C15-2011-0110 TP-0125070317 STMENT ROW-1065942

CITY OF AUSTIN * *
APPLICATION TO BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT
INTERPRETATIONS

PART I: AGGRIEVED PARTY'S STATEMENT

STREET ADDRESS: 3704 Bonnell Drive, Austin, TX 78731

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Subdivision - Mount Bonnell Terrace Section 3

Lot <u>1</u> Block <u>E</u> Outlot <u>---</u> Division <u>---</u>

ZONING DISTRICT: SF-3

WE Sarah Lynn Hill and John Deigh on behalf of ourselves affirm that on the 15th Day of September, 2011, hereby apply for an interpretation hearing before the Board of Adjustment.

On the 21st day of October we hereby revise our Aggrieved Party's Statement of September 15, 2011 to delete the appeals we previously labeled Appeal #3 and Appeal #4. Appeals #1 and #2 are retained, although we have made changes to our arguments and to some of the addenda based upon information obtained and research performed since we filed our original application on the 15th day of September, 2011.

We appeal the August 26, 2011 decision of Greg Guernsey of the Planning and Development Review Department to "approve for permit" the building plans for 3704 Bonnell Drive, attached as Exhibit Ex1; alleging error was made in the decision by an administrative official.

Appeal #1:

We assert that error was made by the administrative official relating to the calculation of Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR) as same relates to ceiling height greater than 15 feet.

Planning and Development Review Department interpretation is: the areas of the proposed structure that have a ceiling height greater than 15 feet <u>do not</u> need to be counted twice when calculating the Gross Floor Area (GFA) of the structure under the provisions of Article 3, Section 3.3 of the Land Development Code Chapter 25-2, Subchapter F: Residential Design and Compatibility Standards ("McMansion" Ordinance), because the requirement to double-count such areas does not appear in the current electronic and printed versions of the McMansion Ordinance. As a result, the Department accepted David Weekley Homes' calculated GFA of 4,537 square feet for the structure, attached as Exhibit Ex2. Since the Lot Area is 11,683 square feet, the resulting Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR) is 38.83% (4,537 / 11,683). Based on this calculation the FAR does not exceed 40%, and the applicant can proceed without applying to the Residential Design and Compatibility Commission (RDCC).

We feel the correct interpretation is: the areas of the proposed structure that have a ceiling height greater than 15 feet <u>do</u> need to be counted twice when calculating the Gross Floor Area

of the structure under the provisions of Article 3, Section 3.3 of the McMansion Ordinance. This requirement was Subsection 3.3.3 of the McMansion Ordinance that became effective October 1, 2006, relevant sections attached as Exhibit Ex3. The requirement does not appear in the current electronic and printed versions of the Ordinance, relevant sections attached as Exhibit Ex4, due to a staff error, but this does not mean the requirement was deleted. It was already in effect before the Ordinance was amended in 2008, and it remains in effect because the 2008 amendments did not strike or amend the requirement, and because PDRD staff have continued to apply the requirement to other applications.

The plans submitted by the applicant show that the family room and foyer have ceiling heights between 20 and 22 feet (section of first floor layout showing this attached as Exhibit Ex5). Based on the dimensions shown on the plans, these areas have a combined floor area of at least 450 square feet. Properly double-counting these floor areas would increase the GFA from 4,537 to at least 4,987 square feet. This means the FAR would increase from 38.83% to at least 42.69% (4,987 / 11,683), which exceeds 40% - the maximum amount of development permitted under Section 2.1 of the McMansion Ordinance.

We are asking the Board of Adjustment to find that the Planning and Development Review Department made an error in its decision to "approve for permit" by its interpretation and should follow our interpretation and recalculate the GFA of the structure to properly count twice the areas that have ceiling heights over 15 feet. The application should be denied if the recalculated FAR exceeds the maximum amount of development permitted under Section 2.1 of the McMansion Ordinance. (The applicant would still have the ability to apply to the RDCC for a modification allowing a FAR increase.)

1. There is a reasonable doubt or difference of interpretation as to the specific intent of the regulations in that:

When the McMansion Ordinance became effective on October 1, 2006 under Ordinance No. 20060928-022, approved by the City Council on September 28, 2006 (item 22 on the City Council meeting agenda), Article 3 contained a subsection 3.3.3 which read as follows: "An area with a ceiling height greater than 15 feet is counted twice." There is no dispute about this fact.

When the 2006 McMansion Ordinance was amended by the City Council on June 18, 2008, the matter was item 93 on the meeting agenda (a description of item 93, the action taken, and a list of the work papers and other backup documentation provided for the matter is attached as Exhibit Ex6). The requirement to double-count an area with a ceiling height greater than 15 feet was inadvertently omitted from the Draft Ordinance, (see Part 14 of attached Exhibit Ex8), due to a staff error.

That this was an error was first brought to our attention on September 8, 2011 by RDCC Commissioner Karen McGraw. That evening aggrieved party Ms. Hill looked at the City Council materials for item 93 on the June 18, 2008 agenda, and saw that the error

occurred in the Draft Ordinance whose footer identified Brent Lloyd as the "responsible attorney." On September 12, 2011 she called Brent Lloyd to discuss this and he said that she was the first person to bring this matter to his attention. He said that before taking any action he would need to do some research to see whether there had been any discussion of amending or striking the requirement before the 2008 amendments were made. On September 14, 2011 Mr. Lloyd told Ms. Hill that he had not found any discussion of the requirement, that the Ordinance did not properly strike the requirement, and that the omission of the requirement from the Ordinance was an unintentional error.

To summarize, the Draft Ordinance was correct, in that it did not strike or amend the requirement. Based on changes made to other, unrelated, provisions of Section 3.3 of Article 3, the requirement to double-count an area with a ceiling height greater than 15 feet should have been renumbered from subsection 3.3.3 to subsection 3.3.5. However, due to a staff error the requirement was not included in the Draft Ordinance. This error was carried over to the Executed Ordinance (see Part 14 of attached Exhibit Ex7). As a result, the current electronic and print versions of Article 3, Section 3.3 of the McMansion Ordinance do not mention the requirement (see attached Exhibit Ex4).

The work papers and other backup documentation provided for the City Council meeting do not mention any discussion of changing or deleting this requirement by any person or group. These documents are not attached as there is no dispute about this fact. They do not mention any discussion of this requirement at all, so the clear intent was to retain the requirement. In addition, because the requirement was already in effect, and because it was not struck or amended in the Ordinance approved by the City Council, we believe it remains in effect — even though it does not appear in current electronic or print versions of the Ordinance.

The Draft Ordinance is dated June 12, 2008, and reflects the recommendations made by the Task Force and Planning Commission as of that date. Brent Lloyd and Jessica Kingpetcharat-Bittner made a presentation to the Council at the June 18, 2008 public hearing and afterwards, Ordinance No. 20080618-093 was approved with two amendments – neither related to the requirement to double-count areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet (see second paragraph of Exhibit Ex6).

There is confusion and uncertainty among City staff regarding when they noticed the requirement was no longer in the Ordinance and regarding whether/when they actually stopped applying the requirement to count twice areas with ceiling heights over fifteen feet. To this day, Residential Permit Application "D" — the form used for providing Gross Floor Area information used in the FAR calculation — contains lines for entering the GFA of first, second, and third floor areas with ceiling heights over 15 feet. (See attached Exhibit EX9.) In addition, on May 4, 2011, the date of the first RDCC hearing that dealt with 3704 Bonnell Drive, Ms. Hill searched for information on the City's website about the McMansion Ordinance and found a three-page summary, first two pages attached

as Exhibit EX10, that included on page 2 the statement "Areas with ceiling heights of greater than 15 feet (included by counting the square footage twice)". At the time the owner of 3704 Bonnell Drive also believed that areas with such high ceilings had to be counted twice because in his April 13, 2011 application to the RDCC, pertinent part attached as EX11, he said that vaulting a ceiling to a height above 15 feet adds to the FAR. This exhibit also shows that the Gross Floor Area calculated for 3704 Bonnell Drive on April 13, 2011 was 5,442 square feet.

Subsequently, in a discussion with Ms. Benavidez of the RDCC on May 23, Ms. Hill mentioned the requirement and was told that PDRD didn't apply the requirement any more, and that the change had occurred "a couple of weeks" before. That evening Ms. Hill checked the McMansion summary on the City's website, first two pages attached as EX12, and found it had been changed to omit the requirement. That week the PDRD reviewed the application for Bonnell Drive and made some changes to the owner's FAR calculations that included no longer counting twice the areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet. The revised Residential Permit Application "D", dated May 26, 2011 and attached as Ex13, shows the revised Gross Floor Area is 5,007 square feet (a reduction of 435 square feet). On May 31, 2011 the aggrieved parties spoke to Mr. McDonald about this change and he told us that the requirement had "mysteriously" disappeared when the McMansion Ordinance was amended in 2008. At the time we did not know that the disappearance was an error, we just thought that Mr. McDonald didn't know the reasons for removing the requirement.

The interpretation that we are currently appealing relates to an August 26, 2011 application for 3704 Bonnell Drive in which an administrative decision was also made to not count twice areas with ceiling heights over 15 feet. (The earlier application was withdrawn when the August application was submitted.) As mentioned earlier, we first realized the disappearance of the requirement was due to error during a September 8, 2011 conversation with Ms. McGraw, and Mr. Lloyd was first made of aware of its disappearance by Ms. Hill in a September 12, 2011 conversation. We asked for information that would tell us when the PDRD changed their practice with regard to this requirement, and on September 27, 2011 Mr. Lloyd responded via email, attached as Exhibit EX14, that he would check with Mr. McDonald but was not aware of any such memos.

On the evening of September 28, 2011 the aggrieved parties submitted a Public Information Request under the Texas Open Records Act, attached as Exhibit EX15, requesting information that we felt would resolve this issue. On October 10, 2011, in response to this request, Mr. McDonald emailed us some material. The only document he sent that relates to the requirement to count twice areas with ceilings higher than 15 feet was a copy of a September 9, 2009 email from himself to Mr. Lloyd, attached as EX16. In this email to Mr. Lloyd, Mr. McDonald had copied and pasted language from Residential Permit Application "D" that gave instructions for calculating the gross floor area of the second and third floor of a structure, including the lines for second and third

floor areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet. But Mr. McDonald did not comment on the lines about ceiling height. Instead, he told Mr. Lloyd that the McMansion Ordinance had changed the way second floor balconies are treated in the GFA calculation, but that "the residential application was never changed to reflect this." We think that Mr. McDonald would also have commented on the language about ceiling height if he had thought at the time that the requirement to count twice areas with ceilings greater than 15 feet was no longer in the law.

In an October 14, 2011 email to Ms. Hill, attached as Exhibit EX17, Mr. McDonald says that he "did not find any emails to Mr. Lloyd on ceiling heights greater than 15' are to be counted twice. More than likely these were verbal communications via telephone in and around September of 2009." However, as stated earlier, when Ms. Hill told Mr. Lloyd about the issue on September 12, 2011, Mr. Lloyd said that no one had ever previously told him of the issue. And on October 14, 2011, Mr. Lloyd told Ms. Hill in a telephone conversation that he had nothing responsive with regard to our Public Information Request and that he didn't think he knew "anything about the glitch" until Ms. McGraw and Ms. Hill brought it to his attention in September [2011].

Due to a staff shortage, the PDRD was not able to respond to the second part of our Public Information Request, which consisted of reviewing residential permit application files subject to McMansion to obtain information that would show when PDRD changed their practice with regard to the requirement to count twice areas with ceiling heights over 15 feet. So, Ms. Hill began reviewing applications that had been heard at RDCC hearings in 2010 and 2011, and also looked at some residential permit applications submitted in 2011 that had not gone to the RDCC. The information reviewed is public information posted on the City's online permit database and on the RDCC meeting website. It is available to anyone with a computer and an internet connection. Ms. Hill found several applications processed between late 2009 and August 2011 where, based on the information entered on Residential Permit Application "D", areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet were counted twice. And, based on the floor plans and elevations in the files, the applications reviewed that did not show areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet on Application "D" also did not appear to have such areas. This was obviously not an exhaustive search through all available files (that would have been physically impossible), but it shows that the PDRD has continued to apply the requirement to count twice areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet at least through August 2011. The only exception we know of is the case of 3704 Bonnell Drive.

The results of Ms. Hill's review are shown in attached exhibit EX18.

Recent events related to restoring the requirement to count twice areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet:

• 9/7/2011 RDCC hearing: Commissioners ask PDRD staff to draft an amendment that would restore the requirement to the Ordinance

- 9/20/2011 Codes & Ordinances Subcommittee meeting: Ms. McGraw makes a Citizen Communication about the error made in 2008 and the need to restore the requirement to the Ordinance
- 10/5/2011 RDCC hearing: Commissioners receive draft amendment from staff and direct that it be forwarded to the C&O Subcommittee
- 10/18/2011 C&O Subcommittee meeting: Members discuss draft amendment from RDCC and we understand it was forwarded to the Planning Commission
- 2. An appeal of use provisions could clearly permit a use which is in character with the uses enumerated for the various zones and with the objectives of the zone in question because: This item is not applicable to this appeal. The appeal relates to zoning regulations that do not affect the use of the property.
- 3. The interpretation will not grant a special privilege to one property inconsistent with other properties or uses similarly situated in that: our interpretation would require that the terms of the McMansion Ordinance be properly applied to this application.

The Department's interpretation grants a special privilege to this property by ignoring a requirement of the Land Development Code that has been in effect since October 1, 2006, and that they have continued to apply to other applications through August of this year.

Appeal #2

We assert that error was made by the administrative official regarding the calculation of Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR) as same relates to habitable attic space in new construction.

Background: Under the McMansion Ordinance the Gross Floor Area (GFA) of an unfinished attic is ignored — and so the attic has no impact on the Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR) — unless the attic is over five feet in height and is enclosed by walls. (See McMansion Ordinance subsections 3.3.1 and 3.3.4 in attached Exhibit Ex4, and selected definitions from Land Development Code 25-1-21, attached as Exhibit Ex19, for definitions of Enclosed, GFA, and FAR; and for exemption from GFA, under McMansion, of enclosed areas five feet or less in height.) But, unless it qualifies for the habitable attic exemption of subsection 3.3.3.C of the Ordinance, when the attic, or a portion of the attic, is turned into habitable space its GFA must be included when calculating the FAR of the structure.

The portions of subsection 3.3.3 that relate to the habitable attic exemption state the following:

3.3.3. ... attics that meet the following requirements shall be excluded from the calculation of gross floor area:

- C. A habitable portion of an attic, if:
 - The roof above it is not a flat or mansard roof and has a slope of 3 to 12 or greater;
 - 2. It is fully contained within the roof structure;
 - 3. It has only one floor;
 - It does not extend beyond the footprint of the floors below;
 - 5. It is the highest habitable portion of the building, or a section of the building, and adds no additional mass to the structure; and
 - 6. Fifty percent or more of the area has a ceiling height of seven feet or less.

In April 2011 the owner and his representatives submitted a residential permit application for a single family home that is nearly identical to the home in the plans submitted and approved on August 26, 2011. Because the FAR for the earlier plan exceeded 40%, the applicant applied to the RDCC for a modification that would allow a FAR increase. In May the applicants invited us to meet with them at a model home site in Round Rock to view the model on which their proposed structure was based. The photographs which we took onsite (attached as Exhibit Ex20), are of the 4-bedroom version that they showed us (Model 1), and a version of the Lundy in which a fifth bedroom has been added on the second floor over the master bath (Model 2). Model 2 matches, in its placement of the fifth bedroom, the version in the applicant's earlier and current plans. In order to add bedroom 5 to the second floor of the 4-bedroom model – to create his earlier plan – the applicant had to erect three exterior second-floor walls and raise

the roof over the bedroom/bathroom area. In addition, inspection of the photographs clearly shows that a version of the Lundy that has been expanded to include a fifth bedroom on the second floor is obviously more massive than the 4-bedroom version. That is, Model 2 is clearly more massive than Model 1.

The earlier plan was presented at the May 4, June 1, and July 6 RDCC hearings. Nine neighbors within 300 feet of the property filed objections with the RDCC believing the house to be too large for its lot and incompatible with the neighborhood, and one filed an approval. The Highland Park West Balcones Area Neighborhood Association (HBWBANA) devoted its entire June 20 meeting to a discussion of the plans following presentations by the owner and a neighbor who objected to the plans. Afterward, the HPWBANA board voted to object to the plans and filed its objection with the RDCC. At its July 6 hearing the RDCC voted to deny the application for a FAR increase. The neighbors, HPWBANA and the RDCC all felt the house was too large for its lot and in comparison to properties within 300 feet of the lot. (Letters from neighbors and HPWBANA are attached as Exhibit Ex26.)

The plans submitted by the owner and approved by the Director on August 26 are nearly identical to the plans that were objected to by the neighbors and neighborhood association and denied by the RDCC. The footprint of the house and garage are unchanged, the layouts and gross floor areas of the finished rooms and the garage are unchanged. The only difference is the owner has increased the mass of his 5-bedroom structure by raising the roof and extending the second floor exterior wall on either side of that bedroom and bathroom 4. (Attached exhibits EX21 and Ex22 show the additional mass added when moving from either the 4-bedroom Lundy or the 5-bedroom Lundy to the house in the owner's current plans.) This change, the owner contends, encloses bedroom 5 and bathroom 4 in an attic that qualifies for a habitable attic exemption under subsection 3.3.3.C of the McMansion Ordinance.

<u>Planning and Development Review Department (PDRD) interpretation is:</u> The structure in the August 26, 2011 application for 3704 Bonnell Drive qualifies for a habitable attic exemption under subsection 3.3.3.C of the McMansion Ordinance (see Background, above).

The condition that we assert has not been met is subsection 3.3.3.C.5. On August 29 the supervisor of the PDRD told us in person that the area identified as "habitable attic space" adds no additional mass to the structure because it fits inside the building envelope, or "tent." On September 27 Brent Lloyd told us that he had discussed the issue with PDRD staff, and the explanation he gave for their assuming the area adds no additional mass to the structure was that, "PDRD has consistently interpreted this language to prohibit use of the exemption for any increase in mass to existing structures—i.e., attic finish-outs. It does not apply to new construction, where an applicant simply revises his or her project during plan review. This

Based on the habitable attic exemption, and David Weekley Homes' calculations, 570 square feet of attic floor with a ceiling under 7 feet in height, and 374 square feet of attic floor with a ceiling over 7 feet in height (a total of 944 square feet of "habitable" attic space) has been excluded from the calculation of the Gross Floor Area (GFA) of the structure (see attached Exhibit Ex16). The PDRD accepted David Weekley Homes' calculated GFA of 4,537 square feet for the structure (see attached Exhibit Ex2 and Exhibit Ex16), their claimed lotsize of 11,683 square feet, and their resulting Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR) of 38.83% (4,537 / 11,683). Based on this calculation the FAR does not exceed 40%, and the applicant can proceed without applying for a modification to the Residential Design and Compatibility Commission (RDCC).

We feel the correct interpretation is: the area identified as "habitable attic space" in the application does not qualify for a habitable attic exemption under subsection 3.3.3.C, because it adds mass to the structure and so does not satisfy the requirements of subsection 3.3.3.C.5.

Section 3.1 of the McMansion Ordinance provides that the "buildable area" (aka building envelope or tent) is the area in which development subject to the Ordinance may occur, and subsection 2.6.E provides limited exceptions under which a structure may extend outside the buildable area. We would agree with Mr. McDonald that the attic would add mass to the structure if it could not be built without making using of one of the exceptions of subsection 2.6.E.

However, structures of varying size and shape – i.e., of varying mass – can fit inside the tent, and so we do not agree that no other test should be applied – or indeed that no test at all should be applied to new construction. Three additional tests are suggested here.

The applicant claims that the habitable attic space is the highest habitable portion of a section of the building, but not the highest habitable portion of the entire building. Our arguments apply to that sort of habitable attic space. They require comparing the habitable attic space to the remainder of the proposed structure. They are not meant to be applied to habitable attic space that is the highest habitable portion of an entire building.

Impact of roof on mass or bulk of house: when considering habitable attic space over a section of a house, we propose that the PDRD should compare the scale of the attic roof to the scale of the roof over the (other) main living areas of the house. If an attic roof is built to a larger scale,

it will be out of proportion to the other main roof areas of the house, and more noticeable – thus drawing attention to its bulk.

An examination of the floor layouts in attached Exhibit ExO shows the claim is that the habitable attic space is being created inside an attic that covers the following rooms on the first floor of the structure: the study, the master-bath, and the owner's retreat.

Test number 1: Visual inspection of the front and rear elevations of the house in attached Exhibit ExO reveals what appears to be a full two-story house. The roof ridge over the habitable attic space (left side of the front elevation) is about 18 inches below the roof ridge over the main (central) portion of the house, and is about 18 inches above the roof ridge over bedroom 3 (right side of the front elevation). (These measurements were made using large format to-scale plans.) This means a more detailed examination of the building plan is warranted.

Test number 2: Further inspection of the information on the to-scale elevations of the house, the floor layouts, and the framing plans revealed that:

- a. The ridge of the habitable attic roof is above the first-floor master-bath; and
- b. The roof ridges over the two story section of the house are over the *second-floor* upstairs hallway, bathroom 2, the learning center, and bedroom 3; and
- c. The finished ceiling of the first-floor master-bath is ten feet below the level of the finished ceilings of the second-floor rooms listed in item b., above.

Putting this together with the information from Test number 1, we see that the finished ceiling of the master-bath (the first-floor room underneath the ridge of the habitable attic) is *ten feet below* the finished ceilings of the second-floor rooms listed in item b., above. And yet, the ridge of the habitable attic roof is about 18 inches below the ridge of the roof over the main (central) portion of the house, and is about 18 inches above the ridge of the roof over bedroom 3 (right side of front elevation).

Based on this information, the habitable attic space over the one-story section of the house is much more massive than the attic space over the two-story section of the house. It adds mass to the structure since it is disproportionately large compared to the attic over the two-story section of the house.

Test number 3: The width and length of a roof are constrained by the width and length of the portion of the house that it covers, but the slope can vary. As the slope increases, the height of the roof ridge increases, and the roof becomes more visible, making the entire structure appear more massive and bulky. So, to determine the scale of a roof one needs to look at its slope. The floor layouts and the roof plan of the house can be examined to determine the different

roof sections and the areas of the house covered by each one. The roof plan should also be consulted to determine the slopes of the different sections of roof. The front roof plan will provide information about how the attic would affect the street view of the house, while the side and rear roof plans provide information about how the attic would affect next-door and back-yard neighbors.

Application to proposed structure and the gable end attic under dispute: We examined the roof plan and floor layouts submitted with the application, focusing on sections of roof over the main living areas of the home and over the attic, noting the sections of roof that slope the same directions as the habitable attic roof. In both the front and rear of the house the slope of the habitable attic roof is greater (steeper) than the slope of the roof over the main living areas of the home. (Exhibits Ex24 and Ex25 show the Front and Rear roof plans and identify the roof slopes over different rooms in the house.) From this we conclude that the attic roof is built on a more massive scale than the roof over the rest of the house, and so the attic adds mass to the house.

How would the height of the attic roof change if the slope were reduced to match the slope of the attic over the main portions of the house? Using the large format to-scale elevations we determined that the ridge of the habitable attic roof is 13.5 feet above the finished floor of the attic. If the slope of the rear attic roof were reduced from its current 5.5:12 to match the 4:12 slope over the main living areas in the rear of the house (see rear slopes on Exhibit Ex25) its height would be only 9.8 feet $(9.8 = 13.5 \times (4 / 5.5))$. That is, the ridge of the habitable attic roof would be 3.7 feet *lower* if the attic roof were built on the same scale as the attic over the main living areas of the house.

Based on the results of this test, the habitable attic space over the one-story section of the house is more massive than the attic space over the two-story section of the house. It adds mass to the structure since it is disproportionately large compared to the attic over the two-story section of the house. For this reason this space is not eligible for the habitable attic exemption.

In this case a 5-bedroom house deemed incompatible in scale and bulk by the RDCC, by the neighbors, and by the local neighborhood association (HPWBANA), has been altered to *increase* its mass, but the administrative decision made by the Director resulted in treating the structure as though its mass had been reduced to that of a 4-bedroom house. We believe this happened because the Director did not apply a reasonable standard to determine whether the habitable attic space added additional mass to the structure.

Under Section 2.1 of the McMansion Ordinance the maximum allowable Gross Floor Area (GFA) of the structure is 40% of the lotsize, or 4,673 square feet (0.4 x 11,683). With the habitable attic exemption the GFA is 4,537 square feet. Denying the 944 square foot habitable attic exemption would clearly increase the GFA to an amount in excess of the 4,673 square feet permitted under Section 2.1 of the McMansion Ordinance.

We are asking the Board of Adjustment to find that the Planning and Development Review Department made an error in its decision to "approve for permit" by its interpretation and should follow our interpretation, deny the habitable attic exemption because the habitable attic space increases the mass of the structure, recalculate the GFA and the resulting FAR (GFA / lotsize). The application should then be denied if the recalculated FAR exceeds the maximum amount of development permitted under Section 2.1 of the McMansion Ordinance. (The applicant would still have the ability to apply to the RDCC for a modification allowing a FAR increase.)

1. There is a reasonable doubt or difference of interpretation as to the specific intent of the regulations in that:

The intent of the McMansion Ordinance is explained in Section 1.1:

"This Subchapter is intended to minimize the impact of new construction, remodeling, and additions to existing buildings on surrounding properties in residential neighborhoods by defining an acceptable buildable area for each lot within which new development may occur. The standards are designed to protect the character of Austin's older neighborhoods by ensuring that new construction and additions are compatible in scale and bulk with existing neighborhoods."

In this case, we believe that the Planning and Development Review Department has focused only on whether the additional space fits inside the "tent" or acceptable buildable area, but that standard does not help to determine whether Subsection 3.3.3.C.5 is satisfied.

Instead, the Department needs to think about the goal of "... ensuring that new construction and additions are compatible in scale and bulk with existing neighborhoods." Refusal to grant the habitable attic exemption when creation of the habitable attic adds additional mass to the structure is in furtherance of this second goal. It is intended to prevent abuse of the habitable attic exemption. Why else would that requirement be there? The Department must not ignore this requirement when dealing with new construction, but must find a reasonable way to determine when this requirement is met.

- 2. An appeal of use provisions could clearly permit a use which is in character with the uses enumerated for the various zones and with the objectives of the zone in question because: This item is not applicable to this appeal. The appeal relates to zoning regulations that do not affect the use of the property.
- 3. The interpretation will not grant a special privilege to one property inconsistent with other properties or uses similarly situated in that: Our interpretation requires the application of a reasonable method of determining when habitable attic space adds additional mass to a structure.

Because the Department is not applying a reasonable and meaningful interpretation of the requirement "adds no additional mass to the structure" when dealing with habitable attic exemptions for new construction, it is giving preferential treatment to new construction when compared to a remodel of an existing structure on a neighboring property. For example, suppose there are two adjacent identically sized lots. One contains an existing house - the 4 bedroom version of the Lundy - and the other is an empty lot. The owner of the empty lot wants to build the 5-bedroom version of the Lundy, but the FAR for that plan exceeds 40% and the RDCC denies an application for a variance. So the builder changes his plan to the one submitted by the applicant, claims a habitable attic exemption, and with the reduced FAR is able to build his new house without applying for a variance to the RDCC. The owner of the existing 4-bedroom Lundy sees this happen and decides to remodel his house to match the new construction. But the owner of the existing property is not eligible for the habitable attic exemption because conversion of the 4-bedroom Lundy to the applicant's proposed plan requires the addition of considerable mass to the structure. As a result, the FAR of the proposed remodel exceeds 40% and the owner of the existing home must apply for a variance to the RDCC.

Because the Department is not applying a reasonable and meaningful interpretation of the requirement "adds no additional mass to the structure" when dealing with habitable attic exemptions for new construction it is giving preferential treatment to builders of new construction compared to people who already live in the surrounding neighborhood because it dilutes the protection that the McMansion Ordinance affords the surrounding properties and neighborhood by creating situations where increasing the mass and bulk of new construction actually causes the non-exempt Gross Floor Area – the GFA used in the FAR calculation – to decrease, exempting the properties from review by the RDCC, and allowing oversized structures that are incompatible with the surrounding neighborhood to be built.

AGGRIEVED PARTY CERTIFICATE – We affirm that our statements contained in the complete application are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Signed S. Sym Hell Printed: Sarah Lynn Hill

Signed Printed: John Deigh

Mailing Address: 3701 Mount Bonnell Road

City, State & Zip: <u>Austin, TX 78731-5730</u> Phone: <u>512-371-1254</u>

Required Addenda Included:

- Letter to Board of Adjustment stating appellant meets the requirements as an Interested Party as listed in Section 25-1-131(A) and (B) of the Land Development Code, including all information required under 25-1-131(C).
- Notice of Appeal emailed on August 31, 2011 to John McDonald, Supervisor of the Planning and Development Review Department
- Site Plan/Plot Plan drawn to scale, showing present construction and location of existing structures on adjacent lots
- Existing Site Plan drawn to scale for 3704 Bonnell Drive
- Site Plan Final Grade, showing proposed construction at 3704 Bonnell Drive

Addenda included supporting our argument:

Exhibit	Description		
Ex0	Copy of the Application materials submitted to the Planning and		
	Development Review Department for 3704 Bonnell Drive, including David		
	Weekley Homes' calculation of the Gross Floor Area (GFA) and the Floor-to-		
	Area Ratio (FAR); "approved for permit" by Greg Guernsey.		
Ex1	Site Plan – Final Grade Approved for Permit by Greg Guernsey on 8/26/11		
Ex2	David Weekley Homes' calculation of Gross Floor Area showing first floor		
	areas with ceiling heights over 15 feet were not counted twice. Also shows		
	lot size of 11,683 sf and Floor-to-Area Ratio of 38.83%		
Ex3	Relevant portions of Executed Ordinance 20060928-022 (McMansion		
	Ordinance approved by the City Council on September 28, 2006, which		
	became effective October 1, 2006). Subsection 3.3.3 of Article 3 of the		
	Executed Ordinance reads as follows: "An area with a ceiling height greater		
	than 15 feet is counted twice."		
Ex4	Relevant sections of current electronic/print version of McMansion		
	Ordinance		
Ex5	Section of first floor layout showing 20 foot ceiling in family room and 22		
	foot ceiling in foyer		
Ex6	Summary of Item 93 – 6/18/2008 City Council Meeting. This is the item on		
	the June 18, 2008 agenda where the Council approved Ordinance 20080618-		
	093. It includes a list of Work Papers and Other Backup Documentation for		
•	the amendments to the McMansion Ordinance. These documents are		
	posted on the City Council's webpage under item 93 for the 6/18/2008 City		
	Council meeting.		
Ex7	Relevant portions of Executed Ordinance 20080618-093. This is the		
	ordinance that, due to a clerical error, inadvertently omitted the		
	requirement to double-count areas with a ceiling height greater than 15 feet.		
	See Part 14 of the Executed Ordinance. This part does not amend or strike		
	the existing subsection 3.3.3; it is written as though the McMansion		
	Ordinance being amended did not already include a subsection 3.3.3.		

Exhibit	Description
Ex8	Relevant portions of 2008 Draft Ordinance (Part 14 contains original error
	that was carried over to Part 14 of the Executed Ordinance)
Ex9	Current City of Austin Residential Permit Application "D" used for Gross Floor
	Area (GFA) and Floor Area Ratio (FAR) information and calculations
Ex10	5/4/2011 summary of McMansion provisions from CoA website including
	requirement to count twice areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet.
Ex11	Material from owner's 4/13/2011 application to RDCC showing he believed
	ceilings higher than 15 feet increase the FAR
Ex12	5/23/2011 summary of McMansion provisions from CoA website. Require-
<u> </u>	ment to count twice areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet is gone.
Ex13	5/26/2011 Application "D" for 3704 Bonnell Drive revised by PDRD to no
	longer count twice areas with ceiling heights greater than 15 feet.
Ex14	9/27/2011 email from Brent Lloyd re memos about PDRD practice with
····	regard to counting twice areas with ceilings higher than 15 feet.
Ex15	9/28/2011 Public Information Request under Texas Open Records Act
Ex16	9/9/2009 email from Mr. McDonald to Mr. Lloyd about language on
*****	Application "D" for second floor balconies
Ex17	10/14/2011 email from Mr. McDonald to Ms. Hill in response to Public
	Information Request
Ex18	Results of Ms. Hill's review of applications submitted to RDCC in 2010 and
	early 2011; and of a sample of residential permit applications submitted to
	PDRD in 2011 that did not go to RDCC
Ex19	Definitions from LDC 25-1-21
Ex20	Photographs of 4-Bedroom and 5-Bedroom versions of the Lundy in Round
	Rock (Models 1 and 2, respectively)
Ex21	Proposed structure showing additional mass added in an attempt to qualify
	for habitable attic exemption (compared to Model 2)
Ex22	Proposed structure showing additional mass added in an attempt to qualify
	for habitable attic exemption (compared to Model 1)
Ex23	Habitable Attic area exempted from Gross Floor Area and FAR calculations;
	calculated by David Weekley Homes. Exempted area is shaded dark gray.
Ex24	Front roof plan for 3704 Bonnell Drive, identifying roof slopes over different
	areas of the house
Ex25	Rear roof plan for 3704 Bonnell Drive, identifying roof slopes over different
	areas of the house
Ex26	Letters from neighbors and HPWBANA objecting to earlier plans for 3704
	Bonnell Drive when they were being reviewed by the RDCC

CITY OF AUSTIN LETTER TO BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT INTERPRETATIONS AGGRIEVED PARTY'S STANDING TO APPEAL

STREET ADDRESS: 3704 Bonnell Drive, Austin, TX 78731

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: Subdivision - Mount Bonnell Terrace Section 3

Lot <u>1</u> Block <u>E</u> Outlot <u>--</u> Division <u>--</u>

ZONING DISTRICT: SF-3

WE Sarah Lynn Hill and John Deigh on behalf of ourselves are providing this letter to confirm our Standing to Appeal Status

We meet the requirements as an Interested Party as listed in Section 25-1-131(A) of the Land Development Code because we are the record owners of property within 500 feet of the site of the proposed development and occupy a primary residence on that property. Our property shares a back lot line with the property in the application.

Section 25-1-131(B) does not apply because we have not communicated an interest in a matter that is the subject of a public hearing.

We meet the requirements of Section 25-1-131(C) because we communicated an interest in the August 26, 2011 Planning and Development Review Department's Administrative Decision to "Approve for Permit" the building plans for the above property – by sending emails to Mr. John McDonald, Supervisor of the Department, on August 29 and 30, by meeting with him in person on August 29, and by emailing him a written Notice of Appeal, as required by Section 25-1-183, on August 31, 2011. We also had previously corresponded with Mr. McDonald about issues surrounding the Floor-to-Area Ratio calculations for this property in May, and June, and about building plans for this property in July and early August. This previous correspondence was conducted via email and telephone. All information required under 25-1-131(C) is included in the enclosed copy of the Notice of Appeal that we emailed to Mr. McDonald on August 31, 2011.

AGGRIEVED PARTY SIGNATURES

Signed S. Fyr Hu

Printed: Sarah Lynn Hill

Signed

Printed: John Deigh

Mailing Address: 3701 Mount Bonnell Road

City, State & Zip: <u>Austin, TX 78731-5730</u>

Phone: <u>512-371-1254</u>

CASE 2011-077075 PR; Address 3704 Bonnell Drive

Notice of Appeal of 8-26-2011 Administrative Decision by the Planning and Development Review Department to "Approve for Permit" the building plans for the above case

Submitted to Mr. John McDonald, Supervisor of the Planning and Development Review Department.

Submitted by Sarah Lynn Hill and John Deigh on August 31, 2011

Mr. McDonald advised us that our notice of appeal could be submitted by emailing the required information to him, and that no special form is required.

Required information:

1. Name, address, and telephone number of the appellants:

Sarah Lynn Hill and John Deigh 3701 Mount Bonnell Road Austin, TX 78731-5730 512-371-1254 (home)

- 2. Name of the applicant: William Clark
- Decision being appealed: Planning and Development Review Department's Administrative Decision to "Approve for Permit" the building plans for 3704 Bonnell Drive (Case 2011-077075 PR)
- 4. The date of the decision: 8-26-2011
- 5. A description of the appellants' status as an interested party:
 We are the record owners of property within 500 feet of the site of the proposed development and occupy a primary residence on that property. Our property shares a back lot line with the property in the application.

A history of our communication of interest in this matter with Mr. John McDonald, Supervisor of the Planning and Development Review Department (required to establish our status):

The applicant previously applied to the RDCC for a variance that would allow him to exceed the 40% F.A.R. limitation of Chapter 25-2, Subchapter F: Residential Design and Compatibility Standards of the Land Development Code, commonly known as the "McMansion" Ordinance (Case 2011-031138 PR) for a building at the same address as in the current case (2011-077075 PR). We objected to the previous application and spoke at three different RDCC hearings on the matter (May 4, June 1, and July 6). A part of the applicant's argument in that case was that he had a similar plan (that he did not want to build) that he thought satisfied the 40% F.A.R. limitation. The limitation was supposedly satisfied by treating a portion of the second floor—

including bedroom 5 and bathroom 4 – as exempt habitable attic space (attic space excluded from the F.A.R. calculation under Section 3.3.3.C of the Ordinance).

We initially communicated our concern about the F.A.R. calculations and the claim to have a habitable attic space exemption to Mr. McDonald via email on May 20. In that email we explained our concerns and our need to prepare for the June 1 RDCC hearing. We asked for a meeting with RDCC staff to go over the F.A.R. calculations in both of the applicant's plans. This email also included our name, mailing address, and phone number. Mr. McDonald reviewed the plans and spoke to us about them on May 31. The applicant revised his plans after the June 1 RDCC hearing and continued to claim a habitable attic exemption for plans he did not want to build. We emailed Mr. McDonald about these new plans on June 27, explaining our concerns and need to prepare for the July 6 RDCC hearing. He reviewed and discussed them with us on June 28. In both the May 31 and June 28 conversations he told us that in his opinion the habitable attic exemption did not apply because bedroom 5 and bathroom 4 were part of the second floor in all of the applicant's plans, not part of attic space, but he also cautioned us that the habitable attic space provisions were a controversial issue within his office. The RDCC denied the application in case 2011-031138 PR for the plan the applicant wanted to build (the one without the attic exemption) on July 6. We subsequently inquired about the status of the building plans on July 26, and on August 4 Mr. McDonald told us via email that the applicant had not appealed the decision and he understood them to be redesigning the plans to meet the 40% F.A.R. requirement.

Late on Friday, August 26, we checked the City's online permit database and found that the current case 2011-077075 PR had been submitted by the applicant and approved on that same day by Residential Zoning Reviewers (Mr. McDonald's staff). Early on August 29 (Monday) we sent an email to Mr. McDonald communicating our concerns that information in the database made it appear that a plan larger than the one denied by the RDCC had been approved. We met with Mr. McDonald that afternoon. At that meeting we found that the newly submitted plans were the plans the applicant had previously not wanted to build – the plans Mr. McDonald had reviewed, at our request, on June 28 (with minor changes - the addition of a small balcony and some windows - that did not affect the F.A.R.), but that Mr. McDonald had (after discussion with his supervisor), reversed his prior position and decided to grant the habitable attic exemption requested by the applicant. We discussed our reasons for thinking this decision was wrong and also pointed out that the exempted space had increased the mass of the structure a further reason for not granting the habitable attic exemption. Mr. McDonald confirmed that the plan would exceed the 40% F.A.R. limitation if the exemption were not granted, then checked and told us that the applicant had not yet paid for the building permit. We informed him of our intention to appeal Residential Zoning's approval of 2011-077075 PR and he gave us a list of the information to be included in the notice of appeal and said we could file it by emailing the information to him. On August 30 Mr. McDonald provided us with a copy of the building plans for 2011-077075 PR and we sent him an email summarizing our August 29 meeting with him and confirming our intention to appeal.

6. Reasons the appellant believes the decision does not comply with the requirements of this title:

We believe that the F.A.R. of the plan submitted in Case 2011-077075 PR exceeds the 40% limitation of the McMansion Ordinance, and so it should not have been approved by Residential Zoning Review. We believe this because we believe that the habitable attic exemption of section 3.3.3.C should not have been granted, and, as noted above, in our meeting on Monday, August 29, Mr. McDonald confirmed that the plan exceeds the 40% limitation if the habitable attic exemption of section 3.3.3.C is not allowed.

First, we believe that bedroom 5 and bathroom 4 are part of the second floor, not part of an attic, and therefore not eligible for the habitable attic exemption. The applicant's designating bedroom 5 and bathroom 4 as the only finished portion of the second floor that is habitable attic space has no basis other than his interest in finding floor space that might be exempted from the F.A.R calculation. That there are interior walls separating these two rooms from the rest of the finished part of the second floor is not a basis for excluding other finished portions of the second floor, continuous with these rooms, from being habitable attic space, for an interior wall can exist within an attic. Roof coverage is also not a basis for excluding other finished portions of the second floor continuous with bedroom 5 and bathroom 4 from being habitable attic space, for a section of roof that covers a portion of these two rooms also covers portions of other finished rooms on the second floor. To be able to determine whether floor space is habitable attic space exempt from the F.A.R. calculation because it is habitable attic space fifty percent or more of which has a ceiling height of less than 7 feet, one has to be able to determine the boundaries of the habitable attic space for the purpose of doing the calculation. However, there is no way of determining these boundaries.

Second, even if these rooms were treated as attic space, it would not be true that the space could be ignored – for the space fails to meet one of the conditions in the Ordinance for ignoring habitable attic space. The condition it fails to meet is that the space "adds no additional mass to the structure." (See section 3.3.3.C.5.) Adding this space, regardless of how it is treated, adds mass to the structure.

In the plan submitted to the RDCC under Case 2011-031138 PR, the mass required for these rooms was created by making a large rectangular bump-out in the middle of the roof of the south-facing section of the house, directly over the first-floor master bath. In that case, the rooms were treated as part of the second floor and their square footage was included in the F.A.R. calculation. The F.A.R. exceeded the 40% limitation of the Ordinance, and the RDCC denied the application for those plans on July 6.

In the plan for Case 2011-077075 PR just approved by Residential Zoning Review – the approval that we are appealing – the applicant took the plan denied by the RDCC and added additional mass to the structure by adding new triangular bump-outs on the east and west sides of bedroom 5 and bathroom 4, and raising portions of the roof on the south side of the house to

cover the new bump-outs. He claims that in the modified plan a portion of the second floor that includes bedroom 5, bathroom 4, and the area under the new roof is habitable attic space that qualifies for the exemption of the Ordinance (section 3.3.3.C) and can be ignored when calculating the F.A.R. We say that bedroom 5 and bathroom 4 continue to be part of the second floor, not attic space. However, even if they are treated as attic space, section 3.3.3.C.5 is not satisfied with regard to bedroom 5, bathroom 4 and the area under the new roof, because the modifications that create this new space add additional mass to the structure.

Pictures and/or drawings will help to illustrate our arguments. In the June 28, 2011 statement that we submitted to the RDCC for their July 6 hearing we explained that adding bedroom 5 to the structure, however it is treated, adds mass to the structure. To illustrate our argument our statement included photographs of the 4-bedroom and 5-bedroom versions of a David Weekley model home on which the applicant's plan is based. That statement can be found on the RDCC website in the backup material posted for the July 6 hearing. We can also provide copies of this statement and/or the photographs on request.

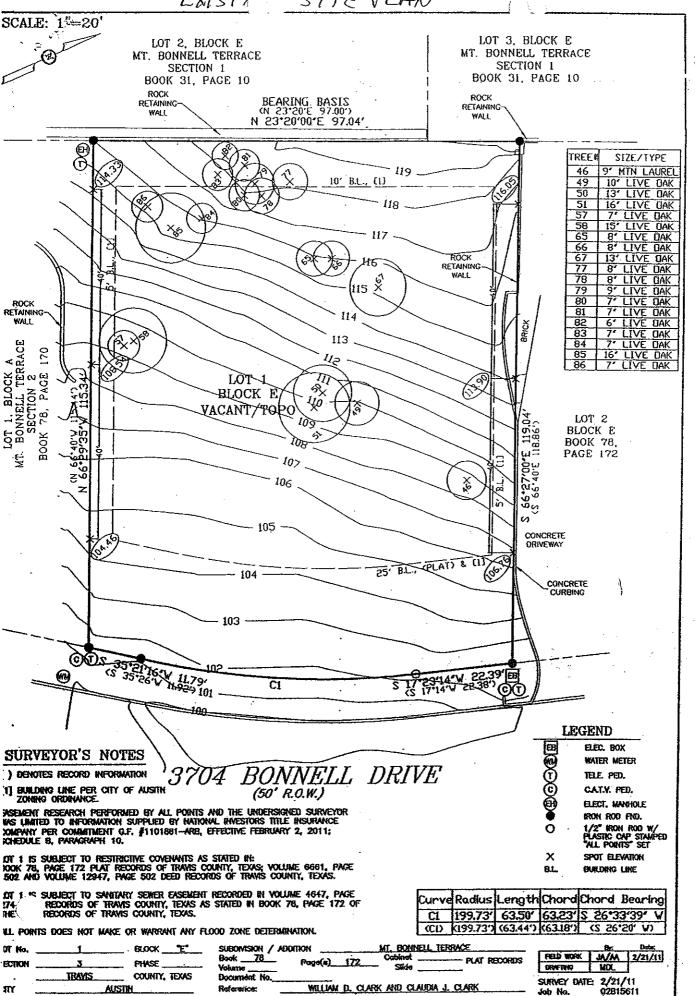
It is also instructive to compare the plans submitted in cases 2011-033138 PR and 2011-077075 PR. The layout of all first and second-floor rooms, and their square footages, are the same in both plans. And the exterior elevations are the same — with the exception of the area on the south section of the second-story that surrounds bedroom 5 and bathroom 4. It is easy to see — especially when viewing the south elevation (labeled "left" in the plans) – that the structure in 2011-077075 PR has more mass than the structure in 2011-033138 PR. Mr. McDonald's department should have copies of both sets of plans.

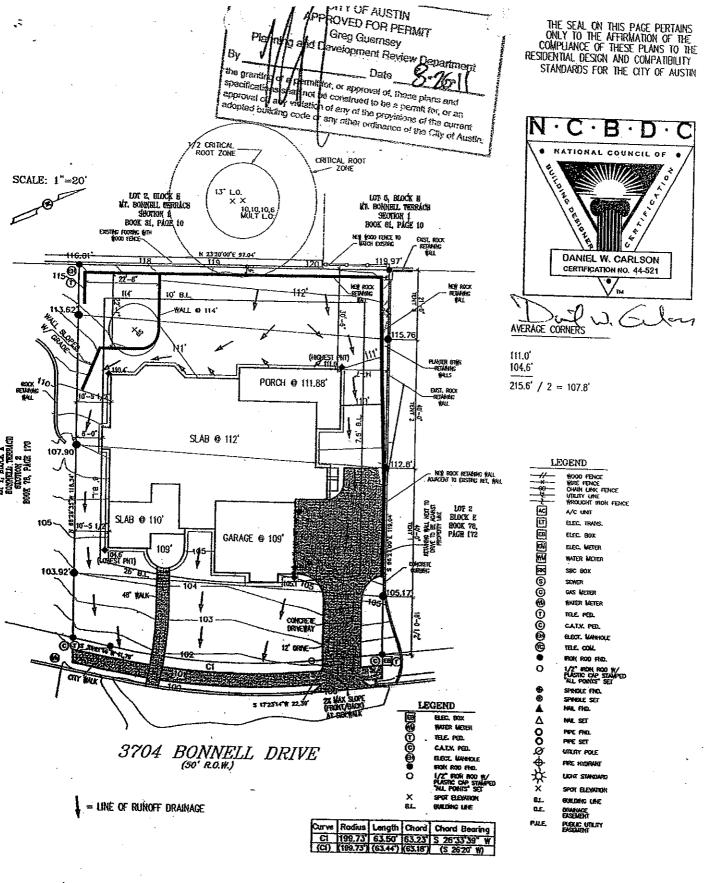
Finally, we believe that the terms of the Ordinance should be interpreted and applied with an understanding of the underlying purpose of the Ordinance. As explained in section 1.1 of the Ordinance, "The standards are designed to protect the character of Austin's older neighborhoods by ensuring that new construction and additions are compatible in scale and bulk with existing neighborhoods."

The plan submitted in 2011-031138 PR exceeded the 40% F.A.R. limitation of the Ordinance, and so the RDCC was required to rule on the compatibility of the proposed plan. At its July 6 hearing the RDCC denied the application, determining that the plan was too massive in comparison with nearby properties, and with several members making strong statements about the incompatibility of that plan with the neighborhood. The new plan submitted in 2011-077075 PR is nearly identical to the plan that was denied — except that one section of the new plan is more massive than the old plan. It is obvious to us that the RDCC would not consider the new plan to be compatible with the neighborhood.

We do not believe that the habitable attic exemption was adopted in order to allow applicants to decrease the size of their F.A.R. by increasing the mass of their house.







SITE PLAN - FINAL GRADE

scale: 1"=30'

EXHIBIT Ex0

Copy of the Application materials submitted to the Planning and Development Review Department for 3704 Bonnell Drive, including David Weekley Homes' calculation of the Gross Floor Area (GFA) and the Floor-to-Area Ratio (FAR), "approved for permit" by Greg Guernsey

CITY OF AUSTIN

(v)

RESIDENTIAL PERMIT APPLICATION "A"

BP Number			
Building Permit N.	<u> </u>		
Plat No	Date		
Reviewer	1		

PRIMARY PROJECT DATA	RESIDENTIA	さん 一日 一日 一日 一日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	
Service Address 3704 P	ionnell Drive	Tax Parcel No.	
Legal Description Lot Block E	Subdivision Mount Bonnell Terr	Vace Sec	tion_3 Phase
	ment, provide Name and Case No	·	
If this site is not a legally si	ubdivided lot, you must contact the Development Assisj	tance Center for a Land	Status Determination.
Description of Work X New Residence Duplex Garage Carport attached	detached	(L) 5/	2011-11-11
Pool	Other (specify)		UAR
Zoning (e.g. SF-1, SF-2) - Height of Principal building	5-66ft. # of floors 3 Height of Other st	matura(a) 01 A 6	# of floor N 1 4
	vater and wastewater availability? Yes _X_ No. If		# Of Hoors TV [F (
Austin Water Utility at 512-97 - Does this site have a septic syspermit prior to a zoning review	72-0000 to apply for water and/or wastewater tap app stem? YesXNo. If yes, for all sites requiring a w.	plication, or a service e 1 septic field you must (xtension request. obtain an approved septic
Does this site have a Board of A	Adjustment ruling?Yes X No If yes, attach the I	3.O.A. documentation	u.,
	cut and fill in excess of 4 feet? X Yes No		
Does this site front a paved stre	et? 🗶 YesNo A paved alley?Yes _XI	No	
Is this property within the Resid	lential Design and Compatibility Standards Ordinance E	Boundary Area? 🗶 Yes	No
VALUATIONS FOR REMODELS ONLY	VALUATIONS FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION OR ADDITIONS ONLY	= -;:	MIT FEES ffice use only)
Building \$	Lot Size 11, 1083 sq.ft.	NEW/AI	DDITIONS REMODELS
Electrical \$	Job Valuation - Principal Building \$ 602 65	- -	\$
Mechanical \$	(Labor and materials)		\$
Plumbing \$	Job Valuation - Other Structure(s) \$ N Y	Mechanical \$	
Driveway/ Sidewalk \$	(Lubor and materials)	Plumbing \$ Driveway	<u></u>
TOTAL \$	TOTAL JOB VALUATION (sum of remodels and additions)	& Sidewalk \$	\$
(labor and materials)	s 602.625	TOTAL \$	\$
·	(Labor and materials)		
OWNER / BUILDER INFOR	RMATION		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
OWNER Name V	Villiam D. & Claudia Clark	Teleph	none (h) <u>5/2-750-83</u> (w)
BUILDER Company t			J183-168-168-168
	oplicant's Name Lisa 19thart - Project		ager AX 512-372-872
DRIVEWAY/ SIDEWALK Contractor	Delta l'ancrete : Const		none 512-(allo-DF
CERTIFICATE Name V	Villiam Dt Claudia Claut	Teleph	one <u>512-750-83</u> 6
OF OCCUPANCY Address	3704 Bonnell Dalve	City Austin	ST <u>TX</u> ZIP <u>7873</u>)
If you would like to be notified whe telephone X e-mail:	in your application is approved, please select the method: Abart @ dwh mes. Com may check the status of this application at www.ci.austin.tx	.us/development/picrivr.htr	n

CITY OF AUSTIN

RESIDENTIAL PERMIT APPLICATION

I understand that in accordance with Sections 25-1-411 and 25-11-66 of the Land Development Code (LDC), non-compliance with the LDC may be cause for the Building Official to suspend or revoke a permit and/or license. I understand that I am responsible for complying with any subdivision notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants and/or zoning conditional overlays prohibiting certain uses and/or requiring certain development restrictions (i.e., height, access, screening, etc.) on this property. If a conflict should result with any of these restrictions, it will be my responsibility to resolve it. I understand that, if requested, I must provide copies of all subdivision plat notes, deed restrictions, restrictive covenants, and/or zoning conditional overlay information that may apply to this property.

I acknowledge that this project qualifies for the Site Plan Exemption as listed in Section 25-5-2 of the LDC.

I understand that nothing may be built upon or over an easement. I further understand that no portion of any roof structure may overhang in any public utility or drainage easement.

I acknowledge that customer will bear the expense of any necessary relocation of existing utilities to clear this driveway location and/or the cost to repair any damage to existing utilities caused during construction.

1 also understand that if there are any trees greater that 19 inches in diameter located on the property and immediately adjacent to the proposed construction, I am to schedule a Tree Ordinance review by contacting (512) 974-1876 and receive approval to proceed.

I agree that this application will expire on the 181st day after the date that the application is filed if the application is not approved and an extension is not granted. If the application expires, a new submittal will be required.

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE Sisa Celiant	DATE 8/17/1
HOME BUILDER'S STATE REGISTRATION NUMBER (requ	Project Coordinator - David Week ired for all new construction) 1021 Homes
Rejection Notes/Additional Comments (for office use only):	M = - C / .
	- 1/3 (MZ- Mg 7Mg)
	- ATTIC MARANT PROFESSION
0	the free J. Milliam 10
<u>(G)</u>	
Service Address 3704 Rownell Dalle.	
	Date 8/17/4
Applicant's Signature Lisa Ahart-David Week	

-			
BUIL	DING	COVER	AGE

The area of a lot covered by buildings or roofed areas, but not including (i) incidental projecting eaves and similar features, or (ii) groundwell paving, landscaping, or open recreational facilities.

	_	Existing	New / Addition	
a.	1 st floor conditioned area	sq.ft.	. * 2417 sq.	.ft.
ь.	2 nd floor conditioned area			
c.	3 rd floor conditioned area	sq.ft.		
d.	Basement	sq.ft.		
e.	Garage / Carport	sq.ft.		
	★ attached	sq.ft.		
	detached	sq.ft.		
f.	Wood decks [must be counted at 100%]	sq.ft.		
g.	Breezeways	sq.ft.	1	
ĥ.	Covered patios	sq.ft.		
i.	Covered porches	sq.ft.		
j.	Balconies	sq.ft.		
k,	Swimming pool(s) [pool surface area(s)]	sq.ft.		
l.	Other building or covered area(s)	sq.ft.		
	Specify Masonry Ledge	/	34.	.16.
	TOTAL BUILDING AREA (add a. through l.)	NA sq.ft.	. <u>5716</u> sg:	·ft
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			LL,
				7
ŀ	TOTAL BUILDING COVERAGE ON LOT (subtract, if		3863 _{saft}	
]	applicable, b., c., d., k. and f. if uncovered)		33.13 % of lot	
				j
				_

IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE

Include building cover and sidewalks, driveways, uncovered patios, decks, air conditioning equipment pad, and other improvements in calculating impervious cover. Roof overhangs which do not exceed two feet or which are used for solar screening are not included in building coverage or impervious coverage. All water must drain away from buildings on this site and buildings on adjacent lots.

a,	Total building coverage on lot (see above)	*3863	sq.ft
b.	Driveway area on private property	* 1107	sq.ft.
c.	Sidewalk / walkways on private property	× 107	sq.ft.
d.	Uncovered patios	NA	sq.ft.
e.	Uncovered wood decks [may be counted at 50%]	NA	sq.ft.
f.	Air conditioner pads	* 32	sq.ft.
g.	Concrete decks	NA	sq.ft.
h.	Other (specify)	x 25	sq.ft.
	Done Landing		— .

TOTAL IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE (add a. through h.)

5134 /sq.ft. 43.94 /% of lot

CHIY OF AUSTIN RESIDENTIAL PERMIT APPLICATION "D" FLOOR AREA RATIO INFORMATION

TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL PROPERTIES LOCATED WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL DESIGN AND COMPATIBILITY STANDARDS ORDINANCE BOUNDARY AREA.

vice Address 3704 Bonne II Drive				
plicant's Signature Lisa About Lisa About Date 8/1/1/1 Project Coord Nator David Weekley Home 8				
ROSS FLOOR AREA AND FLOOR AREA RATIO as de	efined in the Austin Zonin	g Code.		
I. 1st Floor Gross Area	Existing	New / Addition		
a. 1 st floor area (excluding covered or uncovered finished ground- floor porches)	1	2117		
 b. 1st floor area with ceiling height over 15 feet. 	sq!fl.			
c. TOTAL (add a and b above)		sq.ft.		
II. 2 nd Floor Gross Area See note ¹ below				
d. 2 nd floor area (including all areas covered by a roof i.e. porches,		<u>1503</u> sq.ft.		
breezeways, mezzanine or loft)		gr.ft		
 e. 2nd floor area with ceiling height > 15 feet. f. TOTAL (add d and e above) 		(503 sq.ft.		
1. 101AL (uaa u ana e avove)				
III. 3rd Floor Gross Area See note below	/			
g. 3 rd floor area (including all areas covered by a roof i.e. porches,	sq.ft.	NA sq.ft.		
breezeways, mezzanine or loft).	/	34.12		
 h. 3rd floor area with ceiling height > 15 feet i. TOTAL (add g and h above) 	sq.ft.	N_Asq.ft.		
10171L (und g and n noove)	sq.ft.	N A sq.ft.		
IV. Basement Gross Area				
j. Floor area outside footprint of first floor or greater than 3 feet above grade at the average elevation at the intersections of the minimum front yard setback line and side property lines.	sq.ft.	N/A sq.ft.		
V. Garage		21.7		
k. X attached (subtract 200 square feet if used to meet the	sq.ft.	397 sq.ft.		
minimum parking requirement)	/ 27.6	11.4		
ldetached (subtract 450 square feet if more than 10 feet from principal structure)	/sq.ft,	N M sq.ft.		
VI. Carport (open on two or more sides without habitable space above it subtract 450 square feet)	sq.ft.	<u>NA</u> sq.ft.		
VII. TOTAL	sq.ft.	<u>4537</u> sq.ft.		
TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA (add existing and new from VII above)				
GROSS AREA OF LOT	<u>4537</u> 11,683	sq. ft.		
FLOOR AREA RATIO (gross floor area /gross area of lot) 38.83 square				
	~			

¹ If a second or third floor meets all of the following criteria it is considered to be attic space and is not calculated as part of the overall Gross Floor Area of the structure.

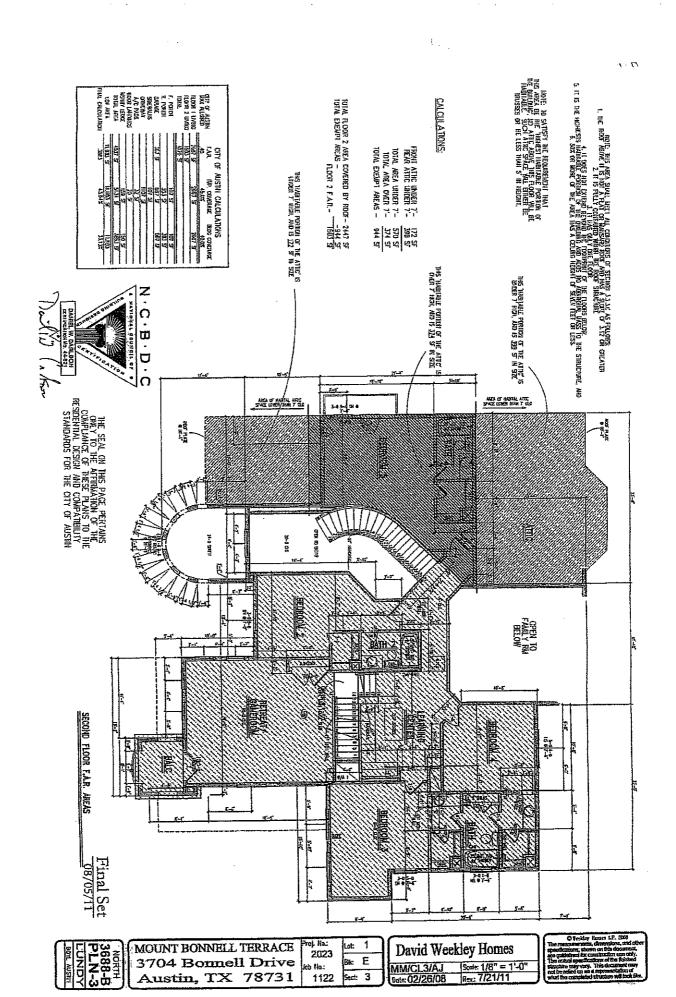
n. It is fully contained within the roof structure and the roof has a slope of 3 to 12 or greater

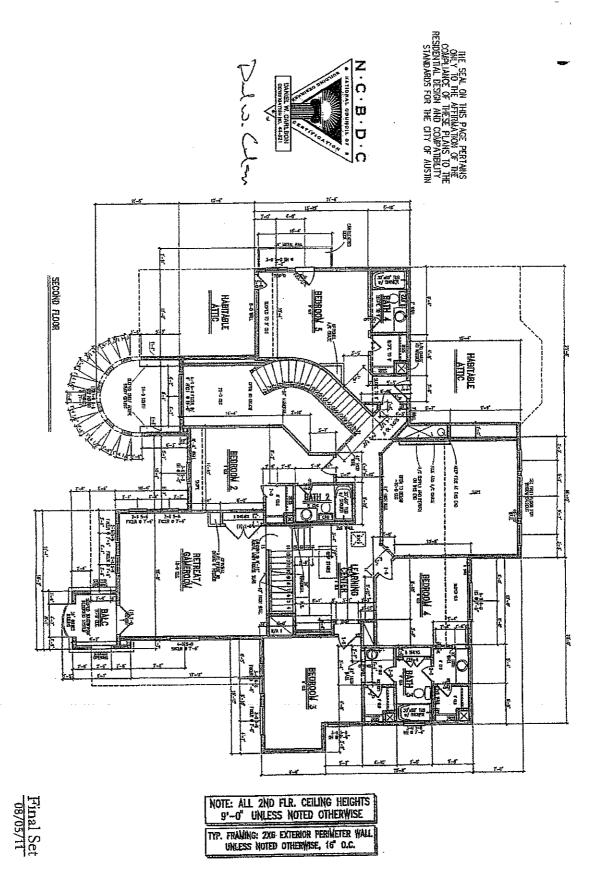
It only has one floor within the roof structure

^{€.} đ.

It does not extend beyond the foot print of the floors below
It is the highest habitable portion of the building, and
Fifty percent or more of the area has a ceiling height of seven feet or less.







NORTH 3688-B PLN-2 LUNDY

MOUNT BONNELL TERRACE 3704 Bonnell Drive Austin, TX 78731

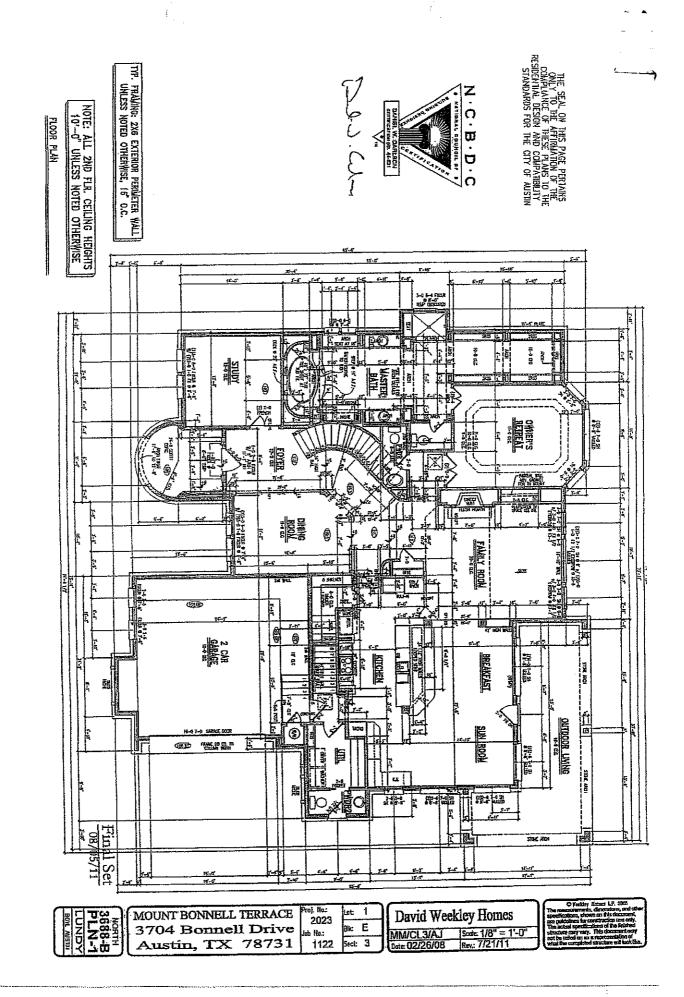
Proj. Ho.: Lot: 1
2023
| Job Ho.: | Esc. E.
1122 | Sect. 3

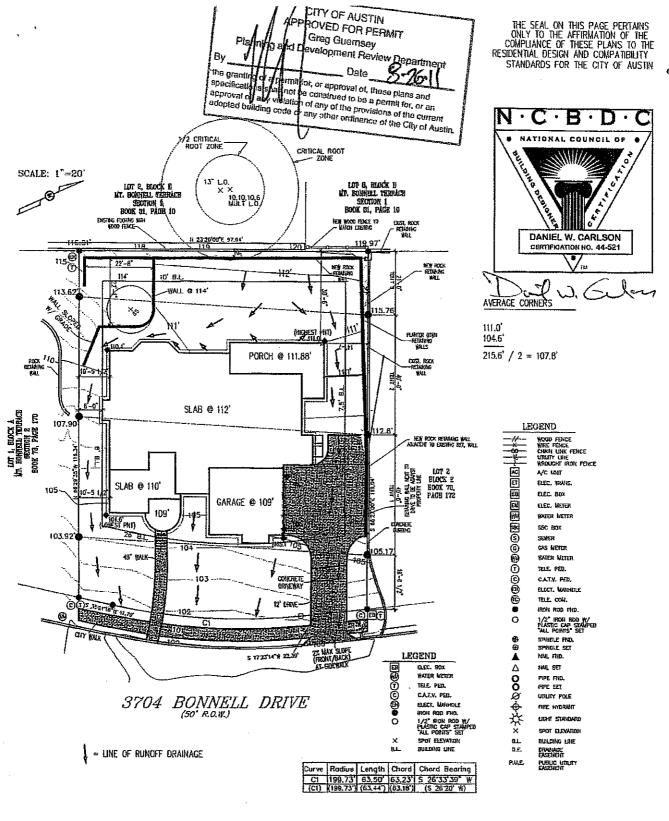
David Weekley Homes

MM/CL3/AJ | Scoke 1/8" = 1'-0"

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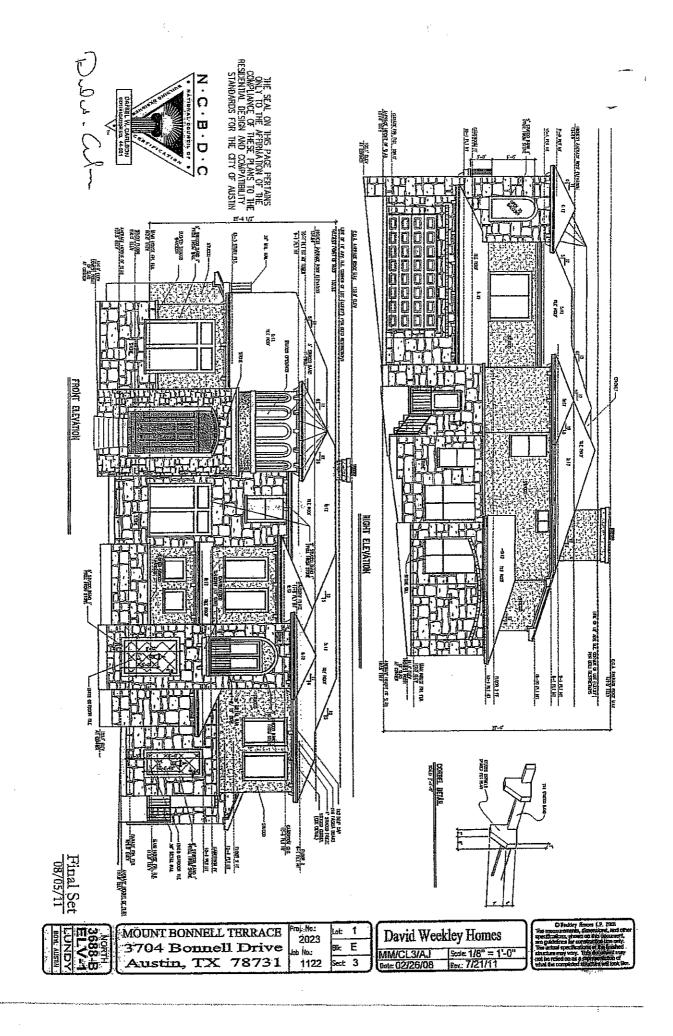
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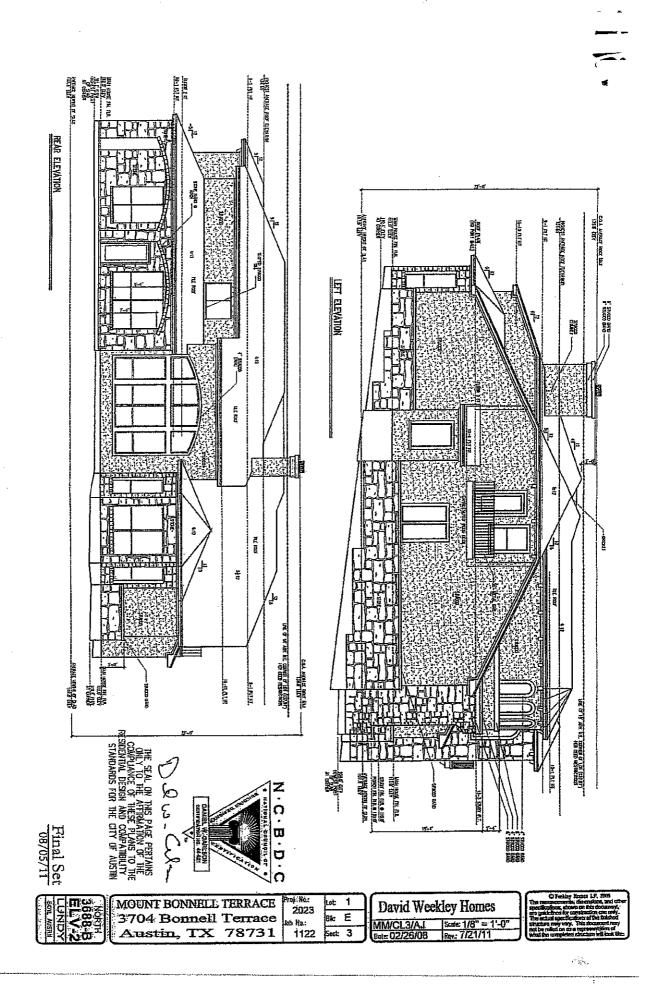
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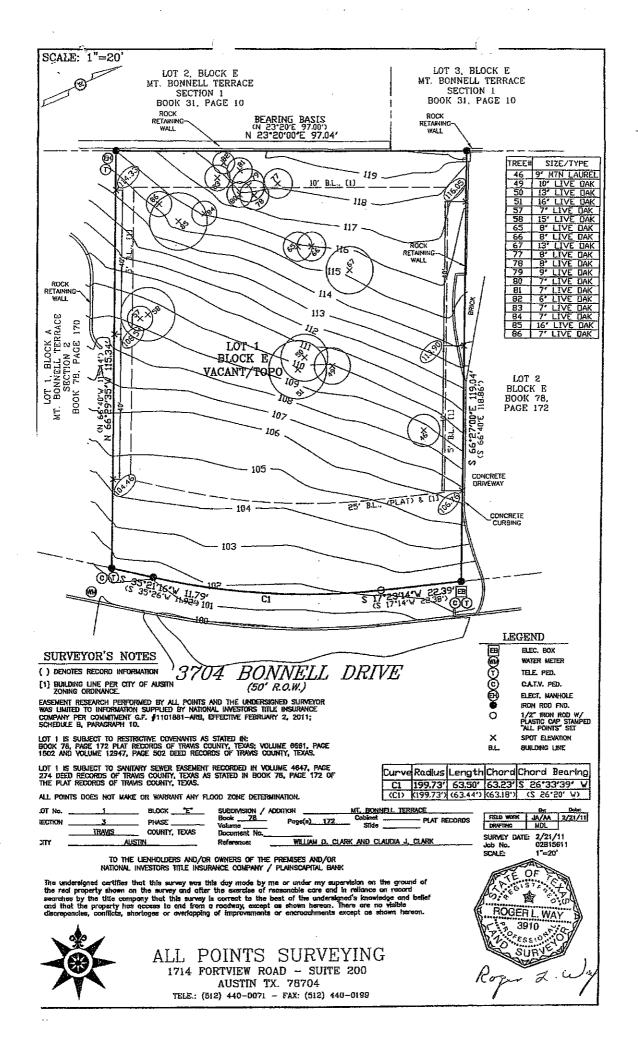
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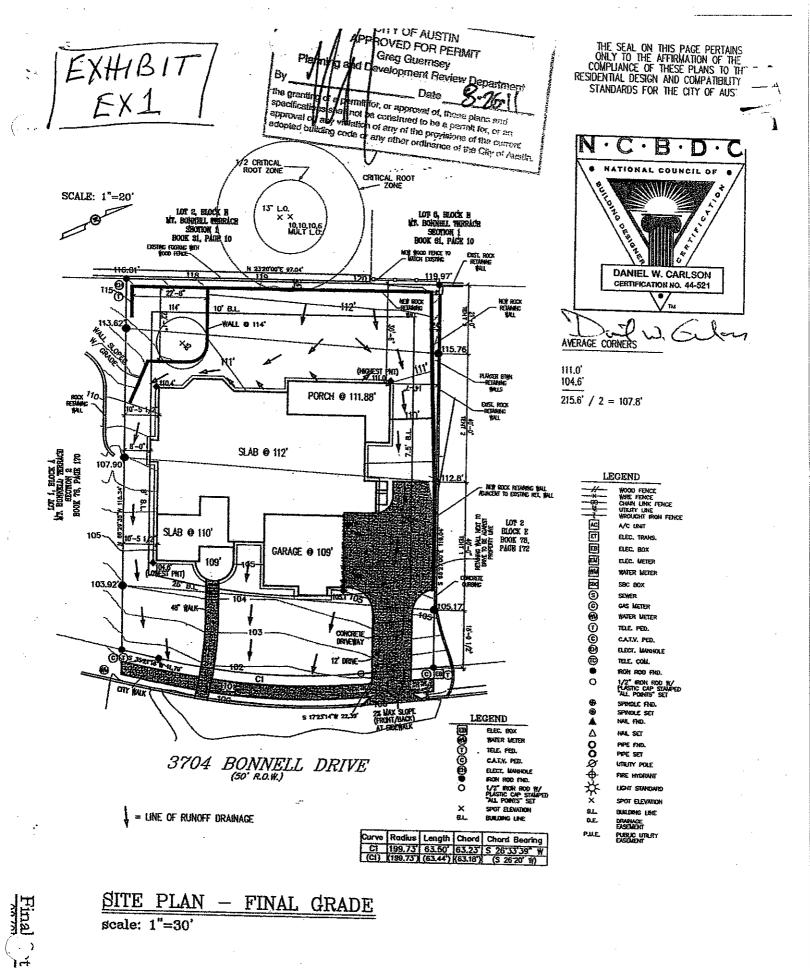
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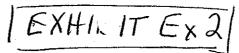
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David Weekley Homes

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The measurements, dimensions, and other specifications, shown on this document, are guidelines for construction use only. The actual specifications of the finished structure may vary. This document may not be military.

RESIDENTIAL PERMIT APPLICAT N "D" FLOOR AREA RATIO INFORMATION



TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL PROPERTIES LOCATED WITHIN THE RESIDENTIAL DESIGN AND COMPATIBIN STANDARDS ORDINANCE BOUNDARY AREA.

ROSS FLOOR AREA AND FLOOR AREA RATIO as de	uned in the Austin Zonin	g Code.
L 1st Floor Gross Area	Existing	New / Addition
a. 1st floor area (excluding covered or uncovered finished ground-	t	/
floor porches)	sq.ft.	2447 /sq.f
 b. 1st floor area with ceiling height over 15 feet. c. TOTAL (add a and b above) 	sq.ft.	sq.f
•	sq.ft.	Sq.f
II. 2 nd Floor Gross Area See note I below	/	
d. 2 nd floor area (including all areas covered by a roof i.e. porches, breezeways, mezzanine or loft)	sq.ft.	1503 sq.f
e. 2 nd floor area with ceiling height > 15 feet.		sq.f
f. TOTAL (add d and e above)		1503 sq.f
III. 3 rd Floor Gross Area See note ¹ below		
g. 3 rd floor area (including all areas covered by a roof i.e. porches,		21.0
breezeways, mezzanine or loft).	sq.ft.	
h. 3 rd floor area with ceiling height > 15 feet	sq.ft.	NA sq.f
i. TOTAL (add g and h above)	sq.ft.	NA sq.f
IV. Basement Gross Area		
j. Floor area outside footprint of first floor or greater than 3 feet		
above grade at the average elevation at the intersections of the	sq.ft.	N/A soft
minimum front yard setback line and side property lines.	Sq.11.	N/A sq.f
V. Garage		21.4
k. X attached (subtract 200 square feet if used to meet the	sq.ft.	56'/ sq.f
minimum parking requirement)	/	υ I.Δ.
ldetached (subtract 450 square feet if more than 10 feet from principal structure)	sq.ft.	N
principle an acture)	, , , , , ,	1.
VI. Carport (open on two or more sides without habitable space	sq.ft.	N A sq.1
above it subtract 450 square feet)		·
VII. TOTAL	sq.ft.	4537 sq.1
		_
TOTAL GROSS FLOOR AREA		
	4537	_sq. ft.

a second or third floor meets all of the following criteria it is considered to be attic space and is not calculated as part of the overall Gross Floor Area of the structure.

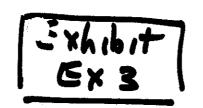
a. It is fully contained within the roof structure and the roof has a slope of 3 to 12 or greater

b. It only has one floor within the roof structure

c. It does not extend beyond the foot print of the floors below

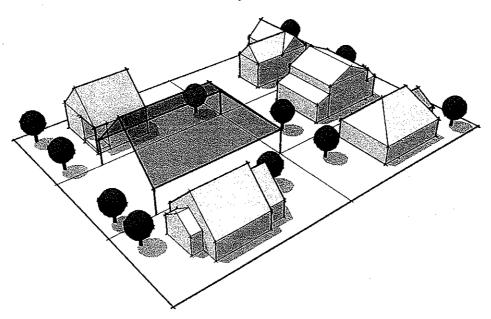
d. It is the highest habitable portion of the building; and

e. Fifty percent or more of the area has a ceiling height of seven feet or less.



SUBCHAPTER F: RESIDENTIAL DESIGN AND COMPATIBILITY STANDARDS

Austin, Texas



APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 28, 2006

BASED ON THE JUNE 22, 2006 CITY COUNCIL ORDINANCE AND SUBSEQUENT AMENDMENTS

SUBCHAPTER F: RESIDENTIAL DESIGN AND COMPATIBILITY STANDARDS

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3.1. BUILDABLE AREA

In this Subchapter, BUILDABLE AREA means the area in which development subject to this Subchapter may occur, and which is defined by the side and rear setback planes required by this Subchapter, together with the area defined by the front, side, and rear yard setbacks and the maximum height limit.

3.2. BUILDING LINE

In this Subchapter, BUILDING LINE means a line that is parallel to the front lot line and that intersects the principal residential structure at the point where the structure is closest to the front lot line, including any allowed projections into the front yard setback. See Figure 21.

3.3. GROSS FLOOR AREA

In this Subchapter, GROSS FLOOR AREA has the meaning assigned by Section 25-1-21(Definitions), with the following modifications:

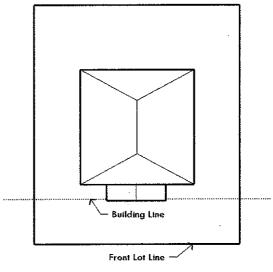


Figure 21: Building Line

- 3.3.1. The following shall be included in the calculation of gross floor area:
 - A. The portion of a second or third story of a building that is covered by a roof, including a porch, portico, breezeway, passageway, or corridor;
 - B. A mezzanine or loft; and
 - C. The covered portion of a parking area, except for:
 - 1. Up to 450 square feet of:
 - a. A detached rear parking area that is separated from the principal structure by not less than 10 feet; or
 - **b.** A parking area that is open on two or more sides, if it does not have habitable space above it; and
 - 2. Up to 200 square feet of an attached parking area if it used to meet the minimum parking requirement.
- 3.3.2. The following shall be excluded from the calculation of gross floor area:

- A. A ground floor porch, including a screened porch;
- B. A habitable portion of a building that is below grade if:
 - 1. It does not extend beyond the first-story footprint; and
 - 2. The finished floor of the first story is not more than three feet above the average elevation at the intersections of the minimum front yard setback line and the side property lines; and
- C. A habitable portion of an attic, if:
 - 1. The roof above it is not a flat or mansard roof and has a slope of 3 to 12 or areater:
 - 2. It is fully contained within the roof structure;
 - 3. It has only one floor;
 - 4. It does not extend beyond the footprint of the floors below;
 - 5. It is the highest habitable portion of the building; and
 - Fifty percent or more of the area has a ceiling height of seven feet or less.
- 3.3.3. An area with a ceiling height greater than 15 feet is counted twice.

3.4. HEIGHT

For purposes of this Subchapter, the HEIGHT of a building or setback plane shall be measured as follows:

- 3.4.1. Height shall be measured vertically from the average of the highest and lowest grades adjacent to the building to:
 - A. For a flat roof, the highest point of the coping;
 - В. For a mansard roof, the deck line;
 - C. For a pitched or hip roof, the average height of the highest gable; or
 - D. For other roof styles, the highest point of the building.
- 3.4.2. The grade used in the measurement of height for a building or setback plane shall be the lower of natural grade or finished grade, except height shall be measured from finished grade if:
 - A. The site's grade is modified to elevate it out of the 100-year floodplain; or
 - B. The site is located on the approximately 698.7 acres of land known as the Mueller Planned Unit Development, which was zoned as a planned unit development (PUD) district by Ordinance Number 040826-61.
- 3.4.3. For a stepped or terraced building, the height of each segment is determined individually.



- 3.4.4. The height of a structure other than a building is measured vertically from the ground level immediately under the structure to the top of the structure. The height of a fence on top of a retaining wall is measured from the bottom of the retaining wall.
- 3.4.5. A maximum height is limited by both number of feet and number of stores if both measurements are prescribed, regardless of whether the measurements are conjoined with "or" or "and."

3.5. NATURAL GRADE

- 3.5.1. In this Subchapter, NATURAL GRADE is:
 - A. The grade of a site before it is modified by moving earth, adding or removing fill, or installing a berm, retaining wall, or architectural or landscape feature; or
 - B. For a site with a grade that was legally modified before October 1, 2006, the grade that existed on October 1, 2006.
- 3.5.2. Natural grade is determined by reference to an on-ground survey, City-approved topographic map, or other information approved by the director. The director may require an applicant to provide a third-party report that shows the natural grade of a site.

Exhibit Ex4

SUBCHAPTER F: RESIDENTIAL DESIGN AND COMPATIBILITY STANDARDS.

ARTICLE 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS.

§ 1.1. INTENT.

This Subchapter is intended to minimize the impact of new construction, remodeling, and additions to existing buildings on surrounding properties in residential neighborhoods by defining an acceptable buildable area for each lot within which new development may occur. The standards are designed to protect the character of Austin's older neighborhoods by ensuring that new construction and additions are compatible in scale and bulk with existing neighborhoods.

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022.

§ 1.2. APPLICABILITY.

Except as provided in Section 1.3, this Subchapter applies to property that is:

- 1.2.1. Within the area bounded by:
- A. Highway 183 from Loop 360 to Ben White Boulevard;
- B. Ben White Boulevard from Highway 183 to South Interstate Highway 35;
- C. South Interstate Highway 35 from Ben White Boulevard to William Cannon Drive;
- D. William Cannon Drive from South Interstate Highway 35 to Manchaca Road;
- E. Manchaca Road from William Cannon Drive to Ben White Boulevard;
- F. Ben White Boulevard from Manchaca Road to Loop 360;
- G. Loop 360 from Ben White Boulevard to Loop 1;
- H. Loop 1 from Loop 360 to the Colorado River;
- I. The Colorado River from Loop 1 to Loop 360; and
- J. Loop 360 from the Colorado River to Highway 183; and

[Click here to view Map]

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022; Ord. 20080618-093.

ARTICLE 2: DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS.

§ 2.1. MAXIMUM DEVELOPMENT PERMITTED.

The maximum amount of development permitted on a property subject to this Subchapter is limited to the greater of 0.4 to 1.0 floor-to-area ratio or 2,300 square feet of gross floor area, as defined in Section 3.3. Floor-to-area ratio shall be measured using gross floor area as defined in Section 3.3, except that the lot area of a flag lot is calculated consistent with the requirements of Section 25-1-22 (Measurements).

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022; Ord. 20080618-093.

§ 2.2. BUILDING HEIGHT.

Except where these regulations are superseded, the maximum building height for development subject to this Subchapter is 32 feet. Section 25-2-531 (*Height Limit Exceptions*) does not apply to development subject to this Subchapter, except for a chimney, vent, antenna, or energy conservation or production equipment or feature not designed for occupancy. Building height shall be measured under the requirements defined in Section 3.4.

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022.

§ 2.3. FRONT YARD SETBACK.

- A. Minimum Setback Required. The minimum front yard setback required for development subject to this Subchapter is the lesser of:
- 1. The minimum front yard setback prescribed by the other provisions of this Code; or
- 2. The average front yard setback, if an average may be determined as provided in subsection B. below.
- B. Average Front Yard Setback. The following rules apply for purposes of the setback calculation required by paragraph A.2:
- 1. A front yard setback is the distance between the front lot line and the closest front exterior wall or building façade of the principal residential structure located on the lot.
- 2. Except as provided in paragraph 3, average front yard setback is determined using the front yard setback of the four principal residential structures that are: (a) built within fifty feet of the front lot line; and (b) closest to, and on the same side of the block, as the property subject to the setback required by this section.

conditionally approve the modification contingent upon subsequent issuance of a certificate of appropriateness by the Historic Landmark Commission under Section 25-11-243. The applicant must include a copy of the approved modification with the application for a certificate of appropriateness.

- 2. If both a modification from the requirements of this Subchapter and a non-binding recommendation from the Historic Landmark Commission are sought, the Residential Design and Compatibility Commission may not approve a modification for a structure located in the National Register Historic District before the Historic Landmark Commission issues its recommendation.
- D. Appeals. An interested party may appeal the Residential Design and Compatibility Commission's decision to the City Council.
- E. **Board of Adjustment May Grant Variances.** This subsection does not prohibit the Board of Adjustment from granting a variance from a requirement of this Subchapter under Section 25-2-473 (*Variance Requirements*).

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022; Ord. 20070830-089; Ord. 20080618-093.

§ 2.9. MODIFICATIONS WITHIN NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN (NP) COMBINING DISTRICTS.

Under Section 25-2-1406 of the Code, an ordinance zoning or rezoning property as a neighborhood plan (NP) combining district may modify certain development standards of this Subchapter.

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022.

ARTICLE 3: DEFINITIONS AND MEASUREMENT.

§ 3.1. BUILDABLE AREA.

In this Subchapter, BUILDABLE AREA means the area in which development subject to this Subchapter may occur, and which is defined by the side and rear setback planes required by this Subchapter, together with the area defined by the front, side, and rear yard setbacks and the maximum height limit.

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022.

§ 3.2. BUILDING LINE.

In this Subchapter, BUILDING LINE means a line that is parallel to the front lot line and that intersects the principal residential structure at the point where the structure is closest to the front lot line, including any allowed projections into the front yard setback. See Figure 21.

Click here for Figure 21: Building Line

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022.

§ 3.3. GROSS FLOOR AREA.

In this Subchapter, GROSS FLOOR AREA has the meaning assigned by Section 25-1-21 (*Definitions*), with the following modifications:

- **3.3.1.** In this Subchapter, GROSS FLOOR AREA means all enclosed space, regardless of its dimensions, that is not exempted under subsections 3.3.2, 3.3.3, or 3.3.4.
- **3.3.2.** Subject to the limitations in paragraph C below, the following parking areas and structures are excluded from gross floor area for purposes of this Subchapter:
- A. Up to 450 square feet of:
- 1. A detached rear parking area that is separated from the principal structure by not less than 10 feet;
- 2. A rear parking area that is 10 feet or more from the principal structure, provided that the parking area is either:
- a. detached from the principal structure; or
- b. attached by a covered breezeway that is completely open on all sides, with a walkway not exceeding 6 feet in width and a roof not exceeding 8 feet in width; or
- 3. A parking area that is open on two or more sides, if:
- i. it does not have habitable space above it; and
- ii. the open sides are clear and unobstructed for at least 80% of the area measured below the top of the wall plate to the finished floor of the carport.
- B. Up to 200 square feet of:
- 1. An attached parking area if it used to meet the minimum parking requirement; or
- 2. A garage that is less than 10 feet from the rear of the principal structure, provided that the garage is either:
- a. detached from the principal structure; or
- b. attached by a covered breezeway that is completely open on all sides, with a walkway not exceeding 6 feet in width and a roof not exceeding 8 feet in width.

- C. An applicant may receive only one 450-square foot exemption per site under paragraph A. An applicant who receives a 450-square foot exemption may receive an additional 200-foot exemption for the same site under paragraph B, but only for an attached parking area used to meet minimum parking requirements.
- **3.3.3.** Porches, basements, and attics that meet the following requirements shall be excluded from the calculation of gross floor area:
- A. A ground floor porch, including a screened porch, provided that:
- 1. the porch is not accessible by automobile and is not connected to a driveway; and
- 2. the exemption may not exceed 200 square feet if a porch has habitable space or a balcony above it.
- B. A habitable portion of a building that is below grade if:
- 1. The habitable portion does not extend beyond the first-story footprint and is:
- a. Below natural or finished grade, whichever is lower; and
- b. Surrounded by natural grade for at least 50% of its perimeter wall area, if the habitable portion is required to be below natural grade under paragraph 1.a.
- 2. The finished floor of the first story is not more than three feet above the average elevation at the intersections of the minimum front yard setback line and the side property lines.
- C. A habitable portion of an attic, if:
- 1. The roof above it is not a flat or mansard roof and has a slope of 3 to 12 or greater;
- 2. It is fully contained within the roof structure;
- 3. It has only one floor;
- 4. It does not extend beyond the footprint of the floors below;
- 5. It is the highest habitable portion of the building, or a section of the building, and adds no additional mass to the structure; and
- 6. Fifty percent or more of the area has a ceiling height of seven feet or less.
- **3.3.4.** An enclosed area shall be excluded from the calculation of gross floor area if it is five feet or less in height. For purposes of this subsection:
- A. Area is measured on the outside surface of the exterior walls; and

- B. Height is measured from the finished floor elevation, up to either:
- 1. the underside of the roof rafters; or
- 2. the bottom of the top chord of the roof truss, but not to collar ties, ceiling joists, or any type of furred-down ceiling.

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022; Ord. 20080618-093.

§ 3.4. HEIGHT.

For purposes of this Subchapter, the HEIGHT of a building or setback plane shall be measured as follows:

- **3.4.1.** Height shall be measured vertically from the average of the highest and lowest grades adjacent to the building to:
- A. For a flat roof, the highest point of the coping;
- B. For a mansard roof, the deck line;
- C. For a pitched or hip roof, the gabled roof or dormer with the highest average height; or
- D. For other roof styles, the highest point of the building.
- 3.4.2. The grade used in the measurement of height for a building or setback plane shall be the lower of natural grade or finished grade, except height shall be measured from finished grade if:
- A. The site's grade is modified to elevate it out of the 100-year floodplain; or
- B. The site is located on the approximately 698.7 acres of land known as the Mueller Planned Unit Development, which was zoned as a planned unit development (PUD) district by Ordinance Number 040826-61.
- 3.4.3. For a stepped or terraced building, the height of each segment is determined individually.
- **3.4.4.** The height of a structure other than a building is measured vertically from the ground level immediately under the structure to the top of the structure. The height of a fence on top of a retaining wall is measured from the bottom of the retaining wall.
- **3.4.5.** A maximum height is limited by both number of feet and number of stories if both measurements are prescribed, regardless of whether the measurements are conjoined with "or" or "and."
- **3.4.6.** The habitable portion of a basement that is below natural grade and the habitable portion of an attic do not count toward the number of stories for purposes of Section 25-2-773(B)(5)

(Duplex Residential Use) if the area satisfies the requirements for an exemption from gross floor area under subsections 3.3.2.B-C of this Subchapter.

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022; Ord. 20080618-093.

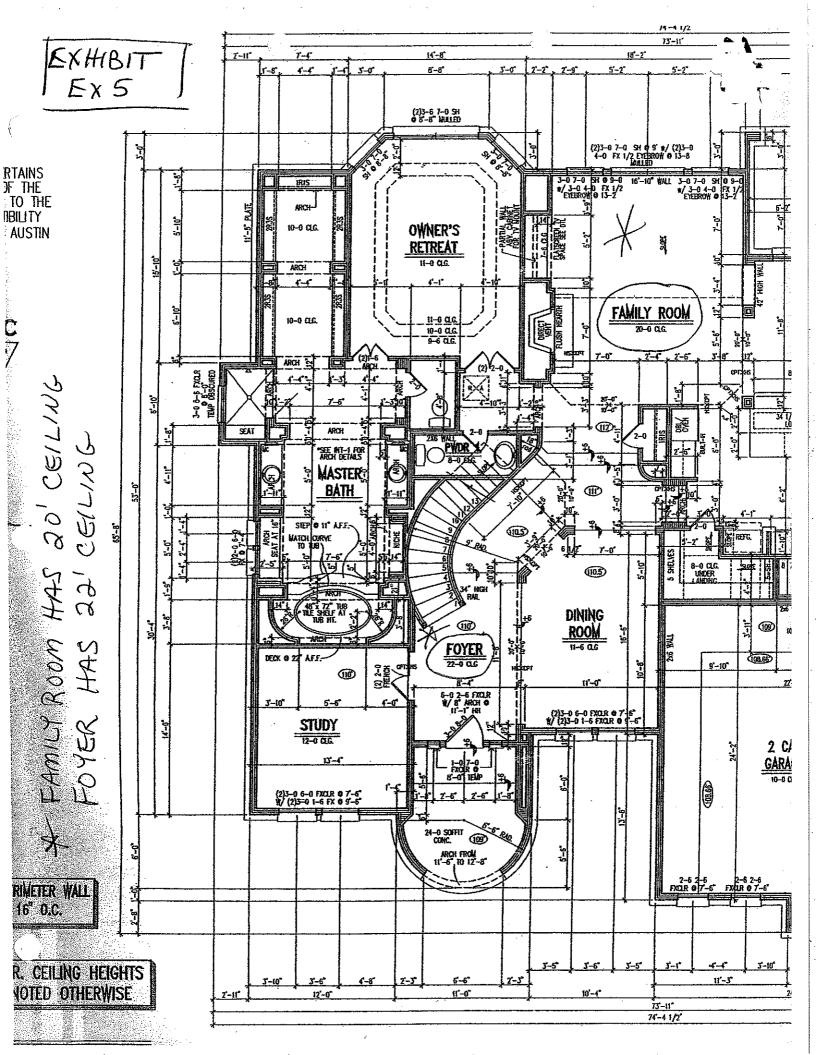
§ 3.5. NATURAL GRADE.

3.5.1. In this Subchapter, NATURAL GRADE is:

- A. The grade of a site before it is modified by moving earth, adding or removing fill, or installing a berm, retaining wall, or architectural or landscape feature; or
- B. For a site with a grade that was legally modified before October 1, 2006, the grade that existed on October 1, 2006.
- **3.5.2.** Natural grade is determined by reference to an on-ground survey, City-approved topographic map, or other information approved by the director. The director may require an applicant to provide a third-party report that shows the natural grade of a site.

Source: Ord. 20060216-043; Ord. 20060309-058; Ord. 20060622-022; Ord. 20060928-022.







Item 93 - June 18, 2008

Conduct a public hearing and consider an ordinance amending City Code Chapter 25-2, Subchapter F (Residential Design and Compatibility Standards), commonly referred to as the "McMansion" ordinance, and the related sections of city code regarding compatibility and to single family and duplex site development standards and procedures. Reviewed by the Planning Commission.

The public hearing was closed and Ordinance No. 20080618-093 was approved as amended on Council Member McCracken's motion, Council Member Kim's second on a 7-0 vote. The amendments were: to correct a typo on page 10 to state that a sidewall articulation is required when the structure is an "average distance of less than 9 feet" rather than "9 feet or less;" and to include an uncodified section directing the City Manager to conform the drawings to the revised code language.

Executed Ordinance

Cordinance No. 20080618-093, PDF, 651kb See Exhibit Ex 7

Work Papers and Other Backup Documentation

20080618-093, Affidavit of Publication, PDF, 38kb

20080618-093, Agenda Backup (Affordability Impact Statement), PDF, 66kb

20080618-093, Agenda Backup (AIA Statement), PDF, 3.9mb

20080618-093, Agenda Backup (Attic Exemption (Draft Memo)), PDF, 41kb

20080618-093, Agenda Backup (Draft Ordinance), PDF, 71kb See Exhb, + Ex 8

20080618-093, Agenda Backup (Recommendation for Council Action), PDF, 55kb

20080618-093, Agenda Backup (Stakeholder Recommendations), PDF, 30kb

20080618-093, Agenda Backup (Task Force Recommendations), PDF, 120kb

20080618-093, Agenda Late Backup Part 1 of 2, PDF, 41kb

20080618-093, Agenda Late Backup Part 2 of 2, PDF, 952kb

EXHIBIT

ORDINANCE NO. 20080618-093

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CITY CODE SECTION 25-2-773 RELATING TO DUPLEX HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS; AMENDING CITY CODE SECTION 25-2-1051 RELATING TO DESIGN STANDARDS AND MIXED USE; AMENDING CITY CODE SECTION 25-2-1406 RELATING TO NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN COMBINING DISTRICTS; AND AMENDING CITY CODE CHAPTER 25-2, SUBCHATER F RELATING TO RESIDENTIAL DESIGN AND COMPATABILITY.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN:

PART 1. Subsections (B) and (D) of City Code Section 25-2-773 (*Duplex Residential Use*) are amended to read

§ 25-2-773 DUPLEX RESIDENTIAL USE.

- (B) For a duplex residential use:
 - (1) minimum lot area is 7,000 square feet,
 - (2) minimum lot width is 50 feet,
 - (3) maximum building cover is 40 percent;
 - (4) maximum impervious cover is 45 percent, and
 - (5) maximum building height is the lesser of
 - (a) 30 feet, or
- (b) two stories, except that an attic or basement does not count as a story for purposes of this subsection if it satisfies the requirements for an exemption from gross floor area under Subsections 3 3 2 and 3 4 6 of Subchapter F (Residential Design and Compatibility Standards)
 - (D) The two dwelling units are subject to the following requirements
- (1) The two units must have a common [wall or] floor and ceiling or a common wall, which may be a common garage wall, that

approval criteria in subsection B of this section, it shall conditionally approve the modification contingent up subsequent issuance of a certificate of appropriateness by the Historic Landmark Commission under Section 25-11-243. The applicant must include a copy of the approved modification with the application for a certificate of appropriateness. [A local, state, or national historic landmark, if the modification would adversely impact the landmark's historic status,]

- If both a modification from the requirements of this Subchapter and a non-binding recommendation from the Historic Landmark Commission are sought, the Residential Design and Compatibility Commission may not approve a modification for a structure located in the National Register Historic District before the Historic Landmark Commission issues its recommendation [A "contributing structure," as defined in Section 25 2 351 (Contributing Structure Defined), or a contributing structure in a National Register historic district, if the modification would adversely impact its status as a contributing structure, or
- 3 A property listed as Priority 1 or Priority 2 on the City's most current survey of historic assets, if the modification would adversely impact the property's architectural integrity or change its priority rating.]

PART 14. Section 3.3 (*Gross Floor Area*) of City Code Chapter 25-2, Subchapter F is amended to amend Subsections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2, and to add new Subsections 3.3.3 and 3.3.4, to read

3.3. GROSS FLOOR AREA

- In this Subchapter, GROSS FLOOR AREA means all enclosed space, regardless of its dimensions, that is not exempted under subsections 3 3 2, 3.3, or 3.3 4 [has the meaning assigned by Section 25 1-21(Definitions), with the following modifications.
- 3 3 1 The following shall be included in the calculation of gross floor area.
 - A The portion of a second or third story of a building that is covered by a roof, including a porch, portico, breezeway, passageway, or corridor,

- B A mezzanine or loft, and]
- 3.3 2 Subject to the limitations in paragraph C below, the following parking areas and structures are excluded from gross floor area for purposes of this Subchapter [C The covered portion of a parking area, except for]
 - A.[4.] Up to 450 square feet of.
 - 1.[a-] A detached rear parking area that is separated from the principal structure by not less than 10 feet, [or]
 - A rear parking area that is 10 feet or more from the principal structure, provided that the parking area is either
 - a detached from the principal structure, or
 - b attached by a covered breezeway that is completely open on all sides, with a walkway not exceeding 6 feet in width and a roof not exceeding 8 feet in width, or
 - 3 [b-] A parking area that is open on two or more sides, if
 - it does not have habitable space above it, and
 - the open sides are clear and unobstructed for at least 80% of the area measured below the top of the wall plate to the finished floor of the carport

<u>B.[2-]</u> Up to 200 square feet of_

- 1. An [an] attached parking area if it used to meet the minimum parking requirement, or [-]
- 2. A garage that is less than 10 feet from the rear of the principal structure, provided that the garage is either
 - a detached from the principal structure, or
 - b. attached by a covered breezeway that is completely open on all sides, with a walkway not exceeding 6 feet in width and a roof not exceeding 8 feet in width

- An applicant may receive only one 450-square foot exemption per site under paragraph A An applicant who receives a 450-square foot exemption may receive an additional 200-foot exemption for the same site under paragraph B, but only for an attached parking area used to meet minimum parking requirements
- 3 3 3 [3 3 2] Porches, basements, and attics that meet the [The] following requirements shall be excluded from the calculation of gross floor area
 - A A ground floor porch, including a screened porch, provided that.
 - the porch is not accessible by automobile and is not connected to a driveway, and
 - 2 the exemption may not exceed 200 square feet if a porch has habitable space or a balcony above it
 - B. A habitable portion of a building that is below grade if
 - The habitable portion [It] does not extend beyond the first-story footprint[7] and is
 - a Below natural or finished grade, whichever is lower, and
 - Surrounded by natural grade for at least 50% of its perimeter wall area, if the habitable portion is required to be below natural grade under paragraph 1 a
 - The finished floor of the first story is not more than three feet above the average elevation at the intersections of the minimum front yard setback line and the side property lines[; and]
 - C A habitable portion of an attic, if
 - The roof above it is not a flat or mansard roof and has a slope of 3 to 12 or greater,
 - 2 It is fully contained within the roof structure;
 - 3 It has only one floor,
 - 4 It does not extend beyond the footprint of the floors below,

- It is the highest habitable portion of the building, or a section of the building, and adds no additional mass to the structure, and
- Fifty percent or more of the area has a ceiling height of seven feet or less
- An enclosed area shall be excluded from the calculation of gross floor area if it is five feet or less in height. For purposes of this subsection
 - A. Area is measured on the outside surface of the exterior walls; and
 - B Height is measured from the finished floor elevation, up to either
 - 1. the underside of the roof rafters; or
 - the bottom of the top chord of the roof truss, but not to collar ties, ceiling joists, or any type of furred-down ceiling

PART 15. Section 3.4 (*Height*) of City Code Chapter 25-2, Subchapter F is amended to amend Subsection 3.4.1, and to add new a Subsection 3.4.6, to read:

3.4. HEIGHT

For purposes of this Subchapter, the HEIGHT of a building or setback plane shall be measured as follows:

- Height shall be measured vertically from the average of the highest and lowest grades adjacent to the building to
 - A. For a flat roof, the highest point of the coping,
 - B For a mansard roof, the deck line;
 - C. For a pitched or hip roof, the gabled roof or dormer with the highest average height [the average height of the highest gable], or
 - D For other roof styles, the highest point of the building
- 3.4.6 The habitable portion of a basement that is below natural grade and the habitable portion of an attic do not count toward the number of stories for purposes of Section 25-2-773(B)(5) (Duplex Residential Use) if the area satisfies the requirements for an exemption from gross floor area under subsections 3 3 2 B-C of this Subchapter

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PART 16. The city council directs the city manager to conform the pictures in City Code Chapter 25-2, Subchapter F, to the code text amendments adopted by this ordinance See. Exhibit A (Corrected Drawings to Replace Figures 12, 18, 19, and 20 in City Code Chapter 25-2, Subchapter F)

PART 17. This ordinance takes effect on June 29, 2008.

PASSED AND APPROVED

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			§	111/1/11	
	June 18	, 2008	§	WhWh -	
				Will Wynd	
				Mayor	

APPROVED:

David Allan Smith City Attorney ATTEST: _

Shirley A Gentry City Clerk