this Chapter and with all other applicable standards related to the location, height, size and other characteristics of the sign. Conversion of an existing sign to tri-vision or changeable copy sign or similar technology shall require a permit in accordance with Sub-Section 4.9.3B (see Paragraphs 4.9.3B(2), Item 4.9.8H(2)(a) and Sub-Section 4.9.15(E)).

2. Changeable Copy Signs Allowed under this Chapter

Automatic changeable copy signs shall be permitted only in those districts in which "changeable copy sign, automatic" is listed as a permitted sign type or for permissible nonresidential uses in the residential districts and shall be subject to the following additional restrictions:

a. No portion of a nonconforming sign shall convert to a different technology, including the converting of manual changeable copy or tri-vision copy to electronic or video changeable copy. See Paragraph 4.9.15F(4).
b. Such technology shall be programmed so that the message or image on the sign changes no more often than once every eight seconds.
c. Changes of image shall be substantially instantaneous as seen by the human eye and shall not use fading, rolling, window shading, dissolving or similar effects as part of the change.
d. Brightness. Electronic and video technology in signs shall use automatic level controls to reduce light levels at night and under cloudy or other darkened conditions, in accordance with the following standards. All electronic or digital display unit message boards shall have installed ambient light monitors, and shall at all times allow such monitors to automatically adjust the brightness level of the electronic billboard based on ambient light conditions. Maximum brightness levels for electronic or digital display boards shall not increase by more than 0.3 foot candles (over ambient levels) as measured using a foot candle meter at the following pre-set distances:

Sign Face Size	Distance
Less than 200 sq ft	100 feet
200-300 sq ft*	150 feet
300-385 sq ft*	200 feet
More then 385 sq ft*	250 feet

* Note the size restrictions of Item 4.9.6E(2)(f) below.

The distances prescribed above shall be measured from the base of the sign to a point perpendicular to the face of the sign between three and six feet from the ground. In lieu of the foot candle standard, the owner of a sign may present evidence that a sign does not exceed a daytime luminous intensity of 7500 nits and a nighttime luminous intensity of 300 nits to adhere to this Item of the Code.

e. Any sign using video technology which malfunctions, fails, or ceases to operate in its usual or normal programmed manner causing therein motion, movement, flashing or any other similar effects, shall be repaired or disconnected within 48 hours by the owner or operator of such sign.

f. The area of a sign consisting of video, electric or electronic message board elements shall not constitute more than 200 square feet of a sign. This section does not apply to permanent off-premise signs.

g. The following limitations shall apply to the location of signs using video technology for a message board:

   i. A sign on which the video technology includes 100 or more square feet of sign area shall not be erected within 500 feet of any Residential District or the residential portion of an approved planned development. This restriction shall not apply to the Mixed Use Districts allowing residential uses.

   ii. A sign on which the video technology includes 20 or more square feet of sign area but less than 100 square feet of sign area shall not be erected within 200 feet of any Residential District or the residential portion of an approved planned development. This restriction shall not apply to the Mixed Use Districts allowing residential uses.

   iii. A sign on which the video technology includes less than 20 square feet of sign area shall not be erected within 100 feet of any Residential District or the residential portion of an approved planned development. Civic uses in residential districts may be permitted the use of such technology on signs, provided that the required separation of 100 feet from any residential use is maintained.

h. The following limitations shall apply to the location of signs using an electric or electronic message board:

   i. Signs with an electric or electronic message board are limited to sites that front arterial or collector roads, as identified by the Long Range Transportation Plan, and shall be limited to the frontage along said arterial or collector road.

   ii. Civic uses in residential districts may be permitted the use of signs with an electric or electronic message board, provided that the required separations from adjacent residential uses listed in the following Sub-Items are maintained.

   iii. A sign on which the electric or electronic message board includes 100 or more square feet of sign area shall not be erected within 500 feet of any property with a single-family dwelling.

   iiii. A sign on which the electric or electronic message board includes 20 or more square feet of sign area but less than 100 square feet of sign area shall not be erected within 200 feet of any property with a single-family dwelling.

   v. A sign on which the electric or electronic message board includes less than 20 square feet of sign area shall not be erected within 100 feet of any property with a single-family dwelling.

i. Fuel price signs. The maximum height of any numeral on a fuel price sign shall be three feet for a single grade. Additional grades may be listed with numerals of a maximum height of 18 inches.

F. Interference with Roadway Visibility; Confusion of Drivers

1. No sign shall be maintained at any location where by reason of its position, size or shape, may obstruct, impair, obscure, interfere with the view of or be confused with any traffic control sign, signal or device or where it may interfere with, mislead or confuse traffic
2. No detached sign, except signs allowed under Paragraph 4.9.2D (1), (2) or (3), may be located in any clear sight triangle, as defined in Section 4.4.7.

G. Obstruction of Access Ways

No sign or sign structure shall obstruct free ingress to or egress from a fire escape, door or other required access way.

H. Obstruction of Window Surface

No sign shall project over, occupy or obstruct any window surface required by any technical code for light or ventilation.

I. Sign Maintenance

The sign owner shall be liable to maintain such sign, including its illumination sources, in neat and orderly condition and good working order at all times and to prevent the development of any deterioration in the safety of such sign. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the routine maintenance of any nonconforming sign or the changing of the copy or content

of any nonconforming sign, except where such maintenance or change in copy would increase the degree of its nonconformity.

J. Projecting Sign

A projecting sign shall be regulated as a detached sign and may project to within two feet of the curb line of a public street, provided however that no projecting sign shall project more than six feet into any required front yard. All projecting signs shall maintain a minimum clearance of eight feet above the right-of-way or sidewalk.

K. Awning, Canopy and Marquee Signs

These signs shall be regulated as attached signs if they project eighteen (18) inches or less from the awning, canopy or marquee; and they shall be regulated as detached signs if they project more than eighteen (18) inches from the awning, canopy or marquee. For any canopy associated with a gas station or convenience store with gas pumps built under the provisions of Sub-Item 2.6.3J(2)(d)(i), signage is prohibited.

L. Supplemental Wayfinding Signs

On any site with required off-street parking or any site zoned and used for purposes other than single-family dwellings, supplemental wayfinding signs shall be allowed and encouraged, subject to the following:

1. No such sign shall exceed five feet in height or 16 square feet in area;
2. Any such sign that is located within 50 feet of the right-of-way or that is legible from the right-of-way shall bear no commercial message;
3. No such sign shall be located within 50 feet of adjacent property zoned for single-family residential uses;
4. Any such sign that is located within 150 feet of adjacent property zoned for single-family residential use shall be internally lighted and when lighted only direct, white light is permitted.

M. Detached, Permanent Signs

The following elements shall be a requirement for all detached signs:

1. The colors and materials of which the sign structure is constructed shall be of similar materials and complementary to the principal structure.
2. A landscaped area, containing a maximum area equivalent to two times the area of the permitted sign, shall be installed around the immediate base area of the sign. The maximum requirement for landscaped area shall be five hundred (500) square feet. If the sign is located within the landscaped area of streetscape plates S-7, S-8, S-9, S-10, S-11, or S-12, then the landscaping requirements of this sub-section shall be waived.
3. The landscaped area should be irrigated with an underground sprinkler system.
4. Spacing

   The minimum permissible horizontal distance between freestanding signs on the same property is seventy-five (75) feet.
5. Protection from Vehicle Damage

   Where a freestanding sign is located in a vehicular parking or circulation area, a base or barrier of concrete or steel, not less than thirty (30) inches high, shall be provided to protect the base of the sign from damage by vehicles.
6. Requirement for Street Address

   All detached signs shall provide the address and street of the building served, with minimum four-inch text. The address shall be posted in a color contrasting that of the marquee/signboard/pole cover jacket/base. When the building utilizes multiple addresses, such as multiple occupant mercantile tenants, the address range shall be posted.
7. Pole, Post or Pylon Signs

   All pole, post or pylon signs with support poles having a diameter (width) of less than eighteen (18) inches shall be constructed with a pole cover or jacket around the support pole(s). The minimum dimension (depth or width) of the pole cover or jacket shall be twelve (12) inches.

4.9.7 Regulations Applicable to Permanent Signs by Zoning District

A. Applicability of this Section

1. The provisions of this section shall apply to all permanent signs. In addition, permanent signs containing off-premise messages or otherwise classified as off-premise signs, shall be subject to the standards of Section 4.9.8. In case of a conflict between that section and this section, Section 4.9.8 shall control. As to issues addressed in this section but as to which Section 4.9.8 is silent, this section shall control.
2. Detached Sign Table

   The following table summarizes the heights, setbacks and size requirements for detached signs by zoning district. Please consult the provisions within this Section that follow this table for further details.

	Residential Zoning Districts (the P, OS, FW, CA, CIV, R-MP, RE, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1, RU-2. RU-3, RU-4, RU-5 and R-W districts)	**Office Zoning District** (OG)	**Commercial & Industrial Zoning Districts** (the MU*, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, CBD, CMP-1, CMP-2, EMP, WD and IH districts)
Setback (minimum setback from right-of-way)	5’	0’ for signs 10’ in height or less; 10’ for signs more than 10’ in height	0’ for signs 10’ in height or less; 10’ for signs more than 10’ in height
Height (maximum height in feet)	5’ for signs 12 sq. ft. in size or less; 12’ for signs more than 12 sq. ft. in size	16’	6-50’ (see Table 1 in Sub-Item 4.9.7D(2)(b)(2) for further details)
Size (maximum area in square feet)	12 sq. ft. or 12 sq. ft. per acre to a maximum of 32 sq. ft.	35 sq. ft.	23-300 sq. ft. (see Table 1 in Sub-Item 4.9.7D(2)(b)(2) for further details)
Number (maximum number of signs per street frontage)	1 per street frontage except for permitted nonresidential uses on collectors and arterials; 1 per 300’ of frontage (see Item 4.9.7B(4)(b) for further details)	1 per street frontage	1 per street frontage or 1 per 300’ of street frontage for larger lots (see Item 4.9.7D(4)(b) for further details)

* This Section only applies to properties zoned MU outside of the Uptown Special Purpose District. For properties zoned MU within Uptown, see Paragraph 4.9.2B(6).

B. Standards for Signs in the Open Districts, Residential Districts, and Residential Work District (the P, OS, FW, CA, CIV, R-MP, RE, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1, RU-2. RU-3, RU-4, RU-5 and R-W districts)

1. Structural Types Permitted

Attached and detached signs are permitted, however, no pole or roof signs are allowed. In addition, changeable copy signs are permitted for non-residential uses in residential districts in accordance with Sub-Section 4.9.6E.

2. Maximum Gross Surface Area

The maximum gross surface area of signs in the Open Districts, Residential Districts, and Residential Work (RW) District may not exceed twelve (12) square feet, or twelve (12) square feet per acre of area of the lot, whichever is greater, up to a maximum of thirty-two (32) square feet per sign.

3. Minimum Setback

No portion of a sign may be located within five (5) feet of a right-of-way, and no sign greater than twelve (12) square feet in area shall be located within fifty (50) feet of an adjacent Residential District or a residential portion of any approved planned development unless the sign is an attached sign.

4. Maximum Number Permitted

a. Residential Uses

One attached or one detached sign is permitted per frontage per lot. Attached signs shall be limited to the name of the establishment only.

b. Nonresidential uses

No more than one attached and one detached sign are permitted per frontage per lot, except for sites that abut collectors and arterials where one attached sign and one detached sign are permitted for every 300 feet of frontage along said abutting collector or arterial, in accordance with the table in Item 4.9.7D(4)(b). Attached signs shall be limited to the name of the establishment only.

5. Maximum Height

For detached signs, five feet for signs twelve (12) square feet in area or less, and twelve (12) feet for signs greater than twelve (12) square feet in area. For attached signs, the height requirement for the zoning district in which the sign is to be located shall govern the maximum permitted height for the sign.

6. Illumination

External or internal illumination shall be permitted.

7. Lettering Size of Nonresidential Attached Signs

a. Maximum of eighteen (18) inches in height if sign is located less than or equal to one hundred (100) feet from the street.
b. Maximum of thirty (30) inches in height if sign is located more than one hundred (100) feet from the street.

8. Additional Regulations for Detached and Changeable Copy Signs

See Sub-Section 4.9.6M for additional regulations pertaining to permanent, detached signs and Sub-Section 4.9.6E for additional regulations pertaining to changeable copy signs, including electronic and video changeable copy signs.

9. Complex Signs

In addition to the above permitted signage, a complex sign is permitted if the following standards and requirements are met.

a. Standards

The sign may bear no commercial message except the name of a neighborhood, project or complex containing a governmental use, school, or a minimum of thirty-five (35) lots or ten (10) dwelling units.

b. Maximum Gross Surface Area

i. The maximum gross surface area for a complex sign that conforms with the design standards of Sub-Section 4.9.6M and Paragraph 4.9.7B(9) shall not exceed the size shown in the column of the table below opposite the type of street from which the complex is entered.

Street Type	Maximum Gross Surface Area of Sign	Maximum Gross Surface Area of Project Containing a Govt. Use or School Monument Sign*
Minor street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	30 square feet	64 square feet
Connector street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	30 square feet	64 square feet
Arterial street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	50 square feet	112 square feet
Controlled access road (see Sec. 12.3.4)	100 square feet	176 square feet

*The maximum square footages in this column are only for monument signs of a project or complex containing a government use or school.

ii. Complex signs which are not in conformance with the required elements of Sub-Section 4.9.6M shall be reduced in size from the maximum area permitted, in accordance with each of the following.

a. A ten (10) percent reduction shall be required when the sign structure is not constructed with the same or substantially the same or similar materials of the building(s) or project, neighborhood, or complex character.

b. A twelve (12) percent reduction shall be required when an irrigated landscaped area equivalent to two times the sign area is not provided.

c. Minimum Setback

Complex signs shall be setback at least ten (10) feet unless attached to a wall or fence.

d. Maximum Height

The maximum height of a complex sign shall not exceed the height shown in the table below.

Street Type	Maximum Height of Sign
Minor street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	10 feet
Connector street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	10 feet
Arterial street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	16 feet
Controlled access road (see Sec. 12.3.4)	24 feet

e. Illumination

Direct or indirect illumination shall be permitted.

f. Structural Types Permitted

Complex signs shall be detached of the monument sign style, creative design styles may be considered via administrative deviation, or attached to a wall or fence.

g. Maximum Number Permitted

One complex sign per frontage or up to two complex signs per frontage of 600 feet or more are permitted on the periphery of the complex.

h. Electronic and Video Message Boards

Complex signs of the monument sign style for a project or complex containing a government use or school shall be allowed an electronic or video message board of 36 square feet maximum gross surface area by right. Additional square footage is allowed in accordance with the regulations of Items 4.9.6E(2)(g) or 4.9.6E(2)(h).

C. Standards for Signs in the Office General (OG) District

1. Structural Types Permitted

Attached and detached signs are permitted, however, no roof signs are allowed.

2. Maximum Gross Surface Area

a. Attached

Thirty-five (35) square feet per sign for each face of building, except that for attached signs whose placement is above 35 feet in height, the maximum square footage per sign shall be 50 square feet.

b. Detached

Thirty-five (35) square feet per sign.

3. Minimum Setback

No portion of a sign greater than ten (10) feet in height shall be located within ten (10) feet of a right-of-way, and no sign greater than twelve (12) square feet in area shall be located within fifty (50) feet of an adjacent residential district or a residential portion of a planned development unless the sign is attached. There shall be no minimum required setback for detached signs of ten (10) feet in height or less.

4. Maximum Number Permitted

a. Attached

One attached sign per ground floor establishment is permitted. If a site contains additional non-ground floor establishments then an additional attached sign is permitted for each non-ground floor establishment.

b. Detached

One detached sign per frontage per lot is permitted.

5. Maximum Height

c. Attached

The maximum height of attached signs is regulated as permitted by the district in which the sign is located.

d. Detached

The maximum height of a detached sign is sixteen (16) feet measured from the final grade to the top of the sign.

6. Illumination

External or internal illumination shall be permitted.

7. Additional Regulations for Detached and Changeable Copy Signs

See Sub-Section 4.9.6M for additional regulations pertaining to permanent, detached signs and Sub-Section 4.9.6E for additional regulations pertaining to changeable copy signs, including electronic and video changeable copy signs.

D. Standards for Signs in the Commercial Mixed Use Districts (excluding OG and RW) and Industrial Districts

(the MU, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, CBD, CMP-1, CMP-2, EMP, WD and IH districts)

1. Structural Types Permitted

Attached, detached and changeable copy signs are permitted. The size, operation and location of changeable copy signs shall be subject to the controls for this type of sign established in this chapter. Roof signs are permitted, provided the height restrictions of the zoning district are met.

2. Maximum Gross Surface Area

a. Attached

The maximum gross surface area of attached signs in the Commercial Mixed Use Districts (Excluding OG and RW) and Industrial Districts is not regulated.

b. Detached

1. Signs which are not in conformance with the required elements of Sub-Section 4.9.6M. shall be reduced in size from the maximum area permitted, in accordance with the following:
    1. A ten (10) percent reduction shall be required when the sign structure is not constructed with the same or substantially the same or similar materials of the building.
    2. A twelve (12) percent reduction shall be required when an irrigated landscaped area equivalent to two times the sign area is not provided.
2. Computation of Maximum Total Permitted Detached Sign Area for a Lot:

    The permitted sum of the area of all individual detached signs on a lot shall be computed by multiplying the lot foot frontage times the appropriate Frontage Multiplier shown in Table 1, "Detached Sign Area and Height" below, for the type of street on which the lot is located. When a particular lot abuts two or more streets, the area for a sign(s) shall be computed on a basis of a single street frontage calculated from the intersection of the two street right-of-way lines.

Instructions on the Table and Chart Below:

1. *Let's say your lot has 125 feet of road frontage on an arterial road in Zone 2.*
2. *Go to Table 1. You will find that arterial roads in Zone 2 have a Frontage Multiplier of 0.9.*
3. *Multiply your road frontage (125 feet) by the Frontage Multiplier (0.9) and you are permitted a 112.5-square foot detached sign.*
4. *Another way to calculate your permitted area is to go to Chart 1. With a multiplier of 0.9 and a 125-foot lot, you can add up the figures to make up the area: 100+20+5 under the 0.9 Frontage Multiplier (90+18+4.5=112.5).*
5. *Heights of signs are covered in Table 1; a 125-foot lot may have a 25-foot tall sign in Zone 2.*
6. *Setbacks are simple: signs over 10 feet in height must be 10 feet from the right-of-way.*

TABLE 1: Detached Sign Area and Height

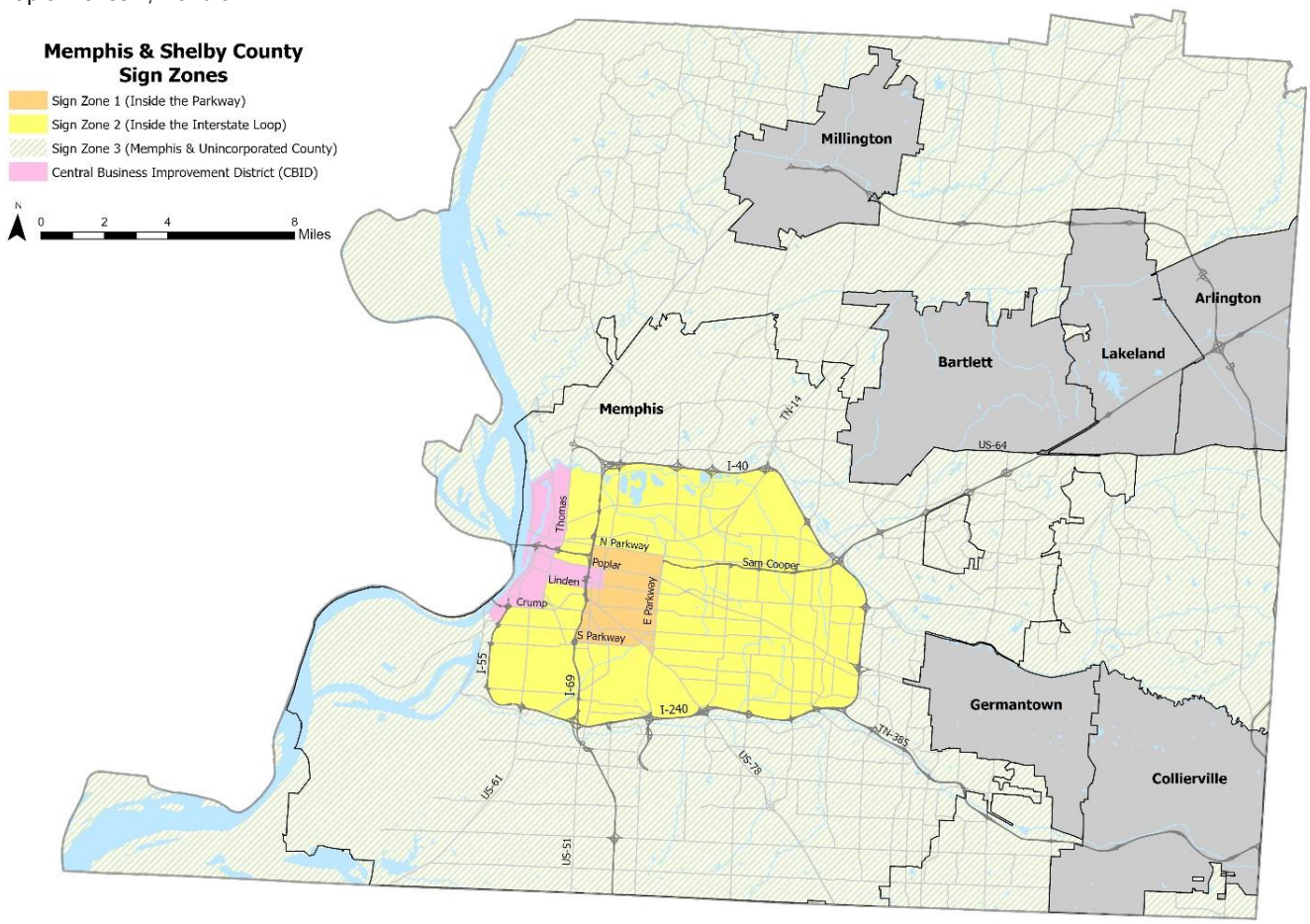
	Zone 1* Inside East, North, South Parkway and Interstate 240 Loop			Zone 2* Inside Interstate 40 / Interstate 55 / Interstate 240 Loop			Zone 3* Outside Interstate 40 / Interstate 55 / Interstate 240 Loop			Zone 4** Interchange
	Frontage Multiplier (ft.)	Maximum Square Feet	Maximum Height (ft.)	Frontage Multiplier (ft.)	Maximum Square Feet	Maximum Height (ft.)	Frontage Multiplier (ft.)	Maximum Square Feet	Maximum Height (ft.)	Maximum Height
Minor Street (see Sec. 12.3.4)		25	6	0.2	35	6	0.2	35	15	As Permitted By District
Connector Street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	0.2	35	10	0.3	50	10	0.4	50	30	As Permitted By District
Arterial Road (see Sec. 12.3.4)	0.7	200	20	0.9	250	25	0.9	300	35	As Permitted By District
Controlled Access Road (see Sec. 12.3.4)	0.7	200	25	0.9	250	35	0.9	300	50	As Permitted By District

Notes:
1) Frontage that is counted to permit any detached sign, including an integrated center sign, shall not be counted to permit any other detached or integrated center sign.
2) Minimum 40 feet of frontage required, except that 100 feet is required for pole signs along controlled access roads. These minimum frontage requirements do not apply to off-premise signs.
* As shown on Map #3 below.
** As shown on Map #4 below.

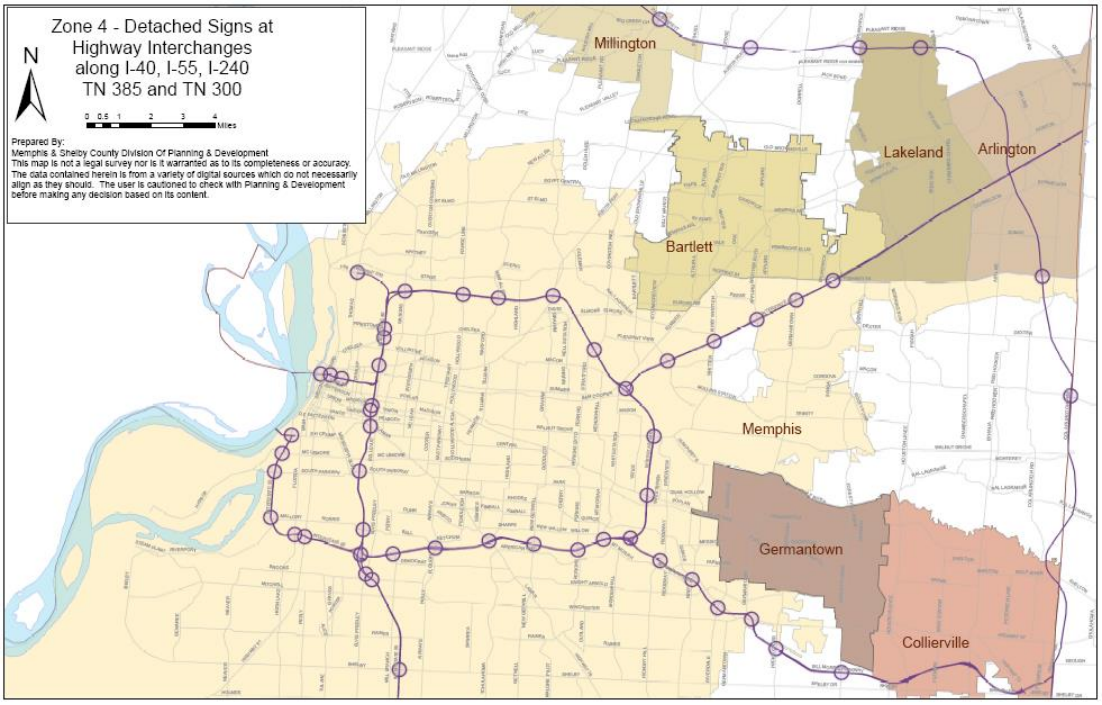
CHART I: Detached Sign Area Calculations

lot frontage in feet (→)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Frontage Multiplier (ft) (↓)																			
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
0.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.6	2	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
0.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	2.8	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.3	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
0.9	0.9	1.8	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.4	6.3	7.2	8.1	9	18	27	36	45	56	63	72	81	90

Map 3: Zones 1, 2 and 3



Map 4: Zone 4, Interchanges



4.9.7D, continued

3. Minimum Setback

a. Attached

The minimum setback of attached signs in the Nonresidential Districts (Excluding OG and RW) and Industrial Districts are not regulated.

b. Detached

1. As regulated in Sub-Section 4.9.6C, but no sign shall be located within fifty (50) feet of an Open Space District or Residential District or residential portion of an approved planned development.
2. All signs greater than ten (10) feet in height shall have a minimum setback of ten (10) feet from the right-of-way which fronts the property. There shall be no minimum required setback for detached signs of ten (10) feet in height or less. Any sign over ten (10) feet in height and set back less than ten (10) feet from the right-of-way shall be considered a nonconforming sign. See Sec. 4.9.15 for restrictions on nonconforming signs, including the prohibition on changing technology on nonconforming signs such as the digitization of a changeable copy sign in Paragraph 4.9.15F(4).

4. Maximum Number Permitted

a. Attached

1. Standalone Buildings: For establishments that occupy an entire building, five signs per establishment and no more than two of the five may be located on any building façade, awning, canopy or marquee. Only one changeable copy sign shall be allowed. If a single owner or tenant occupies a building of more than 200,000 square feet in an Industrial District four additional signs, not on a canopy, awning, or marquee, are allowed.
2. Shopping Centers: For establishments within a structure that houses multiple businesses, such as a shopping center, one sign per establishment may be located on any building façade, awning, canopy or marquee, per building façade. An additional three signs may be located on fuel pump canopies for establishments within the shopping center that sell gasoline.
3. Office Buildings: For establishments within a multi-storied structure, such as an office building, one sign per ground floor establishment may be located on any building façade, awning, canopy or marquee, per building façade, provided the sign(s) is located along the outside of the area of the building that houses the establishment. In addition, one rooftop sign, per building façade, may be permitted to advertise an establishment located anywhere within the building.

b. Detached: one sign per road frontage in accordance with the table below. If installed, an integrated center sign shall be considered as one of the detached signs.

Road frontage	Maximum number of signs per road frontage
up to 599 feet	1
600-899 feet	2
900-1199 feet	3
Over 1200 feet	4*

*An additional sign is permitted for every 300 feet of frontage over 1200 feet.

5. Maximum Height

a. Attached

The maximum height of attached signs is regulated as permitted by the district in which the sign is located.

b. Detached

1. In accordance with Sub-Item 4.9.7D(2)(b)(2).
2. Interstate Highways 40, 55, 240, TN State Highways 300 and 385 controlled access road interchange maximum height

If a property has frontage on a controlled access roadway (I-40, I-55, I-240, TN 300 and 385 – Map 2) within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of a controlled access interchange measured from the center point of the interchange, the height of one sign shall be governed by the height permitted by the zoning district if the sign is oriented to and visible from the controlled access road travel lanes.

3. For properties located within a radius of one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet from a controlled access road/arterial road interchange which do not have controlled access roadway frontage, the height of one sign shall be governed by the height of the zoning district in which the property is located, subject to administrative site plan review if the property conforms to the following criteria:
    1. The sign is oriented to and visible from the controlled access road travel lanes;
    2. The sign is located more than five hundred (500) feet from property which is utilized for single-family residences, including residential portions of a PD, or R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3 zoning;
    3. The sign will conform in all respects except height with the standards applicable to the district in which the sign is located;
    4. If the sign will be legible from any property zoned for single-family residential use, including residential portions of a PD, it shall not contain any moving, flashing or changeable copy elements.

6. Illumination

External or internal illumination shall be permitted.

7. Additional Regulations for Detached and Changeable Copy Signs

See Sub-Section 4.9.6M for additional regulations pertaining to permanent, detached signs and Sub-Section 4.9.6E for additional regulations pertaining to changeable copy signs, including electronic and video changeable copy signs.

8. Integrated Center Sign

In addition to the above permitted signage, an integrated center sign shall be permitted provided the following standards and requirements are met.

a. Permitted Districts

An Integrated Center Sign shall be allowed in the Mixed Use Districts and the Industrial Districts for any integrated center in such districts.

b. Structural Types Permitted

Detached signs are permitted provided that no changeable copy signs are allowed in the Office General (OG) district.

c. Standards

i. The sign can only identify the name of the integrated center and/or the center's establishments. If the sign is to contain the establishments of the center it must contain at least two establishments. An integrated center may contain more than one lot, provided the permanent detached on-premise sign requirements (this section) shall be calculated as if the integrated center was one lot. Otherwise, an integrated center sign is not permitted.

ii. An integrated center sign shall also be permitted in the Office General (OG) District, if the center contains three or more zoning lots, has a total of two or more acres, and has shared parking or shared access; or meets the requirements of Item 4.9.7E(3)(a).

d. Maximum Gross Surface Area

i. The permitted sum of the area of integrated center signs on a lot shall be computed by multiplying the lot foot frontage times the appropriate Frontage Multiplier shown in Table 2, "Integrated Center Sign Area and Height" below, for the type of street on which the lot is located. When a particular lot abuts two or more streets, the area for a sign(s) shall be computed on a basis of a single street frontage calculated from the intersection of the two street right-of-way lines.

TABLE 2: Integrated Center Sign Area and Height

	Zone 1* Inside East, North, South Parkway and Interstate 240 Loop			Zone 2* Inside Interstate 40 / Interstate 55 / Interstate 240 Loop			Zone 3* Outside Interstate 40 / Interstate 55 / Interstate 240 Loop			Zone 4** Interchange
	Frontage Multiplier (ft.)	Maximum Square Feet	Maximum Height (ft.)	Frontage Multiplier (ft.)	Maximum Square Feet	Maximum Height (ft.)	Frontage Multiplier (ft.)	Maximum Square Feet	Maximum Height (ft.)	Maximum Height
Minor Street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	0.0	35	8	0.2	50	8	0.2	50	20	As Permitted By District
Connector Street (see Sec. 12.3.4)	0.2	100	15	0.3	150	15	0.4	200	35	As Permitted By District
Arterial Road (see Sec. 12.3.4)	0.8	300	20	1.0	350	35	1.0	400	40’	As Permitted By District
Controlled Access Road (see Sec. 12.3.4)	0.8	300	25	1.0	350	40	1.0	400	55’	As Permitted By District

Notes:
1) Frontage that is counted to permit any detached sign, including an integrated center sign, shall not be counted to permit any other detached or integrated center sign.
2) Minimum 40 feet of frontage required, except that 100 feet is required for pole signs along controlled access roads. These minimum frontage requirements do not apply to off-premise signs.
* As shown on Map #3 (see Sub-Item 4.9.7D(2)(b)(2)).
** As shown on Map #4 (see Sub-Item 4.9.7D(2)(b)(2)).

ii. Integrated center signs which are not in conformance with the required elements of Sub-Section 4.9.6M, shall be reduced in size from the maximum area permitted, in accordance with the following.
   a. A ten (10) percent reduction shall be required when the sign structure is not constructed with the same; substantially the same; or similar materials of the building.
   b. A twelve (12) percent reduction shall be required when an irrigated landscaped area equivalent to two times the sign area is not provided.

e. Minimum Setback

No integrated center sign shall be located within fifty (50) feet of a Residential District or Open District, or equivalent residential portion of a planned development.

f. Maximum Number Permitted

One per frontage up to six hundred (600) feet of the integrated center, plus one additional integrated center sign for each additional four hundred (400) feet of each road frontage. However, frontage that is counted to permit any detached sign, including an integrated center sign, shall not be counted to permit any other detached or integrated center sign.

g. Maximum Height

i. In accordance with Table 2, Integrated Center Sign Area and Height (See Map 1 for zone), set out at the end of this section.

ii. U.S. Interstate Highways 40, 55, 240 and TN State Highways 300 and 385 controlled access road interchange maximum height.

If a property has frontage on a controlled access roadway (I-40, I-55, I-240, TN 300 and 385 – Map 2) within one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet of a controlled access interchange measured from the center point of the interchange, the height of one sign shall be governed by the height permitted by the zoning district if the sign is oriented to and visible from the controlled access road travel lanes.

iii. For properties located within a radius of one thousand five hundred (1,500) feet from a controlled access road/arterial road interchange which do not have controlled access roadway frontage, the height of one sign shall be governed by the height of the zoning district in which the property is located, subject to administrative site plan review if the property conforms to each of the following criteria.

a. The sign is oriented to and visible from the controlled access road travel lanes.

b. The sign is located more than five hundred (500) feet from property which is utilized for single-family residential (R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3) zoning, including residential portions of a PD.

c. The sign will conform in all respects except height with the standards applicable to the district in which the sign is located.

d. If the sign will be legible from any property zoned for single-family residential use, including residential portions of a PD, it shall not contain any moving, flashing or changeable copy elements.

h. Illumination

External or internal illumination shall be permitted.

4.9.8 Standards Applicable to Permanent Off-premise Signs

A. Where Permitted

Permanent, off-premise signs are declared to be a principal use of the property on which they are located and are therefore allowed on sites which are legal lots in accordance with the requirements of the subdivision regulations and are:

1. Located in the Commercial Mixed Use-3 (CMU-3), Central Business District (CBD), Employment (EMP), or Heavy Industrial (IH) zoning district;
2. Located within 300 feet of an U.S. Interstate highway; and
3. Has legal access from a public highway or street other than the U.S. Interstate Highway, or from a legally recorded easement from such public highway or street other than the U.S. Interstate Highway.
4. Does not share its lot with any other principal use or any accessory use serving a principal use on an adjacent lot.

B. Maximum Gross Surface Area

No permanent off-premise signs shall have a maximum gross surface area larger than six hundred seventy-two (672) square feet.

C. Structural Type Permitted

The following structural types of permanent off-premise signs are permitted:

1. Attached wall signs;
2. Detached signs; and
3. Changeable copy signs.

D. Minimum Setback

For supporting columns the minimum required front setback for the district in which the sign is located, or no closer than the setback of the closest nonresidential principal building on the same side of the road that is within two hundred (200) feet of the proposed sign, whichever is less. In no instance shall any portion of the sign, or column be setback less than twenty (20) feet.

E. Maximum Number Permitted

1. One sign (either attached or detached) with one thousand (1,000) foot spacing between such signs (measured from the center of the pole or edge of wall if attached) located along the same side of the same road. However; If more than eleven percent (11%) of a sign surface area consists of an automatic changeable copy video element there shall be a 2,000 foot separation between it and any other automatic changeable copy video sign with more than eleven percent (11%) of its sign face containing an automatic changeable copy video element along the same side of the same road facing the same direction.
2. Where located at or along the interchange of two or more U.S. Interstate Highways, no off-premise sign shall be closer than 1,000 feet from another off-premise sign, or closer than 2,000 feet where the signs include more than eleven percent (11%) of their sign faces as automatic changeable copy video signs, along the same side of a direct route of travel available to a motorist via roadway or ramp connecting these interstates.

3. All off-premise automatic changeable copy video signs including more than eleven percent (11%) of their sign face as automatic changeable copy video and that require a permit from the Tennessee Department of Transportation shall first obtain that state permit and shall include a copy of that permit with the application of a building permit to Construction Code Enforcement.

F. Landscaping

Landscaping shall not be required around the base of a permanent off-premise sign, unless so conditioned by the Board of Adjustment, Land Use Control Board or governing body.

G. Other Standards

The following requirements shall apply to all off-premises signs in all districts.

1. No portion of a detached sign, if it is legible from the interstate freeway, shall be closer than twenty (20) feet from the interstate freeway right-of-way and/or one hundred (100) feet from any emergency stopping shoulder lane, whichever is less.
2. No detached sign shall be permitted where the sign face or back of the sign is located within one hundred (100) feet of any property zoned residential or the residential portion of a planned development at the time the sign permit is secured.
3. No portion of a detached sign, pole or other supporting structure shall be located within one hundred (100) feet of any property zoned residential or the residential portion of a planned development. This Paragraph shall not apply to interstate highway right-of-way zoned residential.
4. The maximum gross surface area of a sign is as follows:

   Along all U.S. Interstate Highways in Memphis and Shelby County: six hundred seventy-two (672) square feet. Sign faces may be splayed in a "V" formation at a maximum of 45 degrees for the purposes of adhering to the computation of gross surface area under Paragraph 4.9.6A(3). Sign faces may not be splayed in an "X" formation.
5. Signs may be externally or internally illuminated.
6. Signs shall not exceed the maximum height permitted for detached signs in the district where the sign is located (see Section 4.9.7).
7. Off-premises signs shall not be permitted to be erected at any location within the City of Memphis and Shelby County except within those zoning districts that expressly allow off-premise signs, in locations where each portion of the installed sign is within 300 feet of U.S. Interstate Highways and the sign face is oriented toward such U.S. Interstate Highway. In no instance shall an off-premise sign erected after July 1, 2024, be allowed to circumvent this requirement as a permitted use within a planned development.
8. Two decals are required for each off-premise sign. The decal on the board shall include the name of the current owner. The decal on the pole shall be at eye level and shall include the meter box address of the sign. Decals shall be provided at the final inspection of the sign by the Zoning Administrator. Failure to display the decals or improper display of the decals will result in the Division of Planning and Development taking action as described in Paragraph 4.9.3C(4).

H. Flashing Signs, Moving Signs and Changeable Copy on Off-Premise Signs

1. General Rule – Signs that move, flash or simulate movement are prohibited. A changeable copy sign is considered a different classification of sign under this ordinance; conversion of an existing sign to an automatic changeable copy video sign or to add an automatic changeable copy video element(s) to it is allowed only if the modified sign will conform with all standards in this section and with all other applicable standards related to the location, height, size and other characteristics of the sign. Conversion of an existing off premise sign to an automatic changeable copy sign or to another changeable copy technology, including digital changeable copy, shall require a permit in accordance with Sub-Section 4.9.3B.
2. Rules for Changeable Copy Signs Allowed under this Chapter. Automatic changeable copy off-premise signs shall be permitted only in those districts in which "changeable copy video sign, automatic" is listed as a permitted sign type and shall be subject to each of the following additional restrictions:
   a. No portion of a nonconforming sign shall convert to a different technology, including the converting of manual changeable copy or tri-vision copy to electronic or video changeable copy. See Paragraph 4.9.15F(4).
   b. Such technology shall be programmed so that the message or image on the sign changes no more often than every eight seconds.
   c. There shall be no effects of movement, flashing, scintillation, or similar effects in the individual images.

d. Changes of image shall be substantially instantaneous as seen by the human eye and shall not use fading, rolling, window shading, dissolving or similar effects as part of the change.

e. Brightness. Electronic and video technology in signs shall use automatic level controls to reduce light levels at night and under cloudy or other darkened conditions, in accordance with the following standards. All electronic or digital display unit message boards shall have installed ambient light monitors, and shall at all times allow such monitors to automatically adjust the brightness level of the electronic billboard based on ambient light conditions. Maximum brightness levels for electronic or digital display boards shall not increase by more than 0.3 foot candles (over ambient levels) as measured using a foot candle meter at the following distances:

Sign Face Size	Distance
Less than 200 sq ft	100 feet
200-300 sq ft	150 feet
300-385 sq ft	200 feet
More then 385 sq ft	250 feet

The distances prescribed above shall be measured from the base of the sign to a point perpendicular to the face of the sign between three and six feet from the ground. In lieu of the foot candle standard, the owner of a sign may present evidence that a sign does not exceed a daytime luminous intensity of 7500 nits and a nighttime luminous intensity of 300 nits to adhere to this Item of the Code.

f. Any sign using video technology which malfunctions, fails, or ceases to operate in its usual or normal programmed manner causing therein motion, movement, flashing or any other similar effects, shall be repaired or disconnected within 48 hours by the owner or operator of such billboard.

I. Illuminated Signs

1. Externally illuminated signs shall be shaded wherever necessary to avoid casting a direct beam of light upon property located in any residential district and the residential portion of an approved planned development.
2. No sign legible from any public right-of-way shall utilize:
   a. Any exposed incandescent lamp with a wattage of more than sixty (60) watts unless a dimmer or sun screen is attached;
   b. Any revolving beacon light; or
   c. A luminance in excess of three hundred fifty (350) foot lamberts measured at the sign face.

J. Sign Maintenance

The sign owner shall be liable to maintain such sign, including its illumination sources, in neat and orderly condition and good working order at all times and to prevent the development of any deterioration in the safety of such sign.

Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the routine maintenance of any nonconforming sign or the changing of the copy or content of any nonconforming sign, except where such maintenance or change in copy would increase the degree of its nonconformity.

K. Nonconforming Off-Premise Sign Defined

Any sign in existence on the effective date of this amendment which violates or does not conform to the current provisions of this Chapter, but was constructed, erected or maintained in accordance with the requirements of previously existing ordinances/resolutions or regulations, shall be regarded as a nonconforming sign. Any off-premise sign which was a nonconforming sign prior to the adoption of the 2005 amendments to the predecessor of this ordinance (which amendments prohibited off-premise signs at any location not within 300 feet of a U.S. Interstate Highway) shall remain a nonconforming sign and shall be treated as such, regardless of the fact that the passage of this amendment may create an additional characteristic of nonconformity because of its location other than along or within 300 feet of an U.S. Interstate Highway.

L. Nonconformity Provisions Related to Off-Premise Signs

See Paragraph 4.9.15F(2).

M. Removal of Nonconforming Signs

See 4.9.15F.

4.9.9 Temporary Sign Regulations

A. Temporary Sign Regulations in all Districts

Temporary signs in all districts shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Signs, if illuminated, shall meet the Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Standards and the city/county electrical code;
2. Signs must be designed, built and located so that they will not be tipped over by wind velocities of less than eighty (80) miles per hour;
3. Signs shall have affixed the number and date of issuance of the permit authorizing its use; and
4. No sign shall be permitted to locate in a required parking space.

B. Standards for Residential Districts, Conservation Agriculture (CA) District and RW District

(the P, OS, FW, CA, CIV, R-MP, RE, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1, RU-2. RU-3, RU-4, RU-5 and RW districts)

1. Dimensions and Types Permitted

a. Temporary signs shall be either detached or attached signs.

b. Temporary signs in the CA, RU-3, RU-4, RU-5 and RW Districts shall not exceed eight feet in height and 16 square feet in area for any parcel that is less than two acres and an additional 16 square feet for any parcel that is two acres or more.

c. Temporary signs for schools, places of worship, community services and parks in the R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1 and RU-2 Districts shall not exceed eight feet in height and 16 square feet in area for any parcel that is less than two acres and an additional 16 square feet for any parcel that is two acres or more. Temporary signs for all other uses in the R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1 and RU-2 Districts shall not exceed five feet in height and seven square feet in area.

d. Temporary signs may be double-faced, with the area limitation applying only to one face.

e. Temporary signs shall be set back at least 10 feet from the right-of-way and 15 feet from any other lot line.

2. Number Permitted

Each occupied lot in a residential district shall be allowed a total of four detached signs, including not more than one permanent detached sign, and temporary detached signs (up to a total of four detached signs at any time) in addition to the one temporary attached sign in those districts identified in this section as allowing temporary attached signs.

3. Illumination

Signs allowed under this subsection in the R-E, R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6, R-3, RU-1 and RU-2 Districts shall not be separately illuminated. Signs in the CA, RU-3, RU-4, RU-5 and RW Districts may be separately illuminated by direct white light, provided that no illuminated sign shall be located closer than 50 feet to any property zoned for single-family residential use.

4. Limitations on Commercial Messages

All such signs may bear any message that is not a commercial message. The only commercial messages permitted on such signs are messages related to commercial activity lawfully conducted on the premises, including the lawful, occasional sale of personal property (such as through a garage sale, yard sale, estate sale or auction) or the sale, rental or lease of the premises.

5. Limitations on Time of Display

Signs related to the sale of personal property shall be removed within twenty-four hours after the end of the sale. Signs related to the sale, lease or rental of the premises shall be removed no later than the date on which the deed, lease or other document representing the transaction is completed. Any such sign may contain any message other than a commercial message. If a message relates to an election or special event, such sign shall be removed within seven (7) days following the conclusion of such election or other event.

C. Standards for Mixed Use Districts

(the OG, MU, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, CBD, CMP-1 and CMP-2 districts)

1. Dimensions and Types Permitted

a. Temporary signs shall be either detached or attached signs.

b. Temporary detached signs shall not exceed eight feet in height. No such sign may be larger than 16 square feet for any parcel that is less than 2 acres and an additional 16 square feet for any parcel that is two acres or more.
c. Temporary signs may be double-faced, with the area limitation applying only to one face.
d. Temporary detached signs shall be set back at least 10 feet from the right-of-way and 15 feet from any other lot line.

2. Number Permitted

Each occupied lot in these districts shall be allowed one temporary detached sign and one temporary attached sign per lot frontage.

3. Illumination

Temporary signs shall not be separately illuminated.

4. Limitations on Commercial Messages

Such sign may bear a commercial message related to goods or services offered on the zoning lot where the sign is located, including the sale, rental or lease of the premises on which it is located or any part thereof.

5. Limitations on Time of Display

Signs related to the sale, lease or rental of the premises shall be removed no later than the date on which the deed, lease or other document representing the transaction is completed. If a message relates to an election or special event, such sign shall be removed within seven (7) days following the conclusion of such election or other event. Any sign with any other commercial message shall be removed within one year of the date of issuance of the permit.

D. Standards for the Industrial Districts (the EMP, WD and IH districts)

1. Dimensions and Types Permitted

a. Temporary signs shall be either detached or attached signs.
b. Temporary detached signs shall not exceed 8 feet in height and 16 square feet for any parcel that is less than 2 acres and an addition 16 square feet for any parcel that is more than 2 acres.
c. Temporary attached signs shall not exceed 8 feet in height or 16 square feet for any parcel that is less than 2 acres and an additional 16 square feet for any parcel 2 acres or more unless it is a wall sign in which case it may be up to 500 square feet.
d. Temporary signs may be double faced with the area limitation applying to one face.
e. Temporary signs shall be set back at least 15 feet from the right-of-way and 15 feet from any other lot line.

2. Number Permitted

Each occupied lot in these districts shall be allowed one temporary detached sign and one temporary attached sign per lot frontage.

3. Illumination

Temporary signs shall not be separately illuminated.

4. Limitation of Commercial Messages

Such sign may bear a commercial message related to goods or services offered on the zoning lot where the sign is located, including the sale, rental or lease of the premises on which it is located or any part thereof.

5. Limitation on Time of Display

Any sign with any commercial message shall be removed within one year of the date of issuance of the permit and a permit for that sign is not renewable for three months thereafter.

4.9.10 Noncommercial Messages Always Permitted

Any sign allowed under this Chapter may contain, in lieu of any other message or copy, any lawful noncommercial message that does not direct attention to a business operated for profit, or to a product, commodity or service for sale or lease, or to any other commercial interest or activity, so long as said sign complies with the size, height, area and other requirements of this Chapter.

4.9.11 Violations

Any of the following shall be a violation of this chapter and shall be subject to the enforcement remedies and penalties provided by this title:

A. To install, create, or erect any sign in a way that is inconsistent with any plan or permit governing such sign or the zoning lot on which the sign is located;

B. To install, create, or erect, any sign requiring a permit without such permit;

C. To install, create, or erect any sign in a way that is inconsistent with any plan or permit governing such sign or the zoning lot on which sign is located;

D. To fail to remove any sign that is installed, created, erected, or maintained in violation of this chapter, or for which the sign permit or annual license has lapsed;

E. To continue any such violation. Each such day of a continued violation shall be considered a separate violation when applying the penalty portions of this title.

4.9.12 Enforcement and Penalties

A. Any violation or attempted violation of this chapter or of any condition or requirement adopted pursuant hereto may be restrained, corrected or abated, as the case may be, by injunction or other appropriate proceedings pursuant to state law. A violation of this chapter shall be considered a violation of the joint zoning ordinance/resolution of the city and county. The remedies of the city and/or county shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Issuing a stop-work order for any and all work on any signs on the same zoning lot;
2. Seeking an injunction or other order of restraint or abatement that requires the removal of the sign(s) or the correction of the nonconformity;
3. Imposing any penalties that can be imposed directly by the city and/or county under the joint zoning ordinance/resolution;
4. Seeking in court the imposition of any penalties that can be imposed by such court under the joint zoning ordinance/resolution; and
5. In the case of a sign that poses an immediate danger to the public health or safety, taking such measures as are available to the city and county under the applicable provisions of the joint zoning ordinance/resolution and building code for such circumstances.

B. All such remedies provided herein shall be cumulative. To the extent that state law may limit the availability of a particular remedy set forth herein for a certain violation or a part thereof, such remedy shall remain available for other violations or other parts of the same violation.

4.9.13 Severability

A. Generally

If any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this chapter is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this chapter, except as limited by Section 4.9.13B.

B. Severability Where Less Speech Results

Without diminishing or limiting in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in subsection A of this section or elsewhere in this Chapter or this Code, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this Chapter is declared unconstitutional shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this Chapter, even if such severability would result in a situation where there would be less speech, whether by subjecting previously exempt signs to permitting or otherwise additional standards.

C. Severability of Provisions Pertaining to Prohibited Signs

Without diminishing or limiting in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in subsection A of this section, or elsewhere in this Chapter or in this Code, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this Chapter or any other laws declared unconstitutional by valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this Chapter that pertains to prohibited signs, including specifically those signs and sign types prohibited and not allowed under Section 4.9.4 of this Chapter.

Furthermore, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this Chapter or of any part of the Zoning Ordinance is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this Chapter, except as expressly provided in Section 4.9.13A.

D. Severability of Prohibition on Off-Premise Signs

If any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this chapter and/or other provisions of this Chapter or other provisions of Zoning Ordinance or this Code are declared invalid or unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect the limitations on off-premise signs as contained herein.

4.9.14 Reserved

4.9.15 Nonconforming Signs

A. Applicability

The provisions of this section shall not apply to signs located in the Central Business District within the CBID I and II as contained in Memphis Code of Ordinances 12-32 through 12-44.

B. Distinction of Effect on Illegal Signs

Any sign in existence on the effective date of this amendment which was constructed, erected or maintained in violation of the requirements of ordinances/resolutions or regulations as previously existing, or any sign erected after the effective date of this amendment which does not conform to the requirements of this Chapter shall be deemed illegal and removed, or otherwise made to conform with the current requirements of this Chapter within thirty (30) days of written notification by the Zoning Administrator.

C. Signs Granted a Variance

Any sign granted a variance by the Board of Adjustment may be continued after the effective date of this chapter regardless of any nonconformity with these provisions.

D. Nonconforming Signs Defined

Any sign in existence on the effective date of this amendment which violates or does not conform to the current provisions of this Chapter, but was constructed, erected or maintained in accordance with the requirements of previously existing ordinances/resolutions or regulations, shall be regarded as a nonconforming sign. Any off-premise sign which was a nonconforming sign prior to the adoption of the 2005 amendments to the predecessor of this ordinance (which amendments prohibited off-premise signs at any location not within 300 feet of a U.S. Interstate Highway) shall remain a nonconforming sign and shall be treated as such, regardless of the fact that the passage of this amendment may create an additional characteristic of nonconformity because of its location other than along or within 300 feet of an U.S. Interstate Highway.

E. Alteration, Expansion or Moving

No nonconforming sign shall be changed or altered in any manner which would increase the degree of its nonconformity; be expanded; structurally altered to prolong its useful life; or removed in whole or in part to any other location where it would be nonconforming. Replacing the support structure of the sign shall be structurally altering the sign to prolong its useful life. Because the use of technologies such as tri-vision, changeable copy and automatic changeable copy increases the potential for distracting drivers and increases the visual intrusion of a sign on the streetscape, converting a sign to a different technology, such as tri-vision or changeable copy technology is prohibited unless the modified sign fully conforms with the applicable restrictions of this Chapter, including but not limited to those that specify the locations at which such technology is permitted.

For the purpose of this Sub-Section, “changed or altered in any way” shall be interpreted to include any change in the dimensions of a nonconforming sign. However, changing the copy of a sign, including whatever backdrop onto which the copy is placed, shall be permitted on a nonconforming sign, provided the previous copy and the previous use that it advertised was not discontinued or removed within 365 days of the date of the application for a sign permit for the new establishment (see also Paragraph 4.9.15F(1)(c) below).

F. Removal and Alteration of Nonconforming Signs

1. Any Nonconforming Sign

a. If a nonconforming sign is damaged or destroyed by a force of nature or other action beyond the control of the sign owner, then it may be replaced with a sign of identical size in the same location, or by a conforming sign provided that a complete application for a permit for the replacement is filed within sixty (60) days of the date of the damage or destruction, and the replacement or repair is completed before the expiration of the permit or any valid extension thereof. The repaired or replacement sign shall be considered a legal nonconforming sign.

b. If a nonconforming sign is voluntarily removed or damaged or destroyed through the actions of the sign owner, then such sign shall not be replaced except with a sign that fully conforms with the requirements of this ordinance. If such sign is an off-premise sign that is located more than 300 feet from a U.S. Interstate Highway, it shall not be replaced with an off-premise sign.

c. Any nonconforming on-premise sign, the use or copy of which is discontinued or removed for a period of three hundred sixty-five (365) days regardless of any intent to resume or not to abandon such sign shall be deemed to be abandoned and shall not thereafter be reestablished. Abandonment or obsolescence of a nonconforming sign shall terminate immediately the right to maintain such sign.

   For the purpose of this Paragraph, the "use or copy of which is discontinued or removed" shall be interpreted to cover the following situations:

   i. A business ceases operations. The nonconforming sign that advertises the business is not removed from the premises. A new business must remove the nonconforming sign if it submits a sign permit application 365 days or more after the business ceased operations.

   ii. The plastic face of a nonconforming sign falls off. The business does not cease to operate. If 365 days have passed and no sign permit application has been filed, the nonconforming sign must be removed.

   iii. Copy or sign face displaying the leasing or selling of the sign is not removed or replaced after 365 days.

d. Any period of such discontinuance caused by government actions, strikes or acts of God, without any contributing fault by the nonconforming user, shall not be considered in calculating the length of discontinuance for the purposes of this Paragraph.

e. If a nonconforming sign fails to obtain an annual license as required by Sub-Section 4.9.3 B within any calendar year, the nonconforming sign must be removed. This restriction is not intended to prevent the future erection of other signs that conform fully with the provisions of this ordinance.

2. Off-Premise Sign

In addition to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Sub-Section, which apply to all nonconforming signs, each of the following provisions shall apply to nonconforming off-premise signs:

a. No nonconforming off-premise sign which has been removed voluntarily shall be replaced. This restriction is not intended to prevent the future erection of other signs on the site that conform fully with the provisions of this ordinance.

b. Any nonconforming off-premise sign, the use or copy of which is discontinued or removed for a period of six months regardless of any intent to resume or not to abandon such sign shall be deemed to be abandoned and shall not thereafter be re-established. Abandonment or obsolescence of a nonconforming sign shall terminate immediately the right to maintain such sign. This Item shall be applied individually to each side of a multi-faced sign so that a two-sided, nonconforming off-premise sign shall become one-sided if the use or copy of one of its sides is discontinued for a period of six months.

c. Any period of such discontinuance caused by government actions, strikes or acts of God, without any contributing fault by the nonconforming user, shall not be considered in calculating the length of discontinuance for the purposes of this paragraph.

3. Alteration, Expansion or Moving of Off-Premise Sign

Any nonconforming off-premise sign shall not be changed or altered in any manner which would increase the degree of its nonconformity; be expanded; structurally altered to prolong its useful life; or removed in whole or in part to any other location where it would be nonconforming. Replacing the support structure of the sign shall be structurally altering the sign to prolong its useful life.

4. Converting Technology on any Nonconforming Sign

Converting a sign to a different technology, such as tri-vision or changeable copy technology is prohibited unless the modified sign fully conforms to the applicable restrictions of this Chapter, including but not limited to those that specify the locations at which such technology is permitted. Converting the technology of an off-premise sign is prohibited if the off-premise sign is located along a street other than an interstate highway and does not meet all other additional requirements for off-premise signs contained within Section 4.9.8 of this Code.

5. Severability of Prohibition on Off-Premise Signs

If any part section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term or word of this chapter and/or other provisions of this Chapter or other provisions of this Code or other sections of the Memphis and Shelby County Codes of Ordinances are declared invalid or unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect the limitations on off-premise signs as contained herein.

6. Removal of Nonconforming Sign Upon Change of Principal Use

Any nonconforming sign shall be removed or brought into compliance with this chapter immediately upon a change in the principal use of the site, in accordance with Section 2.5.2, Permitted Use Table, or any other Permitted Use Table found in this Code.

7. Removal

For the purpose of this Chapter, "removal" shall mean removal of the entire structure of the sign, including any portion of the structure above the surrounding grade.

G. Enforcement of Removal

1. The Zoning Administrator shall conduct an inspection of every sign at least once each year to determine whether the sign conforms with the provisions of this title, make a written record of each such inspection and make all such reports available for public inspection during regular business hours.
2. If any sign is not removed as required by Sub-Section C and Paragraphs F(1) through (3) of this section, the Zoning Administrator shall initiate the necessary proceedings to secure removal of such illegal or nonconforming sign, or secure compliance with the provisions of this title.
3. Any owner who fails to remove an illegal sign within thirty (30) days of written notification by the Zoning Administrator, shall be fined fifty dollars ($50.00) per day until the sign is removed. In the event that an illegal sign is not removed within ninety (90) days of written notification of the owner by the Zoning Administrator, the city and/or county of Shelby are authorized to remove; but are not required to remove, the sign with all reasonable costs associated therewith to be paid by the owner. The city or county of Shelby shall have a lien on the property where the illegal sign was located for all reasonable costs that they incur in removing the sign.
4. Any resident of the city or the county of Shelby is authorized and empowered to initiate the necessary proceedings in Environmental Court to secure removal of an illegal sign if, but only if, the Zoning Administrator fails to initiate proceedings against the owner of the illegal sign to secure removal of the sign within ninety (90) days of written notification of the owner by the Zoning Administrator as set forth in the preceding paragraph.
5. Any owner who fails to remove a nonconforming sign within the applicable time set forth in Sub-Sections F.1 through 3 of this section, shall be fined fifty dollars ($50.00) per day until the sign is removed. In the event that a nonconforming sign is not removed within the time set forth in Sub-Sections F.1 through 3 of this section, the city and/or county of Shelby are authorized to remove; but are not required to remove, the sign with all reasonable costs associated therewith to be paid by the owner. The city or county of Shelby shall have a lien on the property where the nonconforming sign was located for all reasonable costs that they incur in removing the sign.
6. Any resident of the city or the county of Shelby is authorized and empowered to initiate the necessary proceedings in Environmental Court to secure removal of a nonconforming sign if removal of the sign is required under Sub-Sections F.1 through 3 of this section and if, but only if, the Zoning Administrator fails to initiate proceedings against the owner of the nonconforming sign to secure removal of the sign within ninety (90) days of the applicable time set forth in Sub-Sections F.1 through 3 of this section.
7. Upon the determination of the Zoning Administrator that a sign remains nonconforming after termination of the allowable time periods provided for herein above, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the sign owner and/or the owner of the land on which the nonconforming sign is located and such owner shall have thirty (30) days after such written notice within which to remove the sign. At the end of the thirty (30) day period, if the sign has not been

removed or brought into compliance or properly appealed before the Memphis and Shelby County Board of Adjustment, the Zoning Administrator shall issue a summons into Environmental Court.

8. The removal expense may be made a lien upon such real property by the Zoning Administrator sending by certified mail to the owner of such real property, a notice of lien for the cost of such removal. The cost of all such mailing and the cost of obtaining the name and address of the owners shall be part of the cost of such removal.

H. Forfeiture

Any private sign installed or placed on public property shall be forfeited to the public and subject to confiscation, unless it conforms to the requirements of this chapter. In addition to other remedies granted to it by this chapter, the Zoning Administrator shall have the right to recover from the owner or person placing the sign, the full costs of removal and disposal of the sign in a civil action.

4.9.16 Exception for Repairs Pursuant to Public Order

Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening or restoration to a safe condition of a building, structure or sign in accordance with an order of a public official who is charged with protecting the public safety and who declares such structure to be unsafe and orders it to be restored to a safe condition provided such restoration is not otherwise in violation of the various provisions of this chapter prohibiting the repair or restoration of partially damaged or destroyed buildings, structures or signs.

4.10 PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

4.10.1 Purpose

The intent of a special use permit for a planned development is to create a more desirable use of the land, a more coherent and coordinated development, and a better physical environment than would be possible under a single base zoning district or combination of base zoning districts. Planned developments are intended as a tool to allow creative and imaginative design that will promote amenities beyond those expected in conventional developments.

4.10.2 Applicability

The governing bodies may, upon proper application, grant a special use permit for a planned development (see Chapter 9.6) for a tract of any size within the City or for tracts of at least three acres in unincorporated Shelby County to facilitate the use of flexible techniques of land development and site design, by providing relief from district requirements designed for conventional developments, and may establish standards and procedures for planned developments in order to obtain one or more of the following objectives:

A. Environmental design in the development of land that is of a higher quality than is possible under the regulations otherwise applicable to the property.
B. Diversification in the uses permitted and variation in the relationship of uses, structures, open space and height of structures in developments intended as cohesive, unified projects.
C. Functional and beneficial uses of open space areas.
D. Preservation of natural features of a development site.
E. Creation of a safe and desirable living environment for residential areas characterized by a unified building and site development program.
F. Rational and economic development in relation to public services.
G. Efficient and effective traffic circulation, both within and adjacent to the development site, that supports or enhances the approved transportation network.
H. Creation of a variety of housing compatible with surrounding neighborhoods to provide a greater choice of types of environment and living units.
I. Revitalization of established commercial centers of integrated design to order to encourage the rehabilitation of such centers in order to meet current market preferences.
J. Provision in attractive and appropriate locations for business and manufacturing uses in well-designed buildings and provision of opportunities for employment closer to residence with a reduction in travel time from home to work.
K. Consistency with the Memphis 3.0 General Plan.

4.10.3 General Provisions

The governing bodies may grant a special use permit for a planned development which modifies the applicable district regulations and other regulations of this development code upon written findings and recommendations of the Land Use Control Board and the Zoning Administrator which shall be forwarded pursuant to provisions contained in this Chapter.

A. The proposed development will not unduly injure or damage the use, value and enjoyment of surrounding property nor unduly hinder or prevent the development of surrounding property in accordance with the current development policies and plans of the City and County.
B. An approved water supply, community waste water treatment and disposal, and storm water drainage facilities that are adequate to serve the proposed development have been or will be provided concurrent with the development.
C. The location and arrangement of the structures, parking and loading areas, walks, lighting and other service facilities shall be compatible with the surrounding land uses, and any part of the proposed development not used for such facilities shall be landscaped or otherwise improved except where natural features are such as to justify preservation.
D. Any modification of the district standards that would otherwise be applicable to the site are warranted by the design of the outline plan and the amenities incorporated therein, and are not inconsistent with the public interest.
E. Homeowners' associations or some other responsible party shall be required to maintain any and all common open space and/or common elements.
F. Lots of record are created with the recording of a planned development final plan.

4.10.4 Planned Residential Developments

In addition to the standards and criteria set forth in Section 4.10.3, planned residential developments shall comply with the standards and criteria set forth below:

A. Formal Open Space

A minimum of 0.6% of the total land area of a planned residential development of 15 acres or more shall be subject to the formal open space requirements of Section 6.2.3. No open area may be delineated or accepted as formal open space under the provisions of this Chapter unless it meets the standards of Chapter 6.2, Open Space.

B. Accessibility of Site

All proposed streets, alleys and driveways shall be adequate to serve the residents, occupants, visitors or other anticipated traffic of the planned residential development. The location of the entrance points of the streets, alleys and driveways upon existing public roadways shall be subject to the approval of the City or County Engineer.

C. Off-Street Parking

Off-street parking shall be conveniently accessible to all dwelling units and other uses. Where appropriate, common driveways, parking areas, walks and steps may be provided, maintained and lighted for night use. Screening of parking and service areas shall be required through use of trees, shrubs and/or hedges and screening walls.

D. Pedestrian Circulation

The pedestrian circulation system and its related walkways shall be separated, whenever feasible, from the vehicular street system in order to provide an appropriate degree of separation of pedestrian and vehicular movement.

E. Privacy

The planned residential development shall provide reasonable visual and acoustical privacy for dwelling units within and adjacent to the planned residential development. Protection and enhancement of property and the privacy of its occupants may be provided by the screening of objectionable views or uses and reduction of noise through the use of fences, insulation, natural foliage, berms and landscaped barriers. High-rise buildings shall be located within the development in such a way as to minimize any adverse impact on adjoining low rise buildings.

F. Distance Requirements

Where minimum distance requirements are provided between single-family residential zoning districts and certain stipulated uses in this Code, the single-family residential areas of planned developments shall be considered zoned residential.

4.10.5 Planned Commercial or Industrial Developments

Approval of a planned commercial or industrial development may be issued by the governing bodies for buildings or premises to be used for the retail sale of merchandise and services, parking areas, office buildings, hotels and motels and similar facilities ordinarily accepted as commercial center uses and those industrial uses which can be reasonably be expected to function in a compatible manner with the other permitted uses in the area. In addition to the applicable standards and criteria set forth in Section 4.10.3, planned commercial or industrial developments shall comply with the following standards:

A. Screening

When commercial or industrial structures or uses in a planned commercial or industrial development abut a residential district or permitted residential buildings in the same development, screening may be required by the governing bodies.

B. Display of Merchandise

All business, manufacturing and processing shall be conducted, and all merchandise and materials shall be displayed and stored, within a completely enclosed building or within an open area which is completely screened from the view of adjacent properties and public rights-of-way, provided, however, that when an automobile service station or gasoline sales are permitted in a planned commercial development, gasoline may be sold from pumps outside of a structure.

C. Accessibility

The site shall be accessible from the proposed street network in the vicinity which will be adequate to carry the anticipated traffic of the proposed development. The streets and driveways on the site of the proposed development shall be adequate to serve the enterprises located in the proposed development.

D. Landscaping

Landscaping shall be required to provide screening of objectionable views of uses and the reduction of noise. High-rise buildings shall be located within the development in such a way as to minimize any adverse impact on adjoining low-rise buildings.

Article 5. Infrastructure and Public Improvements

5.1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

5.1.1 Applicability

A. This Article applies to all development within the City of Memphis and unincorporated Shelby County as set forth in Chapters 9.12, Administrative Site Plan Review and 9.7, Subdivision Review (see also 1), Summary of Review Authority).

B. Prior to final construction or grading approval, the applicant shall have installed improvements specified in this development code or guaranteed their installation as provided for in this Article.

C. No municipal services or utilities shall be extended or furnished to any development until the applicant has installed the improvements specified in this development code or guaranteed their installation as provided for in this Article.

5.1.2 Improvements

A. Engineering plans and specifications shall be in accordance with applicable standards of the City or County pertaining to construction of sanitary sewer, paving, drainage, sidewalk, driveways, streets, alleys, culverts, bridge facilities, and any other facilities regulated by City or County ordinances or design standards.

B. Engineering plans and specifications for the construction of water facilities shall be in accordance with applicable design standards of MLGW.

C. No improvements shall be made until all plans, profiles and specifications have been reviewed and approved by the City, County or other government agency under whose authority is required to approve.

D. The applicant shall enter into a standard improvement contract to construct at the applicant expense the improvements required in this Article, and other provisions of development code as set forth in this Article.

E. All improvements shall be constructed to meet locally adopted ADA standards.

5.1.3 Easements

Appropriate easements shall be provided for public infrastructure and utilities.

5.1.4 Survey Markers and Monuments

Survey corners shall be marked in accordance with the standards and practices of land surveying in the Tennessee Code Annotated.

5.2 STREETS AND ALLEYS

5.2.1 General

All roadways shown on the Major Road Plan or MPO Long Range Transportation Plan shall be dedicated and improved in accordance with the requirements of the adopted plans. All other streets shall be dedicated and improved in accordance with this development code.

A. Purpose

New streets within the City of Memphis and unincorporated Shelby County are intended to balance the needs of all types of traffic—auto, bicycle, and pedestrian— and to maximize mobility and convenience for all City and County residents. Design shall take into account auto, bicycle, and pedestrian modes of transportation. While all streets in conjunction with the streetscape will appropriately balance pedestrian and automobile needs, their character will vary by specific location. Some streets will carry a large volume of both automobile and pedestrian traffic and provide a more intense experience while others will provide more intimately scaled street-space.

B. Construction Standards

The standards for construction of pavement on all streets shall be in accordance with the specifications established by the City or County.

C. Cash Payment

When the required construction of improvements to roadways cannot meet the design standards of the City and County Engineers, a cash payment in-lieu-of-construction for the total cost of improvements shall be required. The governing bodies shall deposit the cash payment into an account for the improvement of the roadway, and shall be applied to the cost of improvements at the time of construction.

D. Maintenance

Maintenance of all public rights-of-way (including maintenance and repair of sidewalk and street trees) between the edge of pavement or back of curb and the subject property shall be the responsibility of the abutting property owner.

E. Public Dedication

The public dedication of all streets and rights-of-way shall be in fee simple.

F. Reserve Strips

Reserve strips controlling access to streets are permitted only when the control of such strip is given to the City or County.

G. Clear Sight Triangle

At the intersection of a driveway and a street and on all corner lots (the intersection of two streets), a clear sight triangle must be established as set forth in Section 4.4.7.

5.2.2 Street Dimensional Standards

A. Dimensional standards for public streets are set forth below, Sections 5.2.7, et seq.
B. Curb and gutter are required on all urban streets as set forth below, Sections 5.2.7, et seq.
C. Minimum grade for all streets shall be one-half of one percent.
D. Maximum grade through intersections shall be four percent. The maximum grade shall extend a minimum of 50 feet each direction from the centerline of the intersecting streets or to the end of radii, whichever is the longer distance.

5.2.3 Alleys and Fire Lanes

A. The width of an alley right-of-way shall be in conformance with Section 5.2.7.
B. Alleys shall be provided for nonresidential uses where it is necessary to provide service access, such as access for emergency vehicles, off-street loading and parking consistent with and adequate for the uses proposed.
C. Alley intersections and sharp changes in alignment shall be avoided, but where necessary, corners shall be dedicated and improved sufficiently to permit safe vehicular movement.
D. Dead-end alleys may not be allowed unless approved by the City or County Engineer.
E. Alleys shall not be used to determine the block face criteria included in Section 5.2.5.
F. New public alleys are only appropriate in certain areas of the city and discouraged otherwise. All alleys, whether private or public shall be constructed to meet the pavement requirements and standards of the City Engineer for city streets.

The City Engineer, in consultation with the Zoning Administrator, will determine whether public alleys are appropriate in a new development.

G. Alleys shall be paved and dedicated to the public unless such alleys are part of a private street development as described in Section 5.2.17.

H. A fire lane easement a minimum of 24 feet in width shall be provided when required by the Fire Marshal. The fire lane shall remain free of obstructions and provide access to the subdivision at all times.

5.2.4 Connectivity

A. Developments shall provide roadways permanently open to the public that provide community wide access as part of an overall connectivity network whose spacing generally occurs at ¼ mile intervals.

B. Existing streets in adjacent or adjoining areas shall be continued in a new subdivision. Whenever connections to anticipated or proposed surrounding streets are required by this Chapter, the right-of-way shall be extended and the street developed to the property line of the subdivided property (or to the edge of the remaining undeveloped portion of a single tract) at the point where the connection to the anticipated or proposed street is expected. Temporary turnarounds may be required to be constructed at the end of such streets pending their extension when such turnarounds appear necessary to facilitate the flow of traffic or accommodate emergency or service vehicles. No temporary dead-end street shall be permitted in excess of 500 feet unless no other practical alternative is available.

C. Subdivisions shall provide sufficient external access points to the existing or future roadway network as follows, however, in the case of any conflict between the provisions of this section and Chapter 3.3, Blocks, the provisions of Section 5.2.5 shall control.

1. Any residential subdivision of greater than 50 lots shall include at least two access points. The second access may consist of a stub street.
2. Any residential subdivision of greater than 100 lots shall include at least two access points. Stub streets shall not be considered part of the two access points.
3. No more than 80 certificates of occupancy may be issued within the subdivision until the required secondary access has been constructed or bonded for construction.
4. Residential subdivisions of 140 or more lots shall provide three separate access points. Where three or more access points are required, the Land Use Control Board may waive the requirement for immediate construction of more than two access points, provided that subdivision phasing and design illustrates the additional required connections. For those subdivisions large enough to require a third access, a stub-out street may be credited as a required access if the two functioning access roads are both connected to a connector road.
5. A waiver of these standards may be granted by the Land Use Control Board during approval of the preliminary subdivision plat only in extreme cases where limited frontage, natural features (slope, topography), or similar circumstances preclude the required connections and there is no substantial impact noted regarding emergency service delivery. An alternate public emergency access roadway may be provided to satisfy the requirements above with approval of the Land Use Control Board.
6. Where the Land Use Control Board determines it is necessary, a divided entrance shall be required for a subdivision or development. Where a divided entrance is credited as two access points, the divided entrance shall be four travel lanes from the intersection with the major road system to the first intersection within the development.

D. Street stubs into adjacent properties shall be required to ensure adequate circulation. All existing stub streets, contiguous to the property, shall be connected to the proposed street system. A waiver from these requirements for street stubs shall require approval of the Land Use Control Board. A decision of the Land Use Control Board may be appealed to the appropriate governing body but must receive a vote of the majority of the members of the governing body to be reversed.

5.2.5 Blocks

This Section shall only apply to applications submitted to the Division of Planning and Development that involve the proposed installation of public streets.

A. Block Measurement

1. Block

a. A block is bounded by one or more of the following:
   1. A publicly dedicated street that meets the requirements of this Chapter.
   2. A private drive or private street that meets the requirements for a publicly dedicated street, as set out in this Chapter.

b. See Paragraph 5.2.5A(4) below for exemptions to the determination of a block.

c. If more than 50% of a tract or lot with multiple principal buildings is redeveloped, as measured by land area, the Block Standards of this chapter shall apply.

2. Block Perimeter

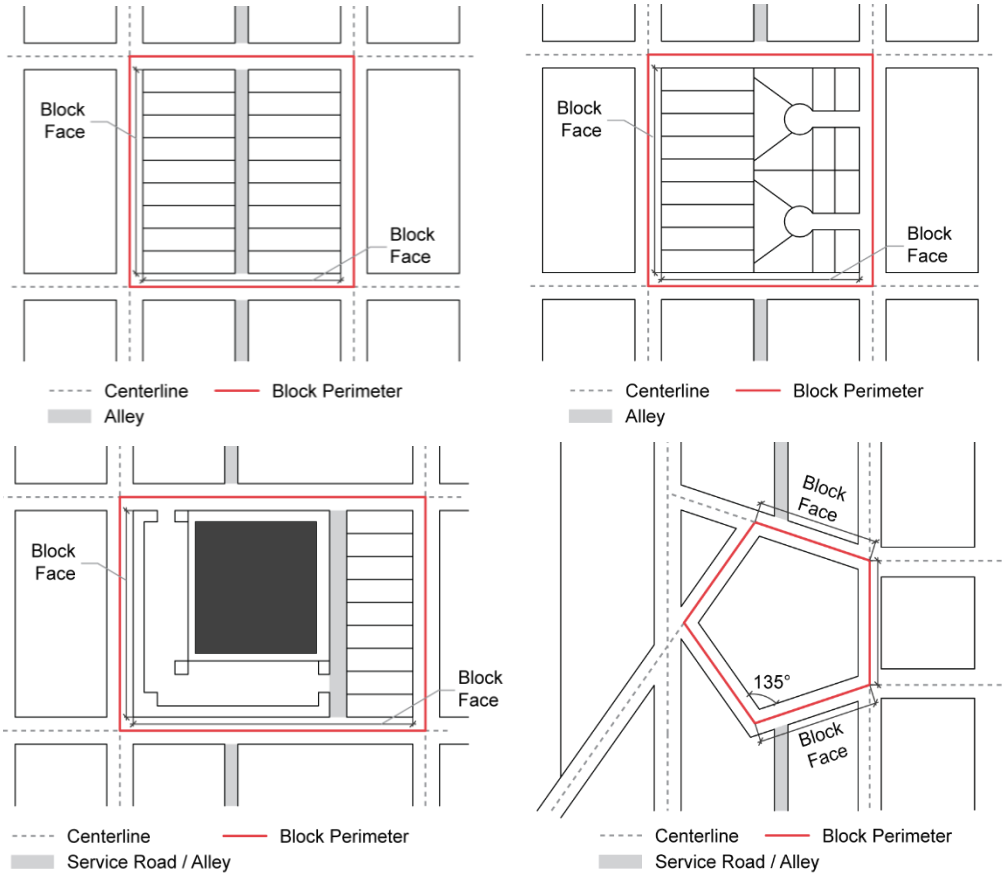
Block perimeter is measured along the center line of intersecting streets that encompass a block as defined in Paragraph (1) above. The connectivity standards of Section 5.2.4 shall apply to the measurement of block perimeters.

3. Block Face

a. That portion of a block located between the closest intersecting streets that meets the requirements of Paragraph (1) above;

b. That portion of a block measured along the adjacent edge of the travel way of two intervening streets (as defined above); or

c. The distance from street deflections that occur with radii not greater than 125 feet and whose deflection is less than 135 degrees of deflection.



4. Block Exemptions

Maximum block perimeter, block face, and cul-de-sacs lengths are set except where prevented by acceptable barriers. Acceptable barriers include: slopes in excess of 25%; freeways; railroad lines; a wetland, stream, creek or lake; a dedicated public open space or park a minimum width of 50 feet; preexisting development; or lease provisions, easements, covenants, or other restrictions existing prior to the effective date of this development code, which preclude street or access way connections.

5. Pedestrian Access

A pedestrian access easement a minimum of 12 feet in width may be required to traverse blocks where deemed essential to provide access to institutional and community service uses or to retail and personal service uses.

B. Blocks

1. Residential Districts

a. Residential blocks must have sufficient width to provide for two tiers of residential lots, except where single tier lots are required to separate residential development from arterial traffic, to separate lots from an incompatible use, to accommodate a requirement for single loaded streets, to allow for unusual topographical conditions, where across from a public park or open space, or when adjacent to the outer perimeter of a subdivision.

b. The maximum perimeter of all blocks and the maximum length of any block face or cul-de-sac in the Residential (R-) districts, as measured from the centerline of the public or private street system, excluding alleys, surrounding a block or along a block face, shall be consistent with the dimensions set forth below.

Average Lot Size on Block	Maximum Block Perimeter (ft.)	Maximum Block Face (ft.)	Cul-de-sac Length (ft.)
20,000 Square Feet	10,000	1,600	1,600
15,000 Square Feet	5,000	1,300	1,300
10,000 Square Feet	3,300	1,200	1,000
8,000 Square Feet	2,800	1,000	1,000
6,000 Square Feet	2,700	800	800
3,000 Square Feet	2,100	600	600

2. Residential Urban Districts

a. Residential blocks must have sufficient width to provide for two tiers of residential lots, except where single tier lots are required to separate residential development from arterial traffic, to separate lots from an incompatible use, to accommodate a requirement for single loaded streets, to allow for unusual topographical conditions, where across from a public park or open space, or when adjacent to the outer perimeter of a subdivision

b. The maximum perimeter of all blocks and the maximum length of any block face or cul-de-sac in the Residential Urban (RU-) districts, as measured from the centerline of the public or private street system, excluding alleys, surrounding a block or along a block face, shall be consistent with the dimensions set forth below.

Residential Urban District	Maximum Block Perimeter (ft.)	Maximum Block Face/ Cul-de-sac Length (ft.)
RU – 1	2,400	800
RU – 2	2,400	700
RU – 3	2,400	650
RU – 4	2,400	650
RU – 5	2,400	650

3. Mixed Use Districts

The maximum perimeter of all blocks and the maximum length of any block face or cul-de-sac in the RW, OG, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, CMP-1, and CMP-2 districts, as measured from the centerline of the public or private street system, excluding alleys, surrounding a block or along a block face, shall be consistent with the dimensions set forth below:

Mixed Use District* (See 3.10.3 Frontage Standards)	**Maximum Block Perimeter (ft.)**	**Maximum Block Face/ Cul-de-sac Length (ft.)**
RW (Undesignated)	**2,400**	**800**
Transitional/Commercial/General	2,200	750
Urban	2,000	650
Shopfront/Pedestrian	1,800	550
OG (Undesignated)	**3,000**	**1,000**
Transitional/Commercial/General	2,600	750
Urban	2,400	650
Shopfront/Pedestrian	2,000	600
CMU-1 (Undesignated)	**2,400**	**800**
Transitional/Commercial/General	2,200	750
Urban	2,000	650
Shopfront/Pedestrian	1,800	550
CMU-2 (Undesignated)	**2,800**	**800**
Transitional/Commercial/General	2,600	750
Urban	2,400	650
Shopfront/Pedestrian	2,000	600
CMU-3 (Undesignated)	**3,000**	**1,000**
Transitional/Commercial/General	2,600	750
Urban	2,400	650
Shopfront/Pedestrian	2,000	600
CMP-1 (Undesignated)	**3,000**	**1,000**
Transitional/Commercial/General	2,600	750
Urban	2,400	650
Shopfront/Pedestrian	2,000	600
CMP-2 (Undesignated)	**3,000**	**1,000**
Transitional/Commercial/General	2,600	750
Urban	2,400	650
Shopfront/Pedestrian	2,000	600

***In situations where frontage designations intersect, the average of the maximums shall control.

4. Procedure for Special Exceptions

The Land Use Control Board may grant a special exception to the provisions of this Section during the subdivision review process.

5.2.6 Street Layout

A. General

1. Street alignments shall conform to the alignments shown in the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.
2. Streets shall be aligned to join with planned or existing streets.
3. Street jogs with centerline offsets of less than 125 feet shall be prohibited. Street offsets shall be approved by the City or County Engineer.
4. Reverse curves on arterials shall be joined by a tangent a minimum of 100 feet in length.
5. Streets shall be designed to bear a logical relationship to the topography.
6. Street connections to adjacent properties shall be provided to ensure adequate traffic circulation within the general area.
7. Street corridors shall be designed to ensure appropriate bicycle and pedestrian movement. Corridor design is dependent on street type as established in this Chapter. Connector and arterial streets shall prioritize bicycle lanes, while local roads shall incorporate signed shared roadways as defined in the MPO's Bike Plan.

5.2.7 Street Standards

A. Applicability

1. Conformance to the standards of this Section shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.1, Applicability.
2. The following specifications illustrate acceptable configurations for public streets.
3. The street sections contained in this Code are for illustrative purposes only. All dimensions found in this Section shall be measured from the face of curb. The City or County Engineer may adjust the configurations as necessary for specific conditions provided that the back of curb to back of curb maximum width does not exceed the width shown for the specific street type. Please consult the *City of Memphis Complete Streets Project Delivery Manual* for standard street sections located within the City of Memphis.
4. Requirements for private streets are listed in Section 5.2.17.

B. Arterial Streets

Dimensional requirements for arterials are listed in the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.

1. Freeway

Streets with the sole purpose of carrying through traffic with the highest degree of mobility and safety. These roads provide no direct access to abutting properties.

2. Principal Arterial

Streets serving major metropolitan activity centers, the highest traffic volume corridors, the longest trip desires, and a high proportion of total urban area travel on a minimum of mileage. Service to abutting land should be subordinate to the provision of travel service to major traffic movements. This system carries the major portion of trips entering and leaving an urban area, as well as the majority of through movements desiring to bypass the central city, and normally will carry important intraurban as well as intercity bus routes. Principal arterials will be designed to accommodate multi-modal transportation with particular attention given to the provision of an attractive pedestrian environment.

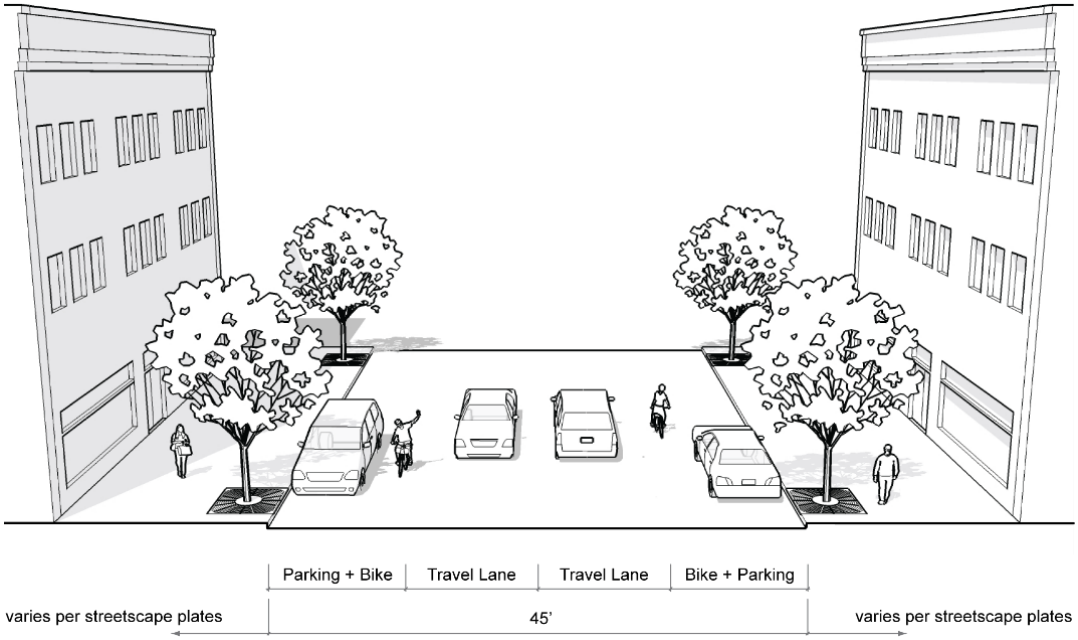
3. Minor Arterial

Streets interconnecting with and augmenting the principal arterial system and providing service to trips of moderate length at a somewhat lower level of travel mobility. The system places more emphasis on land access and distributes travel to geographic areas smaller than those identified with the higher system. It includes all arterials not classified as principal or limited access roads. Principal arterials will be designed to accommodate multi-modal transportation with particular attention given to the provision of an attractive pedestrian environment.

C. Connector Streets

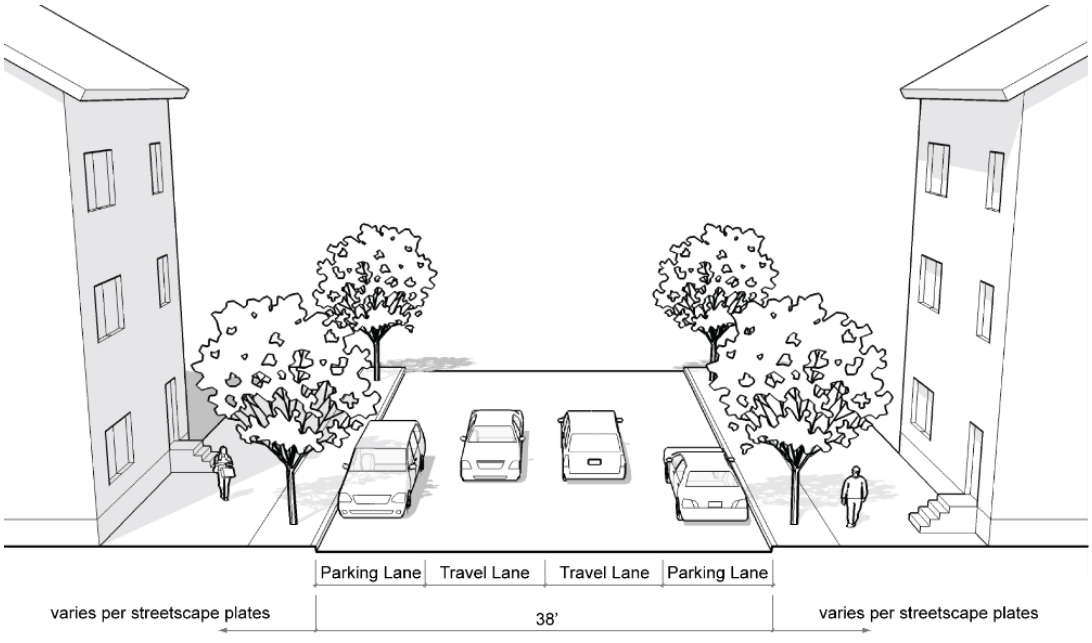
1. Major Connector

Streets serving commercial and industrial areas, or large volumes of residential traffic. Major connectors are intended to serve up to 10,000 vehicles per day. The standard curb to curb width shall be 36 feet. The City or County Engineer, with approval of the Zoning Administrator, may adjust the following configuration to add or remove bike or parking lanes as necessary provided that the face of curb to face of curb width does not exceed 48 feet.



2. Minor Connector

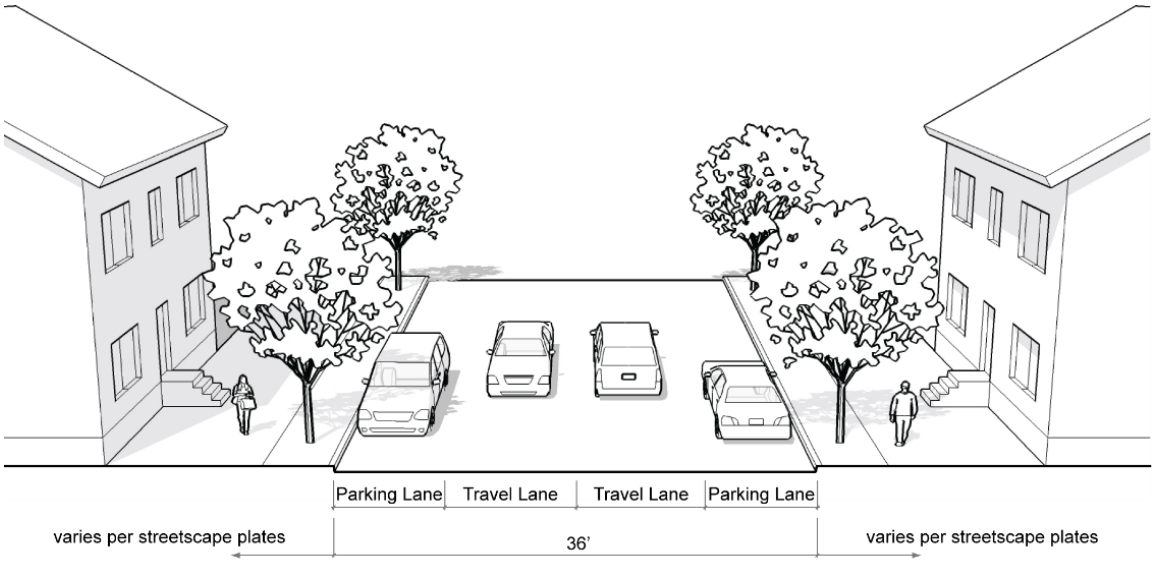
Streets serving moderate volumes of commercial and residential traffic. Minor connectors are intended to serve up to 7,000 vehicles per day. The City or County Engineer, with approval of the Zoning Administrator, may adjust the following configuration to add or remove bike or parking lanes as necessary provided that the face of curb to face of curb width does not exceed 38 feet.



D. Local Streets

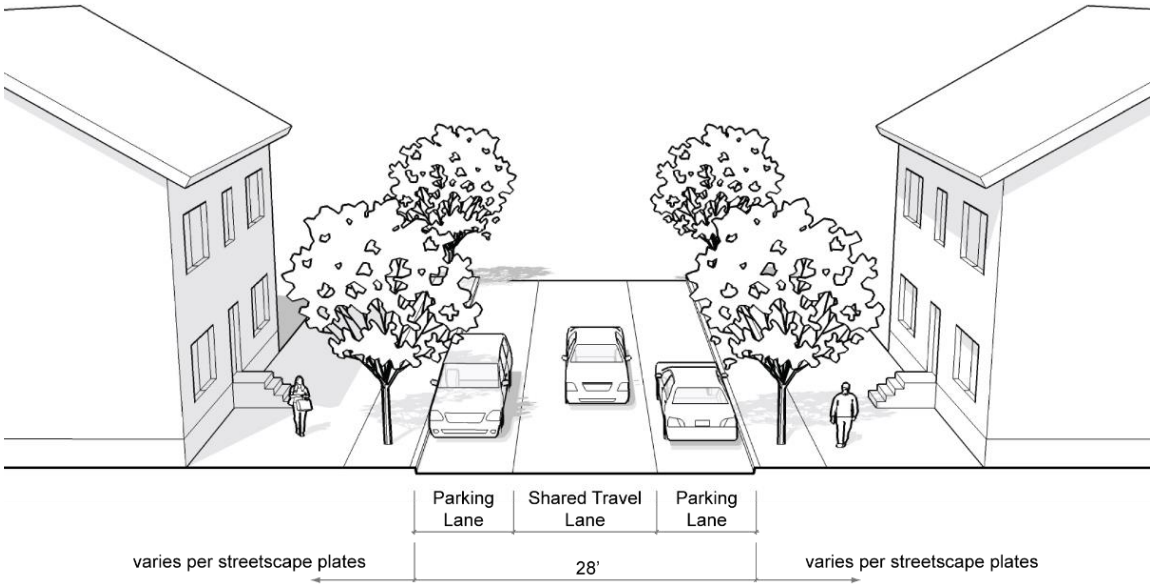
1. Major Local

Streets providing access to commercial and residential properties at a lower level of service than connectors streets. Major locals are intended to serve up to 5,500 vehicles per day. The City or County Engineer may adjust the following configuration to add or remove parking lanes as necessary provided that the face of curb to face of curb width does not exceed 36 feet.



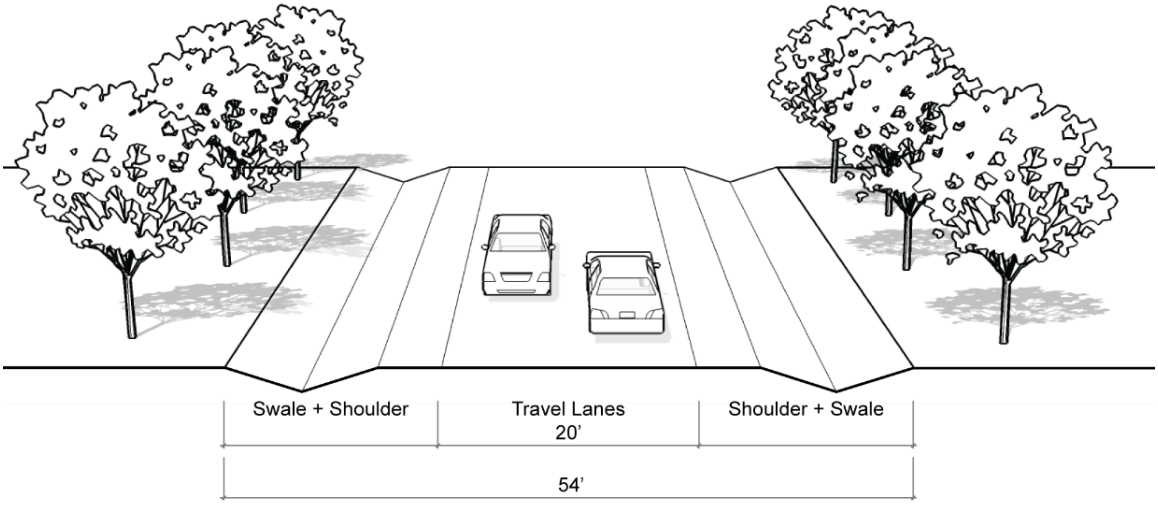
2. Minor Local

Minor locals are intended for predominantly residential neighborhoods. Minor locals provide the minimum level of mobility for two-way traffic. Minor locals are intended to serve up to 2,750 vehicles per day. The City or County Engineer may adjust the following configuration to add or remove parking lanes as necessary provided that the face of curb to face of curb width does not exceed 28 feet.



E. Rural Streets

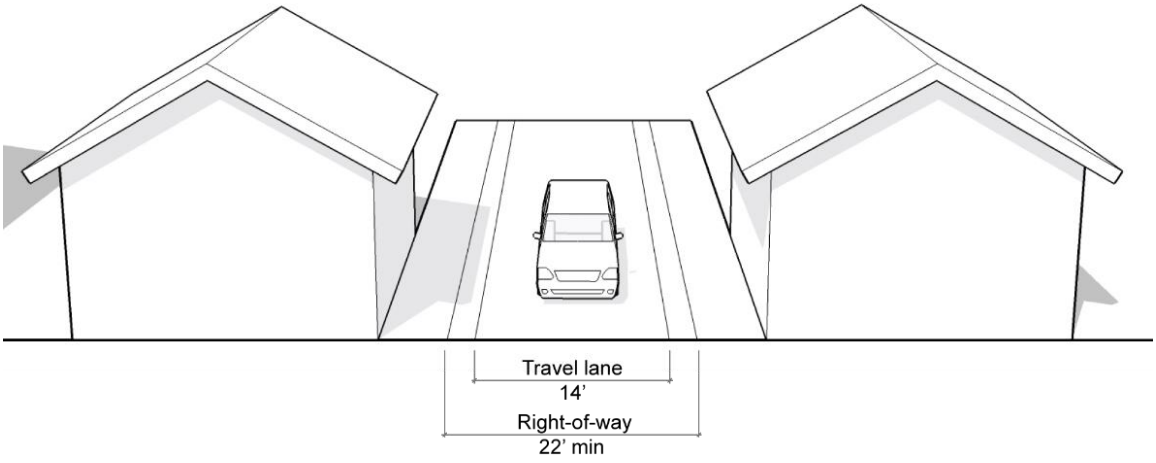
Rural streets are intended for use where large lot residential neighborhoods or agricultural uses, both within the City of Memphis and in unincorporated Shelby County, are the predominant character. Rural streets provide the minimum level of mobility for two-way traffic. Rural streets are intended to serve up to 2,000 vehicles per day. The City or County Engineer may adjust the following configuration to add or remove sidewalks or swales as necessary.



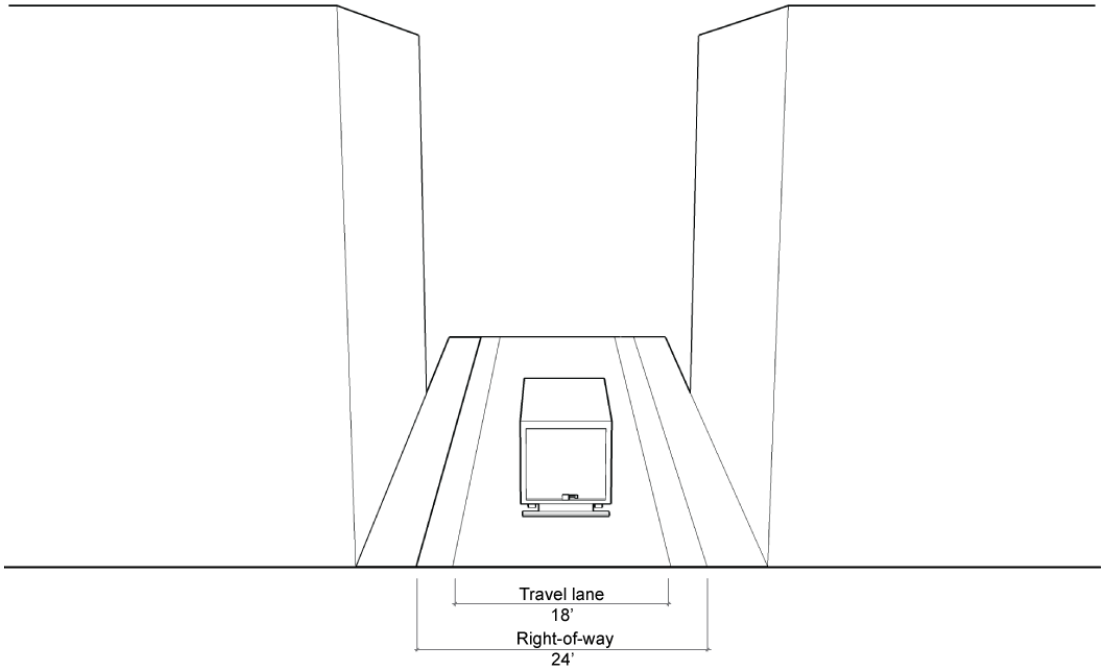
F. Alley

A public or private right-of-way designed to serve as a secondary means of access to the side or rear of those properties whose principal frontage is on a street.

1. Residential Alley



2. Commercial Alley



G. Enhanced Roadways

1. Medians

a. Medians may be used on Major Connectors, Minor Connectors and Major Locals. Medians must be a minimum of eight feet in width.

b. Street cross-sections that incorporate medians must include additional right-of-way to accommodate the median. However, the width of a median does not count against the face of curb to face of curb measurement.

c. A continuous turn lane may be modified to accommodate a median as permitted by the City or County Engineer.

d. Planting of street trees and shrubs in the median may be permitted by the City or County Engineer.

5.2.8 Corner Radii

A. The applicable City or County Engineer shall evaluate curb radii based on the functional classification of intersecting streets, and on the anticipated adjacent land at each intersection. In all cases, the applicable City or County Engineer will evaluate the curb radii based on a vehicle with a minimum 42-foot turning radius. The City or County Engineer may approve smaller curb radii provided the applicant provides supporting documentation that the modification is safe and appropriate.

B. Curb radii shall be designed based on the functional classification of intersecting streets and shall balance the need to accommodate safe large vehicle movements with pedestrian safety:

1. Smaller turn radii may be appropriate at intersections that have high volumes of pedestrian and cyclist crossings to support adjacent land uses. These include streets within the CMU- districts, connections between collector roads, and at intersections within RU- and CMU- districts.

2. Larger turn radii may be required at intersections that experience frequent, high volumes of truck and transit vehicle turns. These include arterials and streets serving or within industrial districts. In these locations, curb radii will be evaluated based on the following standard design vehicle: vehicle with a minimum 42-foot turning radius. If the applicable City or County Engineer anticipates larger vehicles on site, a larger curb radius may be required.

3. In locations where there is on-street parking in the receiving lane, consideration of tighter curb radii may be appropriate and still allow for safe larger vehicle movements.

4. The minimum curb radii for the various street intersections are established below:

Intersection Type	Residential Single-Family Districts	Residential Urban Districts	Mixed-Use Districts	Open Districts, and Industrial Districts
Arterial/Arterial	20	20	25	30
Arterial/Connector	20	15	20	25
Arterial/Minor	15	15	15	20
Connector/Connector	10	10	15	20
Connector/Minor	10	10	10	15
Minor/Minor	10	10	10	15

5.2.9 Tangents

The minimum centerline tangents permitted on approach to intersections are shown below:

Intersection Type	Tangent Length (feet)
Arterial with Arterial	300
Arterial with Connector	200
Connector with Arterial or Connector	100
Connector with Local	75
Local with Local or other	75

5.2.10 Horizontal Curves

1. The minimum centerline radius permitted for each street classification is shown below:

Street Type	Centerline Radius (feet)
Principal Arterial	1,400
Minor Arterial	1,125
Major Connector	825
Minor Connector or Nonresidential Cul de Sac	400
Major Local	150
Minor Local	100
Residential Cul de Sac*	75

Note: Cul-de-sac streets may have one (1) corner with a centerline radius of seventy-five (75) feet located with no more than sixty percent (60%) of the total length of the street between the end of the cul-de-sac and the beginning of the curve.

2. Street jogs with centerline offsets of less than 125 feet shall be prohibited. Street offsets shall be approved by the City or County Engineer.

5.2.11 Design Speed

Default speed is 25 mph with a stopping sight distance of 200 feet unless specific traffic calming geometrics are used. Use of low speed elements must be consistent throughout the length of the minor local street in order to maintain a constant design speed and not introduce unexpected vertical and horizontal direction changes. Speed limit and other necessary warning signs shall be installed per the approved signing plan.

5.2.12 Intersections

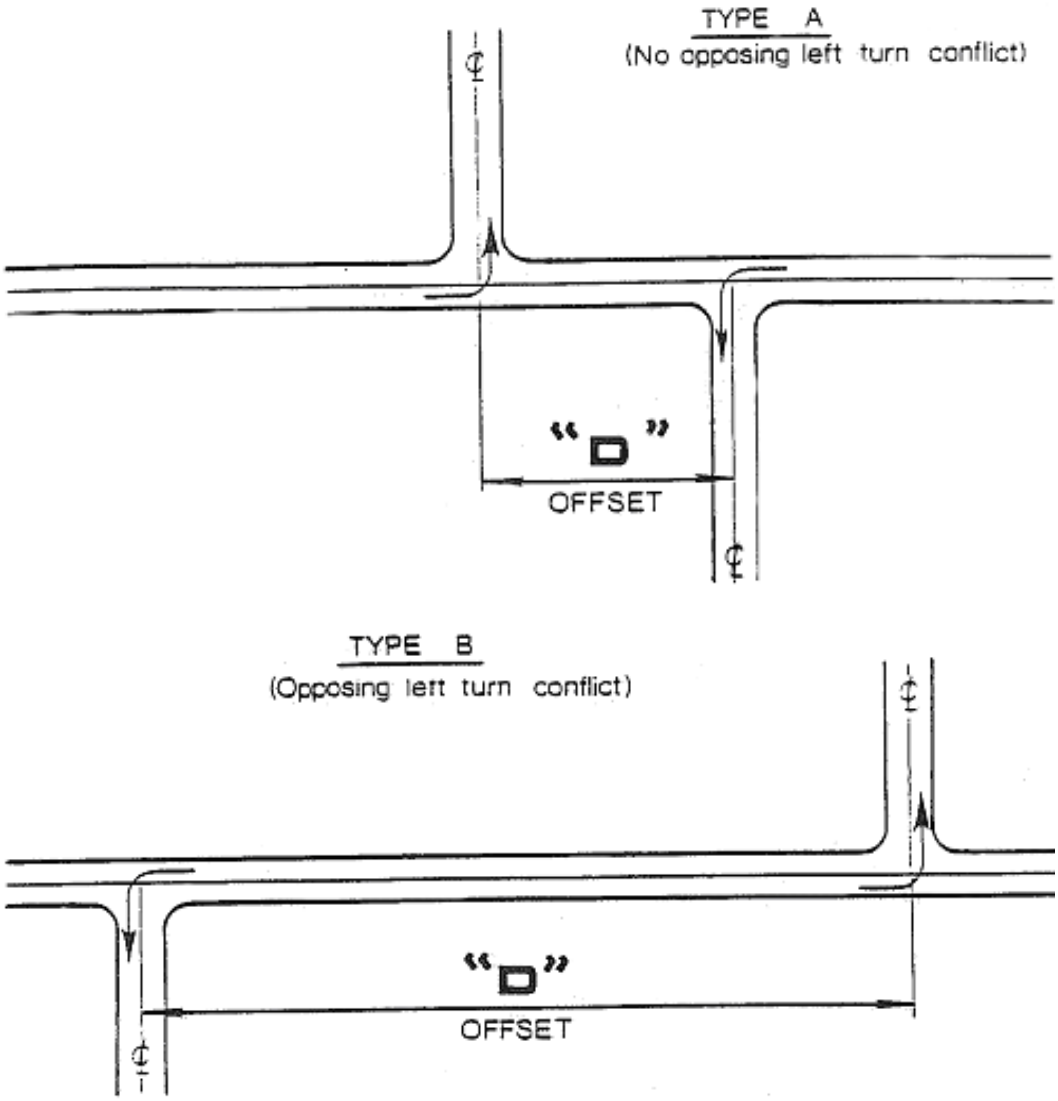
A. Spacing: Intersections on the same side of a street shall have a minimum separation in accordance with the following chart for each classification of street. Measurements shall be from centerline to centerline of intersecting streets. The required minimum intersection spacing or separation along each classification of street shall be the same regardless of the classification(s) of the intersecting streets.

Street Category	Minimum Spacing (Separation)
Arterial (Principal or Minor)	400
Connector	200
Local	150

B. Intersections shall approximate right angles as closely as possible.

C. Offset: The centerline of two streets intersecting the same road on opposite sides shall be offset as shown in the table below. The offset dimension between intersections is categorized by the type of facilities involved. If the two legs creating the offset are different types of facilities, the shorter of the offset dimensions shall apply. Offset Type "A" has no opposing left turn conflict. Offset Type "B" has an opposing left turn conflict.

Type of Facility	Type A (Feet)	Type B (Feet)
Arterial (Principal or Minor)	300	400
Connector	200	250
Local	150	150



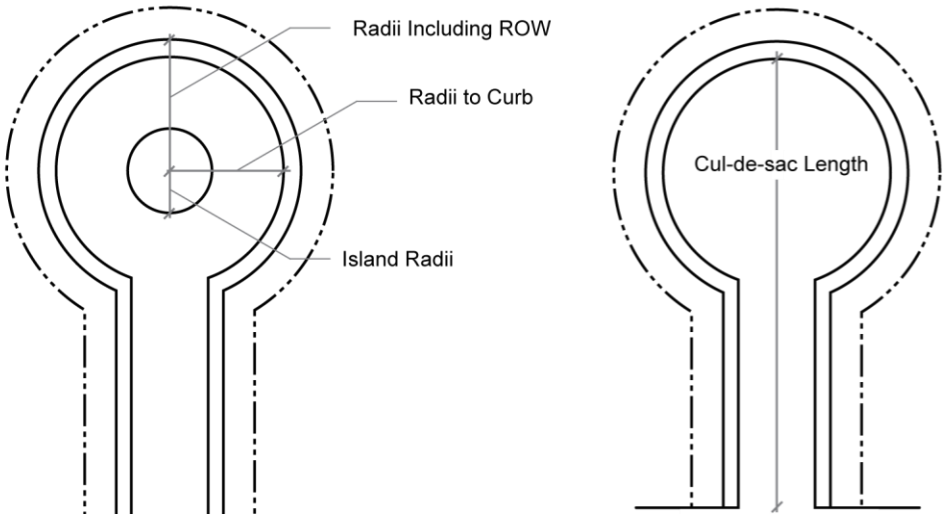
5.2.13 Sight Distance

The minimum intersection sight distance and stopping sight distance shall be in accordance with current AASHTO standards.

5.2.14 Cul-de-Sacs

A. Excluding industrial districts, any time a cul-de-sac is created, it may have either a landscaped center island or be constructed of decorative concrete or concrete pavers, subject to approval by the City or County Engineer, and shall meet the following standards:

Residential or Mixed Use	
Maximum Length	See Section 5.2.5
Minimum Turnaround Radii (to curb or edge of pavement as per street design)	33 ft
Minimum Center Island Radii	5 ft
Industrial	
Maximum Length	2,500 ft
Minimum Turnaround Radii (including ROW)	Determined by the type and intensity of development but in no case shall it be less than 33 ft
Minimum Center Island Radii	15 ft



B. If a landscaped center island is utilized, the minimum turnaround radius (to curb or edge of pavement) shall be 62 feet and the minimum center landscape island radius shall be 44 feet (providing a minimum 18-foot pavement surface).

C. If the cul-de-sac is configured without a landscaped center island, the minimum turnaround radius (to curb or edge of pavement) shall be 33 feet.

D. A cul-de-sac shall terminate with a permanent turn-around with curb treatment consistent with the street design.

E. Cul-de-sac length shall be measured along the center line of the cul-de-sac from the single point of access at the public right-of-way to the radius point of the turnaround.

F. The applicant shall provide for perpetual maintenance of the unpaved island through a property owners association or other acceptable organization.

G. Permitted alternatives to cul-de-sacs include loop lanes, eyebrows and similar alternatives approved by the Land Use Control Board.

5.2.15 Dead-End Streets

Dead-end streets shall be prohibited except for short stubs to permit extension. Temporary turnarounds shall be required where the street stub exceeds 250 feet in length. The applicant shall provide a Type III barricade and a sign or stenciled notice at the stub declaring that the particular street will connect with future development.

5.2.16 Roadway Dedication and Improvements

A. Right-of-way dedication and improvement shall be as required for all roadways, except freeways, as designated on the MPO Long Range Transportation or Major Road Plans. Right-of-way dedication is required for freeways but improvements shall not be required at developer expense.

B. For all arterial roads on the MPO Long Range Transportation or Major Road Plans, a minimum of two travel lanes from the centerline of the roadway or closest median edge shall be constructed. Four travel lanes shall be constructed if the property has frontage on both sides of the arterial road.

C. The improvements outlined in this Section may be waived by the City or County Engineer on a case-by-case basis if the street section is not contiguous to an improved section of roadway or if the conditions of Sub-Section 4.3.4B are met.

5.2.17 Private Streets

Private streets may be allowed in a residential subdivision subject to meeting the requirements of this development code and the conditions set forth below.

A. General

1. Private streets shall be the principal access between a public street and platted lots that do not abut a public street. Such private streets are not dedicated to the public and shall not be publicly maintained. The term "private street" may include both the pavement and areas of streets, alleys or service roads within a development.
2. The private streets shall be owned and maintained by a property owners association organized and upon approval of the Zoning Administrator, may be transferred to a land conservancy or land trust. Any such conveyance must adequately guarantee the protection and maintenance of the private streets in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.
3. All private streets shall be constructed to equal or exceed the base materials, compaction, and final surfacing standards for public streets and must be certified as such by the applicable City or County Engineer. If curb, gutter, and sidewalk are not provided, drainage swales adjacent to the roadway shall be required.

B. Access

1. A private street shall be labeled on the final plat and be assigned a lot and block number from its subdivision.
2. Private streets shall be reserved for use by owners and residents served by such private streets and all governmental entities providing services and regulatory enforcement, as well as private service entities. Access to subdivisions containing private streets may be controlled by 24-hour security guard or a self-activated gate at the entrance. The gate shall be of a model approved by the appropriate fire department. The location of the gate shall meet the requirements outlined in Section 4.4.8.

C. Front Setbacks and Lot Widths

All private streets shall be treated as public street rights-of-way for purposes of determining required front setbacks and lot widths.

D. Maintenance

1. The final plat shall be conditioned as follows:
   a. Require perpetual maintenance of private streets by a property owners association to the same standards as connecting public streets for the safe use of persons using the streets; and
   b. State that the City or County has absolutely no obligation or intention to ever accept such streets as public right-of-way**.**
2. Private streets shall be maintained in a state of good repair and free from distressed conditions such as cracking, depressions, potholes, rutting, swelling, and weathering.

5.2.18 Conversion of Public Street to Private Street

A. Generally

Public streets must be connected to the public street system with at least one unobstructed access point. Any proposal that would involve completely dislocating a street or street segment from the public street system through the erection of a gate(s) or other obstruction(s) shall necessitate a private street conversion (see Sub-Section 9.8A). Private streets are maintained by a homeowners association or one or more abutting property owner(s). A proposal involving the erection of a gate(s) or other obstruction(s) that results in at least one unobstructed access point to the public street system may be processed as a physical closure (see Sub-Section 9.8B).

B. Procedure

Conversions of a public street to a private street shall be processed as either an amendment to a planned development outline plan or final plan, an amendment to a subdivision plan or plat or a right-of-way vacation in accordance with the provisions of this Sub-Section.

1. Amendment to a planned development outline plan or final plan. For streets that are located entirely within a planned development that neither stub to adjacent undeveloped property nor connect to adjacent streets, and where an established homeowners association maintains common areas, a public to private street conversion shall be processed as an amendment to the planned development outline or final plan pursuant to Chapter 9.6 and require approval by the legislative body. Before an application for such an amendment is accepted by the Division of Planning and Development, an affidavit shall be presented by the applicant that the percentage of lot owners as required by the homeowners or property owners association's bylaws that govern amendments to the outline or final plan has agreed on and voted for the amendment. A petition with the appropriate signatures indicating this vote shall be presented with the application.
2. Amendment to a subdivision plan or plat. In situations where all of the provisions of Paragraph (1) are met, except the street(s) proposed to be converted lies in a subdivision rather than a planned development, the public to private street conversion shall be processed as a modification of an approved plan or plat pursuant to Chapter 9.7 and require approval by the legislative body.
3. Right-of-way vacation. In situations that do not meet the provisions of Paragraphs (1) and (2) above, the application shall be processed as a right-of-way vacation pursuant to Chapter 9.8. Before an application for such a vacation is accepted by the Division of Planning and Development, an affidavit shall be presented by the applicant that 100% of the property owners that abut the street or streets to be converted, as well as any other property owners who will be levied fees to maintain the converted street, has agreed and voted for the vacation. A petition with the appropriate signatures indicating this vote shall be presented with the application. For the purpose of this Paragraph, the approval of property owners of parcels that abut but do not access the street to be converted are not required to approve the vacation, provided they will not be part of the owners association that will maintain the converted street.

C. The applicant shall provide proof that the applicant and/or the applicable owners association has and will maintain general liability insurance covering bodily injury, property damage and personal and advertising injury, on an occurrence form to cover any loss or damage that may occur related to the use of the street or private improvement that occurs subsequent to the vacation, with the City or County added as an additional insured. The policy limits will not be less than $1,000,000 per occurrence.

D. If more than one lot, a property owners association shall maintain the streets and other improvements granted to the association. If no formal community association exists in the subdivision, one shall be created.

E. Street maintenance shall include keeping the street driving surface in a good state of repair. Curbs, gutters, sidewalks and street trees shall be maintained so as to not present a safety hazard.

F. Unless otherwise required by the Public Works Director, stormwater systems, surface and underground, that collect runoff primarily from the area shall become private. The applicant shall retain public easements as required by the City or County Engineer where applicable.

G. Facilities, such as streetlights and underground utilities, shall be considered separately and the facility shall remain public if it can be shown it is in the best public interest for the facility to remain public.

H. The connection of the private drive to the public street shall be redesigned and constructed to clearly distinguish between the public street and the private drive, unless waived by the Land Use Control Board through the special exception process as outlined in Chapter 9.14. The appropriate private street name sign shall be installed by the applicant.

5.2.19 **Street Names**

Street names shall be approved by the City Engineer upon review of comments provided by MLGW if the project is within the city limits, or by Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division if the project is in the county. The applicant shall propose street names for new streets which will be considered with respect to the following criteria:

A. New streets shall be named so as to provide continuity of name with existing streets and so as to prevent conflict with identical or similar names in other parts of the City or County.

B. Streets lying on approximately the same line shall have the same name unless the intervening space between the separate parts is greater than 2,000 feet.

C. Other criteria as listed in *Street Naming Guide for Memphis and Shelby County, TN*.

5.2.20 Street Name Signs

The Developer shall install permanent street name signs in accordance with design and location standards determined by the appropriate City or County Engineer.

5.2.21 Sidewalks

A. Sidewalks shall be installed in accordance with the applicable streetscape plate (see Chapter 4.3), except for those streets identified as rural streets, which shall use the street standard identified in Sub-Section 5.2.7E.

B. All sidewalks and curb ramps shall be constructed by the developer in accordance with the City and County's design standards, and shall meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

C. All required sidewalks and street trees shall be constructed prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy.

5.2.22 Bikeways

A. Configurations for streets that include bike lanes are set forth Section 5.2.7 Street Standards.

B. Dedication of necessary bikeways shall be in accordance with the MPO Regional Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan; design and construction shall be in accordance with City or County Engineer design standards. Bikeways include but are not limited to shared lanes, marked shared lanes, paved shoulders, bicycle lanes, bicycle boulevards, cycle tracks, and shared use paths.

5.3 UTILITIES

5.3.1 General

A. Unless otherwise waived by the governing bodies, all lots within the jurisdiction of the City of Memphis shall be connected to the public water and sanitary sewer systems. Any lot that is approved for using septic tanks, alternative sewage disposal systems, or private water wells shall meet all requirements of the County and State health department regulations.

B. The applicant shall pay all costs for connecting to the public system, for the following public utilities, that is complete, in place and ready for service as follows:

1. Water mains, customer services, meter boxes, valves, fittings, fire hydrants and all appurtenances to make a complete operating water system within the subdivision or other development;
2. A complete sanitary sewer system including laterals and mains, manholes, clean-outs, customer service wyes, tees, lift stations, force mains, lines, and all appurtenances. When public sewers are within reasonable access to the subdivision, the subdivider shall provide sanitary sewer facilities to each lot therein. The subdivider shall provide sewers of the diameter necessary to serve the subdivision. The subdivider shall also provide for sewers to the boundary of his property for any future upstream development but shall only be required to pay for sewers with a capacity equal to or less than a 12-inch diameter pipe serving upstream development.
3. Stormwater improvements as required or according to plans adopted.

5.3.2 Water

A. Water Supply and Fire Protection Standards

1. All lots shall be provided with municipal water supply and distribution systems for fire protection and domestic use.
2. Fire hydrants shall be provided as part of the water distribution system and as required by the Memphis Fire Department and Shelby County Fire Department standards.

B. Water System Required

Applicants shall be responsible for providing an approved public water supply system consistent with the Growth Plan. Where an approved public water supply or distribution main is within reasonable distance of the subdivision, but in no case less than one-half mile away and connection to the system is both possible and permissible, the applicant shall be required to bear the cost of connecting the subdivision or development to an existing water supply.

C. General Water System Design

1. The design and construction of the public water system shall comply with regulations covering extension of public water systems adopted by MLGW.
2. Water systems shall be of sufficient size to furnish adequate domestic water supply to furnish fire protection and water services to all lots serviced.
3. Fire flows are required to conform in accordance with the mutually agreed upon fire flow requirements established by MLGW, Memphis Fire Department and Shelby County Fire Department standards. MLGW shall be responsible for providing required fire flows information for distribution to applicants. MLGW shall be responsible for updating this general listing if the mutually agreed upon requirements change.

D. Aeration Facilities

All aeration facilities shall be at least 100 feet from the nearest property line of a parcel located within a single-family residential zoning district. The distance shall be measured from the closest point of the base of the aeration facility to the nearest property line of an adjacent parcel located within a single-family residential zoning district.

5.3.3 Sanitary Sewer or Septic Systems

A. Sanitary Sewer System Required

An applicant shall be responsible for providing an approved public sanitary sewer system, consistent with the Growth Plan, throughout the entire subdivision or other development such that all lots will be capable of connecting to the sanitary sewer system unless otherwise allowed due to site conditions and/or constraints. Connection shall be required for all lots and subdivisions unless otherwise determined by the governing bodies. The design and construction of a public sanitary sewer system shall comply with regulations covering extension of public sanitary sewer systems adopted by the City or County.

B. General Sanitary Sewer System Design

1. All new public sanitary sewer systems shall be designed to conform to the City's Engineering Design and Policy Manual, approved by the City or County Engineer, and constructed in accordance with the City Standard Construction Specifications.
2. If lift stations and/or force mains are required, the applicant shall be responsible for installation. All proposed lift stations and/or force mains shall be evaluated on a case-by-case basis by the City or County Engineer.
3. For subdivisions designed without access to public sanitary sewer, the developer shall provide a high intensity soils map certified by a State of Tennessee licensed soil scientist as a supplement to the preliminary plan submission. The soils map shall be drawn at a scale of one-inch equals one hundred feet (1'=100') or a larger scale suitable to the size of development if authorized by the Zoning Administrator. The soils map shall illustrate the proposed location of two (2) disposal field bed areas in addition to the location of any principal and accessory uses. Principal and accessory uses are not permitted within the disposal bed area. All disposal field bed areas shall remain undisturbed so that each area can be used for the proper installation of the subsurface sewage disposal system.
4. Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the applicant shall be required to show that City or County Engineering has approved all sanitary sewer design, connections, lift station, or force main requirements, if applicable.

C. Septic Systems

When a public sanitary sewer is not accessible, the site is subject to a review of a high intensity soils map, certified by a State of Tennessee licensed soil scientist, as required to be submitted with the preliminary plan in Chapter 9.7. The Shelby County Health Department shall review the required soils map and the characteristics of the site together with the County Engineer and shall report the findings to the Land Use Control Board prior to the approval of the preliminary plan.

5.3.4 Other Utilities

A. Electric transmission and distribution feeder lines and communication long-distance trunk and feeder lines and necessary appurtenances may be placed above the ground. Such facilities shall be placed within easements or public rights-of-way provided all poles and lines located within any sidewalk, bicycle or pedestrian way provide a minimum 3-foot passage. Transformers, switching boxes, terminal boxes, meter cabinets, pedestals, ducts, and other facilities necessarily appurtenant to such underground utilities may be placed above the ground provided they remain clear of any sidewalk, bicycle or pedestrian way. All other new electric utility services shall be placed underground where functionally feasible as determined by MLGW. Temporary construction service may be permitted above ground.

B. All other utilities, including but not limited to telephone and cable, may be located on electric utility infrastructure as identified in Sub-Section A, above; otherwise, such infrastructure shall be located underground.

C. The applicant shall make the necessary arrangements including the provision of any easements to or any construction or installation charges with each of the serving utilities for the installation of such facilities and shall be subject to all applicable laws and regulations for their construction.

D. All electrical substations shall be at least 100 feet from the nearest property line of a parcel located within a single-family residential zoning district. The distance shall be measured from the closest point of the base of the electrical substation to the nearest property line of an adjacent parcel located within a single-family residential zoning district.

5.4 RESERVATION OF PUBLIC LAND

5.4.1 Public Sites and Open Spaces

Where a proposed park, playground, school, or other public use shown in an applicable plan to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) is located in whole or in part in a proposed subdivision, the governing bodies may require the reservation of such lands. Such reservation shall continue in effect for a period of not more than one year from the date of approval of the preliminary plan. This reservation period may be extended for an additional year upon submission of a letter to the governing bodies of intent to purchase by the appropriate governmental agency. Further extensions may be permitted upon mutual agreement between the subdivision owner and the governing bodies, each of which shall not exceed two years.

5.4.2 Termination

The reservation may be terminated upon notice from the appropriate governmental agency stating that the property may be released for development.

5.4.3 Other Areas

The governing bodies upon consideration of the particular type of development proposed, and particularly in large scale developments not anticipated in an applicable plan to be considered (see Chapter 1.9), may require the reservation of other lands the extent, character and location suitable to the needs created by such development for schools, parks and other public purposes. Such reservations shall be subject to the time period requirements of Section 5.4.1.

5.5 IMPROVEMENTS

5.5.1 General

A. The developer shall enter into a standard improvement contract, a right-of-way permit or a street/utility cut permit to construct the public improvements required in this section and other provisions of this development code.

B. No improvements shall be made until all plans, profiles, and specifications, have been reviewed and approved by the City or other government agency whose authority is required to approve the improvements. All improvements shall meet the requirements of the City's or County's engineering design standards.

C. Issuance of a building permit by the building official does not constitute approval of any alterations or improvements to any public right of way. Alterations and/or improvements to public right of way include but are not limited to work performed on sidewalks, curb and gutter, driveway aprons and utility tie-ins. Right of way permits must be obtained from the appropriate City or County Engineer's office.

D. Due to the frequency and volume of utility work within the City and County right of way; Memphis, Light, Gas and Water Division may establish separate and unique approval processes with the City or County Engineer to permit work within the City or County right of way.

5.5.2 Submission

A. Engineering plans shall be submitted to the City or County Engineer for review and shall be prepared in accordance with the design standards and specifications of the City or County. The plans, when signed by the City or County, shall become permanent records and the property of the City or County.

B. The City or County may from time to time publish design standards and policies which will form the basis of review. Additional required data may include but not be limited to:

1. The applicant shall submit along with his construction plans a drainage area map showing the subject property and all adjacent contributory drainage areas. Included on this map shall be grading and drainage information pertaining to any existing adjacent developments, design flow rates and supporting hydrologic and hydraulic data where applicable.
2. The applicant shall submit construction plans, showing that sanitary sewer service, if applicable, has been extended through the project, all the way to the project boundaries, to serve all upstream drainage basins.

5.5.3 Installation

Improvements shall be constructed in accordance with the City or County construction standards and specifications.

A. Acceptance

Any improvements constructed by the applicant shall not be officially accepted until final inspection has been made, as built drawings have been submitted and approval has been given by the City or County.

B. Warranty

Warranty of all improvements shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

5.5.4 Required Hydrologic and Hydraulic Plans

If a proposed subdivision is equal to or greater than five acres or 50 lots and is to be located partially or completely in a special flood hazard area (A Zone) where no water surface elevation data or floodway has been produced by the City or County Flood Insurance Study, the applicant shall submit detailed hydrologic and hydraulic plans prepared by a registered professional engineer which shall define the expected 100-year flood elevations throughout the site of the proposed development.

5.5.5 Standard Improvement Contract

A. Required

A standard improvement contract shall be executed between the applicant and the City or County when improvements, as described in this development code, are required. The applicant shall provide the improvements as specified in the contract. Land development projects that require public improvement contracts shall include, but are not limited to, subdivisions, planned developments, planned commercial districts, special use permits and administrative site plan reviews. Private improvements that may require a standard improvement contract include, but are not limited to subdivisions and planned developments containing both single-family residential lots and at least one of the following: private streets, private sewers, private water, private drainage and detention, landscaping and other private infrastructure that will be owned in common and maintained by a property or homeowners association. The City or County Engineer shall have the discretion

to determine whether private improvements will require a standard improvement contract, road work permit or street/utility cut permit.

B. Expiration/Extension

1. If the applicant, due to unforeseen circumstances, is unable to complete all improvements required under the contract in the time specified, the applicant shall submit a written request for extension of the contract period at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the existing contract for City/County contracts, or 35 days for City or County only contracts.
2. The request shall specify the reason for failure to complete the work as agreed, and a prospective date for such completion. Requests for extensions shall be approved or rejected by the governing bodies.
3. If a security has been provided to ensure performance of the improvements specified under the contract and the security is inadequate to cover the cost of said uncompleted improvements at the time the extension is sought, the applicant shall provide additional security to cover current cost projections as made by the City or County.
4. Failure to follow this extension procedure constitutes a breach of the contract and places the applicant in violation of this Code.

C. Property Transfer/Assumption Contract

1. Prior to transferring the rights and obligations of all or a portion of a standard improvement contract, the applicant shall notify the City or County Engineer when the transfer is to occur and the name and address of the transferee.
2. The applicant shall provide the City or County Engineer with an assumption agreement by which the transferee agrees to perform the work required under the standard improvement contract and to provide security needed to assure such performance. Said assumption agreement shall be subject to the review of the respective City or County Attorney and subject to the approval of the governing bodies.

D. Assurances

To assure performance of the standard improvement contract provisions for required improvements, the applicant may select one of the following methods with the exception that any off-site public improvements must be fully bonded:

1. Full Bond

The applicant shall submit a security deposit in the form of a performance bond, a cash deposit, a certificate of deposit, or irrevocable/automatically renewable letter of credit for 100% of the costs of improvements as computed by the respective City or County Engineer.

a. Recordation of Final Plat

The final plat shall be recorded in the Shelby County register's office following legislative approval of the plat and the contract by the governing bodies. The Building Official may only issue building permits after proper recordation of the final plat.

b. Release of Bond

The security posted by the applicant shall not be released until the City or County has inspected all of the improvements, and all improvements have been satisfactorily completed in accordance with the contract and engineering plans, and the governing bodies have accepted the completed improvements as outlined in Section 5.5.3.

c. Bond Reduction

The City or County Engineer may approve a reduction in the amount of the bond as improvements are made and inspected, but in no case shall the bond be less than ten percent of the estimated costs of improvements.

d. Proof of Liability

The applicant shall provide proof of liability insurance until the subdivision is officially accepted by the governing bodies. In the event of premature expiration of liability, a certificate of renewal shall be provided 30 days prior to expiration of the liability insurance.

2. Alternate Bond

The applicant shall submit a security deposit in the form of a performance bond, a cash deposit, a certificate of deposit, or irrevocable/automatically renewable letter of credit for a variable amount of security covering the costs of improvements that impact public systems and/or infrastructure, including, but not limited to, improvements to existing rights-of-way; sewer and/or drainage connections; sewer extensions of all kinds; sewer that serves

upstream properties through the site; erosion control; traffic control on public roads; signalization of intersections, all as computed by the respective City or County Engineer.

a. Recordation of Final Plat

The Zoning Administrator may not record the final plat until either all required improvements have been installed to the specifications of the City or County Engineer and accepted by the governing bodies; or until all required improvements have been fully bonded. The Building Official may only issue building permits after proper recordation of the final plat.

b. Release of Alternate Bond

Security posted by the applicant in the form of an alternate bond shall not be released until the City or County Engineer has inspected all of the improvements, and all improvements have been satisfactorily completed in accordance with the contract and engineering plans, and the governing bodies have accepted the completed improvements as outlined in Section 5.5.3.

c. Alternate Bond Reduction

The City or County Engineer may approve a reduction in the amount of the alternate bond as required improvements are made and inspected, but in no case shall the alternate bond be less than ten percent of the estimated costs of required improvements.

d. Proof of Liability

The applicant shall provide proof of liability insurance until the subdivision or planned development is officially accepted by the governing bodies. In the event of premature expiration of liability, a certificate of renewal shall be provided 30 days prior to expiration of the liability insurance.

e. Conversion to Full Bond

A subdivision or planned development being developed under an alternate bond may be converted to a full bond by submission of the appropriate documents and security outlined in Paragraph 5.5.5D(1). The City or County Engineer may permit a conversion upon approval of the security deposit without additional legislative approval. If conversion to a full bond occurs the plat may be recorded and building permits may be issued in accordance with Paragraph 5.5.5D(1).

Article 6. Open Space and Natural Resource Protection

6.1 TREE REMOVAL

6.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to reasonably regulate and control the clearing of tree and wood vegetation in the City of Memphis and unincorporated Shelby County, to encourage the protection and preservation of existing trees and root systems, especially on the front, side and rear of parcels subject to development, to encourage the planting of new trees, and to establish procedures and minimum standards for fulfilling these purposes in appropriate areas. This section is not intended to apply to any existing and approved subdivisions and/or outline plans which have been approved by the Zoning Administrator and Land Use Control Board (unless under appeal from that body), or property that is zoned EMP, WD or I-H.

6.1.2 Tree Survey, Permit requirements, Alternative procedures

A. Applicability/Exemptions

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all tree removal in the unincorporated areas of Shelby County and the City of Memphis, except in the following cases, which do not require a notice of intent, a tree survey, or a tree permit:

1. Where the tree removal is on a residential lot or parcel containing an existing dwelling, used for that purpose, and which is ten acres or less in size;
2. Where the tree removal is incidental to development on a residential parcel of land two acres or less in size;
3. Where no more than five trees per acre on any lot or parcel containing an existing structure are removed;
4. Where the tree removal is incidental to development on a subdivided residential lot;
5. Where any existing and approved subdivision or outline plan has been approved by the Zoning Administrator and the Land Use Control Board, as of February 26, 2001, unless under appeal;
6. Where tree removal is incidental to the installation of utility infrastructure and appurtenances not considered minor or major utilities (see Sub-Section 2.9.3I);
7. Where the property is zoned EMP, WD or I-H; and
8. If a party destroys or substantially damages a street tree inside the ROW that is required under this code, it shall replace it with a specimen of at least 2 inches dbh. This includes work performed by the City, County and utility companies. The specimen shall be of a species with an expected limited height at maturity if planted under overhead electric lines. For the purpose of this Paragraph, “substantially damages” shall mean that the street tree dies within one year of the date of damage.
9. Where the tree removal is affiliated with any site plan approved pursuant to this Code.

B. Tree Removal

1. General Requirements

Except as provided in Sub-Section A above, it shall be unlawful for any person or entity to commence or cause to be commenced, the removal of any existing tree, without approval of a tree removal permit under the following procedures:

a. Approval of equivalent alternative tree planting plan;
b. Approval of tree removal which conforms to the tree removal matrix;
c. Approval of a development plan which replants trees according to the requirements in Sub-Section 6.1.3A;
d. Approval of a waiver; or
e. Documentation of designation within the USDA Conservation Reserve Program or timber harvesting.

2. Survey and Permit Required

a. No more than 45 and no less than ten working days before the removal of any existing tree a notice of intent must be filed with the Zoning Administrator;
b. Before the removal of any existing tree, a tree survey shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator for review, except as provided under Sub-Section 6.1.2A above or Paragraph 6.1.2B(3) below.

c. A permit shall be required under any of the following three situations: 1) the removal of existing trees exceeds the matrix limits established under Sub-Section 6.1.2C below; 2) an equivalent alternative method as described in Item 6.1.2B(3)(a) below is not selected or 3) no waiver of such requirement is provided by the Zoning Administrator.

3. Notice of Intent Survey Not Required

a. Approval of Equivalent Alternative

1. Should the person or entity responsible for tree removal under this Chapter choose an equivalent alternative method consisting of specific tree replacement planting actions in accordance with the tree removal landscape enhancement plates (see Section 6.1.6), a tree survey shall be waived and a permit shall not be required.
2. Requests to utilize the equivalent alternative method shall be made by written application to the Zoning Administrator, who shall review the request for conformance to the provisions of this Chapter and either approve, return for revisions, or deny the request within ten working days of receipt.
3. In cases where an equivalent alternative is approved, the Zoning Administrator may also waive the side and rear yard screening requirements set forth in the landscape enhancement plates upon a finding that the implementation of such plates is impractical or unnecessary, based on the existing use of the adjacent property.
4. If denied or returned for revisions, the reasons for the denial or revision shall be stated in writing and forwarded to the applicant. When the Zoning Administrator approves such equivalent landscaping plate, the Zoning Administrator shall file a notice with the county register of deeds affirmatively representing the equivalent landscaping plate selected and approved for the parcel in question. The register of deeds shall record a notice that the property in question requires such landscaping plate, and this requirement shall run with the land.

b. Parcels in USDA Conservation Reserve Program and Timber Harvesting

1. Parcels placed in the USDA Conservation Reserve Program shall not require a tree survey or a permit. A notice of intent shall be required, but no fee shall be charged for such properties.
2. Where tree removal is incidental to a timber harvesting operation, no application fee shall be charged.
3. See Sub-Section 2.6.5G for further regulations regarding timber harvesting.

c. Approval of a Waiver

1. When the person or entity responsible for tree removal under this Chapter has filed a notice of intent, accompanied by a petition for waiver of the tree survey and/or tree permit, setting forth specific reasons related to the nature of the property and/or the location of the trees on it that make it impractical or otherwise unnecessary to conduct a tree survey or obtain a permit, the Zoning Administrator may waive the survey and permit requirements under this Chapter, but only upon a physical review of the site and/or a finding that such conditions warranting a waiver exist, when considering the purposes of this Chapter.
2. The waiver must be given in writing in order to be effective. Grounds for such a waiver include, but are not limited to, cases where there are an unusually small number of trees on the parcel (e.g., ten trees on a 15-acre lot) or where the applicant seeks to alter the parcel pursuant to any local, state, or federal regulatory requirements. Additionally, the Zoning Administrator may waive the tree survey requirement when the person or entity responsible for tree removal under this Chapter has received certification from a licensed engineer, licensed landscape architect or certified arborist (or other professional acceptable to the Zoning Administrator) that the proposed tree removal will not exceed the applicable percentages outlined in the tree removal matrix.

4. Tree Identification

Prior to any tree removal under any process identified in this Chapter, the non-disturb areas of the site shall be clearly marked by flags, fencing and/or tree paint identifying the perimeters and Streamside Management Zones pursuant to Sub-Section 6.1.2C, as well as any other non-disturb areas. The flags and/or tree paint shall be located at a frequency of at least every 50 feet.

C. Conformance with the Tree Removal Matrix

Removal of existing trees exceeding any of the percentages below, where an equivalent alternative or waiver is not used or given, shall require a permit:

	Maximum Disturbed Area	
Proposed Use	Perimeter of Site/SMZ*	Remainder of Site
Single-family (10,000 sq. ft. or less)	0%	100%
Single-family (over 10,000 sq. ft.)	0%	80%
Multifamily	0%	80%
Office/institutional	0%	90%
Retail	0%	90%
Agricultural (including tree harvesting)	0%	100%

*There is one exception for tree removal within a perimeter: a maximum of two points of ingress and egress no wider than 30 feet each may be permitted to access the site. There is one exception for tree removal within an SMZ: one stream crossing of no wider than 20 feet every 200 feet. For the acceptable widths of the perimeter and SMZ (Streamside Management Zone), see definitions in Section 12.3.2.

6.1.3 Permit Procedure

A. Development Plan Requirements

Before the issuance of a permit for tree removal, an applicant must submit a development plan or plans to the Zoning Administrator, drawn to an appropriate scale, incorporating the tree survey, and outlining the proposed work to be accomplished and showing all of the following:

1. Species, size (DBH), and location of existing trees with a DBH of ten inches or greater proposed to be removed and those proposed to be preserved on the site.
2. The nature and extent of the proposed grading, earth-moving or change in elevation. The grading plan shall include existing and proposed contours at two-foot intervals.
3. The location of existing trees or groups of existing trees located on land with elevations ranging between plus two feet or minus two feet of the curb elevation of any existing roadway abutting the site. .
4. Tree protection measures consistent with the requirements of paragraph C below.
5. The number, species, size (DBH) and location of additional trees that will be planted on the site.
6. The nature and location of planned measures for controlling on-site generated erosion, sediment transport and surface water runoff.
7. The development plan shall provide for retention of trees on the site in a reasonably distributed manner after development. Trees retained may count toward any applicable landscaping requirements contained in Chapter 4.6.
8. The location of existing overhead or underground utilities, and any existing or proposed easements.
9. The location of existing or proposed public rights-of-way including any reservations for roads in accordance with the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.

B. Replacement Requirements (Tree Bank)

1. General

a. Mitigation of any disturbed area for which no permit was obtained shall be required. Perimeter areas shall be reforested with a minimum of two times the estimated caliper inches of the trees removed.

b. Any existing tree removed from a parcel of land which exceeds the matrix under the terms of an approved development plan shall be replaced with four live trees having no less than a 2 1/2-inch caliper each.

c. In the event that the Zoning Administrator determines that the proposed site is located in any district that may not adequately provide the required space to accommodate the provisions of this Chapter, or the soil types, topography and/or unusual nature of the site would not assure the growth of trees, or in the event the applicant prefers to contribute to the tree bank instead of on-site replacement, the applicant may contribute to the tree bank an amount of money equal to the cost of providing the required replacement on the site up to a maximum contribution established in the Division of Planning and Development fee schedule by the governing bodies from time to time, of the area of the site for which a permit is required.

2. Tree Bank Administration

a. Funds which are contributed to the tree bank will be distributed by the Zoning Administrator. The Zoning Administrator shall consult with the Memphis and Shelby County Office of Sustainability and Resilience prior to approval of any distribution of tree bank funds.

b. Expenditure of the funds shall be for program planning, planting public trees, or recognition and preservation of trees designated as public trees through a heritage tree program.

c. A heritage tree program may be developed by one or more of the following agencies:

1. The Memphis Parks Department;
2. The Shelby County Conservation Board;
3. The Memphis City Beautiful Commission; or
4. Memphis and Shelby County Office of Sustainability and Resilience.

C. Protection Measures

1. All trees on public or private property that are designated for preservation shall be "guarded" during the development of the site by a barrier or temporary fencing at least three feet high that designates the enclosed area as a tree protection zone.
2. This enclosure shall extend equal to a distance from the trunk to a point ten feet beyond. No construction materials, waste materials, excess dirt, or construction debris shall be deposited, nor shall any equipment or vehicles be allowed within this protection zone.

D. Application Review Procedure

1. All development plans shall be reviewed by the Zoning Administrator for conformance to the provisions of this Chapter and either approved, returned for revisions, or denied within ten working days of receipt. If denied or returned for revisions, the reasons for denial or revision shall be stated in writing and forwarded to the applicant. Amendments to development plans shall be reviewed in the same manner.
2. The development requirements contained in an approved development plan, including established drainage design, tree planting and preservation requirements and all other landscaping requirements, shall continue to follow equitable ownership for one year after certificate of occupancy or until an amendment to the plan is duly authorized. Amendments to the plan shall not be required in cases where the Zoning Administrator has determined that the plan is out of compliance due to an Act of God.

E. Appeals

Any dissatisfied applicant may appeal denial or partial approval of an application for a development plan to the Board of County Commissioners if the site is located within unincorporated Shelby County or the Memphis City Council if the site is located within the City of Memphis within ten days after the date of the notice of denial and shall make a written appeal to the Board of County Commissioners or Memphis City Council to consider the application as originally submitted, or with such revisions as may be approved by the Council or Commission.

F. Time Limit

Unless otherwise specified, a tree permit shall automatically expire and become void if the work authorized by such permit is not commenced within 24 months after the date of the permit.

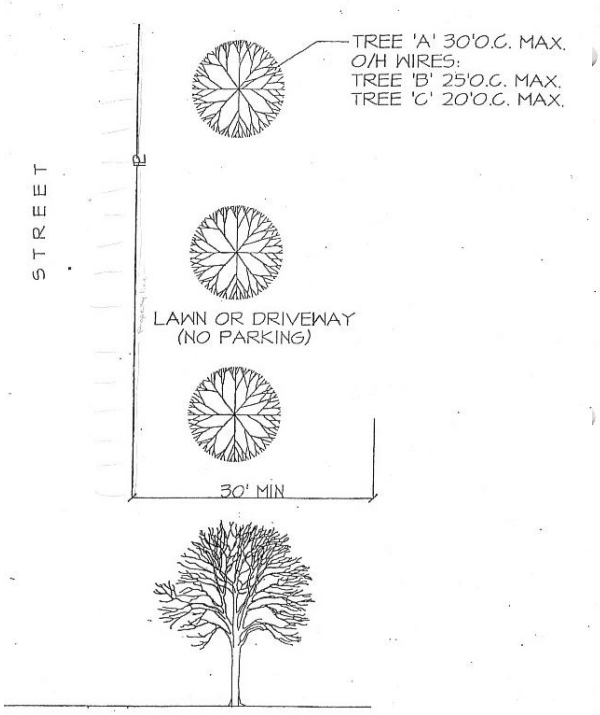
6.1.4 Fees

Upon application for any required notice of intent or tree removal permit, the applicant shall pay to the Zoning Administrator a fee based upon the size of the development to cover the cost of reviewing and inspecting the work performed under the terms of the permit. The fees shall be set by the Memphis City Council and Shelby County Board of Commissioners.

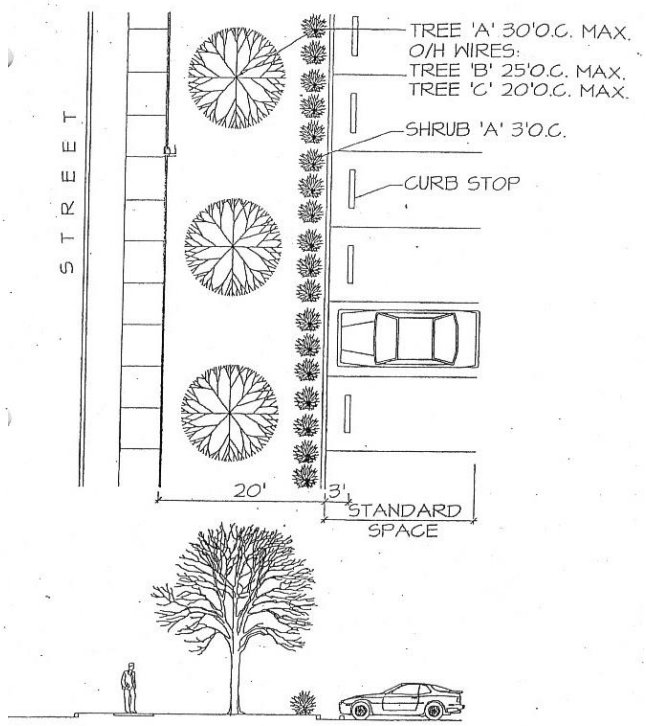
6.1.5 Inspection and Enforcement

The requirements of this Chapter shall be enforced by the Zoning Administrator in accordance with Article 11.

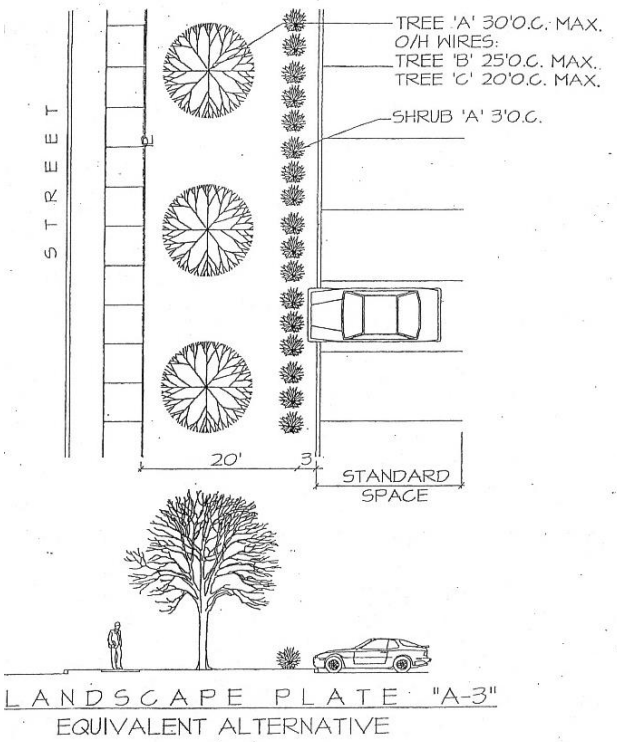
6.1.6 Tree Removal Landscape Enhancement Plates



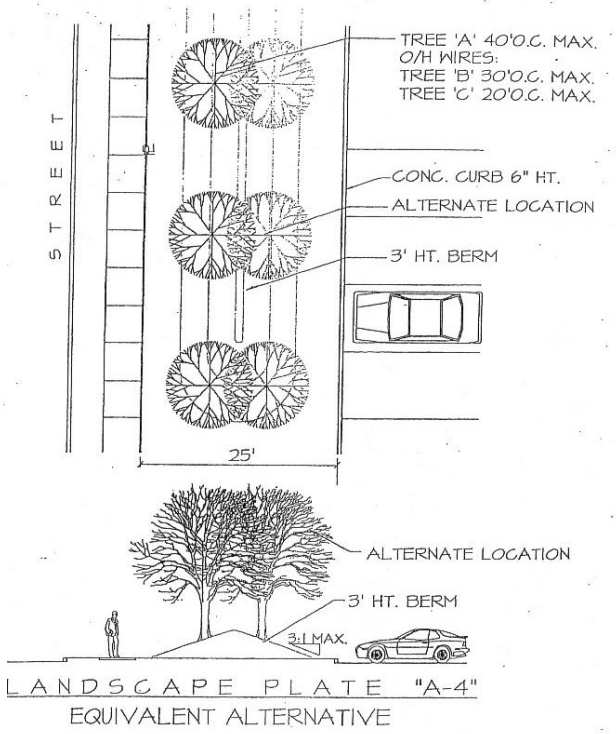
LANDSCAPE PLATE "A-1"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



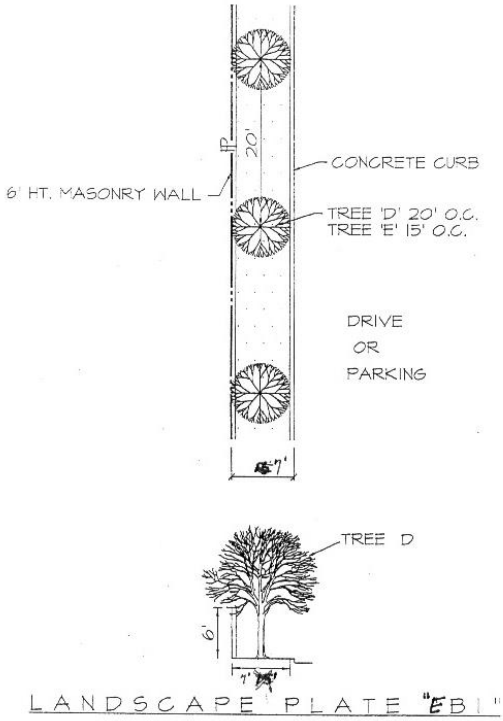
LANDSCAPE PLATE "A-2"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



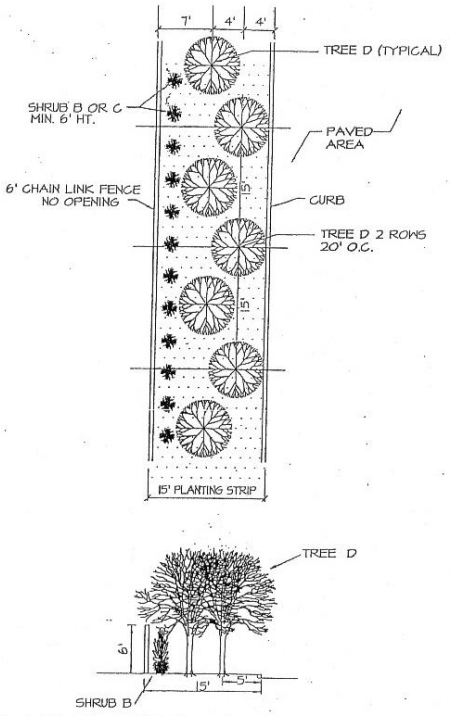
LANDSCAPE PLATE "A-3"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



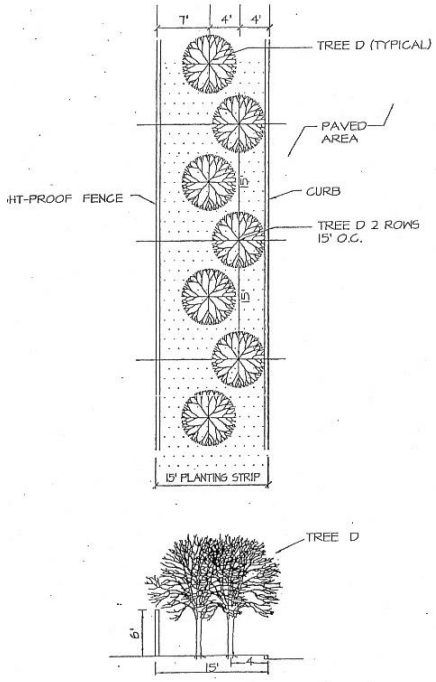
LANDSCAPE PLATE "A-4"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



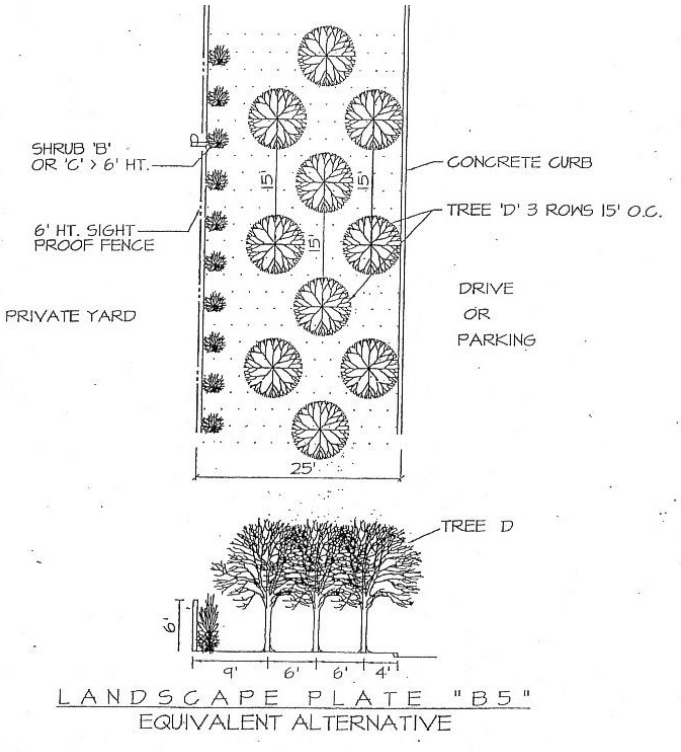
LANDSCAPE PLATE "B1"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



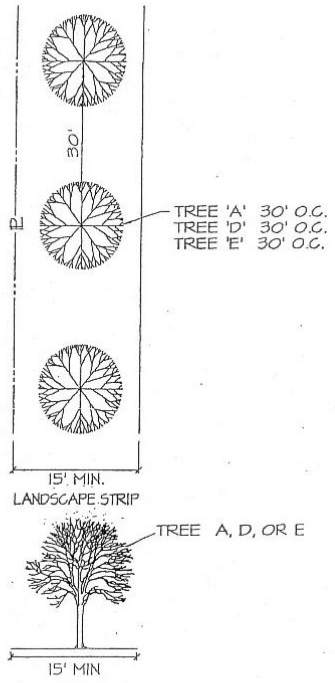
LANDSCAPE PLATE "B-3"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



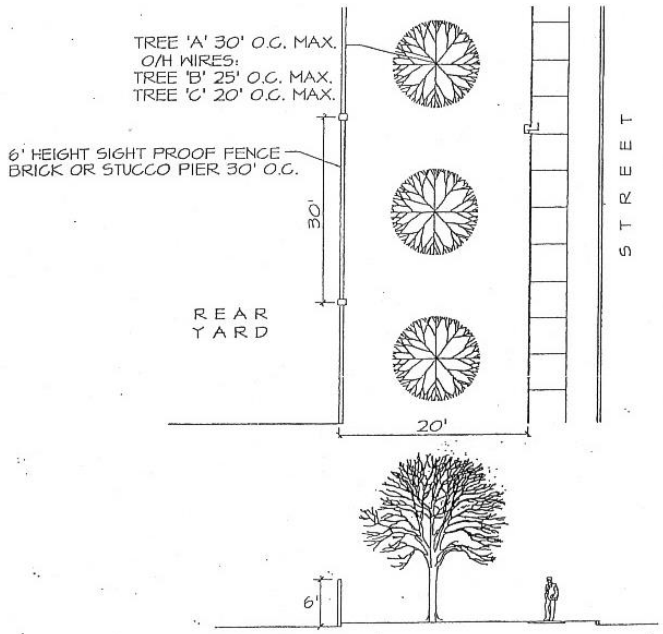
LANDSCAPE PLATE "B-4"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



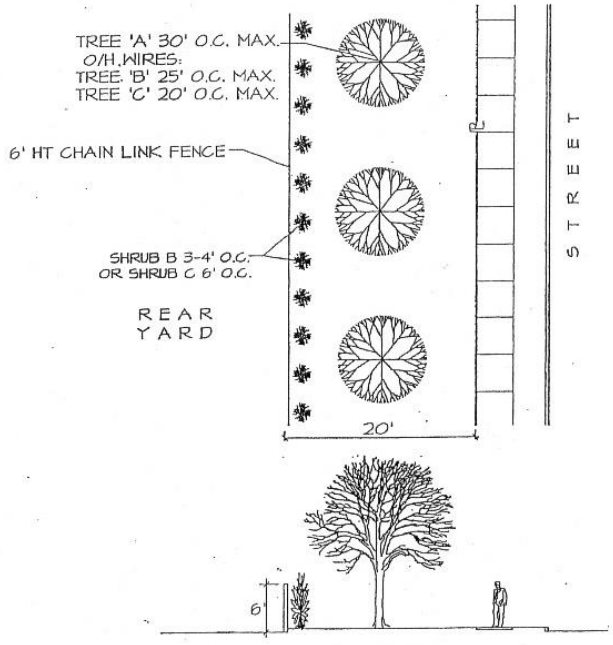
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EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



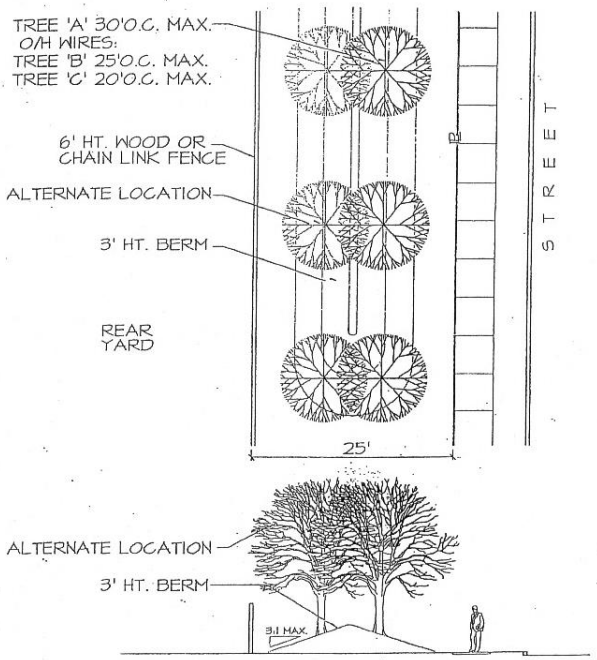
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EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



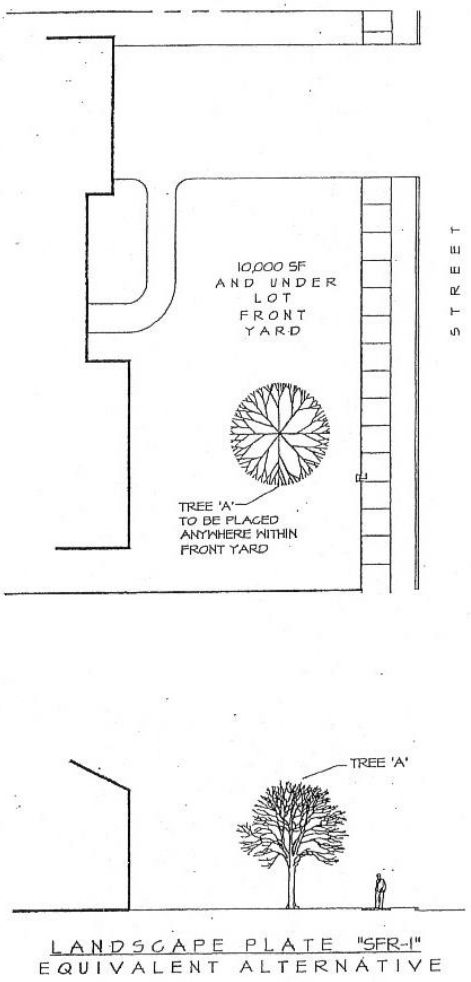
LANDSCAPE PLATE "RV-1"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



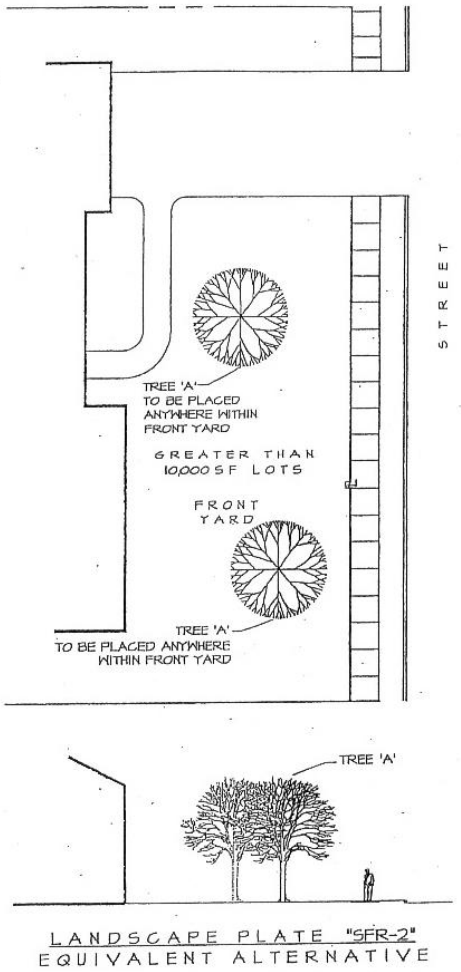
LANDSCAPE PLATE "RV-2"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



LANDSCAPE PLATE "RV-3"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



LANDSCAPE PLATE "SFR-1"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE



LANDSCAPE PLATE "SFR-2"
EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE

6.2 OPEN SPACE

6.2.1 Applicability

A. The open space requirements of this development code include both a formal open space and a common open space requirement. Where applicable, minimum open space requirements are set forth in the Article 3, Building Envelope Standards.

B. Formal open space in the amount of 0.6% of the total the development is required for any new majority residential development of 15 acres or more in any Planned Development, C-A, R- or RU- district. Provided, however, that if the area of the new development is less than 15 acres and has been subdivided by plat or by deed from a parcel that was 15 acres or larger after the effective date of this development code then the formal open space requirements apply.

C. In an Open Space Subdivision, common open space equal to 20% of the total site area must also be provided as either public or private common open space.

D. In a R-MP District, common open space equal to 20% of the total site area must also be provided as either public or private common open space.

E. In all districts, additional open space may be required when mandated by state or federal law, or when specified in open space or green way plans adopted by the City or County.

F. In the case that a development is being developed in phases, the amount of open space shall be computed separately for each phase, but may be combined with existing open space in earlier phases to create a larger uniform area.

G. The governing bodies reserve the right to refuse to accept public dedication of open space used to meet the requirements of this Chapter. The location of the proposed open space, its suitability for recreational and public use, and any adopted recreational or open space plans shall be considered in determining whether to accept dedication. The decision shall be made by the governing bodies in approval of preliminary subdivision plans, special use permits or outline plans, or by the Zoning Administrator in approval of site plans. Any decision of the Zoning Administrator relative to this Chapter may be appealed to the governing bodies.

H. The governing bodies may choose to receive a payment in lieu of the development of open space at a rate to be determined by the Zoning Administrator, approved by the governing bodies.

6.2.2 Common Open Space

A. Common Open Space Priority

In allocating land for common open space requirements, the following hierarchy of primary and secondary common open space shall be used.

1. Primary Common Open Space

The following are considered primary common open space areas and shall be included within the common open space, unless the applicant demonstrates that this provision would constitute an unusual hardship and is counter to the purposes of this development code:

a. The 100-year floodplain;
b. Stream buffer areas required along each side of all perennial and intermittent streams (see Chapter 6.4);
c. Slopes above 25% of at least 5,000 square feet contiguous area (see Chapter 6.3);
d. Jurisdictional wetlands under federal law (Section 404) that meet the definition applied by the Army Corps of Engineers;
e. Habitat for federally-listed endangered or threatened species;
f. Historic, archaeological and cultural sites, cemeteries and burial grounds;
g. Existing healthy native forests of at least ten contiguous acres in size that are subject to a forest stewardship plan approved by the Tennessee Division of Forestry; and
h. Agricultural lands of at least 20 contiguous acres containing at least 25% prime farmland soils or other soils of statewide importance.

2. Secondary Common Open Space

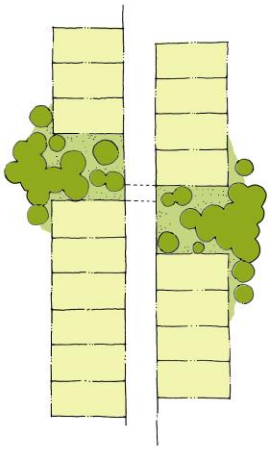
The following are considered secondary common open space areas and shall be included within the required open space to the maximum extent feasible.

a. Existing healthy, native forests of at least one acre contiguous area;
b. Individual existing healthy trees greater than 12 inches DBH;

c. Other significant natural features and scenic view sheds such as ridge lines, hedge rows, field borders, meadows, fields, peaks and rock outcroppings, particularly those that can be seen from public roadways;
d. Areas that connect the site to neighboring open space, trails or greenways;
e. Soils with "severe" limitations for development due to drainage problems; and
f. Landscaped site elements such as required buffers (see Section 4.6.5), formal open space and landscaped medians.

B. Configuration of Common Open Space

1. At least 40% of the required common open space shall be in a contiguous tract or series of tracts. For the purposes of this section, contiguous shall include any common open space bisected by a local residential street (including a residential connector), provided that:
   a. A pedestrian crosswalk is constructed to provide access to the open space on both sides of the street; and
   b. The street right-of-way area is not included in the calculation of minimum open space required.
2. The required common open space shall be directly accessible to the largest practicable number of lots within the subdivision. Non-adjoining lots shall be provided with safe, convenient access to the open space (i.e. mid-block connections in logical locations). At least 80% of the lots within a subdivision shall be within 1,600 feet to required common open space. This distance shall be measured in a straight line, without regard for street, sidewalk or trail connections to the open space.
3. Access to the open space shall be provided either by an abutting street or easement. Such easement shall be not less than 20 feet wide.



C. Permitted Uses of Common Open Space

Uses of common open space may include the following:

1. Conservation areas for natural, archeological or historical resources;
2. Meadows, woodlands, wetlands, wildlife corridors, game preserves, or similar conservation-oriented areas;
3. Pedestrian or multipurpose trails;
4. Passive recreation areas;
5. Active recreation areas, provided that impervious area is limited to no more than 25% of the total open space (active recreation areas in excess of this impervious area limit shall be located outside of the protected open space);
6. Golf courses (excluding clubhouse areas and maintenance facilities), provided the area does not exceed 50% of the required open space, and further provided that impervious area is limited to no more than ten percent of the total open space;
7. Above-ground utility rights-of-way, provided the area does not exceed 50% of the required open space;
8. Water bodies, such as lakes and ponds, and floodways provided the total surface area does not exceed 50% of the required open space;
9. Agriculture, horticulture, timber harvesting or pasture uses, provided that all applicable best management practices are used to minimize environmental impacts;
10. Landscaped stormwater management facilities;
11. Easements for drainage, access, and underground utility lines; and
12. Other conservation-oriented uses compatible with the purposes of this development code.

D. Prohibited Uses of Common Open Space

Common open space shall not include the following:

1. Individual wastewater disposal systems (community systems may be permitted);
2. Streets (except for street crossings as expressly provided in paragraph B above) and parking areas;
3. Other activities as recorded on the legal instrument providing for permanent protection.

6.2.3 Formal Open Space

Formal open space areas shall be developed as set forth below.

A. The shape, topography, and sub-soils shall be appropriate to the improvements proposed.

B. The intended types of open space improvements are described and diagrammed below. The diagrams are only illustrative; specific designs would be prepared in accordance with the text, which includes minimum and maximum size restrictions.

C. The minimum width for any required formal open space shall be nine feet.

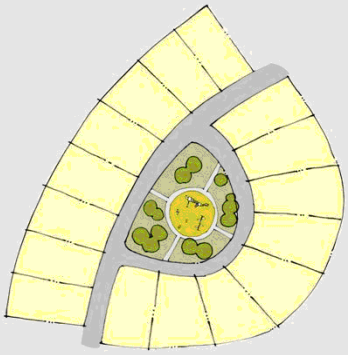
D. Alternative but equivalent configurations may be allowed subject to approval by the Zoning Administrator.

E. The required formal open space shall be directly accessible to the largest practicable number of lots within the subdivision. At least 80% of the lots within a subdivision shall be within 1,600 feet to required formal open space. This distance shall be measured in a straight line, without regard for street, sidewalk or trail connections to the open space.

FORMAL OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS (1 of 2)

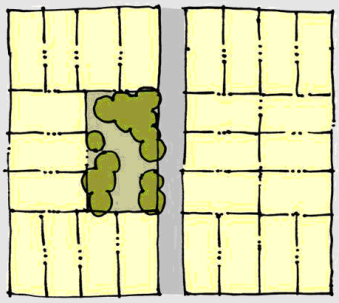
Tot Lot & Playgrounds. *Provide play areas for children as well as open shelter and benches. May be built within Squares, Greens, Mini-Parks and Neighborhood Parks or may stand alone within a residential block.*

Designed with commercial grade play equipment for two age groups: tot lot for children ages 1 to 5; and separate play equipment for children ages 6 to 10. Minimum requirements include two park benches and a trash receptacle. Must have shock absorbing surface with a maximum 2% slope and shall meet all federal, state and local regulations.



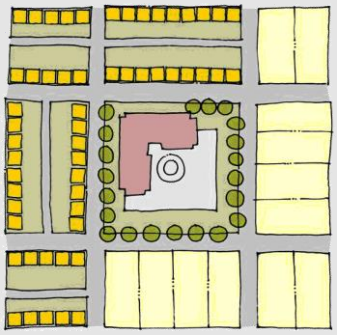
Mini-Park. *Provides active recreational facilities for the use by the residents of the immediate surrounding neighborhood within the development.*

Is at least 2,500 sq. ft. in size. May include: tennis courts, basketball courts, playgrounds and seating accommodations. Rear facing lots are allowed. Mini-parks shall be attractively landscaped and be provided with sufficient natural or man-made screening or buffer areas to minimize any negative impacts upon adjacent residences.



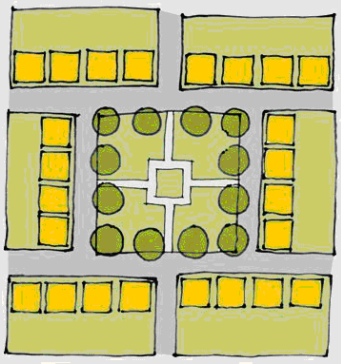
Plaza. *Provides passive recreation use adjacent to a civic or commercial building. Plazas are paved in brick or another type of impervious surface.*

Is at least 2,000 sq. ft. in size. Plazas shall be level, stepped or gently sloping. At no time shall a plaza's horizontal length or width be greater than three times the height of surrounding buildings.



Square*. Squares are formal areas for passive recreation use bounded by streets or front-facing lots.*

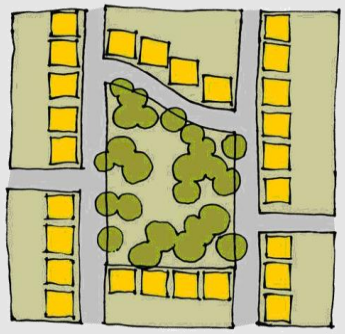
Is at least 2,500 sq. ft. in size. Squares shall be bound by streets on a minimum of three sides or 75% of their perimeter and may be bound by front facing lots on one side or 25% of their perimeter. No rear facing lots allowed adjacent to a square. Trees plantings are encouraged parallel to the street right of way. Geometrical tree planting layouts for internal plantings are encouraged.



FORMAL OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENTS (2 of 2)

***Green**. The green is an area for passive use bound by streets or front facing lots.*

Is at least 2,500 sq. ft. in size. A green shall be bound by streets on a minimum of three sides or 75% of their perimeter and may be bound by front facing lots on one side or 25% of their perimeter. No rear facing lots allowed adjacent to a Green. Tree plantings can be informal and the topography irregular. Greens may be used to preserve specimen trees.



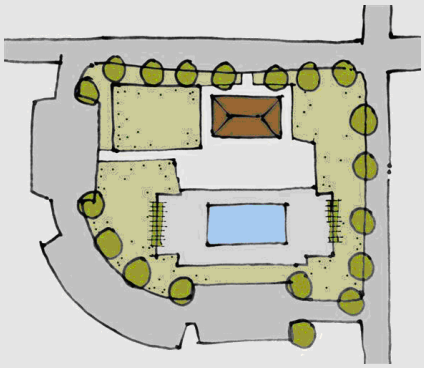
***Neighborhood Park**. Designed for active or passive recreation use. Maximum park size can exceed five acres if the Neighborhood Park creates an open space that services an entire neighborhood or a group of neighborhoods, or incorporates physical features that are an asset to the community (i.e. lake or river frontage, high ground, or significant stands of trees).*

Is at least 1 acre in size. Neighborhood parks shall be bounded by streets on at least 50% of their perimeter. Neighborhood parks shall include benches and walking paths. Neighborhood parks may include but are not limited to: tennis courts, racquet ball courts, basketball courts, volley ball courts, ball fields, swings, slides, playgrounds, dog parks, benches, restrooms, picnic units, shelters, walking paths and parking areas.



***Clubhouse/Pool Amenity Area.** Clubhouse/pool areas can be found in a neighborhood park, mini-park or alone as an amenity area for the residents of a developed community. Clubhouse/pool areas can include: swimming pools, group activity room, gazebos, outdoor eating areas, and exercise stations.*

Clubhouses and swimming pools must meet all applicable building and health codes.



***Greenway.** Greenways typically follow natural or constructed features such as streams or roads and are designed to incorporate natural settings such as creeks and significant stands of trees, and are used for transportation, recreation, and environmental protection. Greenways differ from parks; plazas and squares in that their detailing is natural (i.e. informally planted) except along rights-of-way, and may contain irregular topography.*

Design of the greenway shall incorporate conservation of existing mature tree canopy and landscape, protection of existing natural drainage ways and creeks. Improvements shall include paved walks/trails and benches, and trash receptacles.



6.2.4 Ownership and Management of Open Space

A. Ownership

No residential lots shall be allowed to extend into the common or formal open space. Common and formal open space shall be accepted and owned by one of the following entities:

1. City of Memphis. The responsibility for maintaining the open space, and any facilities, shall be borne by the City.
2. Shelby County. The responsibility for maintaining the open space, and any facilities, shall be borne by the County.
3. Land conservancy or land trust. The responsibility for maintaining the open space and any facilities shall be borne by a land conservancy or land trust.
4. Property owners association. A property owners association representing residents of the subdivision shall own the open space. Membership in the association shall be mandatory and automatic for all property owners of the subdivision and their successors. The property owners' association shall have lien authority to ensure the collection of dues from all members. The responsibility for maintaining the common open space and any facilities shall be borne by the property owner's association.
5. Private landowner. The responsibility for maintaining the open space and any facilities shall be borne by the private landowner(s) subject to the approval of the Zoning Administrator.

B. Management Plan

Applicants shall submit a plan for the management of common and formal open space and other common facilities that:

1. Allocates responsibility and guidelines for the maintenance and operation of the open space and any facilities located thereon, including provisions for ongoing maintenance and for long-term capital improvements;
2. Estimates the costs and staffing requirements needed for maintenance and operation of, and insurance for, the open space and outlines the means by which such funding will be obtained or provided;
3. Provides that any changes to the plan be approved by the Zoning Administrator; and
4. Provides for enforcement of the plan.

C. Failure to Maintain Common or Formal Open Space

In the event the party responsible for maintenance of the open space fails to maintain all or any portion in reasonable order and condition, the City or County may assume responsibility for its maintenance and may enter the premises and take corrective action, including the provision of extended maintenance. The costs of such maintenance may be charged to the property owner's association, or to the individual property owners that make up the property owner's association, and may include administrative costs and penalties. Such costs shall become a lien on all subdivision properties.

6.2.5 Legal Instrument for Protection and Maintenance

A. The common and formal open space shall be protected by a binding legal instrument approved by the appropriate governmental attorney and will be recorded by the applicant prior to or with the plat. The standard shall be adequate protection and maintenance of the common open space. The instrument shall be one of the following:

1. A permanent conservation easement in favor of either:
    a. A land trust or similar conservation-oriented non-profit organization with legal authority to accept such easements. The organization shall be bona fide and in perpetual existence and the conveyance instruments shall contain an appropriate provision for re-transfer in the event the organization becomes unable to carry out its functions; or
    b. A governmental entity with an interest in pursuing goals compatible with the purposes of this development code. If the entity accepting the easement is not the City or County, then a third right of enforcement favoring the City or County shall be included in the easement.
2. A restrictive covenant for conservation purposes in favor of a governmental entity.
3. An equivalent legal tool that provides protection and maintenance, if approved by the City or County.
4. The instrument for protection and maintenance shall include clear restrictions on the use of the common open space. These restrictions shall include all restrictions contained in this Chapter, as well as any further restrictions the applicant chooses to place on the use of the common or formal open space. Where appropriate, the instrument shall allow for stream or habitat restoration within the easement area.

6.3 STEEP SLOPE PROTECTION

6.3.1 Applicability

A. Slope is the relationship of vertical rise to horizontal run, expressed as a percentage. Steep slope areas shall be defined as land areas that:
   1. Have a grade of 25% or more; and
   2. Have an area of 5,000 square feet or greater.

B. Steep slope areas refer to natural grades and shall not include man-made grades. Slope calculations shall use the smallest contour interval for which maps are available. Steep slope areas shall be determined irrespective of site boundaries.

C. Steep slope areas shall be clearly indicated on all site plans, preliminary plats, outline plans, final plans and final plats. When a property owner or developer believes that the presence or location of a steep slope area is different than what is shown on the appropriate topographic map, the Zoning Administrator shall have the authority to determine the location or presence of the moderate or steep slope area for purposes of meeting the requirements of this Chapter.

6.3.2 Steep Slope Development Limitations

Development and land disturbing activity on steep slope areas shall be conducted only in accordance with the following requirements. Compliance with these requirements shall be determined by the approving entity.

A. Development shall be designed and constructed in order to minimize disturbance to the natural landform as much as possible. Development shall demonstrate appropriate terrain-adaptive design and construction techniques. An inability to design a particular development allowed by the underlying district without significant disturbance to the natural landform may indicate that the site should not accommodate the full amount of proposed development. Alternate site design and construction measures shall be encouraged to mitigate the effects of development on steep slopes. The grade of reconstructed slopes shall not exceed 50%. Non-load bearing retaining walls shall be encouraged in order to reduce the amount of disturbance to the natural slope.

B. In order to accommodate building placement on steep slope areas, front and side setbacks on lots on the interior of the development may be reduced by up to 50% through the administrative deviation process by the Zoning Administrator (see Chapter 9.21).

C. On any site proposed for construction, no more than 15% of the steep slope area on the site shall be graded. For purposes of this calculation, the land areas of individual steep slope areas on the site shall be added together to establish the total steep slope area for the site.

D. Development shall be designed and arranged in order to minimize the impact of street construction on steep slope areas. Proposed right-of-way for arterial and connector roads shall be exempt from the steep slope area grading limits of this Chapter, provided that the Zoning Administrator determines that proposed rights-of-way are designed and arranged in order to minimize the impact on steep slope areas.

6.3.3 Common Open Space

Steep slope areas may be eligible for credit as common open space, provided they meet or exceed the minimum requirements of Chapter 6.2, Open Space.

6.4 STREAM BUFFERS

6.4.1 Buffer Required

A. A stream buffer shall be established on both sides of any stream determined to be "waters of the State" or a jurisdictional water course by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC). The width of the required stream buffer shall be determined by TDEC, or as set forth in Sub-Section 8.8.5E or 8.8.5H, but in no case shall it be less than 30 feet.

B. Stream buffers shall be shown on all appropriate plans and plats submitted for review.

6.4.2 Limited Activity Permitted

Except for the following limited activities, stream buffer areas shall remain undisturbed. Permitted activities within the stream buffer area include sanitary and storm sewer easements, providing the activities strictly adhere to all applicable erosion control requirements and all applicable water quality requirements. Perennial vegetation must be established as a necessary step in completing construction of any sanitary and storm sewer facilities. Sanitary and storm sewer easements shall be as close to perpendicular or parallel to the stream channel to minimize the impact on the stream buffer. Other overhead or underground utilities, roads, streets, bridges, or similar structures shall be placed within existing public rights-of-way if possible, but in any case, must cross the buffer as close to perpendicular as possible.

6.4.3 Re-vegetation

All disturbed areas within the stream buffer areas shall be re-vegetated as required by TDEC.

6.4.4 Minimum Setback

The minimum setback from a stream buffer for any building shall be at least ten feet.

6.4.5 Minimum Lot Size

Land within a stream buffer shall not be used to meet minimum lot size requirements, except where lots are greater than one acre in area, in which case at least 50% of the lot shall remain outside the stream buffer.

6.4.6 Common Open Space

Stream buffer areas may be eligible for credit as common open space, provided they meet or exceed the minimum requirements of Chapter 6.2, Open Space.

6.5 RESOURCE EXTRACTION

This Chapter shall not apply to water extraction.

6.5.1 Special Use Permit Required

All resource extraction requires a special use permit (see Chapter 9.6) and is subject to the following standards.

A. The application for a special use permit shall be accompanied by a sworn affidavit by the applicant that all permits and approvals required by any local, state or federal environmental laws or regulations including, but not limited to, water and air pollution laws and regulations have been or will be secured, and that such use shall be operated in accordance with any such local, state or federal environmental laws or regulations.

B. Over-burden shall be retained on a suitable portion of the site of the sand or gravel or other extraction operations and shall be used for back fill.

C. Adequate supports shall be provided to prevent caving and backsliding into an excavated area. No excavation shall be made within 75 feet of the perimeter of the site of the sand, gravel or other extraction operation; within 100 feet of any street right-of-way or within 250 feet of any building used for residential purposes provided, however, that if the owner of the property adjoining, abutting or adjacent to the property which is the site of the sand, gravel or other extraction and processing operations agrees, in writing, such excavation may be closer to such property owner's lot line provided that in no case shall an excavation be made within 30 feet of the lot line of any other property. Such notarized written agreement shall be submitted with the application for a special use permit.

D. All excavations shall be filled and the land restored, re-graded and re-sloped as nearly as practicable to its original condition and grade within 90 days after the date sand, gravel or other extraction operations cease provided, however, that any excavation made closer than 250 feet to a property line of the property which is the site of the sand, gravel or other extraction operations shall be filled and the land restored, re-graded and re-sloped within nine months from the date the excavation within 250 feet of such property line is completed unless the owner of property abutting or adjoining such property line agrees, in writing, to an extension of time within which such reclamation activities shall be completed. Such written agreement shall be notarized and shall be submitted with the application for a special use permit or to the Building Official at any time prior to the expiration of the nine-month period within which excavations within 250 feet of the property line of property which is the site of the sand, gravel or other extraction operations must be filled, restored, re-graded and re-sloped. Such agreement shall set forth the date when such reclamation activities shall be completed, which date shall, in no event, be later than 90 days after the date sand, gravel or other extraction operations on the property cease. Failure to complete reclamation activities by the date set forth in such agreement shall be deemed a violation of this Article. If at any time such agreement is modified, rescinded, or becomes null and void, the owner of the property which is the site of the sand, gravel or other extraction operation shall within ten days thereafter notify the Building Official thereof in writing stating whether such agreement is revoked, null and void or modified, and if modified, the provision of such agreement which has been modified along with a copy of the modified agreement. If the agreement is revoked or becomes null and void, excavations within 250 feet of the property line of the property shall cease immediately, and the area which was the subject of such agreement shall be filled, restored, re-graded or re-sloped within 90 days after the date of such agreement became null and void. If the date upon which reclamation activities shall be completed is revised in a modified agreement, reclamation activities shall be completed by such date.

E. Land shall be restored, re-graded and re-sloped as nearly as practicable to its original condition and grade provided, however, that after such reclamation activities, no slope on such land shall be steeper than three feet horizontal to one foot vertical and no greater quantities of drainage water shall flow onto adjoining properties or shall flow at a faster rate onto adjoining properties than such drainage water flowed prior to the commencement of sand, gravel or other extraction or processing activities on the land reclaimed.

F. Prior to the commencement of sand, gravel or other extraction operations, the applicant for the special use permit shall submit to the Building Official a performance bond in the amount of $3,500 per acre, increasing $100 per acre per year from the date of adoption of this Article, for each acre proposed to be used for sand, gravel or other extraction operations to ensure that the land shall be restored, re-graded and re-sloped as provided in this Chapter when such mining or extraction operations cease. Such performance bond shall be released after reclamation activities are complete and the condition, grade, and drainage of the land are approved in writing by the Building Official and City or County Engineer provided, however, that a proportionate release of such bond may be authorized by the Building Official and City or County Engineer for phased or partial reclamation.

G. Equipment used in sand, gravel or other extraction or processing operations shall be operated in such a manner that noise and vibration are prevented, to the extent possible, from emanating beyond the boundaries of the site of the mining, extraction or processing operations.

H. A statement setting forth the type, location and conditions of such processing operations shall be submitted for the review and approval of the governing bodies. The governing bodies may require a written assessment of the environmental impact of the proposed sand, gravel or extractive operation and processing.

I. The location and surfacing of driveways providing access to and egress from the site are subject to the review and approval of the governing bodies.

J. The site operator shall take all measures necessary to prevent soil, gravel, sand, and other excavation-related materials from getting into public streets or leaving the site via other drainage ways.

6.6 FLOODWAY PROTECTION

6.6.1 Dredging, Earth Extraction, Clearing or Grading

A. Excavation within a floodway shall be permitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) and the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC).

Stream Drainage Area (acres)	Protected Distance from Top of Bank
Less than 5,000	50 feet
5,000 to 19,999	100 feet
20,000 to 99,999	200 feet
100,000 or more	250 feet

B. The following additional standards and submission requirements shall apply:

1. The proposed land treatment shall not adversely affect adjacent or downstream properties, and shall not adversely affect public facilities or utilities.
2. When associated with a development application, conditions in excess of the requirements of USACOE and TDEC may be imposed pertaining to limitation of land disturbance activity, final slopes and grades, period of ground cover removal, construction of retaining walls, riprapping, landscaping, drainage facilities, reconstruction of natural storm protection features, and other relevant matters.
3. When not associated with a development, a bond to assure that the proposed or conditional protection measures are carried out as planned may also be required.

6.7 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

6.7.1 Memphis and Shelby County Storm Water Management Manual

The Memphis and Shelby County Storm Water Management Manual is hereby incorporated in this development code by reference. All development shall be subject to this manual, as specified in the manual itself.

Article 7. Special Purpose Districts

7.1 SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS, GENERALLY

A. Special Purpose Districts may be established from time to time as the Governing Bodies see fit in order to promote a more carefully tailored standard of development within a specified geographical area. The nature, applicability, standards, regulations, and restrictions of each Special Purpose District may vary as appropriate in order to achieve the stated purpose and goals of a particular Special Purpose District.

B. Where the standards of a particular Special Purpose District, established by this Article, do not address standards established elsewhere in this Code, the standards established elsewhere apply.

C. Where the standards of a particular Special Purpose District, established by this Article, conflict with the standards established elsewhere in this Code other than Article 8, the Special Purpose District standards shall apply. If the standards established by this Article conflict with the standards established in Article 8, the standards of Article 8 shall apply.

D. Map Amendments. Parcels and tracts that are located outside of a Special Purpose District may be rezoned to a zoning district included in that Special Purpose District through the Zoning Change process (see Chapter 9.5).

E. Signs. Signs in the Special Purpose Districts within the jurisdiction of the Downtown Memphis Commission shall meet the regulations and follow the procedures as outlined in Memphis City Code Section 12-36. Signs in the Special Purpose Districts outside of the jurisdiction of the Downtown Memphis Commission shall meet the regulations of Memphis City Code Section 12-36 but follow the procedures of this Code. See map at Section 4.9.2 for parcels within the jurisdiction of the Downtown Memphis Commission.

F. Applicability.

1. The provisions of this Article shall apply to the following development:
    a. All new building construction, and
    b. All building expansion with removal of more than 25% of existing walls facing a public street, or a street-facing elevation if the parcel is landlocked; or removal of more than 50% of all existing exterior walls.
    c. All other development that meets the provisions of Sub-Section 7.2.9A in the SCBID Special Purpose District.
2. The standards of this Article addressing building placement on sites with maximum setbacks do not apply to building additions and new buildings on nonconforming sites unless the provisions of Section 3.11.1 are met.
3. All existing buildings that are not in conformance with the requirements of the underlying district or this overlay district at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10 (nonconformities).

G. Site plan review process for this Article.

1. All development, except for single-family detached and single-family attached housing types, used exclusively for residential purposes on individual lots, that meets the applicability of Sub-Section 7.1F shall be processed through the Special District Administrative Site Plan Review provisions as established in Chapter 9.13.
2. Administrative Deviations
   See Chapter 9.21.
3. Special Exceptions
   The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve special exceptions, in accordance with Chapter 9.14.

H. Use Standards

The Use Standards of Chapter 2.6 shall apply to all uses contained in this Article, unless otherwise stated. See Use Table, Chapter 2.5, for required use standards.

I. Streetscape Plates

Site plans submitted pursuant to this Article shall reflect the streetscape plates of Section 4.3.3, unless an alternative is approved pursuant to the standards of this Article. The appropriate streetscape plate for a site shall be determined by the Division of Planning and Development based on the proposed land use of the subject site and its equivalent zoning district according to Section 4.3.3.

7.2 SOUTH CENTRAL BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT (SCBID)

7.2.1 Sports and Entertainment (SE) District

A. Boundaries

As indicated on the Zoning Map.

B. Purpose and Intent of District

This district is intended to permit a mixture of uses and activities that will complement the sports and entertainment facilities that are located in this area.

C. Permitted Uses

1. Residential

Single-Family Detached Dwellings
Single-Family Attached Dwellings
Duplex Dwellings
Townhouse Dwellings
Multiple Family Dwellings
Accessory Dwelling Unit

2. Additional Uses Permitted

Retail Sales
Retail Shop, Other
Parking Garage
School, public or private
Amusements, commercial indoor
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery
Barber or Beauty Shop
Bank
Financial Services
Used Goods, Second Hand Sales (Pawnshops Not Included)
Personal Service Establishment (Does Not Include Adult Entertainment)
Offices
Music or Dancing Academy
Bakery, retail
Department or Discount Store
Public Building
Park
Museum
Restaurant, with or without Sales of Alcoholic Beverages
Catering Establishment
Tavern, Cocktail Lounge or Night Club
Processing and manufacturing incidental to retail establishment
Group Day Care Home
Child Care Center
Nursery School
Printing and Publishing
Radio or TV Studio
Flower or Plant Store
College or University
Sports Facility
Church
Health Club
Philanthropic Institution

3. Special Use Permit

The following use requires the approval of a Special Use Permit:

Hotel, Bed and Breakfast
Retail Sales, Outdoor

D. Additional Requirements

1. Adult Entertainment shall not be permitted.
2. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. A drive-thru window shall not be permitted.
4. Subject to the General Standards set forth in the "Site Plan Review Requirements" portion of Section 7.2.9, surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted by the SE District or as approved by Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).
5. All existing uses that are not in conformance with the requirements of the SE District at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.
6. Ground floor commercial use or public space shall be required in parking garages subject to the criteria listed in the SCBID Site Plan Review Specific Guidelines (see Section 7.2.9).
7. All new construction shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

E. Bulk Regulations

1. Building Setbacks: Shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).
2. Maximum Density: None
3. Maximum Height: 90 feet or 8 stories and shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).
4. A building or structure exceeding 90 feet or 8 stories may be allowed subject to the approval of a Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10) by the Land Use Control Board (with appeal to the City Council) and conformance with the Site Plan Review Requirements.

F. Parking Requirements

1. Any building, structure, or use is exempt from the off-street parking and loading requirements of Chapter 4.5 provided, however, that if off-street parking and loading are provided, they shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Parking lots and garages shall be landscaped with Plate A-6, A-7 (see Section 7.2.8), or an equivalent streetscape approved by the Division of Planning and Development. All other screening requirements in Chapter 4.6 are also applicable to parking lots and garages.
3. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the Special Exception Requirements (see Section 7.2.10).

7.2.2 South Main (SM) District

A. Boundaries

As indicated on the Zoning Map.

B. Purpose and Intent of District

The purpose of the South Main District is to protect the unique character of this area while using it as a catalyst to encourage similar development south of the existing district that was established as a zoning district in 1988. To this end, these regulations seek to maintain and redefine the uses to ensure that the special ambience abundant in the existing South Main Special District and historical character of the area is complimented by new development. Specifically, the district goals remain largely the same as adopted in 1988 and the following specific purposes as adopted then remain largely the same which are:

1. To preserve and strengthen the South Main Area, the South Main Historic District, and the cultural character of the area.
2. To promote a harmonic redevelopment of the area consistent with the scale and character of existing mixed uses in the area.

3. To encourage the development and redevelopment of residential uses, and small-scale commercial, and office uses, thereby strengthening the City's tax base.
4. To promote the mixed uses character of the area and to prohibit or discourage large-scale uses as well as incompatible uses.
5. To preserve, maintain and enhance the existing scale of the street, building and open space features.
6. To provide and encourage amenities, such as public open space and street trees to improve the physical environment.

C. Permitted Uses

1. Residential

Single-Family Detached Dwellings
Single-Family Attached Dwellings
Duplex Dwellings
Townhouse Dwellings
Multiple Family Dwellings
Accessory Dwelling Unit

2. Additional Uses Permitted

Church
Museum
Park
Philanthropic Institution
Public Building
School, Public or Private
Amusements, Commercial Indoor
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery
Bakery, retail
Bank
Barber or Beauty Shop
Business School
Catering Establishment
Cleaning Establishment
Cleaning Pickup Station
Farmers Market
Financial Services
Flower or Plant Store
Greenhouse or Nursery, Commercial
Lodge, Club, Country Club
Music or Dancing Academy
Offices
Parking Garage
Used Goods, Second Hand Sales (Does not include Pawnshop)
Personal Service Establishment (Does not include Adult Entertainment)
Photo Finishing
Photo Finishing Pickup Station
Private Sales
Processing and Manufacture Incidental to Retail Establishment (Footnote: Only a maximum of 75% of the building may be used for manufacturing and the manufacturing portion shall not be located at the street frontage.)
Radio or TV studio
Restaurant, with or without Sales of Alcoholic Beverages
Retail Sales
Retail Shop, other
Services, other Business & Personal
Tavern, Cocktail Lounge or Night Club with 125 seats or less
Undertaking or Funeral Establishment

Veterinary Clinic (Without Outdoor Boarding)

3. Special Use Permit

The following uses are subject to the approval of a Special Use Permit:
Gas Stations
Hotel, Bed and Breakfast
Retail Sales, Outdoors
Self-Storage Facilities
Tavern, Cocktail Lounge or Night Club with greater than 125 seats
Any restaurant, tavern, cocktail or night club with outdoor entertainment or with outdoor space, such as a patio or deck, that exceeds 25% of the area of the site. For sites with multiple uses, only the portion of the site that contains the restaurant, tavern, cocktail or night club and its accessory uses shall be used to calculate this 25%.

D. Additional Requirements

1. Adult Entertainment shall not be permitted.
2. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. Façades greater than 100 feet in length along a street frontage, as measured horizontally, shall be articulated to provide visual interest and a human scale by incorporating any combination of the following features: columns, pilasters, balconies, piers, variation of material building and setback variations of at least 3 feet. No uninterrupted length of any façade shall exceed 100 horizontal feet.
4. In an existing building, the maximum street frontage for a use may exceed 100 linear feet. However, if the street frontage of a use in an existing building is decreased, the street frontage of a use may not thereafter increase to more than 100 linear feet without obtaining a Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).
5. A drive-thru window shall not be permitted.
6. Subject to the General Standards set forth in the "Site Plan Review Requirements" portion of Section 7.2.9, surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted by the SM District or as approved by Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).
7. All existing uses that are not in conformance with the requirements of the SMS District at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.
8. All new construction shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

E. Bulk Regulations

1. Building Setbacks: Shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).
2. Maximum Density: None
3. Maximum Height: 90 feet or 8 stories and shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9). A building or structure exceeding 90 feet or 8 stories may be allowed subject to approval of a Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10) by the Land Use Control Board (with appeal to the City Council) and conformance with the Site Plan Review Requirements.

F. Parking Requirements

1. Any building, structure, or use is exempt from the off-street parking and loading requirements of Chapter 4.5 provided, however, that if off-street parking and loading are provided, they shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Parking lots and garages shall be landscaped with Plate A-6, Plate A-7 (see Section 7.2.8), or an equivalent streetscape approved by the Division of Planning and Development (see Sub-Section 7.1I). All other screening requirements in Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening, are also applicable to parking lots and garages.
3. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the Special Exception Requirements (see Section 7.2.10).

7.2.3 South Downtown Residential (R-SD) District

A. Boundaries

As indicated on the Zoning Map.

B. Purpose and Intent of District

The purpose of this district is to encourage new residential neighborhood development in the South Downtown Area.

C. Permitted Uses

Single-Family Detached Dwellings
Single-Family Attached Dwellings
Duplex Dwellings
Multiple Family Dwellings
Church
Park
School, Public or Private

D. Additional Uses Permitted

Uses permitted by right in the Commercial Mixed Use-1 (CMU-1) District shall be permitted throughout the remainder of the R-SD District subject to approval of a Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10) by the Land Use Control Board (LUCB) and the following criteria:

1. Any nonresidential use shall be on the first floor of a two story or greater building. Any nonresidential uses above the ground floor may be permitted subject to the approval of a Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10) by the Land Use Control Board.
2. Preference shall be given to location within 100 feet of a street intersection. Properties beyond 100 feet of a street intersection will be strongly discouraged.
3. Preference shall be given to existing buildings.
4. Maximum floor area per nonresidential establishment (excluding a church or a school) shall be 4,000 square feet.
5. Parking shall be located at the side or rear of a building and not between the building and the street.

E. Additional Requirements

1. Adult Entertainment shall not be permitted.
2. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. Subject to the General Standards set forth in the "Site Plan Review Requirements" portion of Section 7.2.9, surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted by the R-SD District or as approved by Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).
4. A drive-thru window shall not be permitted.
5. All existing uses that are not in conformance with the requirements of the R-SD District at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.
6. All new construction shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

F. Bulk Regulations

1. Building Setbacks: Shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).
2. Maximum Density
   a. New residential construction – 40 dwelling units per acre
   b. Existing building – None
3. Maximum Height – 4 Stories

G. Parking Requirements

1. Any building, structure, or use is exempt from the off-street parking and loading requirements of Chapter 4.5 provided, however, that if off-street parking and loading are provided, they shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Parking lots and garages shall be landscaped with Plate A-6, Plate A-7 (see Section 7.2.8), or an equivalent streetscape approved by the Division of Planning and Development (see Sub-Section 7.1I). All other screening requirements in Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening are also applicable to parking lots and garages.

3. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the Special Exception requirements (see Section 7.2.10).

7.2.4 Riverside Residential (R-R) District

A. Boundaries

As indicated on the Zoning Map.

B. Purpose and Intent of District

The purpose of the Riverside Residential District is to ensure that the river front will be an active, urban waterfront, while reinforcing the residential development along the southern end of downtown and protecting the unique views of the Mississippi River. The increases in density will provide for a more efficient utilization of public facilities and environmental amenities and resources.

C. Permitted Uses

1. Residential

Single-Family Detached Dwellings
Single-Family Attached Dwellings
Duplex Dwellings
Townhouse Dwellings
Multiple Family Dwellings

2. Additional Uses Permitted

Church
Park
School, Public or Private
The following uses are permitted only south of Channel 3 Drive and only south of Martyrs Park which includes the existing building known as 803 Channel 3 Drive: Radio or TV Studio; Offices; Public Buildings; Museum; Philanthropic Institution; Church.

D. Additional Requirements

1. Adult Entertainment shall not be permitted.
2. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. Subject to the General Standards set forth in the "Site Plan Review Requirements" portion of Section 7.2.9, surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted by the R-R District or as approved by Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).
4. All existing uses that are not in conformance with the requirements of the R-R District at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.
5. All new construction shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

E. Bulk Regulations

1. Building Setbacks: Shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).
2. Maximum Density: None
3. Maximum Height: Shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

F. Parking Requirements

1. Any building, structure, or use is exempt from the off-street parking and loading requirements of Chapter 4.5 provided, however, that if off-street parking and loading are provided, they shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Parking lots and garages shall be landscaped with Plate A-6, Plate A-7 (see Section 7.2.8), or an equivalent streetscape approved by the Division of Planning and Development (see Sub-Section 7.1I). All other screening requirements in Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening are also applicable to parking lots and garages.

3. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the Special Exception requirements (see Section 7.2.10).

7.2.5 Bluffview Residential (R-B) District

A. Boundaries

As indicated on the Zoning Map.

B. Purpose and Intent of District

1. Building Objectives (Existing and New Construction):

a. Retention of historic buildings.
b. Preservation and restoration of historic elements.
c. New design that is compatible with and enhances the unique architectural and historic character of the district.

2. Land Use Objectives

To include a variety of land uses that are compatible with the existing buildings and complementary to the unique architectural characteristics of the Loft Residential Area.

3. Public Amenity Objective

a. To provide an attractive and comfortable environment with public amenities that will reinforce the unique architectural characteristics of the Loft Residential Area.
b. Encourage housing, first floor retail, and corner store type neighborhood commercial establishments indicative of mix-use districts. This variety of land uses will increase the level of street activity and encourage an "around-the-clock" presence of people. Encourage land uses that are pedestrian-oriented and do not require severe alterations to historic structures in order to accommodate autos.

C. Permitted Uses

1. Residential

Single-Family Detached Dwellings
Single-Family Attached Dwellings
Duplex Dwellings
Townhouse Dwellings
Multiple Family Dwellings
Accessory Dwelling Unit

2. Additional Uses Permitted

Church
Park
Philanthropic Institution
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery
Bakery, Retail
Bank
Barber or Beauty Shop
Catering Establishment
Dry Cleaning Establishment
Dry Cleaning Pickup Station
Farmers Markets
Financial Services
Flower or Plant Store
Group Day Care Home
Child Care Center
Home Occupations
Music or Dancing Academy
Offices
Parking Garage
Personal Service Establishment (Does not include Adult Entertainment)

Photo Finishing
Public Building
Restaurant, with or without Sales of Alcoholic Beverages
Retail Sales
Schools, Public or Private
Tavern, Cocktail Lounge, Night Club (max. 4,000 sq. ft. in area)
Veterinary Clinic (without Outdoor Boarding)

3. Special Use Permit

The following uses are subject to the approval of a Special Use Permit:
Hotel, Bed and Breakfast

D. Additional Requirements

1. Adult Entertainment shall not be permitted.
2. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. Residential buildings may allow nonresidential uses, but only on the ground floor. Any nonresidential uses above the ground floor may be permitted subject to the approval of a Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10) by the Land Use Control Board.
4. All new buildings shall be a minimum of two stories.
5. A drive-thru window shall not be permitted.
6. Subject to the General Standards set forth in the "Site Plan Review Requirements" portion of Section 7.2.9, surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted in the R-B District or as approved by Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).
7. All existing uses that are not in conformance with the requirements of the R-B District at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.
8. All new construction shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

E. Bulk Regulations

1. Building Setbacks: Shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).
2. Maximum Density: None
3. Maximum Height: 8 stories or 90 feet. All new buildings shall have a minimum height of two stories and shall comply with Downtown Memphis Commission Design Review Board guidelines. Existing one-story buildings shall remain conforming buildings.

F. Parking Requirements

1. Any building, structure, or use is exempt from the off-street parking and loading requirements of Chapter 4.5 provided, however, that if off-street parking and loading are provided, they shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Parking lots and garages shall be landscaped with Plate A-6, Plate A-7 (see Section 7.2.8), or an equivalent streetscape approved by the Division of Planning and Development (see Sub-Section 7.1I). All other screening requirements in Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening are also applicable to parking lots and garages.
3. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the Special Exception requirements (see Section 7.2.10).

7.2.6 South Downtown Business Park (SDBP) District

A. Boundaries

As indicated on the Zoning Map.

B. Purpose and Intent of District

This district is intended to permit the development and continued maintenance of commercial and industrial uses while allowing various mixed uses and promoting economic development in the South Downtown Area.

C. Permitted Uses

1. Residential

Residential uses as an accessory use to the additional uses permitted below or Special Exception uses authorized by this district.

2. Additional Uses Permitted

Automobile Service Station
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery
Bakery, Retail
Bank
Barber or Beauty Shop
Beverage Container Collection Center
Business School
Catering Establishment
Church
Retail Cleaning Establishment
Cleaning Pickup Station
Farmers Market
Financial Services
Flower or Plant Store
Parking Garage
General Service & Repair Shop
Greenhouse or Nursery, Commercial
Laboratories
Lawn, Tree, or Garden Service
Music or Dancing Academy
Offices
Photo Finishing
Photo Finishing Pick Up Station
Plumbing Shop
Restaurant, with or without Sales of Alcoholic Beverages
Processing and Manufacture Incidental to Retail Establishment
Radio/TV Studio
Sheet Metal Shop Without Outdoor Storage
Warehouse
Indoor Wholesale Display
Philanthropic Institution
Manufacture/Remanufacture of motor vehicles (inside a building)
Retail Sales

3. Special Exception

The following uses are subject to the approval of a Special Exception by the Land Use Control Board:
Manufacture, Storage, Distribution of Cosmetics, Drugs, Paints
Contractors Storage (indoor only)
Electrical or Electronic Equipment, Appliances & Instruments
Fabricated Metal Products & Machinery
Food/Beverage Products except Animal Slaughter, Stockyards, Rendering
Furniture & Fixtures
Jewelry, Silverware, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Toys,
Sporting Goods, Office, Art Supplies
Leather & Leather Products except Tanning and Finishing
Paper Products except Pulp Mills
Printing & Publishing
Rubber & Plastic Products, except Rubber Manufacture
Textile, Apparel Products, Cotton Factoring, Grading
Post Office or Postal Facility

Telephone Service Center
Wholesale Establishment
Expansion of existing outdoor storage of vehicles accessory to an existing business (new establishments featuring outdoor storage are prohibited)

4. Special Use Permit

The following uses are subject to the approval of a Special Use Permit:
Hotel, Bed and Breakfast

D. Additional Requirements

1. Adult Entertainment shall not be permitted.
2. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. A drive-thru window shall not be permitted.
4. Subject to the General Standards set forth in the "Site Plan Review Requirements" portion of Section 7.2.9, surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted by the SDBP District or as approved by Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).
5. All existing uses that are not in conformance with the requirements of the SDBP District at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.
6. Ground floor commercial use or public space shall be required in parking garages subject to the criteria listed in the SCBID Site Plan Review Specific Guidelines (see Section 7.2.9).
7. All new construction shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

E. Bulk Regulations

1. Building Setbacks: Shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).
2. Maximum Density: None
3. Maximum Height: 4 Stories

F. Parking Requirements

1. Any building, structure, or use is exempt from the off-street parking and loading requirements of Chapter 4.5 provided, however, that if off-street parking and loading are provided, they shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Parking lots and garages shall be landscaped with Plate A-6, Plate A-7 (see Section 7.2.8), or an equivalent streetscape approved by the Division of Planning and Development (see Sub-Section 7.1I). All other screening requirements in Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening, are also applicable to parking lots and garages.
3. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the Special Exception Requirements (see Section 7.2.10).

7.2.7 Gateway Commercial (C-G) District

A. Boundaries

As indicated on the Zoning Map.

B. Purpose and Intent of District

This district is intended to promote redevelopment of a mixture of higher density residential, office, institutional, and commercial uses and provide an appropriate gateway to South Downtown.

C. Permitted Uses

1. Residential

Multiple Family Dwellings
Accessory Dwelling Unit

2. Additional Uses Permitted

Fraternity, Sorority

Residential Home for the Aged
Student Dormitory
Church
Child Care Center
Group Day Care Home
Hospital
Lodge, Club, Country Club
Museum
Nursery School
Park
Philanthropic Institution
Public Building
Recreation Field
School, Public or Private
Amusements, Commercial Indoor
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery
Bakery, Retail
Bank
Barber or Beauty Shop
Business School
Catering Establishment
Cleaning Establishment
Cleaning Pickup Station
Department or Discount Store
Farmers Markets
Financial Services
Flower or Plant Store
Gasoline Station
General Service and Repair Shop
Greenhouse or Nursery, Commercial
Laboratories
Motor Vehicle Service
Music or Dancing Academy
Offices
Personal Service Establishment (Does not include Adult Entertainment)
Photo-finishing
Photo Finishing Pickup Station
Radio or TV Studio
Restaurant, with or without the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages
Restaurant, Drive-in
Retail sales
Retail Shop, Other
Services, Other Business & Personal
Tavern, Cocktail Lounge or Night Club
Undertaking or Funeral Establishment
Vehicle Wash (Footnote: Allowed only as accessory to retail commercial)
Veterinary Clinic
Postal Office or Postal Facility
Telephone Service Center
Telephone Switching Center, Electric Transmission, Gas Piping, Water Pumping Station
Self-Storage Facilities
Taxicab Dispatch Station
Contractor's Storage (Indoor Only)
Wholesale Distribution, Indoor Storage Only
Food Processing

3. Special Use Permit

The following uses are subject to the approval of a Special Use Permit:
Hotel, Bed and Breakfast

D. Additional Requirements

1. Adult Entertainment shall not be permitted.
2. Subject to the General Standards set forth in the "Site Plan Review Requirements" portion of Section 7.2.9, surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted by the C-G District or as approved by Special Exception(see Section 7.2.10).
3. All existing uses that are not in conformance with the requirements of the C-G District at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.
4. Ground floor commercial use or public space shall be required in parking garages subject to the criteria listed in the SCBID Site Plan Review Specific Guidelines (see Section 7.2.9).
5. All new construction shall be subject to site plan review in accordance with the SCBID Site Plan Review Process and Criteria (see Section 7.2.9).

E. Bulk Regulations

1. Minimum Building Setbacks
   a. Front – 30 Feet (Reduced setback permitted subject to Site Plan Review)
   b. Side – 0 Feet (10 feet if adjacent to residential)
   c. Rear – 15 Feet
2. Maximum Intensity – Same as required in Article 3.
3. Maximum Height – 50 Feet

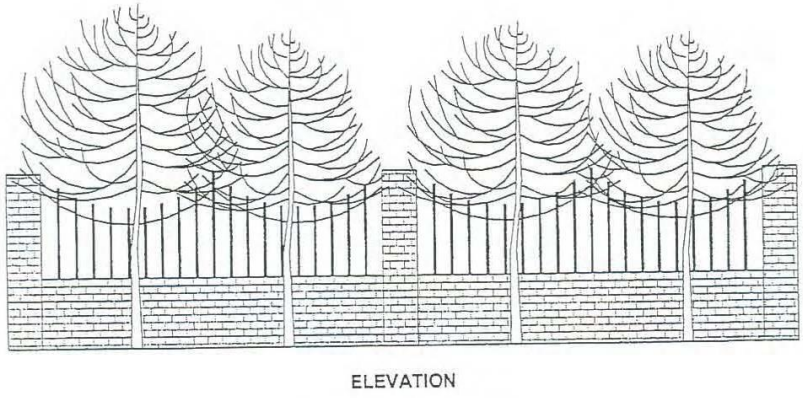
F. Parking Requirements

1. The maximum number of parking spaces permitted shall not exceed the minimum parking ratios established in Chapter 4.5.
2. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the Special Exception Requirements (see Section 7.2.10).

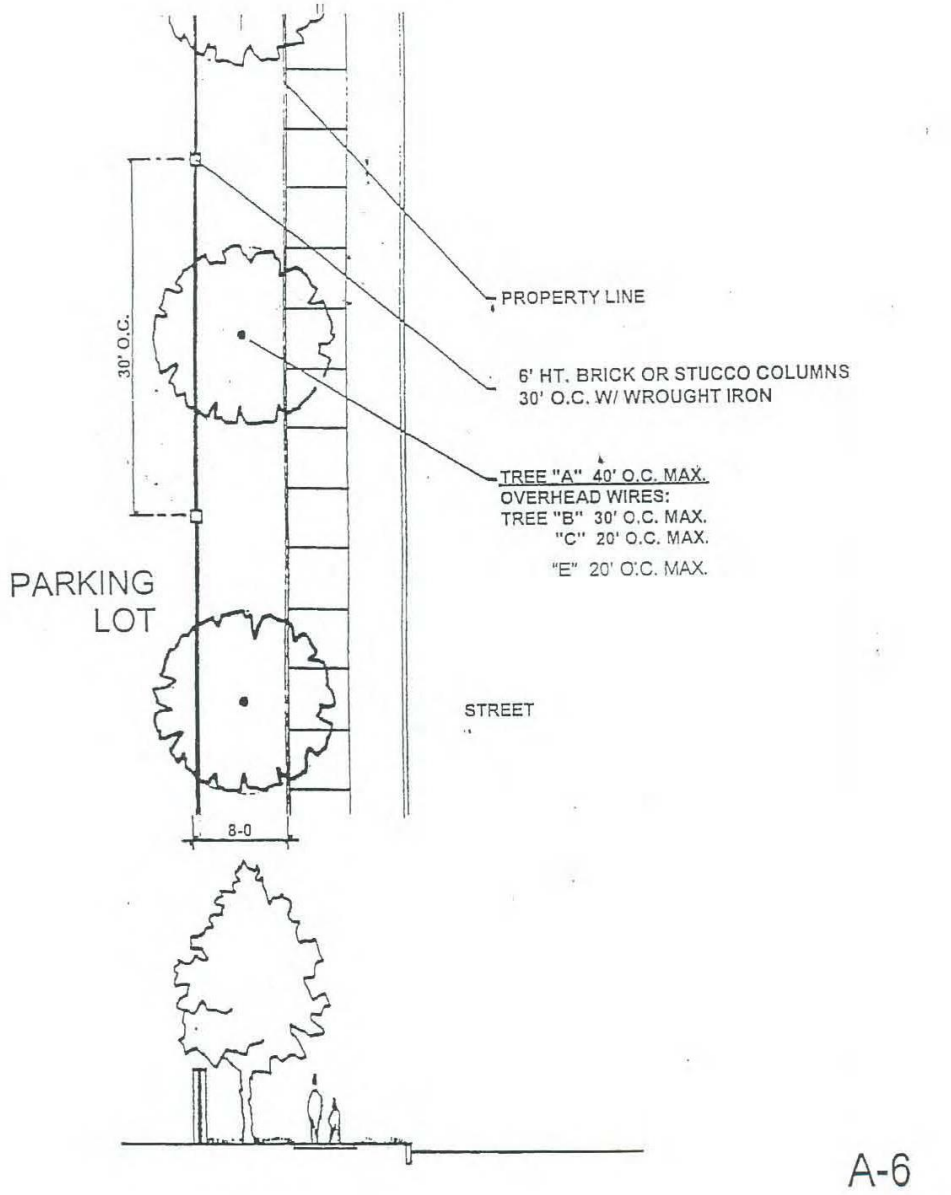
G. Required Landscaping

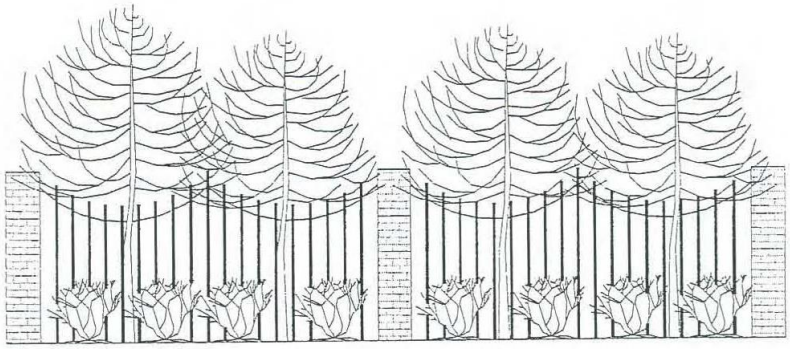
1. Along Public Streets – A minimum landscaping area 25 feet in width with a minimum of 50% of the plant materials to be evergreens. Berming is encouraged (Alternative landscaping permitted subject to Site Plan Review)
2. Along Rear Yards – In accordance with Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. Along Side Yards – In accordance with Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
4. Interior Landscaping Requirements – In accordance with Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.

7.2.8 **Landscape Plates**

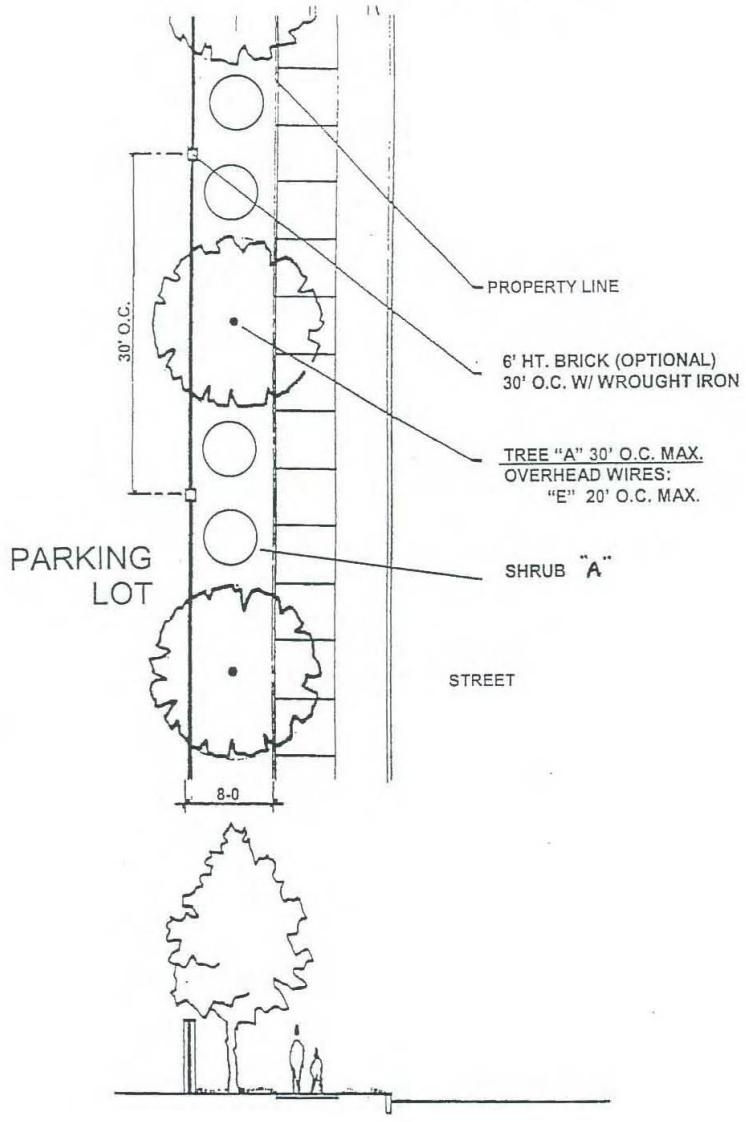


ELEVATION





ELEVATION



A-7

7.2.9 Site Plan Review

A. Review Required

Site plan review shall be required for:

1. All new building construction or building expansion or parking construction or expansion.
2. All demolition or relocation of any building or site listed on the National Register of Historical Places.

B. Authority to Require Dedication and Improvement:

Any new building construction or building expansion or parking construction or expansion shall require the dedication and improvement of public facilities to provide adequate public streets, sidewalks, or other public infrastructure.

C. Procedures

Applications shall be reviewed administratively by the Zoning Administrator in accordance with Chapter 9.13.

D. General Standards

The applicant shall present evidence:

1. That the site plan or a requested Special Exception Use will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon the neighborhood, the character of the applicable zoning district or any historical district, traffic conditions, parking, public infrastructure, and other matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare.
2. That the site plan will be constructed and operated to be compatible with the neighborhood and with the purpose and intent of the applicable zoning district and SCBID Plan.
3. That the proposed development can be adequately served by public facilities.
4. That the proposed development will not result in the destruction, loss, or damage of any significant natural, scenic, or historical district, site, or feature.
5. The Division of Planning and Development and Land Use Control Board may impose conditions to minimize adverse effects on the neighborhood or on public facilities, and to ensure compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of the SCBID.

E. Parking Lot/Parking Garage Location Criteria:

1. Parking shall be located at the side or rear of a building and not between the building and the street.
2. Parking lots and garages shall be landscaped with Plate A-6, Plate A-7 (see Section 7.2.8) or an equivalent streetscape approved by the Division of Planning and Development (see Sub-Section 7.1I). All other landscaping requirements (side yard, rear yard, and interior) shall comply with Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.
3. Parking structures are encouraged to locate behind buildings.
4. Any parking structure which has frontage on a public street is recommended to provide at least 60% of the 1st floor of the street frontage in office, retail, commercial or public amenity space.

F. Surface Parking Lot Requirements

Surface Parking Lots Discouraged on Corners – Surface parking lots shall not occur in front of the primary façade or on corner locations. Surface parking lots shall be located a minimum of 65 feet from the intersection of any street measured from the edge of the right-of-way or 20% of the distance of the street frontage of the block, whichever is greater. No surface parking lot shall have more than 200 feet of street frontage, inclusive of the required side yard landscape plate and no more than two such lots shall be contiguous in any one block. Any provision of this Paragraph may be waived through the approval of a Special Exception (see Section 7.2.10).

G. Driveways

No more than two driveways shall be permitted to serve a surface parking lot. Surface parking lot driveways shall be a minimum width of 12 feet for one-way drives and 20 feet for two-way drives, at the right-of-way line. The maximum driveway width to parking areas shall not exceed 24 feet at the edge of the right-of-way.

H. Screening

Surface parking lots shall meet the requirements of Plates A-6 or A-7 (see Section 7.2.8), modified as follows: The perimeter of all parking lots shall be visually screened through the use of a six-foot high masonry, wrought iron-masonry combination, or ornamental wrought-iron fence and landscaping as detailed on Plates A-6 and A-7, with an emphasis on any portions fronting a public street. All vegetation shall be irrigated with an automatic underground irrigation system.

I. Interior Landscaping

Interior landscaping is encouraged to be located within the interior of parking areas.

J. Pavement

All surface parking areas shall be paved with asphalt or concrete. All pre-existing building foundations shall be removed and the parking surface graded to provide positive surface drainage prior to pavement application.

K. Site Lighting

Site lighting shall be provided within parking lots. Surface parking lots shall not be lighted using "wall pack" type fixtures. Site lighting shall be pedestrian-scaled and architecturally compatible with lighting installed in adjoining areas. Site lighting shall also:

1. Be limited to the amount and intensity necessary for safety, security and to compliment architectural character. Lighting is not permitted which would spill onto, or interfere with the character of, the surrounding neighborhood.
2. Be indirect or incorporate full shield cut-offs where lighting is visible from adjacent properties or public right-of-ways to avoid spill-over to adjoining areas.

L. Parking Lot Striping

Surface parking stalls shall be delineated with painted strips and shall comply with other applicable City standards including marking for handicap parking spaces.

M. Loading and Refuse Screening

1. Loading docks, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities and other service elements shall be placed to the rear or side yard of the building in visually unobtrusive locations with minimum impacts on view.
2. Screening shall be achieved through the use of walls, fences, and/or landscaping.
3. Refuse containers and facilities shall be hidden by an opaque wall or fence of sufficient height to screen the bin and any appurtenances, but not less than six feet in height. Walls and fences shall be constructed to match the architectural detail of the principal structure and contain a securable gate to minimize blowing refuse. Trash containers serving nonresidential uses shall not be located abutting residential property.
4. Recesses in the building and/or depressed access ramps may also be used for service areas.

7.2.10 Special Exception Requirements

The Land Use Control Board shall have the authority to approve special exceptions in accordance with Chapter 9.14.

7.3 UPTOWN DISTRICT (U)

7.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of this section is to provide carefully tailored zoning categories that will preserve and reinforce the Uptown Memphis area by encouraging rehabilitation and new construction that is sensitive to the existing urban form and reflects appropriates uses, scale and character of the neighborhood. This section is intended to serve as a guide to assist property owners, developers, architects, builders, business-owners, public officials, and other interested citizens when considering rehabilitation, redevelopment or new construction in the Uptown Memphis Area. This section should also be consulted by the Memphis and Shelby County Government with respect to proposed infrastructure and streetscape improvements. This section includes zoning regulations that govern land use, density, bulk and parking requirements.

7.3.2 Zoning Districts Outside of Uptown

Zoning districts that are not among the specific categories created by this zoning regulation and design principle document are not applicable to properties within this area for the purpose of a rezoning. In the event a development that is compatible with the Uptown area, but is inconsistent with existing zoning, the creation of new Uptown zoning districts should be considered as an option to accommodate the proposal. Uptown Special Purpose District zoning districts may be applied elsewhere in the City or County where appropriate to achieve similar design principles. In such instances, the Uptown Special Purpose District prohibition on Planned Developments shall not apply.

7.3.3 Conflict with the Medical Overlay District

The regulations found in this Chapter that conflict with the regulations of Section 8.2.4, the Medical Overlay District, shall not apply to parcels that are included in both the Uptown Special Purpose District and the Medical Overlay District.

7.3.4 Uptown Districts

The text below provides a general description of the seven special zoning districts and/or provisions established for the Uptown Memphis study area.

A. Moderate-Density Residential District (MDR)

The MDR District comprises the majority of the Uptown area and is intended to preserve the development pattern already existing in primarily residential areas. Land use types to be included in this district are single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings and limited institutions.

B. High-Density Residential District (HDR)

Land use types to be included in this district are multifamily, townhouses and institutions. The largest concentration of this zoning district is adjacent Lauderdale Courts and Hurt Village. The district is also located in limited areas within the various neighborhoods that comprise the Uptown area.

C. Mixed Use District (MU)

It is the intent of this district that uses be physically integrated. Permitted land use types include commercial, townhouses, apartments and institutions. The ideal model consists of building(s) with retail or restaurant uses on the ground floor and office and/or residential uses on the upper floors.

D. Neighborhood Center Overlay (NC)

In order to encourage pedestrian activity at certain key locations, a Neighborhood Center overlay may be applied within the Mixed Use District through a zoning change (see Chapter 9.5). In this overlay, the first floor of new development shall be used for retail, office and service uses. Buildings within the Neighborhood Center Overlay may be one story in height.

E. Uptown Hospital District (UH)

The purpose of this district is to accommodate hospital and health-related uses in the Uptown area. These uses pose unique characteristics of scale and intensity, as well as demands upon community services and infrastructure. The Uptown Hospital District is designed to permit the development, expansion and modernization of these existing uses, while respecting the character and quality of life of the surrounding neighborhood.

F. Uptown Light Industrial District (ULI)

This district is intended to provide areas in which the principal uses permitted are industrial in nature, yet compatible with the character of the Uptown area. Uses permitted include limited manufacturing, wholesaling and warehousing. The regulations of this district are designed to minimize the potential adverse impact such uses may have on nearby properties.

G. Significant Neighborhood Structure (SNS)

Significant neighborhood structure provisions are intended to protect and preserve existing nonresidential neighborhood structures that are important to the historical, architectural, cultural, or civic character of the neighborhood by allowing for nonresidential uses following certain criteria as a way to provide an economically viable means to preserve the landmarks. See Section 7.3.13.

7.3.5 Moderate-Density Residential District (MDR)

A. Land Uses

Key permitted land uses in this district include single-family dwellings, two-family dwellings and institutions. See Section 7.3.11 for specific uses permitted in each zoning district. See Section 7.3.13 for Significant Neighborhood Structure.

B. Lot Sizes/Density

1. Single-Family Lots

Minimum 3,500 square feet; Maximum 15,000 square feet.

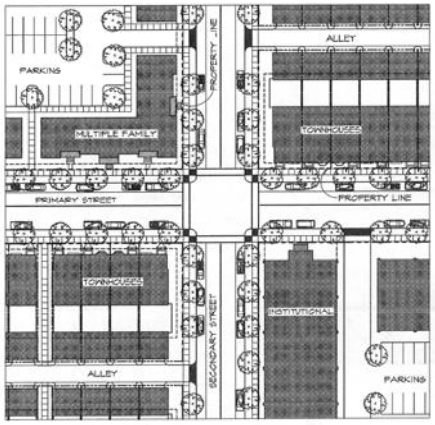
2. Two-Family Lots

Minimum 6,000 square feet; Maximum 20,000 square feet.

3. Maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

None.

C. Build-to Lines/Setbacks



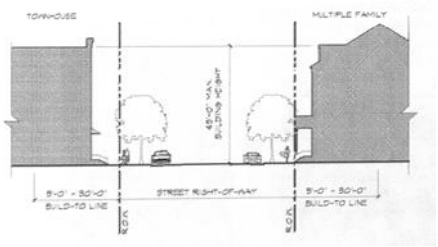
The front "build-to line" establishes a position to which the front building facade shall be built. The location of the adjacent buildings front façade, within 100 feet of the proposed building, determines the range in which the front facade of the new building can be located. A "setback" establishes the minimum distance between the property line and the facade. See Sub-Section 3.2.9E for permitted obstructions within the building setback.

1. Residential

a. Front Build-to Line: 10 feet to 30 feet.
b. Side Build-to Line: 5 feet to 10 feet.
c. Minimum Rear Setback for Primary Structure: 20 feet
d. Garage and Accessory Structure Setback: 3 feet from a side or rear property line

2. Institutional

a. Front Build-to Line: 10 feet to 30 feet
b. Side Build-to Line: 5 feet to 30 feet
c. Minimum Rear Setback: 20 feet



D. Building Heights

1. Building heights shall not exceed 45 feet for residential uses. Building height is the vertical distance measured from grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs and to the mean height between the eaves and the highest ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs.
2. Exceptions can be made for steeples, cupolas, and similar architectural elements.
3. First floor elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above finished grade for residential uses.

E. Required On-Site Parking Spaces

1. Residential

a. 3 or fewer bedrooms per unit: 1 space for each unit
b. 4 or more bedrooms per unit: 2 spaces for each unit

2. Institutional

a. As regulated by Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading.

b. Various factors such as shared parking, proximity to public transit stops and available on-street parking may affect the number of required on-site parking spaces. See Section 7.3.12.

F. Access & Parking

1. No more than one vehicular access point per property shall be provided from the primary street, and it shall be no more than 12 feet in width for single-family and two-family homes. Driveways for other than single-family and two-family homes shall be no more than 24 feet in width. Access shall be from alleys when available.
2. Parking areas, including garages, shall not be located between the front building facade and the primary street. All parking areas, including garages, shall be located to the rear of building.

G. Landscaping

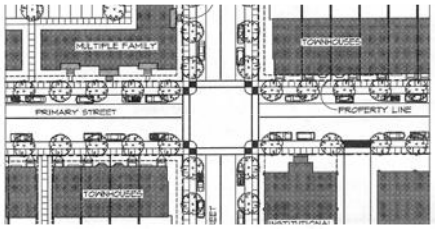
1. Along public ROW and for parking lot screening, landscaping plans shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.
2. Where a nonresidential use abuts a residential use, a landscape plan shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.

7.3.6 High-Density Residential District (HDR)

A. Land Uses

Key permitted land uses in this district include single and two-family homes, townhouses, multifamily homes and institutions. See Section 7.3.11 for specific uses permitted in each zoning district.

B. Lot Size/Density



1. Single-Family Lots

Minimum 3,500 square feet; Maximum 15,000 square feet.

2. Two-Family Lots

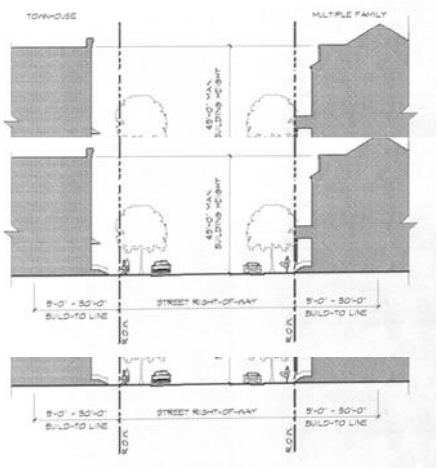
Minimum 6,000 square feet; Maximum 20,000 square feet.

3. Townhouse Lots

Minimum 2,000 square feet per unit.

4. Multifamily Density

Maximum 30 units/acre.



5. Maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR)

None.

C. Build-to Lines/Setbacks

The front "build-to line" establishes a position to which the front building facade shall be built. The location of the adjacent buildings front façade, within 100 feet of the proposed building, determines the range in which the front facade of the new building can be located. A "setback" establishes the minimum distance between the property line and the facade. See Sub-Section 3.2.9E for permitted obstructions within the building setback.

1. Single or Two-Family

a. Front Build-to Line: 10 feet to 30 feet.

b. Side Build-to Line: 5 feet to 15 feet.

c. Minimum Rear Setback: 20 feet.

2. Townhouse

a. Front Build-to-Line: 5 feet to 10 feet.
b. Minimum Side Setback: 5 feet for each end unit, 0 feet when part of a townhouse building.
c. Minimum Rear Setback: 20 feet.
d. No more than 8 units may be attached as one building.

3. Multifamily

a. Front Build-to-Line: 5 feet to 10 feet.
b. Minimum Side Setback: 5 feet.
c. Minimum Rear Setback: Primary Structure, 20 feet.

4. Institutional

a. Front Build-to-Line: 5 feet to 30 feet.
b. Side Build-to-Line: 0 feet to 30 feet.
c. Minimum Rear Setback Line: 20 feet.

5. Garage & Accessory Structure/Setback

3 feet from rear or side property line.

D. Building Heights

1. Building heights shall not exceed 45 feet for residential and institutional uses. Building height is the vertical distance measured from grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs and to the mean height between the eaves and the highest ridge for gable, hip, and gambrel roofs.
2. Exceptions can be made for steeples, cupolas, and similar architectural elements.
3. First floor elevations shall be a minimum of 18 inches above finished grade for residential uses.

E. Required On-Site Parking Spaces

1. Residential

a. 3 or fewer bedrooms per unit: 1 space for each unit.
b. 4 or more bedrooms per unit: 2 spaces for each unit.

2. Institutional

a. As regulated by the Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading.
b. Various factors such as shared parking, proximity to public transit stops and available on-street parking may affect the number of required on-site parking spaces. See Section 7.3.12.

F. Access & Parking

1. No more than one vehicular access point 12 feet in width per property shall be provided from the primary street for single-family and two-family houses. Driveways for other than single-family and two-family homes shall be no more than 24 feet wide.
2. Parking areas, including garages, shall not be located between the front building façade and the primary street or to the sides of the building.

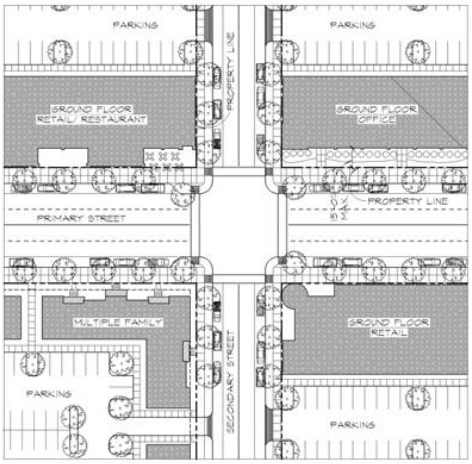
G. Landscaping

1. Along public ROW and for parking lot screening, landscaping plans shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.
2. Where a nonresidential use abuts a residential use, a landscape plan shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.

7.3.7 Mixed Use District (MU)

A. Land Uses

Key permitted land uses in this district include commercial, townhouses, apartments and institutions. See Section 7.3.11 for specific uses permitted in each zoning district. It is the intent of this district that uses be physically integrated. The recommended model for buildings more than one story in height consists of a building(s) with retail or restaurant uses on the ground floor and office and/or residential uses on the upper floors. In order to encourage pedestrian activity at certain key locations, a Neighborhood Center overlay may be applied within the Mixed-Use District through a zoning change (see Sub-Section 7.3.4D).





B. Density

Maximum Dwelling Units Per Acre: None

C. Build-to Lines/Setbacks

The front "build-to line" establishes a position to which the front building facade shall be built. The location of the adjacent buildings front façade, within 100 feet of the proposed building, determines the range in which the front facade of the new building can be located. A "setback" establishes the minimum distance between the property line and the facade. See Sub-Section 3.2.9E for permitted obstructions within the building setback.

1. Residential & Commercial

a. Front Build-to Line: 0 feet to 10 feet.
b. Minimum Side Setback: 0 feet.
c. Minimum Rear Setback: 5 feet.

2. Institutional

a. Front Build-to Line: 0 feet to 30 feet.
b. Minimum Side Setback: 0 feet 3.
c. Minimum Rear Setback: 5 feet.

D. Building Heights

1. Building heights shall not exceed 75 feet. Building height is the vertical distance measured from grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs and to the mean height between the eaves and the ridge for gable, hip, and gambrel roofs.
2. Exceptions can be made for steeples, cupolas, and similar architectural elements.
3. Finished floor elevations for residential uses shall be a minimum of 18 inches above finished grade.

E. Required On-Site Parking Spaces

1. Residential

a. 3 or fewer bedrooms per unit: 1 space for each unit.
b. 4 or more bedrooms per unit: 2 spaces for each unit.

2. Commercial

3 spaces/1,000 gross square feet

3. Institutional

a. As regulated by Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading.
b. Various factors such as shared parking, proximity to public transit stops and available on-street parking may affect the number of required on-site parking spaces. See Section 7.3.12.

F. Access & Parking

1. No more than one vehicular access point 12 feet in width per property shall be provided from the primary street for single-family and two-family houses. Driveways for other than single-family and two-family homes shall be no more than 24 feet wide.
2. Parking areas, including garages, shall not be located between the front building façade and the primary street or to the sides of the building.

G. Landscaping

1. Along public ROW and for parking lot screening, landscaping plans shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.
2. Where a nonresidential use abuts a residential use, a landscape plan shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.

7.3.8 Uptown Hospital District (UH)

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Uptown Hospital District is to establish regulations and principles that will assist hospitals and health-related uses to be designed to be compatible with the character of the Uptown area.

B. Land Uses

Key permitted land uses in this district include hospital and health-related uses, as well as various commercial uses, institutional uses and special housing uses intended to primarily serve health care patients and employees. See Section 7.3.11 for a complete listing of uses permitted within the Uptown Hospital District.

C. Density/Intensity

1. Residential Density: 30 Dwelling Units Per Acre
2. Maximum Lot Coverage: 80% with 20% permeable surface as green space

D. Build-to Lines/Setbacks

The front "build-to line" establishes a position to which the front building facade shall be built. The location of the adjacent buildings front façade, within 100 feet of the proposed building, determines the range in which the front facade of the new building can be located. A "setback" establishes the minimum distance between the property line and the facade. See Sub-Section 3.2.9E for permitted obstructions within the building setback.

1. Minimum Front Setback: 30 feet.
2. Minimum Side Setback: 10 feet.
3. Minimum Rear Setback: 5 feet.
4. 25 feet Setback along North Parkway.

E. Building Heights

The building height shall be compatible with existing structures.

F. Required On-Site Parking

1. Institutional

a. As regulated by Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading.
b. Various factors such as shared parking, proximity to public transit stops and available on-street parking may affect the number of required on-site parking spaces. See Section 7.3.12.

G. Access & Parking

1. No more than one vehicular access point 12 feet in width per property shall be provided from the primary street for single-family and two-family houses. Driveways for other than single-family and two-family homes shall be no more than 24 feet wide.
2. Parking areas, including garages, shall not be located between the front building façade and the primary street or to the sides of the building.

H. Landscaping

1. Along public ROW and for parking lot screening, landscaping plans shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.
2. Where a nonresidential use abuts a residential use, a landscape plan shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.

7.3.9 Uptown Light Industrial District (ULI)

A. Land Uses

This district is intended to provide areas in which the principal uses permitted are industrial, yet compatible with the character of the Uptown area. Uses permitted include limited manufacturing, wholesaling and warehousing, as well as ancillary office uses. See Section 7.3.11 for specific uses permitted in each zoning district.

B. Density/Intensity

Maximum Tract or Lot Coverage: 90% with 10% permeable surface as green space.

C. Build-to Lines/Setbacks

The front "build-to line" establishes a position to which the front building facade shall be built. The location of the adjacent buildings front façade, within 100 feet of the proposed building, determines the range in which the front facade of the new building can be located. A "setback" establishes the minimum distance between the property line and the facade. See Sub-Section 3.2.9E for permitted obstructions within the building setback.

1. Front Build-to-Line: 0 feet to 20 feet.
2. Minimum Side Setback: 10 feet.
3. Minimum Rear Setback: 20 feet.

D. Building Height

1. Building heights shall be compatible with neighboring buildings.
2. Building heights shall not exceed 45 feet. Building height is the vertical distance measured from grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs and to the mean height between the eaves and the highest ridge for gable, hip and gambrel roofs.

E. Access & Parking

1. Industrial: As regulated by Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading.
2. Office: 3 spaces/1,000 gross square feet.

F. Landscaping

1. Along public ROW and for parking lot screening, landscaping plans shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.
2. Where a nonresidential use abuts a residential use, a landscape plan shall be approved by the Division of Planning and Development.

7.3.10 Parking, Loading Areas, Refuse & Site Lighting

A. Parking Lots

1. Location -Parking lots shall be located to the side or rear of buildings and, where possible, be accessed from secondary streets. Off-street parking shall not occur in front of the primary facade or on corner locations.
2. Design -Parking areas shall be organized into a series of small bays delineated by landscape islands consisting of trees and shrubs separating them. In general, no more than 16 contiguous parking spaces shall be allowed. Landscape islands shall have a minimum width of eight feet and a shade tree planted in the landscape island. Driveways to parking areas shall be no more than 24 feet wide.
3. Screening -The perimeter of all parking lots shall be visually screened through the use of walls, fences, and/or landscaping, with an emphasis on any portions fronting a street. The method of screening shall be determined by a sites context: The higher density portions of the study area shall emphasize masonry walls and fences, while less dense residential areas might emphasize landscape screening. In all cases, parking shall not extend past the established building line on a block. If landscaping is used, it shall generally consist of evergreens planted in an intertwined pattern with a minimum height and spread of 24 inches at a time of planting to provide year-round screening.

B. Parking Structures

1. Exterior walls of parking garages visible from public streets shall have an architectural cladding and flat floor plates facing the primary street.
2. Parking structures with street frontage shall comply with all other standards for buildings constructed within this document.
3. Parking structures are encouraged to be designed with ground floor uses compatible with neighboring areas in order to blend with surrounding structures and continue the rhythm of storefronts along the street, where appropriate.
4. The treatment of parking structure facades facing streets shall give the appearance of an occupied Mixed Use or Commercial building.

C. Loading & Refuse

1. Loading docks, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities and other service elements shall be placed to the rear or side yard of the building in visually unobtrusive locations with minimum impacts on view.
2. Screening shall be achieved through the use of walls, fences and/or landscaping.
3. Refuse containers and facilities shall be hidden by an opaque wall or fence of sufficient height to screen the bin and any appurtenances, but not less than six feet in height. Walls and fences shall be constructed to match the architectural detail of the principal structure and contain a securable gate to minimize blowing refuse. Trash containers serving nonresidential uses shall not be located abutting residential property.
4. Recesses in the building and/or depressed access ramps shall also be used for service areas.

D. Site Lighting

1. Site lighting shall be pedestrian-scaled and architecturally compatible with lighting installed in adjoining area.
2. Lighting shall be limited to the amount and intensity necessary for safety, security and to compliment architectural character.
3. Lighting which is visible from adjacent properties or roads must be indirect or incorporate full shield cut-offs.
4. Service area lighting shall be designed to avoid spill-over onto adjacent areas.

E. Mechanical Systems

Mechanical equipment (including air conditioning units, pipes, ducts, vents, access doors, meters, transformers and other building system equipment) shall be positioned away from pedestrian ways and residential structures to minimize noise, exhaust and visual unsightliness.

7.3.11 Land Use Zoning Matrix

Any use not explicitly listed in the Zoning Matrix below is prohibited within the Uptown Special Purpose District. Furthermore, no Planned Developments (Section 4.10) shall be allowed within the Uptown Special Purpose District.

USES PERMITTED	MDR	HDR	MU	UH	ULI
HOUSING					
Single-Family Attached	X	X			
Single-Family Detached	X	X			
Two-Family	X	X			
Townhouse		X	X		
Multiple Family		X	X	P4	
Container Home	C	C	C	C	
OTHER HOUSING					
Accessory Dwelling Unit	X	X	X	X	X
Bed and Breakfast	S	S	X		
Boarding House		S	X	P4	
Rooming House	C	C	C	C	
Fraternity, Sorority House		S			
Group Shelter	S	S	X	X	
Home for the Aged	S	X	X	S	
Hotel		S	S	S	
Hospital				X	
Student Dormitory		S	S	X	
Transitional Home	S	S		X	
INSTITUTIONS					
Airport, Heliport				S	S
Cemetery, Mausoleum				S	S
Church	X	X	X	X	X
College, university		S	X	X	X
Child Care Center		X	S	X	
Group Day Care Home	S	X	X	X	S
Lodge, Club, Country Club		S	X	S	X
Museum		S	X	X	X
Nursing Home	S	X	X	X	
Nurse School		S	X	X	S
Park	X	X	X	X	X
Philanthropic Institution	S	X	X	X	X
Post Office		S	X	P4	
Public Building	S	X	X	X	X
Recreational Field	X	X	X	X	X
School, any public or private	X	X	X	X	S

COMMERCIAL	MDR	HDR	MU	UH	ULI
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery			X		X
Bakery, retail			X		X
Bank			X	P4	X
Barber or Beauty Shop			X	P4	X
Business School			X	P4	X
Catering Establishment			X		X
Cleaning, pickup station			X	P4	X
Convenience Store					X
Department or Discount Store			X		X
Farmers Markets			X	P4	X
Financial Services			X	P4	X
Flower or Plant Store			X	P4	X
Garage, commercial			X	P4	X
Gasoline sales and Motor Vehicle Service and Repair					X
General Service & Repair Shop (not including motor vehicle service and repair)			X		X
Laboratories			X	P4	X
Music or Dancing Academy			X		X
Offices			X	P4	X
Parking Lot				S	
Parking Garage		S	S	S	S
Pawnshop					X
Personal Service Establishment (does not include adult entertainment)			X	P4	X
Photo Finishing			X		X
Photo Finishing Pick-up			X		X
Private Sales			X		X
Radio or TV Studio			X		X
Restaurant or Carry-Out Restaurant			X	P4	X
Restaurant, drive-in				P4	X
Retail, any			X	P4	X
Services, other business & personal			X	P4	X
Tavern, Cocktail Lounge, Night Club or Micro-Brewery			X		X
Used Goods, Second Hand Sales			X		X
Veterinary Clinic			X		X
Marina-Recreational Craft		X	X		

INDUSTRIAL	MDR	HDR	MU	UH	ULI
Chemicals, Cosmetics, Drugs, Soap, Paints, Fertilizer & Abrasive Products					S
Container Building			C	C	
Contractor's storage indoor					X
Electrical or electronic equipment, appliances& instruments					X
Fabricated Metal Products and Machine					S
Food and beverage products except animal slaughter, stockyards, rendering and brewery					X
Furniture & fixtures					X
Gas, electric, water, sewerage; production, treatment facility					S
Jewelry, silverware, plated ware, musical instruments, toys, sporting goods, office art supplies					X
Leather & leather products except tanning &finishing					X
Paper products except pulp mills					X
Printing & Publishing					X
Textile, apparel products, cotton factoring, grading except cotton gin					X
Boat dock, storage repair					X
Postal Facility/Distribution Center					X
Railroad Terminal					X
Telephone Service Center					X
Telephone switching center, electric transmission, gas piping, water pumping station	X	X	X	X	X
Taxicab dispatch station					X
Transportation Equipment					S
Warehouse, self-service, mini-storage					X
Wholesale establishment					X
AGRICULTURAL					
Neighborhood Garden	X	X	X	X	X

X = Use permitted by right; S = Use requiring legislative site plan review and approval subject to the issuance of a special use permit; P4 = Such use shall be part of hospital and designed and intended primarily to serve patients or employees; C=Use permitted by issuance of conditional use permit.

7.3.12 Parking Provisions

A. Parking Reductions

Factor	Applicable Use	Criteria	Parking Adjustment
Transit	Residential Nonresidential	Use is located within 660 feet of a public transit stop.	10% Reduction
Pedestrian Access	Nonresidential	Use is located where residents of all residential and mixed use areas within 1,320 feet of the subject properly can walk to and from the nonresidential use a continuous sidewalk system (ignoring intervening streets).	10% Reduction
Public Parking Facilities	Nonresidential	Use is located within 660 feet of a parking facility that is available for use by the public without charge (either directly or through a validation program in which the subject use participates).	10% Reduction
On-Street Parking	Residential* Nonresidential	Use is located along one or more public street frontages where public parking is permitted. *Not available for single- and two-family buildings.	One legal on-street parking space can be substituted for every required off-street parking space provided the on-street space is located on a public right-of-way immediately abutting the property seeking the parking adjustment. Where a partial space straddles an extension of a side property line, the space may be counted by the abutting owner in front of whose property 50% or more of the space is located.

B. Shared Parking Provisions

Joint use of up to 100% of required off-street parking spaces shall be permitted for two or more uses located in the same or different buildings, provided that the parking spaces are on the same lot or within 660 feet of the building, structure or use to be served. Within the Uptown area, the Zoning Administrator or Land Use Control Board (as applicable) may approve a shared parking plan for a mixed use project when uses are located near one another and have different peak parking demands, or other characteristics that would enable them to share parking areas without resulting in significantly higher on-street parking in surrounding areas or unauthorized use of other parking facilities. Shared parking arrangements shall be subject to the requirements set forth below:

1. Application

In cases where the uses for which the shared parking is requested are located on sites under different ownership, the persons involved will file a joint written application with the Zoning Administrator setting forth the following information:

a. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the applicants.
b. The ownership and location of the off-street parking spaces proposed to be jointly used.
c. The uses which will jointly use the required off-street parking spaces, the hours of operation of each such use, the number of required parking spaces per Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading, for each such use, and the number of parking spaces proposed to be jointly used.
d. Any other information required by the Zoning Administrator.

2. Criteria for Review

In reviewing an application for a reduction in the minimum number of required parking spaces, the following factors shall be considered:

a. Characteristics of each use and projected peak parking demand, including hours of operation.
b. Potential reduction in vehicle movements afforded by multi-purpose use of spaces by employees, customers or residents.

c. Potential improvements in access, design, open space preservation and circulation afforded.
d. Potential parking reduction in accordance with the parking reduction provisions of the City.

3. Agreements

In cases where the uses for which the shared parking is requested are located on lots under different ownership, an agreement between the owners shall be required and subject to approval by the City Attorney and filed with the Register of Deeds. Any applicable easements and joint access corridors which tie the shared parking concept together will be required to be recorded on a final plat and in any restrictive covenant and shall be referenced on the site plan.

4. Amendment or Termination

The approved shared parking agreement may be amended or terminated through site plan submission to the Zoning Administrator and the Land Use Control Board through:

a. A petition filed by the owners whose properties include at least 75% of the square footage included in the shared parking lot prior to amendment or termination; and
b. Submission of evidence that each use has made alternative provisions to satisfy its minimum off-street parking requirements.

5. Off-Site Parking Provisions

a. Required parking spaces may be located off-site provided that: Nonresidential use is located within 660 feet of a parking facility in which there is a formal agreement to designate spaces for the subject use.
b. Residential use is located within 330 feet of a parking facility in which there is a formal agreement to designate spaces for the subject use.

7.3.13 Significant Neighborhood Structure (SNS) Provisions

A. Purpose

Significant Neighborhood Structure (SNS) provisions are intended to protect and preserve existing nonresidential neighborhood structures that are important to the historical, architectural, cultural or civic character of the neighborhood. Some existing older buildings, such as corner stores and churches, may not physically lend themselves for permitted uses within residential areas. While this situation does not pose a problem for previously existing non-conforming uses that are “grandfathered in,” abandoned uses lose such status. These provisions give relief by allowing for nonresidential uses following certain criteria as a way to provide an economically viable means to preserve Significant Neighborhood Structures. The designation of Significant Neighborhood Structure status for specific properties shall be triggered by an application to the Zoning Administrator and an approval by the Board of Adjustment. Once approved, the boundaries shall be shown on the zoning map as an overlay.

B. Criteria for Consideration

See Sub-Section 9.24.9B.

C. Significant Neighborhood Structure Development Plan

See Sub-Section 9.24.9C.

D. Permitted Land Uses

All land uses classified as permitted by right (X), special use (S) or permitted hospital related (P4) by the underlying zoning district(s) shall be permitted within the SNS district. Additional uses, including uses prohibited by the underlying zoning district(s), may be permitted subject to certain conditions as described in the Significant Neighborhood Structure development plan, provided they are determined by the Board of Adjustment to be compatible with, and sensitive to, abutting properties and the overall neighborhood fabric, and appropriate to preserve and maintain the district.

E. Design Principles

See Sub-Section 9.24.9E.

F. Alternative Standards

See Sub-Section 9.24.9F.

G. Cancellation

See Sub-Section 9.24.9G.

Article 8. Overlay Districts

8.1 OVERLAY DISTRICTS GENERALLY

A. Overlay Districts may be established from time to time as the Governing Bodies see fit in order to promote a more carefully tailored standard of development within a specified geographical area. The nature, applicability, standards, regulations, and restrictions of each Overlay District may vary as appropriate in order to achieve the stated purpose and goals of a particular Overlay District.

B. Where the standards of a particular Overlay District, established by this Article, do not address standards established elsewhere in this Code, the standards established elsewhere apply.

C. Where the standards of a particular Overlay District, established by this Article, conflict with the standards established elsewhere in this Code, the Overlay standards shall apply.

D. Changes to frontage maps or height maps that were adopted as part of an Overlay District and incorporated into the Zoning Map shall be processed pursuant to Chapter 9.4, Text Amendment.

E. The Use Standards of Chapter 2.6 shall apply to all uses contained in this Article, unless otherwise provided in this Article. See Use Table, Chapter 2.5, for required use standards.

F. The Building Envelope Standards of Article 3 shall govern lot size, dimensions, and other related bulk requirements in the overlay districts that do not conflict with the regulations of this Article. Where the permitted use tables of this Article allow residential land uses not otherwise permitted by Article 3, the lot size, dimensions, and other related bulk requirements of the closest applicable zoning district as listed in the building regulation tables of Article 3 shall apply.

8.2 MEDICAL OVERLAY DISTRICT (-MO)

8.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Medical Overlay District is to support the investment efforts of the various institutional uses located within the district by providing restrictions on those uses deemed incompatible with the future land uses anticipated in the area. The area is also intended to have a more urban, pedestrian-friendly, walkable character in the future, and therefore replacement standards that support this vision are included in the overlay district. Finally, mapped limitations on height will help reduce the impact of large-scale uses on the surrounding neighborhoods.

8.2.2 Applicability

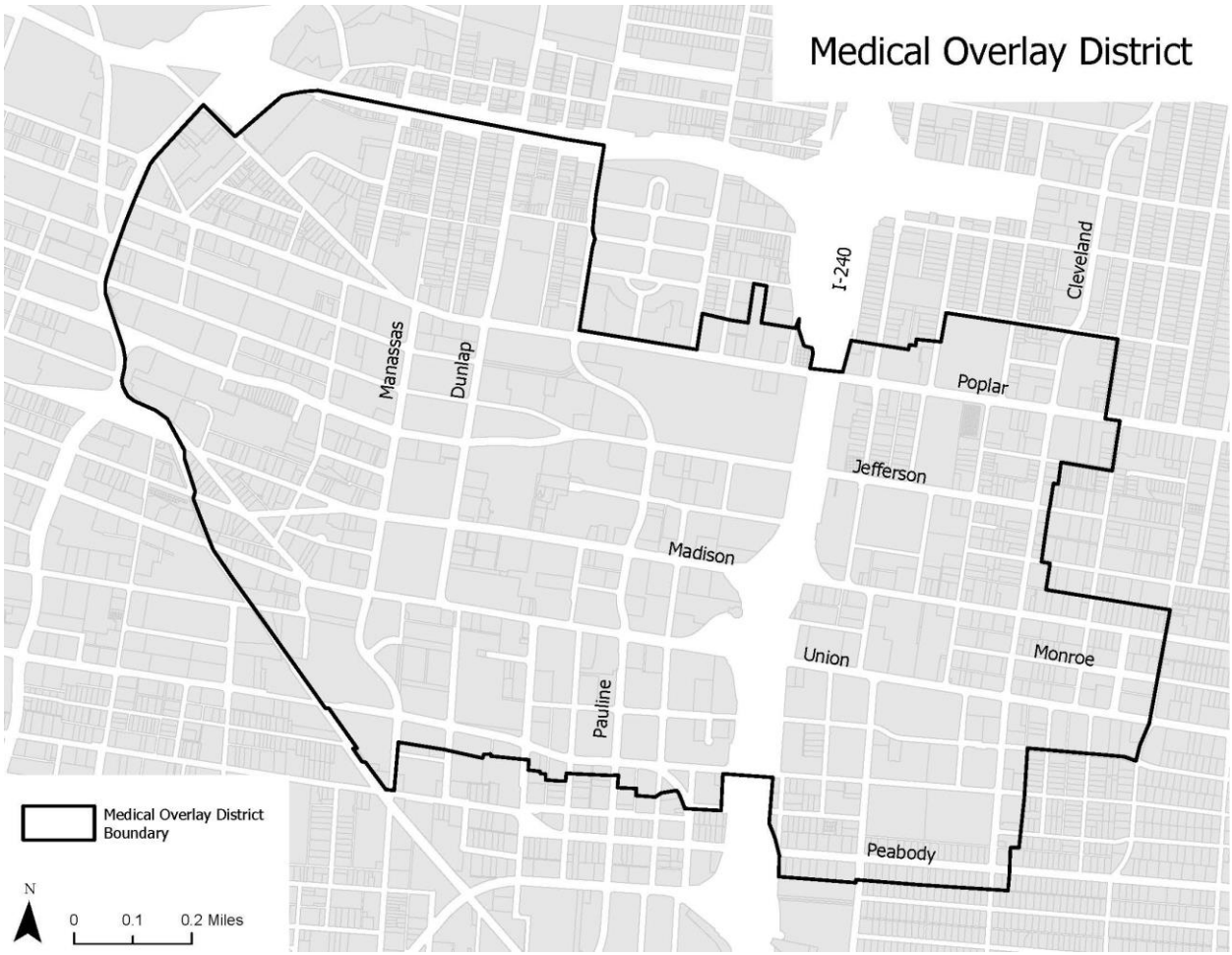
Within the Medical Overlay District, as designated below, the standards of this Chapter shall apply to:

A. All new building construction; however, the list of permitted uses in Section 8.2.4 shall apply to all sites within the District.

B. All building expansion with removal of more than 25% of existing walls facing a public street, or a street-facing elevation if the parcel is landlocked; or removal of more than 50% of all existing exterior walls.

C. All existing buildings that are not in conformance with the requirements of the underlying district or this overlay district at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10 (nonconformities).

D. No Planned Developments (Section 4.10) shall be allowed within the Medical Overlay District.



8.2.3 Site Plan Review

A. Authority

1. The Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve site plans within the Medical Overlay District in accordance with Chapter 9.13.
2. All proposed development, except for single-family detached and single-family attached housing types, used exclusively for residential purposes on individual lots, shall be subject to the administrative site plan review process.

B. Administrative Deviations

During the site plan review process, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve administrative deviations (see Chapter 9.21) to the building envelope standards in Sub-Section 8.2.5C, where, owing to special conditions, strict enforcement of certain standards would be physically impractical.

C. Special Exceptions

1. Authority

The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve special exceptions to certain requirements of this Chapter in accordance with Chapter 9.14.

2. Permitted Special Exception

The Land Use Control Board has the authority to approve special exceptions for the following standards:

a. Additional height on interior blocks on lots with designated Urban or Shopfront frontages (see Chapter 8.2.6).
b. Modifications to any parking requirements.

8.2.4 Uses

A. All uses permitted by right or by special use permit in the underlying zoning districts are permitted by right or by special use permit in the Medical Overlay District, with the exception of the following prohibited uses:

1. Agricultural Uses

a. Commercial fishing
b. Farm labor and management services
c. Fish hatcheries and preserves
d. Grain, fruit, field crop and vegetable cultivation and storage
e. Hunting, trapping and game propagation
f. Livestock, horse, dairy, poultry, and egg products
g. Timber tracts, forest nursery, gathering of forest products

2. Commercial Uses

a. Adult entertainment.
b. Beverage container collection center
c. Beverage container recycling
d. Boat rental, sale, storage or repair
e. Campground, travel trailer park
f. Garage, commercial storage
g. Greenhouse or nursery, commercial
h. Lawn, tree or garden service
i. Lumberyard
j. Mobile home sales
k. Motor vehicle sales (allowed where located in a fully-enclosed building)
l. Sheet metal shop
m. Vehicle wash

3. Industrial Uses

a. Manufacture, storage and distribution of asbestos products; chemical, paints, fertilizers and abrasive products; explosives; fabricated metal products and machinery; lumber and wood products; petroleum, liquefied petroleum gas and coal products; petroleum and coal product refining; radioactive materials (except those used in medical testing, research or care); rubber and plastic products; stone, clay, glass and concrete products; transportation equipment
b. Animal and poultry slaughter, stockyards, rendering
c. Automobile dismantlers and recyclers
d. Contactor's storage (outdoor)
e. Drop yard (with or without preventative maintenance service)
f. Leather and leather products tanning and finishing
g. Metal, sand, stone, gravel, or clay mining or processing facility
h. Primary metal manufacturing
i. Primary metal distribution and storage
j. Pulp mills
k. Scrap metal processors
l. Secondary materials dealers
m. Tire recapping

4. Transportation and Public Facility Uses

a. Airline terminal, freight, service facility
b. Boat dock, storage, repair
c. Bus terminal or service facility

d. Garbage or refuse collection service
e. Refuse treatment, storage, disposal, or recycling
f. Landfill
g. Railroad switching yard, terminal, piggyback yard
h. Taxicab dispatch station
i. Truck or motor freight terminal, service facility

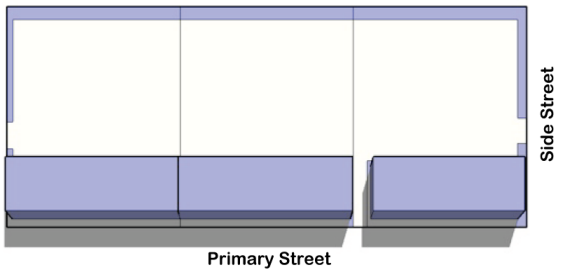
B. The following uses, where permitted by right in the underlying district, shall require a special use permit within the Medical Overlay District.
1. Boarding house
2. Fraternity, sorority
3. Group shelter
4. Rooming house
5. Transitional home
6. Student dormitory
7. Recreational field
8. Motor vehicle parking lot
9. Motor vehicle service station
10. Nightclub
11. Retail sales or vending, outdoor
12. Tavern, cocktail lounge
13. Contactor's storage (indoor)
14. Warehouse, self-service or mini-storage

C. In addition, upper-story residential is permitted by right in the Medical Overlay District.

8.2.5 Building Envelope Standards

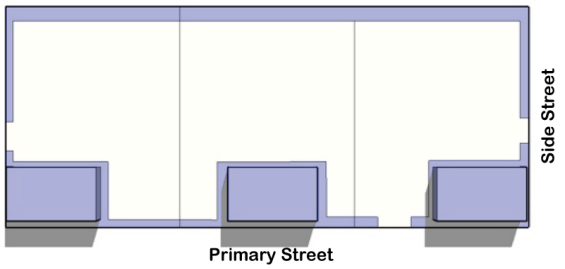
A. Applicability

SHOPFRONT FRONTAGE



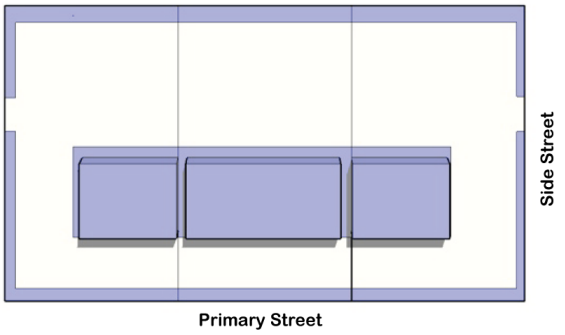
Buildings abut the street front and sidewalk – "Main Street" environment. There is no parking between the building and the street. Parking areas are located to the rear of buildings. Entrances are prominent and street facing. There often are two entrances, a pedestrian entrance and an ancillary automobile entrance.

URBAN FRONTAGE



Buildings abut the street front and sidewalk with greater spacing in between to balance the needs of both the pedestrian and automobile. There is no parking between the building and the street. Parking areas are located to the side and rear of buildings. Entrances are prominent and street facing. There often are two entrances, a pedestrian entrance and an ancillary automobile entrance.

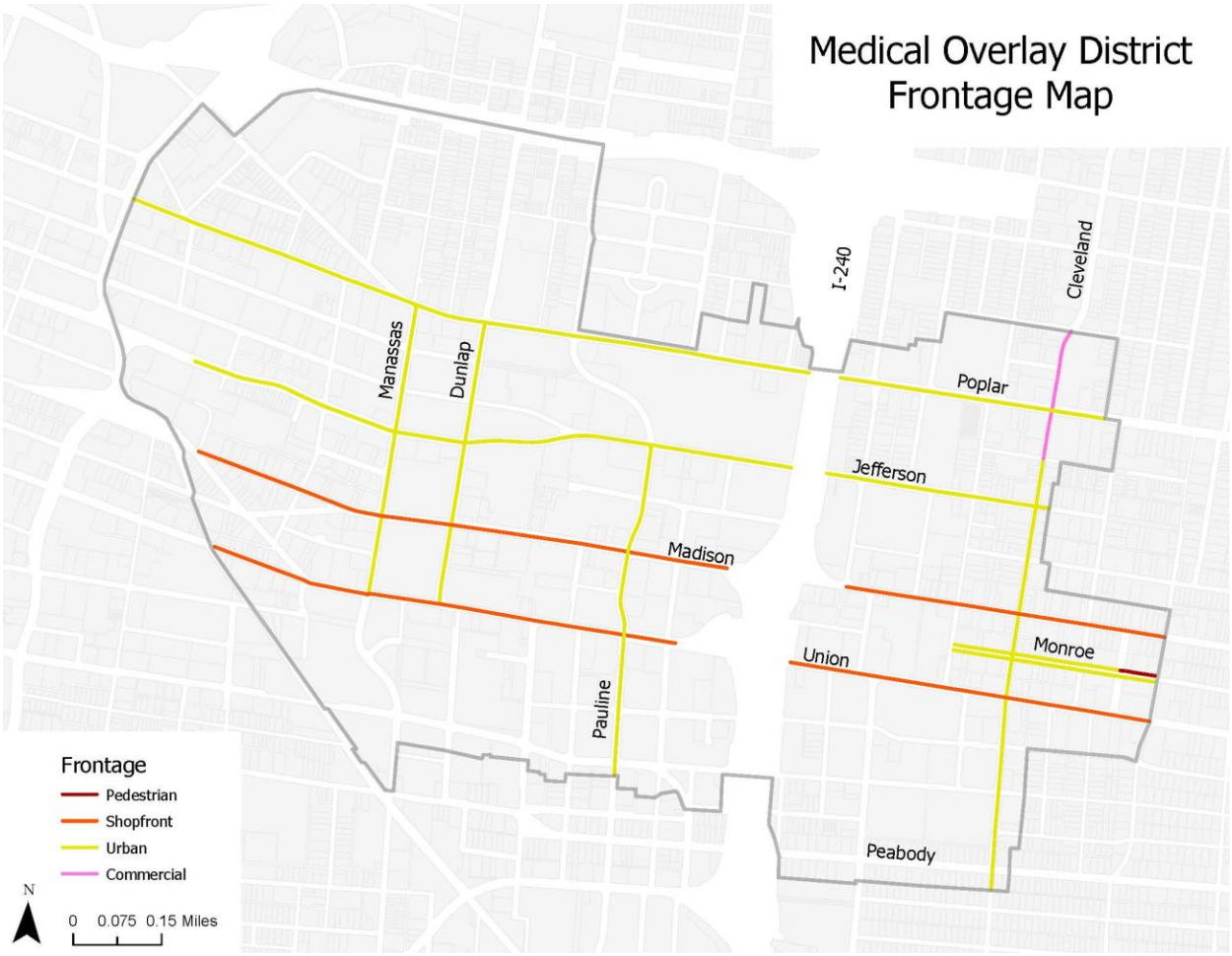
COMMERCIAL FRONTAGE



Buildings are set back further from the street to allow for easier access by automobile. Parking occurs in front of buildings but is limited two bays with a single drive aisle. There is usually a single entrance facing the primary street served by an internal sidewalk.

B. Frontage Map

The following map designates Shopfront, Urban, and Commercial Frontages within the Medical Overlay District.



C. Building Regulations

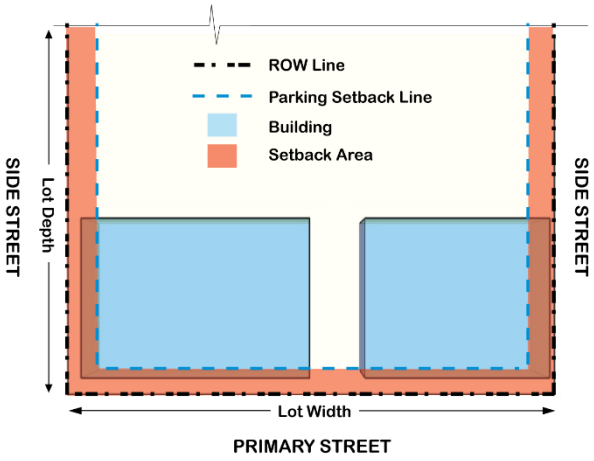
The building envelope standards in the following table shall replace and supplement the respective regulations of the underlying nonresidential districts. Where no frontage is designated on the Frontage Map as Shopfront, Urban or Commercial, the General standards shall apply. Setbacks are measured from the right-of-way.

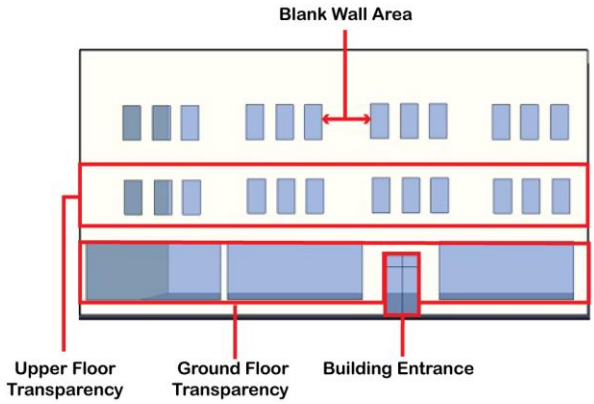
	Shopfront	Urban	Commercial	General
BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT				
Lot Area & Width				
Area (min sq. ft.)	--	--	--	--
Width (min ft.)	--	--	--	--
Setback Area				
Front setback (min ft.)	7	7	7	7
Front setback (max ft.)	15[1]	15[1]	75[1]	--
Required Building Frontage (min %)				
Primary street (lot up to100 feet in width)	70	--	--	--
Primary street (lot up to 125 feet in width)	--	50	50	--
Primary street (all other lots)	80	60	60	--
Side street	40	25	25	--
Side/Rear Setback (min ft.)				
Abutting single-family	10	10	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential	0[2]	0[2]	0[2]	0[2]
Abutting alley	5	5	5	5
Building separation	5	5	5	5
Parking Setback (min ft.)				
From primary street	8[3]	8[3]	8	8
From side street	8	8	8	8
Abutting single-family	10	10	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential, alley	0	0	0	0
ELEMENTS				
Transparency (min %)				
Primary street				
Ground floor	60	50	50	--
Upper floors	20	20	20	--
Side street				
Ground floor	30	30	30	--
Upper floors	20	20	20	--
Building Entrance				
Facing primary street	Required	Required	Required	Allowed
Blank Wall Area (max linear ft.)	30	30	30	--
HEIGHT				
Building Height (max ft.)	See 8.2.6	See 8.2.6	See 8.2.6	See 8.2.6
Ground Floor Elevation (min inches)				
Residential use	18	18	18	--
Nonresidential use	0	0	0	--
Floor Height (min/max ft.)				
Ground floor height	14/20	14/20	14/20	--
Upper floor height	9	9	9	--

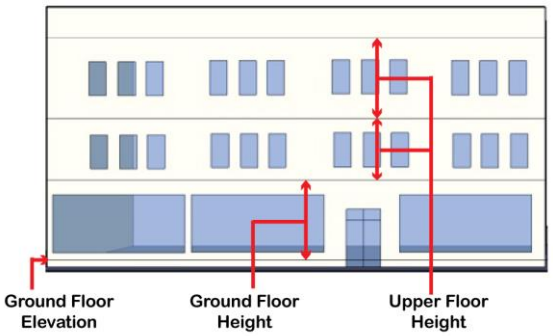
[1] Maximum setback for buildings in the Shopfront, Urban and Commercial frontages may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building, subject to an Administrative Deviation, Chapter 9.21.
[2] A 0-foot side setback is permitted. For structures built after November 10, 2015, and for any expansions to existing buildings after this date, a 5-foot minimum separation is required between detached buildings on separate lots.
[3] Parking on Shopfront and Urban frontages shall be located no closer to the primary street than the principal building.

SHOPFRONT FRONTAGE

(see A for related streetscape standards)







BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT

LOT AREA & WIDTH

No minimum

SETBACK AREA

7 ft. to 15 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (lots 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 80% of the lot width.
2. Primary street (lots less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the lot width. For lots under 100 ft. in width, the required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the lot depth.

PARKING SETBACK

1. Primary street setback. Min 15 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street min 60%, Side Street min 30%, situated between 2 and 12 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% situated from floor to floor.
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area, or internal parking area are permitted.
3. A minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited on all building façades.

HEIGHT

BUILDING HEIGHT

See 8.2.6 for maximum height requirements.

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

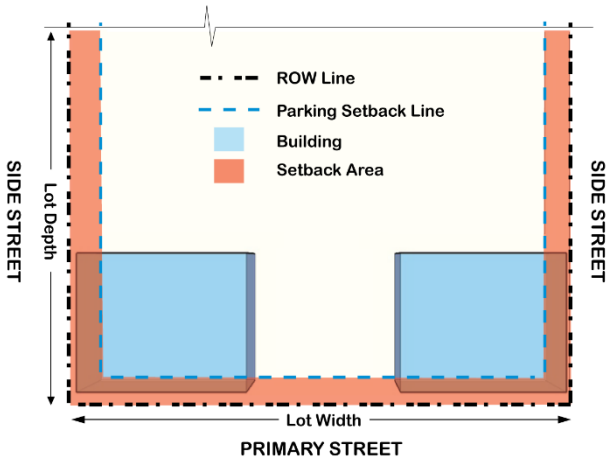
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk (measured from the front building façade to the top of the finished ground floor). There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

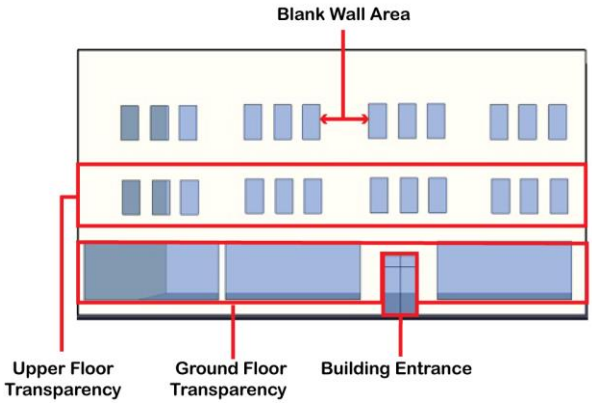
FLOOR HEIGHT

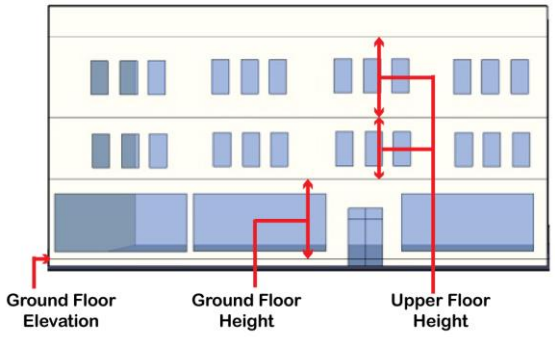
1. The ground floor shall have at least 14 ft. of clear interior height (floor to ceiling) for a minimum depth of at least 25 ft.
2. The maximum floor to floor height for the ground floor is 20 ft.
3. At least 80% of each upper floor shall have an interior clear height (floor to ceiling) of at least 9 ft.

URBAN FRONTAGE

(see B for related streetscape standards)







BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT

LOT AREA & WIDTH

No minimum

SETBACK AREA

7 ft. to 15 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (lots 125 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the lot width.
2. Primary street (lots less than 125 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 50% of the lot width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 25% of the lot depth.

PARKING SETBACK LINE

1. Primary street setback. Min 15 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street min 50%, Side Street min 30%, situated between 2 and 12 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% situated from floor to floor.
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 15 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area, or internal parking area are permitted.
3. A minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited on all building façades.

HEIGHT

BUILDING HEIGHT

See 8.2.6 for maximum height requirements.

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

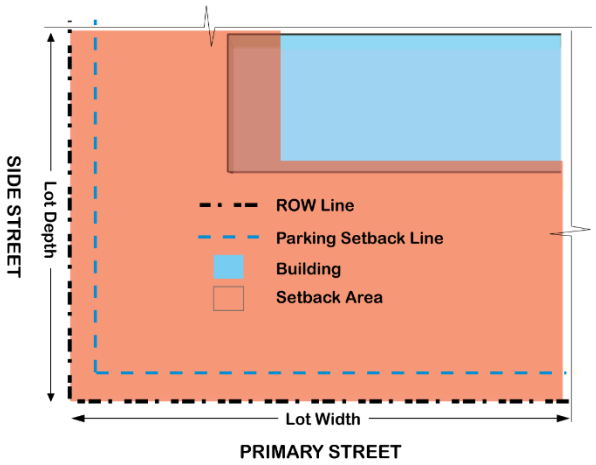
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk (measured from the front building façade to the top of the finished ground floor). There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

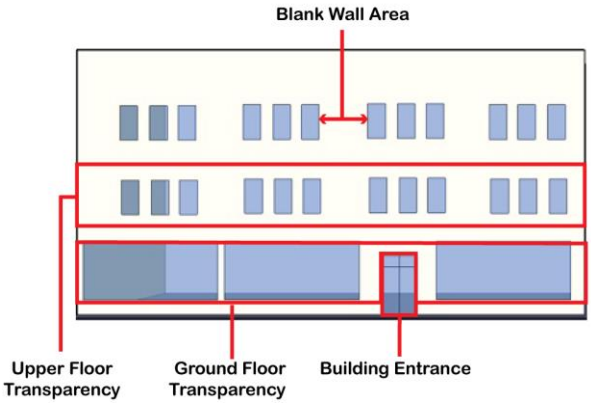
FLOOR HEIGHT

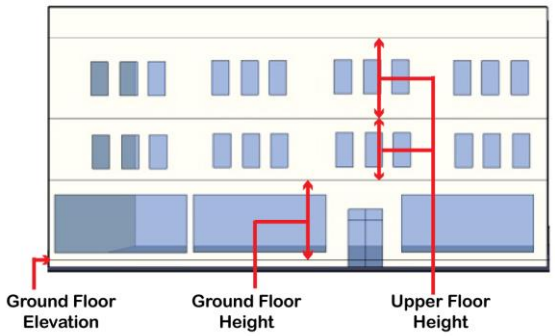
1. The ground floor shall have at least 14 ft. of clear interior height (floor to ceiling) for a minimum depth of at least 25 ft.
2. The maximum floor to floor height for the ground floor is 20 ft.
3. At least 80% of each upper floor shall have an interior clear height (floor to ceiling) of at least 9 ft.

COMMERCIAL FRONTAGE

(see C for related streetscape standards)







BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT

LOT AREA & WIDTH

No minimum

SETBACK AREA

7 ft. to 75 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (lots 125 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the lot width.
2. Primary street (lots less than 125 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 50% of the lot width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 25% of the lot depth.

PARKING SETBACK LINE

1. Primary/side street setback. Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. A single 22-ft. drive aisle serving 20-ft. deep parking spaces on one or both sides may be located between the building and the street. Where parking is provided between the building and the street, the 8-ft. parking setback area shall be landscaped.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street min 60%, Side Street min 30%, situated between 2 and 12 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% situated from floor to floor.
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 15 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area, or internal parking area are permitted.
3. A minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited on all building façades.

HEIGHT

BUILDING HEIGHT

See 8.2.6 for maximum height requirements.

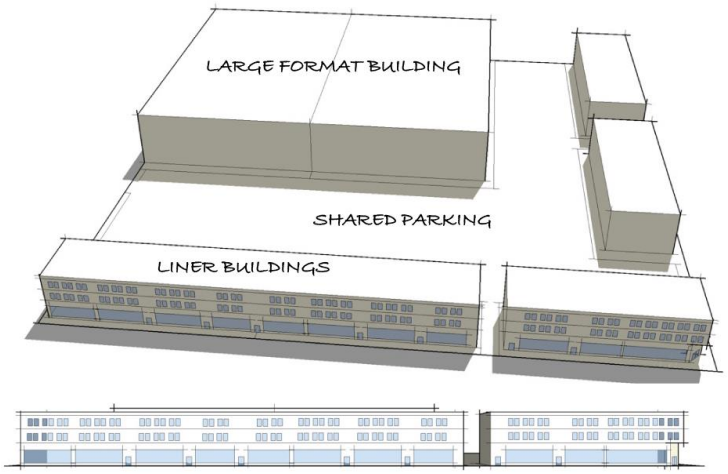
GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk (measured from the front building façade to the top of the finished ground floor). There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT

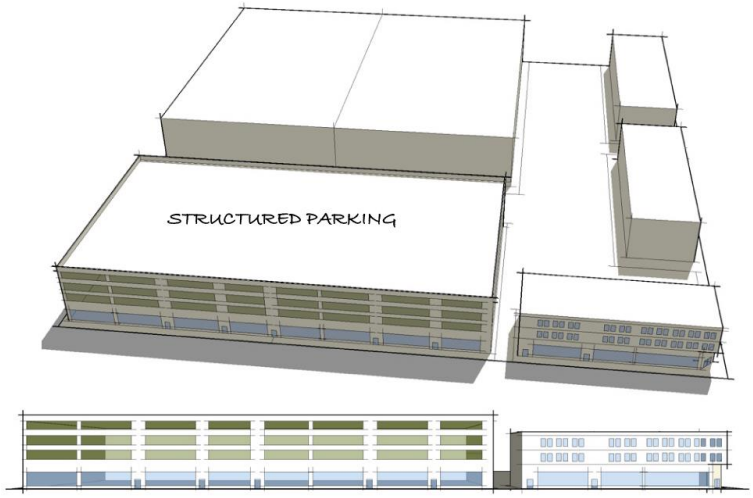
1. The ground floor shall have at least 14 ft. of clear interior height (floor to ceiling) for a minimum depth of at least 25 ft.
2. The maximum floor to floor height for the ground floor is 20 ft.3. At least 80% of each upper floor shall have an interior clear height (floor to ceiling) of at least 9 ft.

LARGE FORMAT BUILDINGS



Liner buildings facing a designated frontage may be used to screen large format buildings. Shared parking is allowed between the large format building and the street provided liner buildings are constructed to the meet the designated frontage standards. Large format buildings screened by liner buildings (that meet the designated frontage requirements) are only required to meet the ground floor area, side/rear setback, parking setback, and building height requirements.

STRUCTURED PARKING

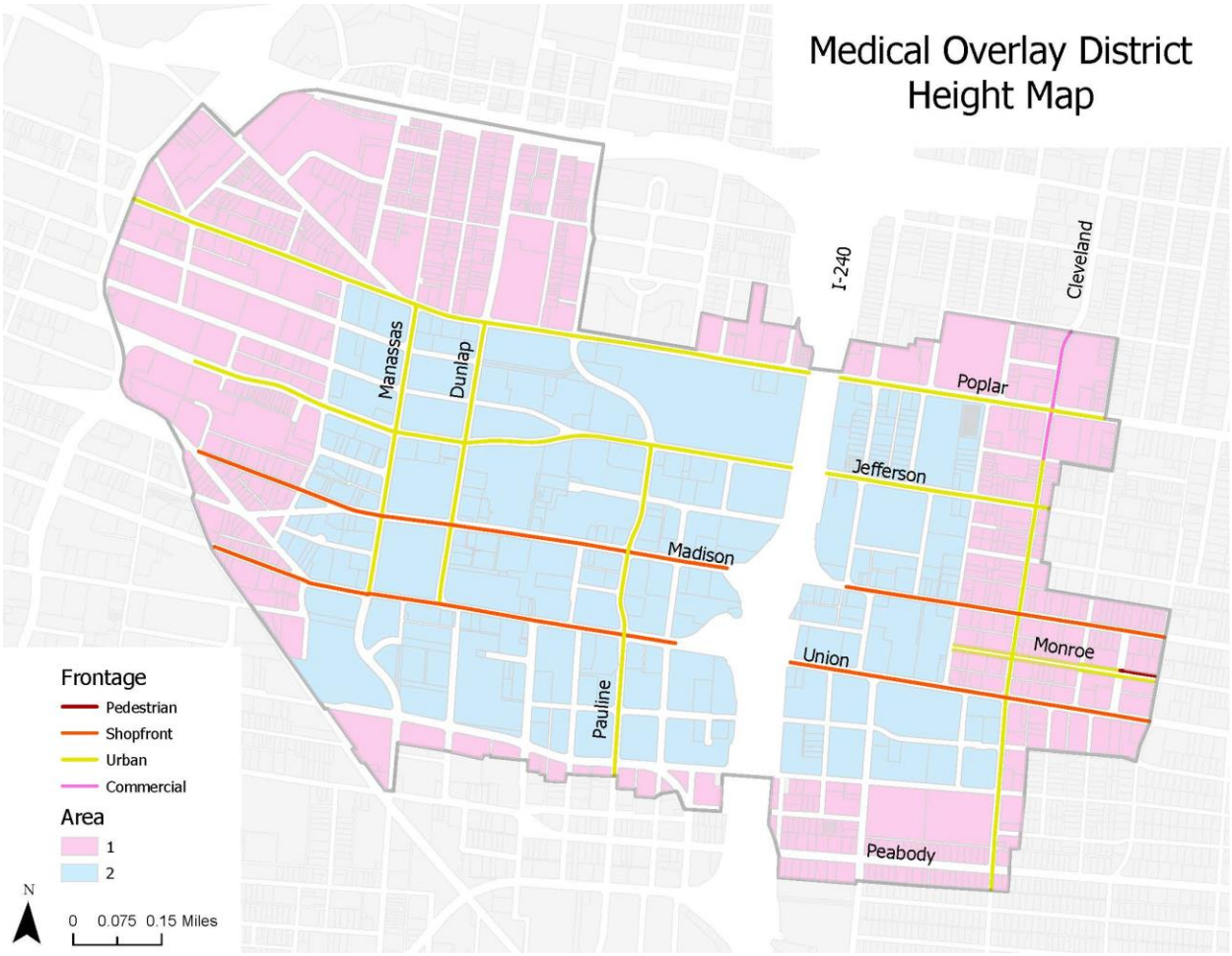


Structured parking is permitted fronting on any street provided that on a designated frontage all frontage requirements are met. Such buildings shall meet all applicable building envelope standards except for upper floor transparency requirements. Such building shall contain active ground floor uses along the designated frontage for minimum depth of least 25 feet.

8.2.6 Height Standards

A. Building Height Standards

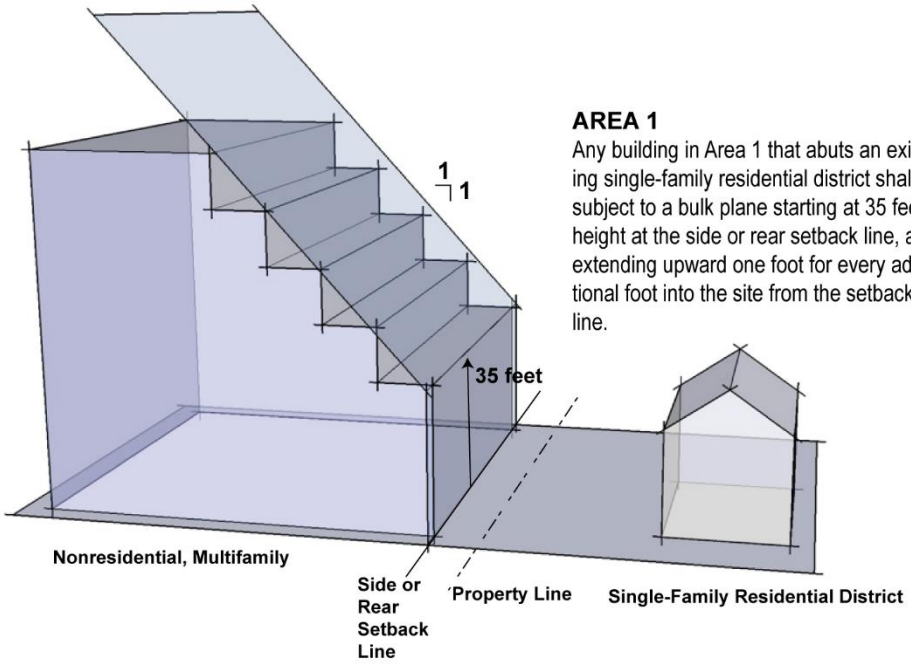
The following map designates maximum building height limits within the Medical Overlay District.



	Max Height
Area 1	
General (no frontage designation)	35 feet
Commercial/Urban/Shopfront Frontage	60 feet *
Area 2	
General (no frontage designation)	80 feet *
Commercial Frontage	80 feet
Urban/ Shopfront Frontage (anywhere on lot)	
Block face (0 - 30 feet of lot depth)	80 feet
Block interior (30+ feet of lot depth)	128 feet
Additional height permitted for block interiors by special exception	

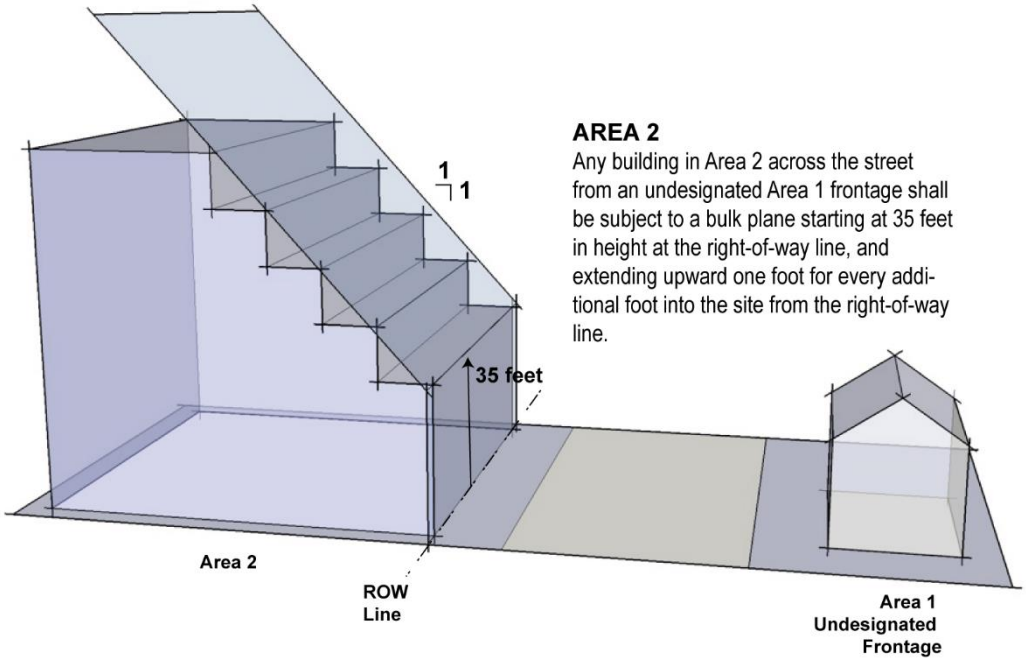
* subject to bulk plane (see Paragraph B below)

B. Bulk Plane



AREA 1

Any building in Area 1 that abuts an existing single-family residential district shall be subject to a bulk plane starting at 35 feet in height at the side or rear setback line, and extending upward one foot for every additional foot into the site from the setback line.



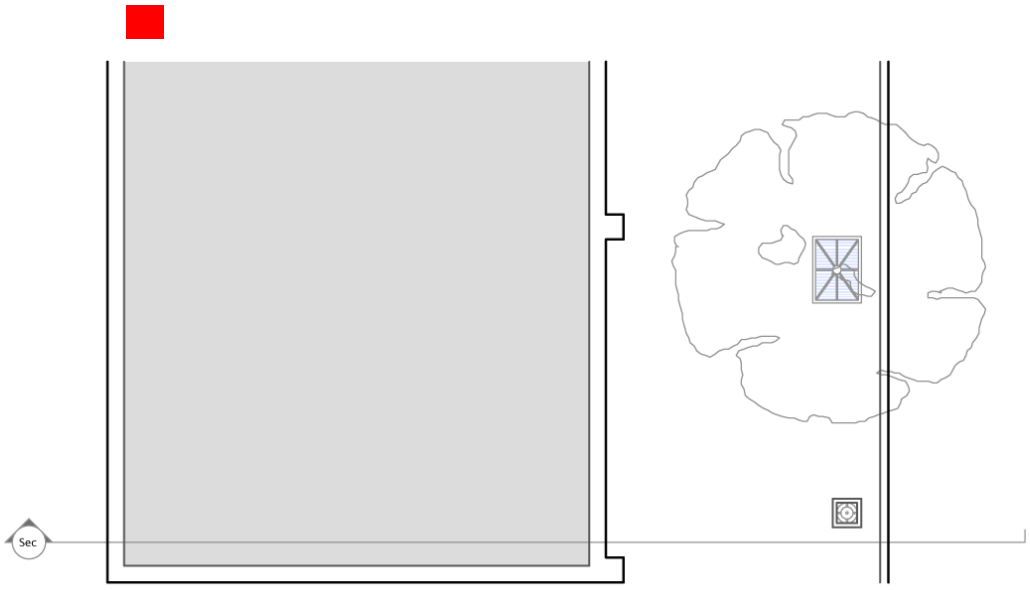
AREA 2

Any building in Area 2 across the street from an undesignated Area 1 frontage shall be subject to a bulk plane starting at 35 feet in height at the right-of-way line, and extending upward one foot for every additional foot into the site from the right-of-way line.

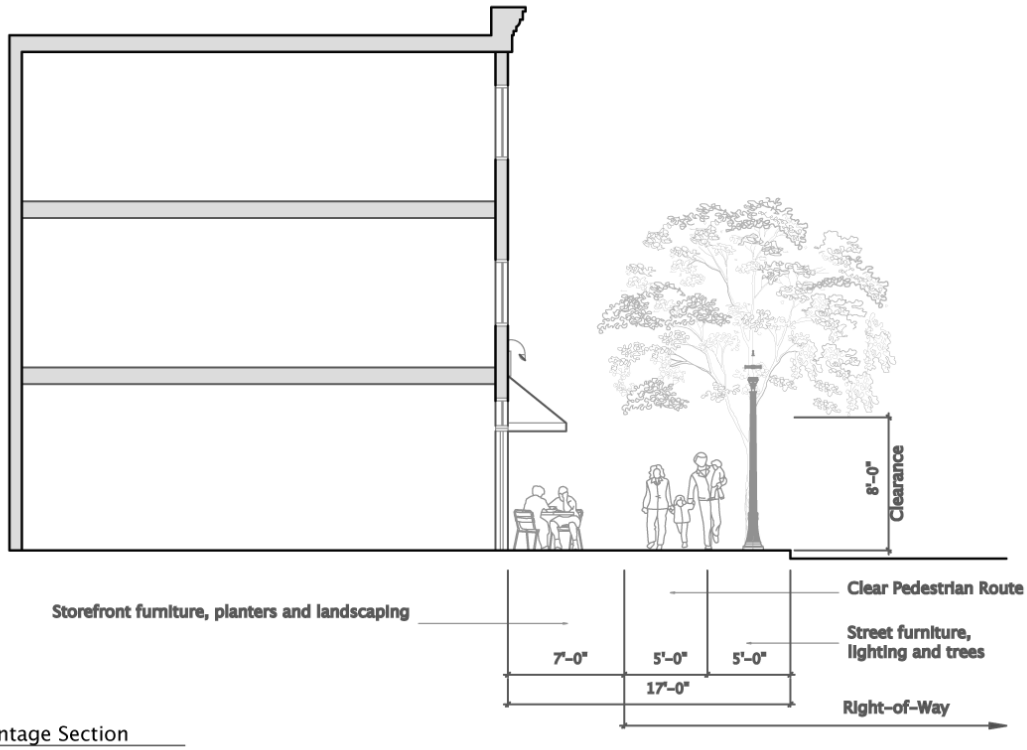
8.2.7 Streetscape Standards

A. Shopfront Frontage

The following minimum streetscape standards apply along a Shopfront Frontage as designated in Sub-Section 8.2.5B (see Sub-Section 8.2.5C for related building envelope standards).



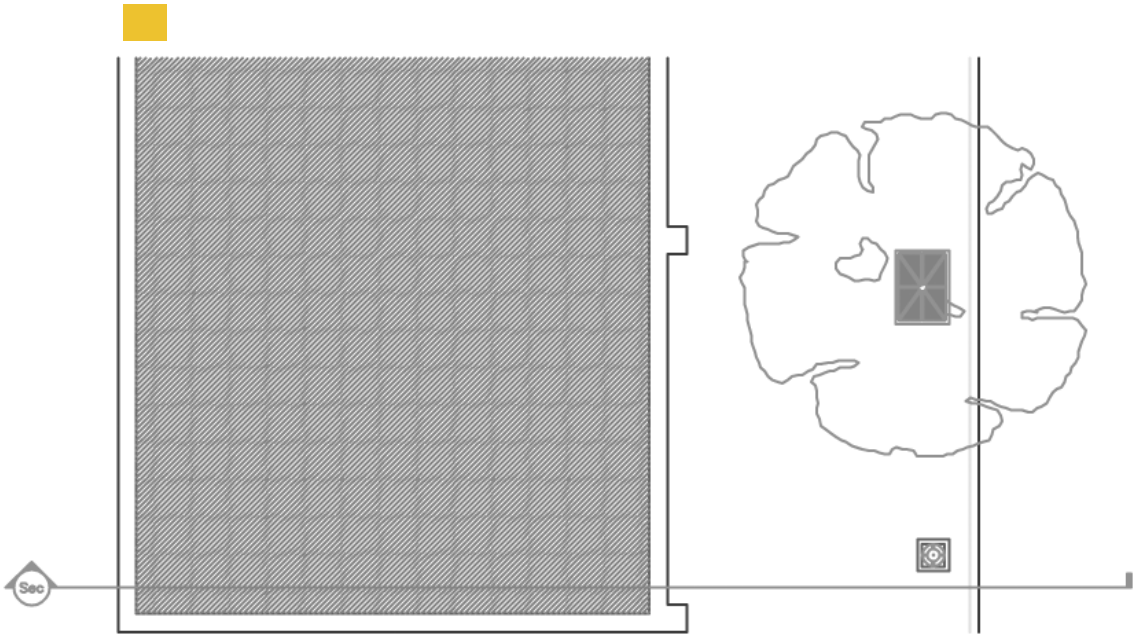
Shopfront Frontage Plan
SCALE: None



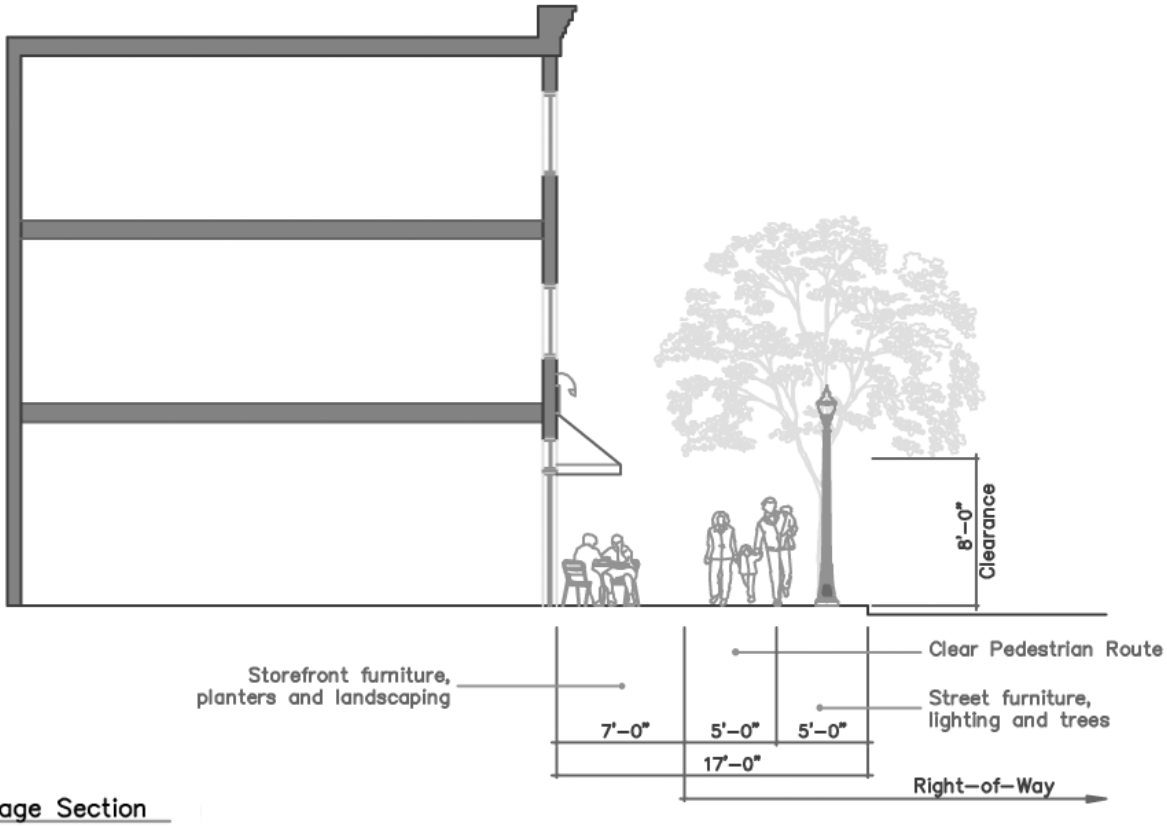
Shopfront Frontage Section
SCALE: None

B. Urban Frontage

The following minimum streetscape standards apply along an Urban Frontage as designated in Sub-Section 8.2.5B (see Sub-Section 8.2.5C for related building envelope standards).



Urban Frontage Plan
SCALE: None

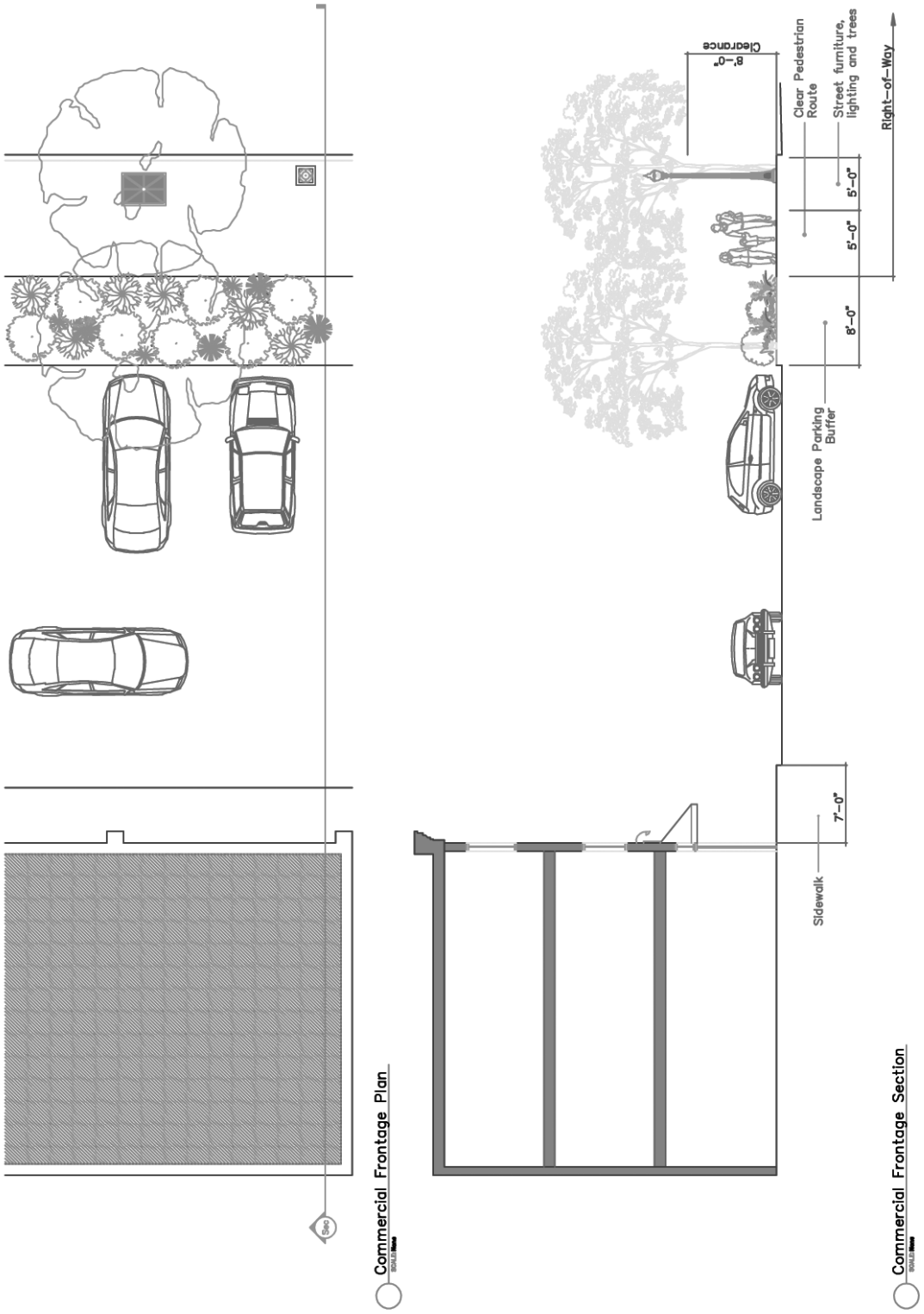


Urban Frontage Section
SCALE: None

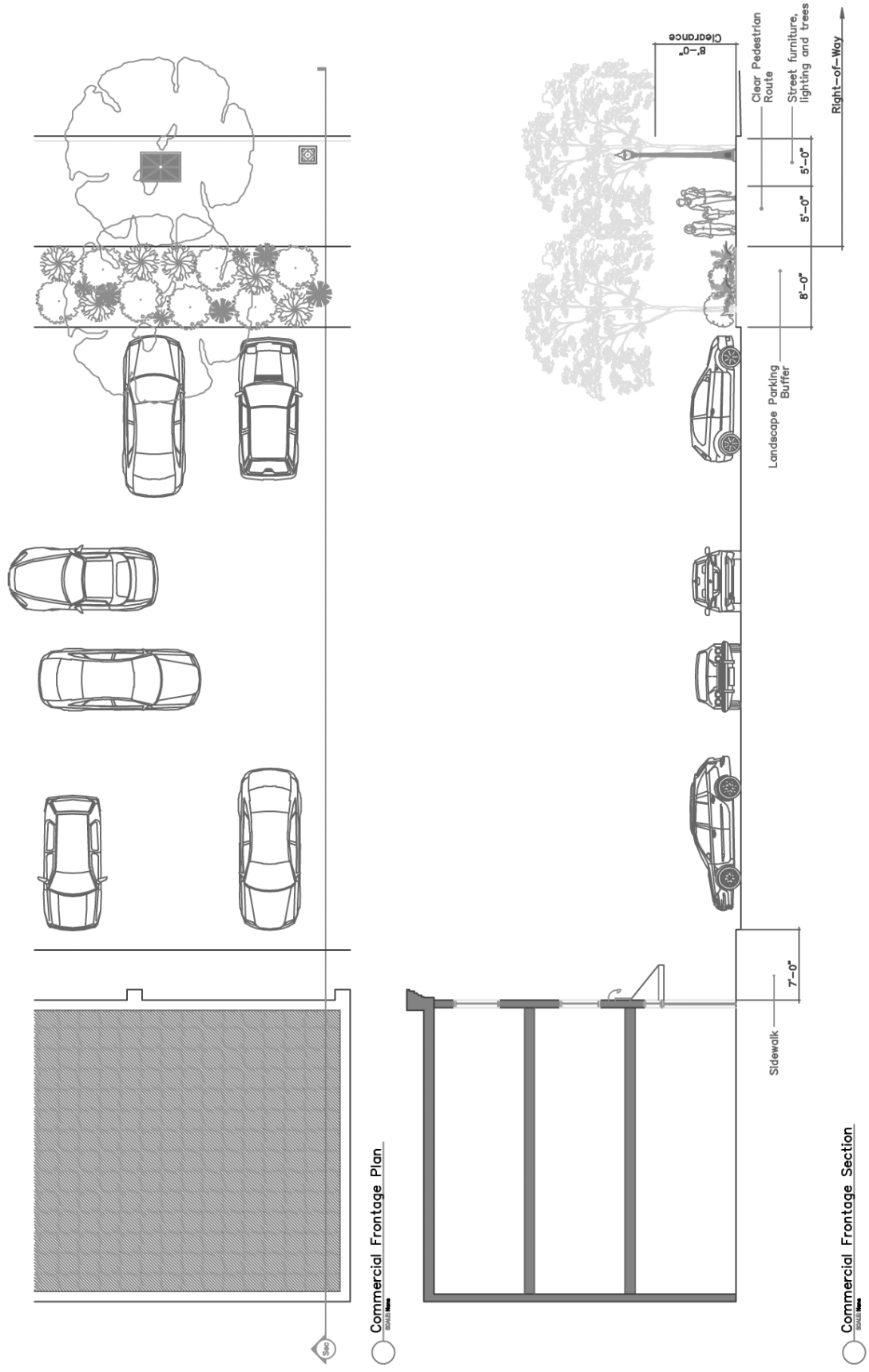
C. Commercial Frontage

The following minimum streetscape standards apply along a Commercial Frontage as designated in Sub-Section 8.2.5B (see Sub-Section 8.2.5C for related building envelope standards). Developments with no on-site parking between the building and the street may follow the requirements for Urban Frontage (see B).

COMMERCIAL FRONTAGE 1



COMMERCIAL FRONTAGE 2



D. Street Trees

A project developed in the Medical District Overlay shall provide street trees located at least every 40 feet on center. The street trees shall be planted in grates that are Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant or in planters with curbed beds. The location of street trees shall conform to the applicable streetscape plate.

8.2.8 Site Development Standards

A. Applicability

The following supplemental site development standards apply in all non-single-family residential districts within the Medical Overlay District.

B. Landscaping and Screening

1. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6, Landscaping and Screening.).
2. Trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection and other similar service areas shall be located on the side or rear of the building and shall be screened from view from residentially zoned property or public rights-of-way. Screening enclosures shall be fully enclosed by opaque walls or fences at least eight feet high with self-closing access doors and shall be constructed of the same materials as the primary building or buildings.
3. Trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection and other similar service areas shall be located a minimum of 50 feet away from any residentially zoned property line.
4. No garage doors, bay doors or loading areas shall face a Shopfront or Urban Frontage.
5. Loading areas shall be subject to the following screening requirements:
    a. Provide a minimum 100 percent year-round screen of all loading areas visible from residentially zoned property or public right-of-way.
    b. This screen shall consist of berms, walls, fences, plant material or combination totaling eight feet in height at installation or completion of construction. Wall or fence materials shall be compatible with the primary structure.
    c. Loading docks shall be located to the side or rear of buildings when within 50 feet of any residentially zoned property, unless the loading area is wholly within a closed building.
6. All roof, ground and wall mounted mechanical equipment (e.g. air handling equipment, compressors, duct work, transformers and elevator equipment) shall be screened from view from residential properties or public rights-of-way at ground level of the property line.
7. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall be shielded from view on all sides. Screening shall consist of materials consistent with the primary building materials, and may include metal screening or louvers which are painted to blend with the primary structure.
8. Wall or ground-mounted equipment screening shall be constructed of planting screens; brick, stone, reinforced concrete, or other similar masonry materials; or other similar materials.
9. Above-ground utilities and appurtenances to underground utilities which require above-ground installation shall be screened by a continuous planting of shrubs, with a minimum mature height equal to that of the utility structure. Required access ways to these utilities are exempt from the screening provisions.

C. Fences and Walls

1. Fences and walls shall be constructed of high-quality materials, such as decorative blocks, brick, stone and wrought iron.
2. Chain-link fences, barbed wire or concertina wire shall not be permitted.
3. Breaks in the fence or wall may be provided for pedestrian connections to adjacent developments.
4. The maximum length of a continuous, unbroken, and uninterrupted fence or wall plane shall be 100 feet. Breaks shall be provided through the use of columns, landscaped areas, transparent sections and a change in material.
5. Fences shall not be constructed in the sight triangle.

D. Drive-Thru Facilities

1. A drive-thru window shall only be permitted where it is not facing the public right-of-way of a Shopfront or Urban Frontage.
2. Drive-thru windows and lanes placed between the right-of-way and the associated building shall require landscape plantings installed and maintained along the entire length of the drive-thru lane, located between the drive-thru lane

and the adjacent right-of-way. Such screening shall be a compact evergreen hedge or other type of dense foliage. At the time of installation, such screening shall be at least 36 inches in height and shall reach a height of 48 inches within two years of planting.

3. No drive-thru window shall be permitted on the side of a building adjacent to any residentially zoned property.

E. Parking

1. Due to the high availability of public transportation in the Medical Overlay District area, any building, structure, or use may reduce the total number of required parking spaces specified in Chapter 4.5, Parking and Loading by up to 25 percent. Where off-street parking is provided, it shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Surface parking lots are not allowed unless as accessory to a principal use permitted by both the underlying district and this overlay district, or as approved by special exception.
3. Any building, structure, or use must meet the loading requirements of Section 4.5.7.
4. The Land Use Control Board may approve modifications to any parking requirements in accordance with the special exception process.

F. Signs

The sign regulations in all residential zoning districts shall meet the district standards. Sign regulations in all nonresidential underlying zoning districts shall meet the standards of the sign regulations set out in Chapter 12-36 of the City of Memphis Code of Ordinances.

8.2.9 Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings:

A. Blank Wall Area. For the purposes of this chapter, blank wall area shall mean a portion of the exterior façade of the building which does not include a substantial material change (paint color is not considered a substantial change); windows or doors; or columns, pilasters or other articulation greater than 12 inches in depth.
B. Commercial Frontage. See Section 8.2.5.
C. Shopfront Frontage. See Section 8.2.5.
D. Transparent. Material through which light can travel with minimal scattering so that objects can be viewed clearly through it.
E. Translucent. Material through which light passes, but in such a way that a clear image cannot be formed of the object viewed through it.
F. Upper-Story Residential. See definition in Section 12.3.1.
G. Urban Frontage. See Section 8.2.5.

8.2.10 Conflict with the Uptown Special Purpose District

The regulations found in this Section that conflict with the regulations of Chapter 7.3, the Uptown Special Purpose District, shall apply to parcels that are included in both the Uptown Special Purpose District and the Medical Overlay District.

8.3 UNIVERSITY DISTRICT OVERLAY (-UDO)

8.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of this overlay district is to provide carefully tailored zoning categories that will preserve and reinforce the University District by encouraging rehabilitation and new construction that is sensitive to the existing urban form and reflects appropriate uses, scale and character of the neighborhood. This overlay district is intended to serve as a guide to assist property owners, developers, architects, builders, business owners, public officials, and other interested citizens when considering rehabilitation, redevelopment or new construction in the University District. This document should also be consulted by the Memphis and Shelby County Government with respect to proposed infrastructure and streetscape improvement projects.

8.3.2 Boundaries

The boundaries of the University District Overlay (-UDO) are shown on the map in Sub-Section 8.3.6B.

8.3.3 Applicability

Within the University District Overlay (-UDO) the standards of this Chapter shall apply to:

A. All new building construction; however, the list of permitted uses in Section 8.3.11 shall apply to all sites within the Overlay.

B. All building expansion with removal of more than 25% of existing walls facing a public street, or a street-facing elevation if the parcel is landlocked; or removal of more than 50% of all existing exterior walls.

C. All existing buildings that are not in conformance with the requirements of the underlying district or this overlay district at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.

8.3.4 Site Plan Review

A. Authority

4. The Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve site plans within the University Overlay District in accordance with Chapter 9.13.
5. All proposed development, except for single-family detached and single-family attached housing types, used exclusively for residential purposes on individual lots, shall be subject to the administrative site plan review process.

B. Administrative Deviations

During the site plan review process, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve administrative deviations (see Chapter 9.21) to the building envelope standards in Section 8.3.6, where, owing to special conditions, strict enforcement of certain standards would be physically impractical.

C. Special Exceptions

1. Authority

The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve special exceptions to certain requirements of this Chapter in accordance with Chapter 9.14.

2. Permitted Special Exception

The Land Use Control Board has the authority to approve special exceptions for the following standards:

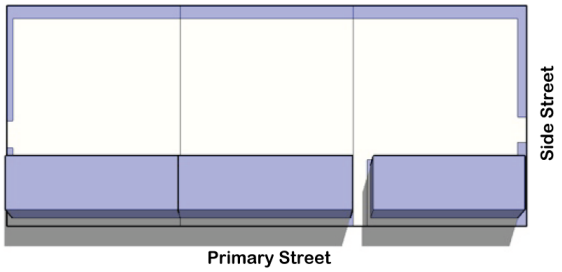
a. Additional height.
b. Modifications to any parking requirements.
c. Building width greater than 75 feet on a Shopfront designated street
d. Building width greater than 100 feet on an Urban designated street

8.3.5 Uses Permitted

All uses permitted by right (■) by special use permit (□) or by conditional use permit (C) within the boundaries of the University District Overlay (-UDO) shall as shown on the Uses Permitted Chart, Section 8.3.11.

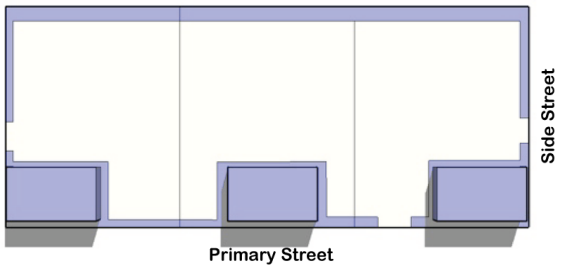
8.3.6 Building Envelope Standards

SHOPFRONT FRONTAGE



Buildings abut the street front and sidewalk – "Main Street" environment. There is no parking between the building and the street. Parking areas are located to the rear of buildings. Entrances are prominent and street facing. There often are two entrances, a pedestrian entrance and an ancillary automobile entrance.

URBAN FRONTAGE

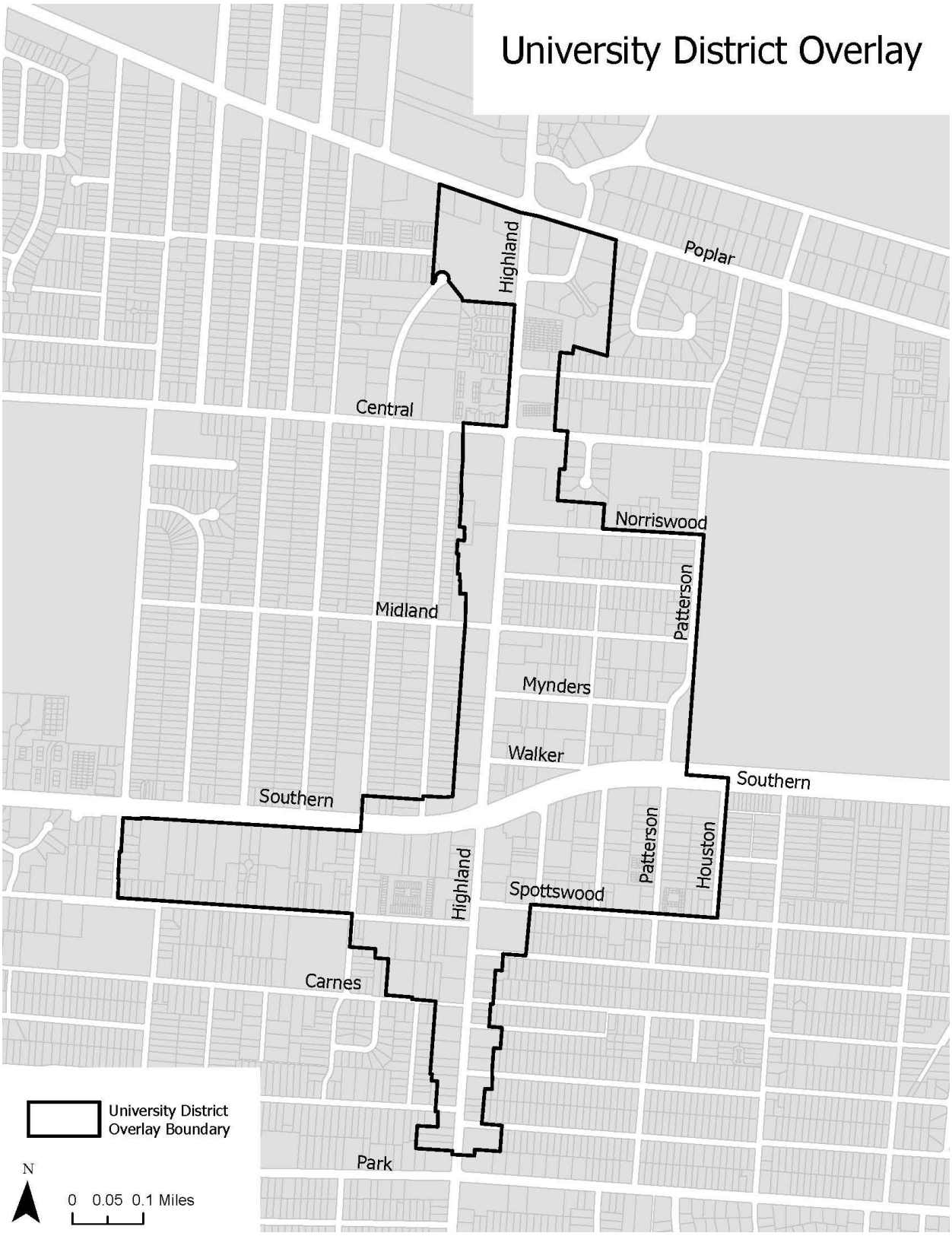


Buildings abut the street front and sidewalk with greater spacing in between to balance the needs of both the pedestrian and automobile. There is no parking between the building and the street. Parking areas are located to the side and rear of buildings. Entrances are prominent and street facing. There often are two entrances, a pedestrian entrance and an ancillary automobile entrance.

A. Additional Requirements: Shopfront and Urban Designated Streets

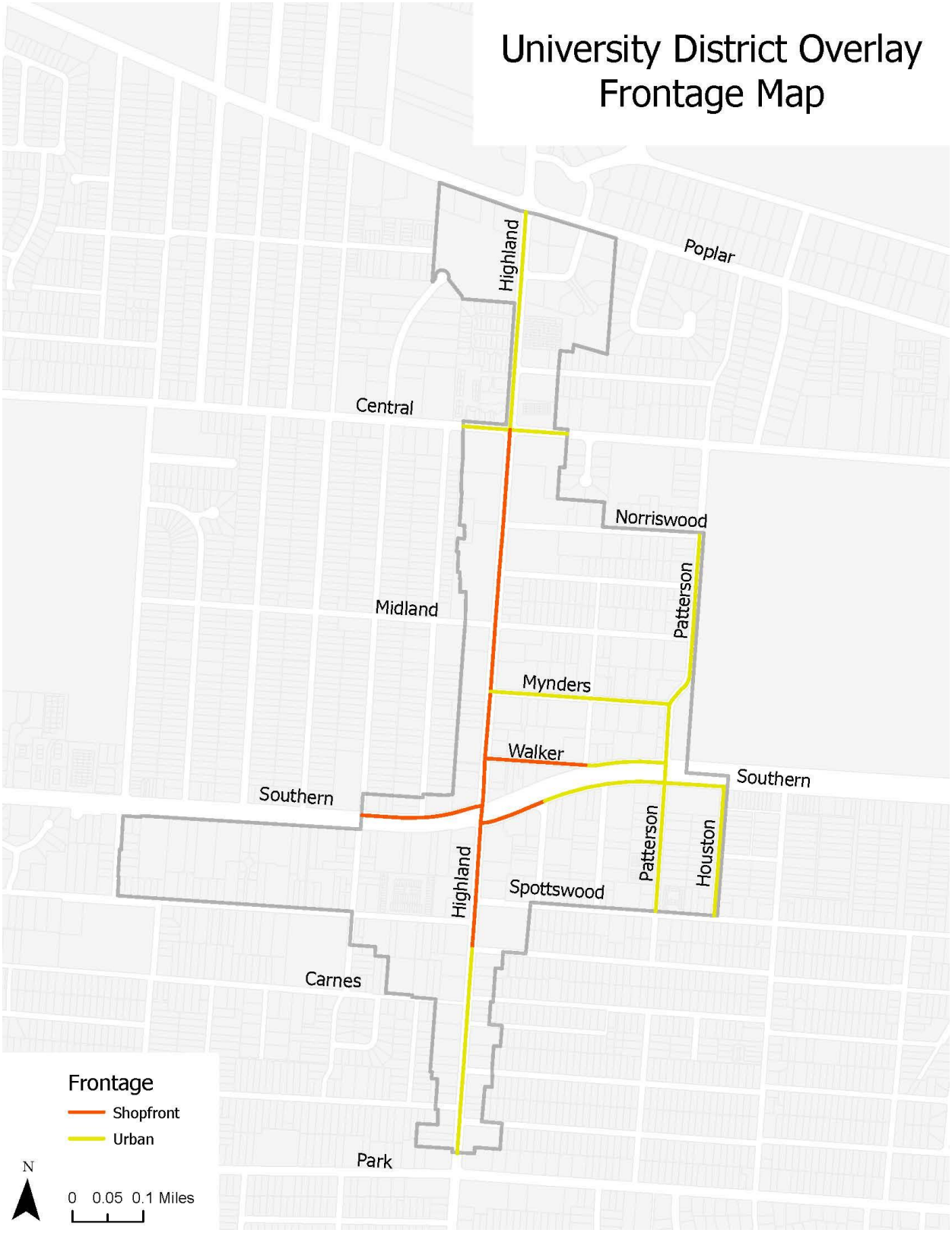
1. Exit drives from drive-thru windows shall not exit onto a Shopfront or Urban designated street except as a drive that is shared with other traffic using the site. Exclusive drive-thru lanes shall not exit onto a Shopfront or Urban designated street.
2. Surface parking lots are not allowed except as accessory to a principal use permitted by the zoning district in which it is located.
3. Ground floor commercial use or public space shall be required along public street frontages of parking garages.

B. Boundaries of the University District Overlay (-UDO)



C. Frontage Map

The following map designates Shopfront and Urban frontages within the University District Overlay.



D. Building Regulations

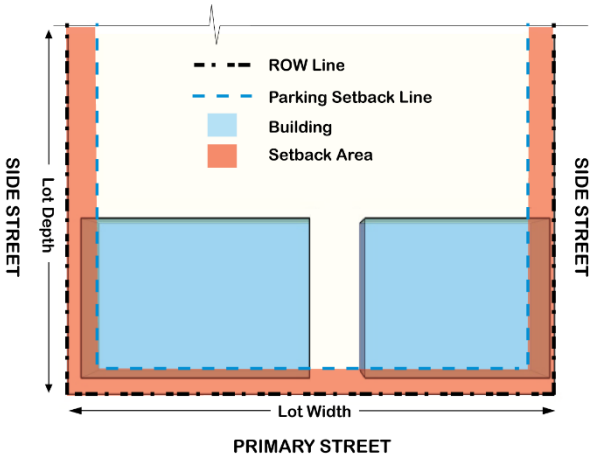
The building envelope standards in the following table shall replace and supplement the respective regulations of the underlying zoning districts. Where no frontage is designated on the Frontage Map as Shopfront or Urban, the building regulations of the underlying zoning district apply.

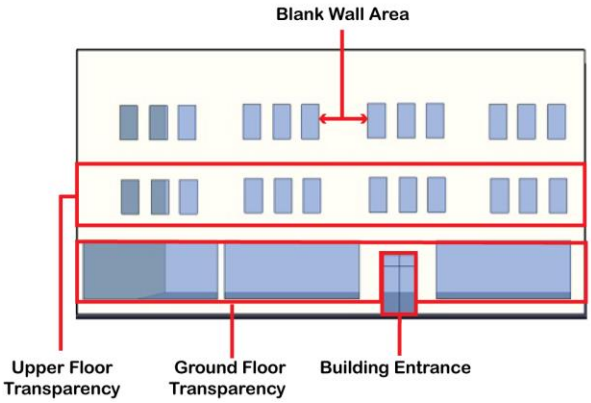
	Shopfront	Urban
BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT		
Lot Area & Building Width		
Lot Area (min sq. ft.)	None	None
Building Width (max ft.)	75	100
Setback Area		
Front setback (min ft.)	2	2
Front setback (max ft.)	7	7
Required Building Frontage (min %)		
Primary street (lot up to 125 feet in width)	70	50
Primary street (all other lots)	80	60
Side street	40	25
Side/Rear Setback (min ft.)		
Abutting single-family	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential	0*	0*
Abutting alley	5**	5**
Building separation	5	5
Parking Setback (min ft.)		
From primary street	15	15
From side street	10	10
Abutting single-family	10	10
Abutting multifamily, nonresidential, alley	0	0
ELEMENTS		
Transparency (min %)		
Primary street		
Ground floor	60	50
Upper floors	20	20
Side street		
Ground floor	30	30
Upper floors	20	20
Building Entrance		
Facing primary street	Required	Required
Blank Wall Area (max linear ft.)	30	30
HEIGHT		
Building Height (max ft.)	***	***
Ground Floor Elevation (min inches)		
Residential use	18	18
Floor Height (min ft.)		
Ground floor height (floor to floor)	14	12
Upper floor height (floor to floor)	11	11

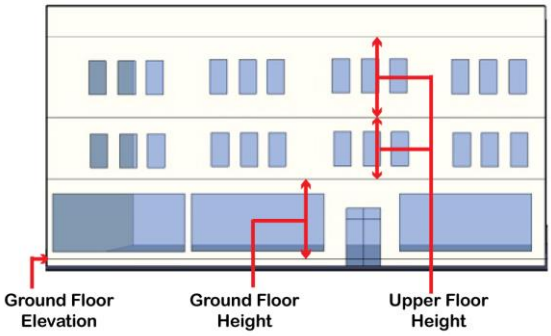
*A 0-foot side setback is permitted. For structures built after November 10, 2015, and for any expansions to existing buildings after this date, a 5-foot minimum separation is required between detached buildings on separate lots.
** Not required if alley is 25 feet or more in width.
*** Maximum Height governed by the Height Map at 8.3.7.

SHOPRONT FRONTAGE

(see 8.3.9 for related streetscape standards)







BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT

LOT AREA & WIDTH

No minimum

SETBACK AREA

2 ft. to 7 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (lots 125 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 80% of the lot width.
2. Primary street (lots less than 125 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the lot width. For lots under 100 ft. in width, the required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the lot depth.

PARKING SETBACK

1. Primary street setback. Min 15 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street min 60%, Side Street min 30%, situated between 2 and 12 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% situated from floor to floor.
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area, or internal parking area are permitted.
3. A minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited on all building façades.

HEIGHT

BUILDING HEIGHT

See 8.3.7 for maximum height requirements.

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

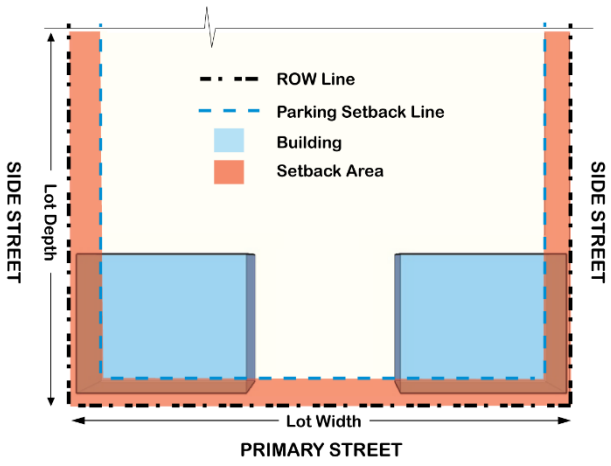
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk (measured from the front building façade to the top of the finished ground floor). There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

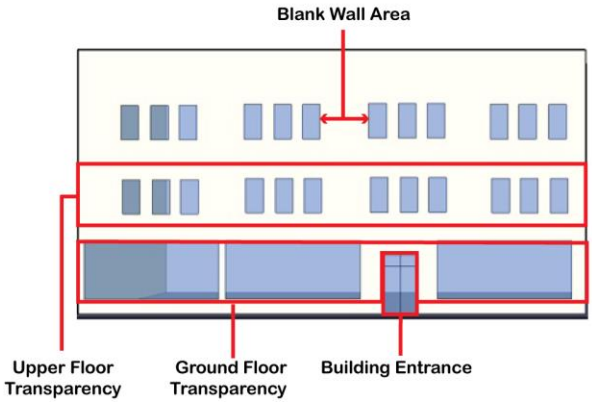
FLOOR HEIGHT

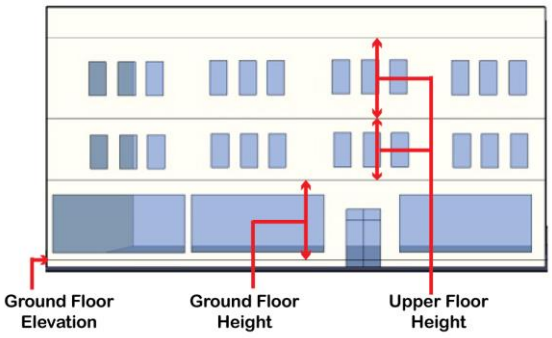
1. At least 80% of each upper floor shall have an interior clear height (floor to ceiling) of at least 9 ft.

URBAN FRONTAGE

(see 8.3.9 for related streetscape standards)







BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT

LOT AREA & WIDTH

No minimum

SETBACK AREA

2 ft. to 7 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE

1. Primary street (lots 125 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the lot width.
2. Primary street (lots less than 125 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 50% of the lot width. For lots under 125 ft. in width, the required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 25% of the lot depth.

PARKING SETBACK LINE

1. Primary street setback. Min 15 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)

1. Ground floor. Primary Street min 50%, Side Street min 30%, situated between 2 and 12 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% situated from floor to floor.
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 60% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE

1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area, or internal parking area are permitted.
3. A minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BLANK WALL AREA

Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear ft. are prohibited on all building façades.

HEIGHT

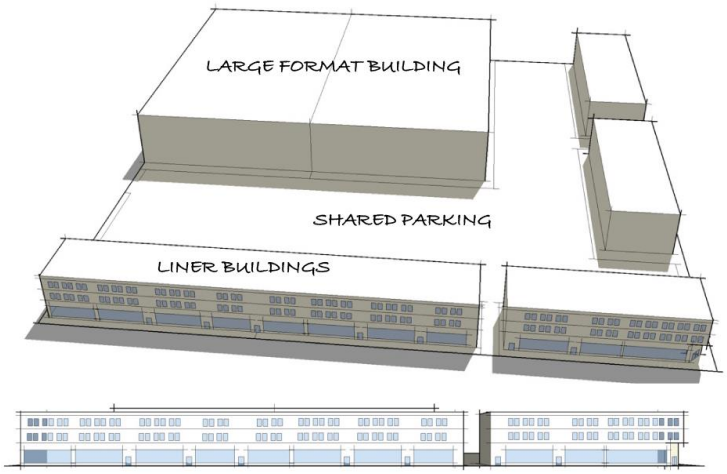
BUILDING HEIGHT

See 8.3.7 for maximum height requirements.

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION

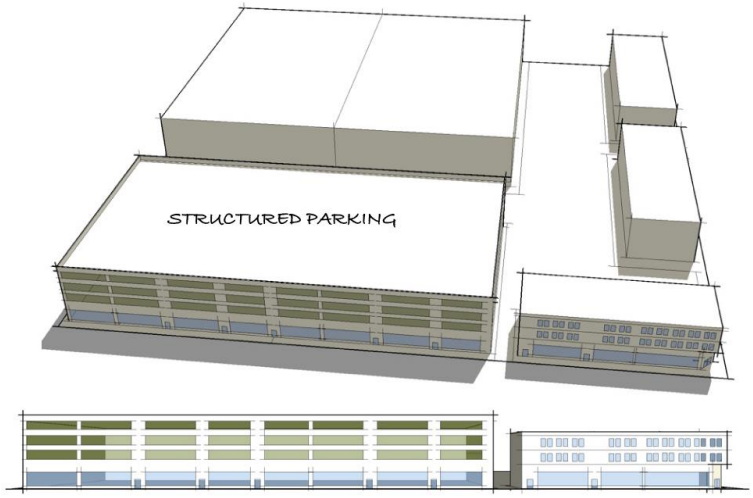
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk (measured from the front building façade to the top of the finished ground floor). There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

LARGE FORMAT BUILDINGS



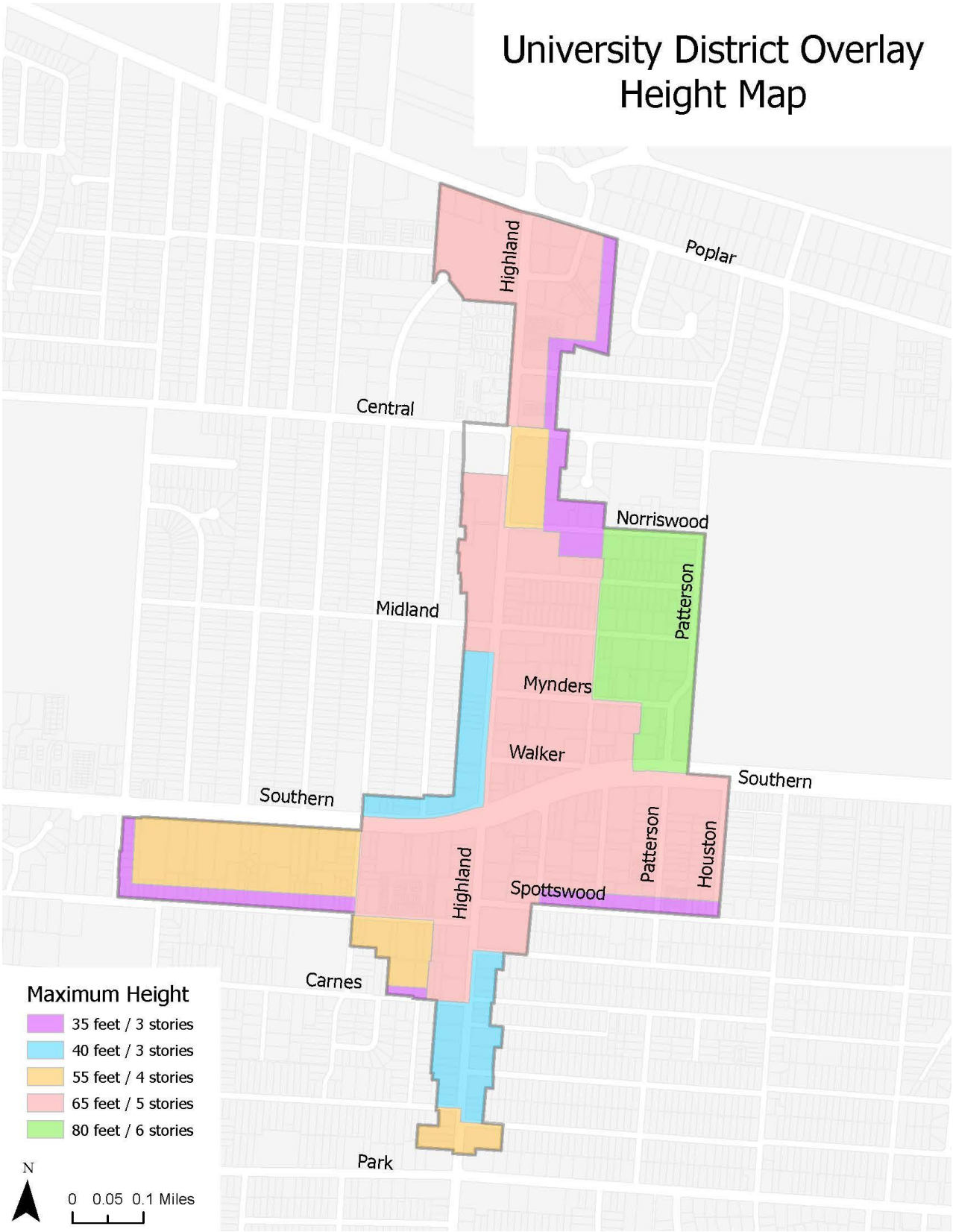
Liner buildings facing a designated frontage may be used to screen large format buildings. Shared parking is allowed between the large format building and the street provided liner buildings are constructed to the meet the designated frontage standards. Large format buildings screened by liner buildings (that meet the designated frontage requirements) are only required to meet the ground floor area, side/rear setback, parking setback, and building height requirements.

STRUCTURED PARKING

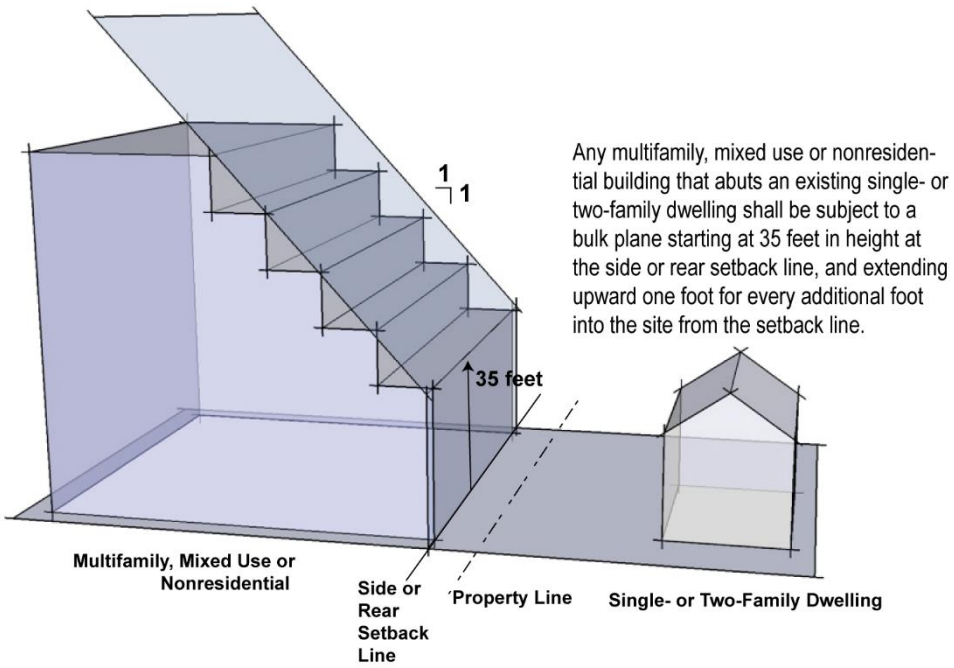


Structured parking is permitted fronting on any street provided that on a designated frontage all frontage requirements are met. Such buildings shall meet all applicable building envelope standards except for upper floor transparency requirements. Such building shall contain active ground floor uses along the designated frontage for minimum depth of least 25 feet.

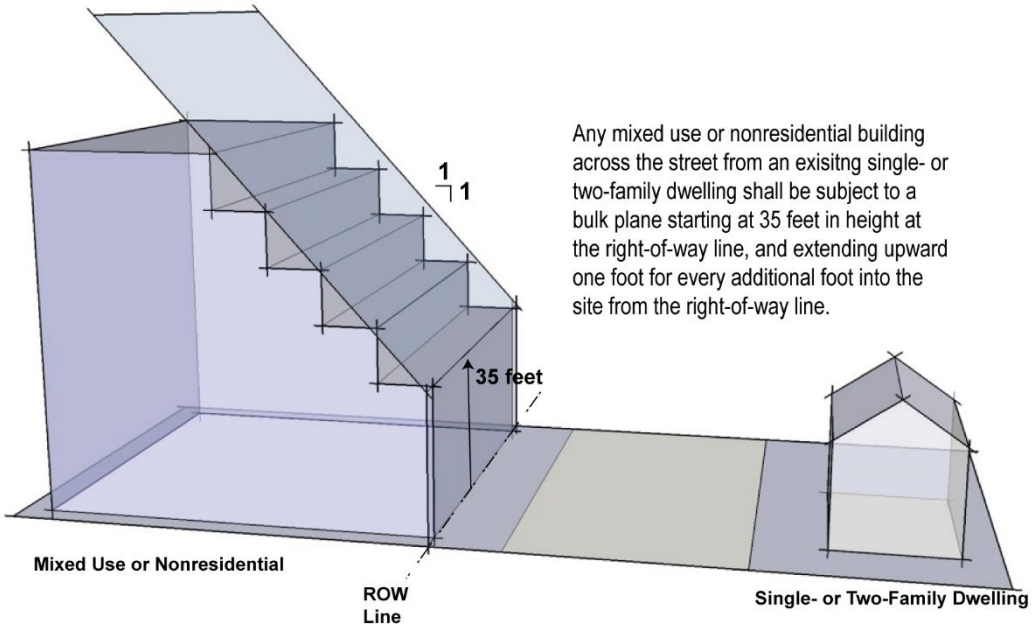
8.3.7 **Height Standards**



8.3.8 **Bulk Plane**



Any multifamily, mixed use or nonresidential building that abuts an existing single- or two-family dwelling shall be subject to a bulk plane starting at 35 feet in height at the side or rear setback line, and extending upward one foot for every additional foot into the site from the setback line.



Any mixed use or nonresidential building across the street from an exisitng single- or two-family dwelling shall be subject to a bulk plane starting at 35 feet in height at the right-of-way line, and extending upward one foot for every additional foot into the site from the right-of-way line.

8.3.9 Streetscape Standards

The following streetscape standards of Chapter 4.3 apply as follows: Streetscapes S-1, S-2, S-3 & S-4 apply along Shopfront Frontages. Streetscapes S-1, S-2, S-3 & S-4 apply along Urban Frontages. Frontage designations are shown on the Frontage Map in Sub-Section 8.3.6C (see Sub-Section 8.3.6D for related building envelope standards).

8.3.10 Site Development Standards

A. Applicability

The following supplemental site development standards apply to all non-single-family development subject to the University District Overlay (-UDO).

B. Landscaping and Screening

1. Any building, structure, or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6 Landscaping and Screening.
2. Trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection and other similar service areas shall be located on the side or rear of the building and shall be screened from view from residentially zoned property or public rights-of-way. Screening enclosures shall be fully enclosed by opaque walls or fences at least eight feet high with self-closing access doors and shall be constructed of the same materials as the primary building or buildings.
3. Trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection and other similar service areas shall be located a minimum of 50 feet away from any residentially zoned property line.
4. No garage doors, bay doors or loading areas shall face a Shopfront or Urban Frontage.
5. Loading areas shall be subject to the following screening requirements:
    a. Provide a minimum 100 percent year round screen of all loading areas visible from residentially zoned property or public right-of-way.
    b. This screen shall consist of berms, walls, fences, plant material or combination totaling eight feet in height at installation or completion of construction. Wall or fence materials shall be compatible with the primary structure.
    c. Loading docks shall be located to the side or rear of buildings when within 50 feet of any residentially zoned property line.
6. All roof, ground and wall mounted mechanical equipment (e.g. air handling equipment, compressors, duct work, transformers and elevator equipment) shall be screened from view from residential properties or public rights-of-way at ground level of the property line.
7. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall be shielded from view on all sides. Screening shall consist of materials consistent with the primary building materials, and may include metal screening or louvers which are painted to blend with the primary structure.
8. Wall or ground mounted equipment screening shall be constructed of planting screens, brick stone, reinforced concrete, or other similar masonry materials; or other similar materials.
9. Above ground utilities and appurtenances to underground utilities which require above ground installation shall be screened by a continuous planting of shrubs, with a minimum mature height equal to that of the utility structure. Required access ways to these utilities are exempt from the screening provisions.

C. Fences and Walls

1. Fences and walls shall be constructed of high quality materials, such as decorative blocks, brick, stone and wrought iron.
2. Chain link fences, barbed wire or concertina wire shall not be permitted.
3. Breaks in the fence or wall may be provided for pedestrian connections to adjacent developments.
4. The maximum length of a continuous, unbroken and uninterrupted fence or wall plane shall be 100 feet. Breaks shall be provided through the use of columns, landscaped areas, transparent sections and a change in material.
5. Fences shall not be constructed in the sight triangle.

D. Drive-Thru Facilities

1. A drive-thru window shall only be permitted where it is not facing the public right-of-way of a Shopfront or Urban Frontage.
2. Drive-thru windows and lanes placed between the right-of-way and the associated building shall require landscape plantings installed and maintained along the entire length of the drive-thru lane and the adjacent right-of-way. Such

screening shall be a compact evergreen hedge or other type of dense foliage. At the time of installation, such screening shall be at least 36 inches in height and shall reach a height of 48 inches within two years of planting.

3. No drive-thru window shall be permitted on the side of a building adjacent to any residentially zoned property.

E. Parking

1. Due to the high availability of public transportation in the University District Overlay (-UDO) area, except with respect to residential buildings, structures or uses as provided in Paragraph 8.3.10E(2) below, any building, structure, or use is exempt from the off-street parking spaces for motor vehicles and loading requirements of Chapter 4.5.
2. Because of the high impact parking for residential development has on the safety and livability of surrounding neighborhoods and businesses, all residential buildings, structures or uses shall provide a minimum number of off-street, on-site parking spaces equal to 0.65 spaces per bedroom contained in the building, structure or use. No certificate of occupancy shall be issued until these parking requirements have been met. Where fractional spaces result, the parking spaces required shall be construed to be the next highest whole number.
3. Where off street parking is provided, it shall comply with the geometric requirements of Chapter 4.5.

F. Bicycle Parking

1. All nonresidential development in the CMU-1 and CMU-2 districts shall provide a minimum of two bicycle parking spaces (high quality inverted U racks).
2. Nonresidential development in the CMU-1 and CMU-2 districts with more than 20 parking spaces shall provide a minimum of six bicycle parking spaces.
3. Bicycle parking spaces must be located with 200 feet of a functioning building entrance.
4. All bicycle parking facilities must be high quality inverted, U type construction. Alternative high quality bicycle parking facilities may be approved by the Zoning Administrator if they can be shown to;
    a. Provide adequate theft protection and security; and
    b. Support the bicycle at two points of contact to prevent damage to the bicycle wheels and frame.

G. Signs

1. The sign regulations in all residential zoning districts shall meet the base district standards.
2. Sign regulations in all nonresidential underlying zoning districts shall meet the standards of the sign regulations set out in Section 8.3.13.

H. Minimum Building Standards

1. Creative use of metal panels, concrete masonry units (CMU), exterior insulating finishing systems (EIFS) and precast concrete may be approved through the Administrative Deviation Process, but only in conformance with this Sub-Section.
2. Mobile buildings are only allowed on active construction sites.
3. Metal sided buildings are not allowed on commercial sites. Creative use of metal panels, approved in accordance with Paragraph 1 above, shall not make up more than 25% of any building elevation that is either visible from the public right-of-way or faces an abutting residential zoning district.
4. Concrete Masonry Units shall only be used when combined with other masonry. Creative use of Concrete Masonry Units, approved in accordance with Paragraph 1 above, shall not make up more than 50% of any building elevation that is either visible from the public right-of-way or faces an abutting residential zoning district.
5. Exterior Insulating Finishing Systems (EIFS) shall be used for decorative elements only where used in the lower 2 stories of a building. Creative use of EIFS, approved in accordance with Paragraph 1 above, shall not make up more than 25% of any building elevation that is either visible from the public right-of-way or faces an abutting residential zoning district.
6. Tilt-up Precast-concrete buildings are not allowed on commercial sites.
7. Aluminum and vinyl siding are not allowed on commercial buildings.

8.3.11 Uses Permitted In the University District Overlay (-UDO)

Blank Cell= Not Permitted, ■ = Use permitted by right, □ = Use requiring approval of a Special Use Permit, C = Use requiring approval of a Conditional Use Permit

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-3	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMP-2
RESIDENTIAL USES						
Household living						
Single-Family Detached	■	■				
Conventional	■	■				
Side Yard House		■				
Cottage		■				
Single-Family Attached						
Semi-attached		■				
Two-Family		■				
Multifamily						
Townhouse		■	■	■	■	
Large Home		■	■	■	■	
Stacked Townhouse			■	■	■	
Apartment			■	■	■	
Upper-Story Residential			■	■	■	■
Live/Work			■	■	■	■
Manufactured Home (Type A) Modular	■	■	■	■		
Manufactured Home (Type B)						
Manufactured Home Park						
Container Home	C	C	C	C	C	C
Group living						
Boarding House, Single Room Occupancy			□	□	■	
Rooming House	C	C	C	C	■	
Fraternity, Sorority, Dormitory	■		□	■	■	■
Monastery, Convent			□	□	■	■
Nursing Home, Full- time Convalescent Hospice			□	□	□	■
Personal Care Home for the Elderly	■	■	□	□		
Residential Home for the Elderly, Assisted Living Facility			□		■	■
Supportive Living Facility	■	■	□	□		
CIVIC USES						
Community Service						
Museum, Library	□		□	■	■	■
Neighborhood Arts Center or Similar Community Facility (public)	□		□	□	□	
Philanthropic Institution				■	■	■
Police, Fire, EMS Substation	■		■	■	■	■
Day Care						
Adult Day Care Program	□		□	■	□	□
Group Day Care Home (5-12 persons)	□		□	■	□	□
Child Care Center (13+ persons	□		□	■	□	□
Drop-in Child Care Center 15+ persons				■	□	□
Nursery School, Preschool	□		□	■	□	□
Education Facility						
Academy (Special Training)				■	■	■
College, Community College, University				■	■	■
Seminary	□			■	■	■

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-3	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMP-2
School, Public or Private (K-12)	■	■	■	■	■	■
School, Trade, Vocational, Business			□	■	■	■
Medical Facility						
Blood Plasma Donation Center, Medical or Dental Laboratory				□	□	□
Hospital						■
Medical, Dental Office or Chiropractor				■	■	■
Park/Open Area						
All Parks and Open Areas, except as listed below:	■	■	■	■	■	■
Cemetery, Mausoleum, Columbarium, Memorial Park				□	□	
Park, Dog Park	■	■		■	■	■
Recreation Field	□	□				
Reservoir, Control Structure, Drainage Well, Water Supply, Water Well	■	■	■	■	■	■
Passenger Terminal						
Airport, Heliport, Airline Terminal						
Taxicab Dispatch Station, Limousine Service					□	
Multimodal Facility						
Place of Worship						
All Places of Worship	■	■	■	■	■	■
Social Service						
All Social Service Institutions					□	
Utilities						
All Minor Utilities	■	■	■	■	■	■
All Major Utilities						
Communication Towers (65 feet or less)	■	■	■	■	■	■
Communication Towers					□	
CMCS Tower and Facilities	□	□	■	■	■	■
COMMERCIAL USES						
Indoor Recreation						
All Indoor Recreation except as listed below:				■	■	■
Adult Entertainment						
Bar, Tavern, Cocktail Lounge, Nightclub				□		
Convention Center						
Lodge, Private Club	□	□	□	□	■	
Indoor Shooting Range					□	
Office						
All offices except as listed below:				■	■	■
Radio, TV, or Recording Studio				■	■	■
Overnight Lodging						
Bed and Breakfast				■	■	□
Hotel, Motel				□	□	□
Youth Hostel				□	□	□
Outdoor Recreation						
Outdoor Recreation as listed below:						
Golf Course, Country Club, Clubhouse	□	□	□			
Parking, Commercial						
All Commercial Parking					□	□
Restaurants						
All Restaurants, except as listed below				■	■	□
Restaurants with sale of alcoholic beverages,				□	■	

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-3	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMP-2
Brew Pub						
Restaurant, Drive-in						
Retail Sales and Service						
All Retail Sales and Service except as listed below				■	■	
Animal Hospital, Veterinary Clinic, Pet Clinic				■	■	
Animal Boarding, Animal Shelter, Kennel, Doggy Day Care				■	■	
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery				■	■	■
Bakery, Retail				■	■	□
Barber or Beauty Shop				■	■	□
Bank				■	■	□
Convenience Store with Gas Pumps, Gas Station				□		□
Convenience Store without Gas Pumps				□	■	
Catering Establishment, small scale				■	■	
Cleaning Establishment, small scale				■	□	
Cleaning, Pickup Station				■	■	
Farmers Market				□	□	
Greenhouse or Nursery, Commercial					□	
Post Office				■	■	□
Pawnshop					□	
Retail Sales Outdoor (Vendor)				□	□	
Tattoo, Palmist, Psychic or Medium, Massage Parlor					□	
Vehicle Parts and Accessories					■	
Self-Storage						
Self-Storage as listed below						
Warehouse, self-service, mini-storage						
Warehouse, indoor multi-story				■	■	
Vehicle Sales and Service						
All Vehicle Service except as listed below						□
Lube, Oil Change Facility						□
Tire, Motor Vehicle Sales & Service						□
Full or Self-service Vehicle Wash						□
All Vehicle Repair						□
All Vehicle Sales, Rental, Leasing, except as listed below				□	□	
Manufactured Housing Sales						
Industrial Uses as listed below						
Container Building				C	C	
Lawn, Tree or Garden Service					□	
Light Manufacturing or Assembly of Equipment, Instruments or Goods					■	■
Photo Finishing Laboratory					□	■
Repair of Scientific or Professional Instruments, Electric Motors					□	■
Research, Testing and Development Laboratory					□	■
Sheet Metal Shop					□	■
Welding, Machine, Tool Repair Shop					□	■

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-3	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMP-2
Woodworking, including Cabinet Makers and Furniture Manufacturing					□	■
Warehouse					□	□
Recycling Drop-off Facility				□	□	□
Neighborhood Garden	■	■	■	■	■	■
Planned Development[1]	□			□	□	

1. Planned Developments approved prior to the adoption of the University District Overlay (July 22, 2009) are not affected.

8.3.12 Definitions

For the purposes of this Chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings:

A. Blank Wall Area – For the purposes of this chapter, blank wall area shall mean a portion of the exterior façade of the building which does not include a substantial material change (paint color is not considered a substantial change; windows or doors; or columns, pilasters or other articulation greater than 12 inches in depth.

B. Shopfront Frontage – See Section 8.3.6.

C. Urban Frontage – See Section 8.3.6.

D. Transparent – Material through which light can travel with minimal scattering so that objects can be viewed clearly through it.

E. Translucent – Material through which light passes, but in such a way that a clear image cannot be formed of the object viewed through it.

F. Upper-Story Residential – See definition in Section 12.3.1.

8.3.13 University District Overlay Sign Regulations

A. Established

There is established a uniform sign code of the University District which shall read as set forth in this chapter. The following design provisions apply to any property located within the University District, as defined in the map in Section 8.3.6B.

B. Design Regulations – Purpose

Signs are a vital component of a community's streetscape and good commercial signage can make a significant contribution to the physical appearance and to the economic prosperity of a community. The design regulations outlined herein are intended to ensure that property owners in the University District have available to them a palette of street graphics that enhances and celebrates the character of the University District.

C. Definitions

The following defintions shall apply to this Section. In instances where terms are not defined here, refer to the sign defintions in Section 12.3.4.

ABOVE-ROOF WALL SIGN means a wall sign which is attached to the façade of the building but portions of which extend above the Roof Line.

AWNING SIGN means a sign painted on or attached flat or flush against the surface of an awning, but not extending above, below or beyond the awning or attached to the underside. Awnings are typically made of cloth or a cloth substitute and are typically hung at an angle.

BANNER SIGN means a sign attached to a building, streetlight, utility pole or other structure, having the characters, letters, illustrations or ornamentation applied to cloth, paper or fabric of any kind with only such material for a backing.

CANOPY SIGN is any sign attached to or part of a Canopy. A Canopy is a permanent roof-like shelter extending from part or all of a building face. Canopies may be constructed of durable materials such as wood or metal.

CHANGEABLE COPY SIGN means a sign on which copy or graphics can be changed manually or electronically. This term shall include an Electronic Message Sign.

CONSTRUCTION SIGN means a temporary graphic placed on a construction site listing such information as contractor, engineer or architect, and is considered a Temporary Sign.

DIRECTIONAL SIGN means a graphic giving direction or information without advertising.

ELECTRONIC MESSAGE SIGN means a sign that is either electronically or electrically controlled to cause different copy or graphic changes on the same sign, and is considered a Changeable Copy Sign.

GRAPHIC means any letter, symbol, logo, number, or combination of these.

GRAPHIC ELEMENT means any syllable, abbreviation, number, or geometric shape.

GROUND SIGN means a freestanding display sign, and includes, without limitation, Monument Signs and Pole Signs.

ITEM OF INFORMATION means any of the following: a syllable; an abbreviation; a number; a symbol; a geometric shape.

HANGING SIGN (sometimes called a SHINGLE SIGN) means a sign that is hanging or suspended (such as by chains or hooks) below a canopy, awning, marquee, or building overhang. These signs are intended to be small, whose audiences are pedestrians on the sidewalk.

MONUMENT SIGN means a sign that is erected on a solid base placed directly on the ground and is constructed of a solid material. A Monument Sign is a type of Ground Sign.

MURAL means images or graphics that are applied to a building through painting, sanding or etching. The intent of a Mural is for artistic expression or community place making and not advertising.

NONCONFORMING SIGN means any sign in existence (and in place) on the effective date of this Chapter which violates or does not conform to the current provisions of this Chapter and was constructed, erected or maintained in accordance with the requirements of previously existing ordinances or regulations.

OFF-PREMISES SIGN means a sign which attracts attention to a product, service, commodity or entertainment which is primarily conducted, sold, produced or offered off the premises where the sign is located.

POLE SIGN means a sign that is mounted on one or more freestanding supports, such as a frame, column, mast or pole or similar support, such that the bottom of the sign face or its lowest sign module is not in contact with the ground. A Pole Sign is a type of Ground Sign.

PORTABLE SIGN means any sign that is not affixed or attached to a building or the ground and that is designed to be able to be moved from location to location. A sign built on a wheeled trailer is a common example of a Portable Sign. It does not include a Sandwich Board Sign.

PROJECTING SIGN (sometimes called a BLADE SIGN or a FLAG SIGN) means a display sign which is attached directly to the building wall and which extends more than 18 inches from the face of the wall.

REAL ESTATE SIGN means a temporary graphic erected by the owner, or his or her agent, advertising the real property upon which the sign is located, for rent, for lease, or for sale.

ROOF LINE means either the top edge of the roof or the top of the parapet (sometimes called the ridge line), whichever forms the top line of the building silhouette. Where a building has several roof levels, the applicable roof or parapet shall be the roof level belonging to that portion of the building where the sign is to be located. Elevator penthouses, mechanical enclosures and similar structures shall not be considered in determining the Roof Line.

ROOF SIGN means a sign that is structurally attached to the roof of the building and a majority of which is exhibited above the roof line.

ROOF SURFACE SIGN means a sign that is displayed above the eaves or fascia and under the Rood Line of the roof. For example, signs placed on a mansard or similar roof shall be deemed to be Roof Surface Signs.

SANDWICH BOARD means a portable sign designed in an A-Frame or other fashion, and having back-to-back sign faces.

SHINGLE SIGN. See definition for HANGING SIGN.

SIGN includes any announcement, declaration, or demonstration, display, illustration or insignia used to advertise or promote the intent of any person when the same is placed for the view of the general public.

SIGNABLE AREA means an area of the facade of the building below the Roof Line which is free of windows, doors or major architectural details and not higher than the lowest of the following: 25 feet above the adjoining sidewalk or the bottom of the window sills of the second story.

TEMPORARY SIGN means any sign, banner, pennant, valance, or display constructed of cloth, canvas, light fabric, cardboard, or light material with or without frames, intended to be displayed for a limited period of time only.

TOTAL ALLOWABLE SIGNAGE AREA means the total signage area of all attached signs on a building, as shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H.

UNIVERSITY DISTRICT or UD means that area shown in the University Overlay Section 8.3.6B

WALL SIGN means a sign that is engraved, painted on, produced or attached directly to the building wall and not more than 18 inches from the face of the wall. Often this is intended to be a business' primary sign and is most often above the storefront on the wall containing the main entrance to the business or building.

WINDOW GRAPHIC means a sign that is painted on, attached to or visible through a window.

D. Exemptions

The following signs or sign elements are exempt from the provisions of this Chapter but are subject to any other applicable laws and regulations:

1. Any sign installed in a building or enclosed space and not visible or legible from the public right-of-way or from private or public property other than the property on which it is located;
2. Any sign which is not visible from the public right-of-way, public property or private property other than the lot on which the sign is located; provided, however, where a change in local condition causes the existing sign to become visible from any of the above listed locations, the existing sign shall comply with all existing ordinance elements and requirements at that time as if it were a new sign and, if those requirements and elements are met, a permit shall be required for the existing sign.

E. Design Regulations – General UD Sign Standards

1. All signs in the UD shall adhere to the following guidelines and size limitations except in cases where outstandingly creative design solutions are offered, or unusual building characteristics not of the making of the building owner exists. In such rare cases, if a proposal incorporates unique or high quality materials (such as neon, hand painting, some metals, or well-crafted wood), exterior lighting (such as floodlighting), unique shapes, and outstanding graphic composition, a sign exceeding the limits stated in this chapter may be approved by proper request for variance. All signs should, however, be appropriately scaled to fit their context, should complement the building on which they are located, should not intrude upon any architectural detail, and should complement the neighborhood design goals which the University District Overlay promotes.
2. Number and Size of Signs. Except as specifically provided herein, this Chapter does not regulate the number of signs per building, but all signs on a building or the lot on which a building is located must, in the aggregate, comply with the Total Allowable Signage Area reflected on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H. The size of a sign will be determined by the larger of the following two measurements: (1) the area of a rectangle enclosing all elements of a sign, including any sign cabinet or edges of a cabinet; or (2) the sum total of all areas of all elements of a sign.
3. Location of Signs. Although signage may be displayed or disbursed in various areas as provided herein, a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the Total Allowable Signage Area must be displayed on the primary façade, which typically houses the entrance door.
4. Identification. All signs within the UD are encouraged to utilize creative approaches to property and business identification; however, signs should be used for identification only, not for the advertisement of services or products available within a building or site.
5. Removal of Outdated or Noncomplying Signs. When a business closes or relocates, its sign, including all poles, supports, bases and footings, shall be removed within three (3) months of the date of close. If the sign has not been removed within three (3) months of the close of the building or business, it can be removed by the city at the owner's expense.
6. Disrepair. When a sign (designated for identification or off-premises advertising) falls into disrepair or is abandoned, the city may notify the property owner that the sign is noncompliant and request that the sign be removed. Unless the owner can provide a reason acceptable to the city that the sign should be retained, the sign shall be removed immediately. If the sign has not been removed within three months following notification, it can be removed by the city at the owner's expense.

7. No Nonconforming Sign shall be changed or altered in any manner which would increase the degree of its nonconformity, be expanded in size, area or height, structurally altered to prolong its useful life or removed in whole or in part to any other location where it would be nonconforming.

F. Classification of Signs

Signs within the UD shall be classified as follows, according to structure and as defined in Sub-Section 8.3.13C.

1. Attached Signs
   a. Awning Signs
   b. Canopy Signs
   c. Banner Signs
   d. Wall Signs
   e. Window Graphic
   f. Roof Signs, Roof Surface Signs and Above-Roof Wall Signs
   g. Hanging Signs
   h. Projecting Signs
2. Detached Signs
   a. Ground Signs
   b. Sandwich Board Signs
   c. Portable Signs
3. Changeable Copy Signs
4. Off-Premises Signs
5. Temporary Signs
6. Murals
7. Directional Signs

G. Design Regulations – Type Specific Sign Standards

1. Attached Signs
   a. Awnings and Awning Signs. Awnings can greatly enhance the appearance of a building, can provide shade and shelter, and can provide an alternative means of tenant identification. As extensions of the building to which they are attached, they must be carefully considered for their appropriateness of design in relation to the building's architectural character.
      i. Buildings of historic character should have awnings that respect and complement the architecture. Contemporary building designs may accept a wider range of awning styles. Buildings or storefronts with early or mid 20th century facades should, typically, have simple, sloped awnings, rather than curved or rounded awnings or one of more modern design.
      ii. Awnings should fit the openings of the building on which they are attached and not overlap the opening or multiple openings.
      iii. Awnings should not obscure any significant architectural detail such as ornamental metal, glass or woodwork.
      iv. Lettering or graphics on awnings will be counted against the Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H. In such cases, the area of the lettering or graphic will be determined by measuring the area of the smallest rectangle that encloses all of the elements of the lettering and/or graphic.
      v. The recommended material for awnings shall be canvas, particularly on historic buildings; however, vinyl-type awnings may be allowed on more contemporary buildings.
      vi. Illumination of Awnings is allowed only from the exterior or and only if the illumination is directed downward.
   b. Canopies and Canopy Signs. Canopies are to be constructed of well-crafted wood, or metal and are generally supported by vertical supports along their length. For the purposes of this Chapter, however, a canopy that is of differing construction and that projects out from a building and/or is supported from above or by supports attached to the building façade also falls under the guidelines outlined in this section.

i. Canopies are integral parts of buildings, and as such, require great sensitivity in order to make certain that they complement the design and character of the building.

ii. Lettering or graphics on canopies should not be greater than six inches in height and should be located only on vertical surfaces and not on sloped or curved sections of the canopy. Any lettering or graphic will be counted against the Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H. In such cases, the area of the lettering and/or graphic will be determined by measuring the area of the smallest rectangle that encloses all of the elements of the lettering and/or graphic. Illumination of canopies is allowed only from the exterior or and only if the illumination is directed downward.

c. Banners and Banner Signs

i. Banner Signs on buildings are permitted in the UD. Banner Signs on buildings count against the Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H.

ii. Banners on streetlights and/or utility poles ("Street Banners") are allowed throughout the UD, but are permitted only for nonprofit organizations or governmental entities. No for-profit, commercial enterprises will be allowed to hang Street Banners to advertise or to promote their businesses, merchandise, products or services. Street Banners are permitted only to notify the public of upcoming community events, to identify the area community, or to promote the UD or the University of Memphis.

iii. Street Banners shall be a maximum of five feet in length and 30 inches wide. The minimum distance from the bottom of the banner to the top of the curb shall be 12 feet, unless it is installed on an existing mechanism that is currently part of the public infrastructure.

iv. Review by the city engineer is necessary before any Street Banner is installed on a street light, utility pole or any other publicly owned structure.

v. Installation and removal of Street Banners is the responsibility of the sponsoring organization, but must be performed by a licensed sign company with proof of adequate liability insurance.

vi. Maintenance and replacement of damaged or missing Street Banners is the responsibility of the sponsoring organization for the duration of the Street Banners' display and shall be addressed in a timely manner.

d. Wall Signs. Wall signs may be attached flat to or pinned away from and parallel to the wall and may not project from the wall by more than 18 inches. In no case should a wall sign obscure architectural details, window openings, or other open areas of a building facade. Wall Signs can only be displayed within the Signable Area of a building. Above-Roof Wall Signs are further addressed in (f) below.

i. All Wall Signs count toward the Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H. Notwithstanding the above, however, if two sides of a corner building (or multiple sides of a full block building) each front onto a public right-of-way, the Total Allowable Signage Area shall be calculated independently for each public right-of-way facing facade.

ii. Upper floor tenants. Upper floor tenants are not allowed signs at the ground level unless they have a separate dedicated entrance at the ground level fronting onto a public right-of-way. Upper floor tenants in all cases are allowed, subject to the limits below, window or door graphics on the ground level and window graphics at the floor on which they are located. All such signs and graphics will be counted toward the Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H.

e. Window Graphics. Permanent window graphics shall be affixed to the window and are limited to 25 percent of the total area of the window in which they are displayed. In addition to permanent window graphics as described and limited above, temporary window graphics displayed not more than thirty (30) days shall be also allowed but shall be limited to 15 percent of the total window area. In addition to the percentage restriction above, permanent Window Graphics shall count toward Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H.

f. Roof Signs, Roof Surface Signs and Above Roof Wall Signs. Roof Signs, Roof Surface Signs and Above-Roof Wall Signs are prohibited in the UD. However, if a permanently attached rooftop structural system designed for signs reflecting current and future tenant identification in multiple tenant buildings was in existence prior to the adoption of this Chapter, signs may be substituted or installed to reflect changes in tenants in the ordinary course of business, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter including Total Allowable Signage Area. Under any circumstances, however, the Total Allowable Signage Area shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H shall apply.

g. Hanging Signs. Hanging signs shall count toward Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H. In addition, the sign area for a hanging sign shall not exceed 6 square feet and there shall be a minimum vertical clearance (from ground) of 8 feet for any hanging sign.

h. Projecting signs. Any activity may display one projecting sign on each public right-of-way frontage. A projecting sign may not extend above the roof of the structure to which it is attached.

i. Projecting signs shall be mounted at right angles to the building facade except if the building is a corner building. On corner buildings, a projecting sign may be mounted at a 45-degree angle to the building; however, in such cases, the sign at a 45-degree angle would be the only projecting sign allowed for the activity.

ii. Projecting signs must clear the sidewalk by at least 8 feet and shall project no more than 4 feet from the building face or one-third of the sidewalk width (whichever is less).

iii. The vertical axis of a projecting sign will be no more than 25 percent of the height of the building to which it is attached. The overall size of a Projecting Sign counts toward and must comply with the Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H.

2. Detached Signs

a. Ground signs. Ground signs are freestanding elements, and include Pole Signs and Monument Signs. No Ground Signs are permitted in the UD except as set forth below.

i. Pole signs are not permitted in the UD.

ii. If the front façade of a building is set back from the street or public right-of-way by at least 35 feet, its establishment may display one Monument Sign. Such Monument Sign shall not exceed 30 square feet. The height of a monument sign shall not exceed five feet. Monument signs shall be designed and located so that they do not create security hazards or visual barriers to traffic or to adjacent businesses.

iii. Ground signs count toward and must comply with the Total Allowable Signage Area for the building shown on Table 1 in Section 8.3.13H.

b. Sandwich Board Signs. A Sandwich Board does not count against the Total Allowable Signage Area. One Sandwich Board is allowed for each business that is located on the first floor of a building. Sandwich Boards shall be designed to allow folding, and must be removed at the close of business each day. The size of each Sandwich Board shall not exceed twelve (12) square feet and the overall sign shall be no taller than four feet. A Sandwich Board within the public right-of-way must be placed such that at least a five-foot unobstructed sidewalk width remains between the curb and the building front. Painted wood and metal and other materials that appear similar in finish to painted wood are permitted. No illumination of Sandwich Board Signs is permitted.

c. Portable Signs. Portable Signs are not permitted in the UD.

3. Changeable Copy Signs. Changeable Copy Signs are not permitted in the UD Area.

4. Off-Premises Signs. Off-Premises Signs are not permitted in the UD.

5. Temporary Signs. Temporary Signs may be erected a maximum of forty-five (45) days preceding the event that they are associated with. A Temporary Sign must be removed within five (5) days after the event. The use of Temporary Signs is intended for events such as the opening of a new business or the closing of a business. If the Temporary Sign is advertising a sale of merchandise, in the ordinary course of business or that occurs more than once a year, the Temporary Sign may only be displayed a maximum of ten (10) consecutive calendar days and no more than thirty (30) total days per year. Tethered Signs such as blimps or balloons, or the use of flag signs or animated or inflated figures or objects are not permitted in the UD. For Sale and For Lease signs are permitted if they are limited to one sign for each available space or building frontage and are twenty (20) square feet or smaller. Construction Signs may be displayed only during actual construction of a building.

6. Murals. A Mural is allowed on a building façade facing a street if it occupies no more than 20% of the building façade and does not exceed 8 feet in its vertical dimensions at any point. A Mural is allowed without size limit on any other part of a building that faces a side or rear property line. No more than 10% of a Mural or 15 square feet, whichever is less, may include text associated with the current use of the property, and that area shall count toward the Total Allowable Signage Area.

7. Directional Signs. Directional signage is allowed only for purposes of wayfinding only and may not be used for advertising or contain graphics related to any business. Directional signage must be kept to a minimum necessary to locate the intended destination. Directional signs do not count toward the Total Allowable Signage Area. These signs can be vehicular or pedestrian oriented, but in no case, should they exceed a size of six square feet if oriented

toward vehicles or three square feet if oriented toward pedestrians or a height of four feet. Directional signs should not be designed or situated as to provide a traffic or security hazard. In no case shall they be located within a public right-of-way.

H. Table 1

Length of Building Façade Frontage on Public Right-of-Way	Total Allowable Signage (square feet)
Less than 20’	20
20' to 29’ 11”	30
30' to 49' 11"	40
50' to 69' 11"	50
70' and greater	60

8.4 MIDTOWN DISTRICT OVERLAY (-MD)

8.4.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to provide carefully tailored zoning categories that will preserve and reinforce the Midtown District by encouraging rehabilitation and new construction that is sensitive to the existing urban form and reflects appropriate uses, scale and character of the neighborhood. The intention of this Chapter is to promote development by providing owners and developers with predictability in respect to what is or is not expected of them when developing their property. This Chapter is intended to serve as a guide to assist property owners, developers, architects, builders, business owners, public officials, and other interested citizens when considering rehabilitation, redevelopment or new construction in the Midtown District. This Chapter should also be consulted by the Memphis and Shelby County Government with respect to proposed infrastructure and streetscape improvement projects. This Chapter includes zoning regulations that govern land use, density, bulk and parking requirements.

8.4.2 Boundaries

The boundaries of the Midtown District Overlay are shown on the map in Section 8.4.8.

8.4.3 Applicability

Within the Midtown District Overlay the standards of this Chapter shall apply to:

A. All new building construction; however, the list of permitted uses in Section 8.4.7 shall apply to all sites within the Overlay.

B. All building expansion with removal of more than 25% of existing walls facing a public street, or a street-facing elevation if the parcel is landlocked; or removal of more than 50% of all existing exterior walls.

C. All existing buildings that are not in conformance with the requirements of the underlying district or this overlay district at the time of adoption shall be governed by Article 10, Nonconformities.

8.4.4 Site Plan Review

A. Authority

1. The Division of Planning and Development is authorized to approve site plans within the Midtown District Overlay.
2. All proposed development, except for single-family detached and single-family attached housing types, used exclusively for residential purposes on individual lots, shall be subject to the administrative site plan review process.
3. Any planned development or use requiring a special use permit shall be subject to site plan review.

B. Authority to Require Dedication and Improvement

All development required to submit a site plan pursuant this Chapter shall require the dedication and improvement or designation of pedestrian easement to provide adequate sidewalks and streetscape.

C. Application Procedure

Submittal Requirements

Site plans shall be drawn at a scale of 1 inch equals 100 feet and shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Property boundary lines and dimensions; available utilities; and easements, roadways, rail lines and public rights-of-way crossing and adjacent to the subject property;
2. The proposed height, dimensions and arrangement of buildings;
3. The type and location of proposed fencing and landscaping (including illustrations of applicable landscape plates);
4. The location of points of ingress and egress;
5. The location of driveways and parking lots;
6. The location of trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection and other similar services areas;
7. The location of garage doors, bay doors or loading areas;
8. The location of all roof, ground and wall mounted mechanical equipment (e.g. air handling equipment, compressors, duct work, transformers and elevator equipment);
9. The location of any drive-through facilities;
10. Illustrations of the proposed building or building expansion and its relationship to existing buildings within 100 feet of the site;
11. Illustrations with dimensions of the exterior of the proposed building or building expansion; and
12. Illustrations of proposed signs including location, materials, dimensions, and type of lighting.

D. Appeals

1. If the Division of Planning and Development does not approve the application, the applicant may appeal to the Land Use Control Board.
2. If the application is appealed to the Land Use Control Board, public notice shall be mailed to property owners within a 300-foot radius of the subject property.
3. The Division of Planning and Development or any affected property owner within the notification area appearing at the Land Use Control Board public hearing or who submitted written comments to the Board may appeal the decision of the Board to the City Council. Such appeal shall be in writing comments to the Zoning Administrator and submitted within ten working days of the Board's action.
4. The City Council shall, after the public hearing, approve the appeal, approve the appeal with conditions, or deny the appeal.

E. Approval Criteria

In approving a site plan, the approving entity shall consider the following:

1. Compliance with all requirements of this Chapter;
2. That the site plan will be constructed and operated to be compatible with the neighborhood and with the purpose of this Chapter; and
3. That the proposed development can be adequately served by public facilities;
4. The approving entity may impose conditions to minimize adverse effects on the neighborhood or on public facilities, and to ensure compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this Chapter.

8.4.5 Administrative Deviation

A. Authority

During the site plan review process, the Division of Planning and Development is authorized to approve administrative deviations to the building envelope standards in Section 8.4.5 and the minimum building standards in Sub-Section 8.4.10B, where, owing to specials conditions, strict enforcement of certain standards would be physically impractical or creative alternatives may be considered. This optional process shall occur only where the applicant requests an administrative deviation to a standard as specified below.

B. Permitted Deviations

1. The Division of Planning and Development shall review the request in light of the intent and purpose of overlay district requirements. The Division of Planning and Development shall have the authority to approve an administrative deviation for the following standards:
    a. Building and Parking Placement
        4. Setback area -increase of up to 20% of the maximum permitted setback.
        5. Required building frontage (minimum percentage of build-to) – reduction of up to 10% of required length.
        6. Required building frontage (minimum percentage of build-to) – reduction of up to 20% of required length with construction of a frontage wall.
        7. Parking setback-decrease of up to 10% of the minimum required setback.
        8. A zero-foot setback may be approved if existing adjacent buildings have a zero foot setback.
    b. Elements
        1. Transparency – up to 10%.
        2. Blank wall area – increase of up to 20% of the maximum permitted blank wall area.
        3. Building entrance – reduction up to 10% minimum required transparency.
        4. Recessed entry – up to 10% of the maximum permitted depth.
    c. Height
        1. Minimum and maximum floor heights – up to 20% for any one floor, limit of 10% for any cumulative increase or decrease in building height.
        2. The minimum ground floor elevation – up to 10%.

d. Minimum Building Standards.

Creative use of metal panels, concrete masonry units (CMU), exterior insulating finishing systems (EIFS) and precast concrete may be approved administratively, but only in conformance with Sub-Section 8.4.10B.

e. Tandem Parking

Tandem Parking may be allowed through administrative deviation in housing types other than single-family detached and single-family attached. Tandem Parking for single-family detached and single-family attached are permitted by right.

f. Maximum Building Setbacks

Allow for the setback to be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building.

g. Streetscape Requirements

Modification of streetscape requirements may be permitted due to existing site constraints such as existing utilities and location of existing buildings.

C. Approval Criteria

To approve an administrative deviation, the Division of Planning and Development shall make an affirmative finding that all of the following criteria are met:

1. An administrative deviation does not conflict with streets, sidewalks, easements or landscape requirements.
2. An administrative deviation does not injure or damage the use, value, or enjoyment of surrounding property.
3. An administrative deviation does not have an adverse impact on land use compatibility.
4. An administrative deviation does not materially affect adjacent land uses and the physical character of uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed

D. Unlisted Standards

Unlisted and Listed Standards: Any request for a deviation from a standard of the Unified Development Code not included in the Midtown District Overlay shall be reviewed by the Board of Adjustment in accordance with Chapter 9.22, Variances. Any request for a deviation from a standard included in the Midtown Overlay District not listed as an Administrative Deviation shall be reviewed by the Land Use Control Board as a Special Exception, in accordance with Section 8.4.6, below.

8.4.6 Special Exceptions

A. Authority

The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve special exceptions to certain requirements of this Chapter. This optional process shall occur only where the applicant requests a special exception from a standard as specified below.

B. Application Procedure

1. An owner or other person who has a contractual interest in the property may file an application with the Division of Planning and Development. A site plan shall be submitted and reviewed in accordance with Section 8.4.4 above.
2. The Division of Planning and Development shall forward the site plan and a request for special exception to the Land Use Control Board.
3. The Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing on the application no less than 35 days or more than 75 days after an application has been filed. Notice of the hearing shall be mailed to all property owners within a 300-foot radius of the property.
4. The Land Use Control Board may by a majority vote approve, with the conditions or reject the application. The Board may defer a decision until the next regular board meeting.
5. The Division of Planning and Development or any individual appearing at the Land Use Control Board public hearing or who submitted written comments to the Board may appeal the decision of the Board to the City Council. Such appeal shall be in writing to the Zoning Administrator and submitted within 10 working days of the Board's decision. The City Council shall, after the public hearing, approve the appeal, approve the appeal with conditions, or deny the appeal.

C. Permitted Special Exception

The Land Use Control Board shall have the authority to approve special exceptions for any deviation from a standard included in the Midtown District Overlay.

D. Approval Criteria

To approve a special exception, the Land Use Control Board shall make an affirmative finding that all of the following criteria are met;

1. A special exception does not conflict with streets, sidewalks, easements or landscape requirements.
2. A special exception does not injure or damage the use, value or enjoyment of surrounding property or hinder or prevent the development of surrounding property.
3. A special exception does not have an adverse impact on land use compatibility.
4. A special exception does not materially and adversely affect adjacent land uses and the physical character of uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed use.
5. When approving a special exception, the Land Use Control Board should give special consideration to building and site improvements that enhance the level of pedestrian amenities.

8.4.7 Uses Permitted in the Midtown District Overlay

Blank Cell= Not Permitted, ■ = Use permitted by right, □ = Use requiring approval of a Special Use Permit, + = Use requiring approval of a Significant Neighborhood Structure Conditional Use Permit, C = Use requiring approval of a Conditional Use Permit

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	RW	OG	MU	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CMP-1	EMP
RESIDENTIAL														
Household Living														
Single-Family Detached														
Conventional	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Side Yard House	■	■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Cottage		■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Single-Family Attached														
Semi-attached		■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Two-Family		■	■	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■	
Townhouse		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Multifamily														
Large Home			■	■	■	■	■	□	■	□	□	□	□	
Stacked Townhouse			■	■	■	■	■	□	■	□	□	□	□	
Apartment				■	■	■		□	■	□	□	□	□	
Upper-Story Residential						■	■	■		■	■	■	■	
Live/Work		□	□	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	
Manufactured, Modular Home	■	■	■	■	■									
Mobile Home														
Container Home	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Manufactured, Modular Home Park														
Group Living														
Boarding House, Single Room Occupancy				□	□	□				□	■	■		
Rooming House	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	■	■		
Fraternity, Sorority, Dormitory				□	□	□				□	■	■	□	
Monastery, Convent				□	□	□				□	■	■	■	
Nursing Home, Full- time Convalescent Hospice				■	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	
Personal Care Home for the Elderly	■	■	■	■	■			■	■					
Residential Home for the Elderly, Assisted Living Facility, Independent Living Facility				■	■	■	■	■	■	□	■	■	■	
Supportive Living Facility	■	■	■	■	■			□						
CIVIC USES														
Community Service														
Museum, Library	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	RW	OG	MU	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CMP-1	EMP
Neighborhood Arts Center or Similar Community Facility (public)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	□	□	□	
Philanthropic Institution							□	■	■	■	■	■		
Police, Fire, EMS Substation	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
All other City- or County-owned facilities not included in this Use Table	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Day Care														
Adult Day Care Program	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	■
Group Day Care Home (5-12 persons)	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Day Care Center (13+ persons	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	■	■	■	
Drop-in Child Care Center 15+ persons								■		■	■	■	■	□
Nursery School, Preschool	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	□
Education Facility														
Academy (Special Training)								■		■	■	■	■	■
College, Community College, University								■	■	■	■	■	■	
Seminary	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	
School, Public or Private (K-12)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Dormitory, housing for students or faculty accessory to educational facilities not classified as colleges, community colleges or universities	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
School, Trade, Vocational, Business								■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Medical Facility														
Blood Plasma Donation Center								□		■	■	■	■	■
Medical or Dental Laboratory								■		■	■	■	■	■
Hospital								□				■	■	
Medical, Dental or Chiropractor Clinic, massage therapy, or outpatient surgery center	+	+	+	+	+	+	■	■		■	■	■	■	
Park/Open Area														
All Parks and Open Areas, except as listed below:	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Cemetery, Mausoleum, Memorial Park	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□		□	□	□	□	□
Dog Park	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Recreation Field w/out lights	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	RW	OG	MU	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CMP-1	EMP
Recreation Field w/ lights	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	■	■	■
Reservoir, Control Structure, Drainage Well, Water Supply, Water Well	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Passenger Terminal														
Airport, Heliport, Airline Terminal														□
Bus, Train Passenger Terminal												■		□
Taxicab Dispatch Station, Limousine Service											□	■		■
Multimodal Facility												■		■
Place of Worship														
All Places of Worship	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Off-site parking for places of worship	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□
All Social Service Institutions											□	□		
Utilities														
All Minor Utilities	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
All Major Utilities														□
Amateur Radio Operator Towers (65 feet or less)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■	■
Communication Towers							□	□		□	□	□		□
CMCS Tower and Facilities	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■		■	■	■	■	■
Commercial														
Indoor Recreation														
All Indoor Recreation except as listed below:										■	■	■	■	■
Adult-oriented Entertainment														
Athletic, tennis, swim or health club								■		■	■	■	■	■
Bar, Tavern, Cocktail Lounge, Nightclub								□	■	□	■	■		
Convention Center												□	□	
Lodge, Private Club	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	□	■	■		
Indoor Shooting Range											□	□		■
Office														
All offices except as listed below:	+	+	+	+	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Radio, TV, or Recording Studio	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Overnight Lodging														
Bed and Breakfast	+	+	+	+	□	□	■	□	■	■	■	■	□	

PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	RW	OG	MU	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CMP-1	EMP
Hotel, Motel, Inn, Extended Stay Facility								□	□	□	□	□	□	
Youth Hostel										□	□	□	□	
Outdoor Recreation														
All outdoor Recreation except as listed below:											□	■		
Golf Course, Country Club, Clubhouse	□	□	□	□	□	□						■		
Horse Stables, Riding Academy, Equestrian Center												■		
Outdoor Shooting Range												■		
Stadium or Arena, Commercial Amphitheater												■		
Outdoor Advertising Sign														
Permanent Off-Premise Advertising Sign														
Parking, Commercial														
All Commercial Parking								□			□	□	□	□
All Restaurants, except as listed below	+	+	+	+	+	□		■	■	■	■	■		■
Restaurants with sale of alcoholic beverages, Brew Pub	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■	■	□	■
Restaurant, Drive-in										□	■	■	□	■
All Retail Sales and Service except as listed below	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■		■
Animal Hospital, Veterinary Clinic, Pet Clinic	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■		■
Animal Boarding, Animal Shelter, Kennel, Doggy Day Care	+	+	+	+	+	+				■	■	■		■
Art or Photo Studio or Gallery	+	□	□	□	□	□	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Bakery, Retail	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■	□	■
Barber or Beauty Shop	+	+	+	+	+	+	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Convenience Store with Gas Pumps, Gas Station										□	■	■	□	■
Convenience Store without Gas Pumps		□	□	□	□	□	□			□	□	■	□	■
Catering Establishment, small scale	+	+	+	+	+	+			■	■	■	■		■

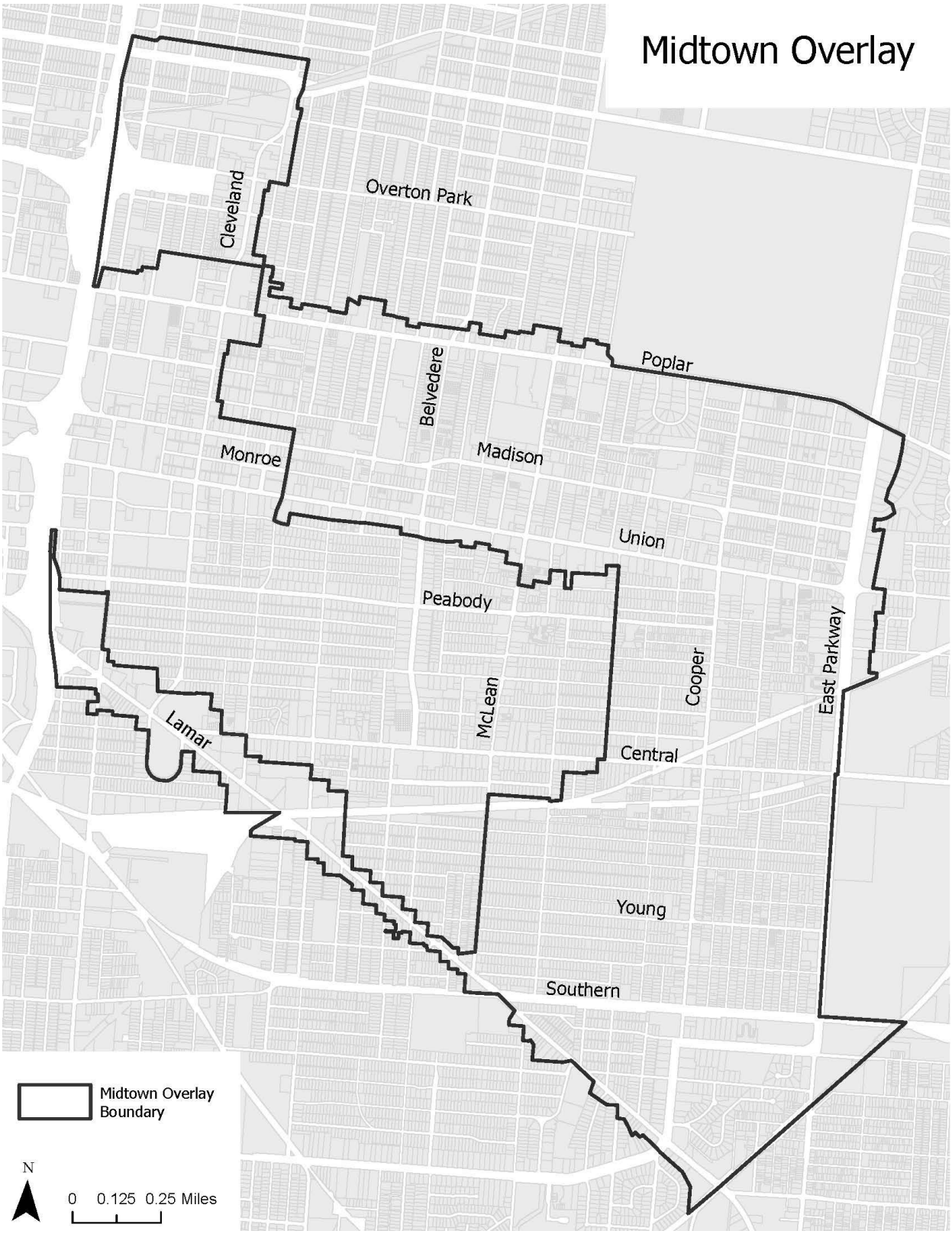
PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	RW	OG	MU	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CMP-1	EMP
Cleaning Establishment, pickup station			□	□	□	□	□		■	■	■	■		■
Farmers Market			□	□	□	□	□		■	■	■	■	□	■
Funeral establishment, funeral merchandise, funeral directing, crematorium and pet crematorium										□	■	■		■
Greenhouse or Nursery, Commercial	+	+	+	+	+	+					■	■		■
Payday loans, title loan and flexible loan plan establishments											□	□		□
Post Office	+	+	+	+	+	+		■		■	■	■	□	■
Pawnshop											□	□		□
Retail Sales Outdoor (Vendor)										□	□	□		
Tattoo, Palmist, Psychic or Medium, Massage Parlor										□	□	■		□
Vehicle Parts and Accessories											■	■		■
Manufactured Housing Sales														
Self-Service Storage														
Mini-storage											□	□		■
Indoor multi-story										■	■	■		■
All Vehicle Service										■	■	■	□	■
All Vehicle Repair										□	□	■	□	■
All Vehicle Sales, Rental, Leasing *										□	□	■		■
All Water Oriented												■		■

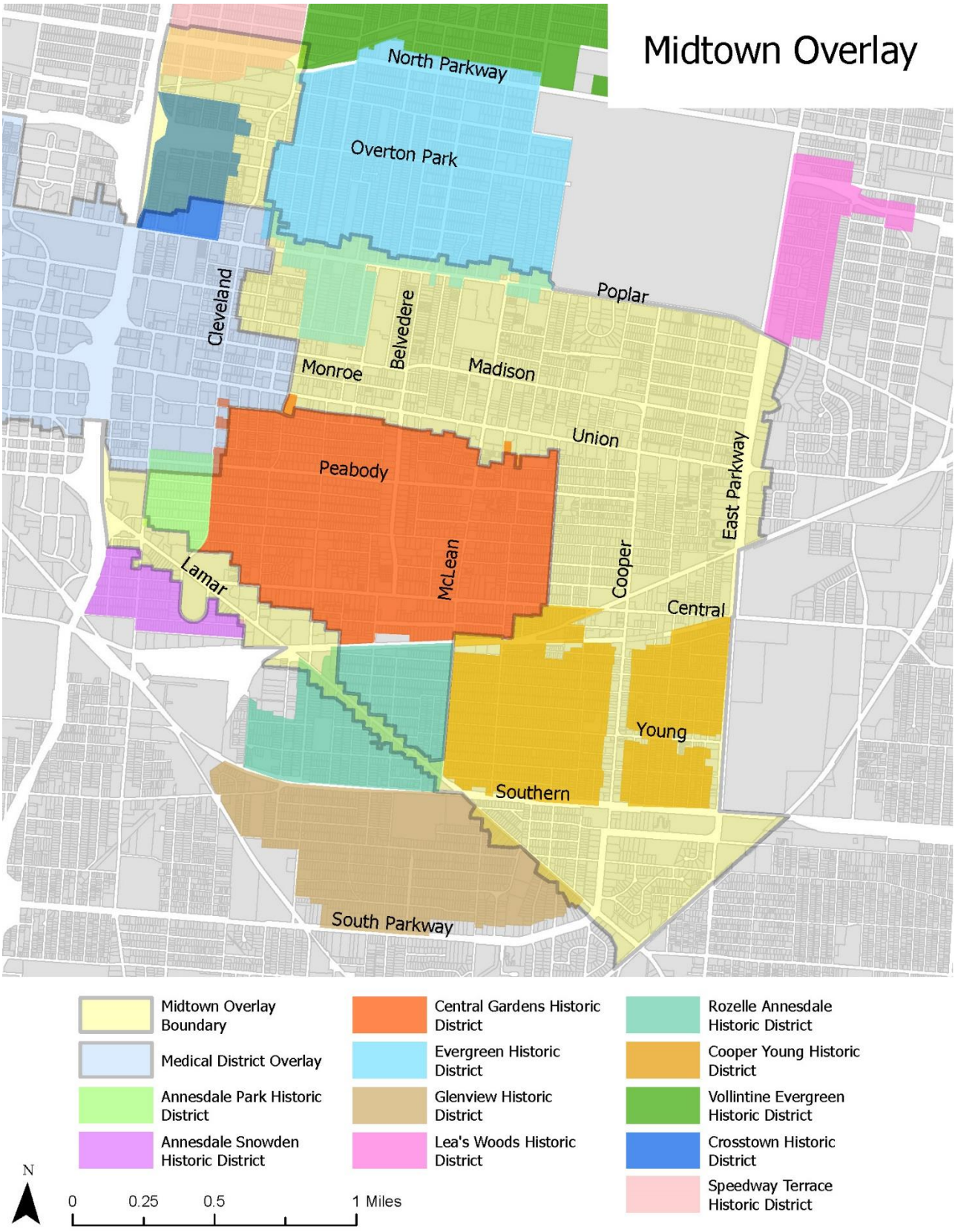
PRINCIPAL USE	R6	RU-1	RU-2	RU-3	RU-4	RU-5	RW	OG	MU	CMU-1	CMU-2	CMU-3	CMP-1	EMP
Industrial														
All Wholesale Trade												■		■
Light Industrial														
All light industrial except as listed below:														■
Bulk Mailing service														■
Clothing, textile or apparel manufacturing												□		■
Container Building									C	C	C	C		C
Contractors storage												□		■
Detention center, jail, prison														
Lawn, Tree or Garden Service												□		■
Light Manufacturing or Assembly of Equipment, Instruments or Goods										□	□	■	■	■
Lumberyard and wood products													■	■
Microbrewery and microdistillery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	■		■	■	■		■
Movie production facility														■
Photo Finishing Laboratory											□	■	■	■
Repair of Scientific or Professional Instruments, Electric Motors											□	■	■	■
Research, Testing and Development Laboratory											□	■	■	■
Sheet Metal Shop														■
Soft drink bottling														■
Welding, Machine, Tool Repair Shop											□	■	■	■
Woodworking, including Cabinet Makers and Furniture Manufacturing											□	■	■	■
Warehouse											□	□	□	■
Waste Related Services														
Recycling Drop-off Facility										□	□	□		□
Agriculture														
Neighborhood Garden	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Winery														■
Resource Extraction														
Dredging, earth extraction, clearing or grading														
Planned Development	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	□

* Outdoor display/storage of vehicles must be screened from view from the public right of way

8.4.8 **Building Envelope Standards**

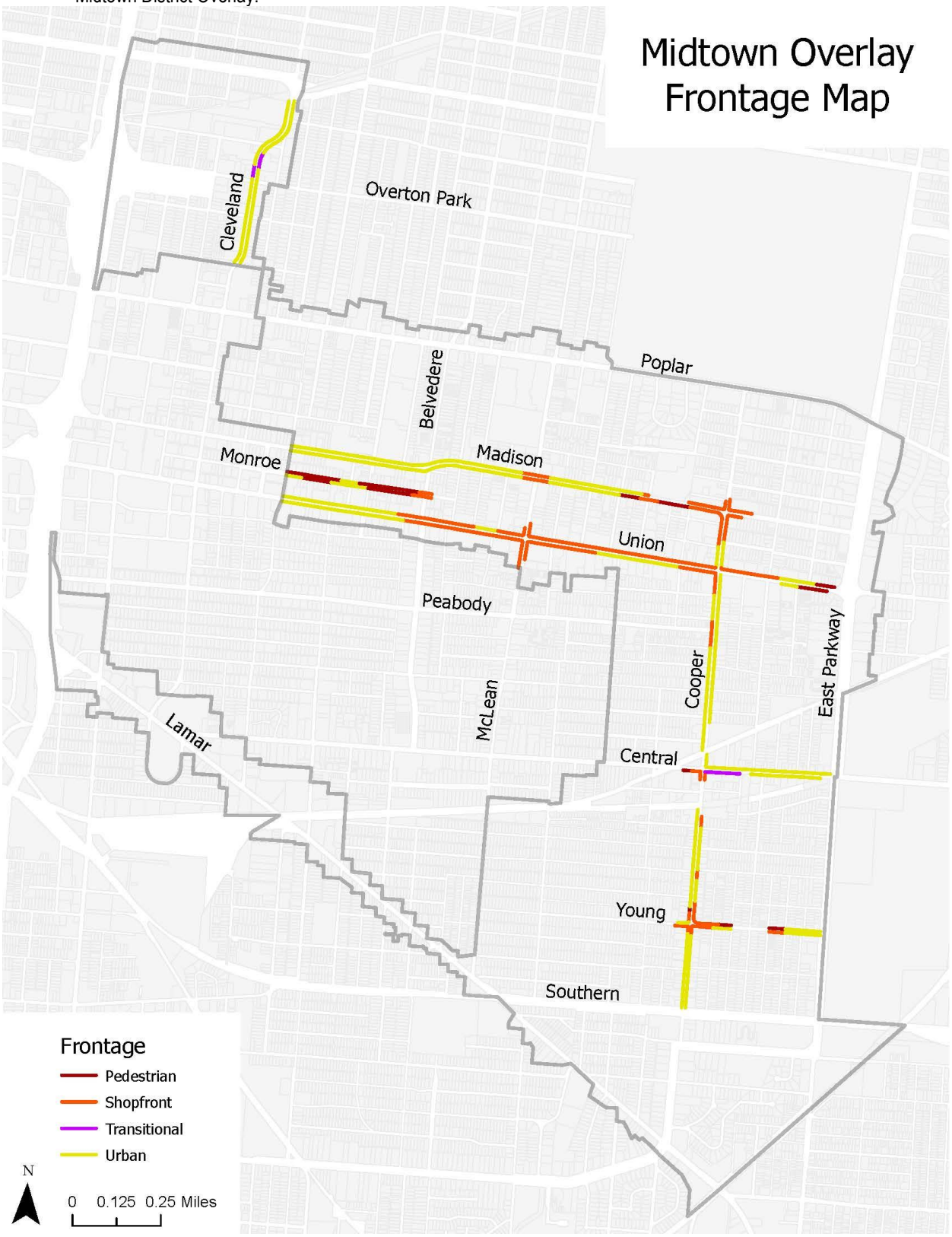
A. Boundaries of the Midtown District Overlay




Midtown Overlay
North Parkway
Overton Park
Poplar
Cleveland
Belvedere
Monroe
Madison
Union
Peabody
East Parkway
McLean
Cooper
Lamar
Central
Young
Southern
South Parkway
Midtown Overlay Boundary
Medical District Overlay
Annesdale Park Historic District
Annesdale Snowden Historic District
Central Gardens Historic District
Evergreen Historic District
Glenview Historic District
Lea's Woods Historic District
Rozelle Annesdale Historic District
Cooper Young Historic District
Vollintine Evergreen Historic District
Crosstown Historic District
Speedway Terrace Historic District
N
0
0.25
0.5
1 Miles

B. Frontage Map

The following map designates Shopfront, Pedestrian, Urban, Transitional, Commercial, or General frontages within the Midtown District Overlay.



C. Frontage Standards

1. Applicability

a. The building regulations for sites with a designated frontage vary based on the frontage type assigned to a specific property. The Frontage Map specifically designates frontages. To determine whether or not a designated frontage has been assigned to a specific property consult the Frontage Map in Sub-Section 8.4.8B.

b. Any development or portion of a development adjacent to a designated frontage on the Zoning Map shall comply with the standards established for the designated frontage type.

c. All stand-alone K-12 public or private schools, places of worship, libraries and other types of public buildings are exempt from the designated frontage requirements.

d. Structured parking is permitted fronting on any street provided that on a Shopfront, Pedestrian or Urban designated frontage all frontage requirements are met. Such buildings shall contain active ground floor uses along the designated frontage for minimum depth of least 25 feet. If frontage width requirements are met by the primary building, then the remaining portion of the lot may be occupied by a parking garage without an active ground floor use.

e. Location and screening requirements for drive-thru facilities are set forth in Sub-Section 8.4.10E.

2. Building Form Standards

a. The following building form standards apply to all buildings and housing types on designated frontages regardless of the underlying zoning district.

b. For apartment and nonresidential district regulations pertaining to tract or lot area, tract or lot width and ground floor area still apply and are listed in Sub-Section 3.10.2B.

c. For all other housing types, district regulations pertaining to tract or lot area, tract or lot width and unit width still apply and are listed in Sub-Section 3.10.2C.

D. Building Regulations

The building envelope standards in the following table shall replace and supplement the respective regulations of the underlying zoning districts. Where no frontage is designated on the Frontage Map as Shopfront, Pedestrian, Urban, Transitional, Commercial, or General, see Article 3.

	Shop-front	Pedest-rian	Urban	Transit-ional	Comm-ercial
BUILDING & PARKING PLACEMENT					
Lot Area & Building Width					
Maximum Uninterrupted Façade Width (ft.)	75	100	100	100	100
Setback Area ****					
Front Setback Line (min. ft.)	2	2	2	2	2
Front Setback Line, with outdoor dining (min. ft)	7	7	7	7	7
Front Setback Line (max. ft.)	15[1]	15[1]	20[1]	65	86
Required Building Frontage (min %) *****					
Primary Street (lot up to 100 feet in width)	70	70	60	60	50
Primary Street (lot 100 feet in width or more)	80	80	70	60	50
Side Street	40	40	35	30	25
Side/Rear Setback (min ft.)					
Abutting Single-Family	10	10	10	10	10
Abutting Multifamily, Nonresidential	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*
Abutting Alley	5**	5**	5**	5**	5**
Building Separation	5	5	5	5	5
Parking (Structured or Lot) Setback (min ft.)					
From Primary Street	15	15	15	0 or 8	0 or 8
From Side Street	10	10	10	0 or 8	0 or 8
Abutting Single-Family	10	10	10	10	10
Abutting Multifamily, Nonresidential, Alley	0	0	0	0	0
On Street Parking Requirement	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	None	None
ELEMENTS					
Transparency (min %)					
Primary Street					
Ground Floor, non residential	50	50	50	50	50
Ground Floor, residential	50	20	20	20	20
Upper Floors	20	20	20	20	20
Side Street					
Ground Floor, non residential	30	30	30	30	30
Ground Floor, residential	30	20	20	20	20
Upper Floors	20	20	20	20	20
Building Entrance					
Facing Primary Street	Required	Required	Required	Required	Required
Blank Wall Area (max. linear ft.)	25	30	30	35	35
HEIGHT					
Building Height (max. ft.)	***	***	***	***	***
Ground Floor Elevation (min. inches)					
Residential Use	18	18	18	18	18
Nonresidential use	0	0	0	0	0
Floor to Floor Height (min. ft)					
Ground Floor Height, nonresidential use	14	14	14	14	14
Ground Floor Height, residential use	14	11	11	11	11
Upper Floor Height (floor to floor)	10	10	10	9	9

*A 0-foot side setback is permitted. For structures built after November 10, 2015, and for any expansions to existing buildings after this date, a 5-foot minimum separation is required between detached buildings on separate lots.

** Not required if alley is 25 feet or more in width.

*** Maximum Height governed by the Height Map at Section 8.4.9.

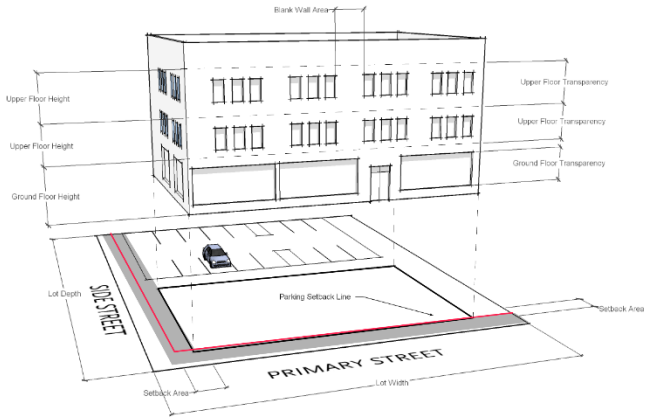
**** Setback shall generally conform to adjacent building setbacks.

***** A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.

[1] Maximum setback for buildings in the Shopfront, Pedestrian and Urban frontages may be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building, subject to an Administrative Deviation, Section 8.4.5.

E. Shopfront

See Section 8.4.11 for streetscape requirements/ See Sub-Section 4.5.5D for parking landscaping requirements



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 15 ft. behind ROW line.

CONTEXTUAL INFILL
For any infill project along a designated Shopfront Frontage with less than 75 feet of frontage, and upon approval of the Zoning Administrator, structures may be located closer to the ROW line than the minimum setback provided that the structure is located within the range of front setbacks on the street. This range of setbacks is measured on the basis of the four structures surrounding the project site (the two closest lots in either direction along the street).The new structure shall be located within the range of established setbacks (no closer than the narrowest setback, no further than the deepest setback). Where a setback in these four lots is significantly out of the range of setbacks along the street, it may be eliminated from the range.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 80% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the site width. For sites under 100 ft. in width, the required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the site depth.
A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK (Structure or Lot)
1. Primary street setback. Min 15 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10ft. behind ROW line.
3. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
4. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.
5. On street parking is preferred.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street 50% min, Side Street 30% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 12 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. A minimum of 50% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. A minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BUILDING FACADE
Blank lengths of wall exceeding 25 linear feet are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades. Façades greater than 75 feet in length along primary and side streets, as measured horizontally, shall be articulated to provide visual interest and a human scale by incorporating any combination of the following features: columns, pilasters, balconies, piers, variation of material building and setback variations of at least 2 feet. No uninterrupted length of any façade shall exceed 75 horizontal feet.

HEIGHT

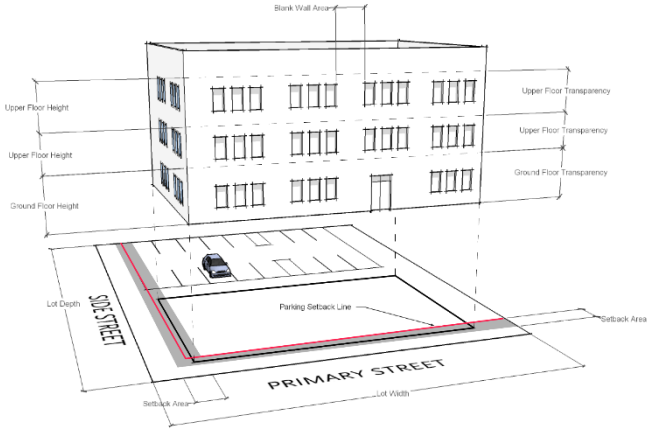
GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 10 ft.

MULTIPLE STORIES
Multiple stories are encouraged, but not required

F. Pedestrian

See Section 8.4.11 for streetscape requirements/ See Sub-Section 4.5.5D for parking landscaping requirements



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 15 ft. behind ROW line.

CONTEXTUAL INFILL
For any infill project along a designated Pedestrian Frontage with less than 75 feet of frontage, and upon approval of the Zoning Administrator, structures may be located closer to the ROW line than the minimum setback provided that the structure is located within the range of front setbacks on the street. This range of setbacks is measured on the basis of the four structures surrounding the project site (the two closest lots in either direction along the street).The new structure shall be located within the range of established setbacks (no closer than the narrowest setback, no further than the deepest setback). Where a setback in these four lots is significantly out of the range of setbacks along the street, it may be eliminated from the range.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 80% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the site width. For sites under 100 ft. in width, the required building frontage may be reduced to accommodate no more than a single 20-ft. access drive for a rear parking area.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 40% of the site depth.
4. A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK (Structure or Lot)
1. Primary street setback. Min 15 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
4. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking
5. On street parking is preferred.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use: 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential Use:30%min, Residential Use: 20% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BUILDING FACADE
Blank lengths of wall exceeding 30 linear feet are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades. Façades greater than 100 feet in length along primary and side streets, as measured horizontally, shall be articulated to provide visual interest and a human scale by incorporating any combination of the following features: columns, pilasters, balconies, piers, variation of material building and setback variations of at least 2 feet. No uninterrupted length of any façade shall exceed 100 horizontal feet.

HEIGHT

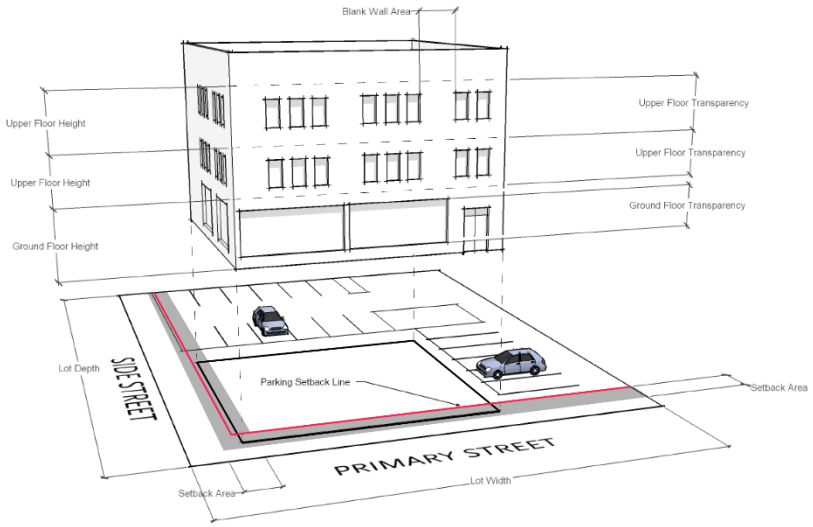
GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 10 ft.

MULTIPLE STORIES
Multiple stories are encouraged, but not required

G. Urban

See Section 8.4.11 for streetscape requirements/ See Sub-Section 4.5.5D for parking landscaping requirements



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 20 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
1. Primary street lots 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 70% of the lot width.
2. Primary street (lots less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the lot width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 35% of the lot depth.
4. A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK (Structure or Lot)
1. Primary street setback. Min 15 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Side street setback. Min 10 ft. behind ROW line.
3. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
4. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. No parking is permitted between the street and the building. This requirement shall not restrict on-street parking.
5. On street parking is preferred.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use, 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential Use: 30% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 50% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BUILDING FAÇADE- Blank lengths of wall exceeding 35 linear feet are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades. Façades greater than 100 feet in length along primary and side streets, as measured horizontally, shall be articulated to provide visual interest and a human scale by incorporating any combination of the following features: columns, pilasters, balconies, piers, variation of material building and setback variations of at least 3 feet. No uninterrupted length of any façade shall exceed 100 horizontal feet.

HEIGHT

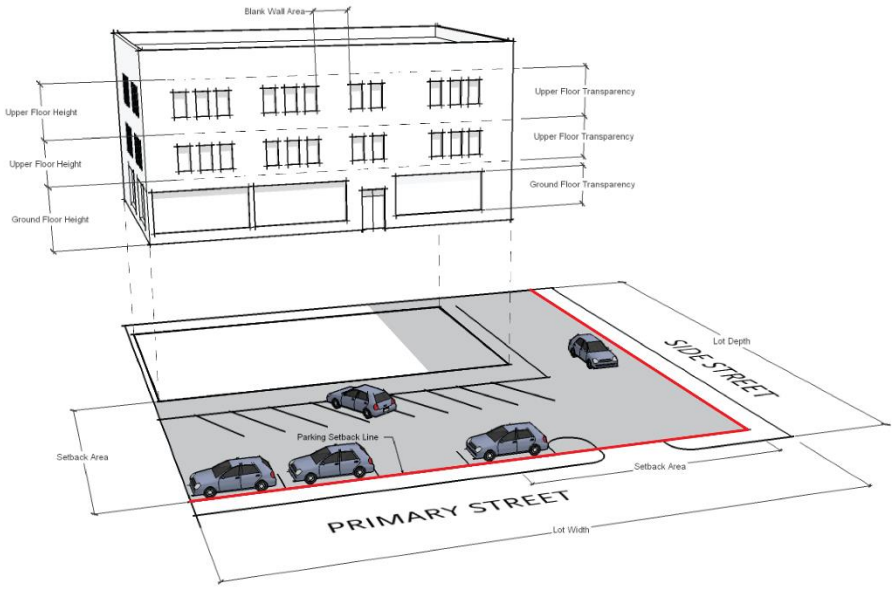
GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 10 ft.

MULTIPLE STORIES
Multiple stories are encouraged, but not required

H. Transitional

See Section 8.4.11 for streetscape requirements/ See Sub-Section 4.5.5D for parking landscaping requirements



PLACEMENT	ELEMENTS	HEIGHT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 65 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 60% of the site width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 30% of the site depth.
4. A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK (Structure or Lot)
1. Primary/side street setback. Min 0 ft behind ROW line.
2. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. One row of parallel parking, a one-way drive aisle and angled parking may be located between the building and the street.

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential: 50% min, Residential: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential: 30% min, Residential: 20% min. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 50% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BUILDING FACADE
Blank lengths of wall exceeding 35 linear feet are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades. Façades greater than 100 feet in length along primary and side streets, as measured horizontally, shall be articulated to provide visual interest and a human scale by incorporating any combination of the following features: columns, pilasters, balconies, piers, variation of material building and setback variations of at least 3 feet. No uninterrupted length of any façade shall exceed 100 horizontal feet.

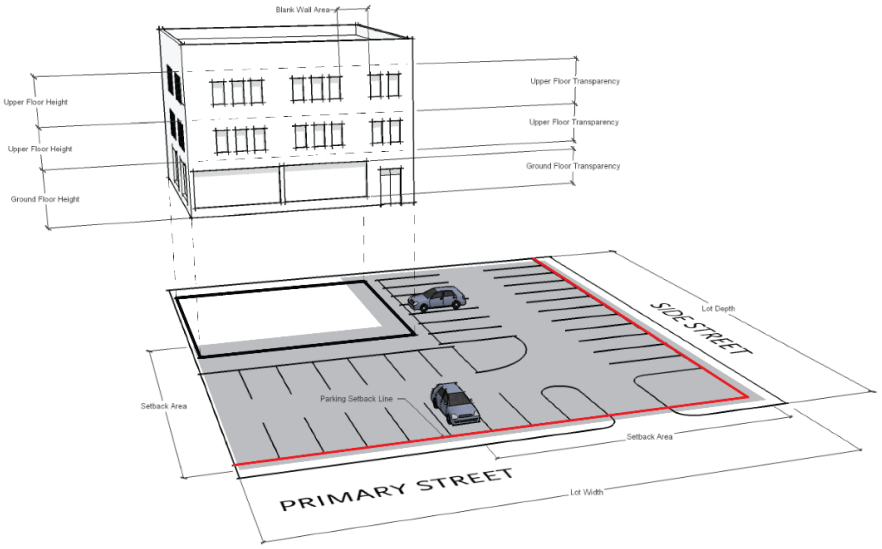
GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14 ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

MULTIPLE STORIES
Multiple stories are encouraged, but not required

I. Commercial

See Section 8.4.11 for streetscape requirements/ See Sub-Section 4.5.5D for parking landscaping requirements



PLACEMENT

SETBACK AREA
2ft min. (7 ft. if ground floor use is a restaurant with outdoor seating) to 86 ft. behind ROW line.

REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGE
1. Primary street (sites 100 ft. or more in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 50% of the site width.
2. Primary street (sites less than 100 ft. in width). The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 50% of the site width.
3. Side street. The building façade must be located within the setback area for a minimum of 25% of the side depth.
4. A frontage wall may be included in the calculation of required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation.

SIDE/REAR SETBACKS
Abutting single-family: 10 ft min. Abutting multifamily, nonresidential: 0 ft min. Abutting alley: 5 ft. min. Building separation: 5 ft min.

PARKING SETBACK (Structure or Lot)
1. Primary/side street setback. Parallel Parking: Min 0 ft behind ROW line, Not Parallel Parking: Min 8 ft. behind ROW line.
2. Abutting single-family Min 10 ft.
3. Parking shall be located behind the parking setback line. A single drive aisle serving head-in parking spaces on one or both sides may be located between the building and the street.

ELEMENTS

TRANSPARENCY (WINDOWS & DOORS)
1. Ground floor. Primary Street, Nonresidential Use: 50% min, Residential Use: 20% min. Side Street, Nonresidential: 30% min, Residential: 20%. Ground floor transparency is measured between 2 and 10 ft. above the adjacent sidewalk. Ground floor residential, office and industrial uses may provide translucent windows to meet all transparency requirements.
2. Upper floor. Min 20% (floor to floor).
3. Retail sales and service uses. A minimum of 50% of the window pane surface area shall allow views into the ground floor for a depth of at least 8 ft. Windows shall not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).

BUILDING ENTRANCE
1. A functioning entrance, operable during normal business hours, is required facing the primary street. An angled entrance may be provided at either corner of the building along the primary street to meet this requirement.
2. A building located on two primary streets shall have either one entrance per frontage or provide one angled entrance at the corner of the building at the intersection. Buildings located on corner lots shall meet all applicable intersection sight distance requirements. Additional entrances off another street, pedestrian area or internal parking area are permitted.
3. For nonresidential uses, a minimum of 50% of the required entrance shall be transparent.
4. Recessed entrances shall not exceed 3 ft. in depth and one floor in height.

BUILDING FACADE
Blank lengths of wall exceeding 35 linear feet are prohibited on all primary and side street building façades. Façades greater than 100 feet in length along primary and side streets, as measured horizontally, shall be articulated to provide visual interest and a human scale by incorporating any combination of the following features: columns, pilasters, balconies, piers, variation of material building and setback variations of at least 3 feet. No uninterrupted length of any façade shall exceed 100 horizontal feet.

HEIGHT

GROUND FLOOR ELEVATION
For ground floor residential uses, the ground floor finished elevation shall be a minimum of 18 inches above the adjacent sidewalk. There is no minimum for ground floor nonresidential uses.

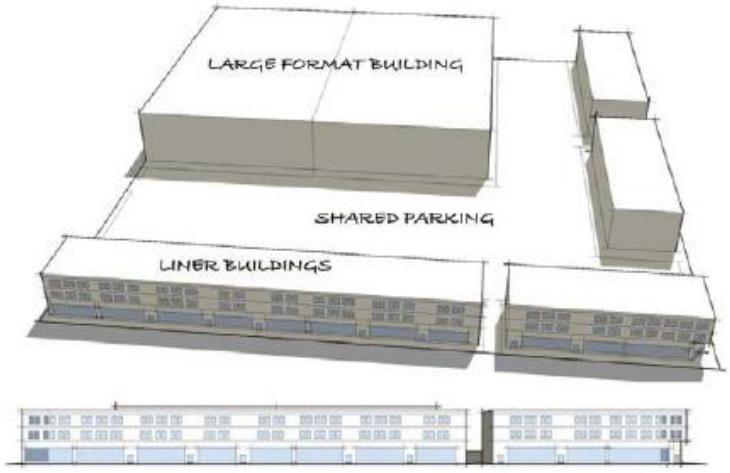
FLOOR HEIGHT
1. Nonresidential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 14ft.
2. Residential Use: Ground floors shall have a floor to floor height of at least 11 ft.
3. Each upper floor shall have a floor to floor height of at least 9 ft.

MULTIPLE STORIES
Multiple stories are encouraged, but not required

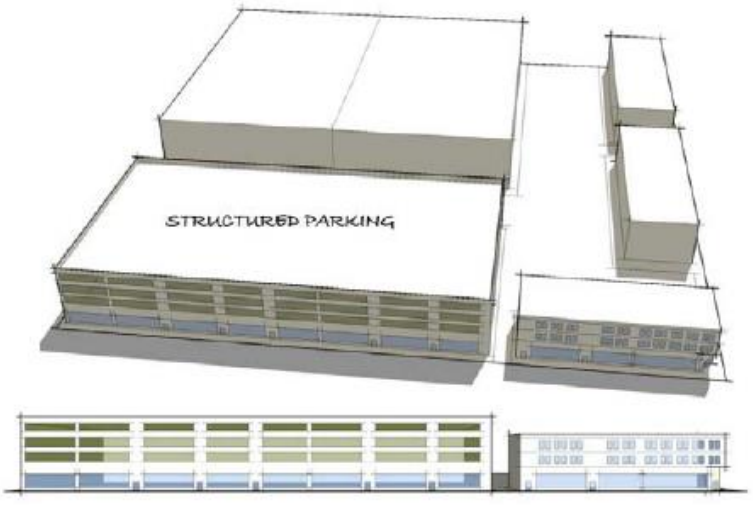
J. Additional Requirements for Shopfront, Pedestrian, and Urban Designated Streets
   1. Exit drives from drive through windows shall not exit onto a Shopfront, Pedestrian, or Urban designated street except as a drive that is shared with other traffic using the site. Exclusive drive through lanes shall not exit onto a Shopfront, Pedestrian, or Urban designated street.
   2. Surface parking lots are not allowed except as accessory to a principal use permitted by the zoning district in which it is located.
   3. Active ground floor use shall be required along public street frontages of parking garages. A Special Exception to this requirement may be filed in accordance with Section 8.4.6.

K. Large Format Buildings and Structured Parking

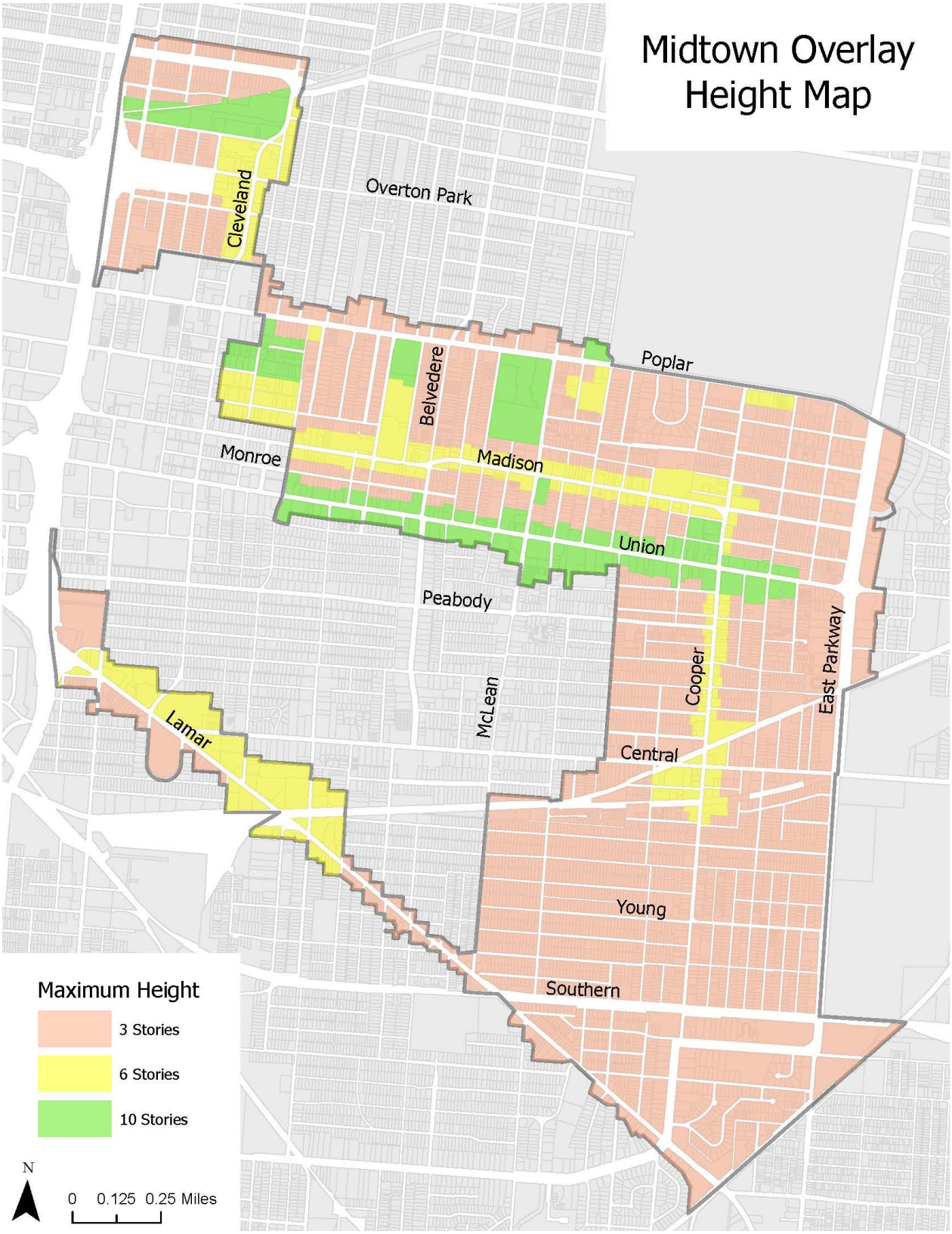
LARGE FORMAT BUILDINGS



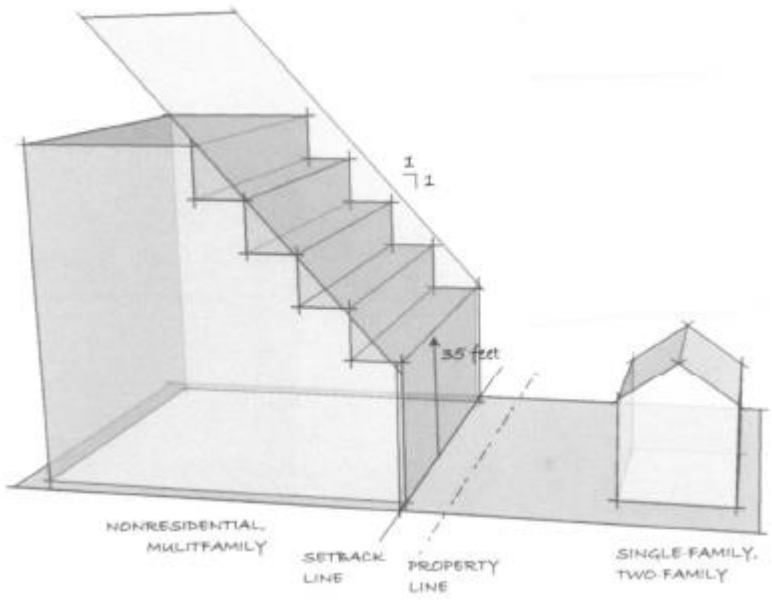
STRUCTURED PARKING

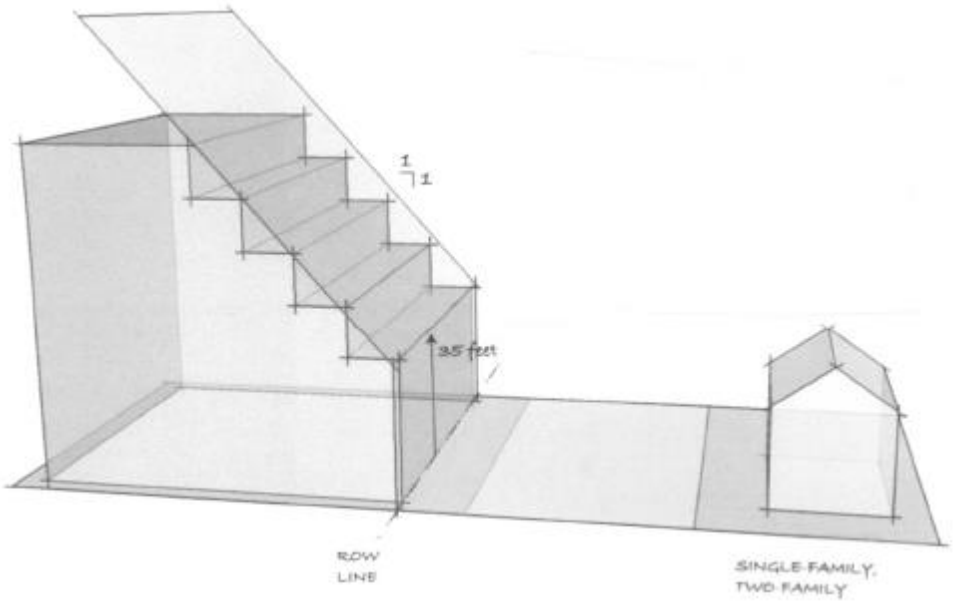


8.4.9 **Height Standards**



A. Bulk Plane





B. Articulated Base

An appropriate pedestrian scaled articulated base is required for 6-10 story buildings.

8.4.10 Site Development Standards

A. Applicability

The following supplemental site development standards apply in all non-single-family residential districts within the Midtown District Overlay.

B. Minimum Building Standards

1. Mobile buildings are only allowed on active construction sites.

2. Metal sided buildings are not allowed on commercial sites. Creative use of metal panels, approved in accordance with Item 8.4.5B(1)(d), shall not make up more than 25% of any building elevation that is either visible from the public right-of-way or faces an abutting residential zoning district.
3. Concrete Masonry Units shall only be used when combined with other masonry. Creative use of Concrete Masonry Units, approved in accordance with Item 8.4.5B(1)(d), shall not make up more than 50% of any building elevation that is either visible from the public right-of-way or faces an abutting residential zoning district.
4. Exterior Insulating Finishing Systems (EIFS) shall be used for decorative elements only where used in the lower 2 stories of a building. Creative use of EIFS, approved in accordance with Item 8.4.5B(1)(d), shall not make up more than 25% of any building elevation that is either visible from the public right-of-way or faces an abutting residential zoning district.
5. Tilt-up Precast-concrete buildings are not allowed on commercial sites.
6. Aluminum and vinyl siding are not allowed on commercial buildings.
7. Stacks, vents, and other protrusions through roofs of commercial buildings shall be painted to limit visibility.
8. Mechanical equipment on roofs shall be screened from view.
9. See Section 8.4.5 for administrative deviations of Minimum Building Standards.

C. Landscaping and Screening
1. Any building, structure or use is subject to the landscaping requirements of Chapter 4.6.
2. Trash collection, trash compaction, recycling collection and other similar service areas shall be located on the side or rear of the building and shall be screened from view from residentially zoned property or public rights-of-way. Screening enclosures shall be fully enclosed by opaque walls or fences at least eight feet high with self-closing access doors and shall be constructed of compatible materials to the primary building or buildings.
3. No garage doors, bay doors or loading areas shall face a Shopfront, Pedestrian, or Urban Frontage.
4. Loading areas shall be subject to the following screening requirements:
   a. Provide a minimum 100 percent year-round screen of all loading areas visible from residentially zoned property or public right-of-way.
   b. This screen shall consist of berms, walls, fences, plant material or combination totaling eight feet in height at installation or completion of construction. Wall or Fence materials shall be compatible with the primary structure.
   c. Loading docks shall be located to the side or rear of buildings when within 50 feet of any residentially zoned property line.
5. All roof, ground and wall mounted mechanical equipment (e.g. air handling equipment, compressors, duct work, transformers and elevator equipment) shall be screened from view from residential properties or public rights-of-way at ground level of the property line.
6. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment shall be shielded from view on all sides. Screening shall consist of materials consistent with the primary building materials, and may include metal screening or louvers which are painted to blend with the primary structure.
7. Wall or ground mounted equipment screening shall be constructed of planting screens, brick stone, reinforced concrete, or other compatible masonry materials; or other similar materials.
8. Above ground utilities and appurtenances to underground utilities required by the development which require above ground installation shall be screened by a continuous planting of shrubs, with a minimum mature height equal to that of the utility structure. Required accessways to these utilities are exempt from the screening provisions.

D. Fences and Walls
1. Fences and walls shall be constructed of high quality materials, such as wood, decorative blocks, brick, stone and wrought iron.
2. Chain link fences, barbed wire or concertina wire shall not be permitted except on active construction sites. Fences must be removed after construction is complete.
3. Breaks in the fence or wall may be allowed for pedestrian connections to adjacent developments.
4. The maximum length of a continuous, unbroken and uninterrupted fence or wall plane shall be 100 feet. Breaks shall be provided through the use of columns, landscaped areas, transparent sections and a change in material.
5. Fences shall not be constructed in the sight triangle. See Section 4.4.7 Clear Site Triangle for description.

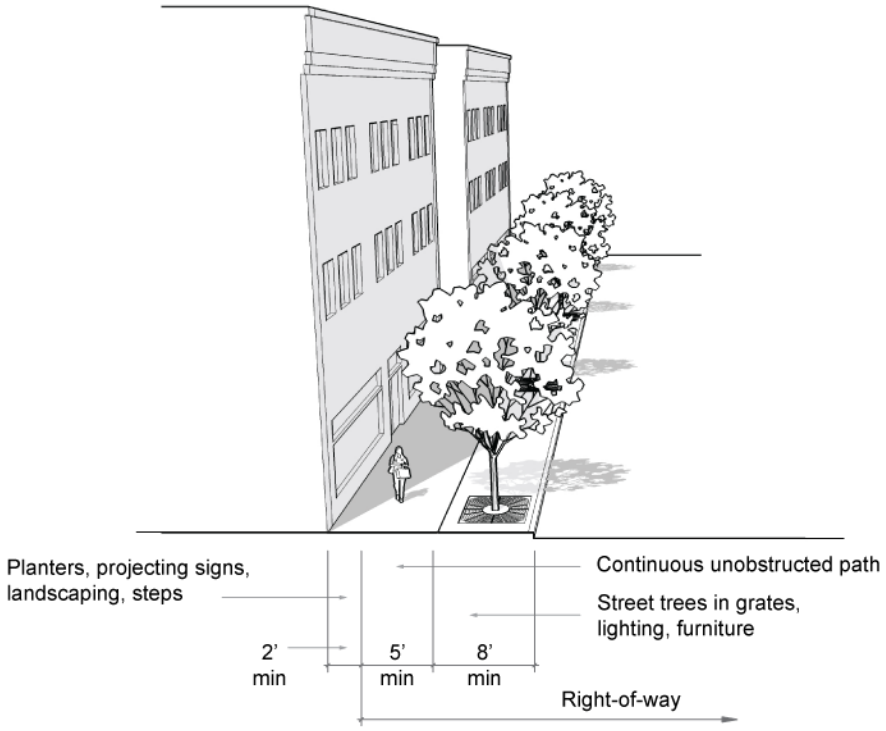
E. Drive-Through Facilities

1. A drive-through window shall only be permitted where it is not facing the public right-of-way of a Shopfront or Urban Frontage.
2. Drive through windows and lanes placed between the right-of-way and the associated building shall require landscape plantings installed and maintained along the entire length of the drive-through lane and the adjacent right-of-way. Such screening shall be a compact evergreen hedge or other type of dense foliage. At the time of installation, such screening shall be at least 36 inches in height and shall reach a height of 48 inches within two years of planting.
3. No drive-through window or drive-through speaker shall be permitted on the side of a building adjacent to any residentially zoned property.

8.4.11 Streetscape Plates

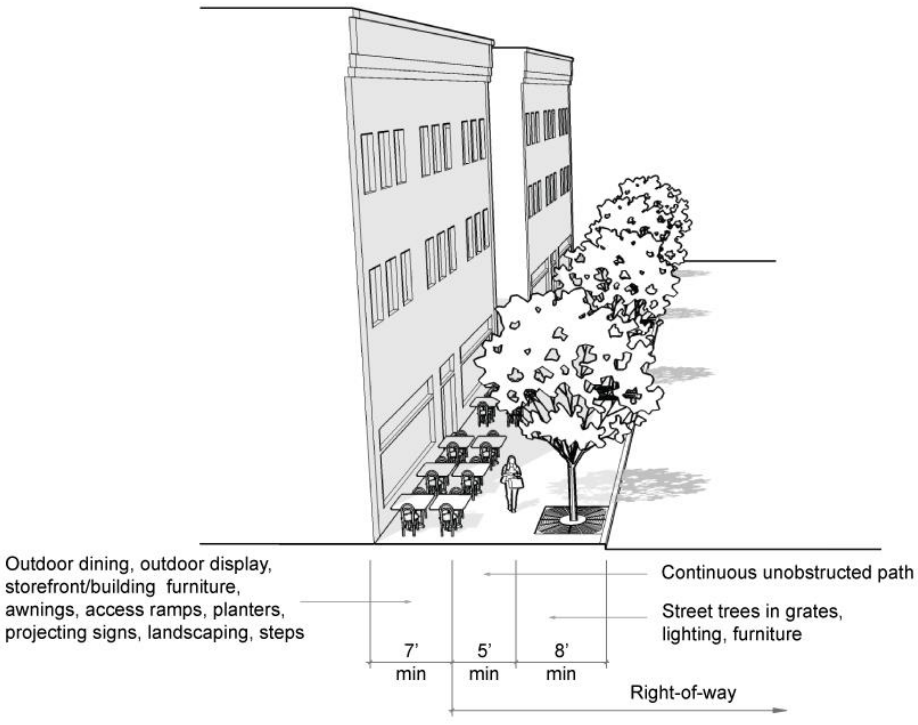
The following streetscape plates shall apply to development subject to the provisions of the Midtown District Overlay. See Section 4.3.3 to determine the appropriate streetscape plate for each zoning district and designated frontage in the Midtown District Overlay. See Section 4.3.4 for eligible exceptions to the following streetscape plates.

Type S-1



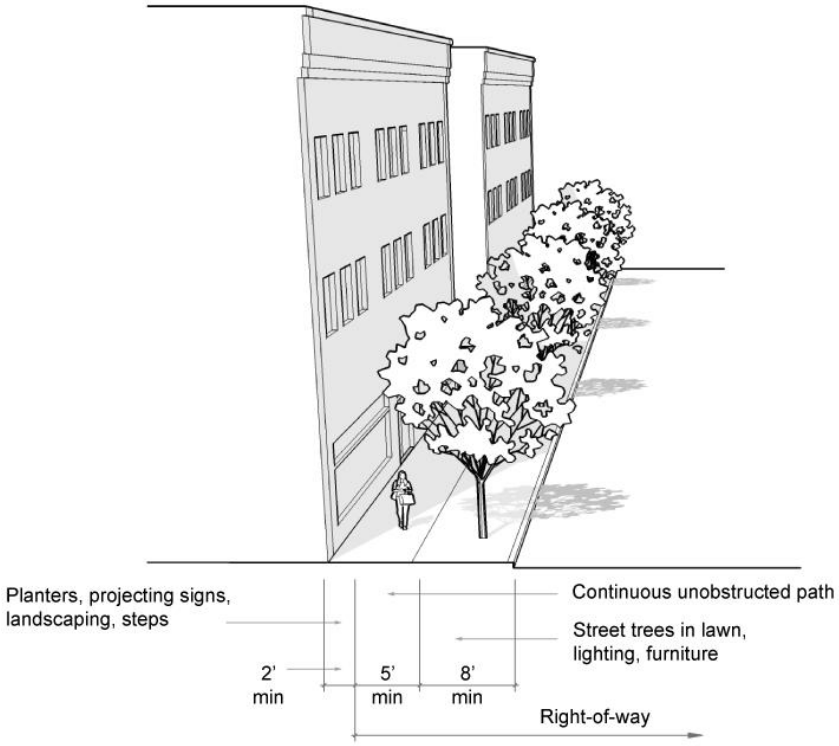
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-2



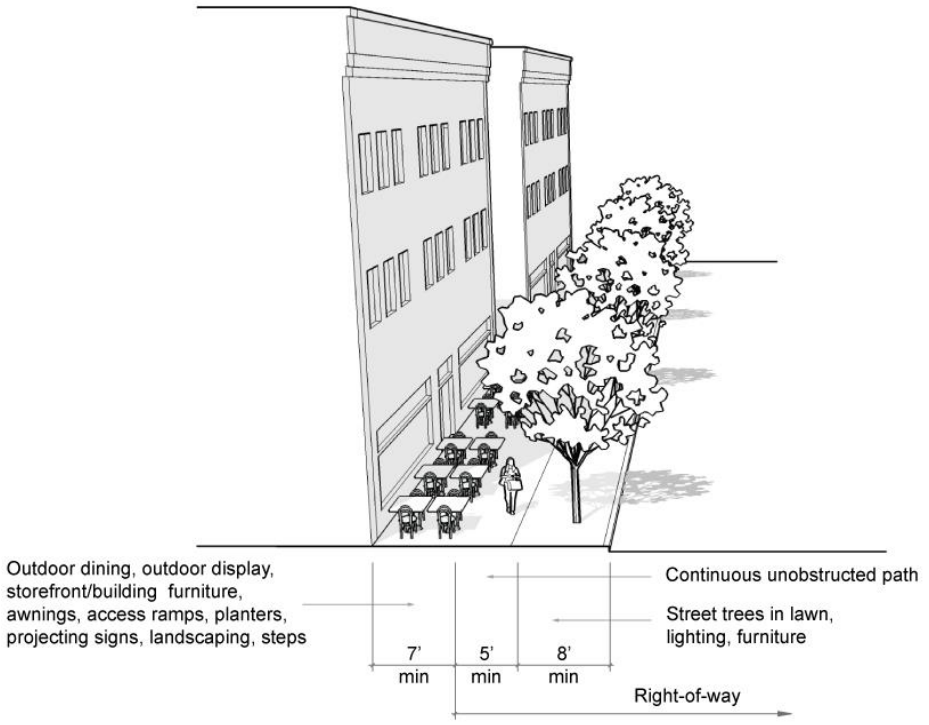
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-3



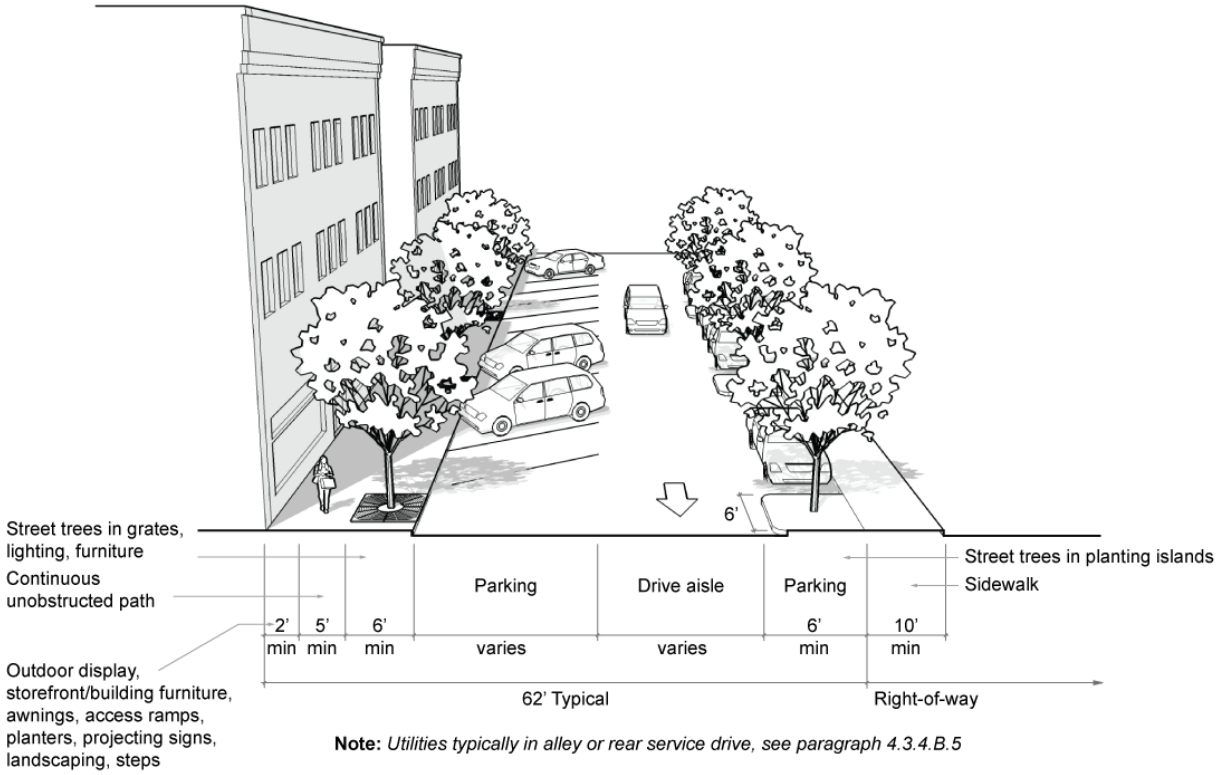
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-4



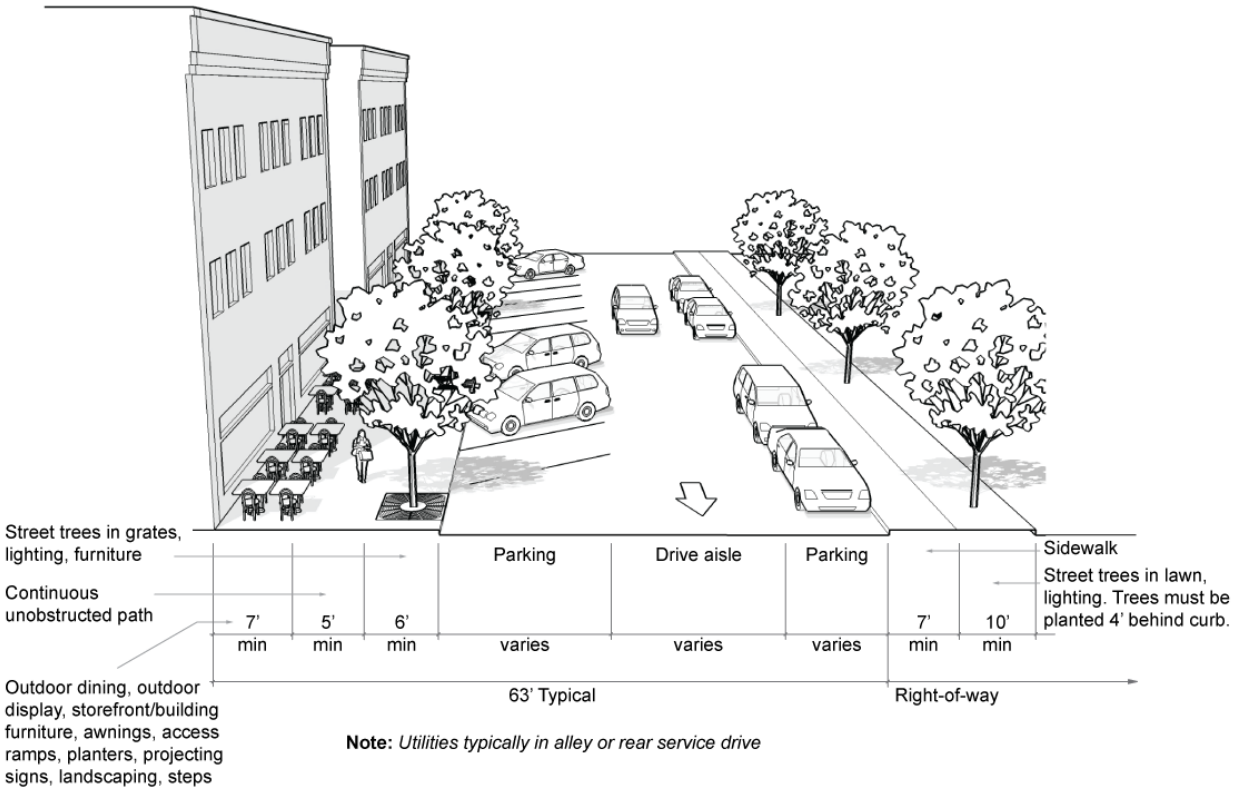
Note: *Alley or rear service drive required, utilities located in alley or rear service drive.*

Type S-5



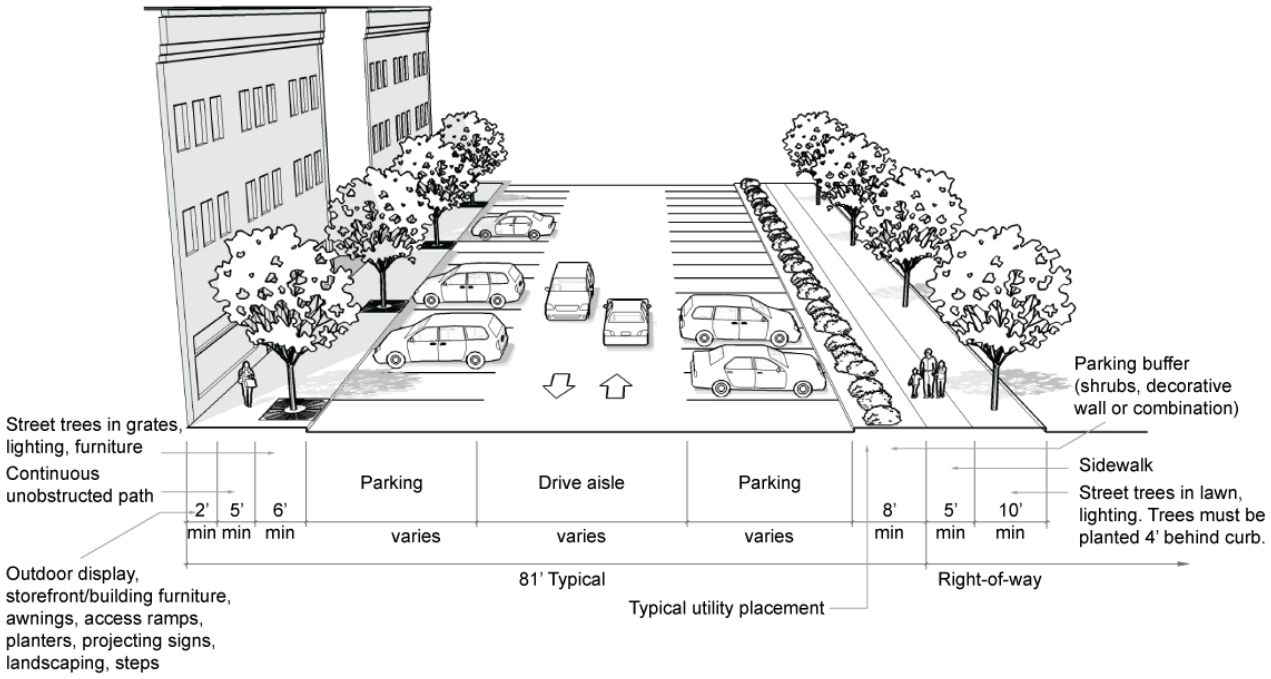
Note: *Utilities typically in alley or rear service drive, see paragraph 4.3.4.B.5*

Type S-6

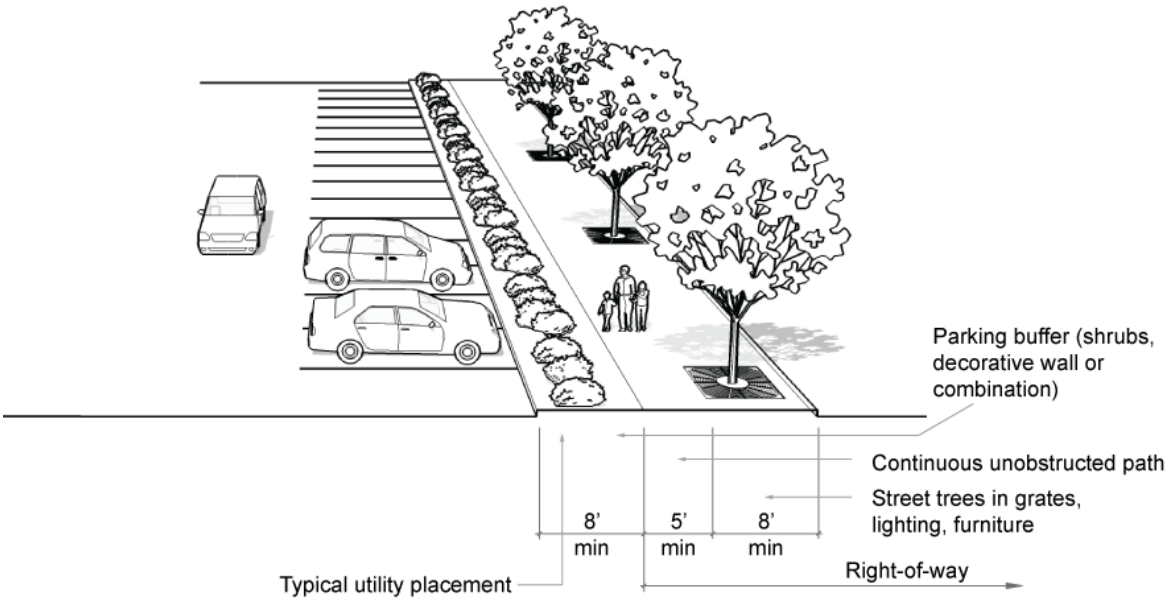


Note: *Utilities typically in alley or rear service drive*

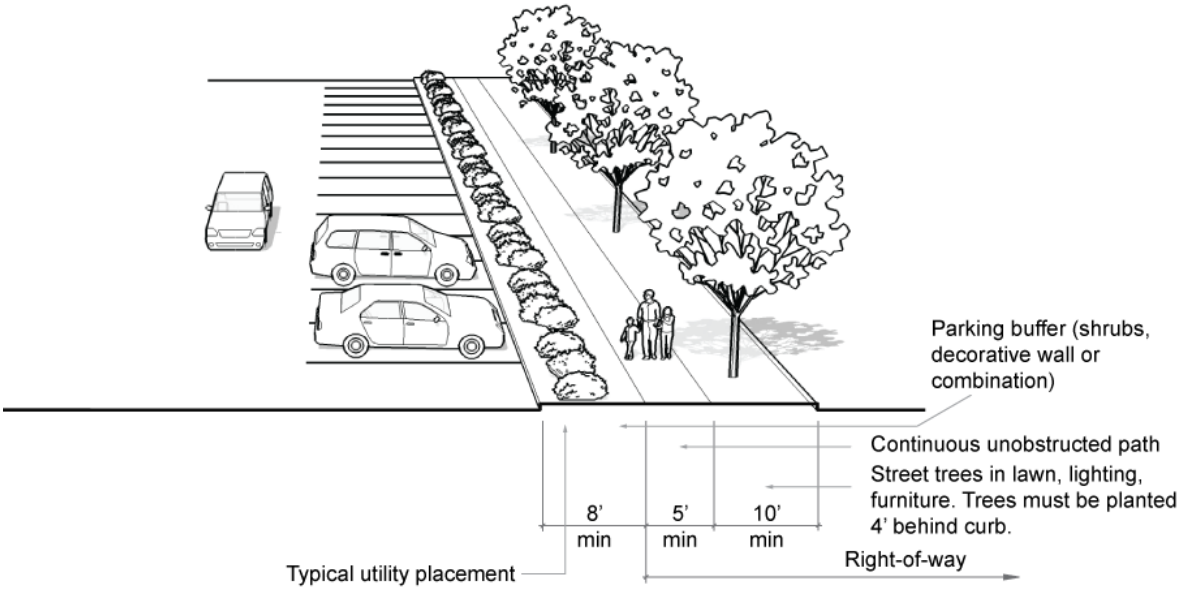
Type S-7


Parking buffer (shrubs, decorative wall or combination)
Street trees in grates, lighting, furniture
Continuous unobstructed path
Sidewalk
Street trees in lawn, lighting. Trees must be planted 4' behind curb.
Parking
Drive aisle
Parking
2' min
5' min
6' min
varies
varies
varies
8' min
5' min
10' min
Outdoor display, storefront/building furniture, awnings, access ramps, planters, projecting signs, landscaping, steps
81' Typical
Right-of-way
Typical utility placement

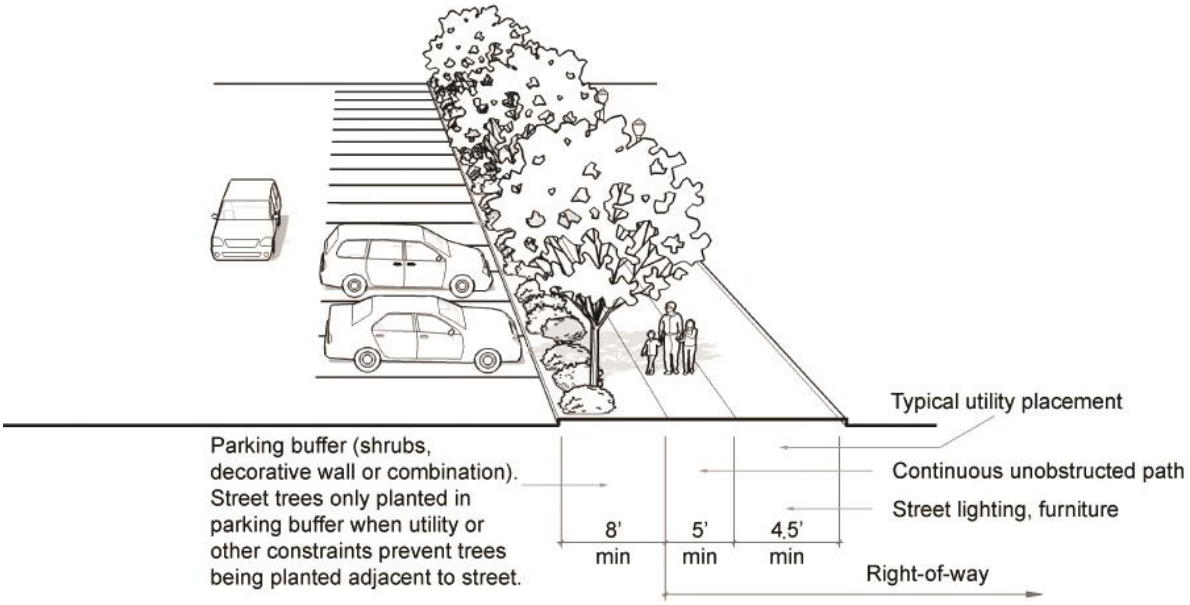
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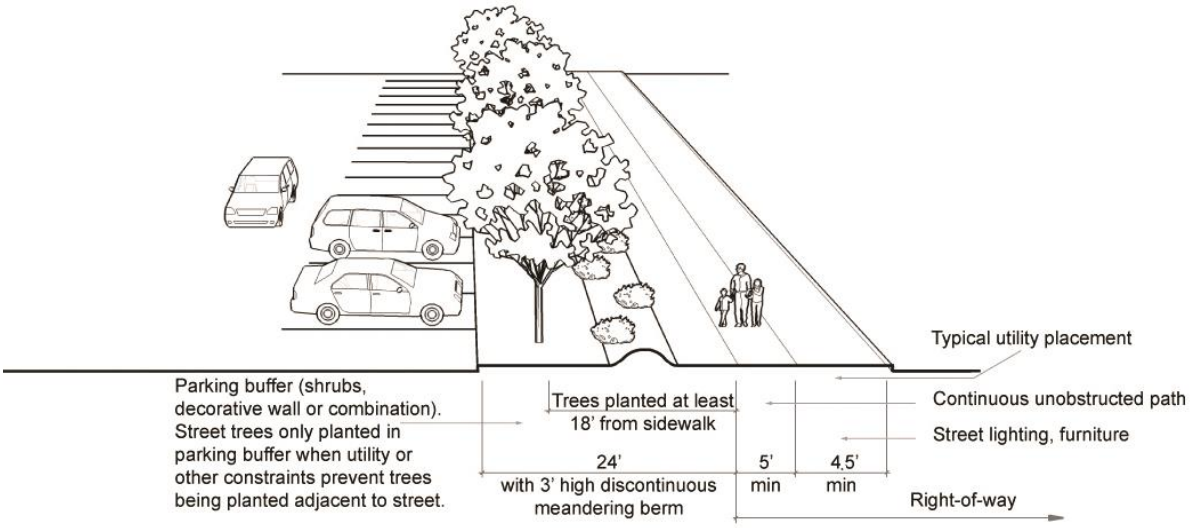
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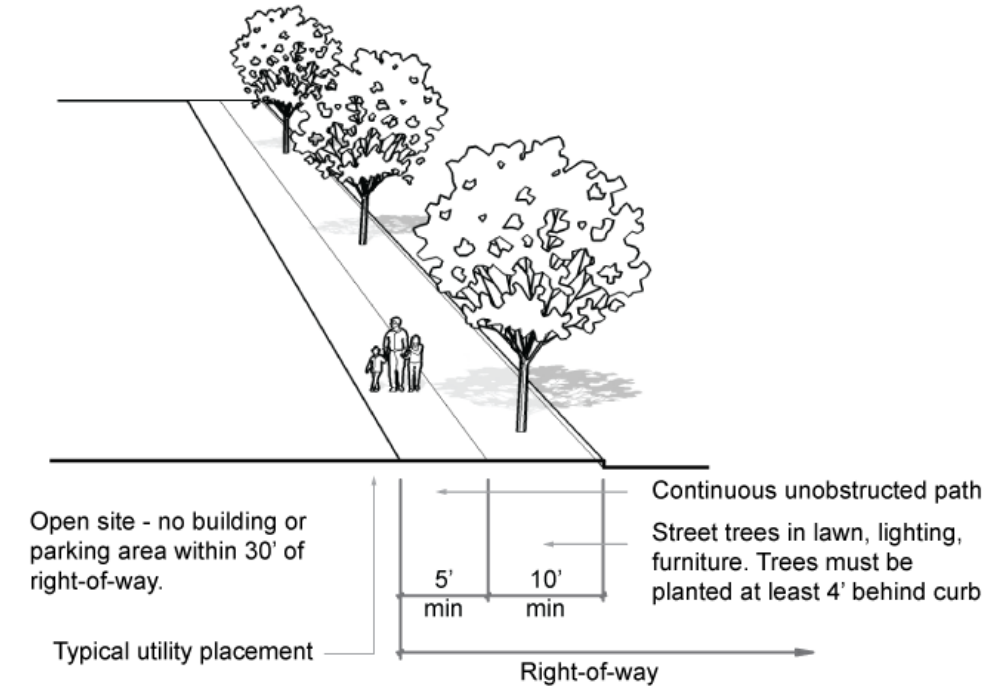
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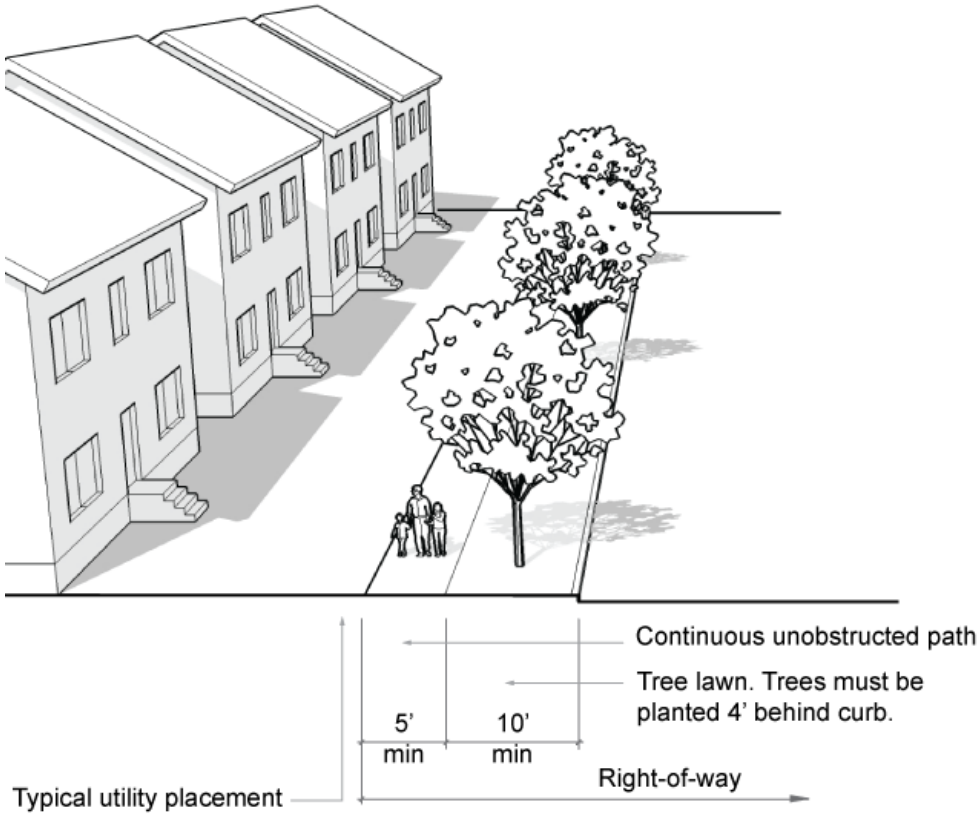
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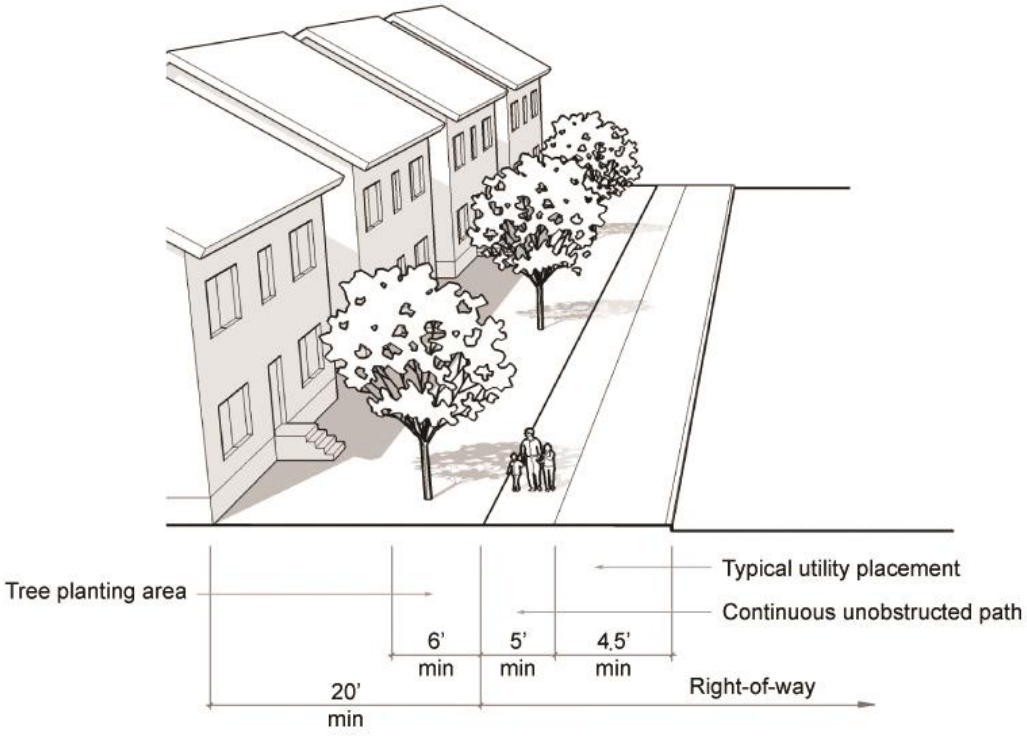
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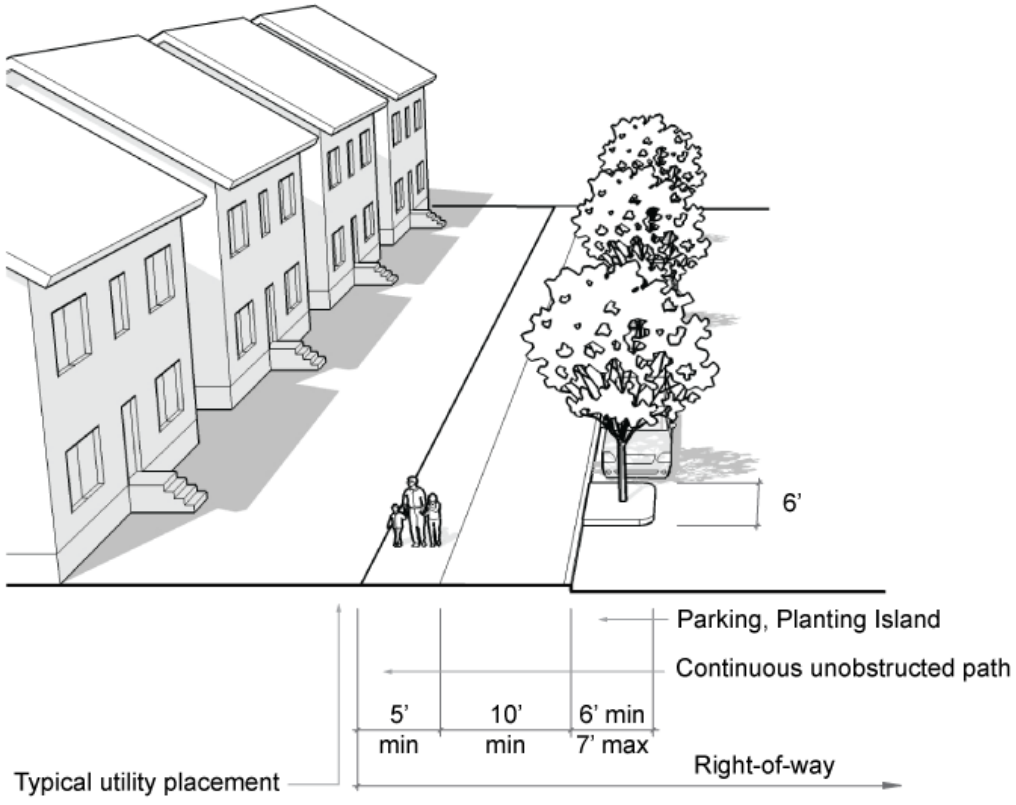
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8.5 RESIDENTIAL CORRIDOR OVERLAY DISTRICT (-RC)

8.5.1 Purpose

A Residential Corridor Overlay District (-RC) serves as an additional layer of land use control that prohibits approval of nonresidential development (with the exception of certain Civic uses) within 200 feet on either side of a designated roadway. This designation is intended to provide protection against encroachment of nonresidential uses along a designated Residential Corridor.

8.5.2 Overlay Restrictions

A. All land fronting the designated Residential Corridor, for a depth of 200 feet, shall not be eligible for rezoning to a mixed use or nonresidential district or nonresidential planned development nor shall such land be eligible for a change in use from a residential use to a nonresidential use. Civic uses may be permitted by right or through the special use process subject to permitted uses of Section 2.5.2 and provisions of Chapter 9.6.

B. Rezoning to OG, CMU-1, CMU-2, CMU-3, CBD, CMP-1, CMP-2, EMP, WD, or IH shall be specifically prohibited and no special use permits for uses other than those outlined above shall be considered.

C. All nonresidential uses along a Residential Corridor, with the exception of certain Civic uses permitted by right or through the special use process, are nonconforming uses. Nonconforming uses along a designated Residential Corridor shall be subject to the provisions of Article 10, Nonconformities.

D. The preferred housing type adjacent to a designated Residential Corridor is a single-family detached structure, or, where appropriate, a large home.

8.5.3 Criteria for Designation

Any street or section of street in order to be eligible for consideration as a Residential Corridor shall meet the following minimum standards:

A. Classified as an arterial or as a major connector on the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.

B. Contain three blocks on either side or have 2,000 feet of continuous frontage on both sides.

C. Have no more than five percent of the street frontage zoned and/or developed for office, commercial or industrial purposes.

D. For the purpose of this Chapter, a block is defined as the area abutting an arterial or a connector as set forth above; which area is intersected at two points by a public street or freeway, a railroad right-of-way, corporate limit or power transmission line right-of-way easement purchased by the light, gas and water division or a drainage way with an existing channel width of at least 50 feet, provided that alleys shall not be defined as a block boundary.

8.5.4 Establishment of Specific Residential Corridors

The following sections of street are hereby designated as Residential Corridors and are subject to the provisions of this Chapter:

Belvedere Boulevard	Alley one-half block south of Union Avenue to Central Avenue
Central Avenue	Lamar Avenue to the L&N Railroad IC Railroad to Ellsworth Street Highland Street to Goodlett Street
Coleman Road	Raleigh-LaGrange to Yale Road
East Parkway	North Parkway to Young Avenue Cooper Street to Lamar Avenue
Elvis Presley Boulevard	654 feet south of Shelby Drive to Holmes Road
Goodlett Street	Graham Street to Park Avenue
Graham Street	Goodlett Street to Macon Road
Holmes Road	Elvis Presley to Millbranch Road
Jackson Avenue	Evergreen to Trezevant
James Road	Overton Crossing to Woodland Hills Cove Birchfield Drive to Scenic Highway Highland Street to Water Street (except that portion from the west right-of-way line of Birchfield Drive to the west right-of-way line of the Illinois Central Gulf Railroad for a distance of approximately 1,115 feet)

McLean Street	North Parkway to Poplar Avenue
North Parkway	Dunlap Street to East Parkway
Park Avenue	Goodlett Street to Mount Moriah Road (with the exception of segment of the Park Avenue residential corridor beginning at a point +/– 429 feet west of Mount Moriah Road and extending westward a distance of 275 feet to a point 704 feet west of Mount Moriah Road
Peabody Avenue	Cleveland Street to Cooper Street
Perkins Street	Park Avenue to Southern Avenue
Poplar Avenue	Rembert Street to East Parkway Highland Street to West Cherry Circle
Quince Road	Lynnfield Street to the city limits
Scenic Highway	James Road to Highland Street
South Parkway	Elvis Presley Boulevard to Lamar Avenue Cooper Street to Airways Road
Stage Road	Tena Drive to Bluefield Street
Trezevant Street	Jackson Avenue to North Parkway
Walnut Grove Road	Holmes Street to Brierview
White Station Road	Pelham Circle north to I-240

8.5.5 Procedure for Classification

A. Through the rezoning process (see Chapter 9.5), any resident in the City of Memphis or unincorporated portion of Shelby County may file an application, accompanied by a fee approved by the Memphis City Council and Shelby County Board of Commissioners, with the Zoning Administrator requesting that a street or section of a street be designated as a Residential Corridor or a previously designated segment be deleted.

B. The deletion of a street or segment of a street that has been designated as a Residential Corridor shall require a 2/3 vote of the governing bodies.

8.5.6 Administration

Streets or sections of street designated as Residential Corridors shall be subject to periodic review as deemed necessary by the Zoning Administrator.

8.6 HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT (-H)

8.6.1 General Provisions

A. Purpose

1. The Historic Overlay District (-H) is intended to protect and conserve the heritage and character of the community by providing for the preservation of designated areas, including individual properties that embody important elements of social, economic, political, or architectural history, and by promoting the stabilization and enhancement of property values throughout such areas.
2. It is intended that this development code ensure that buildings or structures in a Historic Overlay District are in harmony with other buildings or structures located within the District. However, it is not the intention of this development code to require the reconstruction or restoration of individual or original buildings, or to prohibit the demolition or removal of such buildings, or to impose architectural styles from particular historic periods, but rather to encourage design, which is harmonious with the character of the area.

B. District Established

The Historic Overlay District (-H) is hereby established. All adopted Historic Overlay Districts are shown on the Zoning Map (see Chapter 2.4). In a designated Historic Overlay District, no building, structure, or site shall be constructed, altered, repaired, relocated or demolished unless the action meets with the requirements set forth in this development code for compliance with the Design Review Guidelines adopted for the District for issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.

C. Certificate of Appropriateness Required

If a property owner within a Historic Overlay District seeks a building permit for exterior work, the owner must receive a Certificate of Appropriateness from the Landmarks Commission for such work (see Section 8.6.3, Certificate of Appropriateness).

D. Conflicts between Design Regulations and this Code

In the event a conflict is found between the design regulations of any particular historic overlay district as adopted by the Memphis landmarks commission and this Code, the design regulations shall govern. Otherwise, the Landmarks Commission shall not act on a particular request that involves variances to this Code until those variances have been addressed by the appropriate body. See also Sec. 9.22.10. Nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to allow the Memphis landmarks commission to vary the use of a piece of property.

8.6.2 Historic Overlay (-H) District Designation

A. General Purposes

The following provisions are established in order that appropriate measures may be taken to ensure preservation of structures of historic value to the City of Memphis or Shelby County pursuant to the authority contained in Section 13-7-401 of the Tennessee Code. The general intent includes the following specific purposes:

1. To promote the educational and cultural welfare of the people of the City of Memphis or Shelby County;
2. To preserve and protect the historic and architectural value of significant resources;
3. To ensure compatibility and to create an aesthetic atmosphere within a Historic Overlay District;
4. To foster civic beauty and community pride;
5. To stabilize and improve property values and to strengthen the local economy;
6. To enhance the City's or County's attractions to tourists and visitors and the support and stimulus to business and industry thereby provided.

B. Pre-Application Conference

An applicant shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

C. Application Requirements

1. An application for a Historic Overlay District zoning change shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.
2. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a Historic Overlay District zoning change (see Application for requirements).

D. Designation

1. The Landmarks Commission (see also Section 9.1.4) shall review applications regarding a Historic Overlay District. A public hearing shall be held and notice given in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.
2. The Landmarks Commission shall furnish to the Land Use Control Board in writing, its recommendations regarding the application for a Historic Overlay District zoning change).
3. The governing bodies shall review and consider the recommendations of the Landmarks Commission and the Land Use Control Board prior to the establishment of a Historic Overlay District (see also Chapter 9.5, Zoning Change).

E. Criteria for Designation

Any use permitted in the underlying zoning district shall also be permitted in a Historic Overlay District. In addition to the zoning change criteria (see Chapter 9.5, Zoning Change), an application for a Historic Overlay District zoning change shall meet one or more of the following criteria, in that they are:

1. Associated with events which have made a significant contribution to local, state or national history; or
2. Associated with persons significant in our past; or
3. Comprised of structures or groups of structures that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values; or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
4. Likely to yield archaeological information; or
5. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

F. Adoption of Design Review Guidelines

1. Prior to the establishment of any Historic Overlay District, the Landmarks Commission shall adopt a set of design review guidelines, which it will apply in ruling upon the granting or denial of a Certificate of Appropriateness (see Section 8.6.3). Such design review guidelines shall be consistent with the purposes of this development code and with regulations and standards adopted by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.
2. Reasonable public notice and opportunity for public comment, by public hearing or otherwise, shall be required before the adoption of any such design review guidelines.
3. Historic Multi-Family Properties. The Landmarks Commission shall have the authority to designate certain two-family, three-family and multi-family properties within any Historic Overlay District as Historic Multi-Family Properties, which shall be identified as those properties that were historically constructed for a particular use, but which the underlying zoning district no longer permits. Once the Landmarks Commission designates a property as a Historic Multi-Family Property, it shall not be defined as a nonconforming use, and Article 10 of this Code shall not apply.

8.6.3 Certificate of Appropriateness

A. Applicability

1. The Building Official shall not issue any building or other permit in a Historic Overlay District for the construction, alteration, demolition or relocation of a building, object, structure or site within a Historic Overlay District unless a Certificate of Appropriateness has been issued.
2. The Landmarks Commission (see also Section 9.1.4) is authorized to review the construction, alteration, relocation or demolition of any building, structure, object or site, whether privately or publicly owned, which is located in a Historic Overlay District, and for which a building permit is not required, except work undertaken for the purpose of ordinary repair and maintenance.
3. Failure of a property owner or the holder of a building or other permit to construct, demolish, alter or relocate a building or any property in accordance with the requirements of the Certificate of Appropriateness shall constitute a violation of this development code.

B. Pre-Application Conference

An applicant shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

C. Application Requirements

1. An application for a Certificate of Appropriateness shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

2. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a Certificate of Appropriateness (see Application for requirements).

D. Landmarks Commission Action

1. The Landmarks Commission shall make a decision on the appropriateness of the proposed development within 30 days after the application has been determined complete and within ten days shall issue or deny the Certificate of Appropriateness, stating approval with or without attached conditions or disapproval with the grounds for disapproval stated in writing.
2. In the event of a determination to deny a Certificate of Appropriateness, no subsequent application which is substantially the same shall be accepted for at least six months from the date of the final action.

E. Certificates of Appropriateness Determination

1. It shall be the duty of the Landmarks Commission to make the following determinations with respect to any Historic Overlay District when application is made for a Certificate of Appropriateness, or whenever any such determination is deemed necessary by the Landmarks Commission.
   a. Appropriateness of altering, constructing, moving or demolishing any building, structure or object within a Historic Overlay District.
   b. Appropriateness of exterior architectural features, including signs and other exterior fixtures.
   c. Appropriateness of exterior design of any new addition on any existing building or structure.
   d. Appropriateness of front yard, side yards, off-street parking spaces, location of entrance drives into the property, of sidewalks along the public right-of-way.
   e. Appropriateness of the general exterior design, arrangement, texture of material of the building or other structure in question and the relation of such factors to similar features of buildings in the immediate surroundings, however, the Landmarks Commission shall not consider work undertaken for the purpose of ordinary repair and maintenance, nor shall it consider interior design or arrangement.
2. Upon review of the application for a building permit, the Landmarks Commission shall give prime consideration to:
   a. Historical or architectural value of the present structure.
   b. The relationship of the exterior architectural features of such structure to the rest of the structure in the surrounding area.
   c. The compatibility of exterior design, arrangement, texture and materials proposed to be used.
   d. To any other factor, including aesthetic, which is deemed pertinent.

F. Application for Removal or Demolition

An application for removal or demolition shall be considered, taking into account, economic hardship. The Landmarks Commission may, after reasonable notice, set an application for public hearing and may consider any or all of the following:

1. Estimate of the cost of the proposed redevelopment, alteration, demolition or removal and an estimate of any additional cost that would be incurred to comply with the recommendations of the Commission for changes necessary for the issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness.
2. A report from a licensed engineer or architect with experience in rehabilitation as to the structural soundness of any structures on the property and their suitability for rehabilitation.
3. Estimated market value of the property in its current condition; after completion of the proposed redevelopment, alteration, demolition, or removal; after any changes recommended by the Landmarks Commission; and in the case of a proposed demolition, after renovation of the existing property for continued use.
4. In the case of a proposed demolition, an estimate from an architect, developer, real estate consultant, appraiser or other real estate professional experienced in rehabilitation as to the economic feasibility of rehabilitation or reuse of the existing structure on the property.
5. Amount paid for the property, the date of purchase and the party from whom purchased, including a description of the relationship, if any between the owner of record or Applicant, and the person from whom the property was purchased and any terms of financing between the seller and buyer.
6. If the property is income-producing, the annual gross income from the property for the previous two years; itemized operating and maintenance expenses for the previous two years; and depreciation deductions and annual cash flow before and after debt service, if any, during the same period.

7. Any other information considered necessary by the Landmarks Commission to make a determination as to whether the property does yield or may yield a reasonable return to the owners. Request for consideration shall be taken up at public hearing with reasonable notice and consideration given to any or all of the factors listed above.

G. Enforcement

1. To monitor work in a Historic Overlay District, the Landmarks Commission staff will conduct routine surveys to ensure that work in progress is undertaken and completed in compliance with the Certificate of Appropriateness and to see that the work is not undertaken without permits. If the Landmarks Commission finds that work undertaken is not done in accordance with the requirements for the Certificate of Appropriateness, it shall notify the owner of record in the following manner:
   a. By certified mail to the last known address of the applicant or owner of record; or
   b. By telephone.
2. If within seven days, action is not undertaken by the owner to meet the requirements of the Certificate of Appropriateness, the Landmarks Commission may determine that noncompliance has occurred. The Landmarks Commission shall notify the Building Official of any such noncompliance. A Stop Work Order may be issued by the Building Official that all exterior work must stop until the order is lifted.

H. Use of Property

Nothing in this development code shall be interpreted as giving the Landmarks Commission any authority to consider, review, examine or control the use of property classified as a Historic Overlay District. Use shall be controlled solely by the zoning controlling such property prior to its classification as a Historic Overlay District as may be rezoned by subsequent amendments.

I. Violation and Penalty

1. Where an alteration is undertaken without issuance of a Certificate of Appropriateness, the owner shall be required to return the property, in as much is reasonably possible, to its state prior to the alteration, or as determined appropriate by the Landmarks Commission based upon the Design Review Guidelines.
2. In addition to the party determined to be in violation of this development code, any other person who may have knowingly assisted in the commission for any such violation shall be guilty of a separate offense.

8.6.4 Demolition by Neglect

A. Applicability

For the purpose of this Chapter, demolition shall include the slow deterioration of a structure due to improper maintenance. Owners of certain historic properties are required to maintain their properties and not allow them to fall into disrepair. The requirements of this Chapter are applicable only to certain properties, termed "historic properties" in this Chapter. That term as used in this Chapter is defined to include designated historic landmarks and properties identified as "contributing" or "pivotal" in a designated Historic Overlay District. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to override the provisions of Section 8.4.3 requiring a Certificate of Appropriateness prior to any demolition within a Historic Overlay District.

B. Conditions of Neglect Defined and Prohibited

Owners shall maintain or cause to be maintained the exterior and structural features of their historic properties and not allow conditions of neglect to occur on such properties. Conditions of neglect are as defined below. It shall be a violation of this development code to not remedy a condition of neglect within the period of time set. Conditions of neglect include the following:

1. Deterioration of exterior walls, foundations, or other vertical support that causes leaning, sagging, splitting, listing, or buckling.
2. Deterioration of flooring or floor supports, roofs, or other horizontal members that causes leaning, sagging, splitting, listing, or buckling.
3. Deterioration of external chimneys that causes leaning, sagging, splitting, listing, or buckling.
4. Deterioration or crumbling of exterior plasters or mortars.
5. Ineffective waterproofing of exterior walls, roofs, and foundations, including broken windows or doors.
6. Defective protection or lack of weather protection for exterior wall and roof coverings, including lack of paint, or weathering due to lack of paint or other protective covering.
7. Rotting, holes, and other forms of decay.

8. Deterioration of exterior stairs, porches, handrails, window and door frames, cornices, entablatures, wall facings, and architectural details that causes de-lamination, instability, loss of shape and form, or crumbling.
9. Heaving, subsidence, or cracking of sidewalks, steps, or pathways.
10. Deterioration of fences, gates, and accessory structures.
11. Deterioration that has a detrimental effect on the surrounding Historic Overlay District, or on the special character of the historic landmark.
12. Deterioration that contributes to a hazardous or unsafe condition.

C. Initiation by Petition

The initial determination that there is a condition of neglect shall be made by the Zoning Administrator, after an investigation that is initiated by a petition from any person who is familiar with the subject property, which may include but not be limited to a City/County employee.

D. Notice of Investigation

On receipt of a petition, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the owners in writing of the allegation and the process for making a decision regarding the petition, including any applicable deadlines. Among other things, the notice shall offer the owner the opportunity to meet in person with the Zoning Administrator and to present any relevant information. Notice shall be delivered by personal service, or by certified mail, return receipt requested. If certified mail is refused or unclaimed, notice may be delivered by first class mail, and shall be considered effective if such mail is not returned by the post office within 15 days of mailing. In the case of notice by first class mail, notice shall also be posted on the property. Notice of the investigation may also be given to the owners of nearby or adjacent properties or neighborhood associations.

E. Responsibilities of Zoning Administrator

The Zoning Administrator shall:

1. Investigate the allegation that a condition of neglect exists;
2. Hold one or more meetings in which the owner, other persons who have received notice, or other interested persons may give information;
3. Issue a written determination, supported by findings of fact, regarding the allegation within 45 days of the owner's receipt of notice;
4. Include within the determination a time period for correcting the condition of neglect, if a condition of neglect has been found;
5. Retain all information presented by the owner or other persons;
6. Deliver the written determination through any of the means for delivery of notice, as described above;
7. Designate the written determination as a final administrative determination with the right of appeal to the Landmarks Commission; and
8. Include information regarding rights to a de novo hearing before the Landmarks Commission.

F. Suspension of Process

The demolition by neglect process initiated under the requirements of this development code may be suspended in the event the owner agrees in writing to correct the alleged condition of neglect within a time period determined to be reasonable by the Zoning Administrator. If the condition is not corrected within that time period, the process shall continue where it was suspended.

G. Appeal of Zoning Administrator Decision

1. If the property owner disagrees with the Zoning Administrator’s determination, the owner may appeal and may request a hearing before the Landmarks Commission.
2. The request shall be delivered to the Zoning Administrator, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the Zoning Administrator’s determination.
3. The Landmarks Commission shall hold a hearing on the issue of whether demolition by neglect is occurring on the property.
4. The Landmarks Commission’s written decision shall include findings of fact and conclusions regarding demolition by neglect consistent with this Chapter. It shall be delivered to the appealing party by certified mail, return receipt requested.

5. Appeals from any decision of the Landmarks Commission may be taken in accordance with Section 9.23.3 of this Development Code. If the decision is not appealed it shall be considered a final decision subject to enforcement with no rights of appeal.

H. Safeguards from Undue Economic Hardship

1. Right of Claim of Economic Hardship

The property owner is entitled to make a claim of undue economic hardship if the owner is unable to make needed repairs to the property because it is economically unfeasible.

2. Issuance of Stay for Economic Hardship

In the event that the owner or other parties in interest do not wish to contest the determination regarding the condition of neglect, but do wish to petition for a claim of undue economic hardship, the Zoning Administrator's order shall be stayed until after the Landmarks Commission's determination regarding the claim.

3. Process

If a claim of undue economic hardship is made, the Zoning Administrator shall receive all information from the property owners that the Landmarks Commission is entitled to receive pursuant to this development code, make a determination regarding whether there is undue economic hardship, and develop a plan for dealing with such hardship, if it is found to exist. The recommendation and plan shall be sent to the owner, certified mail, return receipt requested, with notice of the owner's rights to appeal to the Landmarks Commission within 30 days of receipt. If the owner disagrees with the recommendation and plan the owner may request a hearing before the Landmarks Commission.

4. Evidence Regarding Undue Economic Hardship

When a claim of undue economic hardship is made owing to the effects of this Chapter, the owner or parties in interest shall, where reasonably possible, provide the evidence below, describing the circumstances of hardship, and any additional evidence requested by the Zoning Administrator or Landmarks Commission or evidence the owner considers relevant.

a. Nature of ownership (individual, business, or nonprofit) or legal possession, custody, and control.
b. Financial resources of the owner and/or parties in interest.
c. Cost of repairs.
d. Assessed value of the land and improvements.
e. Real estate taxes for the previous two years.
f. Amount paid for the property, date of purchase, and party from whom purchased, including a description of the relationship between the owner and the person from whom the property was purchased, or other means of acquisition of title, such as by gift or inheritance.
g. Annual debt service, if any, for previous two years.
h. Any listing of the property for sale or rent, price asked, and offers received, if any.
i. Annual gross income, if any, from the property for the previous two years.
j. Itemized operating and maintenance expenses for the previous two years, including proof that adequate and competent management procedures were followed.
k. Annual cash flow, if any, for the previous two years.

I. Powers and Election of Remedies

Nothing contained within this Chapter shall diminish the City/County's power to declare a building unsafe or in violation of the minimum building code or any other applicable statute or code. In addition, the procedures described herein are mandatory only for determinations being made solely under the authority of this Chapter. Where other sections of the City/County Code apply, the City/County may, in its discretion, choose to process any action regarding the property under such other provisions alone, or under such provisions along with these provisions concurrently, or solely under these provisions. The City/County may also suspend the procedures of this Chapter at any time if an action has been initiated under other applicable law.

J. Penalties and Remedies

Enforcement of this Chapter may be by any one or more of the following methods, and the institution of any action under any of these methods shall not relieve any party from any other civil or criminal proceeding prescribed for violations and prohibitions.

1. Equitable Remedy

The City/County may apply for any appropriate equitable remedy to enforce the provisions of this Chapter.

2. Order of Abatement

The City/County may apply for and the court may enter an order of abatement. An order of abatement may direct that improvements or repairs be made, or that any other action be taken that is necessary to bring the property into compliance with this Chapter. Whenever the party is cited for contempt by the court and the City/County has executed the order of abatement, the City/County shall have a lien on the property for the cost of executing the order of abatement.

K. Civil Penalty

Civil penalties may be assessed for failure to comply with a final administrative determination or an un-appealed Landmarks Commission decision under the provisions and guidelines for assessing such penalties for violations of this development code. Prior to imposing a civil penalty the Zoning Administrator shall deliver a written notice by personal service or by registered mail or by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the person responsible for the violation indicating the nature of the violation and ordering corrective action. Where the violation is the failure to remedy a condition of neglect within the time periods provided by the Zoning Administrator or the Landmarks Commission no additional time period for compliance need be given. The notice shall include information regarding the possible assessment of civil penalties and other possible enforcement actions.

8.7 AIRPORT OVERLAY DISTRICT (-AP)

8.7.1 Applicability

Properties subject to the Airport Overlay District (-AP) provisions and the specific height controls encumbering those properties shall be referenced on maps maintained and periodically updated by the Airport Authority. In cases of discrepancy, the specific Airport Overlay District boundaries depicted on maps maintained by the Airport Authority shall take precedence over generalized boundaries referenced on the Zoning Map. Within the Airport Overlay District, the maximum permitted height of structures shall be as prescribed by the Airport Authority.

8.7.2 General Provisions

The maximum height of all structures within the Airport Overlay District shall be regulated in order to prevent obstructions to aircraft navigation associated with the Memphis International Airport (MEM), Millington Regional Jetport (NQA), DeWitt Spain Airport (M01), Charles Baker Airport (2M8) and Olive Branch Airport (OLV), thus protecting the health, safety and general welfare of the traveling public and this community. The provisions of this title are a supplement to the provisions of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, 49 U.S.C. 1101 et seq., and Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 77 (as amended), all of which are incorporated into this code by reference.

8.8 FLOODPLAIN OVERLAY DISTRICT (-FP)

8.8.1 Purpose

It is the purpose of this Chapter is to promote the public health, safety and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas. This Chapter is designed to:

A. Restrict or prohibit uses which are vulnerable to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion, flood heights, or velocities;
B. Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including community facilities, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;
C. Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation floodwaters;
D. Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase flood damage or erosion; and
E. Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert flood waters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

8.8.2 Objectives

The objectives of this Chapter are:

A. To protect human life, health and property;
B. To minimize expenditure of public funds for costly flood control projects;
C. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;
D. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;
E. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in floodable areas;
F. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize blight in flood areas;
G. To ensure that potential homebuyers are notified that property is in a floodable area; and
H. To maintain eligibility for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

8.8.3 General Provisions

A. Application

This Chapter shall apply to all areas within the incorporated area with the City of Memphis and the unincorporated areas of Shelby County.

B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard

The Areas of Special Flood Hazard identified on the most current City of Memphis and Shelby County Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Study (FIS) and Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community Panel Number 47157C, along with all supporting technical data, are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this Chapter.

C. Requirement for Development Permit

A development permit shall be required in conformity with this Chapter prior to the commencement of any development activities.

D. Compliance

No land, structure or use shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this Chapter and other applicable regulations.

E. Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

This Chapter is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this Chapter conflicts or overlaps with another regulatory instrument, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

F. Interpretation

In the interpretation and application of this Chapter, all provisions shall be: (1) considered as minimum requirements; (2) liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and; (3) deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under Tennessee statutes.

G. Warning and Disclaimer of Liability

The degree of flood protection required by this Chapter is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This Chapter does not imply that land outside the Areas of Special Flood Hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This Chapter shall not create liability on the part of the City of Memphis or Shelby County, Tennessee or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this Chapter or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

H. Penalties for Violation

Violation of the provisions of this Chapter or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $50.00. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent either the City of Memphis or Shelby County from taking such other lawful actions to prevent or remedy any violation.

8.8.4 Administration

A. Designation of Administrator

Within the City of Memphis, the City Engineer or their delegate is hereby appointed as the Administrator to implement the provisions of this Chapter. Within the unincorporated areas of Shelby County, the County Engineer or their delegate is hereby appointed as the Administrator to implement the provisions of this Chapter.

B. Permit Procedures

Application for a development permit shall be made to the Administrator on forms furnished by the Administrator prior to any development activities. The development permit may include, but is not limited to the following: plans in duplicate drawn to scale and showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, earthen fill placement, storage of materials or equipment, and drainage facilities. Specifically, the following information is required:

1. Application Stage

a. Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor, including basement, of all buildings where Base Flood Elevations (BFE's) are available, or to the highest adjacent grade when applicable under this Chapter.

b. Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any nonresidential building will be flood-proofed where BFE's are available, or to the highest adjacent grade when applicable under this Chapter.

c. Design certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the proposed nonresidential flood-proofed building will meet the flood-proofing criteria in Sub-Sections 8.8.5A and 8.8.5B.

d. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

2. Construction Stage

a. Within unnumbered A zones, where flood elevation data are not available, the Administrator shall record the elevation of the lowest floor on the development permit. The elevation of the lowest floor shall be determined as the measurement of the lowest floor of the building relative to the highest adjacent grade.

b. For all new construction and substantial improvements, the permit holder shall provide to the Administrator an as-built certification of the regulatory floor elevation or floodproofing level upon the completion of the lowest floor or floodproofing. Within unnumbered A zones, where flood elevation data is not available, the elevation of the lowest floor shall be determined as the measurement of the lowest floor of the building relative to the highest adjacent grade.

c. Any lowest floor certification made relative to mean sea level shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of, a registered land surveyor and certified by same. When floodproofing is utilized for a nonresidential building said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of, a professional engineer or architect and certified by same.

d. Any work undertaken prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder's risk. The Administrator shall review the above-referenced certification data. Deficiencies detected by such review shall be corrected by the permit holder immediately and prior to further work being allowed to proceed. Failure to submit the certification or failure to make said corrections required hereby shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project

C. Duties and Responsibilities of the Administrator

Duties of the Administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Review of all development permits to assure that the permit requirements of this Chapter have been satisfied, and that proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding.
2. Advice to permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permit requirements are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit. This shall include Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U. S. C. 1334.
3. Notification to adjacent communities and the Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development, Local Planning Assistance Office, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submission of evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
4. For any altered or relocated watercourse, submit engineering data/analysis within six months to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to ensure accuracy of community flood maps through the Letter of Map Revision process. Assure that the flood carrying capacity within an altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.
5. Record the elevation, in relation to mean sea level or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable of the lowest floor including basement of all new or substantially improved buildings, in accordance with Sub-Section 8.8.4B.
6. Record the actual elevation; in relation to mean sea level or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable to which the new or substantially improved buildings have been flood-proofed, in accordance with Sub-Section 8.8.4B.
7. When flood proofing is utilized for a structure, the Administrator shall obtain certification of design criteria from a registered professional engineer or architect, in accordance with Sub-Section 8.8.4B.
8. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. Any person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this Chapter.
9. When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency then the Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State, or other sources, including data developed as a result of these regulations, as criteria for requiring that new construction, substantial improvements, or other development in Zone A on the Community FIRM meet the requirements of this Chapter.
10. Within unnumbered A zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the Administrator shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade (lowest floor and highest adjacent grade being defined in Section 12.3.3). All applicable data including elevations or flood proofing certifications shall be recorded as set forth in Sub-Section 8.8.4B.
11. All records pertaining to the provisions of this Chapter shall be maintained in the office of the Administrator and shall be open for public inspection. Permits issued under the provisions of this Chapter shall be maintained in a separate file or marked for expedited retrieval within combined files.

8.8.5 Provisions for Flood Hazard Reduction

A. General Standards

In all flood prone areas the following provisions are required:

1. New construction and substantial improvements to existing buildings shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;
2. Manufactured homes shall be elevated and anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces;

3. New construction and substantial improvements to existing buildings shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;
4. New construction or substantial improvements to existing buildings shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;
5. All electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment, and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding;
6. New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;
7. New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters;
8. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;
9. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is in compliance with the provisions of this Chapter, shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this Chapter; and
10. Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is not in compliance with the provision of this Chapter, shall be undertaken only if said non-conformity is not further extended or replaced.

B. Specific Standards

These provisions shall apply to all Areas of Special Flood Hazard as provided below:

1. Residential Construction

a. Where base flood elevation data is available, new construction or substantial improvement of any residential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than 24 inches above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate equalization of flood hydrostatic forces on both sides of exterior walls and to ensure unimpeded movement of floodwater shall be provided in accordance with the standards of Sub-Section 8.8.4B.

b. Within unnumbered A zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the Administrator shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade (lowest floor and highest adjacent grade being defined in Section 12.3.3). All applicable data including elevations or flood proofing certifications shall be recorded as set forth in Sub-Section 8.8.4B.

2. Nonresidential Construction

a. New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or nonresidential building, when BFE data is available, shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated or floodproofed no lower than 24 inches above the level of the base flood elevation.

b. Within unnumbered A zones, where base flood elevations have not been established and where alternative data is not available, the Administrator shall require the lowest floor of a building to be elevated or floodproofed to a level of at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade (lowest floor and highest adjacent grade being defined in Section 12.3.3). All applicable data including elevations or flood proofing certifications shall be recorded as set forth in Sub-Section 8.8.4B.

c. Buildings located in all A-zones may be flood-proofed, in lieu of being elevated, provided that all areas of the building below the required elevation are watertight, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and are built with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions above, and shall provide such certification to the Administrator as set forth in Sub-Section 8.8.4B.

3. Elevated Building

All new construction or substantial improvements to existing buildings that include any fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the base flood elevation, or required height above the highest adjacent grade, shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of flood waters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.

a. Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum criteria:
   1. Provide a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;
   2. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above the finish grade; and
   3. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions.

b. Access to the enclosed area shall be the minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the elevated living area (stairway or elevator); and

c. The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms in such a way as to impede the movement of floodwaters and all such petitions shall comply with the provisions of Sub-Section 8.8.5B.

4. Standards for Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles

a. All manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on: (1) individual lots or parcels, (2) in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, or (3) in new or substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions, must meet all the requirements of new construction, including elevations and anchoring.

b. All manufactured homes placed or substantially improved in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision must be elevated so that either:
   1. When base flood elevations are available the lowest floor of the manufactured home is elevated on a permanent foundation no lower than 24 inches above the level of the base flood elevation; or
   2. Absent base flood elevations the manufactured home chassis is elevated and supported by reinforced piers (or other foundation elements) at least three feet in height above the highest adjacent grade.

c. Any manufactured home, which has incurred "substantial damage" as the result of a flood or that has substantially improved, must meet the standards of Sub-Sections 8.8.5A and 8.8.5B.

d. All manufactured homes must be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

e. All recreational vehicles placed on identified flood hazard sites must either:
   1. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days;
   2. Be fully licensed and ready for freeway use. A recreational vehicle is ready for freeway use if it is licensed, on its wheels or jacking system, attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices, and has no permanently attached structures or additions; or
   3. The recreational vehicle must meet all the requirements for new construction, including the anchoring and elevation requirements of this section above if on the site for longer than 180 consecutive days.

***5.* Standards for Subdivisions**

Subdivisions and other proposed new developments, including manufactured home parks, shall be reviewed to determine whether such proposals will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a subdivision proposal or other proposed new development is in a flood-prone area, any such proposals shall be reviewed to ensure that:

a. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

b. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage.

c. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

d. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions) that are greater than 50 lots and/or five acres in area.

C. Standards for Areas of Special Flood Hazard with Established Base Flood Elevations and with Floodways Designated

Located within the Areas of Special Flood Hazard established in Sub-Section 8.8.3B are areas designated as floodways. A floodway may be an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters, debris, or erosion potential. In

addition, the area must remain free of encroachment in order to allow for the discharge of the base flood without increased flood heights and velocities. Therefore, the following provisions shall apply:

1. Encroachments are prohibited, including earthen fill material, new construction, substantial improvements or other developments within the regulatory floodway. Development may be permitted however, provided it is demonstrated through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practices that the cumulative effect of the proposed encroachments or new development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, shall not result in any increase the water surface elevation of the base flood level, velocities or floodway widths during the occurrence of a base flood discharge at any point within the community. A registered professional engineer must provide supporting technical data and certification thereof.
2. New construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of this section and all other provisions that apply to the FW District.

D. Standards for Areas of Special Flood Hazard Zones AE with Established Base Flood Elevations but without Floodways Designated

Located within the Areas of Special Flood Hazard established in Sub-Section 8.8.3B where streams exist with base flood data provided but where no floodways have been designated, (Zones AE) the following provisions apply:

1. No encroachments, including fill material, new structures or substantial improvements shall be located within areas of special flood hazard, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the community. The engineering certification shall be supported by technical data that conforms to standard hydraulic engineering principles.
2. New construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall be elevated or flood-proofed to elevations established in accordance with Sub-Sections 8.8.5A and 8.8.5B.

E. Standards for Streams without Established Base Flood Elevations or Floodways (A Zones)

Located within the Areas of Special Flood Hazard established in Sub-Section 8.8.3B where streams exist, but no base flood data has been provided (A Zones), or where a Floodway has not been delineated, the following provisions shall apply:

1. When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with Section 8.8.3, then the Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any scientific or historic base flood elevation and floodway data available from a Federal, State or other source, in order to administer the provisions of Section 8.8.5. Base flood elevation data shall be provided for subdivision proposals and other proposed developments (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions) that are greater than 50 lots and/or five acres in area. Only if data is not available from these sources, then the following provisions shall apply.
2. No encroachments, including structures or fill material, shall be located within an area equal to the width of the stream or 20 feet, whichever is greater, measured from the top of the stream bank, unless certification by registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point. The engineering certification shall be supported by technical data that conforms to standard hydraulic engineering principles.
3. In special flood hazard areas without base flood elevation data, new construction, or substantial improvements of existing shall have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement) elevated no less than three feet above the highest adjacent grade at the building site. Openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with the standards of Section 8.8.5.

F. Standards for Areas of Shallow Flooding (AO and AH Zones)

Located within the Areas of Special Flood Hazard established in Sub-Section 8.8.3B are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have special flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist and where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:

1. All new construction and substantial improvements of residential and nonresidential buildings shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to at least one foot above the flood depth number specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), in feet, above the highest adjacent grade. If no flood depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated, at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade. Openings

sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of Sub-Section 8.8.5B.

2. All new construction and substantial improvements of nonresidential buildings may be flood-proofed in lieu of elevation. The structure together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities must be flood proofed and designed watertight to be completely flood-proofed to at least one foot above the specified FIRM flood level, with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effects of buoyancy. If no depth number is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be flood proofed to at least three feet above the highest adjacent grade. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the design and methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this Chapter and shall provide such certification to the Administrator as set forth above and Sub-Section 8.8.4B.
3. Adequate drainage paths shall be provided around slopes to guide floodwaters around and away from proposed structures.
4. The Administrator shall certify the elevation or the highest adjacent grade, where applicable, and the record shall become a permanent part of the permit file.

G. Standards for Areas Protected by Flood Protection System (A-99 Zones)

Located within the Areas of Special Flood Hazard established in Sub-Section 8.8.3B. Are areas of the 100-year floodplain protected by a flood protection system but where base flood elevations and flood hazard factors have not been determined. Within these areas (A-99 Zones) all provisions of Sections 8.8.4 and 8.8.5 shall apply.

H. Standards for Unmapped Streams

Located within the City of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee are unmapped streams where areas of special flood hazard are neither indicated nor identified. Adjacent to such streams the following provisions shall apply:

1. In areas adjacent to such unmapped streams, no encroachments including fill material or structures shall be located within an area of at least equal to twice the width of the stream, measured from the top of each stream bank, unless certification by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point within the locality.
2. When new elevation data is available, new construction or substantial improvements of buildings shall be elevated or flood proofed to elevations established in accordance with Sections 8.8.4 and 8.8.5.

8.8.6 Variance Procedures

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply exclusively to areas of Special Flood Hazard within the City of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee.

A. Board of Adjustment

1. The City of Memphis and Shelby County Board of Adjustment shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this Chapter.
2. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of historic structures upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a historic structure and the variance is the minimum to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.
3. In passing upon such applications, the Board of Adjustment shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this Chapter, and:
    a. The danger that materials may be swept onto other property to the injury of others;
    b. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion;
    c. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage;
    d. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
    e. The necessity of the facility to a waterfront location, in the case of a functionally dependent facility;
    f. The availability of alternative locations, not subject to flooding or erosion damage, for the proposed use;
    g. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;
    h. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

i. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise and sediment transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and

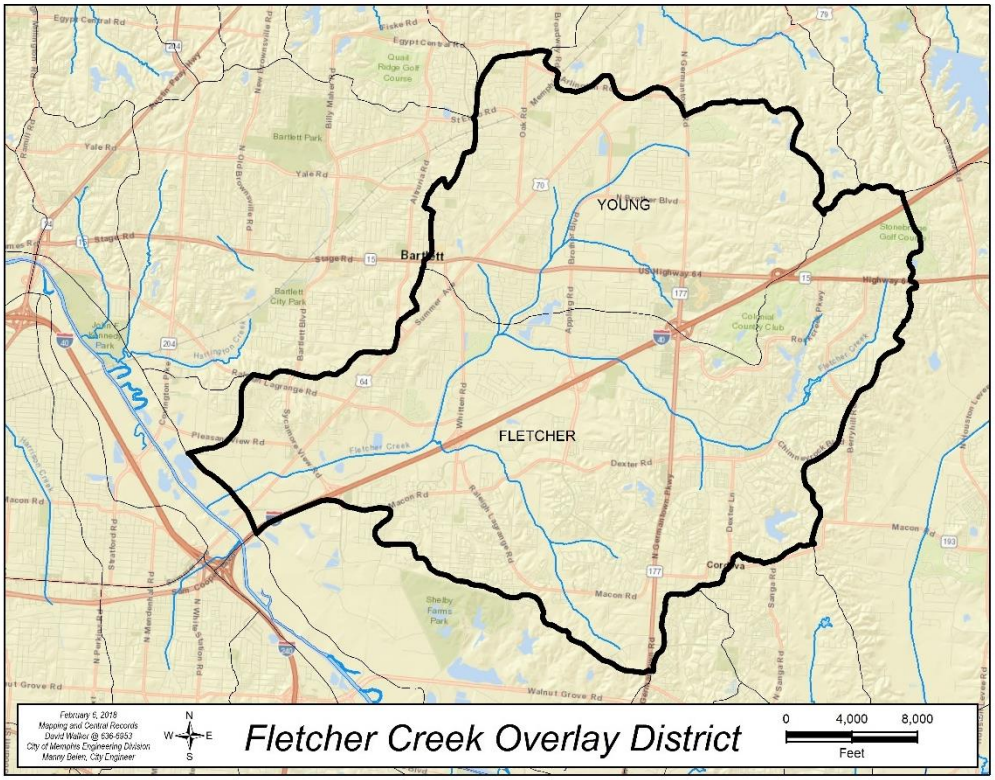
j. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.

4. Upon consideration of the factors listed above, and the purposes of this Chapter, the Board of Adjustment may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to effectuate the purposes of this Chapter.
5. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

B. Conditions for Variances

1. Variances shall be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary, considering the flood hazard; and in the instance of a historical building, a determination that the variance is the minimum relief necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building.
2. Variances shall only be issued upon: a showing of good and sufficient cause, a determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; or a determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.
3. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance, and that such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property.
4. The Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

8.9 FLETCHER CREEK OVERLAY DISTRICT (-FC)



8.9.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Fletcher Creek Overlay District (-FC) is to establish regulations governing the use of land and the construction of structures located in the Fletcher Creek Drainage Basin and to prevent and minimize the loss of life, property damage, health and safety hazards, pollution and disruption to the economic and social life of the community brought about by flooding.

8.9.2 Administrative Site Plan Review

A. Administrative site plan review shall be required prior to the issuance of any building permit, (except for single-family) for any new building or building expansion or replacement on lots of record or exempt lots in the -FC District (see Chapter 9.12). The administrative review process of complete applications shall be concluded within 14 days.

B. In addition to filing requirements of Chapter 9.12, Administrative Site Plan Review, the following shall be required:

1. An hydrologic study performed by a registered professional engineer, licensed in the State of Tennessee which will indicate how the development or construction proposed will prevent any increase in the peak discharge rate from pre to post development levels, based on a ten and 25 year 24 hour storm as described in the City of Memphis and Shelby County Storm Water Management Manual.
2. A Maintenance Plan signed by the applicant that provides the property owner agrees to the following actions:
   a. Upon completion of improvements, the applicant shall submit or cause to be submitted to the appropriate City or County Engineer the following: As Built Surveys of stormwater management structures. A letter signed by the design engineer certifying that improvements were built in substantial conformance with approved plans and will perform as intended.
   b. A description of the type and frequency of maintenance activities that will ensure functioning of the structures and no reduction in storage capacity from silt or other debris.
3. Elevation of proposed buildings or expansions. If in or within five feet of a flood hazard area, then the 100-year base flood elevation must also be indicated. All structures built within the district shall be at least 30 inches above the

100-year base flood elevation according to the latest FIRM maps, except as provided in Sub-Sections 8.9.3C and F.

4. Location of existing streams, channels or other drainage ways on the property and proposed storm water improvements to ensure handling the 10- and 25-year storm on site.
5. Location of all other required improvements including but not limited to roads, sidewalks, landscaping and buffer areas.

8.9.3 Application of Regulations

A. The -FC Overlay District land is shown on the Zoning Map (see Chapter 2.4). The regulations contained in this Chapter apply to the development of such land in addition to the regulations contained in the underlying zoning district for such land.

B. The provisions of this Chapter apply to any new structure or expansion of an existing structure on a standard subdivided lot as well as on all otherwise exempt lots, planned developments including lots which meet exemption criteria established in Chapter 9.7 Subdivision Review, and lots of record and any other land exempted from providing stormwater discharge improvements located within the Fletcher Creek Drainage Basin.

C. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to any building that has been issued a building permit or certificate of occupancy certificate on or before the effective date of this development code.

D. If a property is located within the Fletcher Creek Basin west of Raleigh-LaGrange Road, it is exempt from the detention requirements of this Chapter. Such properties are still subject to the detention requirements of the Memphis and Shelby County Storm Water Management Manual.

E. If a development has an existing recorded final plat or has been issued a Final Plan/Plat Memorandum of Conformance by the Zoning Administrator as of the effective date of this development code, the development will only be subject to the requirement for the lowest habitable floor elevations, including a basement, to be at least 30 inches above the 100-year base flood elevation according to the latest Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

F. The only exception to the 30 inches above the 100-year base flood elevation minimum floor elevation for issuance of a building permit is for an expansion of a single-family home which existed as of the effective date of this development code, which requires the lowest habitable floor elevation to be one foot above the 100-year base flood elevation according to the latest Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

8.9.4 Additional Requirements for Permits and Approvals

A. No permit or approval required by this development code or building code shall be granted unless the development, structure, or use of land proposed complies with the provisions of this Chapter.

B. Any application for approval shall be required to:

1. Ensure the proposed development or construction will not increase the peak discharge rate from pre-development levels to post-development levels, based on a ten and 25 year, 24-hour storm as described in the Memphis and Shelby County Storm Water Management Manual. A hydrologic study prepared by a registered professional engineer, licensed in the State of Tennessee will be required to be submitted to the City and/or County Engineering Departments which will show how the proposed development or construction will prevent any increase in the peak discharge rate from pre- to post-development levels, based on a ten and 25 year, 24 hour storm as described in the Memphis and Shelby County Storm Water Management Manual.
2. Prepare and submit a Maintenance Plan, signed by the applicant, for any stormwater management improvements proposed or required. The owner is also responsible for maintaining any required stormwater detention to ensure storage capacity is maintained and the system is functioning properly. In the event that improper maintenance of private drainage facilities leads to situations which may impact on public safety, the City or County shall have the right where necessary to protect the public safety to enter onto private property for the purposes of repairing those facilities and restoring them to proper operation. The cost of said repairs are the responsibility of the property owner. The City or County shall bear no responsibility for repairs to private facilities. The City or County will bill the owner and if not paid within a reasonable time period, may place a lien on the property.
3. A Maintenance Plan signed by the applicant that provides the property owner agrees to the following actions:
    a. Upon completion of improvements, the applicant shall submit or cause to be submitted to the appropriate City or County Engineer the following:
        1. As Built Surveys of stormwater management structures.
        2. A letter signed by the design engineer certifying that improvements were built in substantial conformance with approved plans and will perform as intended.

b. A description of the type and frequency of maintenance activities that will ensure functioning of the structure and no reduction in storage capacity from silt or other debris.

4. There shall be no net loss of storage within the 100-year floodplain as defined and depicted on the 1982 FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). Any filling of a building site within this portion of the Fletcher Creek Flood. Hazard Area will provide an equal amount of replacement of the floodplain capacity reduced by the fill. In-kind replacement of lost storage shall be provided by each development.
5. Building permits for new structures or building expansions in the –FC District will require an Affidavit of floor elevation showing the lowest habitable floor at least 30 inches above the 100-year base flood according to the latest Flood Insurance Rate Maps and the required drainage improvements for the -FC District signed by a licensed engineer or registered land surveyor submitted to Code Enforcement with a copy to the appropriate City or County Engineering Department.
6. The only exception to the 30-inch minimum above 100-year base flood for issuance of a building permit is for an expansion of an existing single-family detached home, which requires the lowest habitable floor elevation of the expansion be at least one foot above the 100-year base flood elevation.

8.10 RESERVED

8.11 RESERVED

8.12 WELLHEAD OVERLAY PROTECTION DISTRICT

Editor's Note: This chapter only applies to land within the City of Memphis.

8.12.1 Statutory Authority, Finding of Fact, Purposes and Objectives

A. Statutory authority

1. The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, P.L. 93-523 (the "Act") delegates responsibility to protect public water systems within the United States to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") and requires each state to adopt and submit to the Administrator of the EPA a state program to protect Wellhead areas within their jurisdiction from contaminants which may have any adverse effect on the health of its inhabitants.

   The state of Tennessee adopted the Tennessee Safe Drinking Water Act of 1983, Tenn. Code Ann. §§ 68-221-701, *et seq.* and the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977, Tenn. Code Ann § 69-3-101, *et. seq.* (the "Tennessee Water Acts") to protect the quality and quantity of drinking water in Tennessee.

   The Tennessee Water Acts vest control and responsibility in the Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation ("TDEC") to protect all waters of the State and to provide general supervision of all public water systems throughout the state.

   The Tennessee Water Acts defines waters of the State as all water, public or private, on or beneath the surface of the ground, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon Tennessee, or any portion thereof, and therefore includes waters within or that flow through any aquifers below the boundaries of the City and County;

   TDEC adopted rules and regulations for Drinking Water Source Protection, Tenn. Comp. R. & Regs. 0400-45-01-.34 ("TDEC Regulations"), in which TDEC adopted a state program to protect Wellheads in the State.

   The EPA approved the State of Tennessee as the entity with primary responsibility for public water systems in Tennessee in accordance with the Tennessee Water Act and the TDEC Regulations.

   Memphis Light Gas & Water Division has been authorized under Section 679 of the City's Charter the power and authority to construct, purchase, improve, operate and maintain a public water plant or system within the City, including, without limitation, wells, pumping plants, reservoirs, pipes, and all accessory apparatus, buildings and lands, rights-of-way and easements, and all other appurtenances usual to such plants or systems, for the purpose of producing, distributing, supplying or selling water to the City of Memphis, or to any person, firm, public or private corporation, or to any other user or consumer, in the City of Memphis or elsewhere in Shelby County.

   The MLGW's Water System is a "public water system" ("PWS") under the Act, the Tennessee Water Act and the TDEC Regulations; the water system and MLGW as a supplier of water are subject to the provisions of the Act, the Tennessee Water Act and TDEC Regulations;

   MLGW as manager of the City's PWS has developed and submitted to TDEC, from time to time, Wellhead Protection Plans as required bythe TDEC Regulations; the current Wellhead protection plan has been approved by TDEC and is in full force and effect within MLGW's areas of operation within the City and County.

   TDEC Regulations authorize municipalities in consultation with managers of a public water system to adopt ordinances, subject to TDEC approval, which limit the future location of any potential contamination source or activities within the area designated as Zone 1 of a protection plan.

The Council desires to adopt reasonable regulations to protect the most vulnerable areas surrounding the City's Wellheads while accommodating the constitutional property rights of owners of real property in the City to engage in responsible and proper development activities thereon.

B. Finding of facts.

1. Protection of ground water supplies can be achieved by designating areas around Wellheads within which certain land use activities are restricted or prohibited.
2. An area immediately surrounding a Wellhead is necessary and requires a higher degree of regulation. This area shall be designated Zone 1.
3. An area incorporating and adjacent to Zone 1, which represents a capture zone, approved by TDEC that is determined on the basis of groundwater flow and direction, is designated as Zone 2 and does not require the highest degree of regulation.
4. A potential contaminant source inventory has been completed for Wellhead areas and within the corporate limits of the City of Memphis and included in the Wellhead protection plan prepared by MLGW and approved by TDEC.

C. Statement of purpose.

1. The purpose of this Ordinance is to protect the quantity and quality of the public water supply for the City of Memphis from land uses at or near City wells within the Wellhead Protection Areas, Zone 1 and 2, which may, as a result of normal or abnormal operation thereof, cause release to the ground waters of the City any pollutant, waste material or contaminant substance defined in Tennessee Code Annotated 69-3-101 *et seq* or in Tennessee Code Annotated § 68-221-703. The City of Memphis creates the Wellhead Protection Overlay District to implement the stated purposes.
2. The Wellhead Overlay Protection District shall be deemed an overlay on the existing zoning districts as described and mapped by the Unified Development Code.
3. This Ordinance is also enacted to create a system for regulation or restriction of land use activities at or near City wells that store, handle or produce hazardous and regulated substances identified in the City's Wellhead Protection Plan with an emphasis on providing the highest level of protection for areas designated Zone 1 in said plan.
4. This Ordinance also requires the use of best management practices for the protection of ground water sources. An officer of Memphis Light Gas and Water Division ("MLGW"), who shall be appointed by the Board of MLGW, will act for the City and MLGW ("Wellhead Administrator") in the administration of this overlay ordinance.
5. The Wellhead Overlay Protection District is enacted to comply with and carry out the objectives of the Act, the Tennessee Water Act and the TDEC regulations.

8.12.2 Definitions

For the purpose of this Ordinance, the definitions in the Tennessee Safe Water Drinking Act of 1983, Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-221-703 and in the Tennessee Water Quality Control Act of 1977, Tenn. Code Ann. § 69-3-103, which are hereby adopted by reference, shall apply in the administration of this ordinance unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning. The following additional definitions shall also apply in the same manner:

AQUIFER. A geologic formation, group of formations or part of a formation capable of storing and yielding groundwater to wells or springs.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. Operational procedures for handling, storage and disposal of regulated substances and procedures which are designed to minimize the impact of certain activities or land uses on groundwater quality and quantity.

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE. A document issued by the Wellhead Administrator for the City of Memphis which certifies that a proposed development meets or exceeds the requirements of this Ordinance and the TDEC regulations.

CONSTRUCTION. Includes building, erecting, moving or any physical operations on the premises which are required for construction. Excavation, fill, paving and the like shall be considered part of construction.

CONTAMINANTS, POLLUTION, OR POLLUTANT MATERIALS. Any pollutant, material or contaminant substance defined in Tennessee Code Annotated § 69-3-101 or any contaminant defined in Tenn. Code Ann. § 68-221-703.

GOVERNING BODY. The Memphis City Council.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT SOURCES. Any land uses or activities described in the guidance document published by TDEC and referred to in the TDEC Regulations.

RESPONSIBLE AGENT OF THE CITY. The Wellhead Administrator, as the responsible agent for the City, reviews all development applications and plans within the Wellhead Protection Area, makes any necessary interpretation of Wellhead Protection Area, Zone 1 and Zone 2, reviews any other related matters that may arise in the administration of this Ordinance and makes recommendations to the land use control board and/or the Memphis City Council regarding proposed land uses within a WPA.

SITE PLAN SUBMISSION AND ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS. The plans to be included in any application for a development and special use permit hereunder, which are specified in this ordinance.

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION (TDEC). The state agency, authorized by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to adopt and enforce provisions of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act which mandates the protection of public water supplies that utilize a ground water source.

WELLHEAD OVERLAY PROTECTION MAP. A map generated and maintained by MLGW illustrating the location of Wellhead Protection Areas, Zone 1 and Zone 2. The map is available for inspection at the office of the Wellhead Administrator.

WELLHEAD. The specific location of the source area for water which is withdrawn from a well or spring.

WELLHEAD PROTECTION AREA (WPA). The surface and subsurface area surrounding a water well or wellfield, supplying a public water system, through which contaminants or pollutants are reasonably likely to move toward and reach such well or wellfield. The areas of the City of Memphis, designated as Wellhead Protection Area, Zone 1 and Zone 2.

WELLHEAD OVERLAY PROTECTION DISTRICT. An overlay district on the existing zoning districts which represents the area covered by Wellhead Protection Areas, Zone 1 and Zone 2.

8.12.3 Authority and Applicability

A. Application

Except for activities and land uses exempted by this Ordinance or state law, the regulations set forth in this Ordinance shall apply to all of those land uses and activities listed below as contained in Section 0400-45-01-.34(1)(d)(8) of the February, 2019 (Revised) Rules of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Resources, and as defined in the Memphis and Shelby County Unified Development Code that are located or proposed within the area(s) delineated as the Wellhead Protection Area(s) in the City of Memphis on a map available for inspection at the offices of the Wellhead Administrator located at MLGW's main offices:

1. Automobile repair;
2. Convenience stores with gas pumps, gas stations, service stations and truck stops and tractor trailer (fueling of);
3. Junkyards and salvage yards;
4. Machine shops and metal fabrication shops;
5. Chemical manufacturers;
6. Electronic and electrical equipment manufacturers;
7. Boat manufacturers;
8. Oil distributors, petroleum bulk stations and terminals;
9. Crude oil pipelines located within rights-of-way that did not exist as of the passage of this Ordinance;
10. Bus and truck terminals;
11. Storage or mixing areas for commercial fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides;
12. Landfills and dumps;
13. Facilities that generate, treat or dispose of hazardous waste;

14. Concentrated animal feedlots;
15. Golf courses and
16. Resource extraction facilities.

B. Basis for establishing the Wellhead Protection Area.
   1. The Tennessee Wellhead Protection Regulations (Rule 0400-45- 01-.34) require that every Public Water System (PWS) in the state set up a two-zone protection system for its groundwater sources.
   2. MLGW, utilizing the groundwater flow model with the approval of TDEC, has established a two-zone protection system for the City of Memphis's groundwater resources.

C. Requirement for development and use permit.
   1. A special development and use permit shall be required in conformity with this Ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activity within a WPA. No special development and use permit shall be issued without first obtaining a certificate of compliancefrom the Wellhead Administrator.
   2. Prior to site plan approval by the Land Use Control Board, the applicant of a non-exempt project shall obtain a certificate of conformance with this ordinance from the Wellhead Administrator in a timely manner for all proposed development and land-use activities in Wellhead Protection Areas (Zone 1 and Zone 2) within the City of Memphis.
   3. If, upon review of the site plan, the Wellhead Administrator determines that additional information is necessary to completely evaluate the proposed development, the Wellhead Administrator may refer the development plan to MLGW's water division staff for review and investigation prior to making a decision on the plan for a certificate of compliance.

D. Compliance. No structure or use shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or structurally altered in a Wellhead Protection Area without full compliance with the terms of this Ordinance and other applicable regulations.

E. Interpretation of Wellhead Protection Area.
   1. Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of any boundary of Wellhead Protection Area, Zone 1 and Zone 2, the Wellhead Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The Wellhead Administrator shall also be responsible for review of all development plans within Wellhead Protection Areas and other related matters that may arise in the administration of this Ordinance.
   2. The person contesting the Wellhead Administrator's interpretation of a Wellhead Protection Area shall be afforded reasonable opportunity before the Land Use Control Board to present any technical evidence he or she may wish to support his or her position using the same modeling techniques used by MLGW in the latest approved delineation of Zone 1 and Zone 2 by TDEC.

F. Conflict with other provisions.
   1. The requirements of Wellhead Protection Areas (Zone 1 and Zone 2) are additional to those contained in the basic underlying zoning districts.
   2. Where any conflicts exist between the provisions of this Ordinance and any other provisions of the Unified Development Code and any other ordinance of the City of Memphis, these provisions shall govern.

G. Exempt Land Uses and Activities. Notwithstanding any provision of this Ordinance or any other Ordinance applicable to the City to the contrary, the requirements of this ordinance shall not apply to existing crude oil pipelines, including any activities related to the maintenance, repair, or replacement thereof, or the construction of any new or existing crude oil pipeline or structure or any activity that is located within the property boundaries of an oil refinery, oil terminal, associated docks or processing facilities, or a retail service station and providing service to that oil refinery, oil terminal, associated docks or processing facilities, or retail service station. Any expansion that would enable the increase in the volume of existing crude oil pipelines in the Wellhead Overlay Protection District may be pursued through the Special Exception process (see Chapter 9.14). New crude oil pipelines within existing rights-of-way located in the Wellhead Overlay Protection District may be pursued through the Special Use Permit process outlined in this Ordinance.

H. Applicant's responsibility. It shall be the responsibility of any person owning real property and/or owning or operating a business within the City of Memphis to make a determination of the applicability of Wellhead Overlay Protection Districts

as it pertains to the property and/or business under his or her ownership or operation before changing the use and development of the property and his or her failure to do so shall not excuse any violations of this ordinance.

I. Penalties for violation. Violation of the provisions of this Ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall be subject to enforcement action by TDEC and/or the City.

J. Abrogation and greater restrictions. This Ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easements,covenants or deed restrictions.

K. Nonconforming and Vested uses. Nonconforming and/or vested uses may continue in the overlay district in the form in which they exist at the time of the adoption of this ordinance in accordance with state law. In the event such nonconforming and/or vested uses shall pose a direct hazard to the public water supply, the City of Memphis may take any act permitted by law to abate the hazard**.**

8.12.4 Review of Applications for Development and Use Permits

Application Requirements

A. An application for a development and special use permit shall be submitted with a site plan in accordance with Chapter 9.6, Application Requirements of the UDC.

B. The Zoning Administrator in consultation with the Wellhead Administrator shall establish and publish specific submittal requirements for development and special use permits applications.

C. Upon completion of the technical review, the Wellhead Administrator may meet with the applicant to discuss any changes in development design and/or requirements.

D. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the application in light of comments provided by the Wellhead Administrator, and in light of any plans to be considered and the general requirements of this Ordinance. The report, site plan or outline plan, special use request and any related application materials shall be forwarded to the Land Use Control Board.

8.12.5 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, of the UDC Public Hearings and Notification.

B. The Land Use Control Board shall, after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing, recommend approval, rejection, approval with conditions or take the matter under advisement or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at therequest of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

8.12.6 Governing Body Action

A. The LUCB's recommendation and conditions of approval shall be forwarded to the governing body within 14 days from the close of the public hearing, or the receipt of a revised site plan reflecting the LUCB's action, whichever is later; however, in no instance shall the matter be forwarded to the appropriate governing body any more than 60 days after the LUCB's action. If a revised site plan has not been submitted to the Division of Planning and Development within 60 days of LUCB action, the site plan reviewed by the LUCB shall be forwarded to the appropriate governing body. If there is no objection/appeal, no public hearing is required before the governing bodies.

B. The governing bodies shall approve or disapprove the development and special use permit and shall set forth any conditions imposed.

C. Upon Appeal

1. Appeals of Land Use Control Board approval for items that otherwise would not go to the governing body may be made by an individual who was either present at the Land Use Control Board meeting and made a vocal objection or submitted written comments to the Division of Planning and Development prior to the Land Use Control Board meeting. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator within 14 days after the date of the close of the public hearing.
2. If an appeal is filed by the applicant, or opponents to the proposed development and special use, the governing body shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification, on the application after receipt of the decision of the Land Use Control Board and the recommendations of the

Wellhead Administrator. The governing body shall approve or disapprove the development and special use permit and shall set forth any conditions imposed.

8.12.7 Approval Criteria

No development and special use permit shall be approved unlessthe following findings are made concerning the application:

A. The project will not be a significant potential contaminant source, which may have an adverse effect on the health of persons in proximity of the proposed use and development.

B. The project will be constructed, arranged, and operated so as to be compatible with the immediate vicinity and not interfere with the development and use of adjacent property in accordance with the applicable district regulations.

C. The project will use appropriate measures for spill response, notification, and prevention and for implementation of best management practices appropriate for the proposed development.

D. The project will not result in the destruction, loss or damage of any feature determined by the governing body to be of significant natural, scenic, or historic importance.

E. The project complies with all additional standards imposed on it by any particular provisions authorizing such use.

F. The governing body may impose conditions to minimize adverse effects on the neighborhood or on public facilities, and to ensure compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this development code.

8.12.8 Permissible Conditions of Approval by Governing Body

A. In granting approval of a development and special use permit hereunder, the governing body may impose reasonable conditions on the project if it would be listed on MLGW's potential contaminant source inventory if approved, which serve to assure that best management practices appropriate for the activity are used and that the required findings are upheld. Such conditions may require an applicant for such a project to submit and obtain approval from TDEC of a pollution prevention plan, which shall include provisions for spill response, notification and prevention and implementation of best management practices appropriate for the proposed development and use before commencement of any development activities. Any such pollution prevention plan shall be consistent with and subject to TDEC Regulations for Drinking Water Source Protection pertaining to "Prohibitions in Source Water Protection Areas."

B. Any additional condition approved by the governing body shall become a part of the permit and be of equal importance in the responsibility of the applicant or subsequent assigns to adhere to its terms.

1. The Zoning Administrator, following consultation with the Wellhead Administrator, if appropriate, shall act on the revised plan within 21 days.

8.12.9 Revisions to Approved Special Use Permits

Revisions to approved Special Use Permits shall be classified as minor modifications, which may be approved by the Wellhead Administrator and the Zoning Administrator; major modifications, which may be approved by the Land Use Control Board; and amendments, which require the approval of the governing body.

A. Amendments

Any revision to an approved Development and Special Use Permit that does not meet the provisions for Major or Minor Modifications set out below shall be processed as an amendment.

B. Major Modifications

Time extensions (see Sub-Section 9.6.14B) to and requests to exceed the 24-month limitation on discontinuance (see Sub- Section 9.6.14C) of approved special use permits shall be processed as major modifications, subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16. In addition, revisions to site plans, elevations or conditions approved in accordance with approved development and special use permits that do not meet the standards below set out for minor modifications (see Sub-Section 9.6.12C) shall be processed as major modifications.

C. Minor Modifications

1. Modifications may be approved by the Zoning Administrator in consultation with the Wellhead Administrator if they are within the scope and intent of the original approval. Minor modifications shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

   a. A less than five percent increase, or any decrease, in the development area.

   b. The relocation of any structure, dedicated street, easement, or landscape screen in any direction from the location shown on the site plan for the distances specified below based on the size of the development:

1. Less than 25 feet for site plans of two or less acres;
2. Less than 50 feet for site plans of more than two but less than eight acres;
3. Less than 100 feet for site plans of eight acres but lessthan 20 acres; and
4. Less than 150 feet for site plans of 20 acres or more.
5. The correction of drafting errors on the approved plan.

c. Modifications to the parking or landscaped areas that meet the provisions of this Code.

2. The following items shall be considered by the Wellhead Administrator and the Zoning Administrator in approving minor modifications:
   a. Compliance with all applicable requirements of this development code;
   b. That the modification will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent properties, the neighborhood, traffic conditions, parking, public infrastructure, and other matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare; and
   c. That the proposed modification will not result in the destruction, loss, or damage of any significant natural, scenic, or historic district, site, or feature.
3. The Zoning Administrator in consultation with the Wellhead Administrator may include conditions to ensure compatibility of the proposed modification with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this development code.
4. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant whether the proposed revision qualifies for administrative approval and the basis for the determination.
5. The Zoning Administrator shall distribute copies of the revised plan to the appropriate agencies.
6. The Zoning Administrator, following consultation with the Wellhead Administrator, if appropriate, shall act on the revised plan within 21 days.

8.12.10 **Effect of Special Use Decisions**

A. If the governing body votes to deny an application, there may beno subsequent similar application submitted by any party for any part of the subject property until 5 years have elapsed from the date of denial, or from the date any appeal thereof becomes final, whichever is later. This 5-year period shall also apply to: 1) those cases on which the Land Use Control Board conducts a vote but are withdrawn before the governing body may act and 2) those cases involving modifications (see Sub-Section 9.6.11E and Section 9.6.12) and appeals (see Sub-Section 9.23.1C) on which the Land Use Control Board conducts a vote and no further action by the governing body is taken. The governing body may waive the time-lapse requirements of this section where it is in the public interest to do so. For the purpose of this Sub-Section, “similar application” shall be interpreted to include, but is not limited to, those applications requesting a use not permitted in the underlying zoning district or permitted by issuance of a special use permit, a same or similar use, pursuant to the use categories provided in this Code.

B. Unless otherwise conditioned, the development and special use permit and any conditions imposed, shall run with the land and shall be binding on the original applicant as well as any successors, assigns, and heirs.

C. A development and special use permit shall be noted on the Wellhead Overlay Protection Map.

D. The issuance of a development and special use permit for a particular use shall not allow the development of the site for the special use, but shall merely authorize the filing of applications for required permits and approvals, including, but not limited to, building permits and certificates of occupancy.

E. The Zoning Administrator shall not issue a certificate of construction for a special use permit if any of the conditions imposed by the governing body in the approval have not been met.

8.12.11 **Period of Validity**

A. Development and special use permits shall be implemented within 24 months of final approval or such permits shall be void, unless conditioned otherwise. Where applicable, an application for a time extension may be filed as a Major Modification subject to Sub-Section 9.6.12B. An application for a time extension shall be filed before the date of expiration or within 12 months after the date of expiration and shall further be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16. Only one 24-month time extension is permitted.

B. If a development and special use permit has not been in use for any consecutive 24-month period, the permit shall be void. The applicant, at the time of a request for a certificate of occupancy, shall be responsible for providing proof to the Building Official of such continued use.

8.12.12 **Revocation of a Special Use Permit or Planned Development**

A. If any conditions of a development and special use permit or other requirements of this ordinance are violated, the governing body may revoke all or a portion of a development and special use permit.

B. Revocation may occur after an evidentiary hearing is conducted by the governing body. The governing body may refer the matter to the Land Use Control Board for a recommendation on the revocation prior to its evidentiary hearing. All hearings associated with a revocation shall be open to the public with certified notice mailed to the owner of the property that is the subject of the special use permit or planned development. Mailed notice shall be in accordance with Paragraph 9.3.4D(1).

C. A development and special use permit may be revoked upon a constitutional majority vote of the governing body approving the development.

D. Violation of a condition of approval shall be considered a violation of this development code and thereby subject to the provisions of Article 11, Enforcement, as well as this section.

8.12.13 Coordination with Variances

An application to the Board of Adjustment for a variance may be submitted concurrently with a request to the Land Use Control Board for a special use permit. However, decisions shall be rendered separately for any variance and the special use permit.

8.12.14 Coordination with Zoning Change Applications

An application for a special use permit may be reviewed concurrently with a zoning change application. However, decisions shall be rendered with separate votes.

8.12.15 Variance Regulations

A. The provisions of this section shall apply exclusively to areas of Wellhead Overlay Protection Districts. In applying for a variance, the following provisions apply.

B. Board of Adjustment:

1. The Board of Adjustment (the "Board") shall hear and decide requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter. The Board shall not consider any application for a variance from the provisions of this Ordinance until the Wellhead Administrator has had an opportunity to review the application and make a written recommendation to the Board. The Wellhead Administrator shall have 45 working days from the filing of any application for a variance from this Ordinance to review and issue its recommendation. The application shall be advertised for public hearing for the next regularly scheduled Board meeting following the expiration of the 45-day period.
2. Variances may be issued for the use of property upon a determination from the Board that the proposed use will not cause, materially contribute to or create a material risk of any adverse effect upon the municipal water source, under reasonably possible hydrologic or geologic conditions. All technological evidence shall be based on the most recent modeling techniques defined in Wellhead Protection Area, Zone 1 and Zone 2 reports, approved by TDEC.
3. In reviewing a variance application, the Board of Adjustment shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, all standards specified in other sections of this Ordinance, and:
    a. The practical difficulty and hardship on the property owner related to the use and enjoyment of the property caused by the regulation or restriction as enacted within the Wellhead Protection Areas, Zone 1 and Zone 2;
    b. When it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision or determination made by the Wellhead Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this Ordinance;
    c. That no variance may be requested nor granted as a means to circumvent the intentions of this Ordinance or as a remedy for a violation of this Ordinance;
    d. May attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose and objectives of this Ordinance;
4. In reviewing a variance application, the Board of Adjustment shall consider the recommendation of the Wellhead Administrator.

8.12.16 Site Plan Submissions and Administration Requirements

A. Preliminary plan.

1. The applicant shall submit a preliminary site plan describing the concept for the development of the entire tract to the Land Use Control Board;
2. The preliminary site plan shall conform with the site plan requirements set forth in this part and include the following

additional requirements:

a. Be drawn to a scale of one inch equals 100 feet;
b. Including the following:
    i. Location of all existing public water supply wells within 1,000 feet [to be redacted in any plans presented publicly to LUCB or the Governing Body];
    ii. Location of Wellhead Protection Zone 1 and Zone 2 areas within 500 feet of property [to be redacted in any plans presented publicly to LUCB or the Governing Body]; and
    iii. Location of septic tanks (including size and capacity) and/or sewage lift stations, force mains and grease traps.
c. Provide the regulations used to control the uses permitted in the project and the uses specifically prohibited;
d. Provide a complete list of the types and volumes of all hazardous materials (including fuels) used, stored, processed, handledor disposed of, other than those volumes and types associated with normal household use;
e. Provide a description of the types of wastes generated and method of disposal including: solid wastes, hazardous wastes, sewage and non-sewage wastewater discharges;
f. Provide plans and documents containing information to show compliance with the performance standards;
g. Provide other additional information as may be required by reviewing agencies regarding: the proposed use, its potential impact to water quality, hydrogeologic information, monitoring and mitigation measures.

B. Final plan.

1. After approval of the preliminary plan, but prior to the issuance of any construction permit and/or commencement of construction, the applicant shall have approval of the Memphis City Council and a final plan covering the entire tract or that portion proposed for development.
2. The final plan shall:
    a. Provide a complete list of the types and volumes of all hazardous materials (including fuel) used, stored, processed, handled ordisposed, other than those volumes and types associated with normal household use;
    b. Provide a description of the types of wastes generated and method of disposal including: solid wastes, hazardous wastes, sewage and non-sewage wastewater discharges;
    c. Provide plans and documents containing information to show compliance with the performance standards;
    d. Provide other additional information as may be required by reviewing agencies regarding: the proposed use, its potential impact to water quality, hydrogeologic information, monitoring and mitigation measures.
3. The applicant may, if desired, submit only one final plan for the purpose of securing approval of the development plan if the plan submitted complies with all the requirements of the final plan. The governing body may amend or condition the plan and grant final approval of such a plan, as amended or conditioned after only one review.

8.12.17 **Miscellaneous**

A. COMPLIANCE WITH TDEC REGULATIONS. MLGW shall comply with TDEC's regulations requiring submission of an updated Wellhead Protection Plan whenever there are changes in land management issues after adoption of ordinances by the local governing body. Any revision of the existing plan shall modify its provisions to address and incorporate the changes required by this ordinance. A copy of this ordinance shall be attached to any revised Plan.

B. SEVERABILITY. If any clause, section, paragraph, sentence or part of this Ordinance shall be held or declared to be unconstitutional and void, such holding or declaration shall not affect the remaining parts of this Ordinance; it being hereby declared to be the legislative intent to have passed the remainder of this Ordinance notwithstanding the parts so held or declared to be invalid, if any.

C. ENACTMENT OF CITY ORDINANCE. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after the date it shall have passed by the Council, signed by the Chairman of the Council, certified and delivered to the office of the Mayor in writing by the Comptroller, and become effective as otherwise provided by law; provided however if approval by TDEC is required the effective date of this ordinance shall be deferred until the first day of the month next following TDEC's approval.

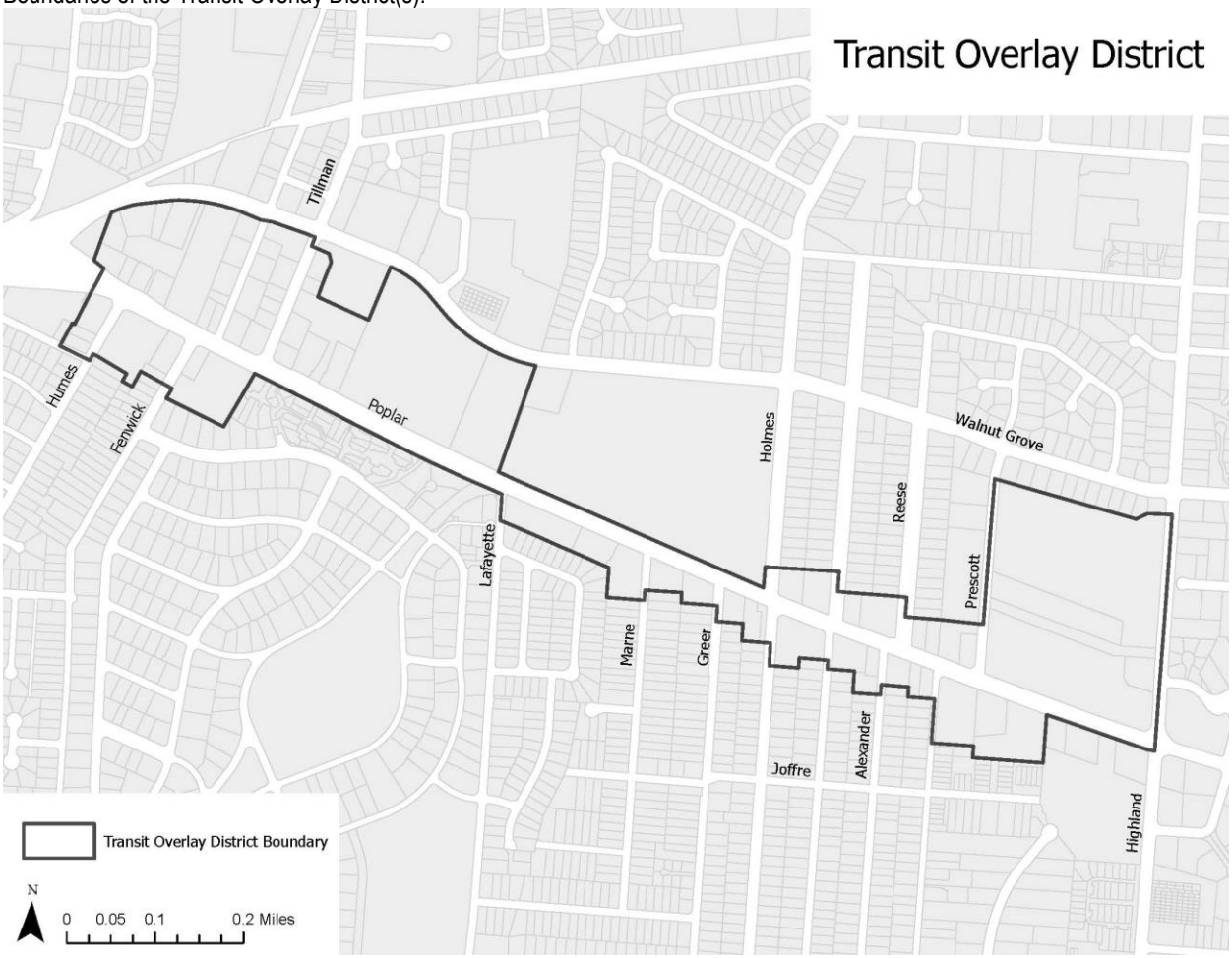
8.13 TRANSIT OVERLAY DISTRICT (-TOD)

8.13.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Chapter is to provide standards that support transit-oriented development in locations of the city where there is existing or planned high frequency transit service, such as bus rapid transit (BRT). These areas are intended to be mixed-use and urban and sustain an accessible shopfront corridor. The district's emphasis on pedestrian-oriented land use will complement the planning goals of high frequency transit, enhancing community character and quality of life. This Chapter is intended to serve as a guide to assist property owners, developers, architects, builders, business owners, public officials, and other interested citizens when considering rehabilitation, redevelopment or new construction in transit-oriented development areas.

8.13.2 Boundaries

Boundaries of the Transit Overlay District(s):



8.13.3 Applicability

Within the Transit Overlay District, the use and sign standards of this Chapter shall apply to all land. All other standards shall apply to:

A. All new building construction.

B. All building expansion with removal of more than 25% of existing walls facing a public street, or a street-facing elevation if the parcel is landlocked; or removal of more than 50% of all existing exterior walls.

C. Any site not subject to this chapter's non-use standards per the above provisions, but which does not conform to its underlying zoning district, shall be governed by Article 10.

8.13.4 Administration

A. Site Plan Approval

1. The Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve site plans within the Transit Overlay District in accordance with Chapter 9.13.
2. All proposed development, except for single-family detached and single-family attached housing types, used exclusively for residential purposes on individual lots, shall be subject to the administrative site plan review process.
3. Any planned development or use requiring a special use permit shall be subject to site plan review.

B. Administrative Deviations

The Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve administrative deviations in accordance with Chapter 9.21. The Zoning Administrator is also authorized to approve administrative deviations from any platted front setback, provided that the setbacks of this overlay district are maintained.

C. Special Exceptions

The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve special exceptions to any height and parking standards found within this Chapter in accordance with Chapter 9.14.

8.13.5 Uses

Uses shall be permitted in accordance with Section 2.5.2, unless modified by this Chapter's use table, which shall apply to all nonresidential zoning districts.

Transit Overlay District Use Table			
Uses	**Permitted**	**Not Permitted**	**Special Use Approval**
Multifamily (Large Home, Stacked Townhouse, Apartment)	X		
All commercial parking		X	
Restaurants, drive-in or drive-thru			X
All other drive-thru uses, non-restaurant			X
Convenience stores with gas pumps, gas station, commercial electric vehicle charging station		X	
Payday loan, title loan, and flexible loan plan establishments		X	
Pawnshop		X	
Vehicle parts and accessories			X
All self-service storage		X	
All vehicle service (including vehicle wash establishment)		X	
All vehicle repair		X	
All vehicle sales, rental, leasing		X	
All warehouse and distribution		X	

8.13.6 Building Envelope Standards

The Urban frontage standards of Section 3.10.3 shall supersede the building envelope standards of all nonresidential zoning districts. Where that section and this overlay district conflict, the overlay district shall govern. Any underlying standards not otherwise addressed shall remain enforceable.

8.13.7 General Development Standards

A. Applicability

The following general development standards shall supplement underlying standards in all nonresidential districts within the Transit Overlay District.

1. Fences and walls shall not be constructed in any clear sight triangle.

B. Parking

1. A development must provide a minimum of 75% and a maximum of 110% of the number of parking spaces that would be required by Sub-Section 4.5.3B, taking into account any available parking reduction allowances per Sub-Section 4.5.3E.

C. Signage
   1. Signs should incorporate high quality materials (such as neon, hand painting, some metals, or well-crafted wood), exterior lighting, unique shapes, and outstanding graphic composition. Signs should be scaled to fit their context, complement the principal structure, and not obstruct architectural details.
   2. Plastic signage shall be prohibited.
   3. Text on signs shall be limited to the name of the establishment only.
   4. Pole signs and similar sign types shall be prohibited.
   5. Where Chapter 4.9 and this overlay district conflict, the overlay district shall govern. Any underlying standards not otherwise addressed shall remain enforceable.

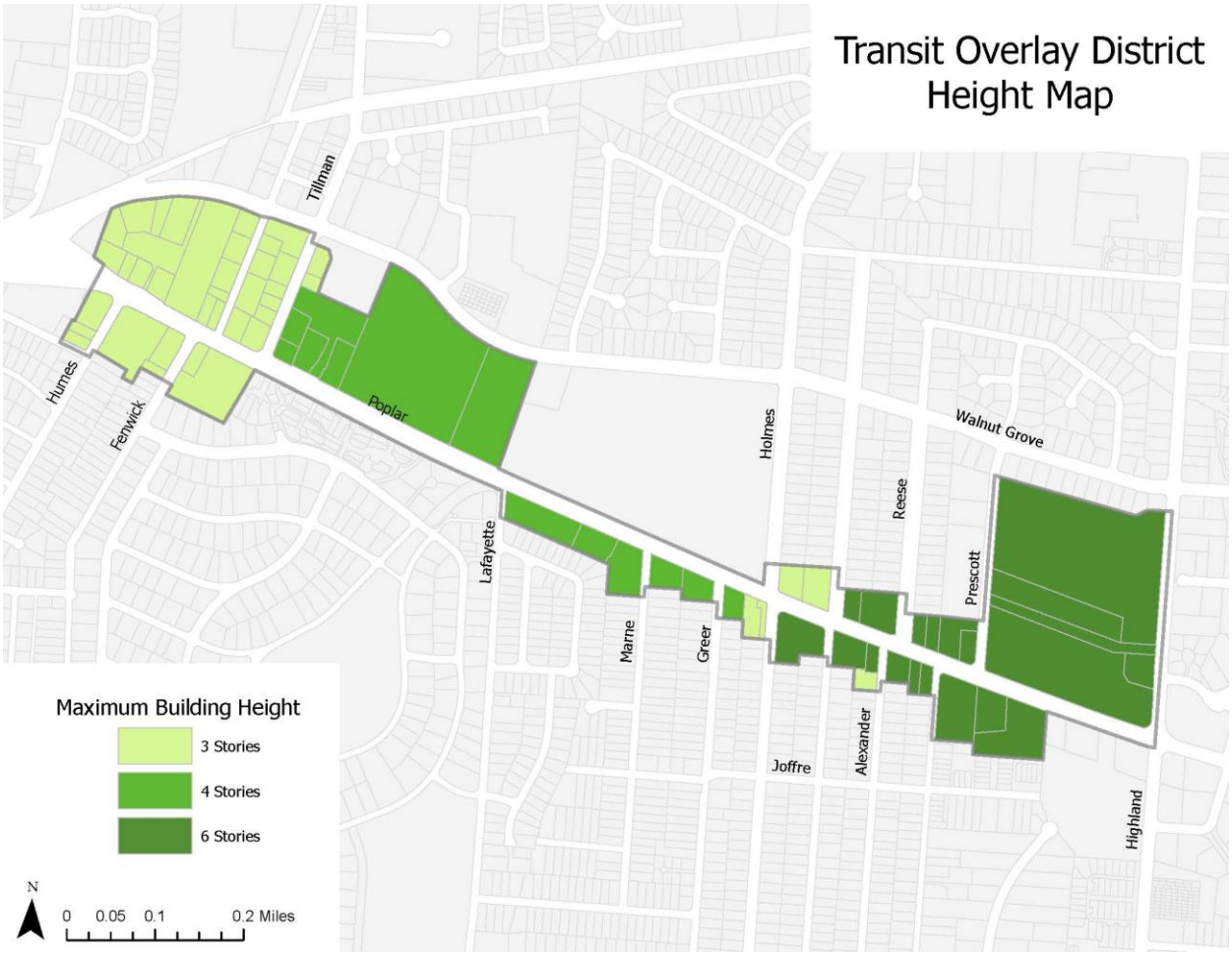
D. Multi-modal Connectivity

   Development shall foster a walkable and bicycle-friendly environment that is designed to be safe, comfortable, and functional.
   1. Pedestrian Connectivity
      a. Robust pedestrian facilities shall be provided in accordance with Sub-Section 4.5.5M. Developers shall be encouraged to utilize unique pavers or other such like materials, where appropriate to demarcate pedestrian facilities.
      b. Any development that has a property line within 300 feet of the edge of an existing or proposed transit station or shelter shall repair and/or replace sidewalk – whether or not adjacent to the subject property – as needed to provide a path between the development and the station or shelter that conforms with local and federal sidewalk standards.
      c. Pedestrian-scale lighting shall be provided along pedestrian facilities, where appropriate. The Zoning Administrator may require a lighting plan during site plan review.
   2. Bicycle Parking
      a. Bicycle parking shall be provided in accordance with Sub-Section 4.5.3C, except as modified below.
         1. Multifamily residential uses within nonresidential zoning districts shall provide a minimum of 1 bicycle parking space per 4 dwelling units. All fractions shall round up to the next whole number.
         2. Between 70% and 80% of the minimum number of bicycle parking spaces for multifamily residential and office uses shall be designated as “limited-access bicycle parking.” Up to 20% of the minimum number of bicycle parking spaces for other uses may be provided as limited-access parking. Limited-access bicycle parking shall meet the following standards.
            a. Limited-access bicycle parking may be provided in the following locations: within the building, co-located with off-street automobile parking (such as within a parking garage), or elsewhere subject to administrative approval.
            b. Limited-access bicycle parking shall be limited-access, well-lit, and protected from the elements.
            c. An unobstructed path shall be maintained between the building entrance and any indoor, limited-access bicycle parking.
            d. Limited-access bicycle parking within a parking lot or parking garage shall be protected from vehicular damage by physical barriers, such as a curb or bollards.
         3. Bicycle parking that is not designated as “limited access bicycle parking” shall be considered “general access bicycle parking.” Such parking shall be publicly accessible, and within a well-lit and highly trafficked location. Such parking shall be clearly visible from the principal building entrance, or else signage shall be posted that indicates its location. Special consideration shall be given to sidewalk accessibility standards when placing bicycle parking within the right-of-way.

E. Streetscape Standards

   Underlying streetscaping standards shall apply, with the exception that the minimum sidewalk width shall be 6 feet.

8.13.8 **Height Standards**



Article 9. Administration

9.1 REVIEW BODIES

9.1.1 Governing Bodies

A. General Authority

The governing bodies may exercise additional powers as may be described elsewhere in this development code and as permitted by the City or County Code of Ordinances.

B. Final Authority

With respect to this development code, the governing bodies are responsible for final action regarding:

1. Text amendments;
2. Zoning changes;
3. Comprehensive rezonings;
4. Special uses and special use amendments;
5. Planned development outline plan and amendments;
6. Planned development public contracts;
7. Final plat public contracts;
8. Right-of-way vacation;
9. Right-of-way dedication; and
10. Historic district designation.

9.1.2 Land Use Control Board

A. Establishment

The Land Use Control Board is established pursuant to Joint Ordinance-Resolution No. 2524 (Memphis City Code § 2-50).

B. General Authority

1. The Land Use Control Board performs related duties as directed by the governing bodies.
2. The Land Use Control Board may exercise additional powers as may be described elsewhere in this development code and as permitted by the City or County Code of Ordinances.

C. Review Authority

With respect to this development code, the Land Use Control Board reviews and makes recommendations regarding:

1. Text amendments;
2. Zoning changes;
3. Comprehensive rezonings;
4. Special uses and special use amendments;
5. Planned development outline plan and amendments;
6. Street Name Change;
7. Right-of-way vacation;
8. Right-of-way dedication; and
9. Historic district designation.

D. Final Authority

With respect to this development code, the Land Use Control Board shall be responsible for final action (subject to appeal) regarding:

1. Planned development major modifications;
2. Special use major modifications;
3. Major preliminary plans;

4. Resubdivision;
5. Plat of record vacation; and
6. Special exceptions.

9.1.3 Board of Adjustment

A. Establishment

The Board of Adjustment is established pursuant to Joint Ordinance-Resolution No. 722 Memphis City Code § 2-48).

B. General Authority

1. The Board of Adjustment performs related duties as directed by the governing bodies.
2. The Board of Adjustment may exercise additional powers as may be described elsewhere in this development code and as permitted by the City or County Code of Ordinances.

C. Final Authority

With respect to this development code, the Board of Adjustment is responsible for final action regarding:

1. Variances;
2. Appeals from Administrative decisions
3. Interpretation of zoning district boundaries.
4. Change in nonconforming use permit; and
5. Conditional Use Permits.

9.1.4 Landmarks Commission

A. Defined

The Memphis Landmarks Commission is identified as having the authority to enforce certain provisions of this development code.

B. Establishment

The Landmarks Commission serves as a historic zoning commission pursuant to Tennessee Code 13-7-403 for the City of Memphis (see Memphis City Code § 14-24-5).

C. General Authority

The Landmarks Commission conducts and encourages research, planning and educational projects for the purpose of protecting historic districts and documenting the historic significance thereof, including the following:

1. Recommend to the governing bodies designated sites and districts for loans and grants under the City Landmark Fund and subject to approval by the governing bodies; make application for and administer grants for the purpose of preserving and restoring structures and sites located within a Historic Overly District.
2. Initiate or assist in surveys, plans and studies and programs designed to identify, list and evaluate structures, objects, sites and areas worth of preservation and develop strategies and methods for their protection.
3. Consult with and consider the recommendations of civic groups, public agencies and citizens interested in historic preservation and provide information to the public.
4. Research historic properties and apply for designation to the National Register of Historic Places and establish a list of properties eligible for designation as a Historic Overlay District.

D. Review Authority

With respect to this development code, the Landmarks Commission reviews and make recommendations regarding rezoning to a Historic district designation.

E. Final Authority

With respect to this development code, the Landmarks Commission is responsible for final action regarding applications for a Certificate of Appropriateness.

9.1.5 Downtown Memphis Commission Design Review Board

A. Establishment

The Downtown Memphis Commission Design Review Board is established pursuant to Memphis City Code § 12-44.

B. General Authority

1. The Downtown Memphis Commission Design Review Board performs related duties as directed by the City Council.
2. The Downtown Memphis Commission Design Review Board may exercise additional powers as may be described elsewhere in this development code and as permitted by the City Code of Ordinances.

C. Final Authority

With respect to this development code, the Downtown Memphis Commission Design Review Board is responsible for reviewing applications and issuing permits with respect to the design of public building façades and exteriors in public view, signs and other public improvements within the Central Business Improvement District.

9.1.6 Zoning Administrator

The Zoning Administrator may designate any staff member to represent the Zoning Administrator in any function assigned by this development code. The Zoning Administrator remains responsible for any final action.

A. General Authority

1. The Zoning Administrator performs related duties as directed by the governing bodies.
2. The Zoning Administrator may exercise additional powers as may be described elsewhere in this development code and as permitted by the City or County Code of Ordinances.

B. Review Authority

With respect to this development code, the Zoning Administrator reviews and makes recommendations regarding:

1. Text amendments;
2. Zoning changes;
3. Comprehensive rezonings;
4. Special uses, special use amendments and major modifications;
5. Planned development outline plan and amendments;
6. Planned development major modifications;
7. Major preliminary plans review;
8. Resubdivision;
9. Right-of-way vacation;
10. Right-of-way dedication;
11. Street name change;
12. Plat of record vacation;
13. Special exceptions
14. Historic district designation;
15. Certificates of appropriateness; and
16. Variances.

C. Final Authority

With respect to this development code, the Zoning Administrator is responsible for final action (subject to appeal) regarding:

1. Special use minor modifications;
2. Planned development minor modifications;
3. Planned development final plats;
4. Minor preliminary plans;
5. Final plats;
6. Administrative site plans;
7. Tree removal;
8. Final plat; Demolition by neglect;
9. Administrative deviations; and
10. Written interpretations.

9.1.7 Building Official

A. Delegation of Authority

The Building Official may designate any staff member to represent the Building Official in any function assigned by this development code. The Building Official remains responsible for any final action.

B. General Authority

1. The Building Official performs related duties as directed by the governing bodies.
2. The Building Official may exercise additional powers as may be described elsewhere in this development code and as permitted by the City or County Code of Ordinances.

C. Final Authority

With respect to this development code, the Building Official is responsible for final action (subject to appeal) regarding the following:

1. Temporary use review;
2. Sign permit; and
3. Certificate of occupancy.

9.1.8 Technical Review Committee

The Technical Review Committee is comprised of City and County agencies and is established to provide technical assistance in the review of certain provisions of this development code as set forth below.

A. Composition

The Technical Review Committee shall consist of a representative from the following. The Zoning Administrator shall serve as chairman of the Technical Review Committee and shall be responsible for all final recommendations.

1. Division of Planning and Development – Land Use and Development Services.
2. Division of Planning and Development – Comprehensive Planning.
3. Division of Planning and Development – Construction Enforcement.
4. City Traffic Engineer.
5. City and County Public Works Divisions.
6. City and County Engineering Divisions.
7. City and County Fire Departments.
8. Shelby County Health Department.
9. Memphis Light, Gas, and Water Division.

B. Review Authority

1. With respect to this development code, the Technical Review Committee may review at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator the following:
    a. Text amendments;
    b. Special uses and special use revisions;
    c. Planned development outline plan amendments;
    d. Planned development major modifications;
    e. Planned development minor modifications;
    f. Planned development final plats;
    g. Minor preliminary plans;
    h. Right-of-way vacation;
    i. Administrative site plans; and
    j. Special exceptions.
2. With respect to this development code, the Technical Review Committee shall review the following:
    a. Planned development outline plans;
    b. Major preliminary plans;
    c. Resubdivision;

d. Right-of-way dedication;
e. Street name change; and
f. Plat of record vacation.

9.2 SUMMARY OF REVIEW AUTHORITY

9.2.1 Governing Bodies

The City Council retains review and approval or appeal authority within the City limits of Memphis and the Board of Commissioners retains review and approval or appeal authority within unincorporated Shelby County.

9.2.2 Summary of Review Table

		Review, Recommendation, Decision and Approval							
	x-ref	City or County Engineer	Building Official	Technical Review Committee	Zoning Administrator	Board of Adjustment	Landmarks Commission	Land Use Control Board	Governing Bodies
Text Amendment	9.4			Δ	RR			RR	D
Zoning Change	9.5				RR			RR	D
Comprehensive Rezoning	9.5.12				RR			RR	D
Special Uses & Planned Developments:									
Special Uses & Special Use Amendments	9.6 & 9.6.12A			Δ	RR			RR	D*
Special Use Major Modification	9.6.12B			Δ	RR			D	A
Special Use Minor Modification	9.6.12C			Δ	D			A*	
P. D. Outline Plan & Amendments	9.6 & 9.6.11E(1)			R	RR			RR	D*
P. D. Major Modifications	9.6.11E(2)			Δ	RR			D	A
P. D. Minor Modifications	9.6.11E(3)			Δ	D			A*	
P. D. Final Plan	9.6			Δ	D			A*	
P. D. Public Contract	9.6	RR							D
Subdivision:									
Minor Preliminary Plan	9.7.6			Δ	D			A	
Major Preliminary Plan	9.7.7			R	RR			D	A
Resubdivision				R	RR			D	A
Final Plat without Standard Contract	9.7.8			Δ	D			A*	
Final Plat w/Standard Contract	9.7.8	RR							D
Right-of-Way Vacation	9.8			Δ	RR			RR	D
Right-of-Way Dedication	9.9			R	RR			RR	D
Street Name Change	9.10			R	RR			RR	D
Plat of Record Revocation	9.11			R	RR			D	A
Administrative Site Plan	9.12			Δ	D	A**			
Special District Administrative Review	9.13			Δ	D	A**			
Special Exception	9.14			Δ	RR			D	A
Historic District Designation	8.6				RR		RR	RR	D
Certificate of Appropriateness	8.6.3				RR		D		
Historic District (Demolition by Neglect)	8.6.4				D		A*		
Board of Adjustment					RR	D			
Administrative Decision		D	D		D	A**			
Change in Nonconforming Use Permit	10.2.5				RR	D			

D = Decision
D* = Decision but no public hearing unless a request for a hearing is properly filed by an individual who was either present at LUCB and made a vocal objection or who submitted written comments to DPD prior to LUCB.
R = Review
RR = Review & Recommendation
Δ = Review at Discretion of Zoning Administrator
A = Appeal
A* = Only the subject property owner or his or her representative may appeal decisions of the Zoning Administrator, Building Official or City or County Engineer.
A** = Only the subject property owner and those property owners within 1000 feet of the subject property, as measured from property line to property line, may appeal decisions of the Zoning Administrator, Building Official or City or County Engineer.

9.3 COMMON REVIEW PROCEDURES

9.3.1 Pre-Application Conference

A. The pre-application conference is a meeting in which the Zoning Administrator discusses the procedures, standards and regulations required for approval in accordance with this development code with the applicant.

B. A mandatory pre-application conference with the Zoning Administrator shall be required for the following:
   1. Zoning change;
   2. Special use permit;
   3. Planned development outline plan;
   4. Minor preliminary plan;
   5. Major preliminary plan;
   6. Right-of-way vacation;
   7. Right-of-way dedication;
   8. Plat of record;
   9. Plat revocation;
   10. Historic district designation; and
   11. Certificate of Appropriateness.

C. A pre-application conference is optional for any application not listed in Sub-Section B above.

9.3.2 Neighborhood Notification and Meeting

A. At least ten days, but not more than 120 days, prior to a hearing before the Land Use Control Board, the applicant shall host and/or attend a neighborhood meeting with representatives from neighborhoods adjacent to the development site which the hearing involves:
   1. Zoning change;
   2. Special use permit or amendment to a special use permit;
   3. Planned development outline plan or amendment to a planned development outline plan; and
   4. All subdivisions except minor subdivisions.

B. Procedure
   1. Where applicable, the Division of Planning and Development shall mail notification of the neighborhood meeting prepared and provided by the applicant to the following individuals: 1) the officers of any neighborhood or business associations registered with the City of Memphis Office of Community Affairs whose boundaries include properties within 1,500 feet of the subject property; 2) all current residents of single-family and two-family dwellings within the notification area; 3) all property owners within the notification area, if different from the current residents; 4) the members of the Memphis City Council who represent the district and super-district in which the development is planned, or for areas in unincorporated Shelby County, the member of the Shelby County Board of Commissioners who represent the district in which the development is planned; and 5) all residents of multi-family dwellings within the notification area; to inform the community of the proposed development and solicit comments. If the applicant is unable to make notification to the multi-family dwellings, he or she shall provide notice to the Division of Planning and Development the reason and shall mail notification of the neighborhood meeting to the rental or management offices of all multi-family dwellings within the notification area with a request that said rental or management office post the notification in a conspicuous location within a common area(s), including, but not limited to: entry doors, hallways, mailbox areas and laundry rooms.
   2. The neighborhood notification requirements shall be the same as the mailed public notice requirements in 9.3.4A. The notification shall identify the time and place of the neighborhood meeting, as well as a description and map of the project. The notification shall also include the public hearing date of when the application will be heard by the Land Use Control Board. The applicant shall contact the officer(s) of any neighborhood or business association registered with the City of Memphis Office of Community Affairs prior to determining a date for the neighborhood meeting.
   3. The notification shall be prepared by the applicant and presented to the Division of Planning and Development no later than two working days prior to the date set out in the mailing requirement provided in Paragraph 5 below. The notification shall be folded, sealed and placed in stamped envelopes when presented to the Division of Planning

and Development. The following items shall accompany the notification when presented to the Division of Planning and Development: a copy of the letter to be mailed to all parties, a copy of the address labels to whom notification will be mailed and a map of the notice area.

4. If practicable, the neighborhood meeting shall be held at a public building or place of worship within a one-mile radius of the subject property, or at the subject property itself.
5. If the notification package is determined to be complete by the Zoning Administrator, the Division of Planning and Development shall mail the notification no later than 20 days prior to the hearing before the Land Use Control Board and no later than 10 days prior to the date of the neighborhood meeting. If the neighborhood notification package is determined to the incomplete by the Zoning Administrator, the application is subject to being considered incomplete and removed from the Land Use Control Board agenda.
6. Neighborhood meetings are the sole responsibility of the applicant. Documentation of its proceedings shall also be provided to the Division of Planning and Development. The applicant may request neighborhood organizations' contact information, if available, from the Division of Planning and Development.

C. The purpose of the neighborhood notification and meeting is to inform the neighborhood of the nature of the proposed land use and development features and solicit comments. Applicants shall reserve at least 15 minutes of the neighborhood meeting for community members, businesses and/or neighborhood associations wishing to make a presentation regarding the development.

D. Any neighborhood or business association registered with the City of Memphis Office of Community Affairs whose boundaries include properties within 1,500 feet of the development area will have the opportunity to submit a Community Impact Statement (CIS). The purpose of the CIS is to provide community members a chance to give an opinion and any recommendation regarding the development project. The CIS shall not exceed 500 words. Neighborhood or business associations who intend to file a CIS must submit said statement to the Land Use Control Board or governing bodies prior to the scheduled hearing. If provided prior to the publishing of the Land Use Control Board staff report, the CIS shall be included within the staff report in a prominent position alongside the Division of Planning and Development recommendation. If provided after the publishing of the Land Use Control Board staff report, the CIS will be referenced during the Land Use Control Board public hearing and contained in the materials that are forwarded to the legislative body, where applicable.

E. Exigent circumstances. A neighborhood meeting may be conducted through electronic or telephonic means if holding an in-person meeting is impractical due to an ongoing public health crisis or other similar situation that is out of the control of the applicant, provided all notice requirements of this section are met. In addition, a neighborhood meeting may be held after the Land Use Control Board votes on the matter but before the governing body does so in the event the Division of Planning and Development makes a determination that a zoning change is not in compliance with a Chapter 1.9 plan with the publishing of its Land Use Control Board staff report (see Paragraph 9.3.2A(1)). In such an event, all notice and timing requirements of this Section shall still apply, but will be timed in conjunction with date the governing body is expected to vote on the matter.

9.3.3 Application Requirements

A. Initiation of Request

A request for development approval may be initiated in accordance with the following. For the purpose of this Sub-Section, "body" shall mean either the Memphis City Council or the Shelby County Board of Commissioners; "board" shall mean the Land Use Control Board and "staff" shall mean the Chief Administrative Officer of either the City of Memphis or Shelby County, or the Zoning Administrator.

	Agent/ Owner/ Applicant	Body/ Board/ Staff
Text Amendment		■
Zoning Change	■	■
Comprehensive Rezoning		■*
Special Uses and Planned Developments:		
Special Uses & Special Use Amendments	■	
Special Use Minor Modifications	■	
Special Use Major Modifications	■	
P. D. Outline Plan & Amendments	■	
P. D. Minor Modifications	■	
P. D. Major Modifications	■	
P. D. Final Plan	■	
P. D. Public Contract	■	
Subdivision:		
Minor Preliminary Plan	■	
Major Preliminary Plan	■	
Resubdivision	■	
Final Plat	■	
Public Contract	■	
Right-of-Way Vacation	■	■
Right-of-Way Dedication	■	
Street Name Change	■	■
Plat of Record Revocation	■	■
Administrative Site Plan Review	■	
Special District Administrative Review	■	
Special Exception Review	■	
Temporary Use Review	■	
Tree Removal	■	
Sign Permit	■	
Certificate of Occupancy	■	
Historic District Designation	■	■
Certificate of Appropriateness	■	
Demolition by Neglect		■
Written Interpretations	■	
Administrative Deviation	■	
Variance and Conditional Use Permit	■	
Appeal of Administrative Decision	■	
Change in Nonconforming Use Permit	■	

*Only the body(s) may initiate a request for a comprehensive rezoning (see Sub-Section 9.5.12A).

B. Submittals

Applications required under this development code shall be filed with the Division of Planning and Development in accordance with the following.

	Zoning Administrator	Building Official
Text Amendment	■	
Zoning Change	■	
Comprehensive Rezoning	■	
Special Uses and Planned Developments:		
Special Uses & Special Use Amendments	■	
Special Use Minor Modifications	■	
Special Use Major Modifications	■	
P. D. Outline Plan & Amendments	■	
P. D. Minor Modifications	■	
P. D. Major Modifications	■	
P. D. Final Plan	■	
P. D. Public Contract	■	
Subdivision:		
Minor Preliminary Plan	■	
Major Preliminary Plan	■	
Resubdivision	■	
Final Plat	■	
Public Contract	■	
Right-of-Way Vacation	■	
Right-of-Way Dedication	■	
Street Name Change	■	
Plat of Record Revocation	■	
Administrative Site Plan Review	■	
Special District Administrative Review	■	
Special Exception Review	■	
Temporary Use Review		■
Tree Removal	■	
Sign Permit	■	
Certificate of Occupancy		■
Historic District Designation	■	
Certificate of Appropriateness	■	
Demolition by Neglect	■	
Written Interpretations	■	
Administrative Deviation	■	
Variance and Conditional Use Permit	■	
Appeal of Administrative Decision	■	
Change in Nonconforming Use Permit	■	

C. Forms

Applications required under this development code must be submitted on forms and in such numbers as required by the Division of Planning and Development.

D. Fees

Filing fees have been established to defray the cost of processing the application, as listed with the Division of Planning and Development and adopted by the governing bodies. Before review of an application, all filing fees must be paid in full.

E. Completeness Determination

1. All applications must be complete before the Zoning Administrator/Building Official is required to review the application.
2. An application is considered complete when it contains all of the information necessary to decide whether or not the development as proposed will comply with all of the requirements of this development code.
3. The presumption is that all of the information required in the application forms is necessary to satisfy the requirements of this Article. However, it is recognized that each application is unique, and therefore more or less information may be required according to the needs of the particular case. The applicant may rely on the recommendations of the Zoning Administrator/Building Official as to whether more or less information shall be submitted.
4. Once the application has been determined complete, copies of the application shall be referred by the Zoning Administrator/Building Official to the reviewing entities.
5. The Zoning Administrator/Building Official may require an applicant to present evidence of authority to submit the application.

F. Application Deadline

Complete applications shall be submitted in accordance with the published calendar schedule. Schedules indicating submittal dates shall be developed each year and made available to the public.

G. Staff Consultation after Application Submitted

1. Upon receipt of a complete application, within 21 days after the filing deadline, the Zoning Administrator/Building Official shall review the application and confer with the applicant to ensure an understanding of the applicable requirements of this development code; that the applicant has submitted all of the information they intend to submit; and that the application represents precisely and completely what the applicant proposes to do.
2. Once the applicant indicates that the application is as complete as the applicant intends to make it, the application shall be placed on the agenda of the appropriate review board in accordance with standard procedures. However, if the application is determined incomplete, a recommendation to deny the application on that basis shall be provided to the appropriate reviewing entity.

H. Concurrent Applications

Applications may be filed and reviewed concurrently, at the option of the applicant, provided there is not a pending appeal filed by applicant on the subject site (see Paragraph 9.23.1D(1)).

9.3.4 Public Hearings and Notification

A. Required Hearings and Notification

A public hearing shall be required and notification given as set forth below:

		Public Hearing					Public Hearing Notice			Public Notice Mailed To			
	x-ref	Board of Adjustment	Technical Rev. Committee	Landmarks Commission	Land Use Control Board	Governing Bodies	Sign Posted	Mailed	Newspaper Publication	Subject Property Owners	Adjacent Owners[4]	Owners within 750 Ft. Radius[1]	Neighborhood Associations[5]
Text Amendment	9.4				PH	PH			LUCB/GB				
Zoning Change & Residential Corridors	9.5 & 8.5				PH	PH	SP	M	GB	■	■	■	■
Comprehensive Rezoning	9.5.12				PH	PH	SP	M	LUCB/GB	■			■
Special Uses & Planned Developments:													
Special Uses & Special Use Amendments	9.6 & 9.6.12A				PH	PH-AO	SP	M		■	■	■	■
Special Use Major Modifications	9.6.12B				PH	PH-AO	SP	M		■	■	■	■
Special Use Minor Modifications	9.6.12C				PH-AO			M-AO		■	□		□
P. D. Outline Plan & Amendments	9.6 & 9.6.11E(1)				PH	PH-AO	SP	M		■	■	■	■
P. D. Major Modifications	9.6.11E(2)				PH	PH-AO	SP	M		■	■	■	■
P. D. Minor Modifications	9.6.11E(3)				PH-AO			M-AO		■	□		□
P. D. Final Plan	9.6												
P. D. Public Contract	9.6												
Subdivision:													
Minor Preliminary Plan	9.7.6		PH		PH-AO			M		■	■		■
Major Preliminary Plan	9.7.7				PH	PH-AO		M		■	■		■
Resubdivision					PH	PH-AO		M		■	■	■	■
Final Plat	9.7.8												
Public Contract	9.7.8												
Right-of-Way Vacation													
Conversions	9.8				PH	PH-AO	SP	M		■	■		■
Physical Closures	9.8				PH	PH-AO	SP	M		■	■	■[6]	■
Abandonment	9.8				PH	PH-AO		M		■	■		■
Right-of-Way Dedication	9.9				PH	PH-AO		M		■	■		■
Street Name Change	9.10				PH	PH		M		■	■		■
Plat of Record Revocation	9.11				PH	PH-AO		M		■	■		■
Administrative Site Plan	9.12	PH-AO						M-AO		■	□		□
Special Exception	9.14				PH	PH-AO	SP	M		■	■		■
Special District Administrative Review	9.13	PH-AO								■	□[3]		□
Historic District Designation	8.6			PH	PH	PH	SP	M	LM/LUCB/GB	■	■		■
Major Certificate of Appropriateness	8.6.3			PH				M		■	■	■[7]	
Historic District (Demolition by Neglect)	8.6.4			PH-AO						□	□		
Non-Use Variance[2] and Cond. Use Perm.	9.22 & 9.24	PH						M		■	■	■	
Use Variance	9.22	PH					SP[8]	M		■	■	■	
Board of Adjustment Correspondence	2.4.5, 9.22.9, 9.23.1E(2) & 9.24.10	PH						M		■	■		
Administrative Decision		PH-AO								□			
Change in Nonconforming Use Permit	10.2.5	PH						M		■	■	■	

1. If the 750-foot radius includes less than 25 property owners, the radius shall be extended at 100-foot intervals to reach a minimum of 25 property owners provided, however, that the maximum total radius is 1,500 feet.
2. In the case of setback variation requests less than 5 feet only adjacent property owners shall be notified.
3. Public notice mailed to property owners within a 300-foot radius of the subject property.
4. "Adjacent owners" includes abutting owners and those across the street or other ROW from the subject site.
5. Public Notice to Neighborhood Associations may be mailed or sent via electronic mail.
6. The 750-foot radius shall be measured from the entire segment of the road affected by the closure rather than the area of right-of-way to be vacated. The segment of road affected shall be defined to mean that portion of public right-of-way that contains the proposed closure between the two nearest intersecting streets on either side of the closure.
7. A 150-foot radius is utilized for Certificates of Appropriateness.
8. Sign posting is not required for use variances for single-family residences.

PH = Public Hearing
PH-AO = Public Hearing Upon Appeal or Objection Only (see Section 9.2.2)
LUCB = Land Use Control Board
GB = Governing Body
P = Sign posted prior to administrative approval
SP = Public Hearing Sign Posted

LM = Landmarks Commission
M = Public Hearing Notice Mailed
M-AO = Public Hearing Notice Mailed - Appeal Only
GB-RO = Governing Body Publication for Hearing upon Request Only

■ = Public Notice Sent To
□ = Public Notice Sent Only On Appeal

B. Published Notice

Where published notice is required, a distinctive advertisement shall be placed by the Zoning Administrator in a local newspaper of general circulation in the City of Memphis and Shelby County not more than 30 or less than ten days prior to the date of the public hearing.

C. Posted Notice (Sign)

1. Sign Size and Type

Each sign shall be two feet by three feet in size made to standards and specifications as provided by the Zoning Administrator. All signs will include language stating that defacing or removal of the sign by anyone other than the owner or his or her agent is an illegal act and the person who defaces or removes the sign without permission of the owner will be penalized. Public notice signs are not subject to any sign permit or sign permit fees.

2. Location

a. Zoning Change, Special Use, Planned Development, Special Exception

Signs shall be posted at the nearest right-of-way with the largest traffic volumes as determined by the Zoning Administrator. Each sign shall be placed no further than five feet from the right-of-way visible from each public street on which the subject property has frontage and placed outside the sight distance triangle. Additional signs may be required to be posted at each major roadway entrance to the development or as otherwise determined to be needed by the Zoning Administrator.

b. Comprehensive Rezoning and Historic District Designation

A sign shall be posted at each major roadway entrance to any area being comprehensively rezoned as determined by the Zoning Administrator.

c. Right-of-Way Vacation

A sign shall be posted at each end of the right-of-way to be vacated.

3. Responsibility for Installation and Removal

a. The applicant shall be solely responsible for signage installation and removal and associated costs.
b. Signs shall be erected not more than 30 or less than 10 days prior to the date of the public hearing. Applicants may temporarily remove the signs after each public hearing, provided they reinstall the signs at least 10 days prior to the next public hearing. The applicant shall submit a signed affidavit stating that the signs were installed and the date and posting of the property.
c. Signs shall be removed within 14 days following final action by the governing bodies.

D. Mailed Notice

1. Where mailed notice is required, notification shall be mailed not more than 45 or less than 20 days prior to the date of the public hearing. Mailed notice shall be provided to all property owners within Shelby County in accordance with the provisions of this Code.
2. All of the neighborhood associations registered with the City of Memphis Office of Community Affairs whose boundaries include properties within 1,500 feet of the subject property shall be provided mailed notice in accordance with Sub-Section 9.3.4A. Notice via electronic mail may substitute for mailed notice.

E. Content of Notice

1. Published or Mailed Notice

Published or mailed notice shall provide at least the following:

a. A case number;
b. The address of the subject property (if available);
c. The general location of the land that is the subject of the application, which may include, a location map
d. A description of the action requested;
e. Where a zoning change is proposed, the current and proposed districts;
f. The time, date and location of the public hearing (or neighbor meeting if applicable);
g. A phone number and email address to contact the Zoning Administrator; and
h. A statement that interested parties may appear at the public hearing.

2. Posted Notice

Required posted notice shall indicate the following:

a. A case number;
b. Type of action; and
c. A phone number to contact the Zoning Administrator; and
d. All signs shall include language stating that defacing or removal of the sign by anyone other than the owner or his agent is an illegal act and the person who defaces or removes the sign without permission of the owner will be penalized.

F. Constructive Notice

1. Minor defects in notice shall not impair the notice or invalidate proceedings pursuant to the notice if a bona fide attempt has been made to comply with applicable notice requirements.
2. Undelivered mailed notice in excess of 25% of total required mailing within a 750-foot radius of the property only, shall constitute failed notice and shall serve to invalidate proceedings unless sufficient notice is provided in accordance with this section.

9.3.5 Notice of Decision

Within seven days after a decision is made, a copy of the decision shall be sent to the applicant and filed with the Zoning Administrator, where it shall be available for public inspection during regular office hours.

9.3.6 Withdrawal of Application

A. An applicant may withdraw an application at any time, by filing a statement of withdrawal with the Zoning Administrator/Building Official except as provided in paragraph C below.
B. The statement of withdrawal shall be in writing and may be delivered by hand, through mail or electronically.
C. If a valid zoning protest petition has been filed, the application may be withdrawn only if the statement of withdrawal is filed no later than five days prior to the date of the public hearing upon which the matter is to be returned for action by the governing bodies. Thereafter, the application may be withdrawn only by action of the governing bodies, by majority vote.
D. The Zoning Administrator/Building Official may withdraw applications due to the failure of the applicant to submit required information within 90 days of the initial request.

9.4 TEXT AMENDMENT



9.4.1 Applicability

The governing bodies shall consider amendments to the text of this development code in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, as set forth below.

9.4.2 Application Requirements

An application for a text amendment shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

9.4.3 Zoning Administrator Action

A. The Zoning Administrator shall draft the appropriate text amendment and prepare a staff report that reviews the proposed amendment setting forth the purpose and reason for such an amendment.

B. The Zoning Administrator may schedule the text amendment for review by the Technical Review Committee.

C. Following completion of technical review by staff, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the completed request and any related materials to the Land Use Control Board.

9.4.4 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

B. The Land Use Control Board shall make a recommendation on the request for a text amendment after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing. The Land Use Control Board may, prior to the close of the public hearing, defer a decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

9.4.5 Governing Body Action

A. Within 14 days following the Land Use Control Board public hearing, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the completed request and any related materials, including the Land Use Control Board recommendation, to the governing bodies for final action.

B. The governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification, on the proposed text amendment after the receipt of the recommendations of the Land Use Control Board, and if applicable, the Zoning Administrator.

C. The governing bodies may approve the text amendment, deny the text amendment, or defer decision until the next regular meeting of the governing bodies.

D. If the governing bodies approve different versions of a text amendment, a conference committee may be assembled to resolve any conflicts between the two versions. The conference committee shall be comprised of the members of the committees of the Memphis City Council and Shelby County Board of Commissioners that govern land use and zoning matters. The conference committee shall be chaired by the chairman of the appropriate City Council committee in even-numbered years and by the chairman of the appropriate Board of Commissioners committee in odd-numbered years. Five members of the conference committee shall constitute a quorum. Only members of the appropriate committees of the City Council and Board of Commissioners shall be entitled to vote at the conference committee. Upon approval of revised language, the text amendment shall be forwarded to the City Council and Board of Commissioners for approval or rejection, without amendment.

9.4.6 Approval Criteria

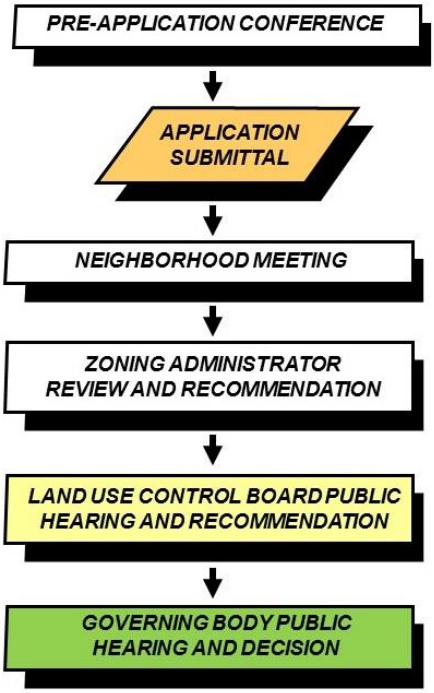
A. In evaluating any proposed amendment of the text of this development code, the Land Use Control Board and the governing bodies shall consider the following:
   1. The extent to which the proposed text amendment is consistent with the remainder of the development code, including, specifically, any purpose and intent statements;
   2. The extent to which the proposed text amendment represents a new idea not considered in the existing development code, or represents a revision necessitated by changing circumstances over time;
   3. Whether or not the proposed text amendment corrects an error in the development code; and
   4. Whether or not the proposed text amendment revises the development code to comply with state or federal statutes or case law.

B. In deciding whether to adopt a proposed text amendment to this development code, the central issue before the governing bodies is whether the proposed text amendment advances the public health, safety or welfare and is consistent with the purpose and intent of this development code.

9.5 ZONING CHANGE

9.5.1 Applicability

The governing bodies shall consider amendments to the Zoning Map in accordance with the provisions of this Article. Amendments to the Zoning Map include the application of a specified frontage, whether it occurs as part of a modification of underlying zoning or as its own zoning change. Amendments also include modifications to any adopted height map or frontage map, or the initial imposition of a height map or frontage map where no height map or frontage map currently exists. For frontage and height maps adopted as part of an Overlay district, see Sub-Section 8.1D.



9.5.2 Zoning Change Requirements

A. A zoning change shall correspond with the boundary lines of existing tracts and lots, and with the centerline of any abutting streets or alleys. Where the boundaries of a zoning change request stop short of an exterior property line, it must be possible to subdivide and develop that portion of the property outside the proposed zoning change boundary in accordance with the existing zoning and other requirements of this development code.

B. All zoning requirements shall be met within the boundaries of the area being rezoned. If all of the requirements cannot be met on the site being rezoned, the zoning change shall be expanded to include all property necessary to meet zoning requirements.

C. Any zoning change affecting property within a community redevelopment area shall be supported by the Community Redevelopment Plan for that area.

9.5.3 Pre-Application Conference

An applicant petitioning for a zoning change shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

9.5.4 Neighborhood Notification and Meeting

An applicant petitioning for a zoning change may have to notify the surrounding neighborhood(s) (see Section 9.3.2).

9.5.5 Application Requirements

An application for a zoning change shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

9.5.6 Zoning Administrator Action

A. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the zoning change request in light of any applicable plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) and the general requirements of this development code.

B. Following completion of technical review by staff, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the completed request and any related materials to the Land Use Control Board.

9.5.7 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Procedure

1. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. For the purpose of this Paragraph, a change to a previously submitted special use, planned development or rezoning application, or a conversion from one to another, shall not be considered a new application insofar as the minimum 35-day review period is concerned.
2. The Land Use Control Board shall make a recommendation on the request for a zoning change after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing. The Land Use Control Board may, prior to the close of the public hearing, defer the decision in accordance with Paragraph 3 below.

3. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

B. Review Criteria

In making recommendations, the Land Use Control Board shall consider the following matters:

1. Consistency with any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9);
2. Compatibility with the present zoning (including any residential corridor overlay district) and conforming uses of nearby property and with the character of the neighborhood;
3. Suitability of the subject property for uses permitted by the current versus the proposed district;
4. Whether the proposed change tends to improve the balance of uses, or meets a specific demand in the City or County; and
5. The availability of adequate police services, fire services, school, road, park, wastewater treatment, water supply and stormwater drainage facilities for the proposed zoning.

9.5.8 Governing Body Action

A. Procedure

1. Within 14 days following the Land Use Control Board public hearing, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the completed request and any related materials, including the Land Use Control Board recommendation, to the governing bodies for final action.
2. The governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification, on the proposed zoning change after the receipt of the recommendations of the Land Use Control Board, and if applicable, the Zoning Administrator.
3. The governing bodies may approve the zoning change, deny the zoning change, or defer decision until the next regular meeting of the governing bodies.

B. Approval Criteria

In approving a zoning change, the governing bodies shall consider the following matters:

1. Consistency with any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9);
2. Compatibility with the present zoning (including any residential corridor overlay district) and conforming uses of nearby property and with the character of the neighborhood;
3. Suitability of the subject property for uses permitted by the current versus the proposed district;
4. Whether the proposed change tends to improve the balance of uses, or meets a specific demand in the City or County; and
5. The availability of adequate school, road, park, wastewater treatment, water supply and stormwater drainage facilities for the proposed zoning.

9.5.9 Zoning Protest Petition

A. The City Council may approve or reject a proposed amendment by a majority vote except a two-thirds vote shall be required if the record owners of at least 20% of the frontage of the property which is the subject of the application or which is immediately to the rear thereof or which is directly across a public road therefrom, submit a duly signed and acknowledged petition in opposition to the proposed amendment no later than ten days after the last date notice of the public hearing before the City Council on the proposed amendment is published.

B. The Board of Commissioners of Shelby County may approve or reject a proposed amendment by a majority vote except that a four-fifths vote shall be required to approve an amendment for property in an unincorporated area of Shelby County within five miles of the Memphis corporate limits, if the record owners of at least 20% of the frontage of the property which is the subject of the application or which is immediately to the rear thereof or which is directly across a public road therefrom, submit a duly signed and acknowledged petition in opposition to the proposed amendment no later than ten days after the last date notice of the public hearing before the legislative body on the proposed amendment is published. A two-thirds vote of the Board of Commissioners is required to approve an amendment for property located in an unincorporated area of Shelby County beyond five miles of the Memphis corporate limits when the Land Use Control Board has recommended disapproval of the amendment.

C. To prompt the additional voting requirements outlined above, the petition must:
   1. Be a written petition actually bearing the signatures and addresses of the requisite number of property owners and stating that the signers do protest the proposed change.
   2. Be received at least five days before the scheduled public hearing before the governing bodies.

9.5.10 Modification of Application

An applicant in a zoning matter may reduce the geographic scope or propose a district of lower density or intensity from that requested in the application by filing a statement of modification with the Zoning Administrator.

9.5.11 Time Lapse between Applications

A. In the event of a withdrawal of an application after the second reading by the governing bodies, no application for the same property may be filed requesting the same rezoning of any portion of the property contained in the withdrawn application prior to the expiration of a minimum period of 18 months from the withdrawal of the application.

B. When the governing bodies have voted on a rezoning application and the proposed rezoning has either been denied or has failed to be approved by the vote required in the event of a valid protest petition, then the application shall be deemed to have expired, effective upon the date of the decision of the governing body, or any appeal thereof, becomes final, whichever is later.

C. No subsequent application on the same property requesting the same rezoning for any portion of the property contained in an application which has expired may be made prior to the expiration of a minimum period of 18 months from the date of expiration.

D. The governing bodies may waive the time-lapse requirements of this section where it is deemed to be in the public interest to do so.

9.5.12 Comprehensive Zoning Change

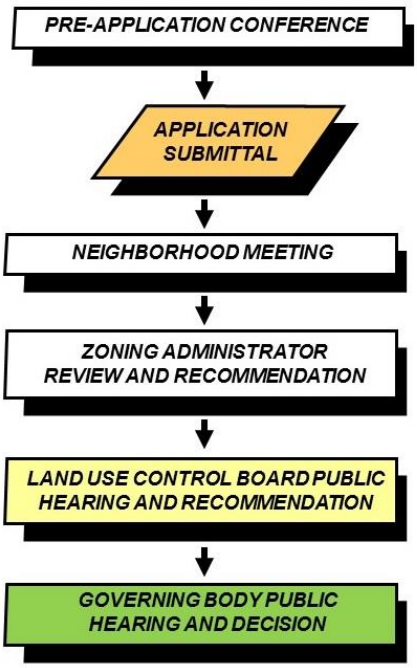
A. Purpose

The purpose of a comprehensive zoning change is to rezone areas in conformance with the principles of comprehensive land use planning and staged development as reflected by established public plans and policies, and planned public facilities. Through comprehensive zoning change, consideration will be given to the character of the areas, suitability of particular uses, protecting natural areas, conservation and protection of aesthetics, conserving the value of buildings and communities and encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout the City and County. These procedures shall further the protection of the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the City and County. Only the legislative bodies may initiate a comprehensive rezoning. If 100% of the subject property owners do not approve of the rezoning, a majority of the full legislative body (see Section 9.2.1) shall be required for final approval.

B. Designated Areas

Comprehensive zoning changes shall be limited to those areas designated as planning districts or planning areas, or other areas for which a plan has been approved or adopted by the governing bodies after a public hearing and notice has been given in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

9.6 SPECIAL USE AND PLANNED DEVELOPMENT REVIEW



9.6.1 Applicability

A. Special uses within each zoning district are uses that may be appropriate in a particular zoning district, but because of the increased potential for incompatibility with adjacent uses, require individual review by the governing bodies.

B. A special use permit is required for all special uses as set forth in Article 2.

C. A special use permit is also required for all planned developments (see Chapter 4.10).

D. A special use permit revision is required for any expansion, modification or amendment to a use variation, its permitted uses or conditions placed on its permitted uses that was granted by the governing bodies prior to the adoption of this development code.

E. Except for planned developments, where a use requiring special use approval lies on a separate tract or lot, only the building containing the use and its separate tract or lot shall be subject to special use review, not the entire project. However, where the separate tract or lot is an outparcel, the application for special use shall describe the relationship of the outparcel to the remaining site.

9.6.2 Mandatory Pre-Application Conference

An applicant requesting a special use permit shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

9.6.3 Neighborhood Notification and Meeting

An applicant requesting a special use permit or amendment to a special use permit shall notify the surrounding neighborhood(s) (see Section 9.3.2).

9.6.4 Application Requirements

A. An application for a special use permit shall be submitted with a site plan in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. An application for a planned development in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements, shall be submitted with an outline plan in accordance with 9.6.11A.

C. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for special use permit and planned development applications (see Application Form for requirements).

9.6.5 Zoning Administrator Action

A. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the application for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Technical Review Committee shall review the associated site plan or outline plan for consistency with the requirements of this development code.

B. Upon completion of the technical review, the Zoning Administrator may meet with the applicant to discuss any changes in development design.

C. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the application in light of comments provided by the Technical Review Committee, and in light of any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) and the general requirements of this development code. The report, site plan or outline plan, special use request and any related application materials shall be forwarded to the Land Use Control Board.

9.6.6 Reserved

9.6.7 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. For the purpose of this Sub-Section, a change to a previously submitted special use, planned development or rezoning application, or a conversion from one to another, shall not be considered a new application insofar as the minimum 35-day review period is concerned.

B. The Land Use Control Board shall, after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing, recommend approval, rejection, approval with conditions or take the matter under advisement or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

9.6.8 Governing Body Action

A. The LUCB's recommendation and conditions of approval shall be forwarded to the appropriate governing body within 14 days from the close of the public hearing, or the receipt of a revised site plan reflecting the LUCB's action, whichever is later; however, in no instance shall the matter be forwarded to the appropriate governing body any more than 60 days after the LUCB's action. If a revised site plan has not been submitted to the Division of Planning and Development within 60 days of LUCB action, the site plan reviewed by the LUCB shall be forwarded to the appropriate governing body. If there is no objection/appeal, no public hearing is required before the governing bodies.

B. The governing bodies shall approve or disapprove the special use permit or planned development and shall set forth any conditions imposed.

C. Upon Appeal

1. Appeals of Land Use Control Board approval for items that otherwise would not go to the governing bodies may be made by an individual who was either present at the Land Use Control Board meeting and made a vocal objection or submitted written comments to the Division of Planning and Development prior to the Land Use Control Board meeting. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator within 14 days after the date of the close of the public hearing.
2. If an appeal is filed by the applicant, or opponents to the proposed special use or planned development, the governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification, on the application after receipt of the decision of the Land Use Control Board and the recommendations of the Zoning Administrator. The governing bodies shall approve or disapprove the special use permit or planned development and shall set forth any conditions imposed.

9.6.9 Approval Criteria

No special use permit or planned development shall be approved unless the following findings are made concerning the application:

A. The project will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent property, the character of the neighborhood, traffic conditions, parking, utility facilities and other matters affecting the public health, safety, and general welfare.

B. The project will be constructed, arranged and operated so as to be compatible with the immediate vicinity and not interfere with the development and use of adjacent property in accordance with the applicable district regulations.

C. The project will be served adequately by essential public facilities and services such as streets, parking, drainage, refuse disposal, fire protection and emergency services, water and sewers; or that the applicant will provide adequately for such services.

D. The project will not result in the destruction, loss or damage of any feature determined by the governing bodies to be of significant natural, scenic or historic importance.

E. The project complies with all additional standards imposed on it by any particular provisions authorizing such use.

F. The request will not adversely affect any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9), or violate the character of existing standards for development of the adjacent properties.

G. The governing bodies may impose conditions to minimize adverse effects on the neighborhood or on public facilities, and to ensure compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this development code.

H. Any decision to deny a special use permit request to place, construct, or modify personal wireless service facilities shall be in writing and supported by substantial evidence contained in a written record, per the Telecommunications Act of 1996, 47 USC 332(c)(7)(B)(iii). The review body may not take into account any environmental or health concerns.

9.6.10 Conditions of Approval

A. In granting approval of a special use permit or planned development, the governing bodies may impose reasonable conditions which serve to assure that the required findings are upheld. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, right-of-way or easement dedication; recreation, open space, landscaping or buffer provision; limits on scale, intensity, or hours of operation; and other reasonable restrictions.

B. Any additional condition approved by the governing bodies shall become a part of the permit and be of equal importance in the responsibility of the applicant or subsequent assigns to adhere to its terms.

9.6.11 Planned Development Special Requirements

The following additional requirements shall apply to all planned developments.

A. Outline Plan Required

A complete application for approval of a planned development shall include an outline plan consistent with the requirements of this development code and shall also include at least one conceptual site plan illustrating a possible development scenario incorporating the proposed land use entitlements and conditions of the Outline Plan and indicating the following:

1. property boundary lines and dimensions, existing utilities and easements, roadways, rail lines and public rights-of-way, crossing adjacent to the subject property;
2. the proposed height, dimensions and arrangements of buildings on the property;
3. the type and location of proposed landscaping;
4. the location and points of ingress/egress (driveways), parking lots and loading areas on the site; and
5. any proposed substantial re-grading of the site and any significant topographical or physical features of the site including water courses or ponds.

B. Standards for Planned Development

All planned developments shall meet the standards set forth in Chapter 4.10, Planned Development. The application may state which zoning district serves as the basis for the planned development, along with a description of the waivers or exceptions to the standards applicable in that district necessary to achieve the development proposed in the outline plan.

C. Action After Approval

1. Approval of a planned development and associated outline plan does not constitute final plan approval.
2. An approved outline plan shall bind the applicant and the governing bodies with respect to the contents of the outline plan.
3. Review of projects within a planned development shall occur using all of the standards applicable to the district applied in the outline plan, with the exception of any modification of standards expressly approved by the governing bodies.

D. Final Plan Approval

1. Application Requirements

a. An application for a final plan shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements and reviewed in conformance with Section 9.7.8, Final Plat Review.

b. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for final plan review (see Application for requirements).

c. For planned developments with one phase, a final plan may be submitted simultaneously with an outline plan as an outline/final plan.

2. Zoning Administrator Action

a. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the final plan for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Zoning Administrator and Technical Review Committee, if applicable, shall review the final plan for consistency with the outline plan and other applicable requirements of this

development code. The Zoning Administrator shall determine whether the submitted plan substantially conforms to the approved outline plan and other applicable requirements of this development code. If the Zoning Administrator finds that the submitted plan does not substantially conform to the approved outline plan, he may reject the submitted plan. The applicant may appeal the Zoning Administrator's determination on whether a final plan substantially conforms to the approved outline plan to the Land Use Control Board.

b. Upon completion of the technical review, the Zoning Administrator may meet with the applicant to discuss any changes in development design.

3. Alternative Conformance

The Zoning Administrator may find that a final plan conforms with an approved outline plan if:

a. It provides for less density than the approved outline plan, except where such density was a condition of approval; or

b. It provides greater open space; or

c. It modifies the location of permitted land uses, the orientation of buildings or the location of buildings or streets as long as such changes do not significantly alter or adversely affect the relationship of such land uses, buildings or streets to the total development or any of its elements. Such modification shall not exceed a distance of:

1. 25 feet for final plans of two or less acres;
2. 50 feet for final plan of more than two but less than eight acres;
3. 100 feet for final plans of eight acres but less than 20 acres; and
4. 150 feet for final plans of 20 acres or more.

E. Approved Outline or Final Plan Revisions

Revisions to approved outline or final plans are classified as amendments, minor modification or major modification.

1. Amendments

All outline plan amendments shall meet the standards set forth in Chapter 4.10, Planned Development. Outline plan amendments shall be given a new case number and apply only to the site subject to the amendment. Areas of the original planned development not subject to the amendment shall retain the original case number. The following modifications to approved outline and final plans shall be deemed amendments:

a. A change to the permitted uses in a planned development, except in situations where a use of a lower classification is proposed to be changed to a use of a higher classification (see Item 9.6.11E(2)(e) below);

b. A modification to a condition that phases the uses; and

c. A conversion of public streets to private streets, pursuant to Section 5.2.18.

2. Major Modifications

a. Proposed modifications to an approved outline plan or final plan not considered minor shall be subject to approval of the Land Use Control Board with an appeal to the governing bodies.

b. A modification to an outline or final plan shall require notification to all property owners in accordance with Sub-Section 9.3.4A, but shall not require all of these property owners to sign the modification application.

c. Notification to adjacent property owners and property owners within 750 feet of the property or area of the modification is also required.

d. Modifications to easements or setbacks affecting a single lot shall be processed as major modifications.

e. Changing the permitted uses in a planned development may be processed as a major modification if uses of a lower classification are being changed to uses of a higher classification, but only within the same use classification of Section 2.5.2 (Residential, Civic, Commercial, Industrial, Open). The Zoning Administrator shall determine whether a proposed use is of a higher classification as compared to the existing use on a case-by-case basis.

f. A Major Modification is required for the submittal of a final plan for a planned development that was approved prior to the effective date of this text amendment (February 10, 2015) without an expiration clause in its outline plan conditions, if no final plan is already recorded with the Register of Deeds. Such Major Modification shall require notice to all property owners within 750 feet. See Paragraph 9.6.14A(2).

g. Approved major modifications expire five years after the date of approval unless an outline plan or final plan has been recorded memorializing the major modification.

3. Minor Modifications

a. Modifications may be approved by the Zoning Administrator if they are within the scope and intent of the original approval. The following items shall be considered by the Zoning Administrator in approving minor modifications:
   1. Compliance with all applicable requirements of this development code;
   2. That the modification will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent properties, the neighborhood, traffic conditions, parking, public infrastructure, and other matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare; and
   3. That the proposed modification will not result in the destruction, loss, or damage of any significant natural, scenic, or historic district, site, or feature.

b. The Zoning Administrator may include conditions to ensure compatibility of the proposed modification with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this development code.

c. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant whether the revision qualifies for administrative approval and the basis for the determination.

d. The Zoning Administrator, following consultation with the Technical Review Committee, if appropriate, shall act on the revised plan within 21 days.

4. Revision Procedures

a. The applicant shall submit an outline or final plan revision request to the Zoning Administrator requesting authorization for revision.

b. If the plat has been recorded, the applicant shall submit the recorded plat with a statement describing the revisions made and title block for the Zoning Administrator's signature and date of signing.

c. Property owners within the modified portion of the planned development shall be required to sign the outline plan or final plan for re-recording, except in situations where the applicant is a homeowners or property owners association. A representative of a homeowners or property owners association shall have the authority to sign the outline plan or final plan for re-recording with a statement to the effect that he or she is a legal representative of the homeowners or property owners association and that the appropriate percentage of lot owners as required by the homeowners or property owners association's bylaws that govern amendments to the outline or final plan has agreed on and voted for the amendment.

d. In addition to the written request and revised plan, the applicant shall submit the required fees to the Zoning Administrator for processing and re-recording the revised plat.

e. The Zoning Administrator shall distribute copies of the revised plan to the appropriate agencies.

f. The outline plan or final plan need not be re-recorded for single lot setback and easement modifications. In lieu of re-recording the outline plan or final plan, an instrument shall be recorded with the Register of Deeds memorializing the setback or easement modification. A separate application shall be filed for each single lot setback and easement modification.

F. Restrictive Covenants

Restrictive covenants placed on a planned development outline plan or final plan are private in scope to be enforced between property owners of lots within the planned development.

9.6.12 Revisions to Approved Special Use Permits

Revisions to approved Special Use Permits shall be classified as minor modifications, which may be approved by the Zoning Administrator; major modifications, which may be approved by the Land Use Control Board; and amendments, which require the approval of the governing bodies.

A. Amendments

Any revision to an approved Special Use Permit that does not meet the provisions for Major or Minor Modifications set out below shall be processed as an amendment.

B. Major Modifications

Time extensions (see Sub-Section 9.6.14B) to and requests to exceed the 24-month limitation on discontinuance (see Sub-Section 9.6.14C) of approved special use permits shall be processed as major modifications, subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16. In addition, revisions to site plans, elevations or conditions approved in accordance with approved special use permits that do not meet the standards below set out for minor modifications (see Sub-Section 9.6.12C) shall be processed as major modifications.

C. Minor Modifications

1. Modifications may be approved by the Zoning Administrator if they are within the scope and intent of the original approval. Minor modifications shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
   a. A less than five percent increase, or any decrease, in the floor area or number of units.
   b. The relocation of any structure, dedicated street, easement or landscape screen in any direction from the location shown on the site plan for the distances specified below based on the size of the development:
      1. Less than 25 feet for site plans of two or less acres;
      2. Less than 50 feet for site plans of more than two but less than eight acres;
      3. Less than 100 feet for site plans of eight acres but less than 20 acres; and
      4. Less than 150 feet for site plans of 20 acres or more.
      5. The correction of drafting errors on the approved plan.
   c. Modifications to the parking or landscaped areas that meet the provisions of this Code.
   d. An increase of no more than 10% to the approved height of any structure, not including CMCS towers. For the purpose of this Item, the approved height is the height as approved by the appropriate board or body.
   e. An increase of no more than 10% or 20 feet, whichever is greater, to the approved height of a CMCS tower (see FCC Order 14-153, Sec. 188). For the purpose of this Item, the approved height is the height as approved by the appropriate board or body.
   f. The co-location of antennae and other infrastructure to approved CMCS towers shall be approved upon the submittal of an application for a minor modification, provided that the antennae or other infrastructure does not protrude more than 20 feet from the CMCS tower or 10% of the width of the tower at the location of the additional infrastructure, whichever is greater. This Item shall not apply to CMCS towers that were approved with conditions intended to conceal the antennae through the use of a slickstick or stealth design (see FCC Order 14-153, Secs. 188 and 200).
   g. Items (d), (e) and (f) above shall also apply to modifications to CMCS towers approved as variances and planned developments. Modifications to CMCS towers approved as variances and planned developments that fit within the parameters of Items (d), (e) and (f) shall be processed as variance and planned development minor modifications.
2. The following items shall be considered by the Zoning Administrator in approving minor modifications:
   a. Compliance with all applicable requirements of this development code;
   b. That the modification will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent properties, the neighborhood, traffic conditions, parking, public infrastructure, and other matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare; and
   c. That the proposed modification will not result in the destruction, loss, or damage of any significant natural, scenic, or historic district, site, or feature.
3. The Zoning Administrator may include conditions to ensure compatibility of the proposed modification with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this development code.
4. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant whether the proposed revision qualifies for administrative approval and the basis for the determination.
5. The Zoning Administrator shall distribute copies of the revised plan to the appropriate agencies.
6. The Zoning Administrator, following consultation with the Technical Review Committee, if appropriate, shall act on the revised plan within 21 days.

9.6.13 Effect of Special Use and Planned Development Decisions

A. If the governing body votes to deny an application, there may be no subsequent similar application submitted by any party for any part of the subject property until 5 years have elapsed from the date of denial, or from the date any appeal thereof becomes final, whichever is later. This 5-year period shall also apply to: 1) those cases on which the Land Use Control Board votes but are withdrawn before the governing body may act and 2) those cases involving modifications (see Sub-Section 9.6.11E and Section 9.6.12) and appeals (see Sub-Section 9.23.1C) on which the Land Use Control Board conducts a vote and no further action by the governing body is taken. The governing bodies may waive the time-lapse requirements of this section where it is in the public interest to do so. For the purpose of this Sub-Section, "similar application" shall be interpreted to include, but is not limited to, the following:

1. For those applications requesting a use not permitted in the underlying zoning district or permitted by issuance of a special use permit, a same or similar use, pursuant to the use categories provided in this Code.
2. For those applications requesting bulk and/or lot size variations to this Code, a street layout that is substantially similar, or where the requested number of lots is substantially similar.

B. Unless otherwise conditioned, the special use permit or planned development, and any conditions imposed, shall run with the land and shall be binding on the original applicant as well as any successors, assigns, and heirs.

C. A special use permit or planned development shall be noted on the Zoning Map.

D. The issuance of a special use permit for a particular use shall not allow the development of the site for the special use, but shall merely authorize the filing of applications for required permits and approvals, including, but not limited to, building permits and certificates of occupancy.

E. The issuance of a planned development shall not allow the development of the site, but shall merely authorize the filing of applications for required permits and approvals, including, but not limited to, site plan and subdivision approval, building permits and certificates of occupancy.

F. The Building Official shall not issue a certificate of occupancy for a special use permit or planned development if any of the conditions imposed by the governing bodies in the approval have not been met.

G. If an approved planned development has not been constructed, the property owner may construct any use or building consistent with the provisions of the district(s) the property is located in. However, if any portion of the property is constructed or developed as provided by the approved planned development, the remaining portion shall be in conformance with the approved planned development unless amended.

9.6.14 Period of Validity

A. Planned developments shall expire five years after the approval of the outline plan unless a final plan is filed with the Division of Planning and Development within that five-year period. Final plans filed with the Division of Planning and Development shall expire six years after the approval of the outline plan unless a final plan is recorded with the Register of Deeds.

1. Final plans already filed.

   Final plans that have been filed with the Division of Planning and Development prior to the effective date of this text amendment (February 10, 2015), but not recorded, shall expire five years from the date they are filed.

2. Outline plans with no expiration date.

   Any planned development that was approved prior to the effective date of this text amendment (February 10, 2015) without an expiration clause in its outline plan conditions shall require a Major Modification if no final plan is recorded with the Register of Deeds. Such Major Modification shall require notice to all property owners within 750 feet. See Item 9.6.11E(2)(f).

3. Time extensions.

   Where applicable, an application for a time extension may be filed as a Major Modification subject to Paragraph 9.6.11E(2). An application for a time extension shall be filed prior to the date of expiration and shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16.

B. Excluding planned developments, special use permits shall be implemented within 24 months of final approval or such permits shall be void, unless conditioned otherwise. Where applicable, an application for a time extension may be filed as a Major Modification subject to Sub-Section 9.6.12B. An application for a time extension shall be filed before the date of expiration or within 12 months after the date of expiration and shall further be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16. Only one 24-month time extension is permitted.

C. Excluding planned developments, if a special use permit has not been in use for any consecutive 24-month period, the permit shall be void. The applicant, at the time of a request for a certificate of occupancy, shall be responsible for providing proof to the Building Official of such continued use.

9.6.15 Revocation of a Special Use Permit or Planned Development

A. If any conditions of a special use permit, planned development or other requirements of this development code are violated, the governing bodies may revoke all or a portion of a special use permit or planned development.

B. Revocation may occur after an evidentiary hearing is conducted by the governing bodies. The governing body may refer the matter to the Land Use Control Board for a recommendation on the revocation prior to its evidentiary hearing. All hearings associated with a revocation shall be open to the public with certified notice mailed to the owner of the property that is the subject of the special use permit or planned development. Mailed notice shall be in accordance with Paragraph 9.3.4D(1).

C. A special use permit or planned development may be revoked upon a majority vote of the governing body approving the development.

D. Violation of a condition of approval shall be considered a violation of this development code and thereby subject to the provisions of Article 11, Enforcement, as well as this section.

9.6.16 Coordination with Variances

An application to the Board of Adjustment for a variance may be submitted concurrently with a request to the Land Use Control Board for a special use permit. However, decisions shall be rendered separately for any variance and the special use permit.

9.6.17 Coordination with Zoning Change Applications

An application for a special use permit may be reviewed concurrently with a zoning change application. However, decisions shall be rendered with separate votes.

9.7 SUBDIVISION REVIEW

9.7.1 Applicability

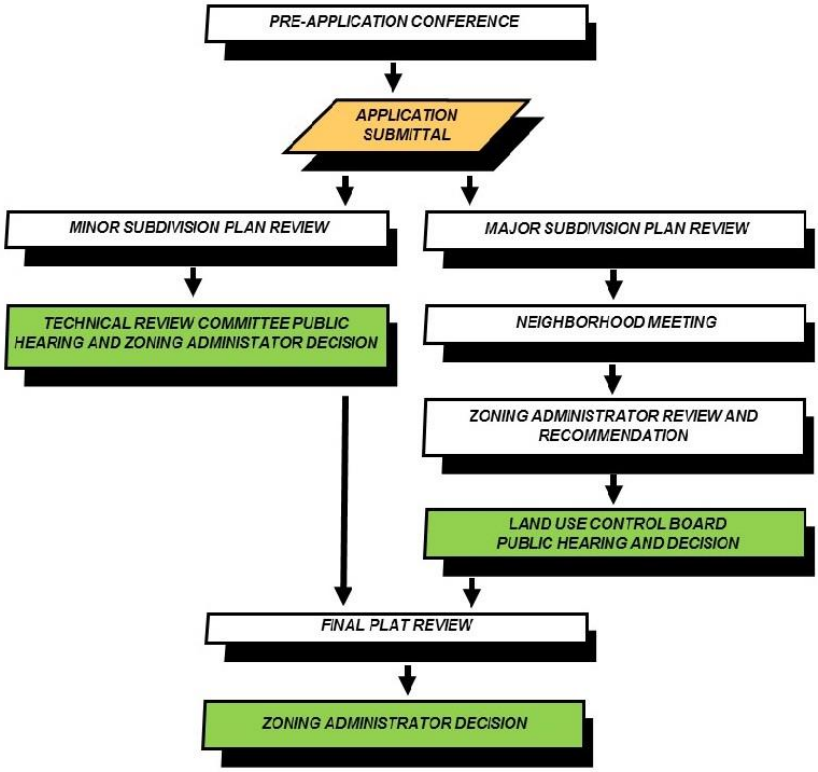
Except as expressly exempted below, no land shall be subdivided within the City of Memphis or unincorporated portion of Shelby County until:

A. The applicant has submitted a minor or major preliminary plan in accordance with this Article; and

B. The applicant has obtained approval of the minor or major preliminary plan and final plat; and

C. The approved final plat is filed and recorded in the Shelby County register's office; or

D. The applicant has obtained approval of a planned development final plat and the plat is recorded in the Shelby County register's Office.



9.7.2 Dedication and Improvement

A. A final plat shall require the dedication and improvement of necessary public facilities to provide adequate public streets, sidewalks, drainage, sanitary sewer, or other public infrastructure for the development.

B. Prior to final construction acceptance, the applicant shall have installed all required improvements as specified in this development code or guarantee their installation as provided in Article 5.

C. No municipal services or utilities shall be extended or furnished to any development until the applicant has installed the required improvements or guaranteed their installation as provided for Article 5.

D. Engineering plans and specifications shall be in accordance with applicable standards of the City or County pertaining to construction of, paving, drainage, sanitary sewer, sidewalk, driveways, streets, alleys, culverts, and any other facilities regulated by City or County ordinances or design standards.

E. The applicant shall enter into a standard improvement contract to construct, at the applicant's expense, improvements as specified in the approved construction documents as approved in accordance with Article 5.

F. No construction shall commence until all plans, profiles and specifications have been reviewed and approved by the City, County or other governmental approving agency.

G. Upon approval by the City or County governmental agencies, the final plat shall be recorded in the Shelby County register's office; provided, however, the following language shall be included on said final plat: "no construction permits for improvements within this subdivision shall be issued until verification is provided that the developer has installed or has paid to install the necessary municipal services or utilities."

9.7.3 Subdivision Review Exemptions

The following are exempted and are not subject to review under this Article:

A. Any division, of land recorded after March 1, 1989, within the City of Memphis or within three miles of the corporate limits of the City of Memphis, where each tract created conforms to the standards for exemption in either Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 below:

1. Four to 20 acres

a. The division of land into tracts of between four and 20 acres exclusive of existing road right-of-way, or right-of-way to be reserved; and

b. Each tract has a minimum of 50 feet of frontage on a public road and a minimum width of 50 feet; and

c. Each tract has reserved right-of-way in accordance with the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan, provided such reservation shall be limited to a period of ten years; and

d. Each tract has drainage flows exiting the site produced by watersheds of less than 100 acres.

2. 20 acres or larger

a. The division of land into tract of 20 acres or more exclusive of existing road right-of-way, or right-of-way to be reserved; and

b. Each tract has a minimum of 50 feet of frontage on a public road and a minimum width of 50 feet.

3. Certification

The owner of any tract claiming to be exempt from subdivision review shall, at the time a building permit is applied for, provide to the Building Official a sealed survey and certification by a professional surveyor or professional engineer that the tract and all other tracts created by division of the original site of record to be in conformance with either paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 above. The original tract of record shall be defined as that tract of land existing by recorded deed or plat prior to March 1, 1989.

B. Any division, of land recorded after March 1, 1989, beyond three miles of the Memphis City limits, where each tract created conforms to the standards for exemption in either Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 below:

1. Four to 20 acres

a. The division of land into tracts of between four and 20 acres exclusive of existing road right-of-way, or right-of-way to be reserved; and

b. Each tract has a minimum of 50 feet of frontage on a public road and a minimum width of 50 feet; and

c. Each tract has reserved right-of-way in accordance with the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan, provided such reservation shall be limited to a period of ten years; and

d. Each tract has drainage flows exiting the tract produced by watersheds of less than 250 acres; and

e. Any tract greater than four acres that does not conform to paragraph d above shall not be granted such exemption unless approved by the County Engineer. The County Engineer may require drainage improvements including riprapping, dredging, sloping, seeding, sodding and other efforts to ensure the proper flow of storm water and to minimize erosion. Upon satisfactory completion of the improvements and inspection by the County Engineer, a building permit may be issued.

2. 20 acres or larger

a. The division of land into tracts of 20 acres or more exclusive of existing road right-of-way, or right-of-way to be reserved; and

b. Each tract has a minimum of 50 feet of frontage on a public road and a minimum width of 50 feet.

3. Certification

The owner of any tract claiming to be exempt from subdivision review shall, at the time a building permit is applied for, provide to the Building Official a sealed survey and certification by a professional surveyor or a professional engineer that the tract and all other tracts created by division of the original tract of record to be in conformance with either Paragraph 1 or Paragraph 2 above. The original tract of record shall be defined as that tract of land existing by recorded deed or plat prior to March 1, 1989.

C. The sale, exchange, or combining of parcels of land between one or more owners of adjoining properties, provided additional lots are not created and that the resulting parcels are not less than the minimum sizes required by this development code; and further provided that the resulting parcel from such sale, exchange, or combining of properties shall not be eligible for two-family dwellings in the R-15, R-10, R-8, R-6 or R-3 districts. Lot consolidation plats may be approved by the Zoning Administrator pursuant to Paragraph 9.7.9A(3). Lot line alterations shall be permitted on exempt tracts so long as the minimum requirements for lots in that particular zoning district, according to Article 3, are maintained.

D. The division or sale of land by sale to any governmental agency for a public purpose.

E. Tracts recorded by deed or plat prior to March 1, 1989. Lot line alterations shall be permitted on exempt tracts so long as the minimum requirements for lots in that particular zoning district, according to Article 3, are maintained.

F. Any division of land beyond three miles of the Memphis City limits recorded prior to March 1, 1989, containing four acres of land and 50 feet of frontage on a public road constructed in accordance with this development code. The end of a stub street shall not be used to satisfy the requirements for road frontage.

G. There is no exemption within the Fletcher Creek Overlay District. Drainage requirements and additional requirements for building floor elevation are required in conformance with Fletcher Creek Overlay District (see 8.9).

H. There is no exemption for lots partitioned by judicial decree. Any court-ordered division of a tract of land must comply with the requirements of this chapter.

I. Lot line alterations shall be permitted on platted lots so long as the minimum requirements for lots in that particular zoning district, according to Article 3, are maintained.

9.7.4 Subdivision Types

There are two types of subdivision review with differing levels of approval required for each. The criteria for establishing the applicable review process and the corresponding level of approval for each are indicated below.

A. Minor Subdivision

1. A minor subdivision is a subdivision that complies with the following:
    a. Consists of not less than one, but not more than four lots.
    b. Conforms to the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan.
    c. Does not propose the re-subdivision of any lot in a previously approved subdivision.
    d. All lots shall have the minimum required frontage on an existing approved or improved public street as set forth in Article 3, Building Envelope Standards, for the district in which the property is located and only one lot may be configured as a flag lot.
    e. Comprises only one phase.
    f. Does not adversely affect the development of adjoining property and is not in conflict with any provisions of this development code.
2. Minor subdivision review requires minor preliminary plan approval (see Section 9.7.6) and final plat approval (see Section 9.7.8).

B. Major Subdivision

1. All other divisions of land not exempted in Section 9.7.3 or listed in paragraph A above shall be considered major subdivisions.
2. Major subdivision review requires major preliminary plan approval (see Section 9.7.7) and final plat approval (see Section 9.7.8).

C. The Zoning Administrator, as Secretary of the Land Use Control Board, and the Land Use Control Board itself, is authorized to accept, upon review by the City or County Engineer, public rights-of-way through the minor and major subdivision processes unless a Standard Improvement Contract is required (Priv. Acts 1921, ch. 162, Section 8).

9.7.5 Pre-Application Conference and Neighborhood Notification and Meeting

A. An applicant seeking subdivision approval shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

B. At the time of the pre-application conference, an applicant shall submit a sketch plan for review. This plan shall, in simple sketch form, show the proposed layout of streets, lots and other features in relation to existing conditions.

C. The Zoning Administrator shall make a determination as to which approval process authorized by this Chapter can be used. The Zoning Administrator may require the applicant to submit whatever supplemental information is necessary to make this determination.

D. An applicant requesting a subdivision that is not a minor subdivision shall notify the neighborhood(s) (see Section 9.3.2).

9.7.6 Minor Preliminary Plan Review

A. Applicability

The expedited procedure for approval of minor subdivisions is intended to simplify processing of routine small subdivisions with due regard to protection of the public interest.

B. Delegation of Authority

The governing bodies hereby delegate review and approval authority for all minor preliminary plans to the Zoning Administrator, with an appeal to the Land Use Control Board.

C. Application Requirements

1. An application for a minor preliminary plan shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.
2. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a minor preliminary plan application (see Application for requirements).

D. Zoning Administrator Action

1. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the minor preliminary plan for review by the Technical Review Committee. If applicable, the Technical Review Committee shall review the minor preliminary plan for consistency with the requirements of this development code. The Zoning Administrator shall, after review by the Technical Review Committee, determine whether the submitted plan conforms to the standards for a minor subdivision.
2. If the minor preliminary plan is determined not to be in conformance with the requirements for a minor subdivision, the applicant may proceed with major preliminary plan approval (see Section 9.7.7).

E. Action Following Approval

1. Upon minor preliminary plan approval, the applicant may begin preliminary site work. All site work shall be performed in compliance with the requirements of this development code, and other applicable regulations of the City, County, and State.
2. Approval of a minor preliminary plan does not constitute approval of the final plat. Application for approval of the final (recorded) plat will be considered only after the requirements for final plat approval as specified in Section 9.7.8 have been fulfilled and after all other specified conditions have been met.

F. Continuing Validity of Minor Preliminary Plans

An approved minor preliminary plan shall expire two years after its approval unless a final plat filed pursuant to that plan is recorded with the Register of Deeds. An applicant may request an extension of time. Requests for extensions shall be submitted in writing to the Zoning Administrator prior to the expiration date. The applicant shall indicate the reasons for the extension and the estimated time for finalizing the development. When granted, an extension shall be for a 24-month period. An application for a time extension shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16.

G. Approval Criteria

Minor preliminary plans shall be approved only when the Zoning Administrator finds that all of the following conditions exist:

1. The plan complies with the standards of Article 3, Building Envelope Standards, Chapter 4.3, Streetscape Standards, Chapter 4.4, Access Management, Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, and any other applicable requirements of this development code;
2. The plan conforms to the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan;
3. The plan indicates that all subject lots will have frontage on existing approved or improved streets;
4. The plan does not propose the resubdivision of any lot in a previously approved subdivision;
5. New or residual tracts conform to the requirements of this development code and other applicable regulations;
6. No new streets are required or are likely to be required for access to interior property;
7. No drainage or utility easements involving City or County maintenance will be required to serve interior property;
8. No extension of public sewerage or water lines will be required;
9. The subdivision shall comprise only one phase;
10. The proposed subdivision will not adversely affect permissible development of the remainder of the tract or of adjoining property; and
11. No waivers from the requirements of Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, have been requested.
12. The Zoning Administrator may reject a minor preliminary plan if it is determined that the proposed subdivision is not in keeping with the character of development in the neighborhood. The Zoning Administrator shall consider the following in the determination of the character of the development in the neighborhood.

a. Building setback lines of all principal structures that lie within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.
b. Size and width of all lots within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.
c. Proximity of arterial and connector streets within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.
d. Diversity of land uses within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.

H. Appeals

Appeals of a decision by the Zoning Administrator shall be processed as an application to the Land Use Control Board and shall be filed with the Division of Planning and Development within 14 days of the date of the Zoning Administrator's decision.

9.7.7 Major Preliminary Plan Review

A. Applicability

Major preliminary plan submittal is required for all subdivisions that do not meet the definition of a minor subdivision as set forth in Section 9.7.4.

B. Delegation of Authority

The governing bodies hereby delegate review and approval authority for all major preliminary plans to the Land Use Control Board, with review by Zoning Administrator subject to appeal to the governing bodies.

C. Application Requirements

1. An application for a major preliminary plan shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.
2. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a major preliminary plan application (see Application for requirements).
3. An application for a waiver from any of the provisions for a major preliminary plan shall be submitted in writing by the applicant at the time the major preliminary plan is filed. The application shall state the grounds for the waiver and all the facts relied upon by the applicant.

D. Zoning Administrator Action

1. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the major preliminary plan for review by the Technical Review Committee. If applicable, the Technical Review Committee shall review the major preliminary plan for consistency with the requirements of this development code.
2. Upon completion of the technical review, the Zoning Administrator may meet with the applicant to discuss any changes in development design.
3. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the application in light of comments provided by the Technical Review Committee, any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9), and the general requirements of this development code. The report, major preliminary plan and any related application materials shall be forwarded to the Land Use Control Board.

E. Land Use Control Board Action

1. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.
2. The Land Use Control Board shall approve, approve with conditions, or reject the major preliminary plan after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing. The Land Use Control Board may, prior to the close of the public hearing, take the matter under advisement or defer decision in accordance with Paragraph 3 below.
3. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

F. Waivers

1. The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve waivers to the requirements for a major preliminary plan where the Land Use Control Board finds that extraordinary hardships or practical difficulties may result from strict compliance and where the intent of this development code may be served to a greater extent by an alternative proposal. Only those provisions found in Article 5, Chapter 4.3 or Section 3.9.2 may be waived by the Land Use Control Board through the waiver process, unless a conflicting procedure is articulated.

2. A waiver shall not have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of this development code, and the Land Use Control Board shall not grant a waiver unless the Board makes findings based upon the evidence presented in each case that:
   a. The granting of the waiver will not be detrimental to the public safety, health, or welfare or injurious to other property or improvements in the neighborhood in which the property is located;
   b. The conditions upon which the request for a waiver are based are unique to the property for which the waiver is sought and are not generally applicable to other property;
   c. Because of the particular physical surroundings, shape, or topographical conditions of the specific property involved, a particular hardship to the owner would result, as distinguished from a mere inconvenience, if the strict letter of this development code are enforced; and
   d. The purpose of the waiver is not based primarily upon financial consideration.
3. In granting a waiver, the Land Use Control Board may require such conditions as will, in its judgment, secure substantially the objectives of the standards or requirements of this development code.

G. Action Following Approval

1. Upon major preliminary plan approval, the applicant may begin proceedings to enter into a standard improvement contract to begin site work and installation of improvements. All work shall be performed in compliance with the requirements of Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, and other applicable regulations of the City, County, and State.
2. Approval of a major preliminary plan does not constitute approval of the final plat. Application for approval of the final (record) plat will be considered only after the requirements for final plat approval as specified in Section 9.7.8 have been fulfilled and after all other specified conditions have been met.

H. Approval Criteria

1. A major preliminary plan shall be approved by the Land Use Control Board if it meets the following criteria:
   a. Conforms with all the provisions and requirements of any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9);
   b. There are adequate public facilities available, to be provided by the applicant or programmed within the five-year capital improvements program of the governing bodies to accommodate the proposed development;
   c. Conforms with all the applicable provisions and requirements of this development code; and
   d. Conforms with all the provisions and requirements of other applicable codes and ordinances relating to land development not included in this development code.
2. The LUCB or governing body(s) may reject a preliminary plan if it is determined that the proposed subdivision is not in keeping with the character of development in the neighborhood. The LUCB or governing body(s) shall consider the following in the determination of the character of the development in the neighborhood.
   a. Building setback lines of all principal structures that lie within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.
   b. Size and width of all lots within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.
   c. Proximity of arterial and connector streets within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.
   d. Diversity of land uses within 500 feet of the proposed subdivision.

I. Continuing Validity of Major Preliminary Plans

An approved major preliminary plan shall retain its validity as set forth below.

1. Expiration

An approved major preliminary plan shall expire two years after its approval unless a final plat filed pursuant to that plan is recorded with the Register of Deeds. For this purpose of this Sub-Section, the “retaining” of an approved preliminary plan shall be interpreted to mean the recording of a final plat pursuant to that plan.

2. Bond

Applicants submitting a security deposit in accordance with Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, instead of installing required improvements shall retain a valid approved plan for a period not exceeding 24 months from the date of preliminary approval.

3. No Bond

Applicants posting no security deposit and installing required improvements shall retain a valid approved plan for a period not exceeding 24 months from the date of preliminary approval.

4. Sections

A subdivision containing multiple phases may be conditioned by the Land Use Control Board to a sequence requiring the recording of final plat. The Land Use Control Board may approve an expiration date exceeding 24 months for a subdivision with multiple phases; otherwise, an approved major preliminary plan shall retain its validity for 24 months. A final plat recorded for one phase in a major subdivision with multiple phases shall retain the 24-month validity for only that area of the preliminary plan included in the recorded final plat.

5. Time Extension

An approved major preliminary plan shall retain its validity for 24 months. An applicant may request an extension of time. Requests for extensions shall be submitted in writing to the Zoning Administrator prior to the expiration date. The applicant shall indicate the reasons for the extension and the estimated sequence for finalizing the development. When granted, an extension shall be for a 24-month period. An application for a time extension shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16.

J. Appeals

Appeals of Land Use Control Board approval of minor or major preliminary plans may be made by an individual who was either present at the Land Use Control Board meeting and made a vocal objection or submitted written comments to the Division of Planning and Development prior to the Land Use Control Board meeting. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator within 14 days after the date of the close of the public hearing.

9.7.8 Final Plat Review

A. Applicability

1. All division of land not exempted in Section 9.7.3 shall require final plat approval as set forth below.
2. The final plat shall constitute only that portion of the approved preliminary plan (if required) that the applicant proposes to record and develop at the time of submission. Approval of the final plat shall be subject to the installation of the improvements designated in Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, or certified evidence that requirement improvements will be installed in accordance with this development code.

B. Application Requirements

1. An application for final plat approval shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.
2. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a final plat application (see Application for requirements).

C. Zoning Administrator Action

1. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the final plan for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Zoning Administrator shall review the final plat for consistency with the requirements of the preliminary plan and other applicable requirements of this development code. The Zoning Administrator shall determine whether the submitted plan substantially conforms to the approved preliminary plan and other applicable requirements of this development code.
2. Upon completion of the technical review, the Zoning Administrator may meet with the applicant to discuss any changes in development design.
3. If the final plat contains public improvements, the Zoning Administrator shall forward copies of the final plat to the appropriate City or County Engineer requesting preparation of any required contracts and approval resolutions for the governing bodies. The Zoning Administrator shall complete the review of the final plat and notify the applicant of nonconformities, omissions, or corrections required before the final plan is forwarded for governing bodies' action.
4. If a final plat contains no construction of public improvements, the Zoning Administrator shall approve the final plat if it conforms to the approved preliminary plan.
5. The appeals processes for final plat decisions shall be processed in accordance with Sub-Sections 9.7.6H and 9.7.7J above.

D. Governing Body Action

1. If the final plat contains public improvements requiring a Standard Improvement Contract, then the governing bodies shall approve the final plat before such plat is recorded.
2. Once construction plans have been submitted and tentatively approved by all appropriate state and local agencies, the provisions of Section 5.5.5 have been met for the required public improvements and upon receiving notification

from the Zoning Administrator that the final plat is complete and correct, the appropriate City or County Engineer shall, within 14 days, forward to the governing bodies the final plat with the appropriate resolution and standard improvement contract executed by the applicant.

3. The governing bodies shall approve the final plat if it is in compliance with the approved preliminary plan.
4. The appropriate City or County Engineer shall sign the construction plans.
5. If the final plat is disapproved by the governing bodies, the reasons for such disapproval shall be stated in writing, specifying the provisions of this development code with which the final plan does not comply. A revised final plat may be submitted to the Zoning Administrator for further consideration.

E. Approval Criteria

Final plats shall be approved only when the following conditions exist:

1. The plat substantially complies with the approved preliminary plan.
2. The plat complies with the applicable standards of Article 3, Building Envelope Standards, Chapter 4.3, Streetscape Standards, Section 5.2.7, Street Standards, Chapter 4.4, Access Management, Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, and any other applicable requirements of this development code;
3. New and residual tracts will conform to the requirements of this development code and other applicable regulations;
4. All required right-of-way has been offered for reservation or dedication; and
5. All required public and/or private easements have been provided.
6. Any plat with a lot or lots not connected to a sanitary sewer system shall include the following note:

   "The Shelby County Health Department plat approval only verifies that each lot meets the Shelby County 2-acre (or 4-acre for lots with a well) minimum and that the 2-acre (or 4-acre for lots with a well) minimum portion containing septic is not located in the 100-year floodplain. This is not an approval of a septic system on any one lot. The lot owner must apply for a septic installation permit with the Shelby County Health Department. In order to ensure the lot is suitable for a septic system, a TN registered soil scientist must assess and map the soils on the lot. Additionally, the owner should determine if any topographic aspects of the lot will or may negatively impact the installation of a septic system."

F. Action After Approval

1. After a final plat is approved by the governing bodies, the Zoning Administrator shall record such plat in the Shelby County Register's Office after receipt of the resolution approving the final plat and any necessary contracts to provide improvements required by Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements, and the required signatures for recordation have been secured. If the final plan contains no construction of public improvements, then the Zoning Administrator shall record such plan without action of the governing bodies.
2. Following recordation of the final plat, the Zoning Administrator shall distribute a copy of the plat to the Building Official, the governing bodies, the Fire Department, and other agencies responsible for providing services to the property.

9.7.9 Approved Plan or Plat Modifications

A. Minor Modifications

1. Minor Preliminary Plan

Modifications to an approved minor preliminary plan may be approved by the Zoning Administrator.

2. Major Preliminary Plan

Minor revisions to an approved major preliminary plan may be approved by the Zoning Administrator if the revisions are within the scope and intent of the original approval.

3. Final Plat

A final plat may be rerecorded to:

a. Revise or correct dimensions;
b. Change street names;
c. Add, delete or modify easements or private covenants;
d. Add gates and guardhouses pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.4.8 upon review by the City or County Engineer;

e. Change subdivision name; or

f. Other minor modifications that are within the scope and intent of the original approval subject to approval of the Zoning Administrator.

4. Procedures

a. Preliminary Plan

1. When revisions are proposed to an approved preliminary plan, the applicant shall submit a written request to the Zoning Administrator delineating the revisions and requesting authorization for administrative revision.
2. The Zoning Administrator shall notify the applicant whether the proposed revision qualifies for minor modification and the basis for the determination. If approved, the final plat may be submitted in accordance with the revisions.
3. The Zoning Administrator shall distribute copies of the revised plan to the appropriate agencies.

b. Final Plat

1. When minor revisions are proposed to an approved final plat, the applicant shall submit a written request to the Zoning Administrator delineating the revisions and requesting authorization for administrative revision.
2. If the plat has been recorded, the applicant shall submit the recorded plat with a statement describing the revisions made and title block for Zoning Administrator signature, and date of signing.
3. If the ownership on the final plat to which the revision applies has changed since the previous recording, an owner's and notary's certificates shall be provided on the plat for each current owner affected by the change, or a letter signed by affected property owners agreeing to the revisions.
4. In addition to the letter and the revised final plat, the applicant shall submit the required fees to the Zoning Administrator for processing and rerecording the revised plat.
5. The Zoning Administrator shall distribute copies of the recorded final plat to the appropriate agencies.
6. Property owners within the modified portion of the subdivision shall be required to sign the final plat for re-recording, except in situations where the applicant is a homeowners or property owners association. A representative of a homeowners or property owners association shall have the authority to sign the outline plan or final plan for re-recording with a statement to the effect that he or she is a legal representative of the homeowners or property owners association and that the appropriate percentage of lot owners as required by the homeowners or property owners association's bylaws that govern amendments to the outline or final plan has agreed on and voted for the amendment.
7. The final plat need not be re-recorded for single lot setback and easement modifications. In lieu of re-recording the final plat, an instrument shall be recorded with the Register of Deeds memorializing the setback or easement modification. A separate application shall be filed for each single lot setback and easement modification.

B. Major Modifications

Proposed modifications to an approved major preliminary plan or final plat not considered minor revisions shall be submitted to the Land Use Control Board and processed as in the case of the original application. Modifications to easements or setbacks affecting a single lot shall be processed as major modifications.

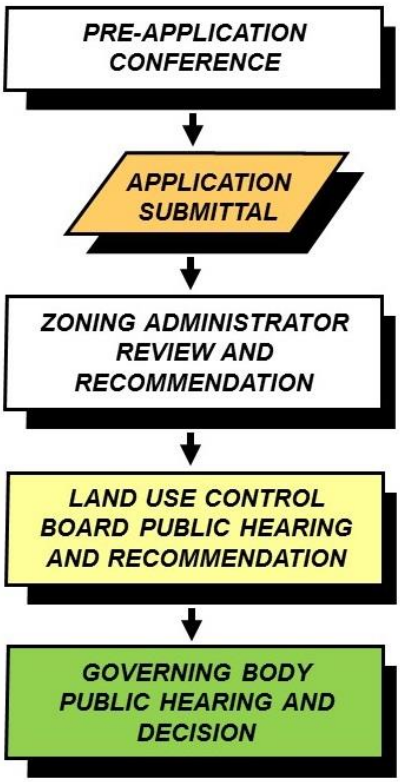
C. Appeals

The appeals processes for approved plat or plan modifications shall be processed in accordance with Sub-Sections 9.7.6H and 9.7.7J above.

9.7.10 Restrictive Covenants

Restrictive covenants placed on a subdivision plat are private in scope to be enforced between property owners of lots within the subdivision.

9.8 RIGHT-OF-WAY VACATION



Right-of-way vacations shall be classified in the following four categories:

A. Conversions: public-to-private street conversions, pursuant to Section 5.2.18 of this Code;

B. Physical closures: street and alley closures that involve the physical closure of an existing street or alley and either a portion or all of the street or alley's right-of-way will be vacated;

C. Abandonment: divesture of abandoned or excess right-of-way, paper streets, paper alleys and easements. Divestures do not involve the physical closure of an existing street or alley.

D. Excess right-of-way: City of Memphis right-of-way that meets the provisions of Section 2-16-1D of the City of Memphis Code of Ordinances. Such excess right-of-way shall be vacated utilizing the procedure outlined in Section 2-16-1D of the City of Memphis Code of Ordinances and not this Code.

9.8.1 Pre-Application Conference

An applicant requesting right-of-way vacation shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

9.8.2 Application Requirements

An application for right-of-way vacation shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

A. The application shall include:

1. For conversions, the official application form shall include the signatures of the property owners as established in Section 5.2.18 of this Code.
2. For physical closures and abandonments, the official application form shall include the signatures of all abutting property owners. If any abutting property owners refuse to sign the application, the governing body may delete that portion of the right-of-way if they so choose. Abutting property owners are those owners who will be recipients of all or a portion of the right-of-way proposed to be vacated and are the owners of record at the time the right-of-way vacation application is filed with the Zoning Administrator. To qualify as a recipient of all or a portion of former right-of-way, an abutting property owner's parcel must be identified on the subdivision plat or Planned Development final plan through which the right-of-way proposed for vacation was originally dedicated to the City or County and that parcel must abut the right-of-way proposed for vacation.
3. A metes and bounds description of the right-of-way to be closed.
4. A plat of the street or alley closure drawn to scale and the names of all abutting property owners.
5. Any other appropriate submittal requirements for right-of-way vacation applications that the Zoning Administrator may establish (see Application for specific requirements).

B. The chief administrative officer of the city or county may initiate a physical closure or abandonment.

C. After the Land Use Control Board holds its final public hearing on an application, the withdrawal of consent to the closure by an abutting property owner who will be deeded a portion of the vacated right-of-way is prohibited.

9.8.3 Zoning Administrator Action

A. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the application for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Technical Review Committee may make comments concerning the vacation and conditions of approval.

B. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the application in light of comments provided by the Technical Review Committee, any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) and the general requirements of this development code. The report with a recommendation and any related application materials shall be forwarded to the Land Use Control Board.

9.8.4 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

B. The Land Use Control Board shall make a recommendation on the application after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing. The Land Use Control Board may, prior to the close of the public hearing, take the matter under advisement or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

9.8.5 Governing Body Action

A. Within 21 days following the Land Use Control Board public hearing, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the completed request and any related materials, including the Land Use Control Board recommendation, to the governing bodies for final action.

B. The governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. The governing bodies shall by resolution approve, approve with conditions, or reject the application. The governing bodies may defer action until the next regular meeting.

C. Improvements associated with right-of-way vacations shall be completed no later than three years from the date of governing body approval, unless approved for a longer period by the governing body. Where improvements are not completed within three years of governing body approval, said approval shall expire.

9.8.6 Time Extensions

A. Request for right-of-way vacation time extensions shall be processed in accordance with appropriate submittal requirements as may be established by the Zoning Administrator (see Application for specific requirements). An application for a time extension may be made after the date of expiration of the original right-of-way vacation approval by the governing body.

B. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification, based on the closure type (conversion, physical closure or abandonment).

C. The Land Use Control Board shall have the authority to approve a time extension. Appeals of the Land Use Control Board may be made to the governing bodies by an individual who was either present at the Land Use Control Board meeting and made a vocal objection or submitted written comments to the Division of Planning and Development prior to the Land Use Control Board meeting. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator within 14 days after the date of the close of the public hearing.

D. Time extensions shall be granted for three year intervals from the date of expiration of the original right-of-way vacation approval by the governing body, unless a longer period is specified by the governing body.

E. Time extensions shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16.

9.8.7 Transfer of Title and Recording

The applicant shall pay to the appropriate Real Estate Department the cost for the transfer of title and the recording of appropriate deeds prior to the recording of any deeds.

9.8.8 Property Acquisition

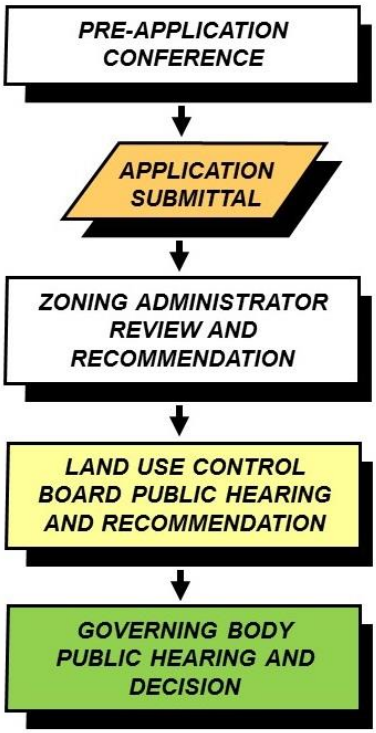
A. Property Acquired by Purchase

Where right-of-way was acquired by governmental purchase (city, county, state, or related agency or utility), the applicant shall pay the fee value of the property less any standard reductions for size, limited use, existing easements, or similar impediments. Property acquired by governmental purchase shall be inclusive regardless of how long the time period has been since acquired, how many times the abutting property has changed ownership, and whether or not the purchased property has or has not been used as a street or alley in the interim.

B. Property Acquired by Dedication

If the right-of-way was acquired by dedication or if it cannot be determined whether the street or alley was acquired by governmental purchase, it shall be assumed that the street or alley was acquired by dedication and no fee value payment is required.

9.9 RIGHT-OF-WAY DEDICATION



9.9.1 Applicability

These procedures shall apply to any dedication of public right-of-way that requires a Standard Improvement Contract that is not otherwise processed as part of a subdivision or a planned development.

9.9.2 Pre-Application Conference

An applicant requesting right-of-way dedication shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

9.9.3 Application Requirements

A. An application for right-of-way dedication shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for right-of-way dedication applications (see Application for requirements).

9.9.4 Zoning Administrator Action

A. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the application for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Technical Review Committee may make comments concerning the dedication and conditions of approval.

B. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the application in light of comments provided by the Technical Review Committee, any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) and the general requirements of this development code. The report with a recommendation and any related application materials shall be forwarded to the Land Use Control Board.

C. The Zoning Administrator, as Secretary of the Land Use Control Board, is authorized to accept, upon review by the City or County Engineer, public dedication of streets and alleys (Priv. Acts 1921, ch. 162, Section 8) if a Standard Improvement Contract is not required (see Section 5.5.5).

9.9.5 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

B. The Land Use Control Board shall make a recommendation to approve, reject, or approve with conditions the application after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing. The Land Use Control Board may, prior to the close of the public hearing, take the matter under advisement or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

9.9.6 Governing Body Action

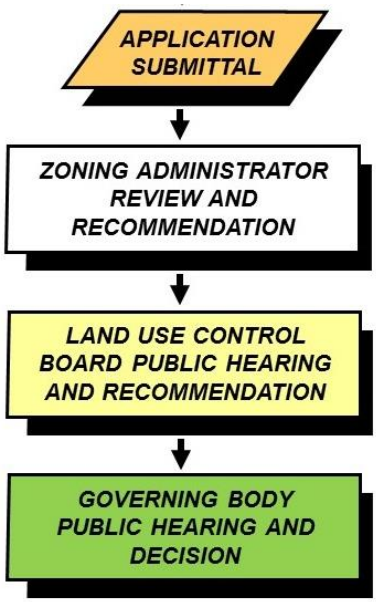
A. Within 21 days following the Land Use Control Board public hearing, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the completed request and any related materials, including the Land Use Control Board recommendation, to the governing bodies for final action.

B. The governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. The governing bodies shall approve, approve with conditions, or reject the right-of-way dedication. The governing bodies may defer action until the next regular meeting.

9.9.7 Improvements

A standard subdivision contract shall be required for the improvement of the dedicated street in accordance with Article 5, Infrastructure and Public Improvements.

9.10 STREET NAME CHANGE



9.10.1 Application Requirements

A. An application for a street name change shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for street name change applications (see Application for requirements).

C. The governing bodies shall have the authority to change the name of a street by adoption of an ordinance and shall not be subject to a public hearing and recommendation by the Land Use Control Board. An application shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator prior to adoption of a street name change on first reading by the governing body.

9.10.2 Zoning Administrator Action

A. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator shall schedule the application for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Technical Review Committee may make comments concerning the street name change and conditions of approval.

B. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the application in light of comments provided by the Technical Review Committee, any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) and the general requirements of this development code. The report with a recommendation and any related application materials shall be forwarded to the Land Use Control Board.

C. If only one property owner abuts the street, the street name change may be processed administratively and approved by the Zoning Administrator, upon review by the Technical Review Committee. Said property owner may appeal a rejection by the Zoning Administrator to the Land Use Control Board.

9.10.3 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

B. The Land Use Control Board shall make a recommendation on the application after deliberation and prior to the close of the public hearing. The Land Use Control Board may, prior to the close of the public hearing, take the matter under advisement or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

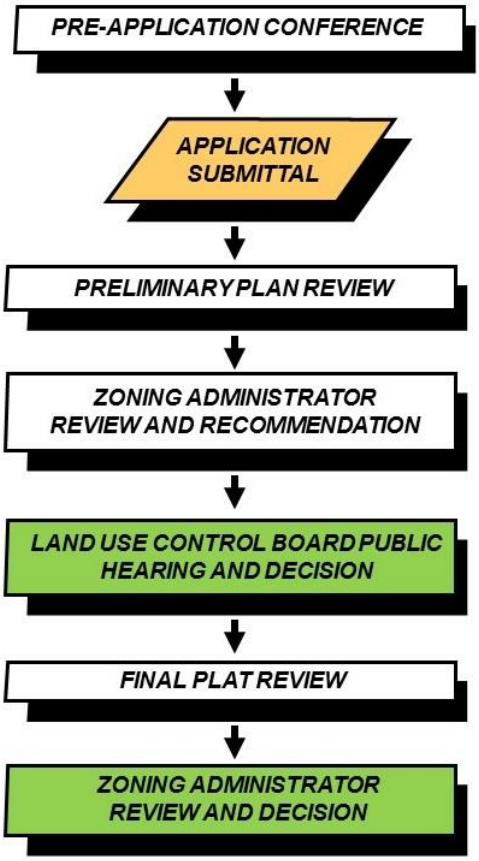
9.10.4 Governing Body Action

A. Within 21 days following the Land Use Control Board public hearing, the Zoning Administrator shall forward the completed request and any related materials, including the Land Use Control Board recommendation, to the governing bodies for final action.

B. Street name changes initiated by the governing bodies shall be subject to a public hearing and public notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

C. The governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. The governing bodies shall by resolution approve, approve with conditions, or reject the application. The governing bodies may defer action until the next regular meeting at which time it shall approve, reject, or approve with conditions, unless held at the request of the applicant.

9.11 PLAT OF RECORD REVOCATION



9.11.1 Pre-Application Conference

An applicant requesting a plat of record revocation shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

9.11.2 Application Requirements

A. An application for a plat of record revocation shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for plat of record revocation applications (see Application for requirements).

C. If streets have been improved, or partially improved, an application for right-of-way vacation in accordance with Chapter 9.8 shall also be filed.

9.11.3 Processing and Procedures

A. The Zoning Administrator shall process the request in accordance with the procedures outlined in Sections 9.7.7, Major Preliminary Plan Review and 9.7.8, Final Plat Review.

B. The Land Use Control Board shall approve, approve with conditions, or reject the plat of record revocation request.

C. Appeals of the Land Use Control Board may be made to the governing bodies by an individual who was either present at the Land Use Control Board meeting and made a vocal objection or submitted written comments to the Division of Planning and Development prior to the Land Use Control Board meeting. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator within 14 days after the date of the close of the public hearing. The Zoning Administrator shall forward the Land Use Control Board's decision on any appeal to the appropriate governing body within 21 days of the close of the public hearing.

D. The governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. The governing bodies shall by resolution approve, approve with conditions, or reject the application. The governing bodies may defer action until the next regular meeting at which time it shall approve, reject, or approve with conditions, unless held at the request of the applicant.

E. The Zoning Administrator shall record the revocation instrument in the Shelby County register's office after receipt of the certified resolution from the governing bodies.

F. Following recordation of the revocation instrument, the Zoning Administrator shall distribute a copy of the instrument to the Building Official, the appropriate Public Works Division, the City and County Fire Department, and other appropriate agencies.

9.11.4 Standard Improvement Contract

If there is an existing standard improvement contract and the revocation is approved, the contract and bond if any shall be released. All fees collected as part of the contract shall be nonrefundable.

9.12 ADMINISTRATIVE SITE PLAN REVIEW

9.12.1 Applicability

A. All proposed development, except for single-family detached and single-family attached housing types, used exclusively for residential purposes on individual lots, that meets the thresholds established in Chapter 4.1 shall be subject to the administrative site plan review process, except as listed below. All divisions, departments, commissions, boards, and authorities, of Shelby County government, the City of Memphis government, Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division and Shelby County Schools shall be subject to administrative site plan review and shall submit site plans to the Zoning Administrator to review for compliance with the requirements of this development code. Only the following infrastructure owned or leased by Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division shall be subject to administrative site plan review: minor or major utilities as defined in Sub-Section 2.9.3I. All applicable development in the Fletcher Creek Overlay District is subject to administrative site plan review (see Chapter 8.9).

B. Any site plan associated with a request for a variance shall be subject to review under Chapter 9.22.

C. Any planned development or use requiring a special use permit shall be subject to site plan review under Chapter 9.6, Special Use and Planned Development Review.

D. Any site plan for a proposed development in a Special Purpose District or Overlay District shall be subject to review under Chapter 9.13.

E. Any site plan associated with a request for a special exception shall be subject to review under Chapter 9.14.

9.12.2 Purpose

The administrative site plan review process assures that careful attention is given to site design to ensure compliance with the codes, ordinances and resolutions related to land development and building construction.

9.12.3 Administrative Review Process

A. Application Requirements

1. An application for an administrative site plan shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.
2. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for an administrative site plan application (see Application for requirements).
3. The Zoning Administrator shall approve, approve subject to conditions, or disapprove administrative site plans within ten working days upon submittal of all required documents, except for those site plans that require City or County Engineering or Technical Review Committee review. The Building Official shall provide written notice of his decision to the applicant within two working days of the date of his decision.

B. Zoning Administrator Action or City or County Engineer Action

1. All administrative site plans shall be reviewed by the Zoning Administrator, or his or her designee, for compliance with the provisions of this development code.
2. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the administrative site plan for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Technical Review Committee may review the site plan for consistency with the requirements of this development code.
3. City or County Engineer Action. Only the following administrative site plans shall be reviewed by the City or County Engineer:
    a. For sites that require the dedication of public right-of-way.
    b. For sites within sensitive drainage basins, as defined by the City or County Engineer, any new development or redevelopment that involves a disturbance of one or more acres.
    c. For sites outside of the sensitive drainage basins, projects requiring public impacts defined as construction involving sewer, drainage or right-of-way improvements, but not including sidewalk construction, sewer and water taps and other improvements that shall be reviewed through the street cut or sidewalk permitting process.
    d. The City or County Engineer shall approve, approve subject to conditions, or disapprove administrative site plans within ten working days of their receipt. The City or County Engineer shall provide written notice of his decision to the applicant within two working days of the date of his decision.
    e. Any development deemed appropriate by the Zoning Administrator.

C. Approval Criteria

1. The Zoning Administrator or designee shall review all administrative site plans for compliance with all applicable requirements of this development code including but not limited to Article 3 and Article 4.
2. The approving entity may recommend improvements to the site plan to impose conditions to minimize adverse effects on the neighborhood or on public facilities, and to ensure compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this development code.

D. Effect of Site Plan Approval

Approval of an administrative site plan shall permit the applicant to apply for any other permits and approvals including, but not limited to, those permits and approvals required by this development code and the building code.

E. Appeals

If the Zoning Administrator does not approve the application, the applicant may appeal to the Memphis and Shelby County Board of Adjustment in accordance with Chapter 9.23 of this development code.

F. Period of Validity

Approved administrative site plans are valid for 18 months or until a building permit is issued, whichever is earliest.

9.12.4 Dedication and Improvement

A. Public dedication or improvement of streets and alleys, as required under Article 5 of this development code, shall be required during administrative site plan review pursuant to this Chapter. The Zoning Administrator, as Secretary of the Land Use Control Board, is authorized to accept, upon review by the City or County Engineer, public dedication of streets and alleys through the administrative site plan review process (Priv. Acts 1921, ch. 162, Section 8).

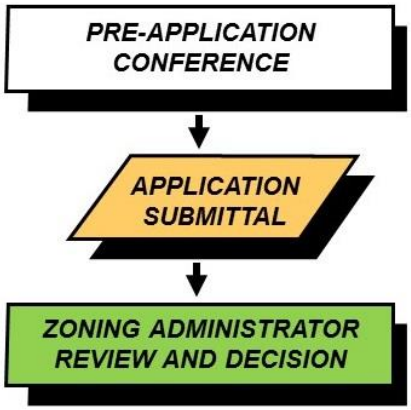
B. When site plans are submitted for multiple buildings on a tract or lot, any apartment building, or any development on four or more acres in a nonresidential zoning district, the proposed development shall be subject to the following criteria:

1. The proposed development shall be reviewed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the development code including any dedications or improvements required under Article 5.
2. The applicant shall install all required improvements as specified in this development code or shall guarantee there installation as provided in Article 5.
3. A final plat that will be recorded with the Office of the Shelby County Register of Deeds shall be required prior to the dedication of any necessary public facilities. For sites with multiple buildings on a tract or lot that do not necessitate the dedication of public facilities, a site plan that will be recorded with the Office of the Shelby County Register of Deeds shall be submitted.

9.13 SPECIAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE SITE PLAN REVIEW

9.13.1 Applicability

The Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve site plans pursuant to this Chapter for all development within the SCBID Special Purpose District (see Chapter 7.2), Uptown Special Purpose District (see Chapter 7.3), Medical Overlay District (see Chapter 8.2), University District Overlay (see Chapter 8.3), Midtown District Overlay (see Chapter 8.4) and any other Special Purpose and/or Frontage Overlay District approved by the Memphis City Council and the Shelby County Board of Commissioners. In addition, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve site plans pursuant to this Chapter for all development on a property that is zoned with a required Frontage Standard (see Section 3.10.3) and meets the threshold of Paragraph 3.10.3A(2). For development that does not meet the thresholds set out in Paragraph 3.10.3A(2), Article 7 and Article 8, but meet the thresholds set out in Chapter 4.1, the administrative site plan review process of Chapter 9.12 shall apply.



9.13.2 Pre-Application Conference

An applicant requesting special district administrative site plan review in accordance with the Chapter shall schedule a pre-application conference in accordance with Section 9.3.1.

9.13.3 Application Requirements

A. An application for special district administrative site plan review shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a special district administrative site plan application (see Application for requirements).

C. The Zoning Administrator shall approve, approve subject to conditions, or disapprove administrative site plans within ten working days of their receipt, except of those site plans that require City or County Engineering or Technical Review Committee review. The Zoning Administrator shall provide written notice of his decision to the applicant within two working days of the date of his decision.

9.13.4 Zoning Administrator or City or County Engineer Action

A. All special district administrative site plans shall be reviewed by the Zoning Administrator for compliance with the provisions of the district.

B. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the administrative site plan for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Technical Review Committee may review the site plan for consistency with the district requirements.

C. The Zoning Administrator shall determine whether the site plan conforms to the specific district requirements.

D. City or County Engineer Action. Only the following administrative site plans shall be reviewed by the City or County Engineer:

1. For sites that require the dedication of public right-of-way.
2. For sites within sensitive drainage basins, as defined by the City or County Engineer, any new development or redevelopment that involves a disturbance of one or more acres.
3. For sites outside of the sensitive drainage basins, projects requiring public impacts defined as construction involving sewer, drainage or right-of-way improvements, but not including sidewalk construction, sewer and water taps and other improvements that shall be reviewed through the street cut or sidewalk permitting process.
4. The City or County Engineer shall approve, approve subject to conditions, or disapprove administrative site plans within ten working days of their receipt. The City or County Engineer shall provide written notice of his decision to the applicant within two working days of the date of his decision.
5. Any development deemed appropriate by the Zoning Administrator.

9.13.5 Approval Criteria

In approving a site plan, the approving entity shall consider the following:

A. Compliance with all the applicable district requirements;
B. That the site plan will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon the neighborhood, the character of the medical district, traffic conditions, parking, public infrastructure, and other matters affecting the public health, safety and general welfare;
C. That the site plan will be constructed and operated to be compatible with the neighborhood and with the purpose of the district;
D. That the proposed development can be adequately served by public facilities;
E. That the proposed development will not result in the destruction, loss, or damage of any significant natural, scenic, or historical district, site, or feature; and
F. The approving entity may impose conditions to minimize adverse effects on the neighborhood or on public facilities, and to ensure compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of the district.

9.13.6 Appeals

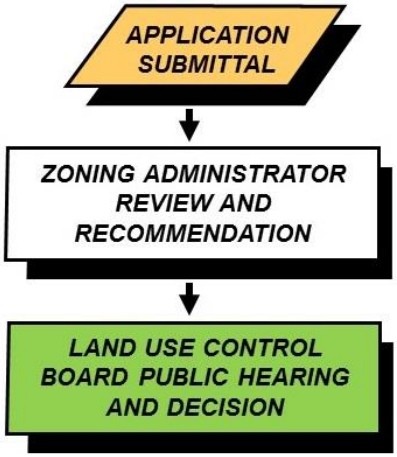
A. If the Zoning Administrator does not approve the application, the applicant may appeal to the Memphis and Shelby County Board of Adjustment in accordance with Chapter 9.23 of this development code.

9.13.7 Dedication and Improvement

A. Public dedication or improvement of streets and alleys, as required under Article 5 of this development code, shall be required during administrative site plan review pursuant to this Chapter. The Zoning Administrator, as Secretary of the Land Use Control Board, is authorized to accept, upon review by the City or County Engineer, public dedication of streets and alleys through the administrative site plan review process (Priv. Acts 1921, ch. 162, Section 8).
B. When site plans are submitted for multiple buildings on a tract or lot, any apartment building, or any development on four or more acres in a nonresidential zoning district, the proposed development shall be subject to the following criteria:
    1. The proposed development shall be reviewed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the development code including any dedications or improvements required under Article 5.
    2. The applicant shall install all required improvements as specified in this development code or shall guarantee their installation as provided in Article 5.
    3. A final plat that will be recorded with the Office of the Shelby County Register of Deeds shall be required prior to the dedication of any necessary public facilities. For sites with multiple buildings on a tract or lot that do not necessitate the dedication of public facilities, a site plan that will be recorded with the Office of the Shelby County Register of Deeds shall be submitted.

9.14 SPECIAL EXCEPTION REVIEW

9.14.1 Applicability



The Land Use Control Board is authorized to approve special exceptions to certain requirements of this development code as specified below.

A. Increased height limits above that permitted in the base district or on an officially adopted height map (see Sub-Section 3.2.6A).
B. Drive-thru facilities in a RW District (see Paragraph 3.10.2B3);
C. Live/works units with work space above the ground floor or units located further than 100 feet from an intersection (see Sub-Section 2.6.1B).
D. Additional provisions for off-site parking (see Paragraph 4.5.2C2(e)(2);
E. Outside storage and display in a district not specifically allowed (see Chapter 4.8).
F. On-site creative signs that do not match the required dimensional standards (see Section 7.1.11).
G. Block provisions (Section 5.2.5).
H. All other special exceptions as set out in this Code.

9.14.2 Application Requirements

A. An application for a special exception shall be submitted with a site plan in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.
B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for special exception applications (see Application for requirements).

9.14.3 Zoning Administrator Action

A. Upon submission of a completed application, the Zoning Administrator may schedule the application for review by the Technical Review Committee. The Technical Review Committee may review the special exception request for consistency with the requirements of this development code.
B. Upon completion of the technical review, the Zoning Administrator may meet with the applicant to discuss any changes in development design.
C. The Zoning Administrator shall prepare a report that reviews the application in light of comments provided by the Technical Review Committee, and in light of any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) and the general requirements of this development code. The report with a recommendation, site plan, special exception request and any related application materials shall be forwarded to the Land Use Control Board.

9.14.4 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Not less than 35 or more than 75 days after an application has been determined complete, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.
B. The Land Use Control Board shall review the application in light of the specific intent and purpose of this development code, along with the criteria listed below.
C. The Land Use Control Board may approve the special exception, deny the special exception, or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section D below.
D. The Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

9.14.5 Appeal to the Governing Bodies

A. Appeals of the Land Use Control Board may be made to the governing bodies by an individual who was either present at the Land Use Control Board meeting and made a vocal objection or submitted written comments to the Division of Planning and Development prior to the Land Use Control Board meeting. A written notice of appeal shall be filed with the Zoning Administrator within 14 days after the date of the close of the public hearing. The Zoning Administrator shall forward the Land Use Control Board's decision on any appeal to the appropriate governing body within 21 days of the close of the public hearing.

B. The governing bodies shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. The governing bodies shall by resolution approve, approve with conditions, or reject the application. The governing bodies may also defer action.

9.14.6 Approval Criteria

To approve a special exception, the Land Use Control Board shall make an affirmative finding that all of the following criteria are met:

A. The request will not adversely affect any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9).

B. A special exception does not injure or damage the use, value or enjoyment of surrounding property or hinder or prevent the development of surrounding property.

C. A special exception does not have an adverse impact on land use compatibility.

D. A special exception does not materially and adversely affect adjacent land uses and the physical character of uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed use.

E. When approving a special exception, the Land Use Control Board shall give special consideration to building and site improvements that enhance the level of pedestrian amenities.

9.14.7 Additional Conditions

A. In granting approval of a special exception, the Land Use Board may impose reasonable conditions which serve to assure that the required findings are upheld. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, right-of-way or easement dedication; recreation, open space, or buffer provision; limitation in scale, intensity, or hours of operation; and other reasonable restrictions.

B. Any additional condition shall become a part of the permit and be of equal importance in the responsibility of the applicant or subsequent assigns to adhere to its terms.

9.14.8 Effect of Decision

A. If special exception is denied, there may be no subsequent application for the same or similar exception submitted by any party for that portion of the subject property until 18 months have elapsed from the date of denial, or from the date any appeal thereof becomes final, whichever is later.

B. The special exception and additional conditions, if applicable, shall run with the land and shall be binding on the original applicant as well as any successors, assigns, and heirs.

C. The issuance of a special exception shall not allow the development of the site, but shall merely authorize the filing of applications for required permits and approvals, including, but not limited to, building permits and certificates of occupancy.

D. The Building Official shall not issue a certificate of occupancy for a premise for which a special exception has been granted if any of the conditions, imposed by the Land Use Control Board in approving the special exception, have not been met.

9.14.9 Period of Validity

Special exceptions shall be implemented within 24 months of final approval or such permits shall be void. Upon application, the Zoning Administrator, may grant extensions in increments not exceeding two years upon a finding that the character of the neighborhood has not substantially changed since approval of the original special exception that would require a public hearing as in the case of the original granting of the special exception. Time extensions shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9.16.

9.15 TEMPORARY USE REVIEW

Commentary: *Temporary outdoor uses should not be confused with permanent outdoor activities (for example, a car sales lot) that are only allowed in certain districts and require site plan approval, nor should they be confused with an outdoor display area (for example, a garden center that is part of a building supply store) that may be a part of a retail store and require site plan approval.*

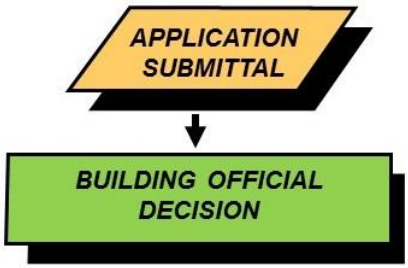
9.15.1 Applicability

Temporary uses, in accordance with Chapter 2.8, occurring on property outside of the public right-of-way, including those operating for less than 30 days within a one-year time period, shall obtain a temporary use permit from the Building Official that outlines conditions of operations to protect the public, health, safety and welfare subject to the standards of Chapter 2.8,Temporary Uses.

9.15.2 Application Requirements

A. An application for a temporary use permit shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Building Official has established specific submittal requirements for temporary use permit applications (see Application for requirements).



9.15.3 Building Official Action

A. Once an application has been determined complete, the Building Official shall have up to 30 days to review the application.

B. Following completion of the technical reviews by staff, the Building Official shall approve the issuance of a temporary use permit subject to the requirements of Chapter 2.8, Temporary Uses.

9.15.4 Revocation of a Temporary Use Permit

A temporary use permit shall be revoked if the Building Official finds that the terms of the permit have been violated or that there is a hazard to the public health, safety and welfare.

9.16 TIME EXTENSIONS

9.16.1 Applicability

This Chapter shall apply to all requests for a time extension pursuant to this Article.

9.16.2 Application Requirements

Requests for time extensions may be filed pursuant to individual Chapters of this Article.

9.16.3 Findings of Fact

The appropriate authority, pursuant to the individual Chapters of this Article, shall make the following findings in its approval, approval with conditions or rejection of an extension:

A. Changed conditions of the neighborhood and area in which the time extension is being made, as compared to conditions present during the original approval;

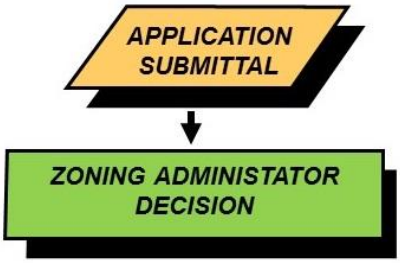
B. Changed conditions of the site in which the request is being made, as compared to conditions present during the original approval;

C. Any administrative or legislative policy, ordinance, regulation or comprehensive or neighborhood plan that has been adopted since the time of the original approval; and

D. The scope of construction, such as the size of the site or building, involved with the original approval.

9.17 SIGN PERMIT

9.17.1 Applicability



A. Except for signs listed in Chapter 4.9, Signs, no sign shall be constructed, erected, relocated, expanded or altered in any manner until a sign permit has been issued by the Zoning Administrator.

B. The Zoning Administrator shall not be required to issue a sign permit unless such sign complies with the provisions of this development code, and all other applicable ordinances and regulations of the City or County.

C. Signs in the Central Business Improvement District shall be reviewed in accordance with Chapter 12-36 of the Memphis Code.

9.17.2 Application Requirements

A. An application for a sign permit shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a sign permit application (see Application for requirements).

C. A sign permit shall not require a certificate of occupancy.

9.17.3 Zoning Administrator Action

Following completion of the technical reviews by staff, the Zoning Administrator shall approve the sign permit, provided the sign meets all requirements of this development code, and all other applicable electrical and building code requirements.

9.17.4 Decals Required

A. On-Premise Signs

1. A numbered identification decal shall accompany each permit issued for an on-premise sign. The decal shall be displayed on the sign to which it has been assigned. The applicant shall attach the decal in a conspicuous location which is accessible to the Zoning Administrator.
2. When the Zoning Administrator determines that a numbered identification decal has not been posted on a sign, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the owner of the sign in writing by certified mail that unless the numbered identification decal is posted on the sign within 30 days after the date such notice is mailed, the sign shall be considered illegal and the Zoning Administrator shall initiate the necessary proceedings to secure removal of the sign.

B. Off-Premise Signs

1. Two identification decals shall accompany each permit issued for an off-premise sign. One decal shall be placed on the sign face displaying the name of the current owner. The remaining decal shall be placed at eye level on the pole displaying the meter box address of the sign. All off-premise signs shall comply prior to final inspections.
2. When the Zoning Administrator determines that the identification decals have not been posted on a sign, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the owner of the sign in writing by certified mail that unless the identification decals are posted on the sign within 30 days after the date such notice is mailed, the sign shall be considered illegal and the Zoning Administrator shall initiate the necessary proceedings to secure removal of the sign.

9.17.5 Temporary Signs

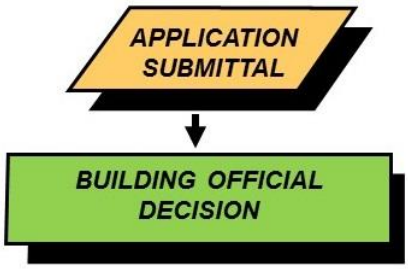
A temporary sign permit shall be issued in accordance with Chapter 4.9, Signs.

9.17.6 Revocation of a Sign Permit

The sign permit shall be revoked if a sign is found to be in violation of this development code, or other applicable electrical and building code requirements.

9.18 DEMOLITION PERMITS

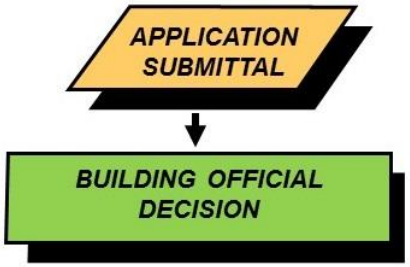
Demolition permits are issued by the Memphis and Shelby County Office of Construction Code Enforcement. Demolitions are subject to Chapter 6.1, Tree Removal.



9.19 CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

9.19.1 Purpose

Certificates of occupancy are required to ensure that completed structures and the development of property of which such structures are a part comply with the provisions of this development code, any site plans or special approvals, and the building code.



9.19.2 Authority

The Building Official shall have the authority to issue certificates of occupancy in accordance with the provisions this development code.

9.19.3 Certificate of Occupancy Required

A. It shall be unlawful for an owner or any other person to use or permit the use of any building or premises or part thereof, hereafter created, changed, converted, or enlarged, wholly or partly, until a certificate of occupancy has been issued by the Building Official; provided however, such certificate of occupancy shall not be required for a person to use an existing building or premises, or part thereof, if:

1. The proposed use does not require a change in the physical layout of the interior or exterior of the building or structure or its support systems which would require the issuance of a permit from the Building Official under the technical codes; and
2. The proposed use is:
   a. A permitted use under Article 2.5 of this development code for the zoning district in which the building is located or a nonconforming use pursuant to Article 10, and
   b. The same use and occupancy classification under Chapter 3 of the building code as the most recent such building code use and occupancy classification of the premises.

B. The certificate of occupancy shall show that the building or premises, and their proposed uses, are in conformity with the provisions of this development code. Single-family detached, single-family attached, townhouse, and large homes housing types shall require only a final inspection and the certificate of occupancy is optional.

9.19.4 Application Requirements

A. An application for a certificate of occupancy shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Building Official has established specific submittal requirements for a certificate of occupancy application (see Application for requirements).

9.19.5 Building Official Action

A. The Building Official shall inspect the property which is the subject of an application within seven calendar days after a completed application has been filed and shall issue a certificate of occupancy if the property complies with the provisions of this development code, any site plans or special approvals, and the technical code. While not required for single-family detached, single-family attached, townhouse, and large homes housing types; a certificate of occupancy may be issued upon request without a separate application or fee.

B. If the property does not comply, the Building Official shall deny the application in a written notice mailed to the applicant within five days after the inspection of the property, specifying the grounds for disapproval.

C. A certificate of occupancy may be rescinded by the Building Official if he or she finds that it was issued in error to a use or structure that does not comply with this Code.

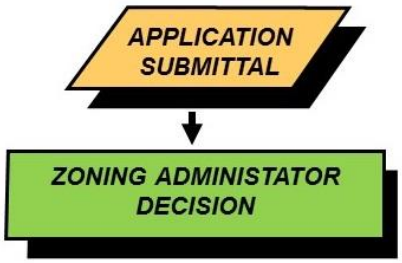
9.19.6 Temporary Certificates of Occupancy

The Building Official may issue a temporary certificate of occupancy if a structure is not yet completed but is determined to be safe and habitable and the premises otherwise comply with the provisions of this development code and the building code.

9.20 WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS

9.20.1 Applicability

When uncertainty exists, the Zoning Administrator, after consultation with the City or County Attorney and, where applicable under this Code, the Building Official, shall be authorized to make all interpretations concerning the provisions of this development code.



9.20.2 Application Requirements

A. A request for a written interpretation shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator established specific submittal requirements for a written interpretation request (see Application for requirements).

9.20.3 Zoning Administrator Action

A. The Zoning Administrator shall review and evaluate the request in light of the text of this development code, the Zoning Map, any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9) any other relevant information;

B. Following completion of the technical reviews by staff, the Zoning Administrator shall render an opinion.

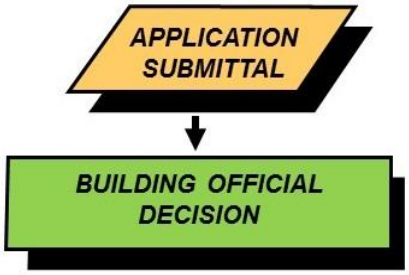
C. The interpretation shall be provided to the applicant in writing.

9.20.4 Official Record

The Zoning Administrator shall maintain an official record of all interpretations and shall provide a copy of all interpretations to the Building Official. The record of interpretations shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

9.21 ADMINISTRATIVE DEVIATION

9.21.1 Applicability



During the administrative site plan review process, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to approve administrative deviations to the standards listed below, where, owing to special conditions, strict enforcement of certain standards would be physically impractical. This optional process shall occur only where the applicant requests an administration deviation to a standard as specified below.

9.21.2 Permitted Deviations

The Zoning Administrator shall review the request in light of the intent and purpose of district requirements. The Zoning Administrator shall have the authority to approve an administrative deviation from the following standards:

A. Building and Parking Placement

1. Setback encroachment – increase or decrease of up to 20% of the maximum permitted setback and increase of up to 20% of the minimum permitted setback.
2. Required building frontage (minimum percentage of build-to) – reduction of up to 5% of required length.
3. Required building frontage (minimum percentage of build-to) – reduction of up to 5% of required length with construction of a frontage wall.
4. Required building frontage (minimum percentage of build-to) – allowance for a 0-foot setback for any expansion, modification, alteration or reconstruction of a building with a setback less than the required minimum setback as proscribed by this Code.
5. Parking setback – decrease of up to 5% of the minimum required setback.
6. Maximum building setbacks – allow for the setback to be determined by averaging the setback distance over the width of the building.

B. Elements

1. Transparency (minimum and maximum percent) – up to 5%.
2. Blank wall area – increase of up to 10% of the maximum permitted blank wall area.
3. Building entrance – reduction up to 10% of the minimum required transparency.
4. Recessed entry – up to 10% of the maximum permitted depth.

C. Height

1. Minimum floor heights – up to a 10% reduction for any one floor.
2. The minimum ground floor elevation – up to a 10% reduction.

D. Lots

1. Lot size – reduction of up to 10% of minimum required lot size.
2. Lot width – reduction of up to 10% of minimum required lot width.

E. Additional Provisions

1. Creative use of metal panels, concrete masonry units (CMU), exterior insulating finishing systems (EIFS) and precast concrete may be approved administratively, where such materials are otherwise prohibited by this Code. For properties in the Midtown District Overlay, see Item 8.4.5B(1)(d). For properties in the University District Overlay, see Sub-Section 8.3.10H.
2. Tandem parking associated with any housing types other than single-family detached and single-family attached. Tandem Parking for single-family detached and single-family attached are permitted by right.
3. All other administrative deviations as set out in this Code.

9.21.3 Application Requirements

A. A request for an administrative deviation shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a request for an administrative deviation (see Application for requirements).

9.21.4 Administrative Deviation Criteria

To approve an administrative deviation, the Zoning Administrator shall make an affirmative finding that all of the following criteria are met:

A. An administrative deviation does not conflict with streets, sidewalks, easements or landscape requirements.
B. An administrative deviation does not injure or damage the use, value or enjoyment of surrounding property or hinder or prevent the development of surrounding property.
C. An administrative deviation does not have an adverse impact on land use compatibility.
D. An administrative deviation does not materially and adversely affect adjacent land uses and the physical character of uses in the immediate vicinity of the proposed.
E. An administrative deviation will not have an adverse impact on the urban form and/or the street-space.

9.21.5 Appeals

If the Zoning Administrator does not approve the application for an administrative deviation, the applicant may appeal to the Board of Adjustment.

9.21.6 Official Record

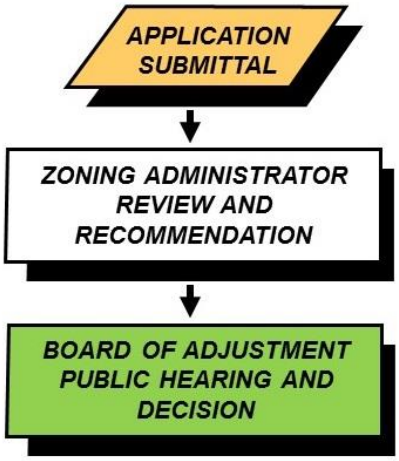
The Zoning Administrator shall maintain an official record of all administrative deviations. The record of administrative deviations shall be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

9.22 VARIANCE

9.22.1 Applicability

A. The Board of Adjustment may vary certain requirements of this development code that will not be contrary to the public interest, where, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the certain provisions of this development code, will, in an individual case, result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship. In granting a variance, the Board of Adjustment shall ensure that the spirit of this development code shall be observed, public safety and welfare secured, and substantial justice done.

B. The Board of Adjustment shall have authority to vary the standards of this development code, except for those associated with the creation of subdivisions (see Sub-Section 9.7.7F for subdivision waivers).



9.22.2 Application Requirements

A. A request for a variance shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a request for a variance (see Application for requirements).

9.22.3 Burden of Proof

The applicant seeking the variance shall have the burden of presenting evidence sufficient to allow the Board of Adjustment to reach the conclusions set forth below as well as the burden of persuasion on those issues.

9.22.4 Zoning Administrator Action

The Zoning Administrator shall provide the Board of Adjustment with a copy of the application, a report with a recommendation and all relevant materials pertaining to the request.

9.22.5 Board of Adjustment Action

A. Not less than 28 or more than 63 days after an application has been determined complete, the Board of Adjustment shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

B. Prior to the adjournment of the meeting at which such public hearing is concluded, the Board shall act on the requested variance, or take the matter under advisement, or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Board of Adjustment may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

D. Notice of the Board's decision, along with its written findings shall be mailed to the applicant.

9.22.6 Findings of Fact

The Board of Adjustment must make specific written findings of fact on each variance request. In granting any variance, the Board of Adjustment shall make the following findings:

A. Bulk and Other Non-Use Variances

1. Unusual characteristics of the property. The property is unusual in that it exhibits at least one of the following exceptional physical features as compared to other properties located in the same zoning district: exceptional topographic conditions, exceptional narrowness, exceptional shallowness, exceptional shape or any other extraordinary and exceptional situation or condition;
2. Practical difficulties or undue hardship. By reason of the unusual characteristic found to apply in Paragraph 1, the strict application of any regulation found in this Code would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to or exceptional or undue hardship upon the owner of such property;
3. The unusual characteristic found to apply in Paragraph 1 is not the result from any deliberate action by the owner;

4. That a variance from the strict application of this Code may be granted without substantial detriment to the public good and without substantially impairing the intent and purpose of an adopted plan and this Code;
5. The requested variance will be in harmony with the purpose and intent of this development code and will not be injurious to the neighborhood or to the general welfare;
6. The variance is not granted simply because by granting the variance, the property could be utilized more profitably or that the applicant would save money.

B. Use Variances

1. In addition to the findings established for other variances in Sub-Section A, the Board of Adjustment shall also find that none of the uses permitted on the property are practical due to either the unusual characteristic found to apply in Sub-Section A, Paragraph 1, or to any physical improvements made upon the property.
2. Off-premise signs. No use variance may be requested for an off-premise sign. See also Tennessee Code Annotated Section 54-21-116 (the Billboard Regulation and Control Act of 1972). This Paragraph shall not be construed to prohibit consideration of bulk and other non-use variances for off-premise signs.
3. Use Variances and Special Use Permits. No use variance may be requested for any use that requires the issuance of a Special Use Permit by the appropriate legislative body in the zoning district of the subject property, except for the expansion, modification or legitimization of uses established, structures built or sites developed prior to the effective date of this Code (January 1, 2011). See Article 2 for uses requiring Special Use Permits.
4. Use Variances, Rezonings and Planned Developments. No use variance may be requested on a piece of property if, within 18 months of the time of the filing of the request for a use variance, the Land Use Control Board has voted upon a request to approve a rezoning or planned development on the subject property, or any portion of the subject property.
5. Time extensions and other revisions to use variances approved by the Memphis City Council and Shelby County Board of Commissioners shall be processed as Special Use revisions, pursuant to Section 9.6.12 of this Code.

9.22.7 Conditions on Variance

A. The Board of Adjustment may set forth conditions in the written resolution granting a variance. Such conditions may relate to screening, landscaping, location and other conditions necessary to preserve the character of the area and protect property in the near vicinity. A violation of such conditions shall be a violation of this development code.

B. The Building Official shall determine when the applicant has complied with the conditions set forth in the resolution granting the variation.

9.22.8 Effect of Granting a Variance

The grant of a variance shall not allow the development of the property for which a variance was granted but shall merely authorize the filing of applications for required permits and approvals, including, but not limited to, building permits and certificates of occupancy. Time extensions may be requested pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Adjustment.

9.22.9 Modifications to Approved Variances

Modifications to the site plan of an approved variance that are in substantial compliance with the approved site plan may be processed administratively as a minor modification. Modifications to the articulated conditions of an approved variance shall be processed to the Board as a major modification through the filing of a correspondence application, unless conditioned otherwise.

9.22.10 Pending Applications

A. Any application that is pending with the Landmarks Commission or Land Use Control Board that also requires approval of a variance by the Board of Adjustment shall be deferred until the Board of Adjustment has approved the variance request. If the Board of Adjustment denies the variance request, the application to the Landmarks Commission or Land Use Control Board shall either be withdrawn or amended so no variance is required. See also Sub-Section 8.6.1D.

B. If a variance application also requires the approval of a special exception (see Chapter 9.14), the Board of Adjustment may consider the special exception as a variance request. Under such a circumstance where the request involves additional height, the Board of Adjustment may only grant the request for additional height if it makes a finding that the subject site exhibits extraordinary topographic conditions.

9.23 APPEALS

An appeal by any person aggrieved by a final order, interpretation or decision with regards to the provisions of this development code may be taken as set forth below.

9.23.1 Administrative Action

A. Applicability

An appeal by any person authorized by Section 9.2.2 to file an appeal and aggrieved by a final order, interpretation or decision of the Zoning Administrator, Building Official or other administrator in regards to the provisions of this development code may be taken to the Board of Adjustment. However, an appeal of a minor preliminary plan, as well as those other items articulated in Section 9.2.2, may only be taken to the Land Use Control Board.

B. Application Requirements

1. An appeal of any administrative decision shall be taken by filing a written notice of appeal specifying the grounds for the appeal with the Zoning Administrator and the appropriate body hearing the appeal.
2. An application for an administrative appeal shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.
3. A notice of appeal of an administrative decision shall be considered filed when a complete application is delivered to the Zoning Administrator. The date and time of filing shall be entered on the notice.

C. Board of Adjustment or Land Use Control Board Action

1. An appeal of an administrative decision shall be filed with the Secretary of the Board of Adjustment or, if directed by Section 9.2.2, with the Secretary of the Land Use Control Board and with the aggrieved entity, within five days of receipt of the decision unless a different time frame is provided in one of the Chapters of this Article. For non-applicants and other property owners who would not receive notice of an administrative decision under the provisions of this Code, an appeal shall be filed within five days of their receipt of the decision but under no circumstance more than 14 days after the date of the decision.
2. Not less than 28 or more than 63 days after a notice of appeal is filed, the Board of Adjustment shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. In the case of appeals to the Land Use Control Board, not less than 35 or more than 75 days after a notice of appeal is filed, the Land Use Control Board shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification. For appeals taken by non-property owners, the Division of Planning and Development shall provide notice of the appeal to the property owner by mail and any other reasonable means available no less than 20 days prior to the date of the public hearing by the Board of Adjustment.
3. Prior to the adjournment of the hearing, the Board of Adjustment or Land Use Control Board may reverse or affirm (wholly or partly) or may modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination appealed from and shall make any order, requirement, decision or determination that in its opinion ought to be made in the case before it. To this end, the Board of Adjustment or Land Use Control Board shall have all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken. The Board of Adjustment or Land Use Control Board may take the appeal under advisement or defer decision in accordance with Paragraph 4 below.
4. The Board of Adjustment or Land Use Control Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant. For appeals taken by non-property owners, the Board of Adjustment may only defer a decision for one month.
5. A motion to reverse, affirm, or modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination appealed from shall include, insofar as practicable, a statement of the specific reasons or findings of fact that support the motion.
6. Required Votes
    a. Board of Adjustment: If a motion to reverse or modify is not made, or fails to receive the affirmative vote of five members necessary for adoption, then the appeal shall be denied.
    b. Land Use Control Board: If a motion to reverse or modify is not made, or fails to receive the affirmative vote of a majority of those members present, then the appeal shall be denied.
7. Any motion to overturn a decision shall state the reasons or findings of fact that support the motion.

D. Effect of Appeal

1. An appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed, unless the administrative official from who the appeal is taken certifies to the Board of Adjustment or the Land Use Control Board that, because of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in their opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property or that because the violation is transitory in nature a stay would seriously interfere with the effective enforcement of this development code. In that case, proceedings shall not be stayed except by order of the Board of Adjustment, Land Use Control Board, Governing Body, or a court, issued on application of the party seeking the stay, for due cause shown, after notice to the administrative official.
2. An appeal shall not stop action lawfully approved (including construction activities authorized by a building permit); only actions presumed in violation of this development code are stayed.

E. Conditions on and Modifications to Appeals

1. Conditions on Appeals

   The Board of Adjustment or Land Use Control Board may set forth conditions in granting an appeal. Such conditions may relate to screening, landscaping, location and other conditions necessary to preserve the character of the area and protect property in the near vicinity. A violation of such conditions shall be a violation of this development code.
2. Modifications to Approved Appeals

   Modifications to the site plan of an approved appeal that are in substantial compliance with the approved site plan may be processed administratively as a minor modification. Modifications to the articulated conditions of an approved appeal shall be processed to the Board of Adjustment or Land Use Control Board as a major modification through the filing of a correspondence application, unless conditioned otherwise.

9.23.2 Land Use Control Board Action

A. Right to Appeal

Applicants and any other individual appearing and providing vocal objection to, or submitting written comments on, a particular application at a meeting of the Land Use Control Board may appeal a decision of the Land Use Control Board, on said application, to the governing bodies, provided the application type is outlined as appealable to the governing bodies in Section 9.2.2.

B. Submission of Appeal

Appeals shall be submitted in writing to the chief administrative officer of the governing bodies. A copy of the appeal shall be sent to the Zoning Administrator.

C. Deadline

Appeals shall be submitted within 14 days of the Land Use Control Board's decision.

D. Required information

The request for an appeal shall indicate the name and case number of the application, the date of the Land Use Control Board action, the specific decision and/or conditions which are being appealed, and the name, address and phone number of the appellant.

E. Governing Body Action

1. The appeal shall be scheduled for legislative consideration. Notice shall be sent to the applicant, the appellant and all parties who received mailed notice for the Land Use Control Board meeting under Sub-Section 9.3.4A, not less than ten days or more than 35 days in advance of the scheduled hearing.
2. Appeals heard by the governing bodies shall be based on the record, as well as on any new evidence presented during the hearing.
3. The governing bodies shall approve the appeal, approve with conditions, or deny the appeal. The governing bodies shall base their approval, approval with conditions or denial on the same approval criteria provided in this Code for the Land Use Control Board.

F. Revised Plan

A revised plan may be required by the governing bodies following a decision on the appeal.

9.23.3 Landmarks Commission Action

A. Appeals from any decision of the Landmarks Commission may be taken in accordance with statutory certiorari, provided for in Chapter 9, Title 27 of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

B. Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted as giving the Landmarks Commission any authority to consider, review, examine or control the use of property classified as a local historic district. Use shall be controlled solely by the zoning controlling such property prior to its classification as a local historic district or as may be rezoned by subsequent amendments.

9.23.4 Board of Adjustment Action

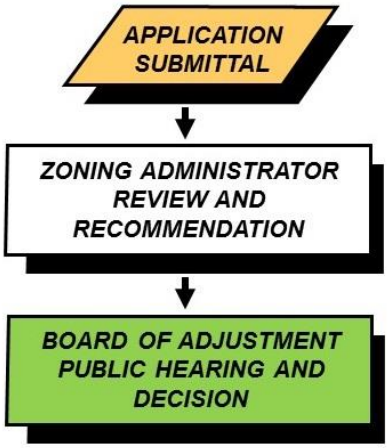
Appeals from any decision of the Board of Adjustment may be taken in accordance with Chapter 9, Title 27 of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

9.23.5 Governing Body Action

Appeals from any decision of the governing bodies may be taken in accordance with Chapter 9, Title 27 of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

9.24 CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

9.24.1 Applicability



A. Conditional uses within each zoning district are uses that may be appropriate in a particular zoning district, but because of the increased potential for incompatibility with adjacent uses, require individual review by the Board of Adjustment.

B. A conditional use permit is required for all conditional uses as set forth in Article 2.

C. Where a use requiring conditional use approval lies on a separate tract or lot, only the building containing the use and its separate tract or lot shall be subject to conditional use review, not the entire project. However, where the separate tract or lot is an outparcel, the application for conditional use shall describe the relationship of the outparcel to the remaining site.

9.24.2 Application Requirements

A. A request for a conditional use permit shall be submitted in accordance with Section 9.3.3, Application Requirements.

B. The Zoning Administrator has established specific submittal requirements for a request for a conditional use permit (see Application for requirements).

9.24.3 Burden of Proof

The applicant seeking the conditional use permit shall have the burden of presenting evidence sufficient to allow the Board of Adjustment to reach the conclusions set forth below as well as the burden of persuasion on those issues.

9.24.4 Zoning Administrator Action

The Zoning Administrator shall provide the Board of Adjustment with a copy of the application, a report with a recommendation and all relevant materials pertaining to the request.

9.24.5 Board of Adjustment Action

A. Not less than 28 or more than 63 days after an application has been determined complete, the Board of Adjustment shall hold a public hearing and give notice in accordance with Section 9.3.4, Public Hearings and Notification.

B. Prior to the adjournment of the meeting at which such public hearing is concluded, the Board shall act on the requested conditional use permit, or take the matter under advisement, or defer decision in accordance with Sub-Section C below.

C. The Board of Adjustment may defer a decision for a period not to exceed three months after the initial public hearing at the request of the applicant. The Board may defer a decision for a period not to exceed one month without the consent of the applicant.

D. Notice of the Board's decision, along with its written findings shall be mailed to the applicant.

9.24.6 Approval Criteria

No conditional use permit shall be approved unless the following findings are made concerning the application:

A. The project will not have a substantial or undue adverse effect upon adjacent property, the character of the neighborhood, traffic conditions, parking, utility facilities and other matters affecting the public health, safety, and general welfare.

B. The project will be constructed, arranged and operated so as to be compatible with the immediate vicinity and not interfere with the development and use of adjacent property in accordance with the applicable district regulations.

C. The project will be served adequately by essential public facilities and services such as streets, parking, drainage, refuse disposal, fire protection and emergency services, water and sewers; or that the applicant will provide adequately for such services.

D. The project will not result in the destruction, loss or damage of any feature determined by the Board of Adjustment to be of significant natural, scenic or historic importance.

E. The project complies with all additional standards imposed on it by any particular provisions authorizing such use.

F. The request will not adversely affect any plans to be considered (see Chapter 1.9), or violate the character of existing standards for development of the adjacent properties.

G. The Board of Adjustment may impose conditions to minimize adverse effects on the neighborhood or on public facilities, and to ensure compatibility of the proposed development with surrounding properties, uses, and the purpose and intent of this development code.

H. Any other finding required for a particular conditional use permit as provided in this Code.

9.24.7 Conditions of Approval

A. In granting approval of a conditional use permit, the Board of Adjustment may impose reasonable conditions which serve to assure that the required findings are upheld. Such conditions may include, but are not limited to, right-of-way or easement dedication; recreation, open space, landscaping or buffer provision; limits on scale, intensity, or hours of operation; and other reasonable restrictions.

B. Any additional condition approved by the Board of Adjustment shall become a part of the permit and be of equal importance in the responsibility of the applicant or subsequent assigns to adhere to its terms.

9.24.8 Effect of Granting a Conditional Use Permit

The grant of a conditional use permit shall not allow the development of the property for which a conditional use permit was granted but shall merely authorize the filing of applications for required permits and approvals, including, but not limited to, building permits and certificates of occupancy. Time extensions may be requested pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the Board of Adjustment.

9.24.9 Significant Neighborhood Structure (SNS) Provisions

A. Purpose

Significant Neighborhood Structure (SNS) provisions are intended to protect and preserve existing nonresidential neighborhood structures that are important to the historical, architectural, cultural or civic character of the neighborhood. Some existing older buildings, such as corner stores and churches, may not physically lend themselves for permitted uses within residential areas. While this situation does not pose a problem for previously existing non-conforming uses that are “grandfathered in,” abandoned uses lose such status. These provisions give relief by allowing nonresidential uses following certain criteria as a way to provide an economically viable means to preserve Significant Neighborhood Structures. The designation of Significant Neighborhood Structure status for specific properties shall be processed as Conditional Uses, subject to Use Table, Section 2.5.2.

B. Criteria for Consideration

A Significant Neighborhood Structure is defined as a structure that was originally constructed as a nonresidential structure, its appurtenances and the associated property that has historical, cultural, architectural, or civic value and/or importance; whose demolition or destruction would constitute an irreplaceable loss to the quality and character of its neighborhood; and that meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is recognized as a significant element of the neighborhood and/or community;
2. It embodies characteristics that distinguish it from other structure of the neighborhood and/or community;
3. It is considered historically or architecturally significant;
4. Rezoning the property on which the structure exists to a general zoning district inconsistent with surrounding or adjacent properties would have a significant negative impact to the neighborhood and/or community;
5. Retaining the features of the structure is important in maintaining the traditional neighborhood fabric;
6. Retaining the structure will help to preserve the variety of buildings and structures historically present within the neighborhood, recognizing that such structure may be differentiated by age, function and architectural style in the neighborhood and/or community;
7. Retaining the structure will help to reinforce the neighborhood and/or community’s traditional and unique character.

C. Significant Neighborhood Structure Development Plan

A development plan for the reuse of any structure to be identified as an SNS shall be submitted in accordance with 9.24.2 to the Zoning Administrator and approved by the Board of Adjustment. No building permits, or land development permits of any other kind, shall be issued prior to the approval of the SNS development plan. Depending upon the extent of information determined necessary by the Zoning Administrator on an application-by-application basis, the following types of information may be required:

1. A site plan of the proposed SNS, including underlying existing zoning districts;
2. The location, orientation, and size of all existing and proposed structures, features and other elements and associated parking spaces;

3. The location of any structure on any property adjacent to the boundaries of the district;
4. The type, location, number and size of all significant existing and proposed vegetation;
5. The location, height and type of all existing and proposed fences or walls;
6. The location of any accessory structures for refuse collection, recycling or feature maintenance;
7. The location of all existing and proposed access points, loading areas and drive-thru lanes;
8. The location and name of all existing streets and alleys;
9. Photographs of all relevant site conditions, buildings, and other features;
10. Tabular data identifying the specific existing and proposed uses and square footage; structure height(s) and parking spaces;
11. Certification by a civil engineer, architect, or landscape architect directly involved in the preparation of the development plan.

D. Permitted Land Uses

See Use Table, Section 2.5.2.

E. Design Principles

1. Building Mass & Scale

The mass and scale of any new construction or alternations to a structure shall be compatible with the existing on-site and surrounding uses, buildings, structures and streetscape.

2. Parking

The number of required parking spaces shall be established recognizing available on-street parking and alternative parking available in the area. New parking spaces shall be located so as not to disrupt the continuity of the existing neighborhood context, building rhythm and streetscape and shall be placed to the side and rear of the key site feature being preserved to the extent possible.

3. Lighting

Lighting shall be designed and located at a pedestrian scale consistent with pedestrian movements and the neighborhood. Lighting shall be concealed or shielded to avoid glare and off-site impacts on abutting properties. Light poles and fixtures shall be compatible with the function and design of the structure and the abutting properties.

4. Signs

Any sign, where permitted as part of an SNS development plan, shall be consistent with the context, scale, and character of the neighborhood where the district is located. The site structure's mass and scale, and the neighborhood in which it is located, shall be considered in sign size and design to ensure sensitivity and proportion to surrounding properties.

5. Landscaping

Landscaping shall enhance and reinforce the distinguishing characteristics of the key site structure of site element, and appropriately buffer any physical alteration from adjacent properties.

F. Alternative Standards

In addition to alternative permitted land uses, the approval of an SNS development plan, may establish alternative standards for minimum lot area, setback and building height standards. A finding must be made that those standards would serve to enhance and provide a strong sense of place, permit the reasonable use of the property, and not impair the continued use and enjoyment of abutting properties. These alternative standards may apply to the existing structure or structures, as well as any additions or new structures on the site.

G. Cancellation

In the event that a building permit or certificate of occupancy has not been issued for the SNS property within two years from the date that the appropriate governing body approved the SNS development plan, the Board of Adjustment may act to cancel a SNS designation at any time thereafter, upon giving the property owners 30 day's prior notice to the Board of Adjustment public hearing at which the cancellation will be considered.

9.24.10 **Modifications to Approved Conditional Use Permits**

Modifications to the site plan of an approved conditional use permit that are in substantial compliance with the approved site plan may be processed administratively as a minor modification. Modifications to the articulated conditions of an approved conditional use permit shall be processed to the Board as a major modification through the filing of a correspondence application, unless conditioned otherwise.

9.24.11 **Conditional Use Permits and Variances**

If a Conditional Use Permit also requires the issuance of a variance, the approval of a variance (see Chapter 9.22) or Planned Development (see Chapter 4.10) will forgo the need for the separate filing or approval of a Conditional Use Permit, provided the required findings for those application types are met.

Article 10. Nonconformities

10.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Chapter is to establish regulations and limitations on the continued existence of uses, lots, structures and signs established prior to the effective date of this development code that do not conform to the provisions of this development code. Many such nonconformities may continue, but the provisions of this Chapter are designed to curtail substantial investment in nonconformities and to bring about their eventual elimination, where appropriate, in order to preserve the integrity of the regulations established in this development code.

10.2 NONCONFORMING USES

10.2.1 Authority to Continue

Any lawfully existing nonconforming use of part or all of a structure, or any lawfully existing nonconforming use of land not involving a structure or involving a structure which is accessory to such use of land, may be continued, so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to the provisions of Sections 10.2.2 through 10.2.7 below.

10.2.2 Ordinary Repair and Maintenance

Normal maintenance and incidental repair or replacement, and installation or relocation of non-bearing walls, non-bearing partitions, fixtures, wiring or plumbing, may be performed on any structure that is devoted in whole or in part to a nonconforming use; provided, however, that this Chapter shall not be deemed to authorize any violation of Sections 10.2.3 through 10.2.7 below.

10.2.3 Extensions

A nonconforming use shall not be extended, expanded, enlarged or increased in intensity. Such prohibited activity shall include, without being limited to:

A. Extension of such use to any structure or land area other than that occupied by such nonconforming use on the effective date of this development code, or any amendment to this code that causes such use to become nonconforming.

B. Extension of such use within a building or other structure to any portion of the floor area that was not occupied by such nonconforming use on the effective date of this development code, or any amendment to this code that causes such use to become nonconforming.

C. Operation of such nonconforming use in such a manner as to conflict with, or to further conflict with, if already conflicting on the effective date of this development code or any amendments to this code, any use limitations established for the district in which such use is located.

D. New construction, reconstruction or structural alteration.

10.2.4 Relocation

No structure that is devoted in whole or in part to a nonconforming use shall be relocated in whole or in part to any other location on the same or any other tract or lot, unless the entire structure and the use of the structure after its relocation conform to all the regulations of the district in which the structure and use are located after being so relocated. No nonconforming use of land shall be relocated in whole or in part to any other location on the same or any other lot, unless such use conforms to all the regulations of the district in which such use of land is located after being so relocated.

10.2.5 Change in Use

A. Change in Nonconforming Use Permit

1. Board of Adjustment. A nonconforming use may be changed to a use of a similar or higher classification with the issuance of a Change in Nonconforming Use Permit. The Board of Adjustment shall have the authority to issue Change in Nonconforming Use Permits.
2. Application. A Change in Nonconforming Use Permit shall be processed in the same manner as a variance request (see Chapter 9.22). However, the Findings of Fact of Section 9.22.6 shall be substituted for the following: The Board shall find that the proposed use will create no greater adverse impacts on the surrounding area than the existing use.
3. Conflict with other Provisions. A Change in Nonconforming Use Permit shall not be issued for any use that requires the issuance of a Special Use Permit, according to Article 2, or for an off-premise sign. In addition, the Board of Adjustment shall not waive any use standard as set out in Chapter 2.6 with the approval of a Change in

Nonconforming Use Permit. However, a companion application for a variance(s) may be filed with an application for a Change in Nonconforming Use Permit.

B. Higher Classification

For the purpose of this Section, a use of a "higher classification," per Priv. Acts 1921, ch. 165, sec 7 and Priv. Acts 1931, chapter 613, section 9, shall be determined accordingly. Those uses at the top of the following list are of a higher classification than those at the bottom. See Chapter 2.5, Use Table, for specific uses within each classification. For proposed uses within the same following categories as the existing use, or for proposed uses not included within the following categories, the Zoning Administrator or the Board of Adjustment shall determine whether a proposed use is of a higher classification as compared to the existing use on a case-by-case basis.

1. Open
2. Single-Family Residential
3. Multi-Family Residential
4. Civic
5. Commercial
6. Industrial

10.2.6 Abandonment or Discontinuance

When a nonconforming use of land or a nonconforming use of part or all of a structure is discontinued or abandoned for a period of 365 consecutive days, such use shall not thereafter be reestablished or resumed, regardless of any intent not to abandon and to resume such use. Discontinuance or abandonment for time to obtain a permit or license to operate or keep the nonconforming use, or due to a suspension, revocation, injunction, or loss of such permit or license, shall not toll any portion of the 365 days. Operation of any nonconforming use without a license or permit required of the owner or operator, for 365 consecutive days, shall constitute a termination of the nonconforming use. Revocation of a license to operate a nonconforming adult oriented establishment or to provide adult entertainment in a nonconforming location shall terminate such nonconforming use. Any subsequent use or occupancy of such land or structure shall comply with the regulations of the zoning district in which such land or structure is located.

10.2.7 Damage or Destruction

A. In the event that any structure that is devoted in whole or in part to a nonconforming use is damaged or destroyed, by any means, to the extent of more than 75% of the fair market value of such structure immediately prior to such damage, such structure shall not be restored unless the structure and the use will conform to all regulations of the district in which the structure and use are located. The prohibition against restoration within this Sub-section shall not apply to the restoration or repair of any damaged or destroyed public utility facility built prior to the effective date of this development code.

B. When such damage or destruction is 75% or less of the fair market value of the structure immediately prior to such damage, such structure may be repaired and reconstructed and used for the same purposes as it was before the damage or destruction, provided that such repair or reconstruction is commenced and completed within 12 months of the date of such damage or destruction.

C. For the purpose of this Section, the calculation of 75% shall be determined as a percentage of the total fair market value of all buildings on the lot or tract.

10.3 NONCONFORMING STRUCTURES

10.3.1 Authority to Continue

Any nonconforming structure which is devoted to a use which is permitted in the zoning district in which the structure is located may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, subject to the provisions of Sections 10.3.2 through 10.3.4 below.

10.3.2 Enlargement, Repair, Alterations

Any nonconforming structure may be enlarged, maintained, repaired or altered; provided, however, that no such enlargement, maintenance, repair or alteration shall either create an additional nonconformity or increase the degree of the existing nonconformity of all or any part of such structure (see Chapter 3.11 for special requirements applicable to any development where a maximum setback applies).

10.3.3 Damage or Destruction

A. In the event that any nonconforming structure is damaged or destroyed, by any means, to the extent of more than 75% of the total fair market value of all buildings on the lot or tract immediately prior to such damage, such structure shall not be restored unless it will conform to the regulations of the district in which it is located. The prohibition against restoration within this Sub-section shall not apply to the restoration or repair of any damaged or destroyed public utility facility built prior to the effective date of this development code.

B. In the event that any nonconforming structure is damaged or destroyed, by any means, to the extent of 75% or less of the total fair market value of all buildings on the lot or tract immediately prior to such damage, such structure may be repaired or reconstructed, provided that the repairs or restorations begin and are diligently pursued to completion within 12 months of the date of such damage.

10.3.4 Relocation

No nonconforming structure shall be relocated in whole or in part to any other location on the same or any other lot unless the entire structure shall thereafter conform to the regulations of the district in which such structure is located after being relocated.

10.4 NONCONFORMING ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

10.4.1 Continuation

No use or structure which is accessory to a principal nonconforming use or structure shall continue after such principal use or structure shall have ceased or terminated, unless such accessory use or structure shall thereafter conform to all the regulations of the district in which it is located.

10.4.2 Nonconforming Landscaping

Landscaping screening, buffers, landscaped portions of streetscape plates and other forms of landscaping that existed at the time of the adoption of this Code shall not be reduced below the requirements of this Code.

10.5 NONCONFORMING TRACTS AND LOTS OF RECORD

10.5.1 Authority to Use for Single-Family Residence

In any district in which single-family detached dwellings are a permitted use, notwithstanding the regulations imposed by any other provisions of this development code, a single-family detached dwelling which complies with the restrictions of Section 10.5.2 below may be erected on a nonconforming lot that is not less than 25 feet in width, and which:

A. Has less than the prescribed minimum tract or lot area, width and depth, or any of them; and

B. Is shown by a recorded plan or deed to have been a lot of record or tract owned separately and individually from adjoining tracts of land at a time when the creation of a lot or tract of such size, depth and width at such location would not have been prohibited by any zoning or other ordinance; and

C. Has remained in separate and individual ownership from adjoining tracts of land continuously since March 1, 1989.

10.5.2 Regulations for Single-Family Use of Nonconforming Tracts and Lots

A nonconforming tract or lot authorized to be used pursuant to Section 10.5.1 above may be used for single-family dwellings and permitted accessory uses thereto and no other structures. Construction of the single-family dwelling shall comply with all the regulations (except tract or lot area, width and depth) applicable to single-family dwellings in the district in which such tract or lot is located, except that the following requirements shall apply in place of the requirements otherwise applicable:

A. The dwellings shall be placed on the tracts or lots so as to provide a yard on each side of the dwelling;

B. The sum of the widths of the two side yards on such tracts or lots shall not be less than the smaller of:

1. 25% of the width of the tract or lot; or
2. The minimum total for both side yards prescribed by the building envelope standards of said zoning district; and
3. No side yard shall be less than three feet.

C. The minimum lot sizes of the CA District, as indicated in Section 3.6.1, shall apply for lots without public sewer or public water and shall be subject to review by the Shelby County Health Department.

10.6 NONCONFORMING ON-PREMISE AND OFF-PREMISE SIGNS

See Section 4.9.15.

10.7 EXCEPTION FOR REPAIRS PURSUANT TO PUBLIC ORDER

Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to prevent the strengthening or restoration to a safe condition of a building, structure or sign in accordance with an order of a public official who is charged with protecting the public safety and who declares such structure to be unsafe and orders it to be restored to a safe condition provided such restoration is not otherwise in violation of the various provisions of this Article prohibiting the repair or restoration of partially damaged or destroyed buildings, structures or signs.

10.8 EXCEPTION TO MAXIMUM SETBACKS AND REQUIRED BUILDING FRONTAGES

The maximum setback and building frontage requirements that apply to townhouses and multi-family buildings, as established in Section 3.7.2 and to permitted nonresidential uses, as established in Section 3.7.3, shall not apply to buildings in existence prior to January 1, 2011. As such, this Article shall not apply to said buildings. In addition, the standards of Chapters 7.2, 7.3, 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 addressing building placement and elements do not apply to building additions and new buildings on nonconforming sites unless the provisions of Chapter 3.11 are met.

10.9 EXCEPTION TO REQUIRED PERCENTAGE OF HOUSING TYPES

The required percentage of housing types, as established in Section 3.7.2, shall not apply to buildings in existence prior to January 1, 2011.

10.10 EXCEPTION FOR HISTORIC MULTI-FAMILY PROPERTIES

This Article shall not apply to properties designated as Historic Multi-Family Properties by the Landmarks Commission, pursuant to Paragraph 8.6.2F(3).

10.11 EXCEPTION FOR MEMPHIS LIGHT, GAS AND WATER DIVISION

Under no circumstance shall any infrastructure owned or leased by Memphis Light Gas, and Water Division be considered a nonconforming use or structure. Modifications, alterations and expansions to said infrastructure may be performed.

10.12 EXCEPTION FOR CITY AND COUNTY PROPERTIES

Under no circumstance shall any property or structure owned or leased by the city of Memphis or Shelby County that was constructed prior to January 1, 2011, be considered a nonconforming use or structure. Modifications, alterations and expansions to said infrastructure may be performed, provided the bulk requirements of this code are met.

10.13 EXCEPTION FOR BUILDINGS WITH LESS THAN TWO-FOOT SETBACKS

Any minimum setback of two feet found in this Code shall not apply to any building that was built prior to January 1, 2011, with a setback of less than two feet.

Article 11. Enforcement

11.1 IN GENERAL

A. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this development code shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $50.00. Each day's continuance of a violation shall be considered a separate offense. In addition to the party violating this development code, any other person who may have knowingly assisted in the commission of any such violation shall be guilty of a separate offense. The City and/or County may also seek an injunction or other order of restraint or abatement that requires the correction of the violation.

11.2 SUBDIVISION

11.2.1 Violations

A. No owner, or agent of the owner, of any tract of land in a proposed subdivision for which a preliminary plan has been filed shall transfer or sell any such lot or portion of the proposed subdivision before a final plat of such subdivision has been approved by the appropriate governing body in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, and recorded in the office of the Shelby County register.

B. The subdivision of any tract of land, by the use of metes and bounds description for the purpose of sale, transfer, or lease with the intent of evading these regulations, shall not be permitted. All such described subdivisions shall be subject to all of the requirements contained in these regulations.

C. No street number or building permit shall be issued for the erection of any building or structure located on a lot or tract of land which violates the provisions of these regulations.

11.2.2 Penalties

A. Appropriate actions and proceedings may be taken by law or in equity to prevent any violation of these regulations, to restrain, correct, or abate a violation, or to prevent illegal occupancy of a building, structure or premise.

B. The appropriate division of public works may request that the appropriate attorney's office initiate legal action to require the bonding company to complete an approved subdivision recorded under the bonding procedure that is in violation of the standard improvement contract or other provisions of these regulations.

11.3 SIGNS

11.3.1 Violations

Any of the following shall be a violation of this development code and shall be subject to the enforcement remedies and penalties as provided below:

A. To install, create, or erect any sign in a way that is inconsistent with any plan or permit governing such sign or the zone lot on which the sign is located.

B. To install, create, or erect, any sign requiring a permit without such permit.

C. To install, create, or erect any sign in a way that is inconsistent with any plan or permit governing such sign or the tract or lot on which sign is located.

D. To fail to remove any sign that is installed, created, erected, or maintained in violation of this development code, or for which the sign permit or annual license has lapsed.

E. To continue any such violation. Each such day of a continued violation shall be considered a separate violation when applying the penalty portions of this Chapter.

11.3.2 Penalties

Any violation or attempted violation of this development code or of any condition or requirement adopted pursuant hereto may be restrained, corrected or abated, as the case may be, by injunction or other appropriate proceedings pursuant to state law. The remedies of the City and/or County shall include, but not be limited to the following:

A. Issuing a stop-work order for any and all work on any signs on the same tract or lot;
B. Seeking an injunction or other order of restraint or abatement that requires the removal of the signs or the correction of the nonconformity;
C. Imposing any penalties that can be imposed directly by the City and/or County under this development code;
D. Seeking in court the imposition of any penalties that can be imposed by such court under this development code; and
E. In the case of a sign that poses an immediate danger to the public health or safety, taking such measures as are available to the City and County under the applicable provisions of this development code and the building code for such circumstances.

11.3.3 Cumulative Remedies

All such remedies provided herein shall be cumulative. To the extent that state law may limit the availability of a particular remedy set forth for a certain violation or a part thereof, such remedy shall remain available for other violations or other parts of the same violation.

11.4 TREE REMOVAL

11.4.1 Inspection and Enforcement

A. The requirements of Chapter 6.1, Tree Removal, shall be enforced by the Zoning Administrator. If the Zoning Administrator finds any person, firm or entity engaged in tree removal activity who fails to obtain a required permit or otherwise act in accordance with this Chapter or any permit issued pursuant thereto, the Zoning Administrator may issue a City and/or County ordinance citation charging the person, firm, or entity with violating one or more provisions of this development code.
B. The Zoning Administrator shall have the power to conduct such investigations as it may reasonably deem necessary to carry out its duties as prescribed in this Chapter, including but not limited to the power to enter at reasonable times upon any property, public or private, for the purpose of investigating and inspecting the sites of any land disturbing or tree removal activities.

11.4.2 Violations and Penalties

The Zoning Administrator is authorized to issue a stop work order to any person who violates any provision of Chapter 6.1, Tree Removal, or rule or order adopted or issued pursuant to Chapter 6.1. Violation of Chapter 6.1, shall be the basis of withholding a final inspection permit and certificate of occupancy until such violation is corrected to the satisfaction of the Zoning Administrator. Violation of this Chapter may also be the basis for injunctive relief, with such actions being brought and enforced through the Environmental Court. In addition, where trees have been removed in violation of this Chapter, the person or entity responsible for tree removal under this Chapter may be required to replace the trees removed with a size and species recommended by the Zoning Administrator or otherwise approved by the court and in accordance with Sub-Section 6.1.3B before a final inspection permit and certificate of occupancy is issued.

Article 12. Definitions

12.1 WORD USAGE

In the interpretation of this Article, the provisions and rules of this section shall be observed and applied, except when the context clearly requires otherwise:

A. Words uses in the present tense shall include the future tense.
B. Words in the singular number include the plural number and words in the plural number include the singular number.
C. The masculine gender shall include the feminine and the feminine gender shall include the masculine.
D. The word “shall” is mandatory.
E. The word “must” is mandatory.
F. The word “may” is permissive.
G. The words “shall not,” “must not” or “may not” are intended to impose binding obligations the violation of which can result in disciplinary action.
H. The word “person” includes the individuals, firms, corporations, associations and any other similar entities.
I. The word “City” means the City of Memphis, Tennessee.
J. The word “County” means Shelby County, Tennessee.
K. The phrase “City or County Engineer” is the engineer with the appropriate jurisdiction over the relevant project or development.
L. In case of any difference of meaning or implication between the text of this Article and any caption, illustration or table, the text of this Article shall control.
M. Words not specifically defined herein shall be interpreted in accord with their usual dictionary meaning and customary usage.

12.2 ABBREVIATIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the abbreviations, terms, and words used herein shall be used, interpreted, and defined as set forth below.

A. AASHTO: American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
B. ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act.
C. CBD: Central Business District.
D. CMCS: Commercial Mobile Communications Services.
E. DBH: Diameter Breast Height.
F. FAA: Federal Aviation Administration
G. LEED: Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design.
H. LUCB: The Memphis and Shelby County Land Use Control Board.
I. MLGW: Memphis Light, Gas and Water.
J. MOC: Memorandum of Conformance
K. MPO: Memphis Metropolitan Planning Organization
L. NGVD: National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (formerly mean sea level datum).
M. ROW: Right-of-way
N. TDEC: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation.
O. USACOE: United States Army Corps of Engineers.

12.3 DEFINED TERMS

For the purpose of this development code, certain numbers, terms, and words used shall be used, interpreted, and defined as set forth below. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used shall be interpreted as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this development code its most reasonable application given its stated purpose and objectives.

12.3.1 General Definitions

The following definitions apply throughout this development code. Specific definitions for Chapter 6.1, Tree Removal are listed in Section 12.3.2. Specific definitions for Chapter 8.8, Floodplain Overlay District are listed in Section 12.3.3. Specific definitions for Chapter 4.9, Signs are listed in Section 12.3.4.

A

A-FRAME SIGN: A type of detached sign in which the back bracing is in the shape of an "A" (also known as a "sandwich board sign").

ABUTTING: Sharing a common border; adjoining. Parcels across the street from one another are *not* abutting.

ACCESSORY SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: A photovoltaic solar energy system that is incidental and subordinate to a permitted principal use on the same site, designed to produce electrical energy primarily for on-site consumption, and is either mounted to a structure associated with that principal use or is mounted to the ground and does not exceed twenty (20) acres within the fenced area.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE: A structure incidental and subordinate to a permitted principal structure that is consistent with the structures and uses permitted in the zoning district in which it is located (see Chapter 2.7 for additional requirements). A structure that is functionally part of the main building, enclosed by a roof or wall and not substantially open to the environment shall be considered an appurtenance to the principal structure, and not an accessory structure. Accessory structures include, but are not limited to the following: above-ground swimming pools; agricultural structures, such as farm storage structures, grain bins, corn cribs, and general purpose barns; air conditioning units (ground mounted); bike and skateboard ramps; bird baths; boathouses; cabanas; detached decks; flagpoles; detached garages; detached guesthouses and secondary dwelling units; dog kennels; dumpsters and trash enclosures; electric transformers; emergency power generators; garden utility sheds; gazebos; greenhouses; heat pumps; hot tubs; liquid storage tanks (i.e. gas, water); mechanical air conditioners and heaters; outdoor fireplaces; outhouses; pavilions; pergolas; playhouses; pole barns; pool equipment; spa enclosures; storage sheds (non-habitable); treehouses; and workshops.

ACCESSORY USE: A use incidental and subordinate to a permitted principal use (see Chapter 2.7 for additional requirements).

ACADEMY (SPECIAL TRAINING): Any educational facility, public or private, that is not licensed or certified by the State of Tennessee as an elementary, middle, junior high or high school, or as a college or university.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEVIATION: The Zoning Administrator may allow minor deviations from select areas of this development code consistent with Chapter 9.21.

ADULT BOOKSTORE: Means a business that offers, as its principal or predominate stock or trade, sexually oriented material, devices, or paraphernalia, whether determined by the total number of sexually oriented materials, devices or paraphernalia offered for sale or by the retail value of such materials, devices or paraphernalia, specified sexual activities, or any combination or form thereof, whether printed, filmed, recorded or live, and that restricts or purports to restrict admission to adults or to any class of adults. The definition specifically includes items sexually oriented in nature, regardless of how labeled or sold, such as adult novelties, risqué gifts or marital aids.

ADULT CABARET: Means an establishment that features as a principal use of its business, entertainers, waiters, or bartenders who expose to public view of the patrons within such establishment, at any time, the bare female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola, human genitals, pubic region, or buttocks, even if partially covered by opaque material or completely covered by translucent material, including swim suits, lingerie, or latex covering. "Adult cabaret" includes a commercial establishment that features entertainment of an erotic nature, including exotic dancers, strippers, male or female impersonators, or similar entertainers.

ADULT ENTERTAINMENT: Means any exhibition of any adult-oriented motion picture, live performance, display or dance of any type, that has as a principal or predominant theme, emphasis, or portion of such performance, any actual or simulated performance of specified sexual activities or exhibition and viewing of specified anatomical areas, removal of articles of clothing or appearing unclothed, pantomime, modeling, or any other personal service offered customers.

ADULT MASSAGE PARLOR: An establishment or place primarily in the business of providing massage or tanning services where one or more of the employees exposes to public view of the patrons within such establishment, at any time, the bare female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola, human genitals, pubic region, or buttocks, even if partially covered by opaque material or completely covered by translucent material.

ADULT MINI-MOTION PICTURE THEATER: Means an enclosed building with a capacity of fewer than 50 persons regularly used for presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas as defined in this section, for observation by patrons in the building.

ADULT MOTION PICTURE THEATER: Means an enclosed building with a capacity of 50 or more persons regularly used for presenting material having as a dominant theme or presenting material distinguished or characterized by an emphasis on matter depicting, describing or relating to specified sexual activities or specified anatomical areas as defined in this section, for observation by patrons in the building.

ADULT NOVELTY STORE: Means an establishment having at least five percent of its retail sales area devoted to adult goods which are distinguished or characterized by their emphasis on matter depicting, describing, or relating to “specified sexual activities” or “specified anatomical areas” as these terms are later defined in this section.

ADULT ORIENTED ESTABLISHMENT: Includes, but is not limited to, an adult bookstore, adult motion picture theater, adult mini-motion picture establishment, adult cabaret, escort agency, sexual encounter center, adult massage parlor, rap parlor; further, "adult-oriented establishment" means any premises to which the public patrons or members are invited or admitted and that are so physically arranged as to provide booths, cubicles, rooms, compartments or stalls separate from the common areas of the premises for the purpose of viewing adult-oriented motion pictures, or wherein an entertainer provides adult entertainment to a member of the public, a patron or a member, when such adult entertainment is held, conducted, operated or maintained for a profit, direct or indirect. "Adult-oriented establishment" further includes, without being limited to, any adult entertainment studio or any premises that is physically arranged and used as such, whether advertised or represented as an adult entertainment studio, rap studio, exotic dance studio, encounter studio, sensitivity studio, model studio, escort service, escort or any other term of like import.

ADULT DAY CARE PROGRAM: Services provided to ten or more adult recipients, for more than three hours per day, by a provider of such services who is not related to such adult, pursuant to an individualized plan of care designed to maintain or restore each adult’s optimal capacity for self-care through medical or social services.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: Grain and vegetable produce, fruits, plants, raw unprocessed nuts, honey, ornamentals and flowers. For the purpose of this development code, animal products, soil, mulch and other earthen material shall not be considered to be agricultural products.

AIRPORT: The Memphis International Airport, General Dewitt Spain Airport, Charles W. Baker Airport and Navy Memphis.

ALLEY: A public or private right-of-way designed to serve as a secondary means of access to the side or rear of those properties whose principal frontage is on a street (see also Sub-Section 5.2.7F).

ALTER OR ALTERATION: Any exterior change due to or because of new construction, change of materials, demolition or otherwise to buildings, objects, structures or sites. Alteration shall not include ordinary repair and maintenance.

AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL: The amount of background noise at a given location prior to the installation of a wind energy system which may include, but is not limited to, traffic, machinery, lawnmowers, human activity and the interaction of wind with the landscape.

ANIMAL HOSPITAL: A hospital dedicated to the treatment of animals.

ANIMATED SIGN: A sign which uses movement or change of lighting to depict action or create a special effect or scene.

APARTMENT: A residential building containing three or more dwelling units consolidated into a single structure. An apartment contains common walls. Dwelling units within a building may be situated either wholly or partially over or under other dwelling units. The building often shares a common entrance (see also Chapter 3.4).

APIARY: any place where one or more colonies of honey bees are located (see also Sub-Section 2.6.5F)

APPLICANT: The record owner of a site and/or buildings located thereon, the lessee thereof (with the written approval of the record owner), or a person holding a bona fide contract to purchase the same; applying for permits or other approval required by this development code.

APPROVING ENTITY: A general term for the entity responsible for review and approval authority as set forth in Section 9.2.2.

AQUACULTURE: The farming of fish and other aquatic organisms.

ARBOR: An open-air structure of latticework that may be covered with climbing shrubs or vines.

ARTERIAL: A road designated as either a Principal Arterial or as a Minor Arterial in the Functional Classification Map of the Long Range Transportation Plan.

ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY: A group living facility providing residential accommodations and health care, including but not limited to: a nursing home, residential home for the elderly, home for full time convalescents and similar institutions. See also "Nursing Home," "Personal Care Home", and "Residential Home for the Elderly".

ATTACHED SIGN: A sign permanently attached to a building, awning, canopy, marquee, wall or roof.

ATTACHED STRUCTURE: A structure which is actually, physically and permanently connected to another structure, either principal or accessory. Principal structures are deemed to be attached if they share a common wall, foundation, roof or other significant architectural element.

AUTO BODY SHOP AND REPAIR: Any structure that includes a shop or garage where automotive vehicles are repaired as well as a shop or garage where minor auto servicing operations such as oil changes and radiator flushes take place.

AUTO-ORIENTED USES: The primary reliance on the automobile for the means of access and transportation.

AUTOMOBILE DISMANTLERS AND RECYCLERS: Any person, farm, association, corporation, or trust resident or nonresident who is engaged in the business and/or providing facilities for the purpose of recovering parts from automobiles and trucks which have been wrecked or otherwise rendered inoperable as transportation vehicles with said parts recovered being for resale and further reduce used automobiles and trucks to a condition capable of salvage for their metal scrap content by scrap processors.

AWNING: A shelter projecting from and supported by the exterior wall of a building constructed of non-rigid materials on a supporting framework. An awning is distinguished from a marquee in that a marquee is covered with rigid material. An awning is distinguished from a canopy in that an awning is cantilevered, whereas a canopy is supported by posts or other devices beyond the building wall.

B

BANK: An establishment authorized by the state and/or federal government to accept deposits, pay interest, clear checks, make loans, act as an intermediary in financial transactions and provide other financial services to its customers. For the purpose of this Code, a bank shall not include a standalone ATM or a payday loan, title loan or flexible loan plan establishment.

BANQUET HALL: Any place of business maintained, in whole or in part, for public rental for the purpose of private party events, whether family, group, or corporate in nature, where access by the general public is restricted, and with or without the sale, serving or consumption of alcoholic beverages.

BAR: Any establishment primarily in the business of the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption and possessing the appropriate licenses for such and where the sale of prepared food-stuffs and other non-alcohol related sales account for 40% or less of the establishment's sales. For regulatory purposes of this code the following terms are synonymous with "Bar": "Cocktail Lounge", "Nightclub", and "Tavern".

BARBER SHOP: see Beauty Salon.

BEAUTY SALON: A duly licensed establishment in which hairdressing, makeup, and similar cosmetic treatments are carried out professionally.

BED AND BREAKFAST: A permanently owner occupied private home with a maximum of twelve (12) guest rooms furnishing temporary lodging and breakfast to paying customers.

BEE: Common domesticated honey bee, *Apis Mellifera*.

BEEKEEPER: Person who owns or has charge of one or more colonies of bees.

BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT: Anything used in the standard operations of an apiary, such as but not limited too hive bodies, supers, frames, top and bottom boards, and extractors.

BENCH SIGN: Any sign located on any part of the surface of a bench or seat placed on or adjacent to a public Right-of-way.

BERM: In the context of landscaping or buffering requirements, a mound of earth typically used to shield, screen, and buffer undesirable views and to separate potentially incompatible land uses.

BEVERAGE CONTAINER COLLECTION CENTER: A building or portion of a building used for the incidental storage of beverage containers.

BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING CENTER: A building or portion of a building used for the crushing of beverage containers commonly used by the general public and the incidental storage of such containers.

BIKE LANE: A portion of a street reserved for use by bikes, usually separated from general purpose lanes by a stripe of paint and signage

BLANK WALL AREA: A portion of the exterior façade of the building which does not include a substantial material change (paint color is not considered a substantial change); windows or doors; or columns, pilasters or other articulation greater than 12 inches in depth (see Section 3.2.3).

BLOCK: An area of land bounded by streets, or by a combination of streets and railroad rights-of-way, shorelines or boundary lines of municipalities.

BLOCK FACE: See Section 5.2.5.

BLOCK PERIMETER: See Section 5.2.5.

BOARDING HOUSE: A building where lodging, with or without meals, is provided for compensation for five or more persons, who are not transients, by prearrangement for definite periods, provided that no convalescent or chronic care is provided. Evidence that a property is being utilized as a boarding house may include, but is not limited to, the following: keyed locks on interior doors, number of mailboxes or mail receptacles, excessive parking and signs indicating individual rooms for rent.

BOAT LIVERY: A commercial enterprise that rents or leases rental boats or watercraft.

BODY PIERCING: A business that engages in the piercing of the human body.

BORROW PIT: Any place or premises where dirt, soil, sand, gravel or other material is removed below the grade of surrounding land, for any purpose other than that necessary and incidental to site grading or building construction.

BREW PUB: A restaurant featuring beer that is brewed on site.

BREWERY: A plant where beer is produced.

BUFFER: A specified land area, located parallel to and within the outer perimeter of a site and extending to the property line, together with the planting and landscaping required on the land (see Section 4.6.5).

BUG RATING: Backlight, Uplight, Glare (BUG). Illuminating Engineering Society's (IES) standard of measurement for LED luminaires.

BUILDING: Any structure, place or any other construction built for the shelter or enclosure of person, animals or personal property or any part of such structure when subdivided by division walls or party walls extending to or above the roof and without openings in such separate walls. The term "building" shall be construed as is followed by the words "or any part thereof."

BUILDING CODE: The Building Codes of the City of Memphis and Shelby County as amended.

BUILDING ELEVATION: Shall mean an architectural diagram showing the exterior surface of a building (including the roof, wall and all architectural appendages) as if projected onto a vertical plane.

BUILDING ENVELOPE STANDARDS: The basic parameters governing location of building construction. This includes the area for building placement and certain required/permitted building elements (see also Article 3).

BUILDING EXPANSION: Any exterior expansion of an existing building that increases the habitable floor area, or increases the amount of commercial or industrial floor area.

BUILDING FRONTAGE, REQUIRED: The minimum percentage of the front building façade that must be located within the setback area. (See Sub-Section 3.2.9C.)

BUILDING HEIGHT: The vertical distance measured from grade to the highest point of the roof for flat roofs, to the deck line for mansard roofs or to the mean height between eaves and ridge of any pitched roof (see also Sub-Section A).

BUILDING LINE: The line established by this Code beyond which a building shall not extend.

BUILDING MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: Any array of solar panels and related equipment attached to or incorporated as a part of any roof, wall or other portion of a structure to supplement the energy needs of the principal use.

BUILDING MOUNTED WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS: A wind energy system structurally attached to a roof, the side of a building, a cell tower, or similar structure as an appurtenance not exceeding 15 feet in height nor exceeding a generating capacity of 10 kW and generally used as a means to supplement energy reduction.

BUILDING OFFICIAL: The Administrator of the Memphis and Shelby County Office of Construction Code Enforcement, or his or her designee.

BUILDING, PRINCIPAL: A building that contains the main or principal use of a site on which the building is situated.

BUILDING SEPARATION: The distance required between two detached principal structures. In some zoning districts, principal structures are permitted to be attached with 0-foot side yard setbacks; in these instances, a building separation is not required.

BULK: The minimum or maximum lot area, yard area, height or land use intensity ratios permitted or required in any zoning district.

BUS BARN: See Bus Terminal.

BUS TERMINAL: Any building where intercity or intracity bus trips begin or terminate or the building or land where buses used in such trips are parked, serviced or repaired.

C

CANOPY: A roof-like shelter projecting from a building wall and supported by posts or other devices beyond the building wall, typically constructed of non-rigid materials on a supporting framework. A canopy is distinguished from an awning in that an awning is cantilevered and supported by the building wall, whereas a canopy is supported away from the building wall.

CARPORT: A one-story structure entirely open on one or more sides used for vehicle parking or vehicle storage.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENT, LARGE SCALE: Any catering establishment with a kitchen of 5000 square feet or larger.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENT, SMALL SCALE: Any catering establishment with a kitchen of less than 5000 square feet.

CEMETERY OR GRAVEYARD: Land used or intended to be used for the burial of the dead and dedicated for cemetery purposes. A cemetery or graveyard may include a funeral home, mortuary, or a columbarium, but shall not include a crematorium.

CENTERLINE: A line painted or marked upon a roadway for the purpose of separating opposing traffic, or in some instances, an imaginary line an equal distance between the two opposite right-of-way lines, or proposed right-of-way lines, along a roadway.

CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS: A document giving approval or approval contingent on meeting certain specified conditions which is issued by the Landmarks Commission (see also Section 8.6.3).

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY: The authorization of the Building Official to occupy premises affirming that the use and conditions of the premises comply with this development code (see also Chapter 9.19). Also known as a Use and Occupancy Permit or a UNO.

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY, TEMPORARY: The authorization by the Building Official to occupy the premises even though the structure or improvements are not complete but have been judged to be safe and habitable (see Chapter 9.19).

CHILD CARE CENTER: Any place or facility operated by any person or entity that provides child care for three or more hours per day for at least 13 children who are not related to the primary caregiver; provided, that a child care agency shall not be classified as a “child care center” that operates as a “group child care home” and keeps three additional school age children; provided, further, that all children, related or unrelated shall be counted in the adult-to-child supervision ratios and group sizes applicable to child care centers; with the exception, that if the child care center is operated in the occupied residence of the primary caregiver, children nine years of age or older who are related to the primary caregiver will not be counted in determining the adult-to-child supervision ratios or group sizes applicable to child care centers if such children are provided a separate space from that occupied by the child care center. The Department may permit children in the separate space to interact with the children in the licensed child care center in such manner as it may determine is appropriate.

CHURCH: See Place of Worship.

CLEARING, GRADING: Clearing and grading requiring the issuance of a Special Use Permit shall meet the definition of Earth Extraction in this Section.

CLERESTORY WINDOW: A window that is at least six feet above the interior floor elevation whose purpose is to bring outside light, fresh air or both into a structure.

CLINIC: A facility which provides medical, psychiatric or surgical service for sick or injured persons exclusively on an out-patient basis, including emergency treatment, diagnostic services, training, administration, and services to outpatients, employees, or visitors by a group of two or more physicians, dentists, or other health care professionals. The term "Clinic" includes immediate care facilities, where emergency treatment is the predominant form of care provided at the facility.

CLUB: A building or premises, owned or operated by a corporation, association, person or persons, for a social, education or recreational purpose, to which membership is required for participation and which is not operated primarily for profit or to render a service which is customarily carried on as a business.

CO-LOCATION: The placement of two or more commercial mobile radio service facilities by different cellular service providers on the same tower, existing building or other structure of the same parcel of property.

COLLEGE: An institution of higher learning especially one providing a general or liberal arts education rather than technical or professional training

COLONY: A hive and its equipment and appurtenances including bees, comb, honey, pollen, and brood.

COMMERCIAL MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES (CMCS): Common carriers authorized to provide mobile and fixed wireless telecommunications services to the public, including without limitation, cellular, paging, air to ground, personal communications services, local multipoint distribution services, specialized mobile radio services, and other telecommunications providers. These services shall include towers, equipment, and other accessory uses needed to provide the hardware needed to provide for CMCS.

COMMERCIAL PARKING: Any surface or structured parking that serves an off-site nonresidential use(s), except for those nonresidential use(s) permitted in residential districts such as places of worship and schools.

COMMUNICATIONS TOWER: Any tower that transmits communication signals that is not otherwise defined as a Commercial Mobile Communications Services tower or an Amateur Radio Operator Tower.

COMMUNITY-SCALE SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: A ground-mounted photovoltaic solar energy system that is smaller than twenty (20) acres within the fenced area and is designed to produce electrical energy for off-site consumption or general sale.

COMMUNITY SUPPORTED AGRICULTURE (CSA): A farming and food distribution model that consists of community members supporting a community gardening or farming operation so that growers and consumers provide mutual support and share the risks and benefits of local food production. It typically involves CSA members paying a fee or volunteering in exchange for weekly to monthly pick up or delivery of vegetables, fruit and other farm products.

COMPREHENSIVE REZONING: A rezoning initiated by the governing bodies and approved only after it has either adopted or approved a plan for the subject area.

CONCEALED TOWER: A type of CMCS tower that is designed in an effort to conceal the visual impact of the antennae that includes flush mount, slickstick and stealth design towers.

CONCENTRATED SOLAR THERMAL ENERGY SYSTEM: Any solar energy system which produces electrical energy through the use of mirrors to direct sunlight at a fluid.

CONCRETE BATCHING PLANT: Shall mean an industrial establishment or plant where a material made from sand, pebbles, and/or crushed stone is held together by a mass of cement or mortar.

CONDOMINIUM: A building, or group of buildings, in which dwelling units, offices or floor area are designated for separate ownership, and the remainder of the structure, land area, and facilities are commonly owned by all the unit owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

CONNECTOR: As it pertains to specified uses permitted along connector streets, a connector shall be defined as any street identified as either a collector or connector in the Functional Classification Map of the Long Range Transportation Plan.

CONSTRUCTION: The erection of any improvements on any site, whether the site is presently improved or unimproved.

CONTIGUOUS: See "Abutting".

CONTRACTOR: A person who contracts to erect structures or buildings, construct streets, lay pipe, move earth or otherwise do land development. A contractor includes a person who contracts to perform all or part of another's contract as defined above.

CONTRACTORS STORAGE: The use of land or buildings for the storage or parking of materials, equipment, vehicles or supplies used by a contractor off the premises on which such storage is located.

CONVENIENCE STORE: Any building or structure, or portion thereof, that is 5000 square feet in size or less and primarily designed and stocked to sell a limited selection of perishable and non-perishable items and which may be opened long hours for the convenience of shoppers. Vehicular fuel sales may be an accessory use to a convenience store.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITY: A facility for the detention, confinement, treatment or rehabilitation of persons arrested or convicted for the violation of civil or criminal law, where inmates and detainees are under 24-hour supervision by professionals, except when on approved leave. Such facilities include adult detention centers, juvenile detention centers, jails and prisons.

COUNTRY CLUB: A private club for members, their families and guests, for the purpose of social and recreational activities.

CREMATORIUM: A facility used for the incineration of the deceased bodies.

D

DAY REPORTING SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT: see work release center.

DEMOLITION: The complete or partial removal, except by act of God, of a building, object, structure or site.

DEMOLITION BY NEGLECT: The destruction of a structure in a Historic Overlay District caused by failure to perform maintenance over a long period consistent (see Section 8.6.4).

DENSITY: The number of dwelling units per acre of gross land area (see also Section 3.2.4).

DENTAL LAB: see Medical Lab.

DESIGN REVIEW GUIDELINES: Standards set forth by this ordinance which are adopted by the Historic Landmark Commission for a Historic Overlay District and which are considered by the Landmarks Commission in granting Certificates of Appropriateness.

DEVELOPMENT: Any man-made change defined as the construction of buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, paving, filling, grading or site clearing, and grubbing in amounts greater than ten cubic yards on any lot or excavation.

DIAMETER BREAST HEIGHT: Trunk diameter measured at five feet from ground level. If a tree splits into multiple trunks below five feet, the trunk is measured at its most narrow point beneath the split.

DISTILLERY: Any place or premises wherein any wines or liquors are manufactured for sale, in excess of 5,000 gallons per year. Distilleries may or may not include a tasting room on-site, and may or may not operate in conjunction with an on-site restaurant or bar. All relevant state and local regulations apply, including but not limited to TCA Title 57 and Memphis Code of Ordinances Title 7. For on-site sales by manufacturer compliance with TCA 57-3-204 applies.

DORMITORY: A building with many rooms providing sleeping and living accommodations for a number of usually unrelated persons; usually associated with an educational institution.

DRIVE-IN FACILITY: An establishment that, by design, physical facilities, service, or packaging procedures encourages or permits customers to receive services, obtain goods, or be entertained while remaining in their motor vehicles.

DRIVE-THROUGH FACILITY: An establishment that, by design, physical facilities, service, or packaging procedures encourages or permits customers to receive services or obtain goods while in their motor vehicles on a short-term basis and while in a queue.

DRIVE-UP FACILITY: Any establishment that meets the definition of either a drive-in facility or drive-through facility.

DROP-IN CHILD CARE CENTER:

1. A place or facility operated by any person or entity providing child care for 15 or more children at the same time, none of whom are related to the primary caregiver, for short periods of time as follows:

    a. Workweek Care

i. Provided during regular working hours, Monday through Friday, 6:00AM to 6:00PM.

ii. No individual child may be in child care for more than seven hours per day or 14 hours per week, exclusive of snow days.

b. Evening and Weekend Care

i. Provided weekday evenings after 6:00PM and weekends beginning on Friday at 6:00PM and ending on Sunday at 10:00PM.

ii. An individual child may receive care in excess of seven hours per day, but may not receive care in excess of a total of 20 hours per week, exclusive of snow days.

c. Exception for Snow Days. Drop-in care for school age children may exceed the maximum hours listed in parts 1 and 2, above, during snow days.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, drop-in centers operated by not-for-profit organizations that provide child care without compensation for no more than two hours per day with a maximum of ten hours per week, while the parent or other custodian is engaged in short-term activities on the premises of the organization, shall register as providing "casual care" and shall not be deemed to be, or regulated as, a drop-in center.

DUALLY: A pickup truck, specifically one with four wheels on the rear axle.

DWELLING UNIT: Any building or portion of a building providing complete independent permanent facilities for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and sanitation designed for or used exclusively as living quarters by one family but not including a tent, seasonal quarters, travel trailer, a room in a hotel, motel or boarding house.

E

EARTH EXTRACTION: Earth extraction requiring the issuance of a Special Use Permit shall be limited to dirt removal from a site where the area of dirt removed exceeds three acres in area or 4840 cubic yards in volume, whichever is less. The following examples of earth extraction are exempt from the requirement to obtain a Special Use Permit:

1. Earth extraction incidental to a plan approved in accordance with this Code.
2. Earth extraction incidental to the construction of a single-family dwelling.
3. Earth extraction incidental to a project funded by the city, county, state or federal government.
4. Earth extraction incidental to a duly permitted lake or pond.
5. Earth extraction incidental to the grading, tilling or leveling of land for a permitted agricultural use.

EASEMENT: Authorization by a property owner for the use of any designated part of their property by another for a specified purpose.

ECOBUILD: A voluntary "green building" program created by MLGW to stimulate energy and environmental awareness through the promotion and use of energy-efficient and environmentally-friendly technology, materials and techniques in new home construction.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING UNIT (EV CHARGER): The actual infrastructure unit to which electric or hybrid-electric vehicles are connected for the purposes of recharging said vehicles. These are comparable to a standard gasoline pump, though utilizing electricity rather than petroleum or ethanol based fuels. These may be installed as stand-alone accessory uses in any zoning district. A commercial (fee based) electric vehicle charging unit is limited to nonresidential zoning districts.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING STATION: A facility that provides electric vehicle charging for a fee. Service center arrangements which include a significant structure such as, but not limited to, a canopy or adjoining convenience store are considered "commercial electric vehicle charge stations" for the purposes of this Code and subject to the regulations of "Gas Stations" and are limited to Commercial and Industrial zones. See also "Convenience Store w/ Gas Pumps."

ELEMENT, COMMON: An amenity or facility, whose maintenance is the responsibility of a property owners association or comparable group of owners in a nonresidential development, which is regularly available for use by the occupants of more than one dwelling or structure, including, but not limited to, undedicated streets or drives, recreational and parking facilities, open space and sanitary and storm sewers or other drainage facilities.

ENLARGEMENT: In addition to the floor area of an existing building, an increase in the size of any other existing structure or an increase in the portion of a site occupied by an existing use.

EQUESTRIAN CENTER: Any facility that contains infrastructure for the boarding, training and/or competition of horses.

EQUESTRIAN CENTER WITH OUTDOOR LIGHTING: Any equestrian center that contains outdoor lighting designed to light a large area for nighttime competition and/or training. For the purpose of this definition, a large area shall be defined as any area that is similar in size, or greater in size, to a soccer field, football field or baseball diamond.

EXTERIOR: All outside surfaces of any building, object, structure or site.

F

FAÇADE: The exterior walls of a building.

FAMILY: In addition to customary domestic servants, either (a) an individual or two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption, maintaining a common household in a dwelling unit; or (b) a group of not more than four persons who are not related by blood, marriage, or adoption, living together as a common household in a dwelling unit, or "(c)" a group of eight or fewer unrelated mentally retarded, mentally handicapped or physically handicapped persons, (as certified by any authorized entity including governmental agencies or licensed medical practitioners), and may include three additional persons acting as houseparents or guardians, also need not be related to each other or to any of the mentally retarded, mentally handicapped or physically handicapped persons in the group, living together in a residence licensed, where required by law, by a duly authorized governmental agency, or in other instances, approved by the Zoning Administrator who shall provide any such applicant with written notice of his determination. This (c) definition of "family" does not apply to residences wherein mentally retarded, mentally handicapped or physically handicapped persons reside when such residences are operated on a commercial basis."

FAMILY RECREATION CENTER: Any facility, which is oriented principally towards meeting the athletic or recreational needs of families and whose targeted customer is a minor child, including, but not limited to, the provision of one or more of the following: ice skating; roller skating; skateboarding; paintball; mini-golf; bowling; go-carts; climbing facilities; indoor and/or outdoor athletic fields or courts; or other similar athletic or recreation activities.

FARMERS MARKET: A market for the purpose of selling predominately fresh fruits and vegetables, (a minimum 50% of the display area must be devoted to fresh fruit and vegetables). A Farmers Market is subject to Use Standards (2.6.3Q). If those standards cannot be met, then this shall require the filing of an application for a Special Use Permit.

FINAL PLAN: A final plat prepared for land located within a planned development. See definition of Final Plat below.

FINAL PLAT: A map and supporting materials of certain described land prepared in accordance with this Code as an instrument for recording real estate interests with the Shelby County Register of Deeds.

FINANCIAL SERVICES: Any building, room, space or portion thereof where an establishment provides a variety of financial services, including generally, banks, credit unions, industrial loan and thrift, savings and loan, and mortgage companies. Financial services do not include title loan and payday loan establishments.

FLAG LOT: A parcel having the configuration of an extended flag and pole. The pole represents access to the site which is usually located to the rear of another lot fronting the roadway.

FLETCHER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN: Establish additional regulations governing the use of land and the construction of structures located in the Fletcher Creek Drainage Basin (see also Chapter 8.9).

FLEXIBLE LOAN PLAN: A written agreement subject to Chapter 45-12-101 of the Tennessee Code Annotated between a licensee and a customer establishing an open-end credit plan under which the licensee contemplates repeated noncommercial loans for personal, family or household purposes that 1) may be secured or unsecured by personal property, 2) may be without fixed maturities or limitations as to the length of term and 3) are subject to prepayment in whole or part at any time without penalty.

FLEXIBLE LOAN PLAN ESTABLISHMENT: An establishment that is primarily engaged in the business of issuing flexible loan plans.

FLOOR AREA: The sum of the horizontal areas of the several floors of all buildings on a lot measured from the exterior face of exterior walls. The following shall be excluded from calculation of the floor area:

1. Open exterior balconies or other covered open spaces;
2. Uncovered terraces, patios, porches, atria or steps;
3. Garages, carports or other areas, enclosed or unenclosed, used for the parking or circulation of motor vehicles;
4. Areas for housing major mechanical equipment which serves the building as a whole or major portion thereof, but not including utility areas within individual dwelling units;
5. Areas of common special purpose used by a substantial portion of the occupants of the premises, including, but not limited to the following: laundries, recreation areas, sitting areas, libraries, storage areas, common halls, lobbies, stairways and elevator shafts, attics and areas devoted exclusively to management and/or maintenance of the premises, but not including incidental commercial activities.

FLUSH MOUNT: A CMCS tower where the antennae are applied directly to the tower in an effort to conceal the visual impact of the antennae.

FLYWAY BARRIER: A wall, solid fence, dense vegetation, or combination there-of at least 6 feet in height and spanning a minimum of 10 feet in each direction from a beehive erected for the purpose of diverting the flight path of bees over and around neighboring properties and away from areas utilized by people generally. (See Sub-Section 2.6.5F).

FOREST NURSERY: An area or place where planting stock (seedlings and saplings) of trees and shrubs are grown.

FOREST PRODUCTS, GATHERING OF: An area or place where trees, shrubs and parts thereof are collected.

FORMAL OPEN SPACE: Means open space improved in accordance with Section 6.2.3 and owned and maintained in accordance with Section 6.2.4 of this development code.

FRATERNITY, SORORITY HOUSE: A dwelling maintained exclusively for members of an organization that is affiliated with an academic or professional college, university, or other recognized institution of higher learning.

FREESTANDING SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS: Any array of solar panels and related equipment supported by a pole or similar framework independent of any principal structure on the site.

FRONTAGE: 1) A designated street frontage where alternative building envelope standards apply. To determine whether or not a designated frontage has been assigned to your property consult the Zoning Map or maps associated with overlay districts in Article 8 (see also Section 3.10.3); or 2) The uninterrupted linear or curvilinear extent of a lot measured along the street right-of-way from the intersection of one side lot line to the intersection of the other side lot line abutting on a street or way; except that the ends of incomplete streets (stubs), or street without a vehicle turn-around, shall not be considered frontage. The measurement of lot frontage shall not include irregularities in the street line and, in the case of a corner lot, shall extend to the point of intersection of the side line of the rights-of-way. If a lot has frontage on more than one street, frontage on one street only may be used to satisfy the minimum lot frontage. Access via private access easements across adjacent properties to a public street shall not constitute frontage except for subdivisions and planned developments with private drives as approved by the Land Use Control Board or governing body.

FRONTAGE WALL: A wall of at least four (4) feet in height (as measured from the adjacent sidewalk) that is constructed of similar materials and design as the principal building. Frontage walls may be included as a part of a lot's required building frontage with the approval of an administrative deviation. Blank sections of frontage walls without transparency or breaks shall be limited to a maximum of 20 linear feet.

FULL-TIME CONVALESCENT CENTER: See Assisted Living Facility.

FUNERAL DIRECTING: The practice of supervising funerals, the making of arrangements for funeral services or the making of financial arrangements for the rendering of funeral services.

FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENTS: Any entity having charge of the embalming, burial, cremation, entombment or other form of the disposition of a dead human body or engaged in the practice of preparing dead human bodies for such.

FUNERAL MERCHANDISE: Receptacles and containers used for burial, entombment, or other final disposition of a dead human body.

G

GARAGE: A building or the portion of a building designed and intended for the parking or temporary storage of motorized vehicles

GARDEN: A plot of ground where flowers, shrubs, vegetables, fruits, or herbs are cultivated.

GAS STATION: Any building, structure or land used for dispensing, sale or offering for sale at retail of automotive fuel and accessories. A gas station may provide car wash services or auto services only as an accessory use to its primary function of dispensing automotive fuel.

GOVERNING BODIES: The governing bodies identified as having authority to enforce certain provisions of this development code are the:

1. Memphis City Council established pursuant to the City Charter (herein after referred to as the City Council); and
2. Shelby County Board of Commissioners established pursuant to the County Charter (herein after referred to as the Board of Commissioners).

GRADE: For buildings and structures more than five feet from any street line, the average level of the finished surface adjacent to the building or structure. For buildings or structures any portion of which is located within five feet of a street line or lines, the curb level or the average of the curb levels, or their equivalent established ground surface, adjacent to such street line or lines.

GROSS LAND AREA: The area of a site within the property lines.

GROUNDCOVER: Low-growing perennial and/or evergreen plants, other than turf-grass, which grow and spread in such a manner as to provide continuous plant coverage. Such plants are typically shorter than 18 inches, and may include herbs, ivies, ornamental grasses, perennials, spreading evergreens, succulents, vines and wildflowers. Annuals, mulches and stone are not considered groundcovers, nor are tree canopies.

GROUP DAY CARE HOME: Any facility operated by a person, social agency, corporation or institution, or any other group which receives a minimum of five and a maximum of 12 children (and up to three additional school-age children who will only be present before and after school, on school holidays, on school snow days, and during school summer vacation) for less than 24 hours per day for care outside their own homes, without transfer of legal custody. Before a group day care home opens, fire safety and environmental inspectors must approve the facility.

GROUP INSTRUCTION: Instruction of any more than one individual at a time, excluding activities incidental to the operation of a day care facility of no more than seven customers at a time.

GROUP SHELTER: A residence, operated by a public or private agency, which may provide a program of services in addition to room and board to persons on a voluntary basis under continuous protective supervision. This definition does not include supportive living facilities or personal care homes for the elderly licensed by any duly authorized governmental agencies and thereby allowed by right within all residential zones in accordance with the definition of “family” hereunder.

GROWTH PLAN: Refers to the Shelby County Growth Plan, consistent with Public Chapter 1101.

H

HEALTH DEPARTMENT: The Memphis and Shelby County Health Department.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT: Engineering vehicle or construction equipment that is specially designed for executing civil engineering and construction tasks.

HEAVY TRUCK: Any truck weighing 8,000 pounds or more.

HIGH-PRESSURE SODIUM (HPS) LAMP: A sodium vapor lamp typically utilizing sodium, mercury, xenon, and other elements to achieve a bluish white light. HPS lamps emit a wider spectrum of wavelengths than LPS lamps, allowing for the viewer to distinguish the color of objects.

HISTORIC OVERLAY DISTRICT: Overlay district that is intended to protect and conserve the heritage and character of the community by providing for the preservation of designated areas, including individual properties that embody important elements of social, economic, political, or architectural history, and by promoting the stabilization and enhancement of property values throughout such areas (see also Chapter 8.6).

HISTORIC STRUCTURE: Any structure that is:

(a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

(b) Listed as a contributing structure to a National Register of Historic Places District (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for a district listed on the National Register;

(c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places which has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(d) Individually listed on the Memphis Register, which has been certified by the Memphis Landmarks Commission.

HIVE: A structure intended for the housing of a bee colony.

HOME-BASED WEDDING AND EVENT CENTER: An establishment that caters to weddings or other occasional special events for large groups of individuals, including but not limited to the following: weddings, birthdays, reunions, church events, company events and anniversaries, either on a commercial or non-commercial basis. This use shall be limited to those special events that occur at a frequency of more than one time per calendar year. All other events are permitted as a matter of right.

Furthermore, this use shall be limited to those special events that occur largely outdoors or in structures that are open-air. For the purpose of this definition, "large groups of individuals" shall mean, for those special events operated on a non-commercial basis, at least 50 individuals present on the site at any one time and, for those special events operated on a commercial basis, at least 5 individuals present on the site at any one time. Home-based wedding and event centers may or may not occur on the same site that is occupied by a single-family residence. Evidence of whether a special event is operated on a commercial basis may include the following: paid admission for attendees, property listing on a web-based hosting platform, advertising on social or other media that indicates paid admission and placement of temporary restrooms on the site.

HOME OCCUPATION: A business, profession, occupation or trade conducted for gain entirely within a residential dwelling or within a structure accessory to a residential building (see also Section 2.7.4).

HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION: A group of owners of property in a development, which group is responsible for the enforcement of rules and regulations governing the common elements of such development.

HOSPICE: See Assisted Living Facility.

HOSPITAL: An institution providing medical and surgical care for humans only, for both in and out patients, including medical service, training, and research facilities.

HOTEL: A building in which lodging or boarding and lodging are provided and offered to the public for compensation and in which ingress and egress to and from all rooms are made through an inside lobby or office supervised by a person in charge at all hours. As such, it is open to the public in contradistinction to a boardinghouse, a lodging house, or an apartment.

HOTEL, FULL-SERVICE: A hotel that features all of the following: meeting rooms, restaurant and bar, pool and/or spa, workout space, room service and concierge service.

HOTEL (HOURLY RATE): A building in which lodging or boarding and lodging are provided and offered to the public for compensation, and in which ingress and egress to and from all rooms are made through an inside lobby or office supervised by a person in charge at all hours. As such, it is open to the general public in contradistinction to a boarding house, a lodging house, or an apartment. Such lodging is offered to the public more than twice within any ten hour period.

HYDROPONIC FARM: A farm utilizing particular equipment and techniques to grow plants in mineral nutrient solutions, generally in water, without the use of soil.

I

INDEPENDENT LIVING FACILITY: Any premises operated for persons aged 55 or older and includes a common dining facility, common space, and multiple independent living spaces. Tenants are independently mobile adults who are not related to the operator, and who do not require assistance or supervision in such matters as dressing, bathing, diet, or medication

prescribed for self-administration, nor require hospitalization or care in a skilled nursing home or in intermediate care facilities. These facilities are a form of "Group Living" facilities. See Sections 2.6.1F and 2.9.2B.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS: See Section 2.3.5.

INFILL OR REDEVELOPMENT: An area of platted or unplatted land that, together with all adjacent vacant land in private ownership, includes no more than 20 acres of land, and where the land along at least 75 percent of the boundaries of the proposed development (ignoring intervening streets) has been developed.

INOPERABLE VEHICLE: A vehicle whose engine, wheels or other parts have been removed, altered, damaged or allowed to deteriorate so that it cannot be driven.

INSTITUTION: A building occupied or operated by a non-profit society, corporation, individual foundation or governmental agency for the purpose of providing charitable, social, educational or similar services of non-profit character to the public.

INTEGRATED CENTER: A group or assemblage of two or more establishments served by common immediate off-street parking and/or shared access.

K

KENNEL: Any lot or premises on which five (5) or more dogs are either permanently or temporarily boarded.

L

LANDFILL, CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS: The use of property for the treatment and disposal of wastes resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures and from road building. Such wastes include but are not limited to bricks, concrete and other masonry materials, soil, rock and lumber, road spoils, rebar and paving material.

LANDFILL, SANITARY: The use of property for the treatment and disposal of trash, refuge, garbage and other solid and liquid waste by means of burial in an excavated area and covering with earthen material. This classification shall not include use of property for the disposal of hazardous wastes as the term is defined by the Tennessee Department of Health and Environment, Division of Waste Management.

LANDMARK BUILDING: A building which with the approval of the building owner has been designated by the Landmarks Commission to be of significant aesthetic, architectural or historical importance or value.

LANDMARKS COMMISSION: The historic zoning commission pursuant for the City of Memphis (see also Section 9.1.4).

LANDSCAPING: Aesthetic improvements using natural and manmade materials.

LARGE HOME: A building with three to six attached dwelling units consolidated into a single structure. A large home is located on a single tract or lot, and contains common walls. The building looks like a conventional single-family house with a functional street facing primary entrance. Dwelling units within the building may be situated either wholly or partially over or under other dwelling units.

LARGE WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS: A wind energy system exceeding 100 feet in height or with a generating capacity of greater than 100 kW and generally considered utility scale.

LEADERSHIP IN ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (LEED) GREEN BUILDING RATING SYSTEM™: A building rating System that encourages and accelerates global adoption of sustainable green building and development practices through the creation and implementation of universally understood and accepted tools and performance criteria (see www.usgbc.org/leed).

LEGISLATIVE BODY: The City Council of the City of Memphis, Tennessee, and/or the Board of Commissioners of Shelby County, Tennessee.

LIGHTED RECREATION FIELD: A lighted outside area designed and equipped for the conduct of sports and leisure time activities including but not limited to baseball, softball, soccer, tennis court, swimming pools, football, and field hockey.

LIVE/WORK: A residential unit used as both living accommodation, which includes cooking space and sanitary facilities in conformance with applicable building standards; and adequate working space accessible from the living area, reserved for, and regularly used by, one or more persons who may reside in the unit. A live/work use may also occur when the residential unit is occupied separately from the work space.

LIVESTOCK: For the purposes of these regulations, Livestock shall include cattle, cows, sheep, horses, mules, swine, goats, and 7 or more chickens.

LOADING AREA, OFF-STREET: An unobstructed, hard-surfaced area of at least 12 feet in width and 30 feet in length (from r.o.w.), together with space for maneuvering, and having a vertical clearance of at least 14 feet, designed and located on a lot for the temporary parking of commercial vehicles, trucks and semi-tractors trailers while loading or unloading goods, merchandise, materials or wares.

LODGE: A building or premises used for meetings and activities of a fraternal order or society.

LODGING HOUSE: See Rooming House.

LOT: A parcel or tract of land that is recorded in the Shelby County Register's Office that is part of a subdivision and designated on the subdivision plat as a lot; or a property that is exempt from subdivision (see Section 9.7.3) or a property described by metes and bounds that has been recorded in the Shelby County Register's Office prior to March 1, 1989 (see also Sub-Section 3.2.2C).

LOT, CORNER: A lot which adjoins the point of intersection of two or more streets.

LOT, DOUBLE FRONTAGE (OR REVERSE FRONTAGE): A lot other than corner lots abutting two or more streets.

LOT, FLAG: A lot on which the buildable area is connected to the street by a strip of land, more narrow than the typical minimum lot width, provided that the width at the front building line at least equals the required minimum lot width.

LOT, INTERIOR: A lot other than a corner lot.

LOT AREA PER DWELLING UNIT: That amount of the lot area for each dwelling unit located on the lot.

LOT LINE, FRONT: In the case of an interior lot abutting upon only one street, the property line separating such lot from the street; in the case of a double frontage lot or a corner lot, each property line separating such lot from the street shall be considered a front property line.

LOT LINE, REAR: That property line which is parallel to and most distant from the front property line of the lot; provided, however, that in the case of an irregular or triangular lot or tract, a property line ten feet in length, entirely within the lot parallel to, and at the maximum possible distance from, the front property line shall be considered to be the rear property line.

LOT LINE, SIDE: Any property line other than a front or rear property line.

LOT LINES: The property lines bounding a lot.

LOT OF RECORD: An area of land that is a lot in a subdivision recorded on the records of the Shelby County Register’s Office, or that is described by a metes and bounds description which has been so recorded prior to March 1, 1989, or lots or tracts exempt from the Chapter 9.7, Subdivision Review.

LOT WIDTH: The distance between the side site or lot lines (see also Sub-Section 3.2.8B).

LOW-PRESSURE SODIUM (LPS) LAMP: A sodium vapor lamp typically utilizing sodium, neon, and argon to achieve a yellow light around the 589 nm wavelength.

LUMINAIRE: An electric lighting fixture, wall bracket, portable lamp, or other complete lighting unit designed to contain one or more electric lighting sources and associated reflectors, refractors, housing, and such support for those items as necessary.

M

MANUFACTURED HOME: A structure transportable in one or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, is eight body feet or more in width, or 40 body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained in the structure.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION, EXISTING: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before November 23, 1982.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION, EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING: The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION, NEW: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after November 23, 1982.

MANUFACTURING: The processing and converting of raw, unfinished or finished materials or products, or any of these, into an article or substance of different character, or for use for a different character, or for use for a different purpose.

MAP, ZONING: The City of Memphis and Shelby County Zoning District Map (see Chapter 2.4).

MASONRY: Masonry includes brick, concrete block, natural and cut stone and traditional cementitious stucco that is applied over a concrete masonry base.

MASONRY PANELS: Panels made up of a masonry material fabricated off-site and erected on-site.

MEDICAL LAB: A laboratory where tests are done on clinical specimens in order to get information about the health of a patient as pertaining to the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease.

METAL PANEL FENCING: Any fencing made of a solid, opaque metal material.

METEOROLOGICAL TOWERS (MET TOWERS): Include the tower, base plate, anchors, guy cables and hardware, anemometers (wind speed indicators), wind direction vanes, booms to hold equipment anemometers and vanes, data logger, instrument wiring, and any telemetry devices that are used to monitor or transmit wind speed and wind flow characteristics over a period of time for either instantaneous wind information or to characterize the wind resource at a given location.

MICROBREWERY: A brewery that produces no more than 15,000 barrels of beer in a year. Microbreweries may or may not include an on-site tasting room, and may or may not operate in conjunction with a bar. If operated in conjunction with a restaurant, the operation shall be considered a brewpub.

MICRODISTILLERY: Any place or premises wherein any wines or liquors are manufactured for sale, not to exceed 5,000 gallons per year, generally referred to as a craft, boutique, or artisan distillery. Microdistilleries may or may not include an on-site tasting room, and may or may not operate in conjunction with an on-site restaurant or bar. For operation of an on-site tasting room or in conjunction with an on-site restaurant or bar additional permitting may be required. All relevant federal, state, and local regulations apply, including but not limited to TCA Title 57 and Memphis Code of Ordinances Title 7. For on-site sales by manufacturer compliance with TCA 57-3-204 applies.

MINING: Any extraction of a mineral from the ground.

MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**:** shall mean a single building containing more than one principal permitted land use or a single development of more than one building containing more than one principal permitted land use. In a mixed-use development, the different types of land uses are in close proximity, planned as a unified complementary whole, and functionally integrated to the use of vehicular and pedestrian access and parking areas.

MIXED USE DISTRICTS: See Section 2.3.4.

MOBILE FOOD PREPARATION VEHICLE: Any motorized vehicle that includes a self-contained or attached trailer kitchen in which food is prepared, processed or stored and used to sell and dispense food to the consumer. Mobile units must be mobile at all times during operations. The unit must be on wheels (excluding boats) at all times. Any mobile units that removes such wheels or becomes stationary shall be considered a Permanent (or Stationary) Food Preparation Vehicle for the purposes of this code.

MOBILE HOME, CONFORMING: see Sub-Section 2.6.1D.

MOBILE HOME, NONCONFORMING: A structure manufactured before June 15, 1976, that is not constructed in accordance with the National Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, (42 U.S.C. § 5401 et seq.). It is a structure that is transportable in one or more sections that in the traveling mode is eight body feet or more in width and 40 body-feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet and that is built on a chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities and includes any plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained in the structure.

MODULAR HOME: Shall mean a factory built home, other than a mobile home, which meets all of the following requirements: is designed only for erection or installation on a site-built permanent foundation; is not designed to be moved once so erected or installed; is designed and manufactured to comply with a nationally recognized model building code or an equivalent local code, or with a state or local modular building code recognized as generally equivalent to building codes for site-built housing. Such units shall provide all of the accommodations necessary to be a dwelling unit and shall be connected to all utilities in conformance with applicable regulations. The term modular home does not include a recreational vehicle.

MONOPOLE, CMCS TOWER: A support structure constructed of a single, self-supporting hollow metal tube securely anchored to a foundation.

MORTUARY: See Funeral Establishment.

MOTEL: A building in which lodging or boarding and lodging are provided and offered to the public for compensation and in which at least a portion of the rooms are directly accessible from a public or private right-of-way, from a parking lot or space or from the exterior of the building. As such, it is open to the public in contradistinction to a boarding house or apartment.

MOTEL (HOURLY RATE): A building in which lodging or boarding and lodging are provided and offered to the public for compensation and in which at least a portion of the rooms are directly accessible from a public or private right-of-way, from a parking lot or space or from the exterior of the building. As such, it is open to the general public in contradistinction to a boarding house or apartment. Such lodging is offered to the public more than twice within any ten hour period.

MPO LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN: The most recent Memphis Urban Area Long Range Transportation Plan as prepared and amended by the MPO from time to time but typically prepared every four years.

MULTIFAMILY: A large home, stacked townhouse or apartment housing type (see Chapter 3.4).

MULTI-MODAL FACILITY: Any bus, train or similar passenger terminal that offers multiple modes of transportation, including access to two or more of the following: bus, train, bike, automobile or other.

MUSEUM: A nonprofit, noncommercial establishment operated as a repository or a collection of nature, scientific, or literary curiosities or objects of interest or works of art, not including the regular sale or distribution of the objects collected.

N

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES: A national listing of buildings, sites, districts and objects which are considered worth of preservation because of their architectural merits or importance in local, regional or national history. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places does not bring a property under provisions of the Landmarks Ordinance unless the property is designated as a Historic Overlay District.

NEIGHBORHOOD ARTS CENTER OR SIMILAR COMMUNITY FACILITY (PUBLIC): An area and/or structure where a group of people living in the same locality (community) and having common interests gather for neighborhood meetings, recreational activities, and/or classes.

NEIGHBORHOOD GARDEN: An area of land that is operated by an individual, a group of individuals, a public or private entity, a Neighborhood-Based Organization or a Community Development Corporation for the purpose of growing and harvesting food crops and/or non-food, ornamental crops, such as flowers for consumption, donation, or for sale off-site, subject to Use Standards (see Section 2.6.5E). Live chickens may be kept in neighborhood gardens, pursuant to Section 2.7.11. Neighborhood gardens may be divided into separate plots for cultivation by one or more individuals or may be farmed collectively by members of the group and may include common areas maintained and used by group members. On site sale of products grown on site may be permitted subject to the Use Standards listed in Section 2.6.5E.

NEIGHBORHOOD RESOURCE CENTER: Any establishment that provides certain services to the community, a particular neighborhood or a specific segment of the community. Such services include, but are not limited to: special counseling, education or workforce training or instruction, parent education classes, child development activities, parent-to-parent support groups, afterschool and academic enrichment and health information and referrals.

NIGHTCLUB: A place of entertainment typically open at night, generally providing music, space for dancing, or similar entertainment and where alcoholic beverages and minor food-stuffs may be sold for on-premises consumption contingent upon the establishment possessing a current and valid license permitting such sales.

NONCONFORMING STRUCTURE: Any building or structure, other than a sign, lawfully existing on the effective date of this development code, or any amendment to its rendering such building or structure conforming, which does not comply with

all of the regulations of this development code, or any amendment hereto, governing requirements for the zoning district in which such building or structure is located (see also Chapter 10.3).

NONCONFORMING LOT OR TRACT OF RECORD: A lot or tract of record which does not comply with the site requirements for any permitted use in the district in which it is located (see also Chapter 0).

NONCONFORMING SIGN: Any sign lawfully existing on the effective date of this development code, or any amendment to its rendering such sign nonconforming, which does not comply with all of the standards and regulations of this development code or any amendment hereto (see also Chapter 10.6).

NONCONFORMING USE: Any use lawfully being made of any land, building or structure, other than a sign, on the effective date of this development code, or any amendment to its rendering such use nonconforming, which does not comply with all of the regulations of this development, or any amendment hereto, governing use for the zoning district in which such land, building or structure is located (see also Section 4.9.15.

NONRESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS: See Section 2.3.6.

NUCLEUS COLONY: a small quantity of honey bees with a queen housed in a smaller than usual hive box designed generally for the transplanting of bees, or for a similar related purpose.

NURSERY: A retail establishment selling plants and garden supplies in which all merchandise other than plants is kept within an enclosed building or a fully screened enclosure, and fertilizer of any type is stored and sold in package form only. Stock in trade shall be comprised primarily of live plant material, with hardscape materials such as railroad ties, boulders, landscape gravel, and crushed rock limited to a relatively small percentage of sales.

NURSERY SCHOOL, PRESCHOOL: A school, with an accredited training program and staffed with certified teachers, for children who are not old enough to attend kindergarten.

NURSING HOME: An establishment which provides full time convalescent or chronic care, or both, for five or more individuals who are not related by blood or marriage to the operator or who, by reason of advanced age, chronic illness or infirmity, and unable to care for themselves and required skilled medical staff. This definition does not include supportive living facilities or personal care homes for the elderly licensed by any duly authorized governmental agencies and thereby allowed by right within all residential zones in accordance with the definition of “family” hereunder.

O

OBSTRUCTION: Any tangible inanimate physical object, natural or artificial protruding above the surface of the ground.

OFF-GRID SYSTEMS: Wind energy systems (building mounted and small scale only) or Solar energy systems (excluding solar farms) that are constructed so as to not interconnect with the utility grid.

OFF-SITE PARKING FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP: Parking for places of worship not located on the same site as, or a contiguous site to, the site on which the place of worship is located (see Paragraph 2.6.2G(3)).

OPEN-AIR STRUCTURE: A structure which is not enclosed by a roof or walls.

OPEN SPACE: Land that meets the provisions of Chapter 6.2.

OPEN SPACE, COMMON: Land that meets the provisions of Section 6.2.2.

OPEN SPACE, FORMAL: Land that meets the provisions of Section 6.2.3.

OUTPARCEL: A nonresidential parcel divided from the original development tract, defined by metes and bounds or by a subdivision plat depicting it as an undivided tract, intended for conveyance to a party subsequent to the original developer, or withheld by the developer for development separately from the majority of the original tract.

OWNER: Includes the holder of legal title as well as holders of any equitable interest, such as trust beneficiaries, contract purchasers, option holders, lessees under leases having an unexpired term of at least ten years, and the like. Whenever a statement of ownership is required by this development code, full disclosure of all legal and equitable interest in the property is required.

P

PARCEL: An area of land that to be used, developed, or built upon as a unit under single ownership (and can include multiple lots, sites or tracts that are all under single ownership).

PARK: Any land or facility that is:

1. Set apart for recreation of the public, to promote its health and enjoyment; or
2. Property of the local, state or federal government, or any department or agency thereof, specifically designated as a park, natural area or recreation area.

PARKING LOT: Any land area used or intended to be used for the purpose of temporary, daily, or overnight storage of vehicles, which is not located in a dedicated public right-of-way, a travel lane, a service drive or any easement for public ingress or egress. See also Vehicular Use Area.

PARKING PAD: Any impervious surface designed to accommodate one or more parked vehicles. This definition does not include circular driveways, see Item 4.5.2C(1)(e), or those linear driveways that lead to a garage or carport.

PARKING SPACE: A space for the parking of a motor-driven vehicle within a parking lot and having a permanent means of access to a street right-of-way without requiring passage through another parking space.

PARTICIPATING PROPERTY: Any property on which a large wind system is located and that is in the same wind farm system as another large wind system

PAWNSHOP: An individual or business that offers monetary loans in exchange for an item of value.

PAYDAY LOAN ESTABLISHMENT: Any building, room, space or portion thereof where a person, company, or other legal entity makes or facilitates a deferred presentment service, such that the person, company or legal entity provides currency or a payment instrument in exchange for a person's check or agreement to provide access to a drawer's account in a financial institution and agrees to hold that person's check for a period of time prior to presentment, deposit, or redemption or facilitates this process. Payday loan establishments include persons or businesses licensed under Title 45, Chapter 17, of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

PEDESTRIAN WAY: A facility provided primarily for the movement of pedestrians within or between developments.

PERGOLA: An open-air structure consisting of vertical posts that support an open roof of girders and cross rafters.

PERMANENT (OR STATIONARY) FOOD PREPARATION VEHICLE: Any mobile food preparation vehicle shall be considered permanent (or stationary) when not moved daily for cleaning and servicing or where there are dedicated utilities serving the vehicle. Permanent (or stationary) food preparation vehicle status shall be considered a principal use classification as a restaurant.

PERSONAL CARE HOME FOR THE ELDERLY: Any premises operated for persons aged 55 or older, in which food, shelter and personal assistance or supervision are provided for a period exceeding twenty-four (24) consecutive hours for eight (8) or fewer independently mobile adults who are not related to the operator and who require assistance or supervision in such matters as dressing, bathing, diet, or medication prescribed for self-administration, but do not require hospitalization or care in a skilled nursing home or in intermediate care facilities. This definition does not apply to residences wherein mentally retarded, mentally disabled or physically disabled persons reside when such residences are operated on a commercial basis.

PHASING: A proposed plan for the completion of a development in increments or stages.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION: An organization distributing or supported by funds set aside for humanitarian purposes.

PHOTOVOLTAIC SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: Any solar energy system which employs photovoltaic panels as its sole means of electrical generation.

PLACE OF WORSHIP: Any building where congregations gather for prayer as well as accessory buildings and uses, operated, maintained, and controlled under the direction of a religious group on a regular basis. Examples include churches, temples, synagogues, and mosques. A sexual encounter center shall not be considered a place of worship.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENT: An area of land, controlled by a landowner, to be developed as a single entity for a number of dwelling units, and commercial and/or industrial uses (see Chapter 4.10). Planned developments shall be reviewed consistent with Chapter 9.6.

PLAT, FINAL: The plat filed at the time of completion of a minor or major subdivision or planned development.

PLAT OF RECORD REVOCATION: Procedure by which an applicant may request the revocation of a subdivision consistent with Chapter 9.11.

PLATTED RESIDENTIAL LOT: A parcel that is part of a recorded subdivision that is located in a residential zoning district or a parcel that is part of a residential portion of a planned development.

POLE BARN: A farm building with no foundation and with sides consisting of corrugated steel or aluminum panels supported by poles set in the ground.

PORCH, UNENCLOSED: A porch that is not enclosed in any way except by screens, awnings, columns, balustrades or railings. A porch that is enclosed by windows shall not be considered an unenclosed porch.

PRELIMINARY PLAN, MAJOR: Process for reviewing major subdivision plans consistent with Chapter 9.7.

PRELIMINARY PLAN, MINOR: Administrative process for reviewing minor subdivision plans consistent with Chapter 9.7.

PREMISES: Any building, lot, parcel of land or portion of land, whether improved or unimproved, including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

PRESIDENT'S ISLAND: The peninsula of land bounded on the north and west by the Mississippi River and on the south and east by McKellar Lake. For the purposes of this Code, any property accessed from Jack Carley Causeway shall be considered to be located on President's Island.

PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE or USE: A use or structure legally permitted and serving as the dominant, primary structure or use on a tract or lot. See Chapter 2.5.

PRIVATE CLUB OR LODGE: A building and related facilities owned or operated by a corporation, association or group of persons for social, educational or recreational purposes of members regularly paying dues, but not primarily for profit nor to render a service which is customarily carried on as a business and which is not a country club.

PRIVATE COMMUNITY CENTER: A part of a residential subdivision or planned development that is under the management and unified control of the operators of the project or development, and that is used by the residents of the subdivision or development for a place of meeting, recreation, or social activity. This facility is not open to the general public and is not used as a place of business.

PRIVATE DRIVE: A means of vehicular access to a property owned and maintained by a private entity or home owners association.

PRIVATE SALES: The sale, on premises used for residential purposes, of property which is owned, utilized, and maintained by an individual or member of a residence, and acquired in the normal course of living in or maintaining a residence, excluding merchandise which was purchased for resale or obtained on consignment and excluding sales of five (5) or less items.

PRIVATE STREET: A private street constructed in accordance with Section 5.2.17.

PROCESSING: The procedure adopted by a person or party for the conversion of unprepared scrap materials into prepared grades of metallic suitable for re-melting, rerolling, reforming, extruding and utilization in metallic's manufacture, both ferrous and nonferrous.

PROPERTY (OR HOME) OWNERS ASSOCIATION: A private, nonprofit corporation of property owners for the purpose of owning, operating and maintaining various common properties and facilities. In some instances, such as in condominium projects, the property owners' association does not own the common property and facilities, but nevertheless operates and maintains them on behalf of the individual condominium owners.

R

RAP PARLOR: An establishment or place primarily in the business of providing nonprofessional conversation or similar service for adults.

RECREATION FIELD: An outside area designed and equipped for the conduct of sports and leisure time activities including but not limited to baseball, softball, soccer, tennis court, swimming pools, football, and field hockey.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: Shall mean a vehicle that is:

(a) Built on a single chassis;

(b) Four hundred-square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projections;

(c) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

(d) Not designed primarily for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

RECYCLING: The reclamation of refuse for reuse.

REDEVELOPMENT: Development that occurs on a site with existing structures, paved surfaces or other infrastructure.

REFUSE: The worthless or useless part of something that is unused in one operation but possible for use in another capacity or under different circumstances.

REGISTERED ENGINEER: An engineer properly licensed and registered in the State of Tennessee.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING: A building the principal use of which is a residential use.

RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT: See Section 2.3.3.

RESIDENTIAL HOME FOR THE ELDERLY: A building where at least two ambulatory persons, of at least 55 years of age, reside and are provided with food and custodial care for compensation, but not including nursing homes or similar institutions devoted primarily to the care of the chronically ill or the incurable. This definition does not include supportive living facilities or personal care homes for the elderly licensed by any duly authorized governmental agencies and thereby allowed by right within all residential zones in accordance with the definition of "family" hereunder.

RESIDENTIAL LOT, PLATTED: See platted residential lot.

RESIDENTIAL, MULTI-FAMILY: A dwelling or dwellings, or portion thereof, designed for or occupied by three or more families living independently of each other. Multi-family dwelling includes large homes, stacked townhouses and condominium or apartment buildings in which the individual dwelling units are typically located one over the other.

RESIDENTIAL, SINGLE-FAMILY: Single-family attached or single-family detached dwellings.

RESIDENTIAL USE OR PURPOSE: Any building or portion of a building used as a dwelling unit.

RESOURCE EXTRACTION: Any extraction from the earth, including dirt, minerals and other materials.

RESTAURANT: An establishment where food is available to the general public primarily for consumption within a structure on the premises and/or which is by design of physical facilities or by service or packaging procedures permits or encourages the purchase of prepared, ready-to-eat foods intended to be consumed off the premises, and where the consumption of food in motor vehicles on the premises is neither permitted nor encouraged. Alcoholic beverages shall not constitute more than 60% of the establishment's sales.

RESTAURANT, DRIVE-IN: An establishment where food is served in disposable containers and which by design of facilities or by the type of service and packaging permits or encourages the purchase of prepared, ready-to-eat food for consumption on the premises in motor vehicles.

RESUBDIVISION: Any subdivision of an existing lot in a recorded subdivision.

RETAIL SALES, OUTDOOR (VENDOR): The sale of goods outdoors (see Sub-Section 2.6.3N).

RETAIL SHOP: An establishment engaged primarily in the sale of goods for personal use or consumption rather than for resale to the ultimate consumer.

REVERSE FRONTAGE: The frontage of a lot with two or more frontages that is adjacent to the rear façade of the structure that lies on the lot.

RIDING ACADEMY: A type of Equestrian Center.

RIDING ACADEMY WITH OUTDOOR LIGHTING**:** A type of Equestrian Center with Outdoor Lighting.

RIGHT-OF-WAY: Land publicly owned or dedicated for public use as a street, pedestrian walkway, bicycle path, alley or similar area over which people have the right to pass or travel.

RIGHT-OF-WAY-DEDICATION: Procedure by which the developer of a subdivision may dedicate certain improved streets to the City or County consistent with Chapter 9.9.

RIGHT-OF-WAY VACATION: Procedure by which the City or County agrees to divest a right-of-way, a portion of a right-of-way or an easement to the appropriate land owner consistent with Chapter 9.8.

ROOMING HOUSE: A dwelling where lodging is provided for compensation for at least one, but not more than four, transients at one time, by prearrangement for a period of less than 30 days. Evidence that a property is being utilized as a rooming house may include, but is not limited to, the following: keyed locks on interior doors, number of mailboxes or mail receptacles, excessive parking and signs indicating individual rooms for rent.

ROPE LIGHTING: See Signage Definitions, Section 12.3.4.

S

SALVAGE OR JUNK YARD: A building, structure, parcel of land, or portion thereof, where two or more motor vehicles not in running condition, or parts thereof, are stored in the open and are not being restored to operation; or any land, building, or structure used for wrecking or storing of such motor vehicles or farm machinery, or parts thereof, stored in the open and not being restored to operating condition.

SCHOOL, ELEMENTARY: A public or private school which includes any student in kindergarten through grade six.

SCHOOL, HIGH: A public or private school which includes any student in grades ten through twelve.

SCHOOL, JUNIOR HIGH: A public or private school which includes any student in grades seven through eight.

SCHOOL, MIDDLE: A public or private school which includes any student in grades seven through eight.

SCHOOL, PRIVATE: A school which is privately owned or operated with a curriculum comparable to that of a public school.

SCHOOL, PUBLIC: A school which is publicly owned and operated or which may be privately owned and operated subject to a charter approved by the public school board.

SCHOOL (TECHNICAL, TRADE, or VOCATIONAL): A school that trains students in a variety skilled or semiskilled trades, health care, or computer technology.

SCRAP METAL PROCESSOR: Any persons or parties having facilities for processing and storing iron, steel or nonferrous scrap and whose principal product is scrap iron and steel or nonferrous scrap for sale or remelting purposes.

SCRAP PROCESSING YARD: Any place having the necessary machinery, equipment and other facilities to process, refine, manufacture or prepare and store scrap iron, scrap steel or nonferrous materials for resale or for remelting purposes.

SCREENING: The use of vegetation, fencing or berms to limit the view of one premises from another.

SECONDARY MATERIAL DEALERS: Any person who shall engage in the business of buying, storing and selling secondary materials consisting of old or scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, rubber, iron, steel and other old scrap, ferrous or nonferrous.

SERVICE STATION: See Gas Station.

SETBACK: See Section 3.2.9.

SETBACK, SIDE (STREET): See Section 3.2.9.

SETBACK, SIDE (INTERIOR): See Section 3.2.9.

SEXUAL ENCOUNTER CENTER: Any business or commercial enterprise that, as one of its primary business purposes, offers for any form of consideration:

(1) Physical contact in the form of wrestling or tumbling between persons of the opposite sex; or

(2) Physical contact between male and female persons or persons of the same sex when one (1) or more of the persons exposes to view of the persons within such establishment, at any time, the bare female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola, human genitals, pubic region, or buttocks, even if partially covered by opaque material or completely covered by translucent material.

SHED: An accessory structure no larger than 200 square feet used for the storage of materials.

SHIPPING CONTAINER: Any standardized container designed to accommodate the transportation of goods by truck, train, plane or ship.

SIDEWALK: A paved facility intended primarily for pedestrian access and located within a right-of-way or pedestrian easement.

SIGN PERMIT: Permit issued to an applicant by the Zoning Administrator indicating that the sign is in conformance with Chapter 4.9.

SIMPSON DIVERSITY INDEX: Simpson Diversity Index = 1- Σ (n/N)□2 ,

Where

n = the total number of dwellings in a single category, and

N = the total number of dwellings in all categories.

SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED: A dwelling containing two or more attached dwelling units, located side-by-side and totally separated from each other by an unpierced wall extending from ground to roof designed exclusively for occupancy by one family per dwelling unit. Semi-Attached House, Two-Family House, Townhouse (see also Chapter 3.4).

SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED: A detached (freestanding and surrounded on all sides by open areas or yards) dwelling designed exclusively for occupancy by one family. Conventional House, Side Yard House, Cottage House (see also Chapter 3.4).

SINGLE-FAMILY DISTRICTS: See Section 2.3.2.

SINGLE-FAMILY HOME: Conventional House, Side Yard House, Cottage House, Semi-Attached House, Two-Family House, Townhouse (see also Chapter 3.4).

SINGLE ROOM OCCUPANCY: A building or buildings under a single management, operated under a governmental assistance program, used to provide small efficiency dwelling units for single individuals, and which may provide by referral or may provide on the site a variety of social, vocational and/or medical services designed and intended to assist those housed in the facility to obtain permanent housing and to care for themselves.

SITE: Any lot, tract or group of connected lots, tracts and/or parcels owned or functionally controlled by the same person or entity, assembled for the purpose of development (see also Sub-Section 3.2.2B).

SITE PLAN, ADMINISTRATIVE: Administrative procedure for site plan review consistent with Chapter 9.12

SLICKSTICK, CMCS TOWER: A type of stealth monopole design where all antenna and related equipment are housed inside the pole structure rather than attached to the exterior of the pole in an effort to conceal the visual impact of the antennae.

SMOKE SHOP: Any retail establishment whose predominant purpose is the selling of tobacco, cannabis or products derived from tobacco or cannabis or devices designed to assist in the usage of tobacco, cannabis or products derived from tobacco or cannabis. Smoke shops include vapor shops and, should they become legal in the State of Tennessee, marijuana dispensaries, but not cigar or hookah bars.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: Device or combination of devices, or parts thereof that collect, store, or transform direct solar, radiant energy into electrical energy.

SPECIAL EXCEPTION REVIEW: Procedure by which the Land Use Control Board may approve exceptions to certain requirements of this development code consistent with Chapter 9.14.

SPECIAL USE REVIEW: The procedure of reviewing an application for a special use permit consistent with Chapter 9.6.

SPECIAL USE: Any use identified in Article 2 that requires the issuance of a special use permit by the governing bodies.

SPECIFIED ANATOMICAL AREAS: Less than completely and opaquely covered:

1. Human genitals, pubic region,
2. Buttock,
3. Female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola;
4. Human male genitals in a discernible turgid state, even if completely and opaquely covered.

SPECIFIED SEXUAL ACTIVITIES:

1. Human genitals in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal;
2. Acts of human masturbation, sexual intercourse or sodomy;

3. Fondling or other erotic touching of human genitals, pubic region, buttock or female breast.

4. Acts of bestiality.

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT CONTRACT: A contract between an applicant and the governing bodies that describes the improvements that are required of the applicant, specifies the time period the applicant shall have to complete the required improvements, and fully delineates the responsibilities of each party with respect to the construction and acceptance of any public improvements.

STEALTH DESIGN (CMCS TOWERS): Stealth design in CMCS towers is the common industry practice of disguising the CMCS tower inside another structure such as, but not limited to, a steeple, clocktower, or other architectural element, or limiting the visibility of the tower by disguising it as a flagpole, tree, slickstick, or similar camouflaging technique in an effort to conceal the visual impact of the antennae.

STORAGE POD: A self-storage container no larger than 200 square feet.

STREET: A right-of-way for vehicular and pedestrian access that is accepted for the public use, and is maintained by the city, county, or state, whether designated as a street, highway, thoroughfare, road, parkway, avenue, boulevard, lane, place, cove, cul-de-sac, or loop.

STREET CLOSURE: See Right-of-Way vacation, Chapter 9.8.

STREET LINE: A property line separating a street from other land.

STREET NAME CHANGE: Procedure by which an applicant may seek to change the name of a public street consistent with Chapter 9.10.

STREET, PRIMARY: Unless otherwise designated on the Zoning Map or Frontage Maps, the primary street for a site or lot is the abutting street with the highest classification on the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan; or if not designated on the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan, the street with the highest traffic counts. For corner and double frontage lots, the primary street shall be determined by the pattern of the orientation of buildings located on corner or double frontage lots on the same intersection or street; or in the absence of such a pattern, the primary street shall be determined as the abutting street with the highest classification on the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan; or, if not designated on the MPO Long Range Transportation Plan, the street with the highest traffic counts. For lots that abut a street or streets with designated frontage, the primary street or streets shall be defined as the street or streets with designated frontage. Other abutting streets shall be defined as side streets.

STREET, SIDE: Any street that is not defined as a primary street.

STRUCTURAL ALTERATION: Any change in either the supporting members of a building, such as bearing walls, columns, beams and girders, or in the dimensions of configurations of the roof or exterior walls.

STRUCTURE: Any object constructed or installed by man, including, but without limitation, buildings, towers, smokestacks and overhead transmission lines and the poles or other structures supporting the same, but not including paving or surfacing of the ground.

SUBDIVISION: The division of a tract or parcel of land into two (2) or more lots, sites, or other divisions requiring new street or utility construction, or any division of less than four (4) acres for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or building development, and includes resubdivision and, when appropriate to the context, relates to the process of resubdividing or to the land or area subdivided. The creation of a single lot of record may also be processed as a subdivision.

SUBDIVISION, MAJOR: A subdivision that is complies with Sub-Section 9.7.4B.

SUBDIVISION, MINOR: A subdivision that complies with Sub-Section 9.7.4A.

SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE: Substantial evidence is the standard applied to decisions in relation to The Telecommunications Act of 1996. Substantial evidence must be in the form of a written record and is defined by the Courts as “more than a mere scintilla. It means such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” (See *Sprint Spectrum L.P. v. Zoning Hearing Bd. of Willistown Tp*., 43 F. Supp. 2d 534)

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Any repair, reconstruction or improvement of a structure the cost of which equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure either before the improvement or repair is started, or if the structure has been damaged, before the damage occurred.

SUPPORTIVE LIVING FACILITY: Any residence licensed, where required by law, by a duly authorized governmental agency, in which eight or fewer unrelated mentally retarded, mentally handicapped or physically handicapped persons, (as certified by any duly authorized entity including governmental agencies or licensed medical practitioners) reside, and may include three additional persons acting as houseparents or guardians who need not be related to each other or to any of the mentally retarded, mentally handicapped or physically handicapped persons residing in the home. This definition does not apply to residence wherein mentally retarded, mentally handicapped or physically handicapped persons reside when such residences are operated on a commercial basis. Also, this definition does not include a nursing home which requires skilled medical staff to provide full time convalescent or chronic care, or both.

T

TANDEM PARKING: The parking of two vehicles, one immediately behind the other, in such a manner that one vehicle must be moved before the other.

TATTOO PARLOR: A business that applies permanent tattoos to the human body.

TAVERN: Any establishment primarily in the business of the sale of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption and possessing the appropriate licenses for such and where the sale of prepared food-stuffs is incidental.

TECHNICAL CODE: Consists of any and all building codes, plumbing codes, electrical codes, fire codes, mechanical codes, and fuel gas codes which are adopted by the legislative bodies.

TEMPORARY: Shall mean a period of time under one year, unless otherwise specified in this development code.

TEMPORARY USE PERMIT: Procedure by which the Building Official may grant a permit allowing temporary uses subject to the standards of Chapter 2.8.

TEXT AMENDMENT: An official change or modification to the text of this development code consistent with the provisions of Chapter 9.4.

TOWNHOUSE: See Chapter 3.4.

TWO-FAMILY: See Chapter 3.4.

TIMBER HARVESTING. Removal of some or all trees on a tract of land, not incidental to development of the land for non-agricultural purposes, for the purpose of obtaining income, developing the environment necessary to regenerate the forest, or to achieve some special objective such as the development of special wildlife habitat needs.

TITLE LOAN ESTABLISHMENT: Any building, room, space or portion thereof where a person, company, or other legal entity engaged in the business of making loans in exchange for possession of the certificate of title to property or a security interest in titled property. Title loan establishments include persons or businesses licensed under Title 45, Chapter 15, of the Tennessee Code Annotated.

TRACT: An area of land, under single ownership or owned by an entity, that is not a lot (see Sub-Section 3.2.2A).

TRACTORS AND RELATED AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY: Vehicles and machinery used in the general operations of farming and agricultural activity, including but not limited to: tractors, combines, pivot irrigation systems, plows, tillers, hay balers, backhoes and similar equipment. This equipment is generally designed to perform specific agricultural functions and is generally not permitted for use as general transportation on public roadways. Trucks, cars, and other like vehicles designed primarily for transportation on public roadways is expressly excluded from this term.

TRACTOR-TRAILER (SALES, RENTAL, LEASING, FUELING AND SERVICE OF): shall mean a motorized vehicle of greater than one-ton carrying capacity with two or more axles, including tractor-trailer combinations and buses; or any vehicle equipped with a body designed to carry property over the public highways and generally and commonly used for such transport of cargo rather than passengers. This term shall also include truck-tractors, trailers, semi-trailers when used in combination; also included is any property on which a business involving the maintenance, parking, servicing, storage or repair of commercial vehicles of greater than 15,000 gross vehicle weight (GVW) or similar heavy commercial vehicles is conducted, including the dispensing of motor fuel or other petroleum products directly into motor vehicles; and the sale of accessories or equipment for such commercial vehicles. May also include overnight accommodations and restaurant facilities.

TRANSIENT: a person who is staying or working in a place for only a short time.

TRANSITIONAL HOME: A residence used for the purposes of rehabilitating persons from correctional facilities, mental institutions, and alcoholic and drug treatment centers and operated by a public or private agency duly authorized and licensed by the state, which agency houses individuals being cared for by the agency and deemed by the agency to be capable of living and functioning in a community and which provides continuous professional guidance. This definition does not include supportive living facilities or personal care homes for the elderly licensed by any duly authorized governmental agency and thereby allowed by right within all residential zones in accordance with the definition of "family" hereunder.

TRANSLUCENT: Material through which light passes, but in such a way that a clear image cannot be formed of the object viewed through it.

TRANSPARENT: Material through which light can travel with minimal scattering so that objects can be viewed clearly through it.

TREATMENT: Any method, technique or process including neutralization designed to change the physical, chemical or biological character or composition of any refuse so as to neutralize such refuse or so as to render such refuse nonhazardous, safer for transport, amenable for recovery or amenable for storage.

TREE: Any self-supporting woody perennial plant, usually with one main stem or trunk.

TREE, EXISTING: A tree having a ten-inch DBH which is not located in the existing or proposed public right-of-way, does not interfere with required slope stabilization treatments or required right-of-way sight distance, and is not in a public utility easement. The following trees are not considered as "existing":

1. A tree demonstrated to be dead or dying;
2. A tree that is diseased and likely to die if defined as such by the Zoning Administrator;
3. A tree that is damaged or injured to the extent that it is likely to die or become diseased as defined by Zoning Administrator;
4. A tree that is an immediate threat or danger to the health and safety of the general public as determined by the Zoning Administrator; or
5. A tree that is listed on the "undesirable" tree list as defined by the Zoning Administrator.

TREE FARM: A forest managed for timber production.

TREE REMOVAL: Process by which an applicant may request a tree removal permit consistent with Chapter 6.1.

TRELLIS: A frame of latticework used as a screen or as a support for climbing plants.

TRUCK OR MOTOR FREIGHT TERMINAL, SERVICE FACILITY: An establishment engaged in transporting goods or commodities for another business enterprise, including the parking and repair of the motor vehicles used in providing such service.

TRUCK FARMING: A farm that produces fruits or vegetables for the market.

TRUCK STOP: An establishment, or any portion thereof, that provides fueling, bathing options, or other conveniences to tractor-trailers and their operators. This definition includes any overnight parking of recreational vehicles and tractor-trailers in non-industrial zoning districts, with the exception of hotels, motels and other similar places of overnight lodging.

U

UNIVERSITY: an institution of learning of the highest level, having a college of liberal arts and a program of graduate studies together with several professional schools, as of theology, law, medicine, and engineering, and authorized to confer both undergraduate and graduate degrees.

UPPER-STORY RESIDENTIAL: Any residential unit located on any floor above a ground floor nonresidential use, all or a portion of which shall be commercial or office space open to the general public. Any residential unit located on the ground floor shall not have a raised foundation and must have a minimum floor to floor height of 14 feet.

USE-BY-RIGHT: A use specifically permitted in a particular zoning district, per Chapter 2.5, Use Table.

USE VARIANCE**:** A variance authorizing the property to be used for a purpose prohibited by this land development code, as distinguished from a variance in lot area, yard size, building height, or other dimensional bulk requirements.

UTILITY, MAJOR: Infrastructure including, but not limited to the following: electric or gas generation plant, filter bed, waste treatment plant, and solar or wind turbine farm.

UTILITY, MINOR: Infrastructure including, but not limited to the following: aeration facility, electrical substation, on-site stormwater retention or detention facility, neighborhood-serving telephone exchange/switching center, gas or electric installation/ transmission, water and wastewater pump station or lift station, gas gates, electrical transmission tower, communications tower owned by MLGW, water pumping facility and water tower or tank.

UTILITY-SCALE SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM: Any ground-mounted solar energy system larger than twenty (20) acres within the fenced area or a concentrated solar thermal energy system of any size.

V

VAPOR SHOP: A smoke shop whose predominant purpose is the selling of electronic cigarettes, a device containing nicotine-based liquid that is vaporized and inhaled.

VARIANCE: A variance which relaxes the standards or regulations of this development code consistent with Chapter 9.22.

VEHICULAR USE AREA: Any portion of the site or property, paved or unpaved, designed to receive or accommodate vehicular traffic, including the driving, parking, temporary storage, loading, or unloading of any vehicle.

VEHICLE WASH ESTABLISHMENT: Any business whose principal use is the washing of vehicles. This includes both those establishments engaged in self- and full-service washing.

VEHICLE STORAGE: The use of any premises for outdoor parking of wrecked or abandoned vehicles.

VENDING FACILITY: A structure or other physical establishment within which the primary vending operation takes place. A Vending Facility shall not include an automobile.

W

WHOLESALE DISPLAY: A display of commodities of a wholesale establishment.

WHOLESALE ESTABLISHMENT: A business engaged in the sale of commodities in quantity, usually for resale or business use, chiefly to retailers, other businesses, industries and institutions.

WIND ENERGY SYSTEM: Equipment including, but not limited to, base, blade, generator, nacelle, rotor, tower, transformer, vane, wire, inverter, batteries, or related components used to convert, store, or transfer wind energy into usable electricity.

WIND ENERGY SYSTEM, SMALL: A wind energy system not exceeding 100 feet in height and that generates 100 kW or less, typically suited for individual homes, small businesses, farms, and similar small-scale establishments

WIND ENERGY SYSTEM, TOTAL HEIGHT: When measuring a wind energy system the total height shall be measured from the base of the unit to the uppermost vertical extension of any blade or other part of the system. Base of the unit means grade if a tower mounted system or the point of mounting if mounted as an appurtenance to a structure.

WIND FARM: Any group of two or more wind towers.

WIND TOWER: A standalone structure not mounted to a building that converts wind into energy.

WINERY: Means and includes any place or premises wherein wines are manufactured from any fruit or brandies distilled as the by-product of wine or other fruit or cordials compounded, and also includes a winery for the manufacture of wine. All relevant state and local regulations apply, including but not limited to TCA Title 57 and Memphis Code of Ordinances Title 7.

WORK RELEASE CENTER: Any establishment that specializes in providing employment or housing services to individuals in prison or transitioning from prison that further involves the individuals who are being served to physically report to the establishment.

WORKING DAYS: Monday through Friday, excluding holidays on which City Hall is closed to the public.

WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS: The Zoning Administrator may issue written interpretations of this development code (see Chapter 9.20).

Y

YARD: The open space on a lot between a lot line and a building or structure which is unoccupied and unobstructed from grade to the sky, except for permitted obstructions as stated within this code. This includes the area between the lot line and the setback line as well as any additional area between the setback line and the actual building façade.

YARD, FRONT: A yard extending across the entire front of the lot measured between the front lot line of the lot and a line drawn parallel to the front façade of the principal building on the lot, or any projection thereof.

YARD, FRONT (REQUIRED): A yard extending across the entire front of the lot measured between the front lot line of the lot and a line drawn parallel to the front lot line at the required building line on the lot, or any projection thereof.

YARD, REAR: A yard opposite from the front yard and parallel to the rear lot line, extending across the entire rear of a lot and measured between the rear lot line and the required building line, or any projection thereof.

YARD, REQUIRED: The area along the front, side and rear property lines of a property, including but not limited to the minimum setback area.

YARD, SIDE: A yard extending along a side lot line from the front yard to the rear yard and measured between the side lot line and the required building line or any projection thereof.

Z

ZONING ADMINISTRATOR: The Administrator of the land use and development services department of the Memphis and Shelby County Division of Planning and Development, or his or her designee. In the absence or vacancy of the office of the Administrator of the land use and development services department of the Memphis and Shelby County Division of Planning and Development, the Director of the Memphis and Shelby County Division of Planning and Development or his or her designee shall be deemed as the Zoning Administrator insofar as the administration of this Code is concerned (see also Section 9.1.6).

ZONING CHANGE: An amendment to the zoning map consistent with Chapter 9.5.

ZONING DISTRICT: An area or areas identified in the Zoning Atlas for which the regulations and requirements governing use, lot, and bulk of building and premises are uniform.

ZONING LOT: A lot of record as recorded in the Shelby County register's office, or a parcel of land of at least four acres in area with independent frontage of at least fifty (50) feet on a dedicated road.

12.3.2 **Tree Removal Definitions**

The following definitions apply to Chapter 6.1, Tree Removal and are not intended to be applied to any other Article, Chapter or Section of this development code.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN: A plan that identifies the proposed work to be accomplished on any parcel of land, including a site plan identifying trees to be removed and trees to be preserved, protected or planted in accordance with the standards of this Chapter.

EPHEMERAL STREAMS: A stream running in a diffuse manner during and for short periods following precipitation. There is no well-defined stream channel, commonly referred to as drains, draws, dry washes or wet weather conveyances. Aquatic plants and animal life are not present, but leaf, twig and other forest litter is typically present or sporadically displaced.

EQUIVALENT ALTERNATIVE / EQUIVALENT LANDSCAPING PLATE: Specific tree replacement planting actions in accordance with the landscape enhancement plates as defined and illustrated administered by the Zoning Administrator and for which neither a tree survey or tree removal permit is required.

INTERMITTENT STREAMS contain water within a well-defined channel and flow in response to seasonal variations in precipitation (40 to 90 percent of the time) following a major rainstorm or as long as ground water is abundant.

NOTICE OF INTENT: Written notice received by the Zoning Administrator at least ten working days before any existing tree removal.

PERENNIAL STREAMS contain surface water within a well-defined channel. These streams flow practically year round under normal weather conditions and usually provide permanent habitat for aquatic plants and animal life.

PERIMETER OF SITE: The outside boundary of the total site as defined by the proposed (for a zoning change application) or existing (for a proposed planned development) zoning classifications for front, rear, and side setbacks, except that in no case shall any applicable yard be less than 30 feet in width. The front setback shall not include required reservation of right-of-way for arterials or connector streets.

REMAINDER: That portion of the total site not classified as "perimeter".

STREAMSIDE MANAGEMENT ZONES (SMZs): Areas encompassing perennial and intermittent streams and the 60-foot wide buffer on either side of the top of the stream banks where management practices that might affect water quality are modified. SMZs are also those areas encompassing ephemeral streams and the 30-foot wide buffer on either side of the top of those stream banks. SMZs filter sediment and nutrients from overland runoff, allow water to soak into the ground, protect stream banks and lakeshores, provide shade for streams and improve the aesthetics of forestry operations. No tree removal is permitted in any SMZ under the notice of intent waiver process.

TIMBER HARVESTING: Removal of some or all trees on a parcel of land, not incidental to development of the land for nonagricultural purposes, for the purpose of obtaining income, developing the environment necessary to regenerate the forest, or to achieve some special objective such as the development of special wildlife habitat needs.

TREE: Any self-supporting woody perennial plant, usually with one main stem or trunk.

TREE BANK: A fund set up to receive monies from owners or developers who, for reasons determined by the Zoning Administrator or by the owner or developer, are unable to successfully plant and maintain trees on the site under development, with such monies to be used for planting and maintaining public trees under a planning process administered by the Zoning Administrator.

TREE, EXISTING: For the purpose of this ordinance [section], a tree having a ten-inch DBH which is not located in the existing or proposed public right-of-way, does not interfere with required Shelby County slope stabilization treatments or Shelby County required right-of-way sight distance, and is not in a public utility easement. The following trees are not considered as "existing" for purposes of this Chapter 6.1::

A tree demonstrated to be dead or dying;

A tree that is diseased and likely to die if defined as such by the Zoning Administrator;

A tree that is damaged or injured to the extent that it is likely to die or become diseased as the Zoning Administrator;

A tree that is an immediate threat or danger to the health and safety of the general public as determined by the Zoning Administrator; or

A tree that is listed on the "undesirable" tree list as defined by the Zoning Administrator.

TREE REMOVAL: Process by which an applicant may request a tree removal permit consistent with Chapter 6.1.

TREE SURVEY: A graphic illustration of existing trees upon a site which includes reasonably detailed location, diameter and species types. The survey (if one is required) shall show the location, size and type of trees upon the site, including common or scientific names. The survey shall also indicate which trees are intended for removal and which will be left undisturbed and shall include all trees. The survey shall show locations of existing and proposed buildings, layouts of roads, utilities, parking areas for vehicles, storage areas for construction materials, "cut and fill" areas, and other items that disturb or compact the soil in tree root zones. The survey shall show existing and proposed grades and subsequent erosion control measures to prevent excessive siltation over the roots of protected trees and appropriate tree protection fencing for protected trees.

UNDESIRABLE TREE LIST: The Zoning Administrator will compile and maintain a list of trees that are deemed undesirable. The list may be modified from time to time.

12.3.3 Floodplain Overlay District Definitions

The following definitions apply to Chapter 8.8, Floodplain Overlay District and are not intended to be applied to any other Article, Chapter or Section of this development code.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE: A structure subordinate to the principal structure which shall conform to the following:

1. Accessory structures shall not be used for human habitation.
2. Accessory structures shall be designed to have low flood damage potential.
3. Accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.
4. Accessory structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures.
5. Service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment shall be elevated or floodproofed.

ACT: Statutes authorizing the National Flood Insurance Program that are incorporated in 42 U.S.C. 4001-4128.

ADDITION (TO AN EXISTING BUILDING): Any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a firewall. Any walled and roofed addition, which is connected by a firewall or is separated by an independent perimeter load-bearing wall, shall be considered “New Construction”.

APPEAL: A request for a review of the local enforcement officer’s interpretation of any provision of Chapter 8.8 or a request for a variance.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING: A designated AO or AH Zone on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) with one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; and where velocity flow may be evident. (Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.)

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD-RELATED EROSION HAZARD: Land which is most likely to be subject to severe flood-related erosion losses. The area may be designated as Zone E on the Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM). After the detailed evaluation of the special flood-related erosion hazard area in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone E may be further refined.

AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD: Land in the floodplain subject to a one- percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. The area may be designated as Zone A on the FHBM. After detailed ratemaking has been completed in preparation for publication of the FIRM, Zone A usually is refined into Zones A, AO, AH, A1-30, AE or A99.

BASE FLOOD: Flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASEMENT: That portion of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

BUILDING: Any structure built for support, shelter, or enclosure for any occupancy or storage (see "Structure").

DEVELOPMENT: Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

ELEVATED BUILDING: a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls with openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movement of floodwater, pilings, columns, piers, or shear walls adequately anchored so as not to impair the structural integrity of the building during a base flood event.

EMERGENCY FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM OR EMERGENCY PROGRAM: The program as implemented on an emergency basis in accordance with section 1336 of the Act. It is intended as a program to provide a first layer amount of insurance on all insurable structures before the effective date of the initial FIRM.

EROSION: The process of the gradual wearing away of landmasses. This peril is not per se covered under the Program.

EXCEPTION: A waiver from the provisions of Chapter 8.8 which relieves the applicant from the requirements of a rule, regulation, order or other determination made or issued pursuant to Chapter 8.8.

EXISTING CONSTRUCTION: Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before the effective date of this development code.

EXISTING STRUCTURES: See "Existing Construction".

EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

FLOOD OR FLOODING: A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

1. The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
2. The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

FLOOD ELEVATION DETERMINATION: A determination by the Administrator of the water surface elevations of the base flood, that is, the flood level that has a one percent or greater chance of occurrence in any given year.

FLOOD ELEVATION STUDY: An examination, evaluation and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations, or an examination, evaluation and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) or flood-related erosion hazards.

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP (FHBM): An official map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, where the boundaries of areas of special flood hazard have been designated as Zone A.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM): An official map issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, delineating the areas of special flood hazard or the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY: Official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, evaluating flood hazards and containing flood profiles and water surface elevation of the base flood.

FLOODPLAIN OR FLOOD-PRONE AREA: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see definition of "flooding").

FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT: The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works and floodplain management regulations.

FLOOD PROTECTION SYSTEM: Those physical structural works for which funds have been authorized, appropriated, and expended and which have been constructed specifically to modify flooding in order to reduce the extent of the area within a community subject to a "special flood hazard" and the extent of the depths of associated flooding. Such a system typically includes hurricane tidal barriers, dams, reservoirs, levees or dikes. These specialized flood modifying works are those constructed in conformance with sound engineering standards.

FLOODPROOFING: Means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLOOD-RELATED EROSION: The collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as a flash flood, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

FLOOD-RELATED EROSION AREA OR FLOOD-RELATED EROSION PRONE AREA: A land area adjoining the shore of a lake or other body of water, which due to the composition of the shoreline or bank and high water levels or wind-driven currents, is likely to suffer flood-related erosion damage.

FLOOD-RELATED EROSION AREA MANAGEMENT: The operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood-related erosion damage, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood-related erosion control works and flood plain management regulations.

FLOODWAY: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

FREEBOARD: A factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE: A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, and ship building and ship repair facilities, but does not include long-term storage or related manufacturing facilities.

HIGHEST ADJACENT GRADE: The highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, adjacent to the proposed walls of a structure.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE: Any structure that is:

Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior) or preliminary determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register;

Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district;

Individually listed on the Tennessee inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places and determined as eligible by communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or

Directly by the Secretary of the Interior.

LEVEE: A man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

LEVEE SYSTEM: A flood protection system, which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure, and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices.

LOWEST FLOOR: Means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including a basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure used solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of Chapter 8.8.

MANUFACTURED HOME: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "Manufactured Home" does not include a "Recreational Vehicle", unless such transportable structures are placed on a site for 180 consecutive days or longer.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the first floodplain management code or ordinance adopted by the community as a basis for that community's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)).

MAP: The Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) or the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for a community issued by the Agency.

MEAN SEA LEVEL: The average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. The term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) or other datum, to which base flood elevations shown on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced.

NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM (NGVD): As corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

NEW CONSTRUCTION: Any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced after the effective date of this development code and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is

completed after the effective date of this development code and includes any subsequent improvements to such structure.

NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM (NAVD): As corrected in 1988 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

100-YEAR FLOOD: See "Base Flood".

PERSON: Includes any individual or group of individuals, corporation, partnership, association, or any other entity, including State and local governments and agencies.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: A vehicle which is:

i. Built on a single chassis;

ii. 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;

iii. Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and

iv. Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

REGULATORY FLOODWAY: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.

RIVERINE: Relating to, formed by, or resembling a river (including tributaries), stream, brook, etc.

SPECIAL HAZARD AREA: an area having special flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and/or flood-related erosion hazards, and shown on an FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AO, A1-30, AE, A99, or AH.

START OF CONSTRUCTION: Includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; and includes the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. (Permanent construction does not include initial land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds, not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STATE COORDINATING AGENCY: The Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development's, Local Planning Assistance Office as designated by the Governor of the State of Tennessee at the request of the Administrator to assist in the implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program for the state.

STRUCTURE: A walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank, or other man-made facilities or infrastructures.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to it's before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50% of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Any repairs, reconstruction's, rehabilitation's, additions, alterations or other improvements to a structure, taking place during a 5-year period, in which the cumulative cost equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the "start of construction" of the improvement. The market value of the structure shall be (1) the appraised value of the structure prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or (2) in the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. This term includes structures which have incurred "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work performed. "Substantial Improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. The term does not, however, include either: (1) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been pre-identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure

safe living conditions and not solely triggered by an improvement or repair project or; (2) Any alteration of a "historic structure", provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure".

SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVED EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARKS OR SUBDIVISIONS: Where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50% of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

VARIANCE: To grant of relief from the requirements of Chapter 8.8 which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by Chapter 8.8 where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

VIOLATION: The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with Chapter 8.8. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certification, or other evidence of compliance required in Chapter 8.8 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

WATER SURFACE ELEVATION: The height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of riverine areas.

12.3.4 Signage Definitions

The following definitions apply to Chapter 4.9 Signs, and as used elsewhere throughout this development code.

A-FRAME SIGN: A type of detached sign in which the back bracing is in the shape of an "A" (also known as a "sandwich board sign").

ANIMATED SIGN: A sign which uses movement or change of lighting to depict action or create a special effect or scene.

ARTERIAL: A road designated as either a Principal Arterial or as a Minor Arterial in the Functional Classification Map of the Long Range Transportation Plan.

ATTACHED SIGN: A sign permanently attached to a building, awning, canopy, marquee, wall or roof.

AWNING: A roof-like structure that serves as a shelter, as over a storefront, window, door or deck.

AWNING SIGN: Any sign constructed of fabric-like nonrigid material which is a part of a fabric or flexible plastic awning and which is framed and attached to a building.

BANNER: A sign made from cloth, vinyl or other similar pliable material that is hung from a frame or affixed to a wall.

BENCH SIGN: Any sign located on any part of the surface of a bench or seat placed on or adjacent to a public Right-of-way.

CHANGEABLE COPY SIGN: A type of sign on which copy is shown on the same sign face, such as reader boards with changeable letters or changeable pictorial panels, and the copy changes by means of intermittent lighting, either automatically or manually.

COMPLEX: A group of a specific number of lots or number of dwelling units, neighborhood, park, school, or governmental use.

COMPLEX SIGN: Any on-premise sign which identifies the name of a complex.

CONNECTOR: As it pertains to specified uses permitted along connector streets, a connector shall be defined as any street identified as either a collector or connector in the Functional Classification Map of the Long Range Transportation Plan.

CONTROLLED ACCESS ROAD: Any roadway whose access is controlled by a series of ramps or interchanges. This includes all interstate highways, expressways and other similar roadways that prohibit direct access from adjacent parcels.

COPY: Any message or image related to a product or service of entity offered or located on the same premise for on-premise signs or located on a premise other than the location of the sign for off-premise signs. Copy shall not include a business, product, property, or service which no longer exists or is no longer for sale or lease on the same premise where an on-premise sign is located.

DETACHED SIGN: Any sign not attached to or forming a part of a building.

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY: See video technology.

ESTABLISHMENT: A principal business or activity including institutional uses.

FREESTANDING SIGN: Any detached sign supported by one or more upright poles, columns, or braces placed in, upon or supported by the ground and not attached to any building or structure. Freestanding signs are generally categorized as having two classes: pole, post or pylon signs, and ground signs of which monument signs are a subclass.

FRONTAGE: For purposes of the Sign Ordinance (Chapter 4.9 of this Code), the distance a site abuts a public road, or if the property only abuts a private drive, the distance a site abuts a private drive. Private drive stubs shall not be used in the calculation of frontage for the purposes of the Sign Ordinance.

GROSS SURFACE AREA (WALL SIGNS): The area contained within a single continuous perimeter, in a single geometric plane, which encloses the extreme limits of the advertising message.

GROSS SURFACE AREA (OTHER THAN WALL SIGNS): The entire area contained with a single continuous perimeter enclosing the extreme limits of such sign. (See 4.9.6.A(1))

GROUND SIGN: a class of freestanding sign, which is anchored to the ground similar to a pole, post or pylon sign, but which has a monolithic or columnar line and which maintains essentially the same contour from grade to top of the sign. Height and setbacks are to be the same as for freestanding signs.

ILLUMINATED SIGN: Any sign which has characters, letters, figures, designs or outline illuminated by electric lights or luminous tubes as a part of the sign proper.

ILLUMINATED (DIRECT): Illumination which is so arranged the light is directed into the eyes of the viewer from the light source.

ILLUMINATED (INDIRECT): Illumination so arranged that the light is reflected from the sign to the eyes of the viewer.

ILLUMINATED (INTERNAL): The illuminating element(s) is incorporated into the physical body of the sign.

ILLUMINATED (EXTERNAL): The illuminating element(s) is not incorporated into the physical body of the sign but is instead within close proximity to the sign such as attached to the signs support structure or located on the ground.

INTEGRATED CENTER SIGN: An on-premise sign which identifies the name of an integrated center and/or the establishments in the center.

MARQUEE SIGN: Signage on any hood, awning or canopy of permanent construction, projecting from the wall of a building above an entrance or projecting over walkways

MINOR STREET: Any roadway not classified as a controlled access roadway or an arterial, collector or connector in the Functional Classification Map of the Long Range Transportation Plan.

MONUMENT SIGN: A subclass of Ground Signs, any sign which is mounted on a low or small dressed base or platform encloses the structural members that support the sign with brick, decorative masonry, natural and decorative stone, masonry with a stucco finish, or painted metal with the bottom of the sign face at or within a few feet of the base at grade and not exceeding twelve (12) feet in overall height.

NIT: A unit of luminous intensity equal to one candela per square meter.

PERMANENT ON-PREMISE SIGN: A sign whose removal within a specified period of time is not required by this development code and which otherwise complies with the provisions of this development code that attracts attention to a product, service commodity, or entertainment which is conducted, sold or offered on the premises where the sign is located.

PERMANENT OFF-PREMISE SIGN: A Wall Sign, Detached Sign, or Changeable Copy Sign of no more than 672 square feet, commonly referred to as “Billboards” that attracts attention to a product, service, commodity, or entertainment which primarily, but not exclusively, is conducted, sold, produced, or offered off the premise where the sign is located.

POLE, POST, OR PYLON SIGN: Any on-premise freestanding sign that is supported by one or two uprights upon the ground which are not attached or braced by any other structure, but which by reason of height, width or other characteristic does not qualify as a Ground Sign.

POLE, POST, OR PYLON COVER OR JACKET: A cover or jacket consisting of painted metal, brick, decorative masonry, natural and decorative stone, or masonry with a stucco finish which encloses and is permanently attached to the sign pole, post or pylon that supports the sign. No additional copy or lettering is permitted on the pole cover, except for street address numbers.

PORTABLE SIGN: A sign generally single or double sided which is easily movable and not permanently attached to the ground or other unmovable surface.

PROJECTING SIGN: a sign that is wholly or partly dependent upon a building for support and which projects more than eighteen (18) inches horizontally from a building at the point of basic attachment.

REAL ESTATE SIGN: A sign advertising the sale, lease or rental of real property.

ROOF SIGN: Any sign mounted on, and supported by, the main roof portion of a building, or above the uppermost edge of a parapet wall of a building and which is wholly or partially supported by such building.

ROPE LIGHTING: Rope lighting, also known as fiber-optic cable lighting, is made up of tiny lights, available in either incandescent or LED bulbs, spaced about an inch apart and surrounded by clear, flexible PVC tubing.

SIDEWALK SIGN: A freestanding sign all or part of which is located on a sidewalk.

SIGN FACE: the gross surface areas of a sign as defined in Sub-Section 4.9.6A of this Code.

SUPPLEMENTAL WAYFINDING SIGNS: Any on-premise signs limited to directions for pedestrian or vehicular traffic including, but not limited to, signs to entrances, exits, parking areas or one-way drives.

TEMPORARY SIGN: A sign whose removal within a specific period of time is required by this development code and which otherwise complies with the provisions of this development code.

TRI-VISION SIGN: A sign composed of multiple panel segments which rotate and stop to show multiple images or messages in the same space at different times, typically used on off-premises signs.

VIDEO TECHNOLOGY: a sign or portion thereof that displays an electronic image or video, which may or may not include text, including but not limited to television screens, plasma screens, digital screens, flat screens, LED screens, video boards, holographic displays, or other technologies of a similar nature. Digital signs that do not utilize video technology are not included in this definition.

VISION TRIANGLE: An area up to ten (10) feet in height above the ground, bounded by the right-of-way lines of two intersecting roads and a line connecting two points that are twenty (20) feet from the intersection along each right-of-way.

WALL SIGN: Any sign which is painted on or attached to a wall and is within the perimeters of the wall.

WINDOW GRAPHIC: Any sign which is attached to or which can be seen by looking into a window.

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