

7 Proposed Code Amendments

Phase 1: 41 amendments adopted on June 15, 2017

Phase 2: 6 amendments deferred for further review;

1 additional amendment identified by staff

Redevelopment Exception amendments	6
Water quality control requirements for agricultural improvements	1

2007 BSZ Redevelopment Exception

Goal:

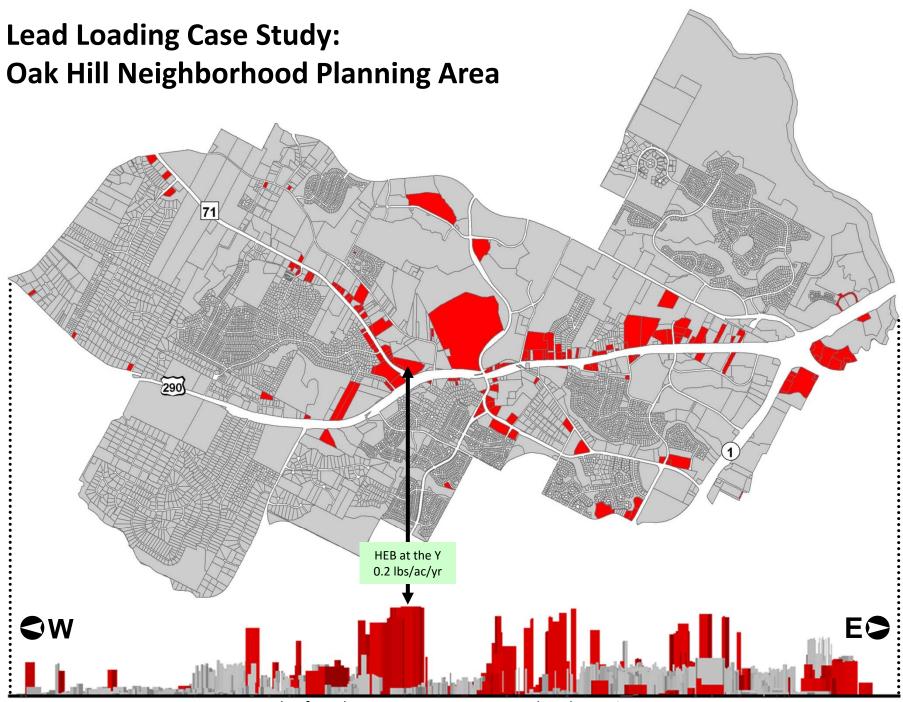
 Address the water quality pollution generated by existing non-compliant development in the Barton Springs Zone by providing an opportunity for high-quality redevelopment

Strategies:

- Retrofit water quality structural controls where no or poor controls existed before
- Offset highly impervious sites with off-site land mitigation

BSZ Redevelopment Exception: The Basics

- Available to sites with existing commercial development
- Property gets to keep (but not increase) all existing impervious cover and development in creek and CEF buffers
- Sites with less than 40% impervious cover
 - Must use non-degradation (SOS) water quality controls
 - No mitigation land required
- Sites with greater than 40% impervious cover
 - Minimum of sedimentation/filtration controls required on-site
 - Must be mitigated by the purchase of off-site land to reach an overall impervious cover target of 20%



Pounds of Lead per Acre per Year Exported to the Environment

Council Resolution 20121213-066

To improve redevelopment opportunities and environmental protection, consider:

- Impact of expanding Redevelopment Exception to <u>residential</u> <u>properties</u> in and beyond the Barton Springs Zone;
- Impact of <u>partial site</u> Redevelopment Exception; and
- 3. Other amendments that could encourage redevelopment while providing environmental benefits in and beyond the Barton Springs Zone.

• §25-8-26(A), Extend applicability to multifamily land use

- Allow BSZRE to be used for properties with existing residential development with greater than two dwelling units per lot (i.e., multifamily residential)
- Require Council approval for properties with more than 25 existing dwelling units [§25-8-26(F)]

- Increases potential for water quality retrofits and preservation of open space
- Requiring Council approval provides additional scrutiny for large multifamily projects

- §25-8-25(A)/26(A)/27(A), Extend applicability to sites that previously contained unpermitted development
 - Allow the redevelopment exception to be used if any development constructed without a permit after January 1, 1992 has been removed and the area restored

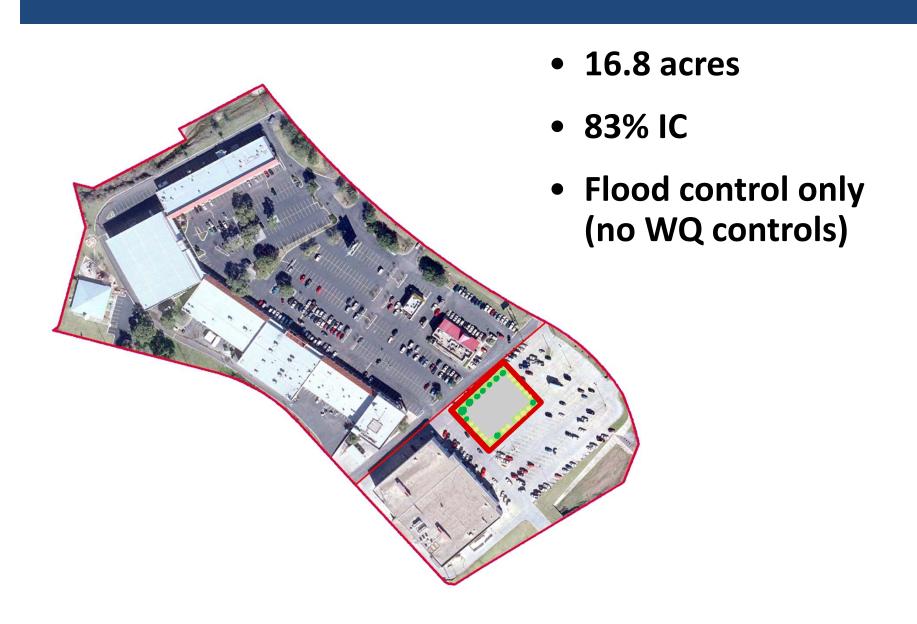
- Redevelopment cannot take advantage of illegal development
- Increases potential for water quality retrofits and preservation of open space

• §25-8-26(E)/(H), Allow use on a portion of a site

 Change water quality and mitigation requirement from the entire site to an impervious area at least twice the size of the redeveloped impervious area

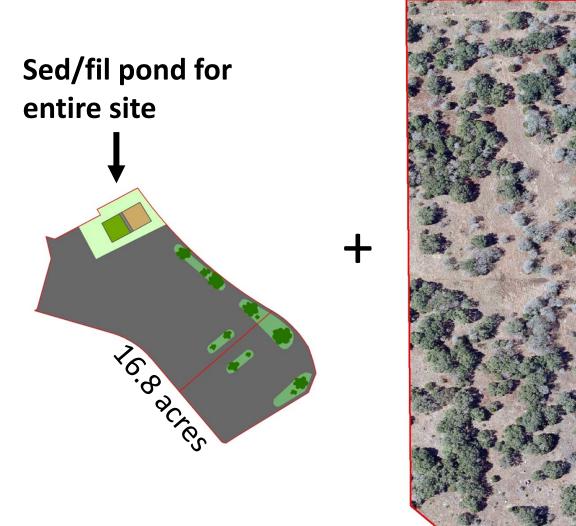
- Allows gradual redevelopment of larger sites/projects
- Smaller projects often more feasible/practical
- Achieve water quality retrofit and open space preservation on a shorter time-scale
- Doubles the treatment area proposed in 2013
- Consistent with original partial site option (up to 25%) in 2000
 Redevelopment Exception unintentionally eliminated by WPO

Case Study: Oak Hill Plaza



Case Study: Existing Code

(Oak Hill Plaza)

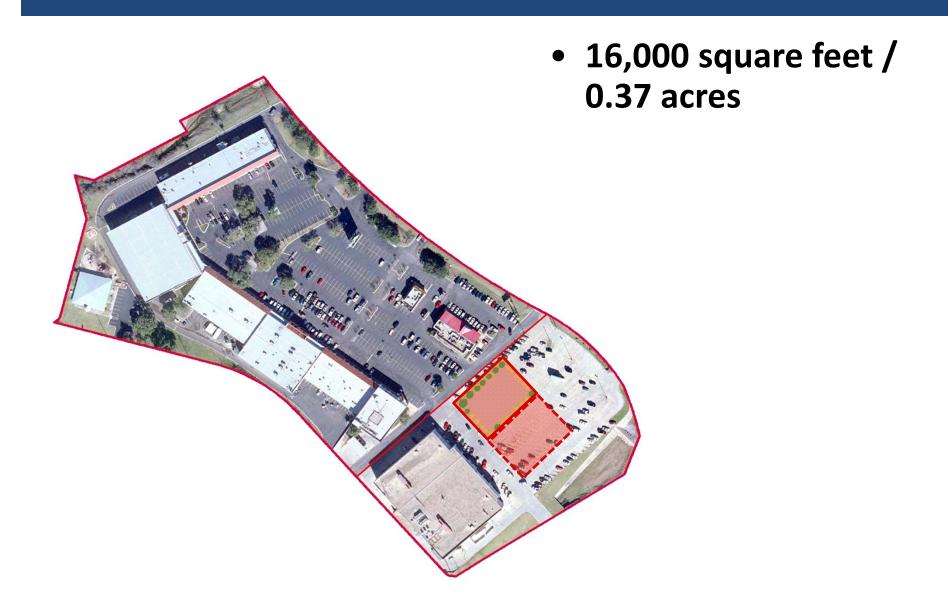


Mitigation land for entire site

52.9 acres or \$1,458,817 mitigation fee

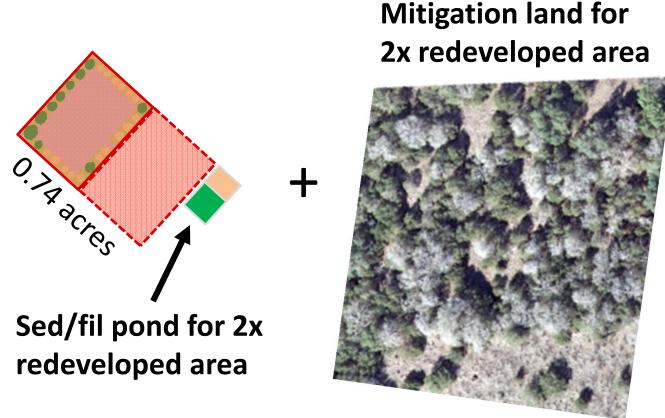
Case Study: Partial Site Redevelopment

(Oak Hill Plaza)



Case Study: Partial Site Redevelopment

(Oak Hill Plaza)



2.78 acres or \$76,526 mitigation fee

§25-8-26(F), City Council approval

- Require Council approval for properties with more than 25 existing dwelling units
- Allow projects with existing civic land uses to be reviewed and approved administratively

- Provides additional scrutiny for large multifamily projects
- Simplifies use of redevelopment exception for small civic and multifamily projects
- Other triggers for Council review remain in place

§25-8-26(H)/27(G), Mitigation credit for on-site restoration

 Provide 1:1 mitigation credit for removing impervious cover from and restoring creek or CEF buffers

- Provides incentive to restore lost natural function in environmentally sensitive areas
- Allowing on-site mitigation as an option will not be a barrier to redevelopment

Regulations Applicable to Agricultural Activities

- §25-8-211/30-5-211, Water quality control requirements
 - Exempt agricultural improvements (like barns) from water quality control requirements if they are located in an urban or suburban watershed and total impervious cover does not exceed 20% of gross site area

Contact Information

Andrea Bates

Watershed Protection Department City of Austin (512) 974-2291

andrea.bates@austintexas.gov