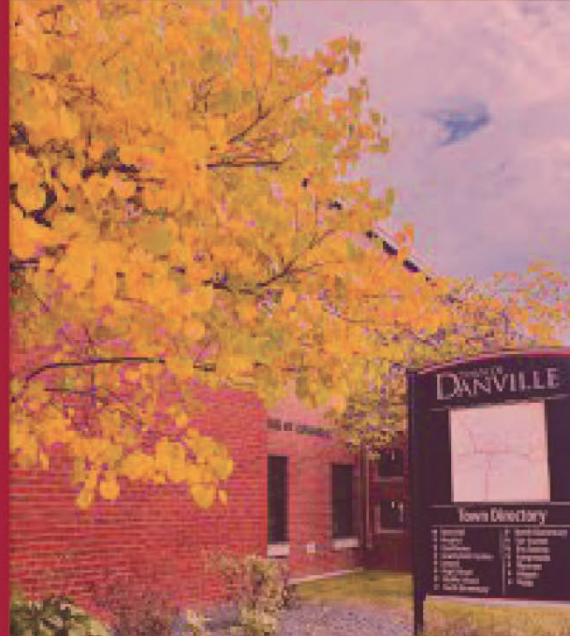


TOWN OF DANVILLE

UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

ADOPTED 2/7/2024

2024



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1.01. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Title.** This ordinance shall be formally known as the “Unified Development Ordinance” or the “UDO” for the jurisdiction of the Danville Advisory Plan Commission.
- B. Intent.** The intent of the UDO is to promote orderly development while aligning with the vision of the Danville Comprehensive Plan to:
1. Accomplish the purposes of IC 36-7-4 Series: Local Planning and Zoning; and further such other purposes as stated hereinafter within specific provisions of this UDO;
 2. Protect and promote public health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the jurisdiction;
 3. Guide the orderly, responsible, and sustainable development and redevelopment in accordance with the Danville Comprehensive Plan, including all of the plan components;
 4. Define the powers and duties of administrative officers and bodies as provided herein, and to establish procedures for the implementation and enforcement of this UDO;
 5. Establish reasonable standards and procedures for subdivisions in order to further the orderly layout and use of land;
 6. Protect the character and stability of residential, institutional, business, commercial, industrial, and natural areas;
 7. Encourage compatibility between different land uses and to protect the scale and character of existing development from the encroachment of incompatible uses;
 8. Facilitate the adequate provision of transportation, water, sewage, schools, parks, and other public facilities; and
 9. Establish corrective and punitive recourse for violations or noncompliance regarding the provisions of this UDO.
- C. Purpose.** The purpose of this UDO is to combine the Town’s Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Control Ordinance into a single document to reduce redundancies, provide a more predictable development review process, and provide a user-friendly document.
1. **Zoning Ordinance Provisions.** The regulations established for the administration of a Zoning Ordinance under IC 36-7-4-600 series are covered specifically in this UDO by Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9.
 2. **Subdivision Control Ordinance Provisions.** The regulations established for the administration of a Subdivision Control Ordinance under IC 36-7-4-700 series are covered specifically in this UDO by Chapters 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
- D. Defined Terms.** Specific words and terms relative to this UDO are as defined in Chapter 9.02: Definitions. Words or terms used in this UDO that are not defined shall be as defined by a current dictionary.
- E. Severability.** If any provision or the application of any provision of this UDO is held unconstitutional or invalid by the courts, the remainder of the UDO or the application of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected.

- F. Interpretation.** The provisions of this UDO are the minimum requirements necessary for the protection of the health, safety, comfort, morals, and general welfare of the people at large. If two (2) or more provisions within this UDO are in conflict or are inconsistent with one another, or in conflict with other local, state, and federal standards, the provision which is most restrictive shall control.
- G. Statutory Changes.** If any Indiana Code cited in this UDO has been amended, this UDO shall be deemed amended in reference to the new or revised code.
- H. Repealer.** All previous ordinances and regulations regarding zoning and subdivision control, including the Subdivision Control Ordinance dated 12-16-1991 and all subsequent amendments and Ordinance #13-2000 (the Danville Zoning Ordinance) dated 8-7-2000 and all subsequent amendments thereto, within the jurisdiction of the Town of Danville are repealed and replaced by the adoption of this UDO and Official Zoning Map.
- I. Effective Date.** This ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon the date of adoption.

1.02. APPLICABILITY, AUTHORITY, AND JURISDICTION

- A. **Authority.** This UDO is enacted by the Danville Town Council pursuant to the authority granted in IC 36-7-4-600 series and other applicable state and federal statutes, as amended.
- B. **Jurisdiction.** The UDO shall apply to all land within the jurisdiction of the Town of Danville Advisory Plan Commission.
- C. **Application.** It is not intended by this UDO to interfere with, abrogate or amend any existing easements, covenants, or other agreements between parties, nor is it intended by this UDO to repeal, abrogate, annul or in any way interfere with any existing provision of laws or Ordinances not specifically repealed by this UDO, or any rules, regulations or permits previously adopted or issued pursuant to law relating to the use of buildings or premises. This UDO shall not affect valid private covenants whose standards are above and beyond those of this UDO and which are not enforceable by the Plan Commission.
- D. **Other Jurisdictions and Approvals.** Nothing in this ordinance shall eliminate the need for obtaining any other approval or authorization required by other provisions of the jurisdiction, the State, or Federal Agency.
- E. **Administration.** The Administrator shall have the primary responsibility of administering the UDO within the jurisdiction.

1.03. TRANSITION POLICIES

A. Pending Applications and Permits.

1. **Pending Applications.** Applications that are received prior to the adoption of this UDO shall continue their respective process pursuant to the rules and provisions that were in place at the time of filing. This includes applications before the Town Council, the Plan Commission (PC), and the Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) as well as applications for Improvement Location Permits (ILP) and Building Permits (BP).
2. **Permits Issued.** A permit for an ILP or a BP that was issued prior to the adoption of this UDO shall remain valid for the timeframe and provisions established by the regulations that were in effect at the time of filing. If applicable, a valid permit may be renewed per the provisions established by the regulations that were in effect at the time of filing. Permits that have expired per the provisions established by the regulations that were in effect at the time of filing and need to be resubmitted shall now be subject to the regulations established by this UDO.

B. Approved Plats / Subdivisions.

Because subdivisions are subject to approval for both the primary plat and secondary plat, the following policies for transition apply:

1. **Primary Plat.** Any primary plat that was approved by regulations that were in place prior to the adoption of this UDO, that has not expired, expired per any previous terms or conditions that were in place, and is otherwise still valid under said previous regulations, shall continue its respective process pursuant to the rules and provisions that were in place at the time of filing. If the previous provisions did not identify an expiration for primary plat approval and an application for secondary (all or in part) has not been received and completed within two (2) years after the date of the adoption of this UDO, then said primary plat shall automatically expire two (2) years after the date of the adoption of this UDO.
2. **Secondary Plat.** As long as the approved primary plat for a subdivision remains valid and has not expired and the lot standards, structure standards, and utility standards that were in place in the Zoning Ordinance and/or Subdivision Control Ordinance at the time the primary plat was approved shall apply to the secondary plat (all or in part) included in the primary plat approval.

C. Commitments or Conditions.

Commitments or conditions (whether recorded or not) that were made as part of an approval before the Town Council, PC, or BZA or as part of an application for an ILP or BP prior to the adoption of this UDO shall remain in full effect regardless of any resulting changes in regulations that are established by this UDO. Commitments or conditions may be modified pursuant to the applicable process outline in Chapter 7.10.B: Commitments. of this UDO and/or the applicable PC Rules and Procedures or BZA Rules and Procedures.

D. Property Not Included.

Property that has not been specifically included within a district is hereby declared to be in the Residential (R1), except for property designated as limited-access or interstate highway right-of-way.

1.04. UDO ADMINISTRATION: ADMINISTRATOR

- A. Duties.** The Administrator shall be appointed by the Town Manager. The Administrator shall have the following duties:
1. Administer and enforce the provisions of this UDO in accordance with its literal terms and shall not have the power to permit any construction or any use or change of use which does not conform to this UDO;
 2. Issue ILPs, BPs, and Certificates of Occupancy;
 3. Maintain a permanent file of all permits and applications as public records; and
 4. All other duties as outlined in the Administrator's job description.
- B. Administrative Decisions.** Whenever, in the course of administration and enforcement of this UDO, it is necessary to make an administrative decision which is not clearly governed by standards contained herein, such decision shall be made so that the result will not be contrary to the spirit and purpose of this UDO or injurious to the area affected. Any such decision can be appealed to the BZA per Chapter 7.07: Appeal of Administrative Decision Procedures.

1.05. UDO ADMINISTRATION: ADVISORY PLAN COMMISSION (PC)

- A. **PC Establishment and Membership.** The PC shall be established in accordance with IC 36-7-4-200 series. The PC shall have membership in accordance with IC 36-7-4-207(b).
- B. **PC Jurisdiction.** The PC shall have jurisdiction over all land covered by the jurisdiction of this UDO.
- C. **PC Organization.** The PC shall be organized in accordance with IC 36-7-4-300 Series.
 - 1. **Quorum.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-301, a quorum of the PC consists of a majority of the entire membership of the PC.
 - 2. **Official Action.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-302, action of the PC is not official unless it occurs at a regular or special meeting, by a majority of the entire voting membership of the PC.
 - 3. **President and Vice President.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-303, at the first regular meeting in each year, the plan commission shall elect a president and a vice president from its members.
 - 4. **Secretary.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-304, the plan commission shall appoint a secretary at the first regular meeting in each year, who is not required to be a member of the commission.
- D. **PC Meeting and Minutes.**
 - 1. **Regular Meetings.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-306, the PC shall hold regular monthly meetings as necessary, keep minutes of its proceedings, keep records of its examinations and other official acts, and shall record and vote on all actions taken. All minutes and records shall be filed in the office of the Administrator and shall be on public record.
 - 2. **Special Meetings.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-307, a special meeting of the PC may be called by the president or by two (2) members of the PC upon written request to the Administrator.
- E. **Employees.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-311, the PC may appoint, prescribe duties, and fix the compensation of employees as necessary for the discharge of the duties of the PC. This compensation must be in conformity with salaries and compensation fixed by the Town Council. The PC may contract for special or temporary services and professional counsel.
- F. **PC Powers and Duties.** The PC shall have the following powers and duties as authorized in IC 36-7-4-400 series including the following.
 - 1. **Executive Committee.** Per IC 36-7-4-408, the PC may establish an executive committee of not less than three (3) nor more than nine (9) persons appointed by the PC from its membership. The establishment of the executive committee, the naming of its individual members, and the adoption of rules governing its operation requires a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the entire membership of the commission. A majority of the executive committee may act on behalf of the commission, but if there are any dissenting votes, a person voting in the minority may appeal the decision of the executive committee to the PC.
 - 2. **Fees.** Per IC 36-7-4-411, the PC may establish a fee schedule to defray the administrative costs associated with PC and BZA petitions, issuing permits, and other permitted actions.
 - 3. **Rules and Procedures.** The PC shall adopt rules for its administration.
 - 4. **Comprehensive Plan.** The PC shall approve and make amendments to the Danville Comprehensive Plan for the consideration by the Town Council in accordance with IC 36-7-4-500 series.
 - 5. **Development Plans.** The PC shall make decisions regarding development plans or delegate this authority to the Administrator in accordance with Chapter 7.05: Development Plan Procedures and IC 36-7-4-1400 series.

6. **Planned Unit Developments (PUD).** The PC shall make recommendations to the Town Council concerning the adoption of and amendments to a PUD in accordance with Chapter 7.04: Zone Map Change & PUD District Procedures and IC 36-7-4-1500 series.
7. **Streets and Addresses.** The president of the legislative body shall name or rename streets and assign addresses, however, this responsibility may be delegated to the PC or the Administrator by ordinance.
8. **Subdivisions.** The PC shall make decisions regarding plats, replats, and amendments to plats in accordance with Chapter 7: UDO Procedures, the PC Rules and Procedures, and IC 36-7-4-700 series, including:
 - a. Primary plat as described in IC 36-7-4-702; and
 - b. Secondary plat as described in IC 36-7-4-709. The PC may delegate the authority to approve secondary plats to the Administrator.
9. **Zone Map Changes.** The PC shall make recommendations to the Town Council concerning changes to the zoning map in accordance with Chapter 7.04: Zone Map Change & PUD District Procedures, IC 36-7-4-600 series, and IC 36-7-4-1500 series.

G. PC Committees. The following are established as committees of the Plan Commission as outlined in the PC Rules and Procedures.

1. **Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).** The TAC may assist in the review of applications by providing expert advice with regard to technical specifications, adequate capacity, public safety, and/or other specifications.
 - a. **Membership.** TAC members may include, but are not limited to, Planning Director/Administrator, Parks Department, Public Works Department, Town Engineer or their designee, Fire District(s), Water Utility(ies), Sewer Utility(ies), Hendricks County Health Department, and/or public school district(s), as appropriate.
 - b. **Duties.** The TAC may be used on an as needed basis and have the following powers and duties to provide review and comment on:
 - i. Primary and secondary subdivisions;
 - ii. Zoning map amendments (rezoning) and PUD districts;
 - iii. Development plans; and
 - iv. Variances, Variances of Use, and Special Exceptions.
2. **Design Review Committee (DRC).** The DRC may assist in the review of applications within the Corridor Protection Overlay District (CPOD) to provide expert advice with regard to the development as outlined in this UDO.
 - a. **Membership.** The DRC shall consist of seven (7) members appointed as follows:
 - i. One (1) ex-officio member of the Plan Commission appointed from among its members;
 - ii. Six (6) members appointed by the Plan Commission who may not be members of the Plan Commission. These members should possess at least one of the following qualifications:
 - 1) A college level academic degree in architecture, landscape architecture, art history, historic preservation, history, urban design, or an equivalent combination of education and experience in dealing with the historic and/or visual aspects of the natural and built environments; or
 - 2) A sensitive and keen interest in the protection and enhancement of the community's overall character and image.

- b. **Term of Office.** Members shall be initially appointed with staggered terms. Thereafter each successive member shall be appointed for four (4) years. The staggering of terms is intended for the purpose of giving the committee continuity in its recommendations to the Plan Commission.
- c. **Duties.** The DRC may be used on an as needed basis and have the following powers and duties to provide review, comment, and recommendations within to the Plan Commission on:
 - i. Architectural review of new structures or renovation to a structure (including signs) within the CPOD; and
 - ii. Development plans within the CPOD.

1.06. UDO ADMINISTRATION: BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS

- A. BZA Establishment and Membership.** The Advisory BZA shall be established in accordance with IC 36-7-4-900 series. The BZA shall have a membership in accordance with IC 36-7-4-902(a).
- B. BZA Jurisdiction.** The BZA shall have jurisdiction over all land covered by the jurisdiction of this UDO.
- C. BZA Organization.** The BZA shall be organized in accordance with IC 36-7-4-900 series.
1. **Quorum.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-910, a quorum of the BZA consists of a majority of the entire membership of the BZA.
 2. **Official Action.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-911, action of the BZA is not official unless it is authorized by a majority of the entire membership of the BZA.
 3. **Chair and Vice Chair.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-912, the BZA shall elect a chair and vice chair from its membership at its first regular meeting each year.
 4. **Secretary.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-913, the BZA shall appoint a secretary at the first regular meeting in each year, who is not required to be a member of the commission.
 5. **Meetings and Minutes.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-915, the BZA shall keep minutes of its proceedings, keep records of its examinations and other official acts, and shall record and vote on all actions taken by making findings of fact. All minutes and records shall be filed in the office of the Administrator and shall be a public record.
 - a. **Regular Meetings.** The BZA shall fix the time for holding regular meetings each month or as necessary, keep minutes of its proceedings, keep records of its examinations and other official acts, and shall record and vote on all actions taken. All minutes and records shall be filed in the Office of the Administrator and shall be a public record.
 - b. **Special Meetings.** A special meeting of the BZA may be called by the chairman or by two (2) members of the BZA upon written request to the secretary.
- D. BZA Powers and Duties.** The BZA shall have the following powers and duties as authorized in IC 36-7-4-900 series.
1. **Rules and Procedures.** The BZA shall adopt rules for its administration in accordance with IC 36-7-4-916.
 2. **Appeals.** The BZA shall make decisions regarding appeals in accordance with Chapter 7.07: Appeal of Administrative Decision Procedures and IC 36-7-4-918.1.
 3. **Special Exception.** The BZA shall make decision regarding special exceptions in accordance with Chapter 7.06: Special Exception, Variance from Development Standards, and Variance of Use Procedures and IC 36-7-4-918.2.
 4. **Variance from Development Standards.** The BZA shall make decisions regarding variances in accordance with Chapter 7.06: Special Exception, Variance from Development Standards, and Variance of Use Procedures and IC 36-7-4-918.5.
 5. **Variance of Use.** The BZA shall make decisions regarding variances of use in accordance with Chapter 7.06: Special Exception, Variance from Development Standards, and Variance of Use Procedures and IC 36-7-4-918.4.

CHAPTER 2: ZONING DISTRICTS

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- 2.16. FLOODPLAIN OVERLAY DISTRICT (FPOD) 36

2.01. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Zoning Districts.** The jurisdictional area is hereby classified and divided into the zoning districts outlined below.

LAND USE CATEGORY	NAME OF DISTRICT	ABBREVIATION
Residential	Residential 1	R1
	Residential 2	R2
	Residential 3	R3
	Residential-Urban	RU
Central Business	Primary Central Business	CB-P
	Secondary Central Business	CB-S
Commercial	Local Business	LB
	General Business	GB
Industrial	Industrial Light	IL
	Industrial General	IG
Parks and Recreation	Parks and Recreation	PR
Planned Unit Development	Planned Unit Development	PUD

- B. Overlay Districts.** The following overlay districts outlined below have been established for the purpose identified.

NAME OF OVERLAY DISTRICT	ABBREVIATION
Corridor Protection Overlay	CPOD
Airport Development Overlay	APOD
Floodplain Overlay	FPOD

- C. Official Zoning Map.** The Official Zoning Map is a geographic coverage layer that is maintained as part of Danville's geographic information system (GIS) under the direction of the Administrator. This map shall be revised as changes are approved as permitted by this UDO (such as rezonings) or to correct drafting errors, clerical errors, or omissions on the map.
- District Boundaries.** The location and boundaries of the zoning districts are hereby established on a map entitled "Official Zoning Map," as it may be amended from time to time, which accompanies and is hereby incorporated in and made a part of this UDO by reference.
 - Interpretation of Boundaries.** All questions concerning the exact location of zoning district boundary lines shall be determined by the Administrator. An appeal of the Administrator's interpretation may be filed with the BZA per Chapter 7.07: Appeal of Administrative Decision Procedures.
 - Zoning Map Production.** The Administrator may authorize printed copies of the Official Zoning Map to be produced, and shall maintain digital or printed copies of superseded versions of the Official Zoning Map for historical reference.

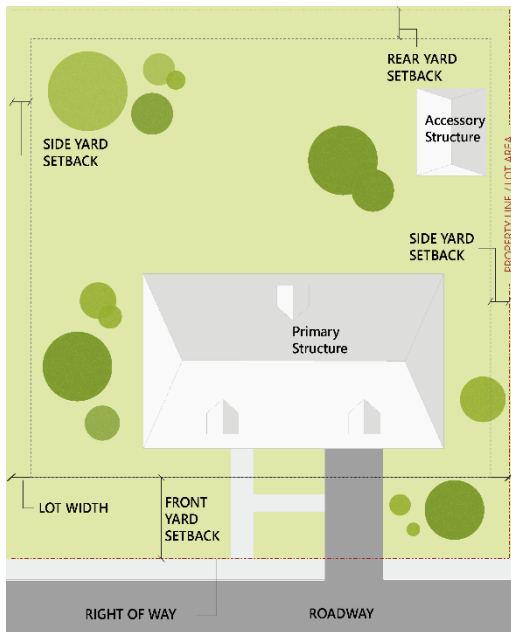
D. Land Uses.

1. **Land Uses Listed in UDO.** The respective section for each zoning district and overlay district identifies the common land uses that are “permitted” or allowed by “special exception.” Any land use not listed for a particular zoning district shall be prohibited unless the unlisted use is deemed similar to a listed use (see Chapter 2.01.D.2: Land Uses Not Listed in UDO.) or a Use Variance is approved by the BZA.
2. **Land Uses Not Listed in UDO.**
 - a. **Decisions for Unlisted Land Uses.**
 - i. Unlisted Use is Similar to a Listed Use. If the Administrator determines that the unlisted land use is determined to be similar to a land use listed in the UDO based on Chapter 2.01.D.2.b: Criteria for Classifying Unlisted Land Uses., the Administrator shall classify it as such and the respective process and development standards for the similar use shall be followed.
 - ii. Unlisted Use is Not Similar to a Listed Use. If the Administrator determines that the unlisted land use is not similar to a listed land use based on Chapter 2.01.D.2.b: Criteria for Classifying Unlisted Land Uses., the unlisted land use shall be prohibited unless a Use Variance is approved by the BZA.
 - iii. Uncertainty or Disagreement. In the case of uncertainty or disagreement of classifying an unlisted land use, the Administrator may forward land use classification to the BZA for a final decision based on Chapter 2.01.D.2.b: Criteria for Classifying Unlisted Land Uses..
 - b. **Criteria for Classifying Unlisted Land Uses.** To determine whether an unlisted land use is similar to a listed use, the Administrator or the BZA shall examine the desired use by the following four (4) criteria:
 - i. Intensity. Is the unlisted use similar in the amount of activity and type of activity to a listed use?
 - 1) Residential, Public, and Office Uses. Intensity levels should compare the number of people using a space.
 - 2) Commercial Uses. Intensity levels should compare the gross commercial floor area associated with the primary structure as well as the operation of the business, such as hours of operation and anticipated customer volumes.
 - 3) Industrial Uses. Intensity should compare the amount of noise, noxious exhaust, and public safety hazards generated on the site. In addition, the types of vehicles used, type of storage (indoor or outdoor), and hours of operation should be considered.
 - ii. Character. Does the unlisted use have similar physical characteristics, structures, scale, operational hours, or other features similar to a listed use?

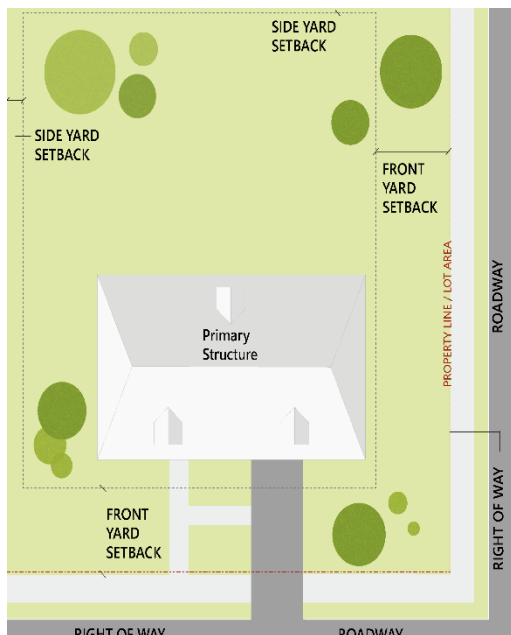
- iii. Accessory Uses and Structures. Does the unlisted use have similar potential for accessory uses and/or structures to a listed accessory use? Or if it is an accessory use, is it incidental to, necessary, and/or compatible with a permitted primary use?
- iv. Intent. Is the unlisted use compatible with the purpose of the subject zoning district and consistent with the Comprehensive Plan?

E. Development Standards. The following development standards are interpreted as follows:

1. **Lot Width.** Lot width is measured at the minimum front yard setback line. For flag lots, the flag pole shall not be used in determining the lot width, however, the flag pole shall have a minimum width and frontage of at least sixty (60) feet.
2. **Setbacks.** Any property line abutting a public or private street shall be considered a front property line or yard. All edges of a property line that are considered a front property line or yard shall conform with the front yard setback standards of the applicable zoning district.
 - a. **Corner Lots.** A corner lot will have two (2) front yard setbacks and two (2) side yard setbacks; it will not have a rear yard setback.
 - b. **Minimum Front Yard Setback.** The minimum front yard setback is measured from the property line.
 - c. **Minimum Side Yard Setback.** The minimum side yard setback is measured from the property line, and the minimum setback is determined by the Development Standards tables for each zoning district.
 - d. **Minimum Rear Yard Setback.** The minimum rear yard setback is measured from the property line, and the minimum setback is determined by the Development Standards tables for each zoning district.

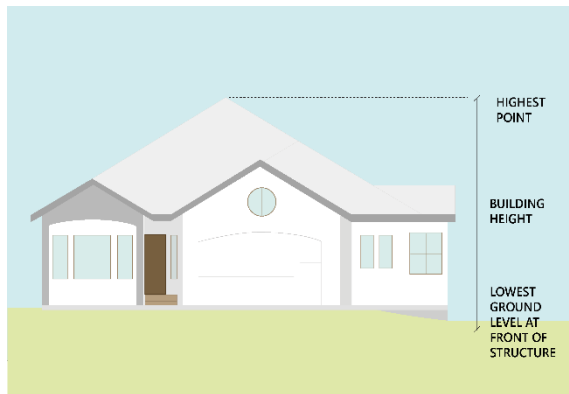


Example of Lot Measurements



Example Corner Lot Measurement

3. **Building Height.** The vertical distance measured from the lowest ground level adjacent to the building at the front of the structure to the highest point of the structure. Building height does not include antennas, chimneys, steeples, or agricultural/industrial appurtenances.



Example of Building Height Measurements

2.02. RESIDENTIAL 1 DISTRICT (R1)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Residential 1 District is to establish areas for low-density residential development.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family residential dwellings. Single-family dwellings require an engineered drawing (plot plan) approved prior to issuance of a building permit.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. One primary use is permitted per parcel and one primary structure/dwelling is permitted per parcel.

C. Development Standards.

R1 STRUCTURE STANDARDS			
		Single-Family Residential	Non-Residential
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	35 feet	35 feet
	Accessory structure	20 feet ¹	20 feet ¹
Minimum living area		1,000 sq ft	N/A
R1 LOT STANDARDS			
Minimum lot width		90 feet	90 feet
Minimum lot area		13,500 sq ft	13,500 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 20 feet; • Primary, Secondary arterial – 30 feet; OR • Average block setback, but no less than 10 feet 	
Minimum side yard setback	Primary structure	10 feet	15 feet
	Accessory structure	5 feet	6 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	Primary structure	25 feet	25 feet
	Accessory structure	5 feet	15 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		40%	40%
R1 UTILITY STANDARDS			
Municipal water and sewer required		YES	YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.03. RESIDENTIAL 2 DISTRICT (R2)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Residential 2 District is to establish areas for higher density residential development comprised of a variety of housing options.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family and two-family residential dwellings. Single-family residential and two-family residential dwellings require an engineered drawing (plot plan) approved prior to issuance of a building permit.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. One primary use is permitted per parcel.

C. Development Standards.

R2 STRUCTURE STANDARDS				
		Single- and Two-Family Residential	Multi-Family Residential	Non-Residential
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	35 feet	35 feet	35 feet
	Accessory structure	20 feet ¹	20 feet ¹	20 feet ¹
Minimum living area (per unit)		900 sq ft	600 sq ft	N/A
R2 LOT STANDARDS				
Minimum lot width		60 feet	85 feet	60 feet
Minimum lot area		7,900 sq ft	3,000 sq ft for the first 3 units plus 1,000 sq ft per each additional unit	6,800 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 20 feet; • Primary, Secondary arterial – 30 feet; OR • Average block setback, but no less than 10 feet 		
Minimum side yard setback	Primary structure	6 feet	10 feet	10 feet
	Accessory structure	5 feet	6 feet	6 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	Primary structure	20 feet	25 feet	25 feet
	Accessory structure	5 feet	20 feet	20 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		50%	50%	50%
R2 UTILITY STANDARDS				
Municipal water and sewer required		YES	YES	YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.04. RESIDENTIAL 3 DISTRICT (R3)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Residential 3 District is to establish areas for the highest density residential development with a variety of housing options.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family and two-family residential dwellings. Single-family residential and two-family residential dwellings require an engineered drawing (plot plan) approved prior to issuance of a building permit.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. One primary use is permitted per parcel.

C. Development Standards.

R3 STRUCTURE STANDARDS				
		Single- and Two-Family Residential	Multi-Family Residential	Non-Residential
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	35 feet	45 feet	35 feet
	Accessory structure	20 feet ¹	20 feet ¹	20 feet ¹
Minimum living area (per unit)		800 sq ft	600 sq ft	N/A
R3 LOT STANDARDS				
Minimum lot width		50 feet	80 feet	60 feet
Minimum lot area		6,000 sq ft	3,000 sq ft for the first 3 units plus 1,000 sq ft per each additional unit	5,000 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 20 feet; • Primary, Secondary arterial – 30 feet; OR • Average block setback, but no less than 10 feet 		
Minimum side yard setback	Primary structure	5 feet	10 feet	10 feet
	Accessory structure	5 feet	10 feet	10 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	Primary structure	20 feet	25 feet	20 feet
	Accessory structure	5 feet	15 feet	15 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		50%	50%	50%
R3 UTILITY STANDARDS				
Municipal water and sewer required		YES	YES	YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.05. RESIDENTIAL-URBAN DISTRICT (RU)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Residential-Urban District is to encompass the central residential core of the community where development is generally comprised of higher-density residential development with historically unique architectural styles and features.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family. Single-family dwellings require an engineered drawing (plot plan) approved prior to issuance of a building permit.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. More than one primary use is permitted per parcel. One primary structure/dwelling is permitted per parcel.
7. No outdoor storage of any kind is permitted.

C. Development Standards.

RU STRUCTURE STANDARDS			
		Residential	Non-Residential
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	30 feet, but no more than 2 stories (excluding basement)	30 feet, but no more than 2 stories
	Accessory structure	20 feet ¹	20 feet ¹
Minimum living area		Single and Two-Family: 750 sq ft Multi-Family: 600 sq ft	N/A
RU LOT STANDARDS			
Minimum lot width		60 feet	60 feet
Minimum lot area		5,000 sq ft	5,000 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 15 feet; • Primary, Secondary arterial – 20 feet; OR • Average block setback, but no less than 10 feet 	
Minimum side yard setback	Primary structure	5 feet	6 feet
	Accessory structure	3 feet	6 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	Primary structure	15 feet	15 feet
	Accessory structure	3 feet	6 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		60%	60%
RU UTILITY STANDARDS			
Municipal water and sewer required		YES	YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.06. PRIMARY CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CB-P)

A. Purpose. The Primary Central Business District encompasses the Danville Courthouse Square. This district is established to provide an appropriate location for businesses and professional uses while protecting the historic character of the district’s structures and surroundings.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. More than one primary use is permitted per parcel. One primary structure/dwelling is permitted per parcel.
7. No outdoor storage of any kind is permitted.

C. Development Standards.

CB-P STRUCTURE STANDARDS	
All Uses	
Minimum structure height ¹	2 stories or 26 feet, whichever is less (excluding basement)
Maximum structure height	45 feet
Minimum living area (per unit)	500 sq ft (upper floors only)
CB-P LOT STANDARDS	
Minimum lot width	16 feet
Minimum lot area	As platted in original town plat
Minimum front yard setback	All front facades shall be set to the prevailing street wall
Minimum side yard setback	0 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	0 feet minimum, 10 feet maximum
Maximum impervious surface coverage	100%
CB-P UTILITY STANDARDS	
Municipal water and sewer required	YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.07. SECONDARY CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CB-S)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Secondary Central Business District is to act as a buffer that surrounds and protects the Primary Central Business District.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. More than one primary use is permitted per parcel. One primary structure/dwelling is permitted per parcel. No outdoor storage of any kind is permitted.

C. Development Standards.

CB-S STRUCTURE STANDARDS	
	All Uses
Minimum structure height	16 feet
Maximum structure height	45 feet
Minimum living area (per unit)	500 sq ft
CB-S LOT STANDARDS	
Minimum lot width	25 feet
Minimum lot area	3,000 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback	Average block setback, but not to exceed 5 feet
Minimum side yard setback	0 feet or 6 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
Minimum rear yard setback	10 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage	75%
CB-S UTILITY STANDARDS	
Municipal water and sewer required	YES

1 – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.08. LOCAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (LB)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Local Business District is to establish commercial areas that are close to residential areas and include uses appropriate to meeting the convenience shopping and service needs of area residents.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. More than one primary use is permitted per parcel.
7. Outdoor storage shall not be visible from any public right-of-way and shall be located behind the front façade of the primary structure.

C. Development Standards.

LB STRUCTURE STANDARDS			
		Multi-Family Residential	Non-Residential
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	45 feet	35 feet
	Accessory structure	20 feet ¹	20 feet ¹
Minimum living area (per unit)		Single-story: 600 sq ft Multi-story: 550 sq ft	N/A
Maximum ground floor area (per structure)		N/A	50,000 sq ft per building, with maximum of 10,000 sq ft for a single tenant
LB LOT STANDARDS			
Minimum lot width		85 feet	50 feet
Minimum lot area		15,000 sq ft	5,000 sq ft
Maximum lot area		3 acres	3 acres
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 25 feet; • Primary, Secondary arterial – 30 feet; OR • Average block setback, but no less than 10 feet 	
Minimum side yard setback	Primary structure	15 feet	15 feet or 20 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
	Accessory structure	15 feet	15 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	Primary structure	20 feet	15 feet
	Accessory structure	15 feet	15 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		50%	65%
LB UTILITY STANDARDS			
Municipal water and sewer required		YES	YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.09. GENERAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (GB)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the General Business District is to establish areas that are appropriate for most businesses and services.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. More than one primary use is permitted per parcel.
7. Outdoor storage shall not be visible from any public right-of-way and shall be located behind the front façade of the primary structure.

C. Development Standards.

GB STRUCTURE STANDARDS		
		All Uses
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	35 feet
	Accessory structure	20 feet ¹
Maximum ground floor area (per structure)		N/A
GB LOT STANDARDS		
Minimum lot width		50 feet
Minimum lot area		6,000 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private, Local, Collector Street – 25 feet; Primary, Secondary arterial – 30 feet; OR Average block setback, but no less than 10 feet
Minimum side yard setback	Primary structure	15 feet or 25 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
	Accessory structure	15 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	Primary structure	15 feet or 25 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
	Accessory structure	15 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		70%
GB UTILITY STANDARDS		
Municipal water and sewer required		YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.10. INDUSTRIAL LIGHT DISTRICT (IL)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Industrial Light District is to establish areas for manufacturing and wholesale businesses that are clean, quiet, free of hazardous elements, and generate low-volume industrial traffic.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. One primary use is permitted per parcel with the exception of general retail and service-oriented retail may be located on the same parcel.
7. Outdoor storage shall not be visible from any public right-of-way and shall be located behind the front façade of the primary structure.

C. Development Standards.

IL STRUCTURE STANDARDS		
		All Uses
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	80 feet
	Accessory structure	80 feet ¹
IL LOT STANDARDS		
Minimum lot width		100 feet
Minimum lot area		20,000 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 40 feet • Primary, Secondary arterial – 50 feet 	
Minimum side yard setback		10 feet or 40 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
Minimum rear yard setback		10 feet or 40 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
Maximum impervious surface coverage		70%
IL UTILITY STANDARDS		
Municipal water and sewer required		YES

1 – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.11. INDUSTRIAL GENERAL DISTRICT (IG)

A. Purpose. The Industrial General District is established for major manufacturing, processing, and warehousing uses that require extensive community services and need reasonable access to collector or arterial thoroughfares.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
6. One primary use is permitted per parcel with the exception of general retail and service-oriented retail may be located on the same parcel.
7. Outdoor storage shall not be visible from any public right-of-way and shall be located behind the front façade of the primary structure.

C. Development Standards.

IG STRUCTURE STANDARDS		
		All Uses
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	80 feet
	Accessory structure	80 feet ¹
IG LOT STANDARDS		
Minimum lot width		150 feet
Minimum lot area		1 acre (43,560 sq ft)
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 40 feet • Primary, Secondary arterial – 50 feet
Minimum side yard setback		10 feet if abutting industrial district, otherwise 40 feet
Minimum rear yard setback		10 feet if abutting industrial district, otherwise 40 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		70%
IG UTILITY STANDARDS		
Municipal water and sewer required		YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.12. PARKS AND RECREATION DISTRICT (PR)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Park District is to provide the town with a means of setting land aside for future park use. This district is designed for town-owned land to ensure it is publicly used and included in the overall parks system.

B. General Standards.

1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval.
3. Permitted uses and uses permitted by special exception within this district are outlined in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.

C. Development Standards.

PR STRUCTURE STANDARDS		
		All Uses
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	35 feet
	Accessory structure	35 feet ¹
PR LOT STANDARDS		
Minimum lot width		50 feet
Minimum lot area		6,000 sq ft
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private, Local, Collector Street – 25 feet Primary, Secondary arterial – 30 feet Or average block setback, but no less than 10 feet
Minimum side yard setback		10 feet or 20 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
Minimum rear yard setback		15 feet or 30 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
Maximum impervious surface coverage		50%
PR UTILITY STANDARDS		
Municipal water and sewer required		YES

¹ – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.13. PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT (PUD)

- A. Purpose.** Areas zoned for the Planned Unit Development District provide for flexibility in the development of land when consistent with the Comprehensive Plan. This classification should be encouraged when the proposed development promotes a harmonious variety of uses, and/or provides for an economy of shared services and facilities, and is compatible with the surrounding areas to foster the creation of an attractive, healthful, efficient, and stable environment for living, shopping, and working. PUDs must be developed following an approved site plan and an accompanying district ordinance.
- B. General Standards.**
1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
 2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family and two-family residential dwellings.
 3. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
- C. Use and Development Standards.**
1. **Uses.** All uses are subject to the discretion and approval of the PC and the Town Council as part of the PUD adoption process. All land uses proposed in a PUD must not be in conflict with the vision of the Comprehensive Plan, the surrounding land uses, and surrounding zoning districts.
 2. **Development Standards.** Projects that utilize the PUD process are encouraged to plan for density and standards above and beyond what is traditionally permitted under comparable zoning districts to improve the efficient use of land and environmental quality.
- D. Procedures.**
1. All plats within the boundary of a PUD shall note the PUD district and cross-reference the pertinent district ordinance.
 2. Processes and procedures for a PUD can be found in Chapter 7: UDO Procedures.
- E. Additional Site Development Standards.** Unless otherwise addressed in the PUD, all other development standards and procedures of this UDO apply.

2.14. CORRIDOR PROTECTION OVERLAY DISTRICT (CPOD)

- A. Purpose.** The purpose of the Corridor Protection Overlay District is to protect, re-establish and retain the unique architectural, historic, and aesthetic characteristics of the Main Street and US 36 corridor. This overlay district covers a mix of commercial and residential uses with frontage on Main Street and US 36 and applies a set of high-quality development standards to ensure that renovated or developed property will be compatible with Danville's traditional character and improves or enhances the livability of local neighborhoods.
- B. Boundaries.** The CPOD shall apply to all property abutting the right-of-way on either side of Main Street and/or US 36 and to all property adjacent to the Courthouse Square to a depth of one (1) block. The CPOD is bounded to the east by Shady Lane and to the west by Warrior Way. If a non-buildable parcel abuts Main Street and/or US 36, then the overlay shall be extended to include the buildable parcel(s) immediately adjacent to and behind it. The overlay district includes the entire Main Street and/or US 36 corridor that is within Danville's corporate limits. If any portion of a piece of property lies within the CPOD, the requirements of this section shall apply to the entire parcel.
- C. General Standards.**
1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
 2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family and two-family residential dwellings.
 3. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
 4. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
- D. Development Standards.**
1. Land uses are governed by the underlying zoning district unless identified as prohibited within the CPOD in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.
 2. All development standards established by any underlying zoning district shall also apply if that district is included in the CPOD unless alternate development standards are specified in this ordinance.
 3. Properties located in the CPOD shall also be subject to any additional development standards established in this ordinance.
 4. If the development standards for the underlying zoning district and the overlay district are inconsistent, the more restrictive shall apply.
 5. Outdoor storage is prohibited within the CPOD.
 6. Dumpsters, loading docks, and mechanical equipment shall not be visible from the right-of-way.
- E. Design Review.** Design Review is required as outlined in Chapter 7: UDO Procedures.

2.15. AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT OVERLAY (ADOD)

- A. Purpose.** The Airport Development Overlay encompasses the Gordon Graham Airfield and is established to permit uses which promote aviation safety and are compatible with airport operations. Furthermore, this district should encourage economic development in the vicinity of the airport.
- B. Boundaries.** The boundaries of the ADOD are shown on the Town of Danville Official Zoning Map.
- C. General Standards.**
1. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
 2. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family residential dwellings. Single-family dwellings require an engineered drawing (plot plan) approved prior to issuance of a building permit.
 3. Land uses are governed by the underlying zoning district. In addition to the underlying zoning district permitted uses, the ADOD outlines additional uses that are a permitted use or permitted by special exception in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses that may occur within the overlay district.
 4. All development may be subject to the requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
 5. Additional site development standards that apply to all development are outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
 6. One primary use is permitted per parcel with the exception of general retail and service-oriented retail may be located on the same parcel.
 7. All development must comply with current FAA regulations.
- D. Development Standards.**

ADOD STRUCTURE STANDARDS		
		All Uses
Maximum structure height	Primary structure	60 feet
	Accessory structure	40 feet ¹
ADOD LOT STANDARDS		
Minimum lot width		100 feet
Minimum lot area		1 acre (43,560 sq ft)
Minimum front yard setback		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private, Local, Collector Street – 25 feet • Primary, Secondary arterial – 30 feet • Or average block setback, but no less than 10 feet
Minimum side yard setback	Primary structure	20 feet or 40 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
	Accessory structure	20 feet
Minimum rear yard setback	Primary structure	20 feet or 40 feet if abutting a residential zoning district
	Accessory structure	20 feet
Maximum impervious surface coverage		70%
ADOD UTILITY STANDARDS		
Municipal water and sewer required		YES

1 – All accessory structures cannot exceed the height of the primary structure. The total square footage of all accessory structures, excluding fences, cannot exceed 75% of the ground floor square footage of the primary structure.

2.16. FLOODPLAIN OVERLAY DISTRICT (FPOD)

- A. Purpose.** The FPOD is provided for the purpose of establishing standards for the use of land in those areas designated by federal and state regulators as flood hazard areas.
- B. Boundaries.** The boundaries of this overlay mirror boundaries of all flood hazard areas as shown on the Indiana Floodplain Mapping (“Best Available Data Layer”) of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) / Division of Water and shall be automatically updated as amendments are completed by IDNR.
- C. General Standards.**
 - 1. Land uses are governed by the underlying zoning district.
 - 2. All subdivisions require subdivision approval unless exempt (See Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions).
 - 3. All new primary structures require Development Plan approval except single-family residential dwellings. Single-family dwellings require an engineered drawing (plot plan) approved prior to issuance of a building permit.
 - 4. One primary use is permitted per parcel with the exception of general retail and service-oriented retail may be located on the same parcel.
- D. Development Standards.**
 - 1. Uses shall be governed by the underlying zoning district.
 - 2. All development within any flood hazard area shall comply with the Danville Flood Hazard Prevention Ordinance.
 - 3. All other development standards shall be governed by the underlying zoning district.

TABLE 2.1: PERMITTED AND SPECIAL EXCEPTION LAND USES

Use Type	Land Use	R1	R2	R3	RU	CB-P	CB-S	LB	GB	IL	IG	PR	ADOD	CPOD
accessory	clubhouse (residential/HOA)	P	P											X
accessory	dwelling, accessory unit (ADU)	S-S	S-S	S-S	S-S									
accessory	home occupation	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S			P-S						
accessory	home-based business	S-S	S-S	S-S	S-S									
accessory	outdoor dining (restaurant)					P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S					
accessory	satellite recycling dropoff, public or private								S	S	P			X
accessory	roadside produce stand							S	P				P	
accessory	solar energy system, accessory	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S		X
accessory	utility facility, public or private	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
accessory	wind energy system, small and mini	S-S	S-S	S-S	S-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S		X
agricultural	confined feeding operation (CFO) or concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO)												S	X
agricultural	crop production (row, field, tree)												P	X
agricultural	greenhouse, commercial								P	P	P			X
agricultural	livestock or aquaculture												P	X
commercial	adult-oriented businesses										S-S			X
commercial	automobile, vehicle, and equipment sales, leasing, or service							S	P	P	P			X
commercial	bar, tavern, or club					P	P	S	P					
commercial	bed and breakfast		S-S	S-S	S-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	P-S					
commercial	boarding house (owner-occupied)		S	S	S	P	P							

P = Permitted
 S = Special Exception
 X = Prohibited within the CPOD

P-S = Permitted, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: standards for Specific Uses)
 S-S = Special Exception, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: standards for Specific Uses)

TABLE 2.1: PERMITTED AND SPECIAL EXCEPTION LAND USES, CONT'D.

Use Type	Land Use	R1	R2	R3	RU	CB-P	CB-S	LB	GB	IL	IG	PR	ADOD	CPOD
commercial	campground or RV park								S-S			S-S		X
commercial	clinic or outpatient services, medical or dental					P	P	S	P					
commercial	convenience store (no fuel pumps)			S	S	P	P	P	P					
commercial	convenience store or gas station (with fuel pumps)						P	S	P					
commercial	crematory						S		S					
commercial	day care facility			P	S	S	S	P	P					
commercial	funeral home or mortuary					S	P	P	P					
commercial	golf course or driving range	S	S	S					P			S		X
commercial	hotel or motel					S	S	P	P					
commercial	kennel, public or private								P	P				
commercial	laboratory, medical or dental								P	S	S			
commercial	liquor store					P	P	S	P					
commercial	lodge or private club					P	P	S	P					
commercial	movie theater or playhouse (no adult entertainment)					P	P	S	P					
commercial	nursing home or assisted living facility		S	S	S	S	S	P						
commercial	professional services or business offices					P	P	P	P	P	P			
commercial	research or development									P	P			
commercial	restaurant or dining (no drive thru)					P	P	P	P	S	S			
commercial	restaurant or dining (with drive thru)					S	S	P	P	S	S			
commercial	retail, general					P	P	P	P					
commercial	retail, service oriented (w/drive thru)					S	S	S	P	S	S			

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P-S = Permitted, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: Standards for Specific Uses)

S-S = Special Exception, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: Standards for Specific Uses)

TABLE 2.1: PERMITTED AND SPECIAL EXCEPTION LAND USES, CONT'D.

Use Type	Land Use	R1	R2	R3	RU	CB-P	CB-S	LB	GB	IL	IG	PR	ADOD	CPOD
commercial	retail, service oriented (w/o drive thru)			S		P	P	P	P	S	S			
commercial	shooting or gun range (indoor)							S	P	P	P			
commercial	shooting or gun range (outdoor)								S	S	S			X
commercial	stadium, assembly hall, or race track (indoor)					S	S	S	S	P	P			
commercial	stadium, assembly hall, or race track (outdoor)								S	P	P	S		X
commercial	storage, self-storage or mini storage									S	S			X
commercial	theater, outdoor (no adult entertainment)								S					
commercial	veterinary services (no kennels)							P	P					
commercial	water park, private							P	P	P		S		X
industrial	chemical processing or sales										P			X
industrial	general industrial, heavy										P			X
industrial	general industrial, light									P	P			X
industrial	junkyard or salvage										S			X
industrial	landfill or recycling facility, public or private										S			X
industrial	manufacturing, light									P	P			X
industrial	meat processing facility										S			X
industrial	mineral extraction or processing										S			X
industrial	trucking terminal										P			X
industrial	warehousing or distribution									P	P			X
industrial	warehousing or distribution, hazardous materials										S			X

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S-S = Special Exception, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: Standards for Specific Uses)

TABLE 2.1: PERMITTED AND SPECIAL EXCEPTION LAND USES, CONT'D.

Use Type	Land Use	R1	R2	R3	RU	CB-P	CB-S	LB	GB	IL	IG	PR	ADOD	CPOD
industrial	waste transfer facility, landfill, recycling facility									S	S			X
institutional	airport or heliport										S			X
institutional	cemetery, columbaria, or mausoleum	S	S	S	S			S	S					X
institutional	emergency response facility	S	S	P	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
institutional	governmental offices or facilities	S	S	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
institutional	hospital								S					X
institutional	library or cultural facility	S	S	S	S	P	P	P	P			P		
institutional	park or nature preserve, public or private (excluding private water park)	P	P	P	P	S	P	P	P	S	S	P		
institutional	penal or correctional facility								S	S	S			X
institutional	place of worship	S	S	P	S	S	S	P	P	S	S			
institutional	recreational facility, public or private					S	S	P	P	S	S	P		
institutional	school, college, or university									P				
institutional	school (preschool, elementary, or secondary)	S	S	P	S	P	P	P	P	P				
institutional	school (trade or business)	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	P	P				
institutional	solar energy system, primary									S-S	S-S			X
institutional	utility facility, public or private	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	P	S		X
institutional	wind energy system									S-S	S-S			X
institutional	wireless communication facility			S-S		S-S	S-S	S-S	P-S	P-S	P-S	S-S		X

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S-S = Special Exception, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: Standards for Specific Uses)

TABLE 2.1: PERMITTED AND SPECIAL EXCEPTION LAND USES, CONT'D.

Use Type	Land Use	R1	R2	R3	RU	CB-P	CB-S	LB	GB	IL	IG	PR	ADOD	CPOD
residential	dwelling, multi-family		P	P				P						
residential	dwelling, single-family attached		P	P	P									
residential	dwelling, single-family detached	P	P	P	P									
residential	dwelling, single-family temporary	S	S	S	S									
residential	dwelling, two-family		P	P	P									
residential	group home		S	S	S		S	P						
residential	manufactured home park			S-S										
residential	short term rental	S-S	S-S	S-S	S-S	S-S	S-S							

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P-S = Permitted, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: Standards for Specific Uses)

S-S = Special Exception, Additional Standards Apply (see Chapter 3: Standards for Specific Uses)

CHAPTER 3: STANDARDS FOR SPECIFIC USES

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3.01. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. **Applicability.** This chapter shall apply to all parcels of land within the jurisdiction of the Town of Danville Advisory Plan Commission unless otherwise stated herein.
- B. **Zoning District Regulations.**
 - 1. The uses listed in this chapter shall meet the respective requirements of this chapter in addition to all regulations of the zoning district and this UDO. If any use development standard conflicts with the underlying zoning district standard, the more restrictive shall apply.
 - 2. The uses listed in this chapter shall be permitted as outlined in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts.
- C. **Approval and Compliance.**
 - 1. The Administrator and/or BZA shall verify that all uses outlined in this chapter comply with all applicable standards of the UDO prior to establishment of the use, approval of a variance of use, approval of a special exception (if required), approval of a development plan, or issuance of a building permit or ILP.
 - 2. All uses outlined in this chapter shall require development plan approval, regardless of the zoning district where they are located, unless otherwise noted.

3.02. ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU)

A. ADU Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to regulate an accessory residential structure on a parcel where a primary residential structure exists in order to provide housing options for family members, students, aging residents, in-home health care providers, the disabled, and others; promote a variety of housing opportunities in the community; and allow homeowners to benefit from added income and an increased sense of security.

B. ADU General Standards.

1. Approval of an accessory dwelling does permit the accessory dwelling to be used as a short-term rental. If an accessory dwelling is used as a short-term rental, the short-term rental use shall comply with all applicable standards of this UDO and be approved as required by this UDO.
2. The following shall be considered an accessory dwelling unit unless a "Use Affidavit" stating the structure will not be used as a dwelling is filed with the Administrator and recorded with the County Recorder.
 - a. Any accessory structure that includes a bathroom, kitchen facilities, and/or living area; or
 - b. A living area that is attached to the primary residential structure that has a separate means of ingress/egress for the purpose of accessing a bathroom, kitchen facilities, and sleeping quarters (such as living area above an attached garage with a separate entrance).

C. ADU Development Standards.

ADU STRUCTURE STANDARDS	
Minimum Structure Area	400 sq ft, including all non-living areas such as a garage
Maximum Structure Area	Lesser of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800 sq ft, including all non-living areas such as a garage • 50% of the primary dwelling unit living area ground floor/footprint (excluding non-living areas such as garage)
Maximum Height	As allowed by the zoning district but cannot exceed the height of the primary dwelling
Architecture and Building Materials	Architectural style, form, materials, and colors shall match or be compatible with the style and form of the primary dwelling
Quantity	Maximum of 1 accessory dwelling unit per parcel
Structure Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detached or attached to the primary dwelling unit • Lawfully-built structure that meets all building code requirements, including all requirements for a single-family dwelling
Prohibited Structure Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A recreational vehicle, travel trailer, motor vehicle or similar structure • Any structure not intended for permanent human occupancy • Any structure that does not meet all building code requirements for a dwelling or does not meet the use standards for an accessory dwelling unit (including layout and components)

ADU SITE STANDARDS

Address	Addresses for properties with an approved accessory dwelling unit shall be assigned and approved by the addressing entity
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessory dwelling shall utilize the existing driveway that serves the primary residential dwelling • A separate driveway from any public right-of-way shall not be permitted
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only allowed on lots where an existing, lawfully constructed, primary single-family dwelling exists • Must be located behind the front façade of the primary dwelling and comply with all site development standards (including setbacks) of the subject zone district
Layout & Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An independent and complete dwelling unit with all amenities needed for safe and habitable living, including permanent provisions for sleeping, eating, cooking, sanitation, and ingress/egress (self-sufficient) • Shall not contain more than one bedroom • Shall not have accessory structures
Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary dwelling must be owner-occupied • Accessory dwelling shall be under the same ownership as the primary dwelling
Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum number and design of parking spaces shall comply with Chapter 4.07: Parking and Loading Standards • Parking may be shared with the primary dwelling as long as number of spaces complies with Chapter 4.07: Parking and Loading Standards

ADU UTILITY STANDARDS

Water & Sewage Disposal	Shall comply with requirements of the zoning district
Electricity	Shall comply with all building code requirements

D. ADU Procedures.

1. **Development Plan Not Required.** Accessory dwelling units are not required to obtain development plan approval but shall submit a site plan for review with any building permit application.

3.03. ADULT ORIENTED BUSINESS

- A. Adult Oriented Business Purpose.** The intent of the adult business standards is to provide ample reasonable opportunities for these businesses to locate in the jurisdiction while also mitigating impacts to adjacent properties. Adult businesses require special supervision from the public safety agencies of the jurisdiction in order to protect and preserve the health, safety, morals, and welfare of the patrons and employees of the businesses as well as the citizens of the community. The minimal regulations of this UDO are a legitimate and reasonable means of accountability to ensure that operators comply with reasonable regulations and ensure that operators do not knowingly allow their establishments to be used as places of illegal sexual activity or solicitation.
- B. Adult Oriented Business Development Standards.**
1. **Use and District Separation.** A minimum separation of at least one thousand three-hundred twenty (1,320) feet shall be provided between all adult oriented businesses and the specific structures and/or uses as specified below. The distance shall be measured with a straight line from the nearest edge of the property line of the adult business to the nearest edge of the property line of the specified use.
 - a. Any parcel used as a school, park, church, or place of worship.
 - b. Any parcel with a residential use, residential zoning, or platted as a residential subdivision.
 - c. Any parcel used as a hotel, motel, transportation depot, or other adult-oriented business.
 - d. Any premise licensed or governed by the alcoholic beverage control regulations of the state.
 2. **Screening.** A continuous, evergreen landscape buffer or opaque fencing, with a minimum height of six (6) feet, shall be maintained along the side and rear property lines for the purpose of screening the use from view of adjacent properties.

3.04. BED AND BREAKFAST

A. Bed and Breakfast Purpose. The purpose of these standards is to allow overnight accommodations to visitors and tourists, to ensure that the use is compatible with the surrounding uses, and mitigate impacts of noise, or other nuisances to the areas in which they are located.

B. Bed and Breakfast Operational & Development Standards.

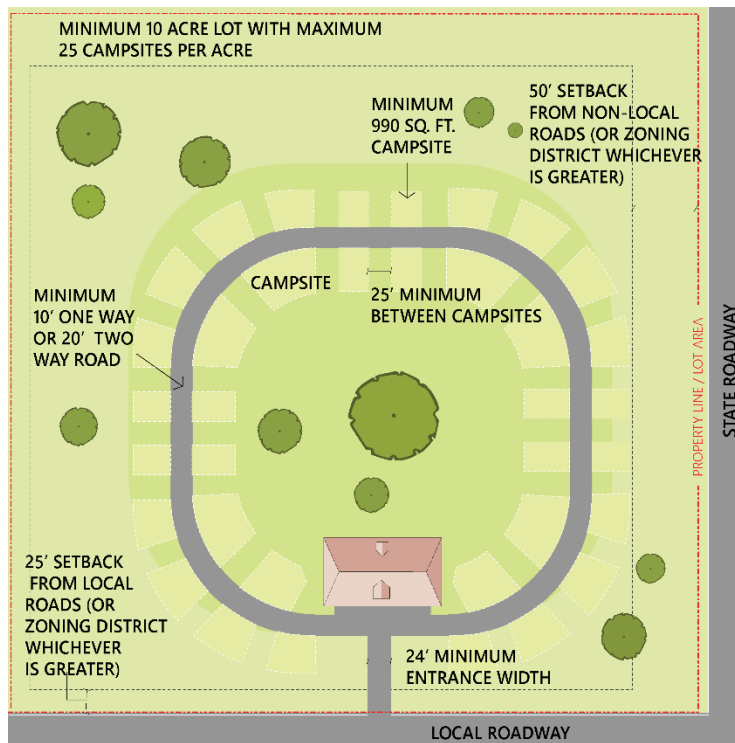
BED AND BREAKFAST OPERATIONAL STANDARDS	
Occupancy	Owner of the of the bed and breakfast must occupy the residence on a full-time basis
Dining Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Breakfast must be provided; other meals may be provided.• Dining facilities shall not be open to the public and shall be exclusively for the use of the residents and registered guests
Employees	Only 1 non-resident employee may be on site at a time

BED AND BREAKFAST STRUCTURE STANDARDS	
Minimum Living Area	2,500 sq ft within the principal building
Number of Sleeping Rooms	Maximum of 2 sleeping rooms may be devoted to the bed and breakfast use (additional rooms are permitted for owner)
Character	No exterior alterations to the structure shall be made which would change the residential appearance of the building

3.05. CAMPGROUND & RV PARK

A. Campground and RV Park Purpose.

1. The purpose of these regulations is to provide minimum requirements for the protection of the health and safety of the occupants of campgrounds, recreational vehicle parks, their associated recreation areas, and the general public.
2. In addition to these standards, a facility accommodating ten (10) or more tents, recreational vehicles, or campsites are subject to the regulations established by state standards per 410 IAC 6-7.1.



Example of Campground/RV Park design

B. Campground & RV Park Development Standards.

CAMPGROUND & RV PARK OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Duration of Stay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupants shall not exceed 180 overnight stays within 12 consecutive months • All structures, recreational vehicles, trailers, camping units, tents, and belongings shall be removed from the parcel when the campsite is not occupied
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CAMPGROUND & RV PARK STRUCTURE STANDARDS

Permitted Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary, non-permanent lodging structures, such as tents, recreational vehicles (RVs), camping trailers, and similar • Permanent shared facilities normally associated with a campground, such as a bathhouse or emergency shelter • Permanent structures for maintenance or storage facilities used in the campsite operations
Prohibited Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent or semi-permanent structures used or intended for dwellings or overnight accommodations, such as cabins, lean-tos, etc. • Any permanent structure that is located on an individual campsite

CAMPGROUND & RV PARK SITE STANDARDS

Minimum Lot Area	10 acres
Minimum Setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 feet from local roadways • 50 feet from all other roadways; or • The zoning district setback, whichever is greater
Maximum Gross Density	25 campsites per acre
Minimum Separation of Campsites	25 ft between campsites
Minimum Campsite Area	990 sq ft per campsite
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An entrance roadway from a public road shall be provided that is at least 24 feet in width • Internal roads shall be paved
Internal Circulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All campsites shall gain access through an internal roadway; campsites shall not gain access from any public road • All internal roads shall be at least 10 feet in width for one-lane roads and at least 20 feet in width for two-lane roads • Fire and EMS shall approve site plan for adequate accessibility
Drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All areas shall be well drained and designed to provide sufficient space for camping activities, vehicles, sanitary facilities, and appurtenant equipment • All development shall comply with the Danville Stormwater Ordinance

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot be located in a floodplain or an area subject to periodic flooding • Cannot be located adjacent to swamps, marshes, railroads, stockyards, industrial sites, or other such locations which would constitute a health or safety hazard
Storage	The storage of unoccupied recreational vehicles shall be prohibited
Community Facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one indoor community facility shall be provided for the campground that provides recreational space for the park occupants as well as a storm shelter that meets the minimum requirements in the ICC 500 standard for occupants during severe weather • The area of the community facility shall be at least 200 square feet or 1% of the campground's gross acreage, whichever is less

CAMPGROUND & RV PARK UTILITY STANDARDS

Sewage Disposal	Sewage disposal is required and shall be approved by the Health Department, Indiana State Health Department, and/or the sewer provider, as appropriate
Water	A water supply system is required and shall be approved by the State Health Department or the water provider, as appropriate

3.06. HOME-BASED BUSINESS

- A. Home-Based Business Purpose.** The purpose of regulating and limiting commercial activities in residential dwellings or on residentially used parcels is to ensure that they are incidental and accessory to a legal residential dwelling, compatible with surrounding uses, and do not add significant traffic, noise, or other nuisances to the residential areas in which they are located.
- B. Home-Based Business Development Standards.**

HOME-BASED BUSINESS OPERATIONAL STANDARDS	
Employees	Maximum of 2 employees allowed on the site per day with no more than 2 employees at one time in addition to the resident(s)
Clients/Customers	Maximum of 10 clients/ business-related visitors allowed on site per day with no more than 2 present on the site at one time
Hours of Operation	7:00 am to 7:00 pm daily, unless specified with the special exception approval or through an approved variance
HOME-BASED BUSINESS SITE STANDARDS	
Location	All business activity must be conducted entirely within the primary dwelling unit or entirely within a permitted accessory structure (excluding accessory dwelling units) on the same parcel as the primary dwelling unit
Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional access points and/or driveways shall be permitted Adequate measures shall be taken to maintain safety for trucks entering the public roadway at slower speeds, including but not limited to deceleration/ acceleration lanes or passing blisters
Outdoor Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Storage of products, goods, or other items necessary for the home-based business (including equipment or commercial vehicle parking) shall be located behind the rear elevation of the primary dwelling unit Display of goods or products for sale is prohibited All outdoor storage areas or areas used to park equipment shall be within a fully enclosed structure or have a solid fence, masonry wall, or continuous evergreen screen on all sides (excluding driveways) that is a minimum of 6 feet in height to provide screening from adjacent properties. Fences shall comply with all regulations of this UDO.

Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There shall be no evidence on the exterior of the premises that the property is used in any way other than for a residential dwelling. All structures shall retain a residential character.• No mechanical equipment shall be used that creates any electrical or other interference, noise, or impacts that are not normally associated with a residential use.
Signs	Signs shall comply with sign standards for the subject zoning district (see Chapter 4.08: Sign Standards)

C. Home-Based Business Procedures.

1. **Development Plan Not Required.** Home-based businesses are not required to obtain development plan approval but shall submit a site plan for review with any building permit application.

3.07. HOME OCCUPATION

A. Home Occupation Purpose. The purpose of regulating personal home occupations in residential dwellings is to ensure these activities are incidental and accessory to a legal residential dwelling, compatible with surrounding uses, and do not add traffic, noise, or other nuisances than would be normally encountered within the districts they are located.

B. Home Occupation Development Standards.

HOME OCCUPATION OPERATIONAL STANDARDS	
Employees, Clients & Customers	No employee, client, or business-related visitor is allowed on the site of the home occupation other than the resident(s) of the dwelling
HOME OCCUPATION SITE STANDARDS	
Location	All business activity must be conducted entirely within the primary dwelling unit or entirely within a permitted accessory structure if approved by the Administrator
Access & Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional access points and/or driveways shall be permitted No additional traffic can be generated from the home occupation
Maximum Area	No more than 25% of the total floor area of the primary structure may be used for the business
Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment used for business must be those normally used for a residential use Equipment cannot create electrical interference, odors, noise, vibration, light, smoke, fumes, or other nuisances
Outdoor Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdoor storage (including equipment parking) is prohibited Display of goods or products for sale is prohibited
Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There shall be no evidence on the exterior of the premises that the property is used in any way other than for a residential dwelling. No additional entrances to the structure are permitted for conducting the business All structures shall retain a residential character. No mechanical equipment shall be used that creates any electrical or other interference, noise, or impacts that are not normally associated with a residential use
Signs	Signs shall comply with sign standards for the subject zoning district (see Chapter 4.08: Sign Standards)
HOME OCCUPATION UTILITY STANDARDS	
Utility Demand	Cannot increase the demand or capacity of the utilities, such as water, gas, septic/sewer, or electrical beyond what is normally required for a residential use

C. Home Occupation Procedures.

- a. **Development Plan Not Required.** Home occupations are not required to obtain development plan or site plan approval.

3.08. MANUFACTURED HOME PARK

- A. **Manufactured Home Park Purpose.** The purpose of the Manufactured Home Park standards is to provide housing options for residents, ensure a high-quality living environment within a manufactured home park, and assist in providing alternative developments for single-family housing.
- B. **Manufactured Home Park General Standards.** Manufactured home parks are NOT exempt from the Flood Hazard Ordinance, DNR regulations, or FEMA regulations.
- C. **Manufactured Home Park Development Standards.**

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

Resident Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A resident manager or park manager shall be required to oversee that the ordinances and laws regulating the manufactured home park are observed. • The resident manager or park manager shall reside on-site and a designated person shall be accessible to contact 24 hours a day/7 days a week for emergencies.
Resident Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every manufactured home park shall maintain a current register of all occupants, which shall include, at a minimum, the names of all persons residing in the manufactured home park; the make, type and serial or license number of each manufactured home; and a location of the space occupied. • The park owner shall provide the list, and any updates, to the Assessor's Office.
Community Facility	<p>Each park shall include a storm shelter that meets the minimum requirements in the ICC 500 standard for occupants during severe weather.</p>
Non-Conforming Use Or Structure	<p>Any amortization provision of an ordinance related to the loss of a non-conforming status through a discontinuance shall apply only to the manufactured home park as a whole and not to the individual lots located within it. The suspension of a license issued by the Indiana State Department of Health to a manufactured home park shall not result in the loss of a non-conforming status.</p>
Installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any installation of a manufactured home must be done by a person holding a license authorizing the individual to install a manufactured home by the Indiana Manufactured Home Installer Licensing Board. • Supports that served a manufactured home formerly installed in a manufactured home park may be modified or expanded to use for an installation. • A manufactured home park or lot modified or expanded to use for an installation retains the zoning status possessed before the modification or expansion. • An installation is not considered new work or new construction. • An installation of stairs, porches, or decks serving a manufactured home in a manufactured home park shall not be considered new work or new construction unless the regulation is applicable in the same manner to all forms of residential housing.
Indiana State Department of Health	<p>The town shall enforce the standards of health and sanitation prescribed for manufactured home parks as provided by the Indiana State Department of Health and shall not provide any greater requirements or restrictions than as provided by the Indiana State Department of Health.</p>
License	<p>The manufactured home park operator shall be considered to be holding its license issued by the Indiana State Department of Health to operate a manufactured home park notwithstanding that such license may be at times suspended due to violations of Indiana State Department of Health regulations as long as it is taking steps to rectify such violations in cooperation with the Indiana State Department of Health.</p>

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK STRUCTURE STANDARDS

Structure Types	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only manufactured homes are permitted as dwellings within a manufactured home park. No recreational vehicles (RVs), travel trailers, or similar vehicles shall be used as dwellings. No transient or non-permanent manufactured home or travel trailers shall be located in a licensed manufactured home park (except as allowed in this section). All manufactured homes shall be properly underpinned and secured with anchors or straps according to manufacturer's specifications. Coin-operated laundries, recreational rooms, and similar amenities may be permitted in manufactured home parks.
Structure Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All manufactured homes shall comply with the structure standards in Chapter 5.07.F: Manufactured Home Occupancy Standards. The minimum residential living area requirement of the underlying zoning district shall NOT apply.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK SITE STANDARDS

Minimum Lot Width (Overall Park/Site)	120 feet or as determined by the zoning district, whichever is greater
Minimum Lot Area (Overall Park/Site)	5 acres
Minimum Home Site Lot Area	4,000 sq ft or as determined by the zoning district, whichever is less
Minimum Separation between Any Structure	10 feet
Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrecked, abandoned (unoccupied for more than 1 year or deemed unsafe by the Building Commissioner), damaged, or dilapidated manufactured homes shall not be kept or stored within the manufactured home park at any time. An open storage area may be provided within the park to store travel trailers, campers, and other recreational vehicles by residents. If open storage is provided, the minimum storage area shall be 200 square feet per home site and shall be fully screened with a solid fence, wall, and/or gate that is at least 6 feet in height. Campers shall not be stored on any home site. Each park shall provide either one or more central storage structures available to all manufactured home sites or a single storage structure for each manufactured home site. Such structures shall be waterproof so they remain relatively unaffected by water and/or weather and are suitable for storage of goods and the usual effects of persons occupying the park.
Bufferyards and Fencing	<p>The perimeter of each manufactured home park shall be fully screened with a solid fence or wall that is a minimum of 4 feet in height unless the required bufferyard (see Chapter 4.05: Landscaping and Buffer Standards) specifies a higher standard.</p>
Parking and Loading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 parking spaces shall be provided for each manufactured home site. The spaces shall be provided either in common facilities within 100 feet of the home site or within the home site. Visitor parking shall be provided throughout the manufactured home park at a rate of 1 space per 4 home sites.
Lighting	<p>Each manufactured home park shall provide streetlights at the entrance and along internal roads. Maintenance of all lighting and monthly services fees shall be the responsibility of the park owner.</p>

Sidewalks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalks, minimum of 5 feet in width, shall be provided on at least one side of all internal roads and shall be paved with a suitable material for use in all weather conditions. • A 3-foot-wide sidewalk shall be provided to each individual home site from the nearest public sidewalk, street, or parking area. All sidewalk connections shall be paved with a suitable material for use in all weather conditions.
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each home site shall have direct access to a public or private roadway. • Design of all entrances and internal roads, public or private, shall provide for emergency vehicle access, meet minimum standards for design and construction as required by this UDO, and be approved by the Fire Department and EMS. • All internal roads shall be installed by the applicant and built to the standards outlined in the Danville Standards and Specifications Manual. All private roads shall be maintained by the property owner.
Drainage	All drainage shall comply with the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
Recreational Area	Each park shall provide and maintain a recreational area(s) (such as open space, playground, dry detention areas, etc.) equal in size to at least 20% of the area of the park in a central location. Maintenance of all recreational and public areas shall be enforced as allowed by this UDO and all applicable property maintenance ordinances.

3.09. OUTDOOR DINING

- A. Outdoor Dining Purpose.** The purpose of the standards for outdoor dining is to ensure that customers and employees are properly protected from parking, traffic, and adjacent site activities. The standards also help to ensure that additional noise or other nuisances are not created than would be normally encountered within the districts they are located.
- B. Outdoor Dining Development Standards.**

OUTDOOR DINING OPERATIONAL STANDARDS	
Hours of Operation	The outdoor dining area and any outdoor entertainment, music, or sound amplification shall not occur later than 10:00pm on Sunday through Thursday or 11:00pm on Fridays and Saturdays.
OUTDOOR DINING SITE STANDARDS	
Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limits of the outdoor dining area shall be clearly defined. • The area shall not be permitted within any required setbacks or easements. • The outdoor dining area may not be located closer than 6 feet to the public right-of-way, except in the CB-P and CB-S districts with approval of the Administrator or their designee. • The floor of the outdoor dining area shall be a paved surface (such as concrete, pavers, or similar) and maintained in a clean condition. • No outdoor dining area shall impede the safe access of pedestrians. • No outdoor dining area shall be located within the sight triangle. • Outdoor dining areas shall not interfere with entrances to any building.
Size	The outdoor dining area shall not exceed 25% of the maximum seating capacity of the indoor dining area.

- C. Outdoor Dining Procedures.**
- 1. Development Plan Not Required.** Outdoor dining uses are not required to obtain development plan approval but shall submit a site plan for review and approval.

3.10. SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS (SES), ACCESSORY

- A. Accessory SES Purpose.** In addition to minimizing impacts on adjacent properties, the purposes of these standards are to allow for energy collection, storage, and distribution that is accessory to another use and intended to be used on-site.
- B. Accessory SES General Standards.**
1. Accessory SES are a permitted accessory use in all zoning districts where accessory structures are allowed, subject to certain requirements as set forth in this UDO.
 2. Solar Carport SES and associated electric vehicle charging equipment are a permitted accessory use on surface parking lots in all districts regardless of the existence of another building.
 3. Building-integrated SES and roof-mounted SES are permitted on any legally permitted structure, provided the structure is designed to adequately and safely accommodate the SES.
 4. Solar collectors mounted on the sides of buildings and serving as awnings are considered to be building-integrated SES and are regulated as awnings under this UDO.
 5. Ground-mounted SES shall not count toward the maximum number of accessory structures permitted.
 6. Any Accessory SES (including panels, accessory equipment, and/or land area) that encompasses more than twenty (20) acres shall be considered a Primary SES.
- C. Accessory SES Development Standards.**

ACCESSORY SES STRUCTURE STANDARDS	
Battery Storage	Structures or areas for battery storage associated with the on-site use are permitted as an accessory use to a primary SES.
ACCESSORY SES SITE STANDARDS	
Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As allowed by the zoning district but cannot exceed 15 feet for ground-mounted and pole-mounted SES • Measured at maximum design tilt
Setbacks	<p>All setbacks, measured at maximum design tilt, are determined by the zoning district except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground-mounted SES. Ground-mounted SES cannot be located in a front yard and shall comply with setbacks except as otherwise allowed for building mechanical systems • Building-integrated SES and roof-mounted SES. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The collector surface and mounting devices may only extend beyond the exterior perimeter of the building on which the system is mounted or built if designed to safely extend beyond the perimeter by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the State of Indiana and the minimum setbacks are met. • Exterior piping for solar hot water systems may extend beyond the perimeter of the building on a side or rear yard if the minimum setbacks are met.

Screening & Visibility: Residential Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessory SES in residential districts shall be designed to minimize visual impacts from the public right-of-way, as described within this section, to the extent that it does not affect the cost or efficacy of the system, consistent with IC 36-7-2-8. • If reflectors are used, the glare impacting adjacent properties should be minimized. • Building-integrated SES are not required to comply with screening and visibility standards. • Roof-mounted systems on a pitched roof that have the same finished pitch as the roof and are no more than 10 inches above the finished roof do not have to comply with aesthetic standards • Roof-mounted systems on a flat roof that are no more than 5 feet above the finished roof do not have to comply with aesthetic standards
Screening & Visibility: Historic District	<p>Accessory SES on buildings within designated historic districts or on locally designated historic buildings (exclusive of State or Federal historic designation) must receive approval of the local Historic Preservation Commission, consistent with the standards for solar energy systems on historically designated buildings published by the U.S. Department of the Interior</p>
Maximum Impervious Surface Coverage	<p>Lot coverage is determined by the zoning district except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground-mounted SES do not count towards the maximum impervious surface coverage if the soil under the collector is maintained in vegetation and not compacted • Solar carport SES in non-residential districts are exempt from the maximum impervious surface coverage

D. Accessory SES Procedures.

1. **Compliance with Applicable Codes.** All accessory use solar energy systems shall meet approval of local building code officials, consistent with the State of Indiana Building Code, and solar thermal systems shall comply with HVAC-related requirements of the Indiana Energy Code.
2. **Development Plan Required.** All accessory SES in non-residential zoning districts are required to obtain development plan approval. Accessory SES in residential zoning districts are not required to obtain development plan approval but shall submit a site plan for review with any building permit application.
 - a. Applications shall include scaled horizontal and vertical (elevation) drawings. The drawings must show the location of the system on the building, if building-mounted, and location on property, including the property lines.
 - b. Development plans that meet the design requirements of this ordinance shall be approved administratively by the Administrator as part of the building permit process. Approval of the site plan does not indicate compliance with Building Code or Electric Code.
3. **Approved Solar Components.** Electric solar energy system components must have an Underwriters Laboratory (UL) or equivalent listing and solar hot water systems must have a Solar Rating & Certification Corporation (SRCC) or equivalent rating.
4. **Utility Notification.** It is recommended that the interconnection application be submitted to the utility prior to applying for required permits. Grid-tied solar energy systems shall comply with interconnection requirements of the electric utility, if applicable. Off-grid systems are exempt from this requirement.

3.11. SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS (SES), PRIMARY

- A. **Primary SES Purpose.** The purpose of these standards is to minimize the impacts of large-scale SES on adjacent properties and rights-of-way.
- B. **Primary SES Districts Permitted.** Primary SES are permitted as regulated by the zoning districts where the use is located.
- C. **Primary SES Development Standards.**

PRIMARY SES STRUCTURE STANDARDS	
Foundation Design	A Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the State of Indiana shall certify that the foundation and design of the solar panel racking, foundations, and support is within accepted professional standards, given local soil and climate conditions prior to application for building permits.
Battery Storage	Structures or areas for battery storage associated with the on-site use are permitted as an accessory use to a primary SES.
Threshold for Compliance	The minimum acreage to be considered a Primary SES is 20 acres
PRIMARY SES SITE STANDARDS	
Height	Maximum of 20 feet in height, measured at maximum design tilt
Setbacks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All setbacks, measured from the nearest edge of the SES array at maximum design tilt (excluding fencing, screening, berms, and similar), are determined by the zoning district with the following exceptions: • Minimum of 150 feet from any parcel with a non-participating residential dwelling unless waived upon mutual agreement of all property owners • No minimum setback between separate parcels that are both participating property owners and waived upon mutual agreement of all property owners • Minimum of 50 feet from any public right-of-way (if right-of-way is not dedicated by written, recorded document, the minimum setback shall be 75 feet from edge of pavement) • All setbacks may be reduced by fifty percent (50%) but shall not be less than thirty (30) feet, if the array has a continuous evergreen landscape buffer that fully screens the array at the setback point of measurement.
Fencing	Perimeter fencing for the site shall not include barbed wire or woven wire designs and shall preferably use wildlife-friendly fencing standards that include clearance at the bottom. Alternative fencing can be used if the site is incorporating agrivoltaics.

Screening & Visibility: Residential Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All primary SES shall be fully screened year-round, including across any street or right-of-way, from existing residential dwellings, residentially-zoned parcels, or parcels platted for residential development. • Screening shall not be required along property lines within the same zoning district unless the adjoining parcel has an existing residential use. • Screening may include continuous vegetation, fencing, and/or berms that adequately screens the view of the solar panels and accessory equipment. • All screening shall comply with all standards of the UDO, including fence height. • A landscape plan shall be submitted that identifies the type and extent of proposed buffer and screening • Vegetation or another type of buffer can be proposed if it fully screens the SES • Additional screening may be required if there is a clear community interest in maintaining a viewshed or to mitigate the impact on an adjacent parcel.
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PRIMARY SES UTILITY STANDARDS

Power & Communication Lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All power and communication lines on the site shall be buried underground. Exemptions may be granted by the BZA in instances where shallow bedrock, water courses, or other elements of the natural landscape interfere with the ability to bury lines or distance makes undergrounding infeasible. • Power and communication lines between the project and the point of interconnection with the transmission system can be overhead.
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D. Additional Development Standards.

1. **SES Ground Cover.** Primary SES shall comply with one of the following for ground cover.
 - a. **Alternative A: Perennial Ground Cover.** Additional site-specific conditions may be required by the BZA as part of a Special Exception approval in addition to the following:
 - i. The site around and under solar panels and within all setback or buffer areas shall be planted, established, and maintained for the life of the SES project in perennial ground cover. To the extent feasible for site conditions and height requirements so plantings do not interfere with solar equipment, perennial ground cover shall include a diverse seed mix of native species consistent with guidance specific to the local area provided by the Soil and Water Conservation District office or the Indiana Native Plant Society.
 - ii. The owner/operator shall outline site maintenance practices that are intended to manage and mitigate invasive or noxious plant species, as listed by the Indiana Invasive Species Council, without harming perennial ground cover.
 - iii. Insecticide and herbicide use is not permitted on the site except for within on-site buildings, in and round electrical boxes, spot control of noxious weeds, or as necessary to protect public health and safety.
 - iv. Plant material shall not have been treated with systemic insecticides, particularly neonicotinoids.

- b. **Alternative B: Pollinator Friendly Ground Cover.** Additional site-specific conditions may be required by the BZA as part of a Special Exception approval in addition to the following:
 - i. The site around and under solar panels and within all setback or buffer areas shall be planted, established, and maintained for the life of the SES project in perennial ground cover that complies with the definition of Pollinator-Friendly Solar Energy.
 - ii. Primary SES that are mounted on the ground that propose to install, establish, and maintain pollinator-friendly ground cover must demonstrate the quality of the proposed habitat based on guidance from sources such as Purdue University 2020 Indiana Solar Site Pollinator Habitat Planning Scorecard or other third party solar-pollinator scorecards designed for Midwestern eco-systems, soils, and habitat.
 - 1) All applicants shall submit a completed pollinator-friendly solar scorecard such as the 2020 Indiana Solar Site Pollinator Habitat Planning Scorecard developed by Purdue University or a similar third-party solar pollinator standard designed for Midwest eco-systems and conditions.
 - 2) If the project does not qualify as pollinator-friendly, the applicant shall submit a landscaping plan detailing site conditions that prevent the site from being qualified and alternative means of meeting the water quality and habitat goals of the pollinator-friendly standard.
 - iii. Projects certified and maintained as pollinator-friendly habitats are exempt from landscaping requirements and post-construction stormwater management controls (as stated in the Stormwater and NPDES section below) that may be otherwise required under these development regulations, unless required as a condition by the Plan Commission or BZA.
 - iv. The owner/operator shall outline site maintenance practices that are intended to manage and mitigate invasive or noxious plant species, as listed by the Indiana Invasive Species Council, without harming perennial ground cover.
 - v. Insecticide and herbicide use is not permitted on the site except for within on-site buildings, in and round electrical boxes, spot control of noxious weeds, or as necessary to protect public health and safety.

E. Primary SES Procedures.

1. **Stormwater and NPDES.** Primary SES projects are subject to any stormwater management and erosion and sediment control provisions adopted by the town as well as the Nonpoint Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements. Solar collectors shall not be considered impervious surfaces if the project complies with ground cover standards as described in this ordinance.
2. **Compliance with Applicable Codes.** All Primary SES projects shall comply with all applicable local, state, and federal regulatory codes, including the State of Indiana Uniform Building Code, as amended; and the National Electric Code, as amended.
3. **Aviation Protection.** For Primary SES projects located within five hundred (500) feet of an airport or within any approach zones of an airport, the applicant must complete and provide the results of a glare analysis through a qualitative analysis of potential impact, field test demonstration, or geometric analysis of ocular impact in consultation with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Office of Airports, consistent with the Interim Policy, FAA Review of Solar Energy Projects on Federally Obligated Airports, or most recent version adopted by the FAA.

4. **Decommissioning Plan & Surety.** The project owner shall provide a decommissioning plan for all parcels and easements related to the project prior to any commercial solar energy devices being installed. The decommissioning plan shall be approved by the Town Council and shall be updated every five (5) years or if any of the property owner(s), operator, or project owner changes. Except as otherwise required by Indiana Code, the decommissioning plan shall include, at a minimum, the following:
- a. **Affidavit of Responsibility.** A signed and notarized affidavit that is recorded with the Hendricks County Recorder's Office shall be provided by all property owners acknowledging that the responsibility of decommissioning (including costs to decommission) is ultimately the responsibility of the property owner(s) even if that responsibility and cost is assigned to the operator through a separate agreement. If the operator fails to comply with any aspect of the decommissioning plan, the property owner(s) shall be ultimately responsible for all aspects of decommissioning and liable for all penalties for failure to comply.
 - b. **Commercial Liability Insurance Required.** The owner and operator of a Commercial Solar Energy Facility shall maintain a commercial general liability policy covering death, bodily injury, and property damage, which may be combined with umbrella coverage. The owner and operator shall be required to name the Town of Danville, Indiana as an additional insured solely to the extent of liabilities arising under this UDO. This policy shall carry dollar amounts satisfactory to the County Commissioners and with agreed upon dollar amount limits per occurrence, aggregate coverage, and deductible amounts, all of which shall be agreed upon by the owner and operator and the County Commissioners and provided in the Decommissioning Plan.
 - c. **Continuity of Decommissioning Plan.** The written terms of the decommissioning plan shall include that the decommissioning plan is binding upon the property owner and operator as well as any of their successors, assignees, or heirs.
 - d. **Restoration of Site.** This shall outline how the site will be restored to a natural state that includes adequate provisions for removal of all structures and foundations to a depth of forty-eight inches (48") and restoration of soil and vegetation.
 - i. Decommissioning of the system, or a component or portion of the system, must be completed within twelve (12) months of the project, or component or portion of the system, not producing energy. An owner may petition for an extension of this period upon showing of reasonable circumstances that have caused the delay in the start of decommissioning.
 - ii. Disposal of structures, materials, waste, and/or foundations (both hazardous and non-hazardous materials) shall meet the provisions of all local, state, and federal ordinances.
 - e. **Estimated Decommissioning Costs.** These shall be calculated by a third-party licensed or registered engineer (or by another person with suitable experience in the decommissioning of solar energy system) and agreed upon by the project owner and the County Engineer.
 - i. The total estimated decommissioning costs shall be net of any estimated salvage value attributable to the solar device(s) at the time of decommissioning, unless the county and the project owner agree to include any such value in the estimated cost.
 - ii. The estimated decommissioning costs shall be reevaluated and agreed upon by the project owner and the County Engineer at the timelines outlined for the required surety bond.

- f. **Surety Bond or Equivalent for Decommissioning.** The project owner shall provide a surety bond or an equivalent means of security acceptable to the County Engineer in an amount equal to 125% of the agreed-upon estimated cost of decommissioning the system (as outlined in section (5) above). The bond or equivalent shall be in place prior to the issuance of an ILP (building permit). The total amount of the bond or other security posted under this section shall be provided:
 - i. Prior to the issuance of an ILP (building permit) for any structure or component of a Commercial Solar Energy Facility.
 - ii. Every five (5) years at the anniversary of the approval of the initial decommissioning plan based upon the reevaluated decommissioning cost.
 - iii. If any of the property owner(s), operator, or project owner changes.
 - g. **Failure to Comply with Decommissioning Plan.** Any person or corporation who shall fail to comply with the decommissioning and/or bonding requirements herein shall for each and every violation of non-compliance be liable for civil penalties to the Plan Commission of up to the maximum amount allowed by state law. Each day that the violation exists or continues shall be deemed a separate offense. The Plan Commission's Attorney shall have the right to commence proceedings for an injunction, to restrain a person from violating this UDO and/or for a mandatory injunction requiring that a structure in violation of this UDO be removed. The remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive and shall be in addition to any other remedy provided by law.
5. **Annual Compliance Permit.** The project owner shall obtain an annual permit in order to operate a Commercial Solar Energy Facility within Danville. The project owner shall submit a complete application no later than March 15th of each calendar year that includes:
- a. All required application information.
 - b. Updated Certificate of Insurance with the Town of Danville, Indiana listed as additional insured.
 - c. Proof of surety bond or equivalent.

3.12. WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS

- A. Wind Energy Systems Purpose.** The purpose of these regulations is to create a set of basic standards regulating the development, operation, and decommissioning of wind power devices for both commercial and personal use. The adopted regulations comply with those standards set forth in IC 8-1-41, establishing the Town of Danville as a “wind energy ready community.”
- B. Wind Energy Systems General Standards.**
1. Wind energy systems, as defined in Chapter 9.02: Definitions, are classified as a mini, small, or commercial wind energy system.
 2. The design and construction of all wind energy systems shall meet the following standards:
 - a. All applicants shall construct, operate, maintain, repair, provide for removal of, modify and/or restore the permitted system in strict compliance with all current applicable local, state, and federal technical and safety-related codes, including, but are not limited to, construction, building, electrical, fire, safety, health, and land use codes and regulations. In the event of a conflict between or among any of the preceding, the more restrictive shall apply.
 - b. All applicants shall obtain, at their own expense, all permits and licenses required by applicable laws, rules, regulations, and/or codes, and the applicant must maintain the applicable permits and licenses, in full force and effect, for as long as required by the Town of Danville or any other governmental entity or agency having jurisdiction over the applicant.
 - c. All applicants shall notify the Administrator of any intended modification of a mini, small, or commercial wind energy system and shall make application to modify the height, relocate or rebuild such structure.
 - d. All wind energy systems shall conform to applicable industry standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and be approved by a wind certification program recognized by the American Wind Energy Association. All systems that are over twenty-five (25) feet in height must be designed by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in the State of Indiana. The engineer must certify that the foundation and tower constructed for all structures is within acceptable code and industry standards—given local soil and climate conditions.

C. Development Standards for ALL Wind Energy Systems.

WIND ENERGY SYSTEM SITE STANDARDS (FOR ALL WIND SYSTEMS)

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unless waived with written consent from the owner(s) of each nonparticipating property and/or easement holder that is within the required minimum setback, all wind devices shall comply with all of the following minimum setbacks, with setback measured as a straight line from the vertical centerline of the device base and height measured from the ground elevation at the base of the device to the tip of the blade fully extended upward. • 1.1 times the height of the wind power device to the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centerline of any runway (public use airport, private use airport, or municipal) • Centerline of any public use highway, street, or road • Centerline of any railroad, easement, or right-of-way • Property line of any nonparticipating property • 1.2 times the height of the wind power device to the nearest edge of the right-of-way or easement for any utility transmission or distribution line • 2 times the height of the wind power device to the property line of any undeveloped land within the town or county that is zoned or platted for residential use • 3 times the height of the wind power device to the nearest point on the outer wall of a dwelling located on a nonparticipating property
Height	<p>The town, with respect to the permitting, construction, installation, or siting of any wind power device within the jurisdiction, may not limit the blade tip height, through a wind power regulation or otherwise, that is more restrictive than the standards of the Federal Aviation Administration under 14 CFR Part 77 concerning the safe, efficient use and preservation of the navigable airspace.</p>

D. Development Standards for ONLY Commercial Wind Energy Systems. These development standards only apply to all commercial wind energy systems (they do not apply to mini or small wind energy systems).

1. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Shadow Flicker Modeling.**

- a. Unless waived with written consent from the owner(s) of each nonparticipating property owner that is impacted in the flicker modeling or as otherwise allowed by IC 36-7-4-1109, no wind power devices shall be installed without providing documentation that:
 - i. The project owner has used shadow flicker computer modeling to estimate the amount of shadow flicker anticipated to be caused by the wind power device; and
 - ii. The wind power device(s) has been designed and documentation using industry standard computer modeling is provided that indicates that any dwelling on a nonparticipating property will not experience more than thirty (30) hours per year of shadow flicker under planned operating conditions for the wind power device(s).
- b. After any wind power device is installed or located, the project owner shall work with the property owner of any affected dwelling on a nonparticipating property to mitigate the effects of shadow flicker to the extent reasonably practicable.

2. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Impact on Communication Signals.** All wind power devices must be installed in a manner so as to minimize and mitigate impacts to:
 - a. television signals;
 - b. microwave signals;
 - c. agricultural global positioning systems;
 - d. military defense radar;
 - e. radio reception; and
 - f. weather and doppler radar.
3. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Noise.** Unless waived with written consent from the owner(s) of each nonparticipating property where noise exceeds the allowable limit or as otherwise allowed by IC 36-7-4-1109, no wind power devices shall be installed without providing documentation that all devices will operate in a manner such that the sound attributable to the wind power device(s) will not exceed an hourly average sound level of fifty (50) A-weighted decibels, as modeled at the outer wall of an affected dwelling.
4. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Lighting.**
 - a. As used in this section, "wind turbine light mitigation technology" means any technology used in connection with a wind power device to shield, limit, or otherwise mitigate the amount, intensity, character, or visibility of light emitted from the wind power device.
 - b. Except as otherwise allowed by IC 36-7-4-1109 after January 1, 2023 or to the extent permissible under federal law or regulations, all wind power devices must be equipped with a wind turbine light mitigation technology, unless:
 - i. The Federal Aviation Administration denies the project owner's application to use a wind turbine light mitigation technology;
 - ii. The wind turbine light mitigation technology application is pending review by the appropriate federal agencies; or
 - iii. The project owner determines that the use of a wind turbine light mitigation technology is not economically feasible.
5. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Drainage.** For all wind power devices that are constructed or installed after June 30, 2022 or as otherwise allowed by IC 36-7-4-1109, all damages to waterways, drainage ditches, field tiles, or other drainage related infrastructure caused by the construction, installation, or maintenance of a wind power device must be completely repaired by the project owner or remedied with the installation of new drainage infrastructure that does not impede the natural flow of water. All repairs are subject to applicable federal, state, and local drainage laws and regulations, must be completed within a reasonable period of time, and:
 - a. Completed to the satisfaction of the Administrator; and
 - b. Completed as stated in an applicable lease or another agreement with the landowner.

6. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Decommissioning and Bonding.** Except as otherwise allowed by IC 36-7-4-1109, no wind power devices shall be installed unless the project owner:
- a. Submits a decommissioning and site restoration plan to the Administrator that adequately outlines how the site would eventually be decommissioned.
 - b. Provides estimated decommissioning costs, including reevaluations of these costs at the timelines outlined below, that are calculated by a third party licensed or registered engineer (or by another person with suitable experience in the decommissioning of wind power devices) and agreed upon by the project owner and the permit authority.
 - i. The total estimated decommissioning costs shall be net of any estimated salvage value attributable to the wind power device(s) at the time of decommissioning, unless the Administrator and the project owner agree to include any such value in the estimated cost.
 - c. Posts a surety bond or an equivalent means of security acceptable to the permit authority, including a parent company guarantee or an irrevocable letter of credit but excluding cash, in an amount equal to the estimated cost of decommissioning the wind power device(s) in the following increments. The total amount of the bond or other security posted under this section shall be adjusted due to changes in costs after each reevaluation.
 - i. An amount equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the total estimated decommissioning costs no later than the start date of the wind power device's full commercial operation. This amount shall be adjusted at the fifth (5th) anniversary and tenth (10th) anniversary of the start date of the wind power device's full commercial operation based on reevaluations.
 - ii. An amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the total estimated decommissioning costs not later than the fifteenth (15th) anniversary of the start date of the wind power device's full commercial operation.
 - iii. An amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total estimated decommissioning costs not later than the twentieth (20th) anniversary of the start date of the wind power device's full commercial operation. This amount shall be adjusted based on reevaluations at least once every five (5) years after the twentieth (20th) anniversary of the start date of the wind power device's full commercial operation.
 - iv. Any person or corporation who shall fail to comply with the decommissioning and/or bonding requirements herein shall for each and every violation of non-compliance be liable for civil penalties to the Plan Commission of up to the maximum amount allowed by state law. Each day that the violation exists or continues shall be deemed a separate offense. The Plan Commission's Attorney shall have the right to commence proceedings for an injunction, to restrain a person from violating this Ordinance, and/or for a mandatory injunction requiring that a structure in violation of this Ordinance be removed. The remedies provided for herein shall be cumulative and not exclusive and shall be in addition to any other remedy provided by law.

7. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Signage.**
 - a. All commercial wind energy systems and their appurtenant structures shall contain a sign(s) no larger than four (4) square feet each that:
 - i. Provides the name(s) of the owner(s) and operator(s) of the commercial wind energy systems as well as emergency phone number(s) that are visible from the access point(s) of the site and not lighted, unless lighting is required by applicable law, rule, or regulation.
 - ii. Provides a warning concerning voltage that is placed at the base of all pad-mounted transformers and substations in a conspicuous location.
 - b. No other signage, including advertising, shall be permitted.
8. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Maintenance & Inspections.**
 - a. The owner or operator of a commercial wind energy systems must submit, on an annual basis, a summary of the operation and maintenance reports to the Administrator. The owner or operator must also furnish such operation and maintenance reports as the Administrator reasonably requests.
 - b. Any physical modification to the commercial wind energy systems that alters the mechanical load, mechanical load path, or major electrical components shall require re-certification by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Indiana and shall require the applicant to re-obtain Special Exception approval and all required ILPs.
 - c. The Administrator and Building Commissioner are responsible for contacting all owners or operators of a commercial wind energy systems that do not meet local, State, and/or Federal codes and regulations. Once notified in writing, the owner or operator of a commercial wind energy system will be required to address any repairs or alterations within thirty (30) days after receiving notice—or within a longer period of time mutually acceptable to both parties. During this time period, the owner or operator of a commercial wind energy systems may retain a third-party Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Indiana who is familiar with commercial wind energy systems to prepare and submit a written report to the Administrator which addresses the repairs or alterations required and suggests alternate methods for addressing the concerns or provides evidence that said repairs or alterations are unnecessary. The Administrator and Building Commissioner will consider any such written report and determine whether the repairs or alterations should be made as originally requested or as suggested in the written report.
9. **Commercial Wind Energy Systems Liability Insurance.** The owner or operator of any commercial wind energy systems shall maintain a current general liability policy covering bodily injury and property damage and names the Town of Danville as an additional insured. The applicant shall provide proof of liability coverage in a form acceptable to the town's Attorney that includes dollar amount limits per occurrence, aggregate limits, and deductible amount.

E. Procedures for ALL Wind Systems.

1. Mini or small wind energy system structures that are established to serve an existing agricultural use do not require development plan approval but shall submit a site plan for review with any building permit application.
2. These structures may not exceed forty-five (45) feet in height and must be situated at least fifty (50) feet from all property lines and overhead utility easements to be exempt from the provisions set forth in this UDO. An ILP is required and must be applied for and approved prior to any site work.
3. Applications for the modification of an existing structure that does not increase the overall height or appearance shall be considered a permitted use if it was legally permitted and/or approved previously.

4. If it is determined that the application meets the purpose, intent, and standards of this ordinance, the application shall be approved. If it is determined that the application does not meet the purpose, intent, and/or standards of this ordinance, the application shall be denied with the specific reasons detailed.
5. No wind system of any type shall be installed or constructed until the application is reviewed and approved by the Administrator, and a permit has been issued. The town may at its discretion delegate or designate other official agencies to accept, review, analyze, evaluate, and make recommendations with respect to the approval, or denial, of proposed wind systems.
6. Any permit issued for wind system shall not be assigned, transferred, or conveyed without the express prior written notification to the Administrator.

3.13. WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITY

- A. Wireless Communication Facility Purpose.** It is the purpose of this section to allow for the appropriate siting of new wireless communication facilities in the town in compliance with current state statute procedures. The regulations set forth in this ordinance allow for and regulate wireless communication facilities while also taking into consideration the health, safety, and general character of the surrounding neighborhood.
- B. Wireless Communication Facility General Standards.**
1. In accordance with IC 8-1-32.3 and notwithstanding IC 36-7-4 or any rules adopted by the BZA, the following provisions apply to all applications submitted under this section:
 - a. **Limitation on Fees.**
 - i. The Administrator may not require an applicant to pay a fee associated with the submission, review, processing, or approval of an application unless the payment of the same or a similar fee for applications for permits for similar types of commercial or industrial structures within the applicable jurisdiction.
 - ii. If a fee associated with the submission, review, processing, or hearing of an application, including a fee imposed by a third party that provides review, technical, or consulting assistance to the Administrator, the fee must be based on actual, direct, and reasonable costs incurred for the review, processing, and hearing of the application.
 - iii. A fee described in this section may not include:
 - 1) Travel expenses incurred by a third party in its review of an application; or
 - 2) Direct payment or reimbursement of third-party fees charged on a contingency basis.
 - b. **Non-discrimination.** The Administrator or the BZA may not discriminate among communications service providers or public utilities with respect to the following:
 - i. Approving applications, issuing permits, or otherwise establishing terms and conditions for construction of wireless or wireline communications facilities.
 - ii. Authorizing or approving tax incentives for wireless or wireline communications facilities.
 - iii. Providing access to rights-of-way, infrastructure, utility poles, river and bridge crossings, and other physical assets owned or controlled by the applicable jurisdiction.
 - c. **Fall Zone Limitation.** The Administrator or the BZA may not impose a fall zone requirement for a wireless support structure that is larger than the area within which the structure is designed to collapse, as set forth in the applicant's engineering certification for the structure. However, a fall zone requirement that is larger than the area described above may be imposed if the Administrator or the BZA provide evidence that the applicant's engineering certification is flawed. This evidence must include a study performed by a professional engineer.
 - d. **All Other Land Use and Development Standards Apply.** These additional rules do not affect the ability of the applicable jurisdiction to exercise other zoning, land use, planning, or other development standards with respect to the siting of new wireless support structures; or exempt the applicant from complying with applicable laws and ordinances concerning land use.
 - e. **Federal Standards Apply.** In reviewing applications and conducting hearings, the Administrator and the BZA shall comply with all applicable provisions of Section 332(c)(7)(B) of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 as in effect on July 1, 2015, and Section 6409(a) of the Middle-Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 as in effect on July 1, 2015.

- f. **Information Not Required.** Neither the Administrator nor the BZA may require an applicant to submit information about or evaluate an applicant's business decisions with respect to the applicant's designed service, customer demand, service quality, or desired signal strength to a particular location.
 - g. **Confidential Materials.** All meetings of the BZA are subject to the Open Door Law in accordance with IC 5-14-1.5. However, neither the Administrator nor the BZA may release to the public any records that are required to be kept confidential under Federal or State law, including the trade secrets of applicants, as provided in the Access to Public Records Act (IC 5-14-3) and any other applicable laws.
 - h. **Consolidation of Multiple Applications.** The Administrator shall allow an applicant to submit a single consolidated application to collocate multiple wireless service facilities, or for multiple small cell facilities that are located within the applicable jurisdiction and that comprise a single small cell network. Whenever a consolidated application is approved, the Administrator shall issue the applicant a single ILP for the multiple facilities, or for the small cell network, in lieu of issuing multiple permits for each respective facility.
 - i. **Conditions for Use of Utility Poles or Towers.** Neither the Administrator nor the BZA may require or impose conditions on an applicant regarding the installation, location, or use of wireless service facilities on utility poles or electrical transmission towers.
4. **Wireless Communication Facility Procedures.**
- a. **Permits Required.** Wireless facilities shall not be constructed, erected, placed, modified, or altered until an ILP has been obtained.
 - b. **Application Required.** In accordance with IC 8-1-32.3, the following procedures shall apply to the application and approval for construction of a new wireless support structure, substantial modification of a wireless support structure, or collocation of wireless facilities on an existing structure.
 - i. Complete Application. To be considered complete, the following information must be submitted with an application for a new wireless support structure, a substantially modified wireless support structure, or collocation of a wireless facility:
 - 1) Applicant Information.
 - a) A statement that the applicant is a person that either provides wireless communications service or owns or otherwise makes available infrastructure required for each service; and
 - b) The name, business address, and point of contact for the applicant.
 - 2) Location.
 - a) The location of the proposed or affected wireless support structure or wireless facility; and
 - b) Evidence supporting the choice of the location for the proposed wireless support structure, including a sworn statement from the individual responsible for the choice of location demonstrating that collocation of wireless facilities on an existing wireless support structure was not a viable option because collocation:
 - i) Would not result in the same wireless service functionality, coverage, and capacity;
 - ii) Is technically infeasible; or
 - iii) Is an economic burden to the applicant.
 - 3) Construction Plan. A construction plan that describes the proposed wireless support structure and all equipment and network components, including antennas, transmitters, receivers, base stations, power supplies, cabling, and related equipment.

- 4) Findings of Fact. For an application that requires a Special Exception, evidence showing that the application complies with the applicable criteria shall be submitted. The criteria for a Special Exception under IC 36-7-4-918.2 shall comply with Chapter 7.06: Special Exception, Variance from Development Standards, and Variance of Use Procedures.
- ii. Review of Application.
 - 1) Prompt Review. Upon receipt of an application for a new or significantly modified wireless support structure, the Administrator shall promptly review it for completeness. Within ten (10) business days of receiving the application, the Administrator shall notify the applicant of whether the application is complete and whether a public hearing will be required.
 - 2) Failure to Notify. If the Administrator fails to notify the applicant within ten (10) business days whether the application is complete, it shall be considered a non-final zoning decision in accordance with IC 36-7-4-1602(c), with the applicant consequently entitled to expedited judicial review of the non-final zoning decision.
 - iii. Public Hearing.
 - 1) Public Hearing Required. When a public hearing is required for a Special Exception, the BZA shall conduct the hearing and take final action within a reasonable period of time.
 - 2) Public Hearing Not Required. When a public hearing is not required, the Administrator shall take final action on the request within a reasonable period of time after the application is filed.
 - 3) Deadline for Final Action. For purposes of this section, "reasonable period of time" shall be determined as follows:
 - a) Collocation Only. If the request involves an application for collocation only, a reasonable period of time is not more than forty-five (45) days from the date that the applicant is notified by the Administrator that the application is complete. An application for collocation only is not subject to a public hearing before the BZA, but the Administrator may review the application for compliance with applicable building code requirements before issuing an ILP.
 - b) New Wireless Support Structure. If the request involves an application for an ILP to construct a new wireless support structure, a reasonable period of time is not more than ninety (90) days from the date that the applicant is notified that the application is complete. The BZA shall conduct a public hearing on the request and shall make a decision on the request at the meeting at which it is first presented. Decisions made by the BZA after a public hearing conducted in accordance with this section are considered zoning decisions for purposes of IC 36-7-4 and are subject to judicial review under the IC 36-7-4-1600 series.
 - c) Substantial Modification of a Wireless Support Structure. If the request involves an application for an ILP for substantial modification of a wireless support structure, a reasonable period of time is not more than ninety (90) days from the date that the applicant is notified that the application is complete. The BZA shall conduct a public hearing on the request and shall make a decision on the request at the meeting at which it is first presented. Decisions made by the BZA after a public hearing conducted in accordance with this section are considered zoning decisions for purposes of IC 36-7-4 and are subject to judicial review under the IC 36-7-4-1600 series.

- iv. Additional Time for Applicant Amendment. If an applicant has requested additional time to amend its application or requested or agreed to a continuance during the review or hearing process, then the period of time prescribed above shall be extended for a corresponding amount of time.
- v. Failure to Take Action. Failure by the Administrator or the BZA to take final action on a request within a reasonable period of time shall be considered a non-final zoning decision in accordance with IC 36-7-4-1602(c), with the applicant consequently entitled to expedited judicial review of the non-final zoning decision.

CHAPTER 4: SITE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

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4.01. GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Purpose.** It is the intent of these site development standards is to provide for site development needs while also protecting the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
- B. Applicability of Additional Site Development Standards.**
1. **Applicability.** The site development standards in this section shall apply to all parcels and all zoning districts unless otherwise stated. The site development standards included in this chapter shall be met in addition to all other applicable standards within this UDO.
 2. **Thresholds Requiring Compliance with All Site Standards.** A site and/or development shall comply with all site standards of this UDO, unless otherwise stated, if any of the following occur:
 - a. New primary structure(s) is constructed;
 - b. New land use(s) or change in land use(s); and/or
 - c. Exterior structural alterations to the primary structure(s), including additions, enlargements, and relocations, or any exterior alterations that require an Indiana Construction Design Release (CDR) (note, internal remodel/renovations that do not alter the exterior of the structure are not considered exterior structure alterations).
 3. **Thresholds Requiring Compliance with an Individual Site Standard.**
 - a. If a site standard that is regulated by this section is altered, expanded, added, removed, or changed, the site and/or development shall fully comply with all requirements for that specific site standard. If one site standard is altered, it does not require compliance with all site standards unless one of the thresholds in Chapter 4.01.B.2: Thresholds Requiring Compliance with All Site Standards above occur.
 - b. Regular maintenance does not require compliance with the site standards. For example, if a parking lot is resurfaced but does not alter the pavement area, layout, or number of spaces, the site would not be required to comply with the parking standards. However, if a parking area is expanded or changes are made in traffic circulation, all parking areas on the parcel (existing and new) shall comply with all of the parking standards in this UDO.

4.02. ACCESSORY STRUCTURE STANDARDS

- A. Accessory Structure Purpose.** The purpose of accessory structures standards is to provide safe conditions and orderly development within a site and to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
- B. Accessory Structure Applicability.** Accessory structures shall be permitted in all zoning districts provided all requirements of this UDO have been met.
- C. Accessory Structure General Standards.**
1. An accessory structure shall be ancillary and complementary to the use of the primary structure.
 2. Accessory structures shall be subordinate in height, area, bulk, and extent to the primary structure except within the IL and IG districts.
 3. The total cumulative square footage of all accessory structures cannot exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of the ground floor area of the primary structure(s) except within the IL and IG districts.
- D. Permits for Accessory Structures.**
1. **Permits Required for Accessory Structures.** The following accessory structures are permitted in all zoning districts but require an ILP and/or a Building Permit, and shall meet all applicable requirements of the UDO.
 - a. All accessory structures unless specifically noted otherwise in this UDO. This includes, but is not limited to, pole barns, decks, garages, carports, enclosed patios, above-ground swimming pools, in-ground swimming pools, bath houses, gazebos, shelter houses, cabanas, greenhouses, accessory solar/wind structures/systems (free standing, co-located, and attached), storage sheds, and stables.
 - b. Signs as required by Chapter 4.08: Sign Standards.
 - c. Temporary storage containers as required by this ordinance (Chapter 4.09: Storage Standards).
 - d. Accessory wireless communications facilities, both free-standing and those co-located upon an existing or pre-approved wireless communication facility structure.
 - e. Fences and retaining walls.
 - f. Pavement, including slabs/patios, paved sports courts, and walks greater than fifty (50) square feet in area.
 - g. All other accessory structures not specifically included in Subsection 2 below.
 2. **Permits Not Required for Accessory Structures.** The following accessory structures are permitted in all zoning districts (unless otherwise stated in this UDO) and may be installed without an ILP. All accessory structures are still required to meet all applicable accessory structure standards and all other requirements of this UDO.
 - a. Landscape vegetation.
 - b. Swing sets, children's treehouses, and poles for basketball net.
 - c. Bird baths, bird houses, lamp posts, mailboxes, name plates, and housing for domestic pets (provided it is not larger than fifty (50) square feet and does not constitute a kennel as defined in Chapter 9.02: Definitions).
 - d. Utility installation for local/home services (including cable, fiber, and Wi-Fi but excluding solar and wind).
 - e. Ponds and drainage installations.
- E. Prohibited Accessory Structure Types.** No shipping containers, vehicles, or parts of vehicles shall be used as an accessory structure.

F. Accessory Structure Location.

1. An accessory structure shall meet all setback and structure height requirements as required by the applicable zoning district in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts.
2. Accessory structures shall not be constructed within any type of easement, including drainage, access, and utility easements.
3. Accessory structures that require a permit shall be located in line with or behind the front building façade of the primary structure in all districts unless otherwise stated in this UDO. This does not include fences that comply with this UDO.
4. Accessory structures that do not require a permit are allowed in the front yard in all districts, except swing sets, trampolines, and similar play structures.

G. Fence and Wall Standards.

1. Fence and Wall General Standards.

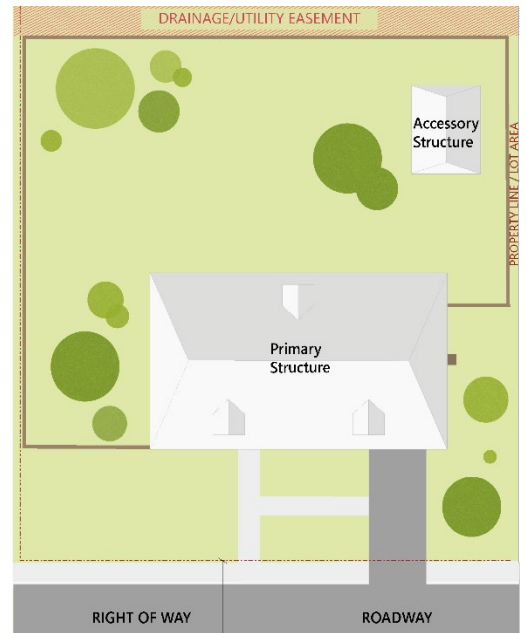
- a. All fences and walls shall be approved and permitted prior to installation.
- b. These standards do not apply to retaining walls whose purpose is to provide structural support in grading and elevation changes.
- c. No regulations contained herein shall supersede Indiana Code regarding fences.
- d. No fence or wall shall be constructed or designed so that it creates a traffic hazard or is hazardous or dangerous to persons or animals.

2. Fence and Wall Locations.

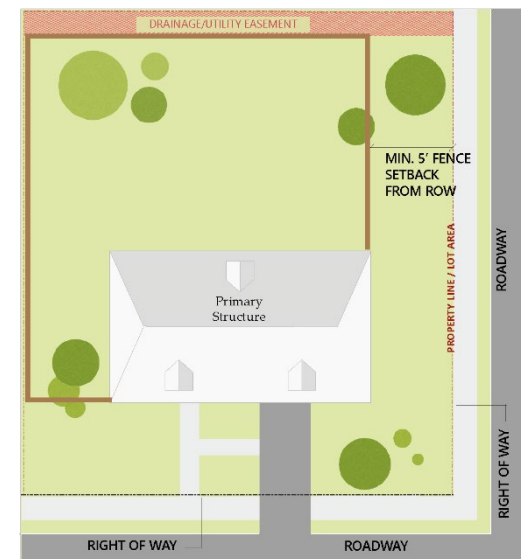
- a. Fences and walls shall not be located within any type of easement, including drainage, access, and utility easements.
- b. Fences and walls do not need to comply with accessory structure setbacks and may be placed up to the property line or on the property line with written approval from the adjoining property owner(s), provided all fences are at least five (5) feet from any public right-of-way and comply with all other standards of this UDO.
- c. Temporary Safety fencing for construction sites shall be exempt from these standards.

3. Fence and Wall Design and Materials.

- a. Fence and wall materials, types, locations, and heights shall comply with Table 4.1: Permitted Fences and Walls.
- b. Razor wire, barbed wire, sharpened top spikes, and electrified fences (excluding underground pet fence systems) are prohibited unless for agricultural or industrial purposes and uses and placed at least five (5) feet above ground level.
- c. Structural supports for any fence shall face inward.
- d. Fences may be placed on retaining walls but any height of the retaining wall and/or fence above the finished grade shall comply with the maximum fence height.



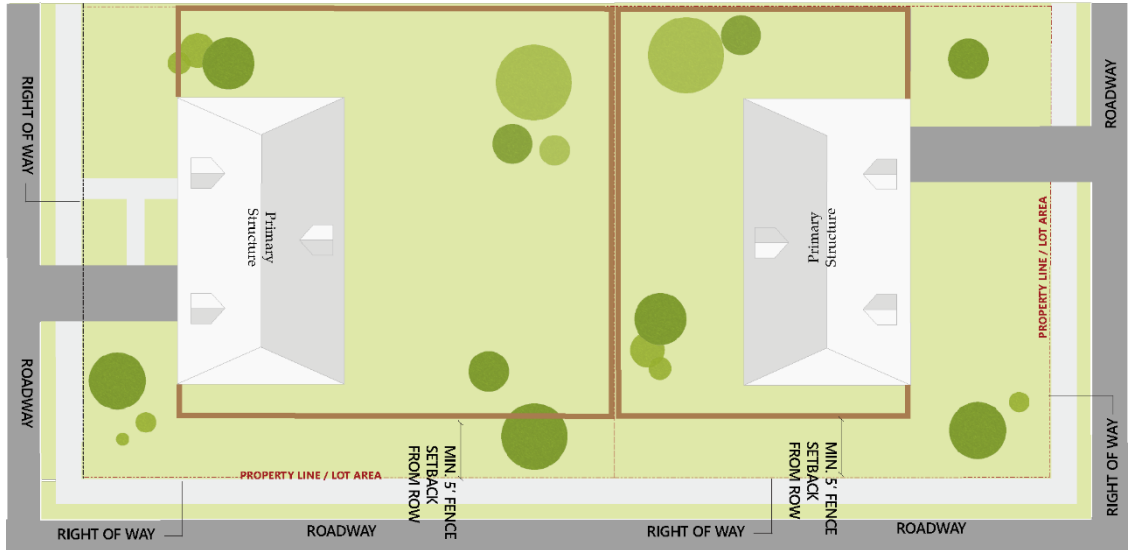
Example of Fence/Wall Placement



Example of Corner Lot Fence/Wall

4. Fence and Wall Height.

- a. All fences and walls shall not exceed the maximum height in Table 4.1: Permitted Fences and Walls. Note that corner lots have two front yards.
- b. Fences located on a corner lot may comply with the maximum side yard fence height if all of the following are met:
 - i. The parcel abuts a parcel that is also a corner lot and the rears of both primary structures are facing;
 - ii. The fence is located behind the front elevation of the primary structure; and
 - iii. The fence complies with all other standards for fences in side yards.



Example of Fence Placement with Abutting Yards

TABLE 4.1: PERMITTED FENCES AND WALLS

Type	Districts Permitted	Maximum Height
Masonry or Stucco Wall ¹	CPOD	Stucco not permitted in CPOD Masonry must comply with zoning district
	R1, R2, R3, RU	All: 4 feet
	LB, GB, CB-P, CB-S	Front: 4 feet Side, Rear: 6 feet
	IL, IG	Front: 4 feet Side, Rear: 6 feet
Ornamental Iron or Wrought Iron Fence (at least 80% open) ^{1,2}	CPOD	Comply with zoning district
	R1, R2, R3, RU	Front: 4 feet Side, Rear: 6 feet
	LB, GB, CB-P, CB-S	Front: 4 feet Side, Rear: 6 feet
	IL, IG	Front: 6 feet Side, Rear: 7 feet
Woven Wire Fence (at least 80% open) or Chain Link Fence ²	R1, R2, R3, RU	Front: 4 feet Side and Rear: 6 feet
	LB, GB, CB-P, CB-S	Front: 4 feet Side, Rear: 6 feet
	IL, IG	Front: 6 feet Side, Rear: 7 feet
Non-Solid Fence (at least 50% open), Wood or Other Material (including split rail and picket) ^{1,2}	CPOD	Comply with zoning district
	R1, R2, R3, RU	Front: 4 feet Side, Rear: 6 feet
	LB, GB, CB-P, CB-S	Front: 4 feet Side, Rear: 6 feet
	IL, IG	Front: 4 feet ⁴ Side, Rear: 7 feet
Solid Fence (less than 50% open), Wood or Other Material	CPOD	Comply with zoning district
	R1, R2, R3, RU	Front: Not Permitted Side, Rear: 6 feet
	LB, GB, CB-P, CB-S	Front: Not Permitted Side, Rear: 6 feet
	IL, IG	Front: Not Permitted Side, Rear: 7 feet
Live Continuous Hedge	CPOD	Comply with zoning district
	R1, R2, R3, RU	Front: 3 feet Side and Rear: No max height

1-Posts or support framework may exceed fence height by 3 inches.

2-Fences in recreational areas located in residential districts may be up to 8 feet in height and fences used to enclose tennis courts, used as backstops for ball fields, or similar recreation facilities may be up to 12 feet in height.

H. Swimming Pool Standards.

1. Swimming pools are subject to the setback requirements of the subject zoning district and must be located behind the front façade of the primary structure.
2. Swimming pools shall comply with all applicable state requirements and are subject to all requirements of the Indiana Swimming Pool Code as amended (675 IAC 20-4-7).

I. Cluster Box Unit and Neighborhood Unit Center (Postal Kiosks) Standards.

1. Cluster Box Units (CBU) and Neighborhood Unit Centers (NUC) shall be required for all new residential subdivisions (including new phases) and new or remodeled multi-family developments unless alternative mail delivery is approved in writing by the United States Postal Service (USPS).
2. All CBUs and/or NUCs shall be approved by USPS and conform with all requirements of USPS including, but not limited to, USPS POM Section 631 Modes of Delivery and Section 632: Mail Receptacles.
3. All CBUs and NUCs that are freestanding from the primary structure (not directly connected or part of the primary structure) shall obtain an ILP prior to installation.
4. CBUs and NUCs shall be installed, repaired, and maintained by the property owner and/or homeowner's association. The town and/or USPS are not responsible for any CBUs and/or NUCs.
5. The character and materials of all CBUs and NUCs shall be consistent with the character and materials of the overall development.

4.03. ARCHITECTURAL AND SITE DESIGN STANDARDS

- A. Design Standards Purpose.** The purpose of these standards is to provide minimum requirements for the design and configuration of development above and beyond the basic guidelines of the underlying zoning district. These standards express the town's expectations for the aesthetics and appearance of new development, including the need to:
1. Allow for creativity in building design;
 2. Improve the long-term value and durability of buildings;
 3. Protect the character of the town and district;
 4. Foster high-quality, attractive development consistent with the Comprehensive Plan; and
 5. Preserve and protect property values of existing public and private investment.
- B. Design Standards Applicability.**
1. **Applicable Districts.** The architectural and site design standards shall apply to all parcels within the following districts and overlays unless otherwise stated:
 - a. CB-P, CB-S, and RU
 - b. LB and GB
 - c. IL and IG
 - d. CPOD
 2. **Threshold for Applicability.** Only the portion(s) of the structure modified or altered is required to comply with the architectural and site design standards.
- C. Site Design Standards.**
1. **Building Orientation.** Front of buildings and the primary entrance shall be oriented towards the street with the highest roadway classification, unless approved by the DRC (if applicable) or PC, and documentation is provided showing the alternative orientation better serves the intent of these standards.
 2. **Utilities.** All on-site utilities (outside the public right-of-way) shall be underground unless approved by the TAC, DRC or PC. All transformers shall be located underground or behind the rear elevation of the primary structure and adequately screened, unless approved by the TAC, DRC, or PC.
 3. **Vehicular Access.**
 - a. Access points shall be limited and consolidated when possible. Rear/alley access shall be required in the CPOD and RU where available and when possible.
 - b. Cross-access connections (and easements if required) shall be provided between adjacent, compatible developments.
 4. **Streetscape Amenities.**
 - a. **Sidewalks Within the Public Right-of-Way.**
 - i. Sidewalks shall be installed by the developer, at their expense, adjacent to all public roads and shall be dedicated as public right-of-way and conveyed to the town if improvements cannot be located within previously dedicated or existing public right-of-way.
 - ii. All sidewalks and pathways shall comply with the town's minimum design standards for each respective district and shall comply with all current ADA standards.
 - iii. All improvements that are dedicated as public right-of-way or built within the public right-of-way shall be approved by the town prior to installation and dedication. The town shall maintain sidewalks within the public right-of-way after dedication.

- b. **Sidewalks within a Site or Development.**
 - i. A sidewalk connection shall be provided between the primary structure(s), public right-of-way, parking area(s), and adjacent parcels.
 - ii. Sidewalks shall be provided along the full length of all facades which include a customer entrance or that are adjacent to a parking area.
 - iii. Sidewalks within a site or development shall:
 - 1) Be constructed of concrete and a minimum of five (5) feet in width.
 - 2) Be separated from parking area(s) and interior drive(s) by a curbed landscaped area measuring a minimum of five (5) feet in width.
 - 3) Use a different paving material if the sidewalk crosses or goes through a vehicle use area.
 - 4) Be separated from any building by a landscape area which is at least five (5) feet in width (excluding parcels in the CB-P district and parcels in the CB-S district that are adjacent to Main Street).
 - c. **Pedestrian Amenities.** For every one hundred (100) square feet of hard-surface area between the building and the right-of-way, at least one (1) bench/seating, bike rack, decorative fountain, or landscape planter shall be provided. This does not apply to properties within the CB-P district and amenities installed within the CB-S district shall conform with Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual.
5. **Mechanical and Utility Equipment Screening.**
- a. Parapet walls shall be used to fully screen all roof-top mechanical equipment from view from any public road and shall buildings within the CPOD have decorative cornices or caps. This does not apply to properties within the RU district.
 - b. All ground-mounted and building-mounted mechanical or electrical equipment shall be screened from view from any public road. The screen and enclosure shall be treated as an integral element of the building's appearance. Landscaping may be used for this purpose. This does not apply to properties within the RU district.

D. Architectural Design Standards. In addition to the other development standards required in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards, new structures and buildings shall have architectural features which increase visual interest, promote quality design, and incorporate pedestrian scale.

- 1. **Architectural Style.** All structures and buildings shall be compatible with the architectural style of existing structures and buildings within a two-block radius of the parcel where the new structure(s) will be located.
 - a. The architectural style for all parcels within the CPOD shall be approved by the DRC.
 - b. The architectural style for all other zoning districts regulated by this section that are not within the CPOD shall be approved by the Administrator.
- 2. **Facade Variations.** All street facades (adjacent to a public road) and facades that are adjacent to and facing a residential district shall include the following elements. This does not apply to properties within the RU district.
 - a. **Façade Base.** A defined base or foundation.
 - b. **Façade Top.** Cornices, parapets, or similar architectural elements that are appropriately scaled to the building façade and reflect the architectural style of the structure.
 - c. **Delineation of Stories.** Delineation between the ground floor and upper floors shall be provided through fenestration and window placement, shadow lines or lintels over openings, mezzanines/arcades/porticos, or a change in building dominant material. This does not apply to properties within the RU district.

- d. **Horizontal Offset.** At least one (1) offset (projecting or recessed) that is at least two (2) feet deep every ninety (90) horizontal feet (i.e., façade width). For warehouse buildings, the offsets and projections may be substituted with color variations, material variations, or other techniques that break up massing at the discretion of the DRC (for parcels within the CPOD) or Administrator (for parcels not within the CPOD).
3. **Facade Transparency.** All street facades (adjacent to a public road) shall include:
- a. General.
 - i. Window and door opening dimensions and placement that are similar in proportion to the building façade/architectural style and consistent in proportion and pattern with any adjacent and/or historic structures.
 - ii. Transparency calculations exclude non-transparent parts of an opening (such as lintels, frames, sills, and mullions) that are larger than one (1) inch.
 - iii. No more than fifty percent (50%) of any single window or door shall be obstructed by a window sign or opaque display from the exterior.
 - b. Parcels within the CPOD.
 - i. New buildings for non-residential uses within the CPOD shall have at least sixty percent (60%) transparency (windows and doors) on the ground level of all street-facing facades.
 - ii. New buildings for multi-family residential uses within the CPOD shall have at least fifteen (15%) transparency (windows and doors) on the ground level of all street-facing facades.
 - iii. Each window for non-residential uses within the CPOD shall be square or vertically-oriented (height must be equal to or more than width). A horizontal window opening may be created when two more vertical windows are grouped together and all windows in the horizontal group are either the same size or no more than two sizes are used.
 - iv. For renovations for non-residential uses within the CPOD where historic windows are too deteriorated to be retained or repaired, they shall be replaced with windows that match the existing windows in size and function. To the extent feasible, historic trim and casing shall be retained. The DRC may also approve replacement windows made of materials that do not match the existing windows when significant cost or durability issues exist.
 - c. Parcels outside of the CPOD. At least ten percent (10%) transparency (windows or doors) on the ground-floor and at least thirty percent (30%) transparency on the upper floors.
4. **Exterior Building Materials for Street Facades.** The building materials for all street facades (adjacent to a public road) shall comply with the following unless approved by the DRC (for parcels within the CPOD) or PC (for parcels not within the CPOD).
- a. **Permitted Facade Materials.**
 - i. A minimum of two (2) building materials shall be used on each street façade.
 - ii. The primary building material shall not change for a minimum of sixty (60) feet horizontally along the street façade.
 - iii. Within the CPOD, the primary building material(s) on any street façade shall continue around the corner of a building onto the side or rear façade for a minimum thirty (30) feet.

- iv. Permitted Building Materials for Street Façades.
 - 1) At least eighty percent (80%) of each street façade (excluding doors and window areas) shall be constructed of:
 - a) Brick (excluding veneer),
 - b) Quarried or cultured stone,
 - c) Fiber cement board (less than 6 inches wide),
 - d) Wood siding (less than 6 inches wide),
 - e) Composite lap siding (less than 6 inches wide),
 - f) Architectural concrete, and/or
 - g) other durable all-weather material approved by the DRC (for parcels within the CPOD) or PC (for parcels not within the CPOD).
 - 2) No more than twenty percent (20%) of any street façade may be constructed of:
 - a) Metal (excluding ribbed or corrugated),
 - b) Concrete masonry units (excluding smooth finish),
 - c) Concrete,
 - d) Terra cotta,
 - e) Ceramic,
 - f) Glass,
 - g) Wood shakes,
 - h) Stucco (EIFS); and/or
 - i) Vinyl and aluminum siding (prohibited in CPOD)
 - 3) Where horizontal siding is used, it must be shiplap or clapboard siding composed of boards with a reveal of three (3) to six (6) inches.
 - 4) Vinyl or aluminum siding that is in a shiplap or clapboard pattern may be used where the boards in the pattern are six (6) inches or less in width. Vinyl and aluminum siding are prohibited within the CPOD.
 - 5) Structures in the IG district may be constructed entirely of metal if approved by the PC.
- b. **Prohibited Facade Materials.** Unfinished concrete (untreated, unstained, unpainted), corrugated or ribbed metal panels, smooth finish concrete masonry units, plastic panels, and unfinished or untreated wood shall be prohibited on all street facades and facades that are adjacent to and facing a residential district.
- c. **Permitted Foundation Materials.** Plain concrete block or exposed concrete may be used as a foundation material if is not revealed more than one (1) foot above the finished grade level adjacent to the foundation wall.
- d. **Trim and Historic Details.**
 - i. Within the CPOD, trim must be used to delineate all building roof lines, porches, windows, and doors on all elevations. The trim must be at least three and a half (3.5) inches wide. Buildings constructed with a masonry exterior are exempt from this standard.
 - ii. For buildings within the CPOD that have historic building details, they shall be retained and preserved if economically and structurally feasible. If the details are missing or damaged, they must be replicated to the extent economically feasible. The DRC may approve replacements made of materials that do not match the existing materials when significant cost or durability issues exist.

- e. **Building Material Color.**
 - i. Exterior building material colors within the CB-P district shall be appropriate to the style of the architecture and compatible with the surrounding structures.
 - ii. Overly bright, neon, or day-glow colors are not permitted as primary exterior building colors on street facades and facades that are adjacent to and facing a residential district.
 - iii. Building trim and accent areas may feature brighter colors, but these colors may not comprise more than fifteen percent (15%) on street facades and facades that are adjacent to and facing a residential district.
5. **Roof Design.**
- a. **Corner Buildings within CB-P and CB-S.** For buildings located on a corner parcel within the CB-P and CB-S districts, the highest point of a building's streets-facing elevation must be within twenty-five (25) feet of the corner.
 - b. **Roof Variations.** At least one change in the roof type, plane, parapet wall height, or material shall occur every ninety (90) feet.
 - c. **Roof Materials.** The materials and finishes for roofs shall complement the materials used for the exterior walls.
 - d. **Roof Eaves.** Except for the CB-P district, roof eaves on all elevations must project from the building wall at least twelve (12) inches.
 - e. **Roof Pitch.** Roofs may be pitched, use stepped parapet walls, three-dimensional cornices, dimensioned or integrally-textured materials, or be sloped with overhangs and brackets.
 - i. Parapets shall not exceed more than one-third (1/3) the height of the supporting wall.
 - ii. A sloped roof shall not exceed a pitch of 12:12.
 - iii. Roof pitches less than 4:12 and flat roofs shall require a parapet wall on all sides visible from a public road that meets the following:
 - 1) There must be two parts to the cornice or parapet. The top part of the cornice must project at least six (6) inches from the face of the building and be at least two (2) inches further from the face of the building than the bottom part of the cornice; and
 - 2) The height of the cornice shall be at least:
 - a) Twelve (12) inches for buildings sixteen (16) feet or less in height.
 - b) Eighteen (18) inches for buildings sixteen (16) feet to twenty-six (26) feet in height.
 - c) Twenty-four (24) inches for buildings more than twenty-six (26) feet in height.
6. **Primary Entrance Features.**
- a. **Corner Buildings within CB-P and CB-S.** Buildings located on corner lots within the CB-P and CB-S districts may incorporate a corner entrance or within twenty-five (25) feet of the corner.



Example of Flat Roof



Example of Pitched Roof

- b. **Non-Residential Uses.** The primary entrance(s) for the primary structure(s) shall have at least three (3) of the following prominent entryway/architectural features that clearly distinguishes the entrance.
 - i. Change in building material or color.
 - ii. Change in paving or walking surface materials.
 - iii. Significant architectural feature that extends above the primary roof height.
 - iv. Projection or recess of at least five (5) feet beyond the adjacent wall plane.
 - v. Outdoor pedestrian gathering or seating area capable of accommodating at least five (5) people at the same time.
 - vi. Canopy, awning, or similar covering that extends outwards from the building wall by at least five (5) feet.
 - vii. Glazing that extends upwards for at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the building's height adjacent to the entrance door(s).
 - viii. Architectural detailing around the entryway, such as tilework or integrated moldings.
 - ix. Fountains, artwork, or landscaping in raised planters immediately adjacent to the entrance door(s).
 - c. **Residential Uses.** The primary entrance(s) for the primary structure(s) shall have a front porch or covered balcony.
 - i. Porches. If the porch of a residential use projects out from the building, it must have a roof. If the roof is used as a deck or balcony, it may be flat.
 - ii. Covered Balconies. The floor of the covered balcony cannot be more than fifteen (15) feet above grade and must be accessible from the interior space of the building.
7. **Exterior Stairs and Fire Escapes.** Exterior stairs, other than those leading to a main entrance, must be at least forty (40) feet from all public streets. Except for the CB-P district, fire escapes must be at least forty (40) feet from all public streets.
8. **Awnings, Canopies, and Porches.**
- b. Awnings shall be made of professional-grade canvas or fabric.
 - c. Canopies, if used, shall be integrated into the architectural design of the façade, be shaped to fit the opening, and not contain back lighting.
 - d. If the front porch or covered balcony at the main entrance has columns, the columns must be ornamental and consistent with the architectural style of the structure.
 - e. All openings between a porch floor and ground shall be covered with a solid material or lattice.

E. Accessory Structure Design Standards.

- 1. **General Standards.**
 - a. All accessory buildings and structures shall be constructed with materials that are similar and compatible with materials used in the primary structure.
 - b. All accessory structures on the site (including kiosks, car wash buildings, gas pump islands, canopies, and similar structures) shall be architecturally consistent with the main structure.
 - c. All building elevations shall be architecturally detailed to avoid the appearance of the "back of the building" and should contribute a positive presence to the street scene.
- 2. **Gas Pump Structures.**
 - a. Gas island canopies shall be built of the same high-quality materials as the convenience store, kiosk, and/or primary structure associated with the gas island. These structures shall be designed to create architectural harmony with the primary structure on the site.
 - b. Gas island canopy structural columns shall be covered with the same architectural materials as the associated building.

4.04. DRIVEWAY AND ACCESS MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

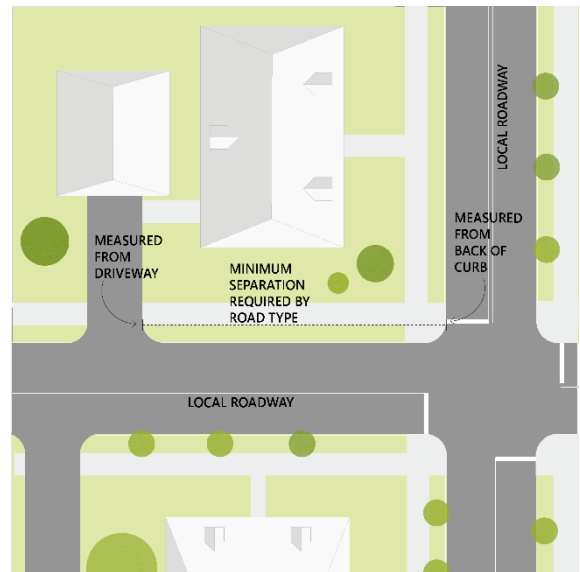
A. Driveway and Access Purpose. The purpose of these standards is to ensure adequate installation of driveways and access to public rights-of-way that prevent and reduce the possibility for vehicular conflict and prevent drainage issues as well as damage to the existing right-of-way.

B. Driveway Permit and Approvals Required.

1. All new, expanded, or modified driveways or access points onto INDOT roads must obtain a permit from the respective agency.
2. All new, expanded, or modified driveways or access points onto town roads shall be required to obtain a driveway permit from the Town of Danville prior to the start of construction.
3. All driveways must comply with the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
4. All driveways shall comply with the town standards for design and installation of culverts and mailboxes.

C. Driveway Separation and Location.

1. The location of new, expanded, or modified driveways must be approved by the Administrator or their designee prior to construction.
2. Driveways must be adequately separated from roadway intersections and other driveways and cannot create traffic or safety hazards. Unless approved by the Administrator, the minimum separation between an intersection and any new driveway shall comply with the following:



Example of Driveway/Intersection Separation

REQUIRED DRIVEWAY AND INTERSECTION SEPARATION

Road Classification ¹	Minimum Separation of Driveway and Intersection ^{2, 3}
Local Road	80 Feet
Major Collector/Minor Collector	120 Feet
Principal Arterial or Minor Arterial	150 Feet

1-Roadway classification shall be in accordance with the Danville Thoroughfare Plan.

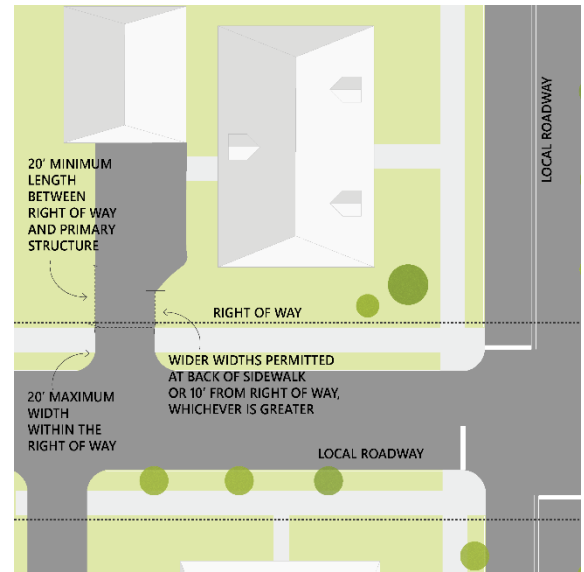
2-Measured from the intersection of the roadway pavement (or intersection of the back of curb extended if rounded property corner) at the intersection.

3-If a driveway cannot meet the separation requirements from an intersection because of the parcel width, one driveway is permitted at the furthest feasible point from the intersection.

D. Driveway Standards for Residential Uses.

1. **Residential Driveways Serving One (1) to Three (3) Dwellings.** The following standards shall apply to all private driveways that serve one (1) to three (3) dwelling units.

- a. Driveways shall be graded and surfaced with an all-weather paving material, such as asphalt, concrete, or other material that will provide equivalent protection against potholes, erosion, and dust.
- b. At least twenty feet (20) feet in length shall be provided between the primary structure and the nearest edge of sidewalk or edge of roadway if a sidewalk does not exist.
- c. The width of the driveway shall not exceed twenty (20) feet at the right-of-way. Driveways may widen after passing the back edge of the sidewalk or ten (10) feet from the right-of-way, whichever is greater.
- d. Shared residential driveways serving two (2) or three (3) dwelling units shall have minimum easement width of twenty (20) feet that is recorded and approved by the Administrator, and have a written and recorded road maintenance agreement with the parcels that access the private driveway and must be approved by the Administrator.



Example of Driveway Measurements

2. **Residential Driveways Serving Four (4) or More Dwellings.** Driveways that serve four (4) or more dwelling units shall be considered public roads and must be constructed in accordance with the residential road standards as outlined in the Danville Street Standards.

E. Driveway Standards for All Other Uses.

1. Driveways for all other uses shall be graded and surfaced with an all-weather paving material, such as asphalt, concrete, or other material that will provide equivalent protection against potholes, erosion, and dust, and must be constructed in accordance with the industrial and commercial road standards as outlined by the Danville Street Standards.
2. All access easements for all non-residential development shall be recorded, include public access, and be approved by the Administrator.
3. All shared driveways for non-residential uses shall have a written and recorded maintenance agreement with the parcels that access the private driveway and must be approved by the Administrator.

F. Public Right-of-Way Access Standards.

1. All development shall comply with the Danville Comprehensive Plan.
2. If a parcel that adjoins or includes an existing public road that does not conform to the minimum right-of-way dimension as established by the Danville Street Standards and/or the Danville Comprehensive Plan, the property owner shall dedicate additional right-of-way width, regardless of if the parcel is subdivided or not, as required to meet this UDO and/or the Danville Comprehensive Plan at the time of the Development Plan process or the Secondary Plat process, whichever is appropriate.
3. The developer may be required to provide deceleration lanes, acceleration lanes, passing blisters, or other improvements to the public road system to mitigate impacts from their development when a development connects to an existing public road.

4. Public and private roads shall align with and connect with existing or planned roads and provide for connections with adjacent property. Proposed roads must extend to the boundary line of the parcel to be developed, unless approved by the Administrator, to provide for normal circulation of traffic within the vicinity.
5. Driveways cannot gain access directly from any Arterial or Collector roadway unless no other access is available.
6. Development must provide a vehicular connection between adjacent lots or parcels, or stub connections if adjacent sites are not developed, to encourage and facilitate circulation without directly accessing public streets. This does not apply to individual residential lots.

4.05. LANDSCAPING AND BUFFER STANDARDS

- A. Landscaping and Buffer Purpose.** The purpose of these standards is to maintain community character through quality design and visual appearance; minimize conflicts between land uses through buffers and screening higher-intensity land uses from lower-intensity land uses; and minimize potential nuisances such as dirt, noise, glare, and similar impacts between properties.
- B. Landscaping and Buffer General Standards.**
1. All fences or walls shall comply with all standards of this UDO, including Chapter 4.02: Accessory Structure Standards.
 2. Plant material included in Table 4.2: Prohibited Tree List, Table 4.3: Prohibited Shrub List, or the current IDNR list of invasive species cannot be used to satisfy any requirements of this section.
 3. The use of native plants, as defined by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR), is required.
 4. Each property owner is required to install the required bufferyard and plantings on their parcel as it develops, even if the developer on an adjacent parcel has also installed a bufferyard.
 5. Required bufferyards widths are measured from the property line inward. Bufferyards may include the required front, side, or rear setback outlined in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts(bufferyards are not in addition to required setbacks).
 6. If the development borders a jurisdictional boundary outside that of this UDO, the plantings, wall, fence, and/or bufferyard requirements used shall be based on the zoning district most comparable to that of this UDO at the discretion and approval of the Administrator.
 7. If the subject property or adjacent zoning district is a PUD, the plantings, wall, fence, and/or bufferyard requirements used shall be based on the zoning district most comparable to that of this UDO at the discretion and approval of the Administrator or their designee.
 8. Planting requirements shall be applied to all sides of a parcel (front yards, side yards, and rear yards). Fence, wall, and berm requirements do not apply to front yards.
 9. Existing plant material that meets the standards of this section may be used to comply with the landscape requirements.

TABLE 4.2: PROHIBITED TREE LIST

Genus	Specific Epithet	Common Name	Justification
Acer	Campestre	Hedge Maple/Field Maple	Invasive
Acer	Ginnala	Amur Maple	Invasive
Acer	Platanoides	Norway Maple	Invasive
Ailanthus	Altissima	Tree of Heaven	Invasive
Albizia	Julibrissin	Mimosa	Invasive
Alnus	Glutinosa	Black Alder	Invasive
Fraxinus	Species	Ash	Emerald Ash Borer Insect Susceptibility
Morus	Alba	White Mulberry	Invasive
Paulownia	Tomentosa	Princess Tree	Invasive
Phellodendron	Amurense	Amur Cork Tree	Invasive
Pinus	Negra	Austrian Pine	Invasive
Pyrus	Calleryana	Callery Pear	Invasive, including 'Bradford' and other hybrids
Quercus	Acutissima	Sawtooth Oak	Invasive Potential
Robinia	Pseudocacia	Black Locust	Invasive
Triadica	Sebifera	Chinese Tallow Tree	Invasive
Ulmus	Pumila	Siberian Elm	Invasive

TABLE 4.3: PROHIBITED SHRUB LIST

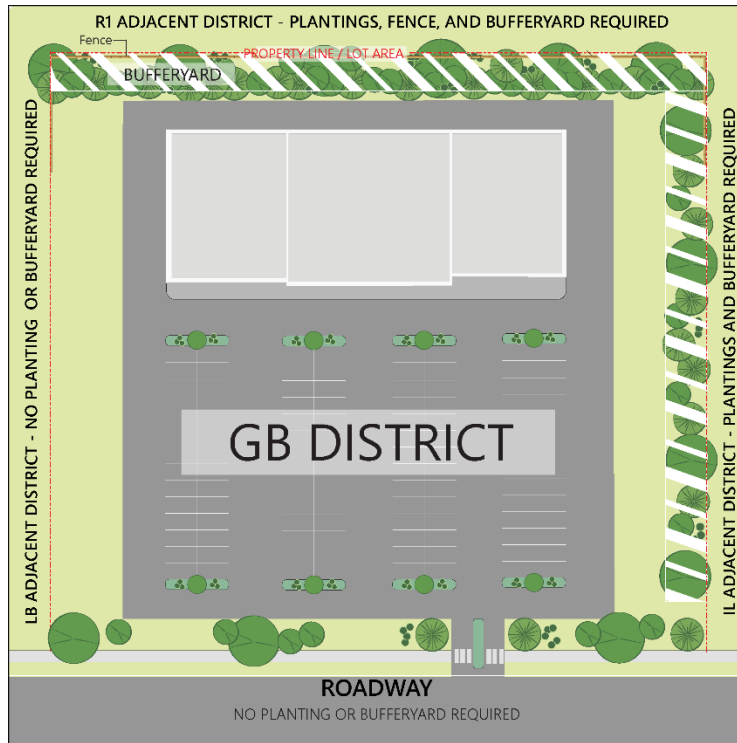
Genus	Specific Epithet	Common Name	Justification
Berberis	vulgaris	Common Barberry	Invasive Potential
Berberis	thunbergii	Japanese Barberry	Invasive
Celastrus	orbiculatus	Asian Bittersweet	Invasive
Elaeagnus	angustifolia	Russian Olive	Invasive
Elaeagnus	umbellata	Autumn Olive	Invasive
Euonymus	alatus	Burning Bush	Invasive
Euonymus	fortunei	Wintercreeper	Invasive
Fallopia	x bohemica	Bohemian Knotweed	Invasive, including other hybrids
Fallopia	sachalinensis	Giant Knotweed	Invasive
Frangula	alnus	Glossy Buckthorn	Invasive
Hypericum	perforatum	St. John's Wort	Invasive
Ligustrum	amurense	Amur privet	Invasive Potential
Ligustrum	obtusifolium	Blunt Leaved Privet	Invasive
Ligustrum	ovalifolium	California Privet	Invasive Potential
Ligustrum	sinense	Chinese Privet	Invasive Potential
Ligustrum	vulgare	Common Privet	Invasive Potential
Lonicera	japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	Invasive
Lonicera	maackii	Amur Honeysuckle	Invasive
Lonicera	morrowii	Morrow's Honeysuckle	Invasive
Lonicera	tartarica	Tartarian Honeysuckle	Invasive
Lonicera	x bella	Bell's Honeysuckle	Invasive
Phyllostachys	aurea	Bamboo	Invasive, including other hybrids
Polygonum	cuspidatum	Japanese Knotweed	Invasive
Pueraria	lobata	Kudzu Vine	Invasive
Rhamnus	cathartica	Common Buckthorn	Invasive
Rhamnus	frangula	Tall Buckthorn	Invasive
Rosa	multiflora	Multiflora Rose	Invasive
Rubus	phoenicolasius	Wine Raspberry	Invasive Potential
Spiraea	japonica	Japanese Meadowsweet	Invasive
Viburnum	opulus	European Cranberry	Invasive, including the variety opulus

C. **Landscape Plan Required.** A landscape plan shall be required if development plan approval is required.

D. **Required Plantings and Bufferyards.**

1. **Bufferyard and Bufferyard Plantings.**

- a. All development shall install required plantings, walls, and/or fences and provide a bufferyard as outlined by Table 4.4: Required Bufferyard and Bufferyard Plantings. Development that requires a fence or wall may be exempt if the adjacent property owner has previously installed a wall or fence that complies with the standards in this section.
- b. The number of plantings required is stated per one hundred (100) linear feet, as measured along the property line. Groundcover may supplement any required plantings.
- c. Any fraction of a required tree or shrub shall be rounded up to the whole number.



Example of Bufferyard Width and Plantings

TABLE 4.4: REQUIRED BUFFERYARD AND BUFFERYARD PLANTINGS

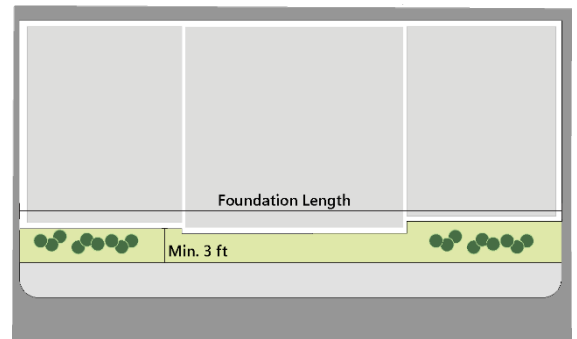
Subject Property Zoning District	Adjacent Zoning District	Minimum Plantings Required per 100 Linear Feet ¹	Minimum Bufferyard Width
R1, R2, R3, RU	IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Shade Trees, 16 Evergreen Trees, and 18 Shrubs¹ Wall, Fence, or Berm² 	20 feet
	LB, GB CB-P, CB-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Shade Trees, 4 Evergreen Tree, and 6 Shrubs¹ Wall, Fence, or Berm² 	
LB, GB CB-P, CB-S	R1, R2, R3, RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Shade Trees, 16 Evergreen Trees, and 18 Shrubs¹ Wall, Fence, or Berm² 	30 feet
	IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Shade Trees, 4 Evergreen Tree, and 6 Shrubs¹ 	
IL, IG	R1, R2, R3, RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Shade Trees, 20 Evergreen Trees, and 22 Shrubs¹ Wall, Fence, or Berm² 	50 feet
	LB, GB CB-P, CB-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Shade Trees, 16 Evergreen Trees, and 18 Shrubs¹ Wall, Fence, or Berm² 	

1-Plantings required per 100 Linear Feet (including driveways)

2-Fence or wall: Must be solid and at least 6 feet in height; Berm: Minimum 5 feet in height at peak and maximum 3:1 slope that is contained inside bufferyard.

2. Foundation Landscaping within CPOD.

- a. For all street-facing elevations buildings shall have plantings adjacent to the building foundation or porch, if present.
- b. All required foundation planting area shall be at least three (3) feet in width, measured from the building foundation outward.
- c. Properties within the CB-P zoning district are exempt from this standard.
- d. At least one (1) shrub (minimum of three-gallons) shall be provided for every three (3) linear feet of foundation. Portions of the building façade that provide access to the building(s) for pedestrians or vehicles are excluded.
- e. Landscape material (such as sod or decorative stone) must fully cover all areas without shrubs or other plant materials.
- f. The use of native plants suitable for Hendricks County’s soils, climatic conditions, and the plant’s solar exposure is encouraged.



Example of Foundation Landscaping

3. **Street Trees.**
 - a. One (1) tree must be planted in the area between the sidewalk and the street for every thirty (30) feet of street frontage. This applies to all street frontages, including corner lots.
 - b. The type, location, and installation specifications of street trees shall be determined by the Danville Standards and Specifications Manual.
4. **Parking Lot Landscaping.** Parking lot landscaping shall be provided as outlined in Chapter 4.07.C.8: Parking Landscaping and Screening.

E. Landscaping Location.

1. Plantings may be grouped or clustered to provide a more natural appearance, improve site design, accommodate vehicular and pedestrian access, avoid utility infrastructure, and/or loading and maintenance areas.
2. Plantings shall avoid interference with overhead and underground utilities and shall provide a five (5) foot minimum setback from water and sewer lines.
3. Landscape materials shall not be planted in rights-of-way or easements without permission from the Administrator and the easement holder unless otherwise required by this UDO.
4. Required bufferyard plantings shall be located within the required bufferyard. If a bufferyard is not required, all plantings shall be located on the outer perimeter of a lot or parcel and shall not have any buildings or structures between the plantings and parcel boundary.
5. Plantings shall not obstruct driveways or public road sight distance, including any sight triangle.

F. Landscaping Substitutions.

1. Plant types may be substituted at the discretion of the Administrator to accommodate rights-of-way, drainage easements, and utility easements.
2. Evergreen trees may be substituted for shade trees at the discretion of the Administrator.

G. Landscaping Installation Requirements.

1. All plantings must be suitable for Hendricks County's soils, climatic conditions, and the plant's solar exposure.
2. In cases where landscaping cannot be completed prior to building occupancy due to weather or similar conditions, a temporary Certificate of Occupancy may be issued with a commitment the landscaping be installed within one hundred twenty (120) days of the issuance of the permit.
3. At the time of installation, the minimum plant sizes shall include:

MINIMUM PLANT SIZES	
Plant Type	Minimum Size
Shade Trees	2" caliper 8' height
Evergreen Trees	5' height
Shrubs	18" height

H. Landscaping and Bufferyard Maintenance.

1. The property owner is responsible for the regular maintenance of all landscaping materials to keep them in good condition. All landscape materials shall be alive, healthy, and free from disease and pests, and all landscaped areas shall be properly drained, regularly maintained, and free of weeds, dirt, trash, and debris.
2. All plant material used to satisfy the requirements of this section that dies must be replaced by the property owner within six (6) months to maintain the approved landscape plan. Failure to maintain compliance with the minimum requirements of this section is a violation of the UDO and subject to the provisions of Chapter 7.12.B: Violations.

4.06. LIGHTING STANDARDS

- A. Lighting Purpose.** The purpose of these standards is to minimize the intrusion of lighting across property lines, reduce light pollution, and avoid disrupting the quality of life of residents while providing the minimum light necessary for security and safe pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
- B. Lighting Exemptions.** The following are exempt from requirements of this section:
1. Lighting used for landscaping, low wattage recessed lighting in eaves, low wattage carriage lights, ceiling mounted porch lights, and dusk-to-dawn lights no more than fifteen (15) feet above grade that are shielded downward.
 2. All low wattage residential accent and landscape lighting fixtures having a maximum output of 1600 lumens (equal to one 100-watt incandescent light) per fixture.
 3. All hazard warning lighting required by Federal and State regulatory agencies.
 4. All temporary emergency lighting required by local law enforcement, emergency service, and utility departments.
 5. All traffic control and directional lighting.
 6. All underwater lighting used for the illumination of swimming pools and water features is exempt from the lamp type and shielding standards of this UDO.
 7. All lighting for temporary events, festivals, and carnivals.
- C. Lighting General Standards.**
1. Exterior lighting shall be limited to those areas needed for safety and security purposes only.
 2. Excessive brightness, flashing lights, and brilliant colors are not permitted, excluding seasonal displays.
 3. All light fixtures shall be installed in compliance with the latest version of the National Electrical Code (NEC), as amended.
 4. If permanent outdoor lighting is provided in any district, it shall be of a design and size that is harmonious with the design of the building, the type of land use, and the type of adjacent land uses.
 5. All lighting fixtures within a single development must be consistent in style, design, height, size, and color throughout the development.
 6. Lighting fixtures within parking areas in the CPOD shall be round unless approved by the DRC.
 7. Bollard lighting for sidewalks and walkways within the CPOD is preferred.
 8. Lighting on accessory structures, including gas station canopies, shall be flush-mounted or shielded canopy fixtures.
 9. Lights illuminating structures shall be designed to wash the façade of the building or structure in light rather than providing a spot or floodlight effect.
 10. All lighting must be shielded with opaque material to prevent direct lighting on streets, alleys, and adjacent properties with 90-degree cutoff luminaires (shielded down lighting).
 11. Lighting from a property shall not exceed one (1) foot-candle at the property line or five (5) foot-candles at a public right-of-way.
 12. Lighting fixtures for parking lots shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height in all districts and shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in the CPOD.
- D. Lighting Plan Required.** A lighting plan shall be submitted if Development Plan approval is required.

4.07. PARKING AND LOADING STANDARDS

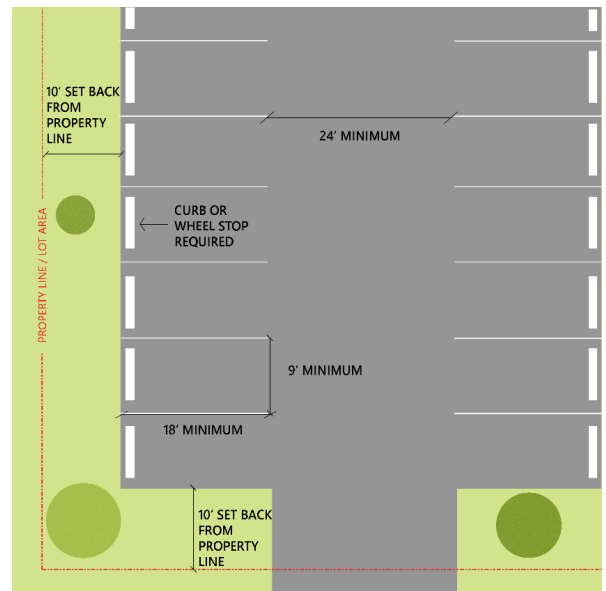
- A. Parking and Loading Purpose.** The purpose of these standards is to require minimal parking standards, minimize risk to the natural environment, and minimize pedestrian and vehicular conflict to ensure public health, safety, and welfare.
- B. Permit Required for Parking and Loading.** All new parking lots or the expansion of existing parking lots for multi-family, commercial, and/or industrial uses shall require an ILP.
- C. Parking and Loading General Standards.**
- 1. Storage in Parking and Loading Areas.** All storage, including outdoor storage, display of merchandise, stored vehicles, and storage of any other items, shall comply with Chapter 4.09: Storage Standards.
 - 2. Parking and Loading Access.**
 - a. Parking spaces and loading areas shall be located and constructed to prevent vehicles from maneuvering in the public right-of-way or backing into a public street, access way, or alley. No individual parking spaces shall gain direct access onto a public right-of-way.
 - b. In order to minimize curb cuts and points of conflict, any use which fronts upon and utilizes access to a primary or secondary arterial shall provide and utilize a common frontage or access lane for the purpose of access, parking, and loading where feasible.

3. Lighting in Parking and Loading Areas.

Lighting within parking or loading areas shall be in accordance with Chapter 4.06: Lighting Standards.

4. Parking and Loading Layout and Design.

- a. All parking areas shall conform to state and federal requirements regarding handicap accessibility and must comply with all applicable ADA requirements.
- b. All parking spaces, travel aisles, and loading areas shall maintain a setback of five (5) feet from any wall of a building and ten (10) feet from property lines and rights-of-way, or the width of the required setback, whichever is greater.
- c. Parking spaces shall be provided with curbing, bumper guards, or wheel stops along the perimeter of the parking area so that no part of a parked vehicle will extend beyond the boundary of the parking area.
- d. Loading and unloading berths shall not be located in front of the primary building façade and must be a minimum distance of one hundred (100) feet from the nearest residential use.
- e. A minimum of ninety percent (90%) of the parking spaces within the CPOD (excluding CB-P and CB-S zoned parcels) shall be located behind the front elevation of the primary structure (to the side or rear of the primary structure), unless approved by the PC.
- f. Parking within the CB-P and CB-S shall comply with the following:
 - i. No on-site parking is permitted within forty (40) feet of the corner.
 - ii. All parking shall be located behind the rear elevation of the primary structure (no parking is permitted between the primary structure and the abutting public street).
 - iii. Shared parking shall be encouraged.

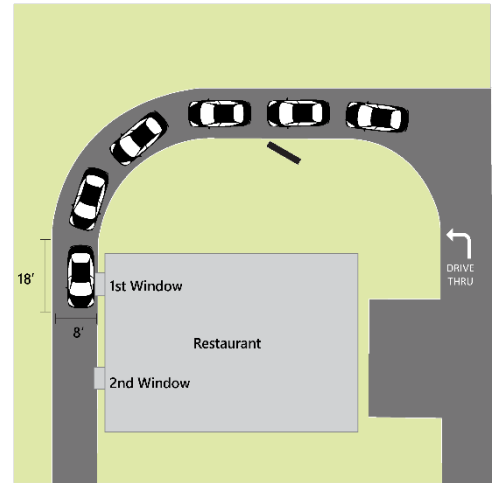


Example of Parking Lot Design

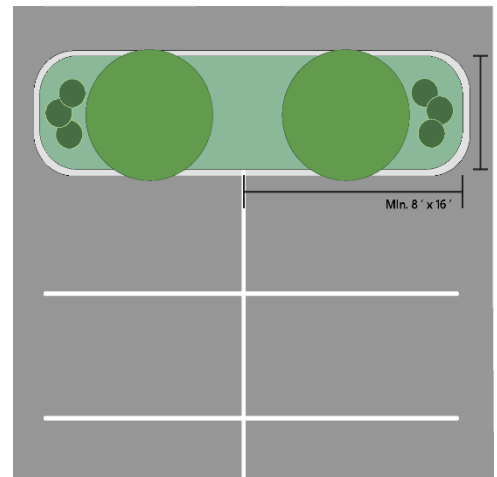
- g. If the development has fifty (50) or more parking spaces, an ADA accessible pedestrian corridor shall be required that provides a safe connection between the public right-of-way, furthest parking space, and the primary entrance(s). This pedestrian connection shall be ADA accessible, at least five (5) feet in width, and separated from vehicular traffic through curbing, landscaping, or similar treatment that provides a separation between pedestrians and vehicles.
5. **Surface and Markings.**
 - a. Parking areas, travel aisles, and loading areas, including all driving lanes and parking surfaces for vehicle, boat, RV, or similar use sales and/or storage, shall be graded and surfaced with an all-weather paving material such as asphalt, concrete, or other material that will provide equivalent protection against potholes, erosion, and dust.
 - b. A gravel surface may be used for a period not exceeding six (6) months after the date of issuing of a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy by the Administrator or their designee if conditions are not immediately suitable for permanent surfacing as specified in this section.
 - c. All parking areas and loading areas shall be striped and channelized as appropriate. Parking spaces shall be marked and travel aisles clearly defined, including directional arrows to guide internal movement and directional signs as necessary.
 6. **Minimum Parking Dimensions.** Parking spaces and aisles shall comply with the following standards:
 - a. All uses that transport goods by truck delivery shall provide loading berth(s) that are a minimum of twelve (12) feet by forty-five (45) feet with a fourteen (14) foot height clearance.

MINIMUM PARKING SPACE AND AISLE DIMENSIONS		
Parking Space Type	Parking Space Width	Parking Space Length
Non-Parallel Spaces	9 feet	18 feet
Parallel Spaces	8 feet	22 feet
Handicap Spaces	Comply with all state and federal requirements	
Parking Angle	One-way Traffic Aisle Width	Two-way Traffic Aisle Width
0 Degrees	10 feet	18 feet
30 Degrees	11 feet	20 feet
45 Degrees	13 feet	21 feet
60 Degrees	18 feet	23 feet
90 Degrees	24 feet	24 feet

7. **Drive Through Stacking Design.**
 - a. Uses that have a drive through for any reason shall provide off-street stacking areas in addition to the required parking spaces.
 - b. The applicant shall provide a minimum of four (4) stacking spaces per drive through lane.
 - c. Each stacking space shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet in width and eighteen (18) feet in length. Stacking spaces cannot include or impede any driveway, aisle, or other circulation area.
 - d. All stacking shall occur on the same parcel. No vehicles shall be permitted to wait, stack, or idle within a public or private road or right-of-way.
8. **Parking Landscaping and Screening.**
 - a. Parking lot islands and landscaping shall be provided for all parking lots with fifteen (15) or more parking spaces in accordance with Table 4.5: Parking Lot Islands and Landscaping.
 - b. Plantings shall not impede traffic safety or obstruct driveways or public road sight distance, including any sight triangle.
 - c. Trees and shrubs shall comply with Chapter 5.04.G: Landscaping Installation Requirements, unless otherwise specified in this chapter.
 - d. All required landscape areas shall be covered in plantings, ground cover, or non-living permeable material, such as mulch.



Example of Drive-Thru Stacking



Example of Parking Landscape Island

TABLE 4.5: PARKING LOT ISLANDS AND LANDSCAPING REQUIRED

Minimum Island Number and Locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of every parking row; and • At least every 15 spaces (no more than 15 spaces in a row)
Minimum Island Dimensions ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 feet by 16 feet; and • Bordered by a concrete curb on at least 2 sides
Minimum Island Landscaping ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 canopy tree and 3 shrubs per island; and • Ground cover, mulch, or stone
Minimum Perimeter Landscaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 5-foot landscape area is required year-round that screens at least 75% of the perimeter of all parking areas (at 3 years after installation) through one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evergreen Shrubs: At least 24 inches in height when installed with at least 4 feet height at maturity (clustering preferred) • Combination of Mounding, Ground Cover, and Shrubs: Mounding shall undulate between 2 and 4 feet in height with shrubs that are at least 18 inches when planted and located on the mound at a ratio of 1 shrub per 5 feet linear feet (clustering preferred) • Fences and Walls: Solid and opaque screen made of a permitted fence/wall material. Not permitted in CPOD. • Berm: Maximum slope of 3:1 with ground cover or plantings. • Screening must be at least 4 feet in height • Located within 5 feet of the edge of the parking area

1-Landscape islands that are integrated into a perimeter area shall be considered a landscape island if bordered by parking on at least one side and a concrete curb on at least two sides

2-Plantings located in islands shall not count towards required plantings in Chapter 4.05: Landscaping and Buffer Standards.

D. Required Number of Parking Spaces.

1. Minimum Parking Requirements.

- a. The location and required minimum number of parking spaces shall comply with Table 4.6: Minimum Parking Requirements. The number of spaces required is intended to provide a minimal or low threshold; additional parking is permitted that exceeds these minimums.
- b. Any fraction of a required parking space shall be rounded up to the whole number.
- c. If multiple uses or tenants are located on a single parcel, the minimum number of required parking spaces shall be the sum of all uses.

TABLE 4.6: MINIMUM PARKING REQUIREMENTS

Land Use Category	Permitted Location	Minimum Spaces Required
Residential Uses ²	On-site ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 spaces per dwelling unit
Commercial Uses ^{2,3}	On-site ¹ or Shared Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5 spaces per 1,000 sq ft of gross floor area, excluding storage areas; 1 space per 4 people based on maximum building occupancy; or 1.5 spaces per employee during largest shift
Industrial Uses ²	On-site ¹ or Shared Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 space per 1,000 sq ft of gross floor area; or 1 space per 3 employees during the largest shift
Institutional Uses ²	On-site ¹ or Shared Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5 spaces per 1,000 sq ft of gross floor area, excluding storage areas; 1 space per 4 people based on maximum building occupancy; 1 space per 4 beds or patient rooms; or 1.5 spaces per employee during largest shift
Accessory Uses ²	On-site ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As determined by the Administrator based on similar uses, similar number of employees, or similar number of guests

1-Within the CB-P and CB-S districts, no on-site parking is permitted within forty (40) feet of the corner

2-Uses within the CB-P district are not required to provide a minimum number of parking spaces

3-Non-residential uses may reduce required spaces by 1 parking space for every 25 feet of adjacent street frontage with on-street parking

2. Permitted Parking Reductions.

- a. All developments shall comply with the minimum number of handicap spaces required by state and federal regulations.
- b. The required minimum number of spaces for all residential uses, including multi-family dwellings, shall not be reduced without a variance.
- c. For non-residential uses, the Administrator may reduce the minimum number of parking spaces required in Table 4.6: Minimum Parking Requirements if the applicant provides one of the following:
 - i. Calculations showing the minimum number of spaces needed by using the most recent version of the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) "Parking Generation".
 - ii. Documentation based on a reputable source that is approved by the Administrator that the required parking for the specific use exceeds the parking need.

3. **Permitted Shared Parking.**

a. **General.**

- i. Where permitted in Table 4.6: Minimum Parking Requirements, shared parking may be provided for separate uses on separate parcels, provided the total number of spaces is not less than the minimum number of spaces required for each use.
- ii. Parking for developments with uses that operate at different times may be credited to both uses.

b. **Shared Parking Agreements Required.**

- i. Any development or parcels with shared parking shall have a written and recorded shared parking agreement that is signed by all property owners. The agreement shall be perpetual and outline provisions for easements (if applicable), maintenance, snow removal, ownership, and liability.
- ii. Shared parking agreements must be approved by the Administrator.
- iii. If a shared parking agreement expires or otherwise terminates, each use must provide the minimum required parking on-site or through a new shared parking agreement.

E. Parking and Loading Area Maintenance. All parking areas, loading areas, and landscape islands shall be maintained in good condition and free of weeds, dirt, trash, and debris. Any landscaping material required by this UDO that is dead, diseased, or damaged shall be replaced within sixty (60) days.

4.08. SIGN STANDARDS

- A. Sign Standards Purpose.** The purpose of these sign standards is to avoid the proliferation of signage; to encourage signs to be compatible with the scale of buildings and the surrounding area; to maintain and enhance the aesthetic environment of the community; to eliminate potential hazards to motorists and pedestrians resulting from sign clutter; and to promote the health, safety, and welfare of the citizens.
- B. Sign Standards Applicability.** These standards apply to all new, relocated, enlarged signs and/or structural modifications to any sign in all zoning districts within the jurisdiction, unless otherwise noted. Sign maintenance (as defined below in Chapter 4.08.J: Sign Inspection, Maintenance, and Removal.) or changing of a sign copy shall not be considered modifying a sign for the applicability purposes.
- C. Permit Required for Signs.**
1. A Sign Permit is required for all temporary and permanent signs located, erected, constructed, and reconstructed, moved, or structurally altered unless otherwise stated in this section.
 2. All signs located along state-owned right-of-way shall obtain proper sign permits or written authorization from INDOT (if required) prior to seeking approval for a Sign Permit.
- D. Sign Plan Required.** A sign plan shall be submitted if development plan approval is required.
- E. Sign Design Standards.**
1. **General Design Standards.**
 - a. Any new sign shall be architecturally integrated with its surroundings in terms of size, shape, color, texture, and lighting so that they are complementary to the overall design of the new development or existing structure.
 - b. Sign themes shall be designed so that all signs within a strip-style development are comprised of one single sign style (such as cabinet type, channel letters, etc.) for each commercial use.
 - c. All signs shall be constructed of materials and color that match or are compatible with the principal materials of the structure and landscaping on the property.
 2. **Sign Illumination.**
 - a. All permanent signs are permitted to be externally illuminated unless otherwise noted; Internal illumination for permanent signs is prohibited unless otherwise specified.
 - b. Temporary signs shall not be illuminated.
 - c. All illuminated signs must meet the latest version of the National Electrical Code (NEC), as amended, and all lighting requirements outlined in Chapter 4.06: Lighting Standards in addition to the following standards:
 - i. All illuminated signs shall comply with Chapter 4.06: Lighting Standards.
 - ii. No sign shall have blinking, flashing, rotating, revolving, or fluttering lights, nor shall any device be utilized which has a changing light intensity, brightness of color, or gives such illusion.
 - iii. The direct or reflected light from a primary light source shall not create a traffic hazard to operators of motor vehicles on public and/or private roadways.
 - iv. All electrical wiring for permanent signs shall be in conduit.
 - v. An exempt sign may be illuminated according to the provisions of this chapter and still considered exempt but may not be flashing or animated.

3. **Electronic Variable Message Signs (EVMS).** In addition to the standards for Sign Illumination, all EVMS shall also comply with the following standards:
- Messages displayed on the sign must remain unchanged for at least eight (8) seconds, and
 - changeovers between messages cannot take more than two (2) seconds.
 - No sign containing an EVMS as a component shall be located within three hundred (300) feet of any signalized intersection of two (2) or more public roads or any property with a residential use or residential zone. All EVMS shall comply with Chapter 4.06: Lighting Standards and be sited and situated such that the light intensity or brightness will not be objectionable to the surrounding properties.
 - All EVMS shall possess and utilize a light sensing device with automatic dimming capabilities to adjust the brightness of the sign, so that the maximum luminescence level is not more than three-tenths (0.3) foot candles over ambient light measured at a distance of one hundred fifty (150) feet.
 - All EVMS shall be configured to default to a static display or freeze the sign in a dark or blank position in the event of a malfunction, and operated with systems and monitoring in place to either turn the display off or show a full black image in the event of a malfunction.
 - Drive-through menu boards that utilize EVMS are exempt from the above EVMS standards but shall comply with all other applicable sign standards.



Example of EVMS Sign

- F. **Prohibited Sign Types and Locations.** The following standards shall apply to all signs unless otherwise noted in this UDO.

PROHIBITED SIGN LOCATIONS	
Right-of-Way	Signs within any right-of-way unless authorized by the Town, Administrator and/or INDOT, including signs located on any traffic control device, street sign, tree, utility pole, or similar location
Obstruction	Signs that obstruct any door, fire escape, stairway, or any opening intended to provide entry or exit from any building or structure or that hide from view any traffic or roadway sign, signal, or device
Vision Clearance	Signs that obstruct a sight clearance or be placed within the sight triangle of any intersection or driveway
Setback	Signs (measured from the nearest edge) within ten (10) feet of any property line. Signs are permitted to be located within a required front, side, or rear yard setback
Roof	Signs that are located on a roof or extend above the bottom of the eave or the top of a parapet wall of a roof

PROHIBITED SIGN TYPES

Animated Signs	Flashing, blinking, fluttering, or using any motion picture, laser, or visual projection of images or copy or that change light intensity or brightness
Emitting Signs	Emit audible sound, odor, or visible matter
Human Signs	Worn or held by a person, unless located outside of the right-of-way and during business hours
Imitation Signs	Emulate emergency service vehicles, road equipment, or traffic signs (such as Stop, Slow, or Caution)
Inflatable Signs	Static or moving by electrical, mechanical, or wind power
Moving Signs	Designed to rotate or move in a comparable manner by means of electrical, mechanical, and/or wind power
Obscene Signs	Display or convey obscene matter as defined in IC 35-49-2
Roof Signs	Signs that extend above the roof line or parapet of a building or signs that are mounted to the roof of a structure
Vehicle Signs	<p>Signs placed on vehicles or trailers that are parked on public or private property with the primary purpose of displaying the sign. This does not include vehicles lawfully parked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overnight during non-business hours at a driver's residence or business; • While conducting lawful business; and <p>On a construction site in conjunction with construction operations</p>

- G. Exempt Signs.** The following sign types are exempt from all provisions of the sign standards set forth in this section unless specified otherwise. If any exempt sign contains components that would otherwise be regulated in this section, they are not considered exempt sign unless specified otherwise.

TABLE 4.7: EXEMPT SIGNS

Address Signs	Street address sign to provide adequate property identification that does not exceed 2 square feet in total sign structure size
Building or Site Identification Signs	Names of buildings, date of erection, monumental citations, historical interest, commemorative or memorial tablets, and similar identification when carved into stone, concrete, or similar material or made of bronze, aluminum, or other permanent type construction that are smaller than 2 square feet in total sign structure size
Decorations	Temporary decorations customarily associated with a national, local, or religious holiday and are displayed for less than 30 consecutive days
Flags	Flag of any country, state, unit of local government, institution of higher learning, or similar institutional flags
Non-Visible Signs	Signs that are not visible from any public or private right-of-way or any adjacent parcel
Operational Signs	Operational information such as hours of operations, restroom identification, directional, visitor parking, menus, menu boards, or similar information and do not exceed 2 square feet in total sign structure size
Political Signs	Political campaign signs in accordance with IC 36-1-3-11
Public Notice, Regulatory, & Safety Signs	Information for the public's interest that are erected by or on the order of a local, state, or federal law or intended to provide a public notice (such as rezoning, government) and regulatory or safety notices (such as no trespassing, directional, ingress/egress, and traffic) that are smaller than 4 square feet in total sign structure size and a maximum of 3 feet in height
Utility Signs	Utility locations, cables, lines, and similar notices for public and private utilities that are smaller than 2 square feet in total sign structure size, except if determined to be a hazard by the Administrator

H. Permitted Temporary Signs.

1. Table 4.8 outlines permitted temporary signs, provided the respective development standards in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts are met. If a type of temporary sign is not expressly permitted in the table below, then it is prohibited.
2. Temporary signs within the CPOD shall follow the standards for the underlying zone district.
3. A sign permit is not required unless otherwise specified.
4. EVMS is not permitted for temporary signs unless otherwise specified.
5. A total of one (1) temporary sign is permitted per parcel for each street frontage.

TABLE 4.8: PERMITTED TEMPORARY SIGNS (TOTAL OF 1 TEMPORARY SIGN PERMITTED PER PARCEL PER STREET FRONTAGE)			
Sign Type	Permitted Districts	Maximum Size	Duration (whichever is greatest)
Hanging Sign	All Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 sq. ft. per sign • 5 feet in height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property is for sale or lease; • Project is under construction; or • 30 consecutive days but no more than twice in a calendar year
Yard Sign			
Awning Sign	LB, GB CB-P, CB-S IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 sq. ft. per sign • 8 feet in height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property is for sale or lease; • Project is under construction; or • 30 consecutive days but no more than twice in a calendar year
Banner Sign			
Monument Sign (Ground)			
Wall Sign			
Window Sign			
Portable Sign	LB, GB CB-P, CB-S IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 sq. ft. per sign • 6 feet in height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-EVMS permitted during business hours • EVMS Permitted maximum of 2 days within a 6-month period and during business hours

I. Permitted Permanent Signs.

1. General Permanent Sign Standards.

- a. Table 4.9 outlines permitted permanent signs, provided the respective development standards in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts are met. If a type of permanent sign is not expressly permitted in the table below, then it is prohibited.
- b. Permanent signs within the CPOD shall follow the standards for the underlying zone district, unless otherwise specified.
- c. A sign permit is required unless otherwise specified.
- d. EVMS is not permitted for permanent signs unless otherwise specified.

2. Landscaping for Permanent Signs Required for Pole and Monument (Ground) Signs.

- a. Seeded or sodded cover does not qualify as a landscape area.
- b. Ornamental grasses, shrubs, and similar landscape material shall cover a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the landscape area. The remaining portion shall be covered with landscape materials, such as decorative stone.
- c. A minimum of 0.5 sq ft of landscape area per 1 sq ft of sign face is required in CB-P and CB-S districts.
- d. A minimum of 1.5 sq ft of landscape area per 1 sq ft of sign face is required in all other districts.

TABLE 4.9: PERMITTED PERMANENT SIGN AREA

Maximum Cumulative Area of All Sign Faces ¹	
R1, R2, R3, RU	2 square feet per parcel, except monument signs as permitted in Table 4.10: Permitted Permanent Sign Types
CPOD	As permitted by the zoning district unless otherwise specified
CB-P, CB-S ²	0.5 square feet per 1 linear foot of primary building frontage (32 sq. ft. maximum)
LB, GB ²	1.5 square feet per 1 linear foot of primary building frontage (200 sq. ft. maximum)
IL, IG ²	2 square feet per 1 linear foot of primary building frontage (200 sq. ft. maximum)

1 – Maximum cumulative sign face only includes the sign face and excludes the total sign area/sign structure. See Chapter 9.02: Definitions.

2 – Total square footage is calculated based on the length of the front elevation of the primary structure that includes the front entrance; additional square footage is not permitted for secondary or side streets.

TABLE 4.10: PERMITTED PERMANENT SIGN TYPES

Sign Type	Permitted Districts	Maximum Size & Height	Other Standards
Awning Sign	CB-P, CB-S LB, GB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 sq ft sign face, but cannot exceed 50% of awning area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be placed on awning or canopy
Hanging Sign	R1, R2, R3, RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 sq ft per sign face 	N/A
Monument (Ground) Sign	CB-P, CB-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 sq ft per sign face 5-foot height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 per parcel 1-foot minimum setback in CB-P and CB-S and in all other districts one foot of setback for every foot of sign height (must maintain sight triangle) EVMS/internal illumination prohibited
	R1, R2, R3, RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 32 sq ft per sign face 5-foot height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 double-faced or 2 single-faced sign per vehicular entrance to a residential subdivision or development³
	LB, GB IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 sq ft per sign face 8-foot height 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EVMS / internal illumination permitted for commercial and industrial districts
Pole Sign	LB, GB IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 sq ft per sign face Maximum height 20 feet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1-foot setback from property line for every 1-foot in height 1 per parcel EVMS / internal illumination permitted Prohibited in the CPOD
Projecting Sign	CB-P, CB-S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 sq ft per sign face Minimum 9 feet clearance above grade Maximum extension of 36 inches beyond supporting structure or wall surface, whichever is less 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If within the right-of-way, must be approved by Town 1 per primary entrance
	LB, GB IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 sq ft per sign face Minimum 9 feet clearance above grade Maximum extension of 48 inches beyond supporting structure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 per primary entrance EVMS / internal illumination permitted
Wall Sign	R1, R2, R3, RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 sq ft per sign face 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 per parcel Must be placed on primary structure
	LB, GB CB-P, CB-S IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 sq ft per sign face 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be placed on primary structure
Window Sign	LB, GB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50 sq ft sign face, but cannot exceed 50% of any single window area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be within window on primary structure
	CB-P, CB-S IL, IG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 sq ft sign face if illuminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal illumination permitted

1 – Maximum cumulative sign face only includes the sign face and excludes the total sign area/sign structure. See Chapter 9.02: Definitions.

2 – Total square footage is calculated based on the length of the front elevation of the primary structure that includes the front entrance; additional square footage is not permitted for secondary or side streets.

3 – Must be located in a dedicated easement or common area dedicated to homeowner’s association in a residential subdivision.

J. Sign Inspection, Maintenance, and Removal.

1. **Sign Inspection.** Any sign that requires an ILP may be inspected periodically by the Administrator for compliance with this UDO and other codes of this or other jurisdictions.
2. **Sign Maintenance.**
 - a. All signs, including the frame, illumination, supporting structures, and all components, shall be properly installed and be kept in a state of good repair. If failure to maintain a sign is determined by the Administrator, a written notice shall be given to the owner, business operator and/or lessee of the property giving a thirty (30) day notice for repair and compliance. Penalties shall be imposed after the thirty (30) day notice according to Chapter 7.12.B: Violations.
 - b. Sign maintenance that replaces any portion of the sign that does not change any dimension, color, location, or other feature does not require an ILP. If a sign is replaced in whole, an ILP is required.
3. **Removal of Signs.** The Administrator may order the removal of any illegal sign erected or maintained in violation of this UDO or any previous ordinance. Any cost associated with signs removed pursuant to the provisions of this UDO, shall be reimbursed by the owner of said sign. Should said sign not be retrieved within ten (10) days of its removal, it may be disposed of in any manner deemed appropriate by the Administrator.
 - a. **Removal of Permanent Signs.** A thirty (30) day written notice describing the violation and ordering either the removal of the sign or requiring the sign to be brought into compliance shall be given to the owner and/or business operator. The Administrator may remove a permanent sign immediately and without notice if the condition of the sign presents an immediate threat to the safety of the public.
 - b. **Removal of Temporary Signs.** No notice shall be given for removal of temporary signs.
4. **Abandoned Signs.**
 - a. A sign shall be considered abandoned if it is located on a parcel with a use that has not been in operation for six (6) consecutive months or if the sign has not been adequately maintained or repaired.
 - b. All signs, their mountings, and related components shall be removed by the owner or lessee of the premises upon which the signs are located when a business is no longer conducted on the premises. If the owner or lessee fails to remove the sign, the Administrator shall give the owner thirty (30) days written notice to remove it. Upon failure to comply with this notice, the Administrator may remove the sign. Any cost associated with sign removal pursuant to the provisions of this UDO shall be reimbursed by the owner of said sign. Should said sign not be claimed and retrieved within fifteen (15) days of its removal, it may be disposed of in any manner deemed appropriate by the Administrator.

4.09. STORAGE STANDARDS

- A. Storage Purpose.** These storage standards are intended to reduce visual obstruction and nuisance to nearby property owners as well as preventing unsafe conditions to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents.
- B. Outdoor Storage Standards.** Outdoor storage is determined by the zoning district. See Chapter 2: Zoning Districts.
- C. Stored Vehicle Standards.**
1. **Location.** Stored vehicles, where permitted, shall not encroach on the right-of-way or setbacks required by Chapter 2: Zoning Districts. Stored vehicles shall not block or impede an access easement.
 2. **Inoperable.** Automotive vehicles or trailers of any type without plates or in an inoperable condition shall be deemed dead storage and shall be stored within an enclosed building or fully screened with vegetation, berm, masonry wall, fence, or similar year-round screening so it is not visible from any public street or adjacent parcel.
 3. **Stored Recreational Vehicle (RV).** See Chapter 9.02: Definitions for vehicles defined as a recreational vehicle. A recreational vehicle may only be occupied according to Chapter 4.10.G: Recreational Vehicle (RV) Occupancy Standards. No RV shall not be connected to any utilities (electric, water, sewage, etc.) or occupied at any time while stored except for the purpose of loading, unloading, or cleaning.
 - a. **Residential RV Storage.** No more than one (1) recreational vehicle per parcel that is visible from any public right-of-way, private road/driveway, or adjacent parcel shall be stored outdoors in the R1, R2, R3, or RU districts.
 - b. **RV Storage in Other Districts.** Recreational vehicles shall not be stored in any other districts unless allowed as a Permitted Use or Special Exception Use per Chapter 2: Zoning Districts.
 - c. **RV Storage Location.** All recreational vehicles shall be stored in the rear yard or side yard (must be behind front façade of primary structure) on a paved surface, except for temporary parking of the vehicle on a driveway for the purpose of loading, unloading, or cleaning that does not exceed seventy-two (72) hours.
- D. Temporary Storage Container Standards.**
1. **R1, R2, R3, and RU Zoning Districts.**
 - a. A Temporary Use Permit is required.
 - b. A maximum of one (1) temporary storage container per parcel is permitted if the following conditions are met.
 - i. On-site for a maximum of fourteen (14) consecutive days.
 - ii. Located on the driveway or to the rear or side of the primary structure. Temporary storage containers may be placed on a public road or right-of-way with approval from the Administrator.
 - iii. Does not exceed one hundred twenty (120) square feet.

2. **All Other Zoning Districts.**
 - a. A Temporary Use Permit is required.
 - b. A maximum of two (2) temporary storage containers per parcel will be permitted if the following conditions are met.
 - i. On-site for no more than four (4) consecutive months in a calendar year or the duration of construction, whichever is greater.
 - ii. May be located in a parking lot or area as long as the minimum required number of parking spaces that comply with this UDO are provided.
 - iii. Each container does not exceed three hundred and twenty (320) square feet.
 - iv. The Administrator or their designee may permit two (2) additional temporary storage containers on the site for a duration not to exceed four (4) months in a calendar year or the duration of construction, whichever is greater.

4.10. STRUCTURE STANDARDS

- A. Structure Standards Purpose.** The purpose of these standards is to prevent unsafe conditions while encouraging compatible development to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents.
- B. Structure General Standards.**
1. All new structures shall require an Improvement Location Permit (ILP), including primary structures; all accessory structures; manufactured homes (permanent and temporary occupancy); and temporary structures.
 2. All new structures shall be built to conform with all standards set forth in this UDO.
 3. All new structures, excluding accessory structures, shall be oriented towards the highest classification of roadway unless within a Major Residential Subdivision.
- C. Temporary Structure Standards.** Temporary construction trailers or similar structure may be permitted on a project site in a non-residential or multi-family residential development during the construction period for the use of security, storage, or office space. An Improvement Location Permit (ILP) is required and shall be valid for twelve (12) months. It may be renewed up to two additional six (6) month time periods, if necessary, if construction has not concluded.
- D. Structure Height Exemptions.** The following structures are exempt from the height standards of the underlying zoning district:
1. Agricultural structures as necessary for its operation;
 2. Wind turbines;
 3. Spires or church steeples;
 4. Cellular towers; and
 5. Industrial appurtenances.
- E. Relocation of Structures.** Structures that are relocated from one parcel to another parcel shall not be moved unless the structure and placement of that structure conforms with the standards of the underlying zoning district and all standards of this UDO.
- F. Manufactured Home Occupancy Standards.**
1. **Permanent Occupancy of Manufactured Home.** Manufactured homes may be permanently occupied when located in any district where a single-family dwelling is permitted provided the following requirements are met:
 - a. The manufactured home is built to the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (HUD Code) and displays a red certification label on the exterior of each transportable section.
 - b. The development standards for the respective zoning district, including minimum living area and structure width, are met as established in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts.
 - c. The structure is attached and anchored to a permanent foundation in conformance with the appropriate building code and with manufacturer's installation specifications.
 - d. The entire area between the floor joists of the structure and the underfloor grade is completely enclosed (skirted) in accordance with the terms of the appropriate building code; the manufacturer's installation specifications; and requirements set forth by the Indiana Administrative Building Council.
 - e. The structure possesses all necessary building, water, and sewage disposal permits prior to placement of the structure upon the lot.
 - f. The wheels, axles, and hitches are removed.

- g. The front door faces the primary street from which it gains access.
- h. The structure is covered with an exterior material and roof material customarily used on site-built structures.

G. Recreational Vehicle (RV) Occupancy Standards.

1. **Permanent Occupancy Prohibited.** Recreational vehicles are designed only for recreational use and are not built to HUD manufactured home standards. Therefore, recreational vehicles are not permitted to be used for permanent residential occupancy outside of a campground or an RV park approved by the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH).
2. **Temporary Occupancy of RV.** A recreational vehicle may only be used for recreational purposes outside of a campground or RV park provided the following conditions are met:
 - a. The RV is occupied for recreational purposes only (no permanent occupancy) and shall not exceed fourteen (14) consecutive days;
 - b. No more than one (1) RV may be occupied on a single parcel;
 - c. All development standards in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts are met;
 - d. The RV cannot be served by or connected to permanent utilities;
 - e. No permanent structures are attached to the RV;
 - f. The RV is fully licensed and ready for highway use (defined as being on its wheels or jacking system; is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices; and has no permanently or semi-permanently attached additions or structures).
3. **Temporary Occupancy of RV During Primary Dwelling Construction.** At the discretion of the Administrator or their designee, a recreational vehicle may be used for temporary occupancy only during the construction or remodel of a single-family dwelling on the same parcel provided the following requirements are met:
 - a. A temporary use permit is obtained for placement of the RV and an ILP for the single-family dwelling to be constructed on the same parcel has also been issued.
 - b. Temporary occupancy of the RV is limited to one (1) year and may be renewed once for an additional six (6) month period if construction of the dwelling has started but is not completed.
 - c. The RV shall be served by the same address, water supply, and sewage facilities serving the single-family dwelling under construction.
 - d. The RV shall not be placed on a permanent foundation and permanent structures may not be attached to the RV;
 - e. All applicable development standards for the underlying zoning district shall be met except for the minimum living area; and
 - f. Occupancy of the RV is restricted to the owner of the property who is constructing the permanent dwelling and shall be discontinued immediately upon completion of the permanent dwelling.
4. **RV Storage.** A recreational vehicle may be stored according to Chapter 4.09: Storage Standards.

4.11. TRASH RECEPTACLE AND DUMPSTER STANDARDS

- A. Trash and Dumpster Purpose.** The purpose of this district is to prevent access to and visibility of trash that is stored outside to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of residents.
- B. Trash and Dumpster Applicability.** These standards apply to all outdoor, non-pedestrian trash receptacles, dumpsters, compactors, or similar non-pedestrian trash containers.
- C. Trash and Dumpster Location.** All outdoor trash containers governed by this section shall:
1. Comply with all development standards outlined in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts;
 2. Be located on private property on which they serve and in no case shall be in the public right-of-way; and
 3. Be in a side yard or rear yard (must be behind the front façade of the primary structure).
- D. Trash and Dumpster Screening.** Non-pedestrian outdoor trash receptacles and dumpsters must be completely screened with a masonry wall and/or opaque fencing so it is not visible from any public right-of-way or adjacent parcel during any time of the year. Gates must remain closed unless the receptacles are being accessed. Evergreen plantings are encouraged to be planted in addition to the required wall and/or fencing to further screen the dumpster enclosure from adjacent properties and the public right of way.
- E. Temporary Trash Receptacle Standards.** Dumpsters associated with demolition or construction shall remain on-site no longer than one (1) week prior to construction or demolition and no longer than one (1) week following the completion of construction or demolition. Temporary trash receptacles shall meet all setback requirements and development standards of the underlying zoning district but do not require screening.

CHAPTER 5: SUBDIVISION TYPES

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5.01. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Purpose. The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Define, regulate, and control the different ways that land can be subdivided for development within the jurisdiction;
2. Secure equitable handling of all subdivision plans by providing uniform procedures and standards;
3. Promote public health, safety, general welfare, and secure the most efficient use of land;
4. Implement the jurisdiction's Comprehensive Plan and UDO; and
5. Promote the orderly growth and development to further the orderly division, layout, and use of land by:
 - a. Minimizing congestion of the local roads, major roadways, highways;
 - b. Facilitating adequate provisions for water, sewerage, and other public utilities; and
 - c. Providing for proper ingress and egress of all types.

B. Permitted Subdivision Types. Only those subdivision types outlined in this chapter shall be permitted within the jurisdiction.

5.02. EXEMPT SUBDIVISIONS

A. Exempt Subdivision Purpose.

1. The intent of this section is to establish criteria that allows lot splits to occur that are not otherwise required to go through the other subdivision processes outlined in this UDO.
2. This exempt subdivision provision shall not be used as a means to bypass the subdivision process outlined in this UDO.

B. Subdivider's Responsibility.

It is the responsibility of the person subdividing land to consult with the Administrator to verify their subdivision exemption eligibility before recording lot splits. Lots created under this provision are not guaranteed to be buildable or guaranteed to qualify for the issuance of an ILP.

C. Exempt Subdivision Applicability.

The following divisions of land are exempt from the provisions of this UDO. However, if the parcel is adjacent to an existing public right-of-way where the right-of-way width does not meet the current standards as indicated in the throughfare Plan, the subdivider shall be required to dedicate half of the required right-of-way width prior to recording the exempt subdivision.

1. A division of land that is government or court ordered.
2. A division of land for the transfer of a tract(s) to correct errors in an existing legal description, provided that no additional principal use building sites are created by the division.
3. A division of land by the Federal, State, or local government for the acquisition of right-of-way or an easement.
4. A division of land into cemetery plots for the purpose of burial of corpses.
5. A division of land for agricultural uses not involving any new streets or easements of access, provided that the sale or exchange does not create additional residential building sites, all parcels (including the remnant) meet the minimum requirements of this UDO, and the parcels are not intended for residential development in the future.
6. A division of land that combines/reconstitutes property lines such that no new building lots are created where all parcels meet the minimum requirements of this UDO...
7. An adjustment/shift of lot lines as shown on a recorded plat provided there is no reduction in the area, frontage, width, depth, or building setback lines of each building site that would place it below the minimum requirements of this UDO.
8. The sale, exchange, or transfer of land between adjoining property owners which does not result in the change of the present land usage or create an additional building site where all parcels meet the minimum requirements of this UDO.
9. A division of land into two (2) parcels where:
 - a. All parcels, including the remnant parcel, are at least ten (10) acres in size,
 - b. The parcel has not been previously subdivided as of the effective date of this UDO;
 - c. All parcels meet the minimum requirements of this UDO; and
 - d. No public infrastructure or public right-of-way is proposed or required.

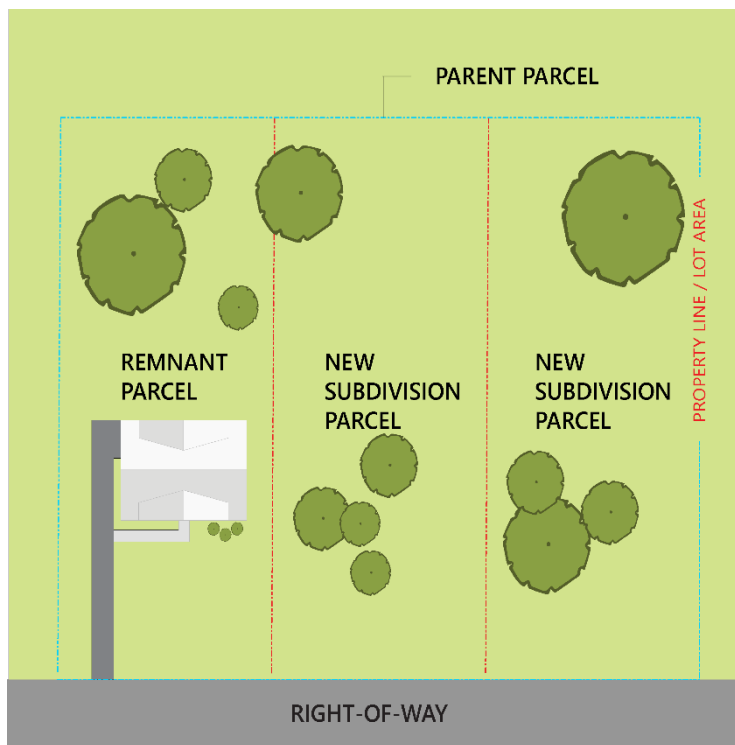
5.03. MINOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS

A. Minor Residential Subdivision Purpose.

1. A minor residential subdivision, as defined in Chapter 9.02: Definitions, is intended to be an expedited process for subdividing three (3) or fewer lots, including the remnant parcel, exclusively for single-family residential use that does not involve the opening or creation of new public rights-of-way or utility main extensions.
2. The design shall still allow for adequate vehicular and pedestrian access as well as foster connection to adjacent parcels where necessary.

B. Minor Residential Subdivision General Standards.

1. A shared driveway may be required by the PC to provide safe access to streets and to allow for alternative lot layouts.
2. Parcels may be subdivided by minor plat one (1) time as of the effective date of this UDO. All subsequent requests to subdivide property that has been part of a minor subdivision shall be considered a major subdivision and follow the major platting process.



Example of Minor Residential Subdivision Plat

C. Minor Residential Subdivision Development Standards.

MINOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION QUALIFICATIONS

Qualifying Parcels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 or less parcels, including the remnant parcel • No public rights-of-way or utility main extensions • Single-family residential use
Permitted Districts	R1, R2, R3, RU

MINOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Minimum Development Size	N/A
Minimum Open Space for Overall Development	N/A
Internal Access Roads and Driveways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new public rights-of-way are permitted. If public rights-of-way are proposed, it shall be considered a Major Residential Subdivision and follow the applicable process. • Private driveways and private roads shall be permitted and shall comply with the Street Design and Construction Manual
Sidewalks and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sidewalks and trails shall comply with the Street Design and Construction Manual • Sidewalks are required along perimeter roads that are immediately adjacent to the subject property • An alternate internal trail may be substituted for sidewalks on one side of a new street at the discretion of the PC • If a proposed trail route is located along a public right-of-way within or abutting the subdivision, the PC may require a trail in place of a sidewalk. • Routine maintenance of sidewalks (such as shoveling snow, cutting grass, clearing leaves) is the responsibility of the abutting property owners. Structural maintenance (such as replacement, crack repairs) is the responsibility of the Town
Development Standards for Individual Lots	All individual lots within the subdivision shall comply with the development standards for the subject zoning district as outlined in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts
Design Standards for Subdivisions	All applicable design standards for the subdivision shall comply with Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards

5.04. MAJOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISIONS

A. Major Residential Subdivision Purpose.

1. A major residential subdivision, as defined in Chapter 9.02: Definitions, is intended to provide development exclusively for single-family, two-family, and multi-family residential uses as permitted within the subject zoning district.
2. The layout shall allow for adequate vehicular, pedestrian, and alternative transportation access as well as connection to adjacent parcels and transportation networks. Driveway cuts onto arterial streets are prohibited.



Example of Major Subdivision Plat

B. Major Residential Subdivision Development Standards.

MAJOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION QUALIFICATIONS

Qualifying Parcels	More than 3 parcels, including the remnant, or the parcel does not qualify as a minor or exempt subdivision
Permitted Districts	R1, R2, R3, RU, PUD

MAJOR RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS

Minimum Development Size	N/A
Minimum Open Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No open space required • The minimum lot area, lot width, and setbacks as outlined in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts may be reduced by 25% if at least 25% of the total area within the primary plat is dedicated as open space • Open space shall meet standards as outlined in Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards
Lot/Internal Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All internal streets must be publicly dedicated and be constructed to the applicable street function standards per the Street Design and Construction Manual. • All individual driveways shall gain access from an internal road.
Sidewalks and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sidewalks and trails shall comply with the Street Design and Construction Manual • Sidewalks are required along both sides of all internal roads and along perimeter roads that are immediately adjacent to the subject property • Day to day maintenance of sidewalks (e.g., shoveling snow, clearing cut grass/leaves) is the responsibility of the abutting property owners. Structural maintenance (e.g., replacement, crack repairs) is the responsibility of the Town. An alternate internal trail may be substituted for sidewalks on one side of a new street at the discretion of the PC • If a proposed trail route is located along a public right-of-way within or abutting the subdivision, the PC may require a trail in place of a sidewalk
Development Standards for Individual Lots	All individual lots within the subdivision shall comply with the development standards for the subject zoning district as outlined in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts
Design Standards for Subdivisions	All applicable design standards for the subdivision shall comply with Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards

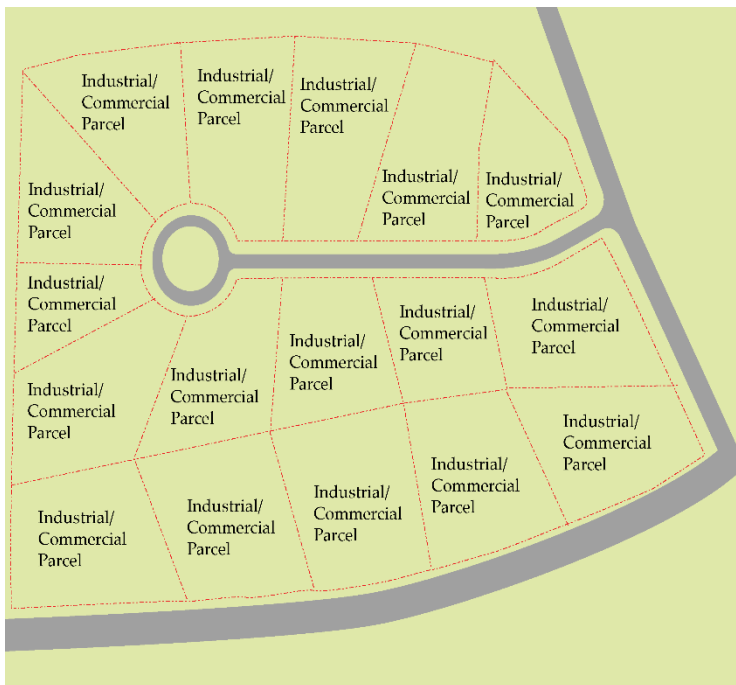
5.05. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISIONS

A. Commercial and Industrial Subdivision Purpose.

1. A commercial or industrial subdivision, as defined in Chapter 9.02: Definitions, is intended to provide development for primarily commercial or industrial uses and other uses as permitted within the subject zoning district.
2. The layout shall allow for adequate vehicular, pedestrian, and alternative transportation access as well as foster connection to adjacent parcels and transportation networks.
3. Driveway cuts on to arterial streets shall be limited and frontage streets shall be utilized.

B. Commercial and Industrial Subdivision Process.

In order to allow for end-user flexibility, the secondary platting process may be done by full plat, individual lot, individual lot with development plan, or phase/section, as outlined in Chapter 7.02: Major Subdivision Procedures.



Example of Commercial and Industrial Subdivision

C. Commercial and Industrial Subdivision Development Standards.

DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISIONS	
Permitted Districts	LB, GB, CB-P, CB-S, IL, IG, PR, PUD
Minimum Development Size	N/A (must meet minimum lot standards in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards)
Minimum Open Space for Overall Development	15% but not required within CB-P and CB-S districts
Internal Access Roads	Internal streets shall be private and shall be constructed to the standards in the Street Design and Construction Manual.
Sidewalks and Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sidewalks and trails shall comply with the Street Design and Construction Manual • Sidewalks are required along both sides of all internal roads and along perimeter roads that are immediately adjacent to the subject property • An alternate internal trail may be substituted for sidewalks on one side of a new street at the discretion of the PC • If a proposed trail route is located along a public right-of-way within or abutting the subdivision, the PC may require a trail in place of a sidewalk • Day to day maintenance of sidewalks (e.g., shoveling snow, clearing cut grass/leaves) is the responsibility of the abutting property owners. Structural maintenance (e.g., replacement, crack repairs) is the responsibility of the Town.
Development Standards for Individual Lots	All individual lots within the subdivision shall comply with the development standards for the subject zoning district as outlined in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts
Design Standards for Subdivisions	All applicable design standards for the subdivision shall comply with Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards.

CHAPTER 6: SUBDIVISION DESIGN STANDARDS

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6.01. PURPOSE

- A. These subdivision design standards are intended to provide predictability to subdividers and property owners while ensuring the residents of Danville benefit from quality residential neighborhood designs and commercial/industrial development that promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare and supports the goals of the Comprehensive Plan.

6.02. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Conformance to Applicable Rules and Regulations.

1. The site development standards included in this chapter are intended to be met in addition to all other applicable structure, lot, and/or site standards in other sections of this UDO which shall still apply.
2. All major and minor subdivisions shall comply with the requirements of this chapter and all other applicable laws, rules, and regulations. Secondary plat approval may be withheld if a subdivision does not comply with all requirements of this UDO and the following:
 - a. All applicable statutory provisions;
 - b. All requirements of the UDO, zoning map, building codes, fire codes, Hendricks County health department, and all other applicable laws of the appropriate local, state, and/or federal jurisdictions;
 - c. All regulations of INDOT, if the subdivision or any lot abuts a state highway or connecting public road;
 - d. All standards and regulations adopted by all Danville boards, commissions, agencies, and officials (if applicable); and
 - e. All applicable requirements of the Danville Stormwater Ordinance, Danville Flood Hazard Prevention Ordinance, Danville Standards and Specifications Manual, and other adopted or approved plans and ordinances, including all public roads, drainage systems, and parks (if applicable).

B. Extension of Infrastructure.

1. All public improvements and required easements shall be extended to the boundary lines of the parcel being subdivided.
2. Public roads and easements for water lines, wastewater systems, electric lines, natural gas, telecommunications lines, and others shall be constructed to promote the logical extension of public infrastructure to adjacent parcels.

C. Plats Straddling Municipal Boundaries.

1. Whenever access to the subdivision requires crossing land in another jurisdiction, the PC may request an affidavit from the subdivider stating that access is legally enabled by the outside jurisdiction.
2. In general, lot lines shall be laid out so as not to cross municipal boundary lines.

6.03. ACCESS AND CONNECTIVITY

A. General.

1. All subdivisions of land shall have frontage on and access from an existing public (state, county, or local) road or private driveway as permitted by this UDO.
2. No subdivision shall prevent an adjacent property from accessing a public road (such as using reserve strips) or create or perpetuate the land-locking of an adjacent parcel.
3. The extension of roads to the exterior boundary of the subdivision or continuation of public roads between adjacent parcels for the effective movement of traffic, extension of utilities, and/or effective fire protection shall be required, unless the PC determines that such extension is:
 - a. Not feasible due to topography or other physical conditions; or
 - b. Not necessary or desirable for the coordination of the subdivision based on future development of adjacent tracts.
4. A partial right-of-way along an exterior boundary line of a subdivision shall be required based on the Danville thoroughfare plan, including the extension of arterial or collector roads.
5. All easements and rights-of-way from a major or minor subdivision or a lot within a major or minor subdivision that provide access to a public road shall be approved by the PC.
6. All public roads must be located above the 100-year FEMA flood elevation unless approved by the Floodplain Administrator.

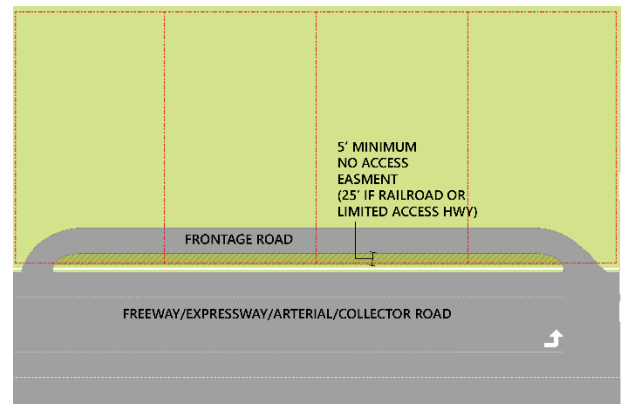
B. Access to Freeway/Expressway, Arterials, and Collectors.

Where a subdivision borders or contains an existing or proposed freeway/expressway, major/minor arterial, or major/minor collector, the PC may limit direct access of individual lots onto these roads by one or more of the following based on the recommendation of the PC:

1. **Frontage or Service Roads.** Frontage or service roads that are separated from the arterial or collector by a planting area or grass strip. These roads shall have access at suitable points to the arterial or collector. All frontage or service roads shall be designed to comply with Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual.
2. **Shared Driveway.** A shared private driveway with an adjacent parcel(s) that includes an access easement to a local road.
3. **Other Treatments.** Other, similar treatments deemed necessary for the adequate preservation of the public roadway functionality, public safety, protection of residential properties, and separation of through and local traffic.

C. No-Access Easements.

1. Where a residential subdivision borders or contains an existing or proposed railroad or a public road that is defined by INDOT as a limited access highway, the following easements shall be provided to limit access and provide adequate setback from these rights-of-way.
 - a. A five (5) foot "no-access easement" shall be provided along a freeway/expressway, arterial, or collector road for parcels that can gain access from an internal, local road.
 - b. A twenty-five (25) foot "no-access easement" shall be provided adjacent to any railroad right-of-way or public road that is defined by INDOT as a limited access highway.
2. Parking areas, driving lanes/areas, and similar vehicular areas and access are prohibited within the no-access easement. Structures are prohibited except for fences and structures that do not require an ILP and/or building permit.
3. All no-access easements shall be designated on the plat: "Reserved as buffer. Access and the placement of structures within the easement is restricted."



Example of No-Access Easement

D. Subdivision Entrances.

1. **Minimum Number.** All residential subdivisions shall provide the following minimum number of required entrances onto a public road based on the total number of lots in the primary plat.
 - a. **Less than Fifty (50) Residential Units.** A minimum of one (1) entrance shall be provided.
 - b. **Fifty (50) to Two Hundred (200) Residential Units.**
 - i. A minimum of two (2) entrances shall be provided with access to two (2) separate public roads.
 - ii. If the subdivision only abuts one public road or if there is not adequate distance between entrances, the subdivision shall be required to provide two (2) entrances onto the one public road.
 - iii. If there is not appropriate distance between entrances and/or other roadways and intersections (as determined by the PC), a single entrance with a median divider is allowed. Each travel lane shall be at least fourteen (14) feet wide excluding curbs and gutters to allow for emergency access if one travel lane is inaccessible. The median shall be at least twelve (12) feet in width to accommodate a separate left-turn lane if necessary or needed in the future. The median divider shall extend from the intersection with the public road to the first road intersection within the subdivision.
 - c. **More than Two Hundred (200) Residential Units.** The number of separate entrances required and the location of those entrances shall be determined by the PC.
2. **Phasing of Entrances.** If the subdivision is phased, the construction of entrances shall be proportional to the number of lots with secondary plat approval unless approved by the PC. The purpose of this is to ensure that adequate access is provided and the construction of required entrances is not delayed until the final or later phases.
3. **Level of Service.** The subdivider shall construct required and approved traffic mitigation measures to provide adequate roadway capacity and access for the proposed development, such as acceleration lanes, deceleration lanes, or other similar improvements.

E. Pedestrian Access.

1. If a subdivision is adjacent to a park, school, or other public community facility, the PC may require perpetual unobstructed easements that are at least twenty (20) feet in width in order to facilitate pedestrian access and connectivity. These easements shall be indicated on the primary and secondary plats.
2. Where future development includes land that has been identified by the Comprehensive Plan or thoroughfare plan as a location for trails, the PC may require the subdivider to construct the trails within their development, whether or not such trails connect to existing trails outside of the development at the time of construction. All trails shall be constructed in accordance with Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual.

6.04. BLOCKS AND LOTS

A. Lot Arrangement.

1. Blocks shall comply with the following dimensions unless the PC determines that a longer length will not be detrimental to local traffic flow.
 - a. Blocks shall not exceed two thousand six hundred (2,600) feet in length.
 - b. Cul-de-Sacs shall not exceed eight hundred (800) feet in length.
 - c. Temporary Dead-End Streets shall not exceed one thousand (1,000) feet in length.
2. The PC may require pedestrian ways, easements, and/or cross walks through the center of blocks when deemed essential to provide pedestrian circulation, accommodate utilities and drainage facilities, or provide access to schools, playgrounds, shopping centers, transportation, or other community facilities.
3. The layout of the lots shall be compatible with the topography and other physical conditions of the land in order to ensure that compliance with the UDO, Building Code, and other local, state, and federal regulations.

B. Lot Dimensions.

1. Lot dimensions shall comply with the minimum standards of the UDO.
2. Lots shall be suitable in size and dimensions for the type of development anticipated, and not result in insufficient areas to build on after building setback lines are established in accordance with the UDO.
3. Side lot lines shall generally be at right angles to public road lines (or radial to curving public road lines) unless a variation from this rule will give a better public road or lot plan.
4. Dimensions of corner lots shall be large enough to allow for erection of buildings, observing that corner lots have two front yards as outlined in this UDO.
5. The depth and width of properties reserved or laid out for business, commercial, or industrial purposes shall be adequate to provide off-public road parking and loading facilities required for the type of use and development contemplated.

C. Lot Orientation.

1. The lot line common to the public road right-of-way shall be the front line. All lots shall face the front line.
2. Wherever feasible, rear lot lines should not abut the side lot line of an adjacent lot.
3. Double frontage, through lots, and reverse frontage lots shall be avoided except where necessary to accommodate perimeter lots (exterior lots) within a subdivision or to overcome difficulties of topography and orientation.

6.05. COVENANTS

- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of the covenants drafted by the subdivider is typically to create a more consistent appearance as well as provide additional control over the activities that take place within the subdivision boundaries to protect the property values.
- B. **General.**
1. Covenants are generally a combination of restrictions on the use of property and affirmative obligations imposed by the subdivider on the owner of a property within a subdivision.
 2. These covenants are above and beyond the zoning and subdivision regulations required for the jurisdiction, but covenants cannot supersede, contradict, or replace town, state, or federal regulations.
 3. Covenants shall be reviewed by the Administrator or their designee prior to secondary plat approval.
- C. **Self-imposed Restrictions.**
1. If a subdivider or property owner places restrictions on any land contained within a subdivision that are more restrictive than those required by this UDO, such restrictions shall be indicated or referenced on the secondary plat.
 2. Covenants shall be recorded with the County Recorder, and a copy of the recorded covenants with the appropriate stamp from the County Recorder's office shall be provided to the Administrator.
- D. **Enforcement.** Only regulations specifically found in the UDO are enforceable by the PC and the Administrator. Restrictive covenants will not be enforced by the PC or the Administrator and must be enforced by the Homeowners Association (or the subject property owners) through the civil courts.
- E. **Required Covenant Language.** See Chapter 6.06.D: Required Covenant Language Regarding Drainage. for language that must be in the covenants and on the plat regarding drainage.

6.06. DRAINAGE, STORMWATER, AND EROSION CONTROL

A. General.

1. All drainage shall comply with all state requirements and the Danville Stormwater Ordinance. All development is subject to state and local drainage approval and permits.
2. Maintenance of drainage facilities shall be the responsibility of the subdivider until it is turned over to the Homeowners Association (HOA).
3. If drainage areas are maintained by a Homeowners Association (HOA) or similar organization and said organization is dissolved, the maintenance and associated costs of any drainage facility shall be shared equally between the property owners within the platted subdivision.
4. No secondary plat shall be approved until the drainage plan is approved by the Town.

B. Storm Drainage.

1. The subdivider shall provide the subdivision with an adequate storm water system. The system shall conform to the Danville Stormwater Ordinance. A copy of the analysis shall be submitted to the Administrator with the secondary plat application and shall include with the drainage facility plans.
2. Storm drains shall be installed in compliance with the Danville Stormwater Ordinance and the Danville Standards and Specifications Manual. The plans for the installation of a storm drainage system shall be provided by the subdivider and approved by the Town. The required electronic as-built plan files in the format required by the Town shall be filed with the Administrator upon the completion of the storm sewer installation.

C. Drainage Easements.

All drainage easements shall be designed in compliance with the Danville Stormwater Ordinance and indicated on the primary plat and the secondary plat.

D. Required Covenant Language Regarding Drainage.

In order to ensure the maintenance of a properly designed and installed drainage system, the following paragraphs shall be required (verbatim) as a provision of the restrictive covenants for all secondary plats and shall be included in all deeds written relative to said plats. The proposed owner shall submit a copy of this covenant with the secondary plat application, and it shall be recorded prior to secondary plat approval.

1. "Drainage swales (ditches) along dedicated roadways and within the right-of-way, or on dedicated drainage easements, are not to be altered, dug out, filled in, tiled, or otherwise changed without the written approval of the Town. Property owners must maintain these swales as sodded grassways or other non-eroding surfaces. Water from roofs, parking areas, or other impervious surfaces must be contained on the property long enough so that said drainage swales or ditches will not be damaged by such water. Driveways may be constructed over these swales or ditches only when appropriately sized culverts are installed in accordance with this UDO."
2. "A property owner altering, changing, or damaging these drainage swales or ditches will be held responsible for such action and will be given ten (10) days' notice by certified mail to repair said damage, after which time, if no action is taken, the jurisdiction will cause said repairs to be accomplished, and the costs for such repairs will be billed to the affected property owners for immediate payment."
3. "No sanitary structures, drainage structures, or water line appurtenances shall be located within driveway limits or sidewalks."
4. "No sump pump drains or other drains shall outlet onto a sidewalk or street."

6.07. MAILBOXES FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

- A. **Applicability.** In accordance with the United States Postal Service (USPS) National Delivery Planning Guide, all new residential development shall comply with USPS standards for centralized mail delivery (such as cluster box units or neighborhood delivery centers), which shall be at the direction of the local USPS Postmaster or the designated local USPS Growth Manager.
- B. **Design and Placement.** If required USPS, all related units, structures, and uses shall comply with the following:
1. Units and their location shall be approved by the local Postmaster or Growth Manager prior to approval of any secondary plat.
 2. Units shall provide for handicap accessibility.
 3. Units placed within the right-of-way shall require approval by the Town.
 4. All units and structures shall require a building permit prior to installation as required by this UDO.
 5. Because of their size, visibility, and exposure to the elements, units must be aesthetically appealing, durable, and reflect the character of the overall development.
 6. If units are free-standing, they shall be placed beneath a covered pavilion, a three-sided shelter, or inside a community center.
- C. **Installation and Maintenance.** The Town of Danville shall not be responsible for the installation, maintenance, or replacement of any mailboxes, cluster boxes, or delivery centers. All units shall be installed by the subdivider and maintained and repaired by the property owners and/or homeowner's association.

6.08. SURVEY MONUMENTS AND MARKERS

- A. **General.** Monuments shall be installed on all lot corners to the standard as set forth under 865, I.A.C., 1-12-18.

6.09. OPEN SPACE AND AMENITIES

A. General.

1. Proposed major subdivisions are required to provide adequate areas for public parks, common areas, recreation, amenities, or open space as required by this UDO (see Chapter 5: Subdivision Types).
2. If a subdivision is not required by this UDO to provide open space and/or amenities, the subdivider may provide them if desired.
3. Each open space area or amenity shall be of suitable size, dimension, topography, and general character for the intended use and shall have adequate road and/or pedestrian access to adequately serve the purposes envisioned.
4. Any open space or amenity shall support the goals of the Comprehensive Plan, comply with all requirements of this UDO, and comply with all other applicable health, flood control, and regulations of the jurisdiction or state, as appropriate.
5. All open spaces and amenities shall be dedicated as common area unless otherwise allowed by this UDO. The common area shall be shown and labeled accordingly on the primary plat and secondary plat.
6. The phasing of development and open spaces/amenities is allowed, but the minimum open space/amenity shall be proportional to the developed area.

B. Ownership and Maintenance.

1. The PC shall require proof of the ownership and maintenance agreement for the common areas (such as HOA covenants).
2. Unless approved by the PC and the Town Council, the town as appropriate shall not assume responsibility for the maintenance and safety of common areas.
3. If areas or land is being dedicated to an entity other than a Homeowners Association, the respective entity accepting the land shall provide written documentation approving the dedication prior to approval of the secondary plat.

C. Open Space and Amenity Design Standards. If a subdivision voluntarily incorporates open space(s) or amenity(ies), it shall comply with the following standards.

1. **Permitted Open Space Types.** All open space within a major residential subdivision shall comply with one or more of the following types of open space in order to be used towards the open space requirements in Chapter 5: Subdivision Types:

TABLE 6.1: QUALIFYING OPEN SPACE TYPES

Active Recreation	Development provides land and improvements for active recreation, including but not limited to sports court/field, playground, indoor recreation center, clubhouse, swimming pool, or similar.
Drainage and Utility Easements	Open space may be used for drainage, which includes detention and retention basins, and bodies of water such as ponds and lakes, or utility easements as outlined in this section. No more than 50% of open space shall be comprised of drainage and utility easements.
Environmentally Sensitive Area	Development preserves and protects an existing environmentally sensitive area, including but not limited to habitats for endangered or threatened species as defined by IDNR; protected waterways/bodies of water and buffer areas; wetlands; wooded areas; or similar areas.
Historic Structure	Development preserves and maintains a historic homestead and/or historic structure(s) on site. Petitioner must provide support letter from Historic Landmarks of Indiana.
Natural Area	Development is left in a natural or undisturbed state or, if previously disturbed or degraded, restored to a natural state. Areas with maintained lawn/landscape elements or manicured detention/retention basins are not considered a natural state. Examples of areas in a natural state include, but are not limited to, wetlands, wooded areas, prairie, and natural or restored waterbody(ies). Drainage facilities can only be counted towards this requirement if restored to a natural state.
Passive Recreation	Development provides land and improvements for passive recreation, including but not limited to pedestrian/bicycle paths, picnic areas, community commons/open field, or similar. This does not include active recreation areas such as playgrounds, sports fields, or similar.
Public Facilities	Development dedicates land for future public structure or facility, including but not limited to fire department, library, etc. This does not include land dedicated for public roads, sidewalks, water, sewer, or other infrastructure/utilities. Land shall be dedicated and conveyed to appropriate governmental entity but petitioner is not required to make any improvements to the land. Petitioner must provide support letter from appropriate governmental entity regarding the need and intent for a public structure.
Unlisted Activity or Use	An applicant may propose an unlisted activity or use that would improve the quality of place of the development for consideration by the PC.

2. **General Design Standards.** All open space and amenities shall comply with the following.
 - a. All open space shall provide at least one (1) ADA-accessible sidewalk, footpath, or similar accessible connection from a public right-of-way or a dedicated easement to the open space. All paths within the open space do not need to be ADA-accessible.
 - b. All sidewalks, footpaths, or other accessible connection shall be compliant with the Danville Standards and Specifications Manual.
 - c. All easements used to provide access shall be a minimum of thirty (30) feet in width and no portion of the open space shall be less than thirty (30) feet in width.
 - d. No open space shall be used as a reserve strip or prevent future access between adjacent properties and an existing or future public right-of-way.
 - e. No portion of any dedicated open space may be sold or conveyed in order to satisfy the open space requirements of a separate major residential subdivision or commercial or industrial subdivision.
 - f. No portion of a proposed lot's front, side or rear yard(s), right-of-way, roads, streets, median strips, parking area, and/or sidewalks can be used to satisfy the open space requirement.
 - g. All homeowners within the subdivision must have the right to access all open spaces.
 - h. Natural features should be preserved when possible.

6.10. ROADS AND DRIVEWAYS

- A. **Purpose.** The road design requirements are intended to:
1. Provide for roads that are suitable in location, width, and improvement to accommodate potential traffic;
 2. Provide a safe, convenient, and functional system for vehicular, pedestrian, and bicycle circulation;
 3. Provide adequate access to police, fire fighting, snow removal, sanitation, road-maintenance equipment;
 4. Create a convenient traffic network;
 5. Avoid undue hardships to adjoining properties;
 6. Accommodate for the particular traffic characteristics of each proposed development; and
 7. Be properly related to the goals of the Comprehensive Plan.
- B. **General.**
1. All private and public roads, culverts, drains, bridges, shoulders, drainage improvements and structures, curbs, turnarounds, trails, and sidewalks shall comply with Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual and shall be incorporated into the construction plans required of the subdivider for plat approval.
 2. Where a proposed public road is an extension of an existing paved public road which exceeds the minimum dimension required by this UDO, the PC may require the subdivider to taper or match the width of the existing paved public road.
 3. Roads shall be constructed to grades shown on plans, profiles, and cross-sections prepared by a registered Professional Land Surveyor and/or registered Professional Engineer that is licensed to practice in the State of Indiana. Individual projects may warrant additional requirements that are dictated by sound engineering practices as determined by the Town and shall be made conditions of the approval for the primary and/or secondary plat.
 4. No trees or plantings shall be permitted within the public rights-of-way or easements unless otherwise required by this UDO, required by town ordinance, or approved by the Administrator.
- C. **Dedication of Public Roads.**
1. If a subdivision adjoins or includes an existing public road that does not conform to the minimum right-of-way width as established by Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual, the subdivider shall dedicate additional right-of-way width as required to meet the minimum standards of this UDO.
 2. All public rights-of-way shall be inspected and approved by the Town prior to being accepted as a public right-of-way by the Town.
- D. **Road Classifications.** All public roads shall be planned to meet the goals of the Comprehensive Plan and Throughfare Plan. All roads shall be functionally classified by the Town.

E. Public Road Layout and Site Design.

1. Building sites shall be at or above the grades of the public roads, whenever possible.
2. Grades of public roads shall not exceed six percent (6%) or be less than half percent (0.5%) unless approved by the Town. A combination of steep grades and curves shall be avoided.
3. Local public roads shall be laid out to follow, where possible, the site topography; shall avoid long, straight stretches that encourage high speeds; shall permit efficient drainage and utility systems; and shall minimize the number of public roads necessary to provide convenient and safe access to property.

F. Public Road Intersections.

1. All intersections, including minimum radii, shall adhere to Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual.
2. Right-angle intersections shall be used wherever practical. When local roads intersect arterial or collector roads, the angle of intersection of the road centerlines shall not be less than seventy-five degrees (75°) and the radii as required by Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual shall be increased by at least forty (40) feet.
3. Proposed new intersections, wherever practicable, should align with any existing intersections on the opposite side of the public road. Intersections with more than four (4) approaches to the intersection should be avoided. Three-legged intersections may be used wherever appropriate, particularly in residential areas.
4. No intersection shall create a traffic hazard by limiting visibility. Minimum sight distance at intersections (sight triangles) should be determined by a design professional and approved by the Town and PC as part of the primary plat.
5. Intersections shall be designed with a relatively flat grade wherever practical. Where the grade exceeds six percent (6%), a leveling area shall be provided at the intersection approach with a maximum of two percent (2%) slope for a minimum distance of forty (40) feet, measured from the intersection of the centerline.
6. At road intersections, property line corners shall be rounded by an arc at thirty (30) feet in radius or larger.

G. Regulatory Road Signs.

1. The subdivider shall install all required regulatory signs on public roads that comply with the standards established in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and shall be approved by the Town.
2. The subdivider shall install all required road signs, street signs, and road name signs before the secondary plat is recorded or the issuance of any building permits.
3. The Town may approve public road name signs, poles, or hardware outside of the MUTCD (Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices) regulatory sign standards if decorative signs, poles, and hardware are requested. The town does not own or maintain decorative signs, poles, or hardware, and all maintenance and/or replacement shall be the responsibility of the Homeowners Association or all property owners within the subdivision equally if a Homeowners Association does not exist.
4. Maintenance of all road signs and street signs is the responsibility of the subdivider, or the property owners within the development, until the road is dedicated and accepted for maintenance by the town. The Town shall not maintain any custom road signs or street signs; maintenance of all custom signs shall be the responsibility of the Homeowners Association or all property owners within the subdivision equally if a Homeowners Association does not exist.

H. Dead-End and Cul-de-Sac Public Roads.

1. **Dead-End Public Roads.** All dead-end public roads shall terminate in a cul-de-sac that complies with all standards of this UDO and Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual.
2. **Cul-de-Sac Public Roads.** If a public road does not connect to another public road, it shall terminate in a circular right-of-way (cul-de-sac) that complies with Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual. The PC shall approve the use of cul-de-sacs and may require the reservation of an appropriate easement to accommodate drainage facilities, pedestrian traffic, or utilities.
3. **Temporary Dead-End Public Roads.** If the adjacent property is undeveloped and the public road must temporarily be a dead-end public road (stub street), the right-of-way shall be extended to the property line and a cul-de-sac or "eyebrow" that conforms with Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual shall be provided. A road terminus sign shall be erected by the subdivider that states, "Connection to future development" to make lot owners aware of the future road extension.

I. Public Road Streetlights.

1. Streetlights shall be installed by the subdivider at their own expense in subdivisions in accordance with the Danville Standards and Specifications Manual.
2. All streetlight fixtures shall be approved by the Town.
3. The town does not own or maintain streetlight fixtures. Any and all electric bills or fees shall be paid by the Homeowners Association or all property owners within the subdivision equally if a Homeowners Association does not exist.

J. **Additional Improvements Required.** The subdivider may be required to provide deceleration lanes, acceleration lanes, passing blisters, or other improvements to the public roads within or immediately adjacent to the subdivision if required by the PC to allow for safe and efficient travel.

K. **Bridges and Culverts.** Bridges and/or culverts required to accommodate site access and circulation shall be approved by the Town and constructed at the full expense of the subdivider without reimbursement from the town.

L. Private Driveways.

1. Private driveways may serve no more than three (3) parcels. Access to more than three (3) parcels shall be provided with a public road that meets all town standards for public roads.
2. All shared private driveways shall have an easement of at least thirty (30) feet in width. An access and maintenance agreement shall be recorded with the county recorder's office and a copy of the recorded agreement filed with the Administrator.
3. Private driveways shall be graded and surfaced with an all-weather paving material, such as asphalt, concrete, or other material, that will provide equivalent protection against potholes, erosion, and dust.
4. All private driveways shall be at least twenty (20) feet in length between the primary structure and the sidewalk or edge of roadway if a sidewalk does not exist in order to provide adequate space for parking without vehicles blocking sidewalk and/or road access.
5. All private driveways (or modification of an existing driveway) onto a public road that are not part of a platted subdivision shall obtain a driveway permit and shall comply with all Town standards.

TABLE 6.2: MINIMUM PUBLIC ROAD DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

Pavement Width & Curb	
Local Public Roads and Cul-de-Sacs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential: 30 feet, which includes a 2-foot curb • Non-Residential: 12-foot per travel lane plus a 2-foot curb
Public Alley	20 feet (two-way) or 14 feet (one-way) plus 1-foot crushed stone shoulder or curb
Right-Of-Way Width	
Local Roads	New Roads: 60 feet ¹ Existing Roads: 50 feet
Local Road Cul-de-sac	60-foot radius ¹
Collector or Arterial Roads	As determined by the Town

¹ – Additional right-of-way may be required due to site conditions in order to provide a maximum earthen slope of 3:1 or to adequately accommodate street trees (if trees are required by the Danville Standards and Specifications Manual).

6.11. SIDEWALKS AND TRAILS

A. General.

1. Sidewalks and/or trails shall be required for residential, commercial, and industrial subdivisions as outlined in Chapter 5: Subdivision Types.
2. Construction shall comply with Danville's Standards and Specifications Manual.

TABLE 6.3: SIDEWALK AND TRAIL DESIGN STANDARDS

Minimum Setback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4-foot setback (minimum) between back of adjacent curb and sidewalk that includes grass or landscaped area • 1-foot setback (minimum) between property line (edge of right-of-way) and sidewalk • No trees shall be planted within the right-of-way unless required by this UDO, required by a Town ordinance, or approved by the Administrator
Minimum Width	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sidewalk: 5 feet or the width of connecting sidewalks on adjacent parcels, whichever is greater • Trail: As determined by the Town but no less than 8 feet
Surface and Subgrade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall have sufficient slope to drain away from the lot and toward the center of the public road • Shall be constructed to Town standards
Other Standards	All sidewalks and trails shall comply with all Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards

6.12. SUBDIVISION NAMES AND STREET NAMES

A. Subdivision Names.

1. The proposed subdivision name shall be indicated on the primary plat.
2. The proposed subdivision name shall not duplicate or too closely sound like the name of any other subdivision or development within the jurisdiction and surrounding areas.
3. The PC shall have final authority to approve the name of the subdivision, which shall be determined at primary plat approval.

B. Street Names.

1. Proposed public road names shall be indicated on the primary plat.
2. The Administrator shall review and consult with the appropriate entities prior to consideration by the PC.
3. Names shall be sufficiently different in sound and spelling from other road names in the jurisdiction and surrounding areas to prevent confusion.
4. A road which is (or is planned) as a continuation of an existing road shall have the same name.
5. The PC shall approve the public road names at the time of primary plat approval.

6.13. UTILITIES

- A. **Location.** All existing and proposed utility facilities and/or easements within the subdivision shall be shown on the primary and secondary plat, including water, sewer, electric, and other utilities.
- B. **Sanitary Sewer and Sewage Disposal Facilities.**
1. **General.**
 - a. The subdivider shall install public sanitary sewer facilities or an approved on-site sewage disposal system in accordance with the rules, regulations, and standards of Danville, Hendricks County Health Department, IDEM, and/or other appropriate state and federal agencies.
 - b. If on-site sewage disposal system is used, the applicant shall provide written authorization from the Hendericks County Health Department and/or IDEM that documents the system was approved by all required entities.
 - c. If the use does not require sewage disposal, the applicant shall provide a signed and notarized affidavit stating that no use that requires sewage disposal will be located on the parcel in addition to written documentation from the Hendericks County Health Department and/or IDEM that documents sewage disposal is not required.
 2. **Public Sanitary Sewer Requirements.** Where a sanitary sewer system is available within three hundred (300) feet of any boundary of a proposed subdivision and easements and rights-of-way are in place to access said system, the subdivision shall connect to the public sanitary sewerage system unless the sewer district/provider does not accept or approve the connection. The subdivider shall be responsible for installing the required infrastructure to serve each lot to the specifications of the provider, and all sanitary sewerage facilities (including the installation of laterals in the right-of-way) shall be subject to the specifications, rules, regulations, and guidelines of the sewer district/provider, Health Officer, participating jurisdiction, and appropriate state agency.
 3. **Individual Disposal System Requirements.** If sanitary sewers are not available, the subdivider shall:
 - a. Receive a letter indicating the soils within the subdivision are generally acceptable for the proposed use from the Hendricks County Health Department prior to making application for primary plat consideration. Before secondary plat approval, a letter shall be required from the Hendricks County Health Department stating that all lots are viable for individual septic systems.
 - b. Comply with minimum lot area requirements of the Hendricks County Health Department and the standards of the UDO establishing lot areas for individual sewerage disposal systems, with the greater restriction applying.
- C. **Water Facilities.**
1. **General.** All habitable buildings and buildable lots shall be connected to an approved water system (public water provider or private well) capable of providing water for health and emergency purposes, including adequate fire protection, where available.
 2. **Public Water Supply.** When a public water supply is available within three hundred (300) feet of any boundary of a proposed subdivision, the subdivider and/or water company/provider shall construct and install a system of water mains (including fire hydrants) to be connected to the public water supply unless the water district/provider does not accept or approve the connection. Each lot shall be provided with a connection to the water delivery system. The water delivery system shall be designed and constructed in conformance with the standards and specifications of state or local authorities, and in compliance with the rules and regulations of IDEM.

3. **Private Water Supply.** Where a public water supply is not available within three hundred (300) feet of any boundary of the proposed subdivision, the PC determines that the connection thereto would create a hardship for the subdivider, and/or the water company will not supply water, the subdivider shall:
 - a. Provide a community water supply system to each lot within the subdivision in accordance with the minimum requirements of IDEM; or
 - b. Provide an individual water supply for each lot in the subdivision in accordance with the minimum requirements of the Indiana State Board of Health and approved by the Hancock County Health Department.
4. **Existing Private Wells.** Any existing homes within the subdivision currently served by a private potable well water supply that will be connected to a new public water supply system shall adhere to the following:
 - a. The existing well and pumping unit shall be abandoned and the well properly plugged, in accordance with the rules and regulations of IDEM and IDNR; or
 - b. If the homeowner chooses to keep an existing well in service, a physical disconnection (between the existing well supply plumbing and the new public water supply plumbing) must be completed by the homeowner and inspected by the Hendricks County Health Department. All disconnections of plumbing shall be completed by a plumbing contractor licensed in the State of Indiana and shall be made in accordance with the requirements of the American Backflow Prevention Association (ABPA).
5. **Fire Protection.** The local fire authority having jurisdiction over the proposed subdivision shall review proposed subdivisions and provide comments on any proposed fire hydrants or other fire suppression systems, including their setting, number, separation, and size of outlets.

CHAPTER 7: UDO PROCEDURES

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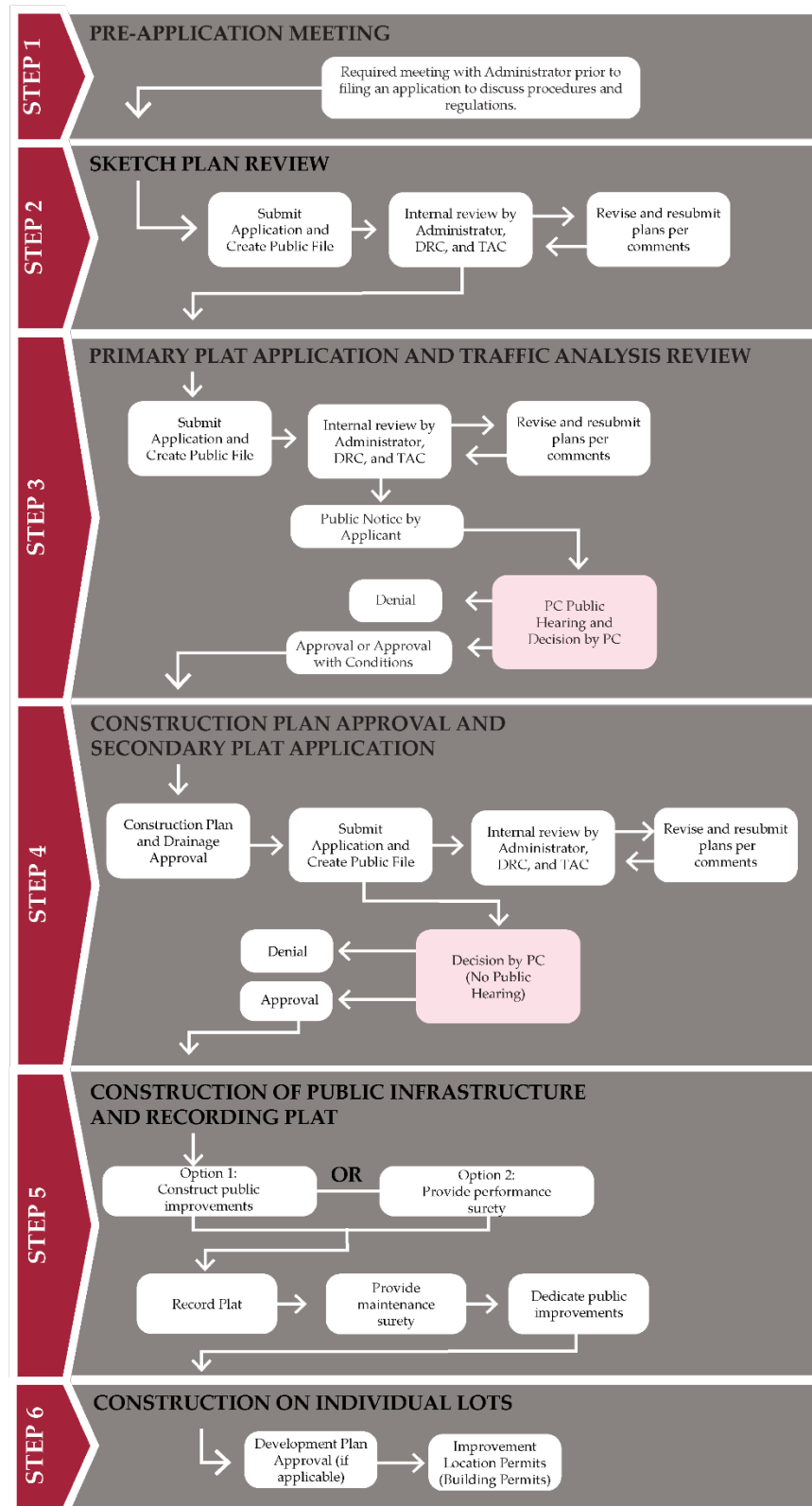
7.01. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Compliance with Procedures and Standards.

1. All development shall be carried out in accordance with the processes and procedures specified in the UDO in order to achieve orderly, planned, efficient, and responsible growth.
2. No building permit or improvement location permit shall be issued for any parcel that does not comply with all provisions of this UDO, including all standards and required procedures.
3. The provisions of this UDO shall be considered the minimum requirements for the protection of the health, safety, comfort, morals, convenience, and general welfare of the residents of the jurisdiction.
4. The PC or the Administrator shall not have the authority to approve any subdivision as a buildable lot unless it complies with this UDO or if a variance has been granted by the BZA or a waiver has been granted by the PC.

B. Condominiums Exempt. Pursuant to IC 36-7-4-702, condominiums which are regulated by IC 32-35, or as amended, are exempt from the subdivision process.

7.02. MAJOR SUBDIVISION PROCEDURES



A. Applicability.

1. **Subdivision Types.** The following procedures apply to all subdivisions except for minor residential subdivisions and exempt subdivisions. The applicable subdivisions shall be subject to all requirements of this UDO, including but not limited to, the subject zoning district standards and any additional standards that may have been required by the PC as part of other approvals for the development.
2. **Recorded Plat.** No owner or agent may sell or lease any lot within a subdivision before such plat has been approved and recorded in the manner prescribed in this UDO.
3. **Public Road Construction.** No public road shall be laid out or constructed until the primary plat and construction documents are approved as outlined in this UDO, except public roads built and maintained by the Town of Danville and/or the State of Indiana.

B. STEP 1: Pre-Application Meeting.

1. **Pre-Application Meeting Required.** Prior to filing an application for a major subdivision, the applicant shall schedule a required pre-application meeting with the Administrator, which may be held in-person, virtually (video conference), or by phone. This step gives the applicant the opportunity to discuss the procedures for approval with the Administrator as well as the requirements and regulations for development.

C. STEP 2: Sketch Plan Review.

1. **Sketch Plan Application.** The subdivider shall submit a complete application for sketch plan review in accordance with the PC Application Packet requirements and prepared in accordance with the format requirements described in Chapter 7.11.A: Sketch Plan Requirements. The sketch plan may be waived by the Administrator if he/she determines it is not necessary.
2. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a docket number and create a public file.
3. **Internal Review.**
 - a. The Administrator shall forward the plans to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and/or Design Review Committee (DRC) if the parcel is located within the CPOD for technical review, as required by the UDO, and assign a deadline for receiving internal review comments from the review committees. At the discretion of the Administrator, the TAC and/or DRC review can be held in-person, virtually (video conference), by phone, or by email.
 - b. The Administrator shall compile a written report for the applicant and the public file with comments from the staff review, TAC, DRC, and/or any other reviews, as applicable.
 - c. The Administrator shall have the right to forward the sketch plan to the PC to discuss any required changes.
4. **Decision.** The sketch plan review is not approved or denied. The comments from the internal review are intended to serve to guide the development of the primary plat application and address issues or concerns earlier in the subdivision process.

D. STEP 3: Primary Plat Application & Traffic Analysis Review.

1. **Application Required.** The applicant shall submit a complete application for primary plat approval in accordance with the application requirements and prepared in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 7.11.C: Primary Plat Requirements and Chapter 7.11.B: Traffic Impact Study Requirements.
2. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a docket number and create a public file. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-705, within thirty (30) days of receiving a complete application, the Administrator shall announce the tentative date for a hearing before the PC.
3. **Internal Review.**
 - a. The Administrator shall forward the application to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and/or Design Review Committee (DRC) if the parcel is located within the CPOD for technical review, as required by the UDO, and assign a deadline for receiving internal review comments from the review committee(s). At the discretion of the Administrator, the TAC and/or DRC review can be held in-person, virtually (video conference), by phone, or by email.
 - b. The Administrator shall compile a written report for the applicant, PC, and the public file with comments from the staff review, TAC, DRC, and/or any other reviews, as applicable.
 - c. After the internal review, the applicant shall make the necessary modifications to the application materials to satisfy the Administrator and resubmit the plans for review.
4. **Public Notice by Applicant.** Notice of public hearing shall be in accordance with the PC Rules and Procedures. In the event the hearing has been properly noticed, but the plans or application materials are not completed per Chapter 7.02.D.3: Internal Review. above, the Administrator may have the PC automatically continue the petition to their next regularly scheduled meeting (or a properly noticed special meeting) without requiring additional notice by the petitioner.
5. **PC Public Hearing.** The PC shall review the traffic analysis and consider the primary plat at a public hearing. The applicant or their representative shall be in attendance to present the application and address any questions or concerns of the PC.
6. **Decision by the PC.**
 - a. **Standards for Decision.** Prior to approval, the PC shall determine if the primary plat:
 - i. Complies with the standards of this UDO;
 - ii. Uses all reasonable efforts to mitigate the impact of the proposed subdivision on public health, safety, and general welfare; and
 - iii. Received written verification that water supply and sewage disposal systems can sufficiently serve the type of proposed subdivision by either the respective utility provider or that such systems will comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
 - b. **Approval.** If the PC determines that the primary plat complies with the standards set forth in this UDO, it shall grant primary approval to the primary plat. Within ten (10) days of the hearing, the Administrator shall notify the subdivider of approval in writing or electronic transmission and itemize any changes or revisions deemed necessary by the PC as a term of its approval.
 - c. **Approval with Conditions.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-702, the PC may introduce changes or revisions to the proposed plans as a condition of primary approval when necessary to facilitate the best interest and general welfare of the community, including, but not limited to:
 - i. The manner in which public ways shall be laid out, graded, and improved;
 - ii. A provision for water supply, sanitary sewer facilities, and other utility services; and
 - iii. A provision for other services as specified in this UDO.
 - d. **Disapproval.** If the PC disapproves a primary plat, it shall make written findings of fact and the Administrator shall notify the subdivider in writing or electronic transmission within ten (10) days of the hearing, stating the specific reasons for disapproval. The petitioner may then resubmit a revised primary plat that addresses the reason for disapproval.

7. **Expiration of Primary Plat.**
 - a. Approval of a primary plat shall be effective for two (2) years from the date of the PC decision.
 - b. Failure to receive secondary approval for all or part of the plat before this period ends shall invalidate the primary plat approval.
 - c. Once primary approval has expired, a new application for primary plat shall be submitted in conformance with all applicable ordinances in effect at the time the new application is submitted.
 - d. Upon written request from the subdivider, and no less than thirty (30) days prior to the expiration date of the primary approval, the PC may extend approval of a primary plat up to a maximum of one (1) additional year without further notice, public hearing, or fees.
 - e. Any partial secondary plat approval (sections) shall automatically extend the primary plat approval another two (2) years.
8. **Primary Plat Amendment.** All amendments to an approved primary plat shall be considered a primary plat application and follow the respective process.

E. STEP 4: Construction Plan Approval and Secondary Plat Application.

1. **Commercial or Industrial Secondary Plats.** A secondary plat that only includes commercial or industrial uses may be done in one of three (3) ways:
 - a. **Full Plat.** The subdivider may submit the secondary plat for the entire subdivision, then seek to amend only the lot lines on the secondary plat as may be necessary as individual site users are defined. Any changes other than lot lines will constitute an amendment to the primary plat.
 - b. **Individual Lot with Development Plan.** The subdivider may submit the secondary plat for an individual lot simultaneously with the application for development plan.
 - c. **Phase/Section.** The subdivider may submit the secondary plat for a phase or section of lots as laid out on the primary plat which will include all necessary infrastructure serving such lots.
2. **Residential Secondary Plats.** A secondary plat that only includes residential uses may be done in one or more phases or sections. The subdivider may submit the secondary plat for a phase or section of lots as laid out on the primary plat which will include all necessary infrastructure serving such lots.
3. **Construction Plan Approval Required.** Prior to submitting a secondary plat application, the construction plans for all public improvements that will be dedicated to the town shall be approved by the appropriate bodies or entities and shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 7.11.D: Construction Drawing Requirements.
4. **Drainage Approval Required.** Prior to submitting a secondary plat application, the drainage plans shall be approved by the Town as required by the Danville Stormwater Ordinance.
5. **Secondary Plat Application Required.** The applicant shall submit a complete application for secondary plat approval in accordance with the application requirements and prepared in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 7.11.E: Secondary Plat Requirements.
6. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a docket number and create a public file. Within thirty (30) days of receiving a complete application, the Administrator shall announce the tentative date for a hearing before the PC.

7. **Internal Review.**
 - a. The Administrator shall forward the application to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and/or Design Review Committee (DRC) if the parcel is located within the CPOD for technical review, as required by the UDO, and assign a deadline for receiving internal review comments from the review committee(s). At the discretion of the Administrator, the TAC and/or DRC review can be held in-person, virtually (video conference), by phone, or by email.
 - b. The Administrator shall compile a written report for the applicant, PC, and the public file with comments from the staff review, TAC, DRC, and/or any other reviews, as applicable.
 - c. After the internal review, the applicant shall make the necessary modifications to the application materials to satisfy the Administrator and resubmit the plans for review.
8. **Decision by the PC.** The PC shall consider the secondary plat at a PC meeting. No public hearing or public notice is required for a secondary plat. Secondary plat approval may be granted to a plat only after expiration of the thirty (30) day appeal period of the Primary Plat as provided in IC 36-7-4-710.
 - a. **Approval.** If the PC determines that the secondary plat complies with the standards set forth in this UDO and is in conformance with the primary plat, the PC shall grant secondary approval to the plat. The secondary plat shall not be signed or executed until the construction of the public improvements are approved or performance surety is provided in accordance with Chapter 7.09: Construction Procedures.
 - b. **Disapproval.** If the PC disapproves the secondary plat, the PC shall make written findings of fact and the Administrator shall notify the applicant in writing or electronic transmission within ten (10) days of the decision stating the specific reasons for disapproval. The subdivider may then resubmit a revised secondary plat that addresses the reason for disapproval or appeal the decision to the PC.
9. **Secondary Plat Amendment (Replat).**
 - a. If a secondary plat is approved (either recorded or not recorded), an amendment that complies with the exempt subdivision standards (Chapter 5.02: Exempt Subdivisions) and complies with all other standards set forth in this UDO may be approved administratively and without public notice.
 - b. All other amendments to an approved secondary plat shall be considered a secondary plat application and follow the respective process.

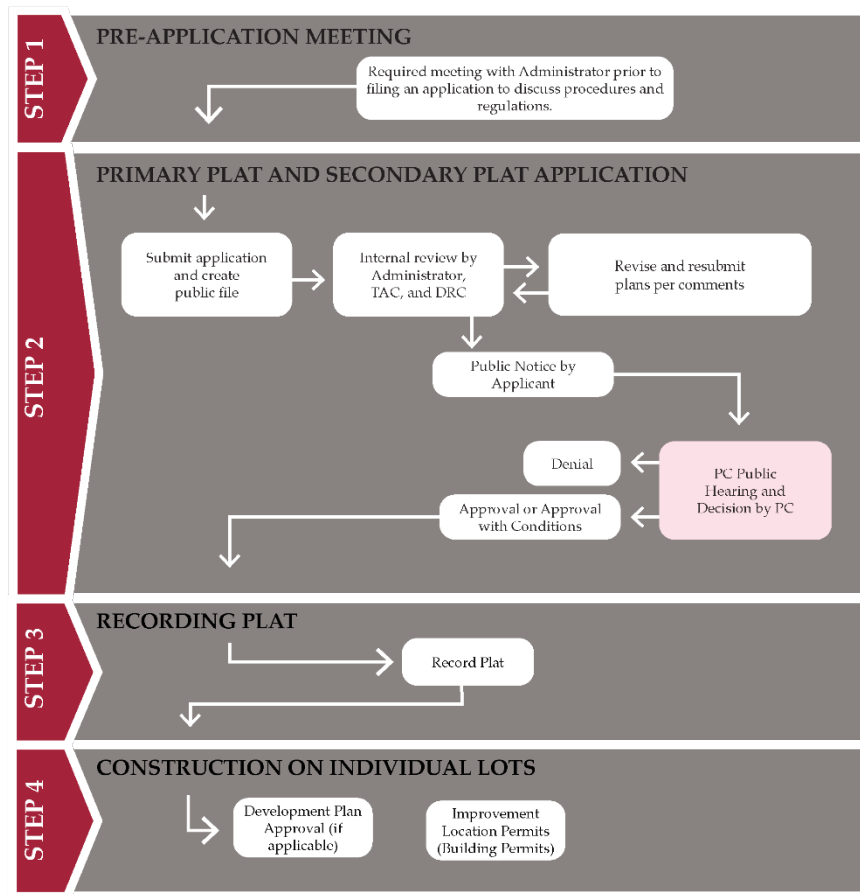
F. STEP 5: Construction of Public Infrastructure & Recording Plat.

1. **Construct Public Improvements or Provide Performance Surety.** All public improvements shall be completed or a performance surety shall be provided in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 7.09.A: Construct Improvements or Provide Performance Surety.
2. **Record Secondary Plat.** The plat shall be recorded in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 7.09.B: Record Secondary Plat.
3. **Provide Maintenance Surety.** A maintenance surety shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 7.09.C: Provide Maintenance Surety.
4. **Dedicate Public Improvements.** All required public infrastructure and improvements shall be dedicated in accordance with Chapter 7.09.D: Dedication of Public Infrastructure.
5. **Release of Sureties.** The applicant may request the maintenance surety be released in accordance with Chapter 7.09.C: Provide Maintenance Surety. The town will not release funds without being requested by the applicant.

G. STEP 6: Construction on Individual Lots.

1. **Development Plan.** Development plan approval is not required for single-family, two-family, or agricultural uses (excluding confined feeding operations) unless otherwise stated in this UDO. For all other uses, development plan approval is required for all new primary structures or modifications of property or sites as required by this UDO.
2. **Required Permits.** The construction of improvements shall occur in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 7.09.E: Obtain Improvement Location Permits (ILP).

7.03. MINOR SUBDIVISION PROCEDURES



A. Applicability.

1. The minor residential subdivision process is an expedited process for all subdivisions that:
 - a. Results in the creation of three (3) or less lots (including the remnant or parent parcel);
 - b. Does not involve improvements to or new public rights-of-way; and
 - c. Complies in all other standards within this UDO.
2. Any residential subdivisions that include new public rights-of-way shall be considered a Major Residential Subdivision.
3. Further subdivision of a parcel that was previously subdivided with an approved minor plat must proceed through the major residential subdivision procedure outlined in Chapter 7.02: Major Subdivision Procedures.
4. If the Administrator believes that the circumstances warrant the full review and consideration of a major subdivision, then the applicable process will be required.

B. STEP 1: Pre-application Meeting.

1. **Pre-Application Meeting Required.** Prior to filing an application for a minor subdivision, the applicant shall schedule a required pre-application meeting with the Administrator, which may be held in-person, virtually (video conference), or by phone. This step gives the applicant the opportunity to discuss the procedures for approval with the Administrator as well as the requirements and regulations for development.

C. STEP 2: Primary and Secondary Plat Application.

1. **Application Required.**
 - a. For a minor subdivision, the primary plat and secondary plat shall be combined into one process.
 - b. The subdivider shall submit a complete application for minor subdivision approval in accordance with the application requirements and prepared in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 7.11.E: Secondary Plat Requirements.
2. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a docket number and create a public file. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-705, within thirty (30) days of receiving a complete application, the Administrator shall announce the tentative date for a hearing before the PC.
3. **Internal Review.**
 - a. The Administrator shall forward the application to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and/or Design Review Committee (DRC) if the parcel is located within the CPOD for technical review, as required by the UDO, and assign a deadline for receiving internal review comments from the review committee(s). At the discretion of the Administrator, the TAC and/or DRC review can be held in-person, virtually (video conference), by phone, or by email.
 - b. The Administrator shall compile a written report for the applicant, PC, and the public file with comments from the staff review, TAC, DRC, and/or any other reviews, as applicable.
 - c. After the internal review, the applicant shall make any necessary modifications to the application materials to satisfy the Administrator and resubmit the plans for review.
4. **Public Notice by Applicant.** Notice of public hearing shall be in accordance with the PC Rules and Procedures. In the event the hearing has been properly noticed, but the plans or application are not completed per Chapter 7.03.C.3: Internal Review. above, then the Administrator may have the PC automatically continue the petition to their next regular meeting (or a properly noticed special meeting) without requiring additional notice by the petitioner.
5. **PC Public Hearing.** The PC shall simultaneously consider the primary plat and secondary plat at a public hearing. The applicant or their representative shall be in attendance to present the plan and address any questions or concerns of the PC.
6. **Decision by the PC.**
 - a. **Standards for Decision.** Prior to approval, the PC shall determine if the secondary plat:
 - i. Complies with the standards of this UDO;
 - ii. Uses all reasonable efforts to mitigate the impact of the proposed subdivision on public health, safety, and welfare; and
 - iii. Received written verification that water supply and sewage disposal systems can sufficiently serve the type of proposed subdivision by either the respective utility provider or that such systems will comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
 - b. **Approval.** If the PC determines that the secondary plat complies with the standards set forth in this UDO, the PC shall grant secondary approval to the plat. Within ten (10) days of the hearing, the Administrator shall notify the subdivider of approval in writing or electronic transmission and itemize any changes or revisions deemed necessary by the PC as a term of its approval.
 - c. **Approval with Conditions.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-702, the PC may introduce changes or revisions to the proposed plans as a condition of approval when necessary to facilitate the best interest and general welfare of the community, including, but not limited to:
 - i. The manner in which any shared driveways shall be laid out, graded, and improved; and
 - ii. A provision for water supply, sanitary sewer facilities, and other utility services; and
 - iii. A provision for other services as specified in this UDO.

- d. **Disapproval.** If the PC disapproves a plat, it shall make written findings of fact and the Administrator shall notify the subdivider in writing or electronic transmission within ten (10) days of the hearing stating the specific reasons for disapproval. The petitioner may then resubmit a revised plat that addresses the reason for disapproval.

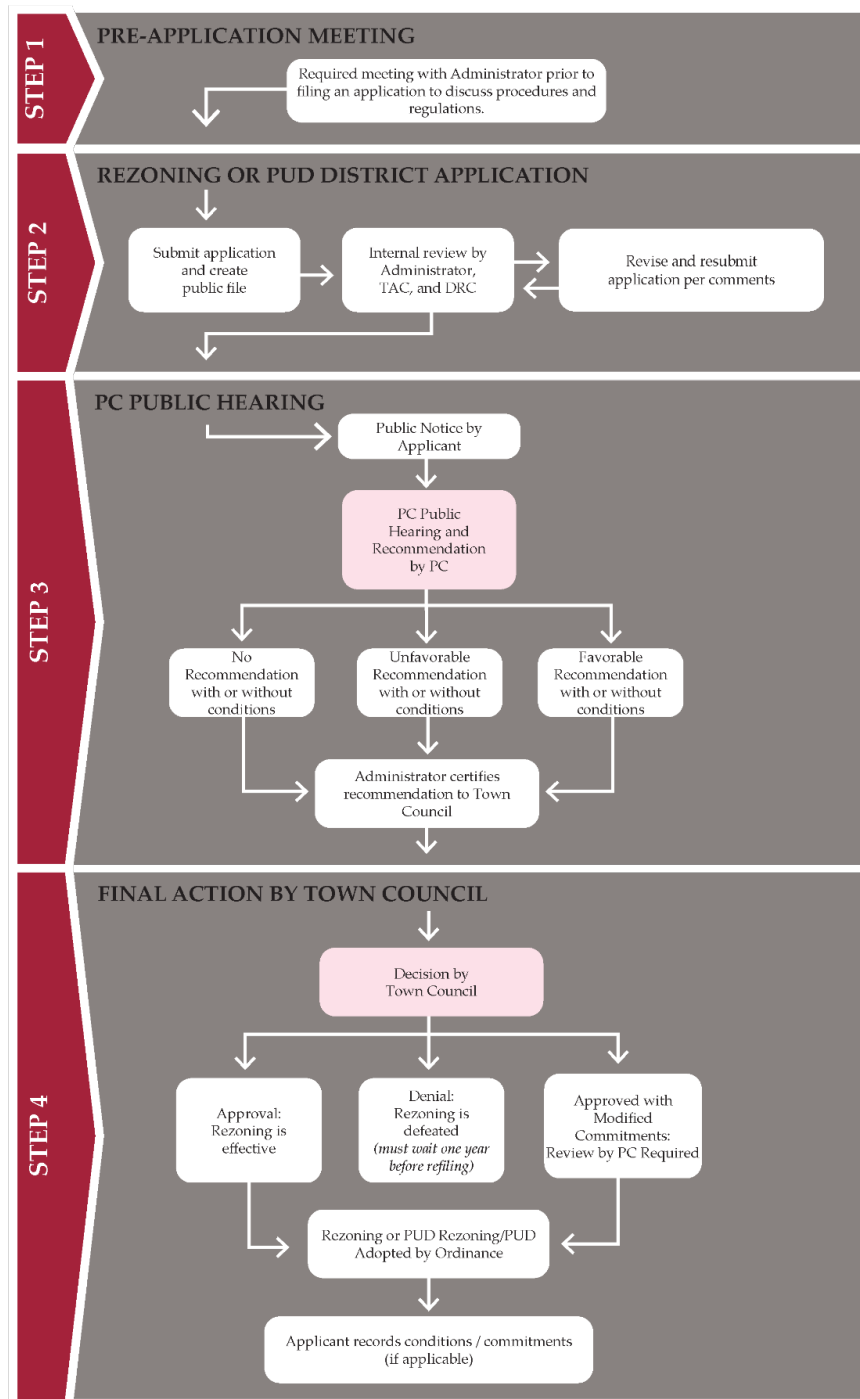
D. STEP 3: Recording Plat.

1. **Record Secondary Plat.** The plat shall be recorded in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 7.09.B: Record Secondary Plat.

E. STEP 4: Construction on Individual Lots.

1. **Required Permits.** The construction of improvements on individual lots shall occur in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 7.09.E: Obtain Improvement Location Permits (ILP).

7.04. ZONE MAP CHANGE & PUD DISTRICT PROCEDURES



A. Applicability.

1. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-600 series for zone map changes, IC 36-7-4-1500 series for PUD Districts and the PC Rules and Procedures, the PC shall hear and make recommendations regarding zone map changes and zone map changes to a PUD District.
2. Zone map changes and zone map changes to a PUD District may be initiated by the PC, legislative body, or by owners of fifty percent (50%) or more of the area involved in the petition.

B. STEP 1: Pre-Application Meeting.

1. **Pre-Application Meeting Required.** Prior to filing an application for a zone map change or zone map change to a PUD District, the applicant shall schedule a required pre-application meeting with the Administrator, which may be held in-person, virtually (video conference), or by phone. This step gives the applicant the opportunity to discuss the procedures for approval with the Administrator as well as the requirements and regulations for development.

C. STEP 2: Rezoning or PUD Application.

1. **Application Required.** The applicant shall submit a complete application for zone map change or zone map change to a PUD District in accordance with the application requirements and prepared in accordance with the requirements of this UDO.
2. **Additional Application Requirements for PUD District.** In addition to the required application for a zone map change, the application for a zone map change to a PUD District shall also include:
 - a. **PUD District Map.** A PUD District Map shall define the overall area that is governed by the PUD District Ordinance. This map may also identify the location of "districts" that allow specific land uses that are described in the PUD District Ordinance.
 - b. **PUD District Ordinance (PUD Booklet).**
 - i. A PUD District Ordinance shall be submitted with the "detailed terms" for development in accordance with IC 36-7-4-1509(a)(2). For the purpose of administration and continuity, the proposed PUD District Ordinance must follow a uniform format and contain the following sections that mirror and parallel this UDO.
 - ii. Procedures and regulations that are not covered in the PUD District Ordinance shall default to the procedures and regulations contained in this UDO as interpreted by the Administrator.
 - iii. All subdivision regulations within the UDO (Chapter 5: Subdivision Types and Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards) shall apply to the PUD unless a waiver is approved by the PC.
 - 1) PUD Introductory Provisions and Administration. The enabling language for the PUD District Ordinance as well as purpose, intent, jurisdiction, administration, and effective date.
 - 2) PUD Districts. A list of each land use district within the PUD (if there is more than one) and its purpose as well as a list of permitted land uses, special exception land uses, and development standards for each district.
 - 3) PUD Use Development Standards. An alphabetical list of any uses that have additional standards above and beyond the minimums listed in Chapter 2.13: planned Unit Development District (PUD) and/or any of the use development standards included in Chapter 3: Standards For Specific Uses that do not apply to the PUD. Note, all standards in Chapter 3: Standards for Specific Uses shall apply to the PUD unless the PUD Ordinance specifically states that they do not apply.
 - 4) PUD Site Development Standards. An alphabetical list of the site standards that apply to development, such as accessory structures, architectural features, bufferyards, lighting, parking, setbacks, signs, etc. Note, all standards in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards shall apply to the PUD unless the PUD Ordinance provides alternative standards or if it specifically states that a standard does not apply.
 - 5) PUD Procedures. The procedures for the PUD that vary from Chapter 7: UDO Procedures. Note that procedures for the subdivision of land within the PUD shall follow Chapter 7: UDO Procedures of this UDO and shall not be varied unless a waiver is granted by the PC.
 - 6) PUD Definitions. Any terms that are specific to the PUD that are not included in and/or vary from Chapter 9.02: Definitions shall be listed to aid in the interpretation of the ordinance.

3. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a file number and create a public file. The Administrator shall announce the tentative date for public hearing before the PC.
4. **Internal Review.**
 - a. The Administrator shall forward the application to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and/or Design Review Committee (DRC) if the parcel is located within the CPOD for technical review, as required by the UDO, and assign a deadline for receiving internal review comments from the review committee(s). At the discretion of the Administrator, the TAC and/or DRC review can be held in-person, virtually (video conference), by phone, or by email.
 - b. The Administrator shall compile a written report for the applicant, PC, and the public file with comments from the staff review, TAC, DRC, and/or any other reviews, as applicable.
 - c. After the internal review, the applicant shall make the necessary modifications to the application materials to satisfy the Administrator and resubmit the plans for review.

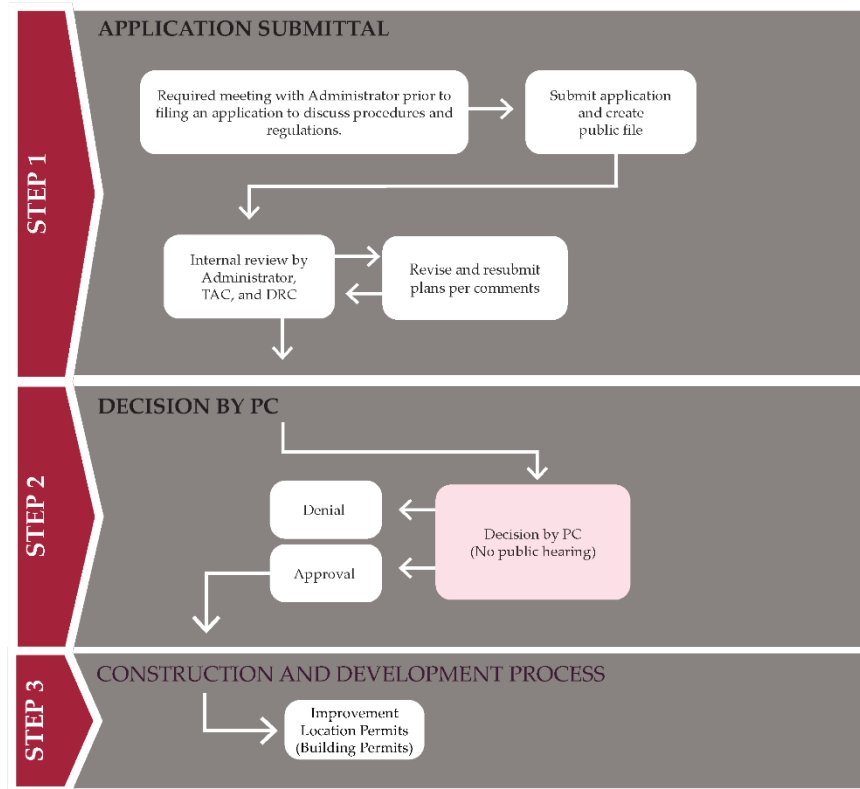
D. STEP 3: PC Public Hearing.

1. **Public Notice by Applicant.** Notice of public hearing shall be in accordance with the PC Rules and Procedures. In the event the hearing has been properly noticed, but the plans or application materials are not completed per Subsection 7.04.C.4: Internal Review. above, then the Administrator may have the PC automatically continue the petition to their next regular meeting (or a properly noticed special meeting) without requiring additional notice by the petitioner.
2. **PC Public Hearing.** The PC shall consider the zone map change or PUD District Ordinance at a public hearing. The applicant or their representative shall be in attendance to present the application and address any questions or concerns of the PC.
3. **Recommendation by PC.**
 - a. **Consideration.** In accordance with IC 36-4-603, when considering a zone map change or zone map change to a PUD District, the PC shall pay reasonable regard to:
 - i. The Comprehensive Plan;
 - ii. Current conditions and the character of current structures and uses in each district;
 - iii. The most desirable use for which the land in each district is adapted;
 - iv. The conservation of property values throughout the jurisdiction; and
 - v. Responsible development and growth.
 - b. **Recommendation.** After consideration, the PC shall make a favorable, unfavorable, or no recommendation to the legislative body. Any recommendation may include conditions and/or written commitments in accordance with IC 36-7-4-1015 and Chapter 7.10.B: Commitments.
 - c. **Certification of Recommendation.** Within ten (10) business days after the PC recommendation, the PC shall certify their recommendation to the legislative body.

E. STEP 4: Final Action by Town Council.

1. **Decision.** Upon receipt of said certification, the legislative body shall vote on the proposed zone map change or zone map change to a PUD District within ninety (90) calendar days. Final action by the legislative body shall be in accordance with IC 36-7-4-600 series.
 - a. If the proposal is adopted by the legislative body, the PC shall update the official zoning map accordingly.
 - b. If the proposal is denied by the legislative body, the proposal cannot be resubmitted for one (1) year unless the Administrator determines there is a substantial change to the application.
2. **Expiration.** Approval of a zone map change shall run with the land unless a condition specifies otherwise.
3. **Amendment.** Amendment of a zone map change shall be done in accordance with the IC 36-7-4-600 series for zone map changes and IC 36-7-1500 series for zone map changes to a PUD District. An amendment of an applicable condition or commitment shall be done in accordance with IC 36-7-4-1015 and Chapter 7.10.B: Commitments.
4. **Administrative Modifications for PUDs.** Unless otherwise specified in the PUD Ordinance, the Administrator may approve an administrative modification of up to ten percent (10%) reduction in the minimum lot size as well as a decrease in the number of lots without amending the PUD Ordinance.

7.05. DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROCEDURES



A. Applicability.

1. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-1400 series and the PC Rules and Procedures, the PC shall hear and make decisions regarding development plans.
2. Development plan approval shall be required for the following:
 - a. All new primary structures for all uses except single-family, two-family, or agricultural uses (excluding confined feeding operations) or as otherwise stated in this UDO.
 - b. Modifications to the site that meet the thresholds requiring compliance for an individual or all site standards as outlined in Chapter 4: Site Development Standards.
 - c. All new primary structures or modifications to the exterior of a primary structure within the CPOD, excluding single-family and two-family uses, unless otherwise determined by the Administrator.
 - d. As otherwise required by this UDO.

B. STEP 1: Application Submittal.

1. **Pre-Application Meeting Required.** Prior to filing an application for development plan, the applicant shall schedule a required pre-application meeting with the Administrator, which may be held in-person, virtually (video conference), or by phone. This step gives the applicant the opportunity to discuss the procedures for approval with the Administrator as well as the requirements and regulations for development.
2. **Application Required.** The applicant shall submit a complete application for development plan approval in accordance with the application requirements.
3. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a file number and create a public file.
4. **Public Notice.** Public notice is not required for development plans.

5. **Internal Review.**

- a. The Administrator shall forward the plans to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and/or Design Review Committee (DRC) if the parcel is located within the CPOD for technical review, as required by the UDO, and assign a deadline for receiving internal review comments from the review committee(s). At the discretion of the Administrator, the TAC and/or DRC review can be held in-person, virtually (video conference), by phone, or by email.
- b. The Administrator shall compile a written report for the applicant, PC, and the public file with comments from the staff review, TAC, DRC, and/or any other reviews, as applicable.
- c. After the internal review, the applicant shall make the necessary modifications to the application materials to satisfy the Administrator and resubmit the plans for review.

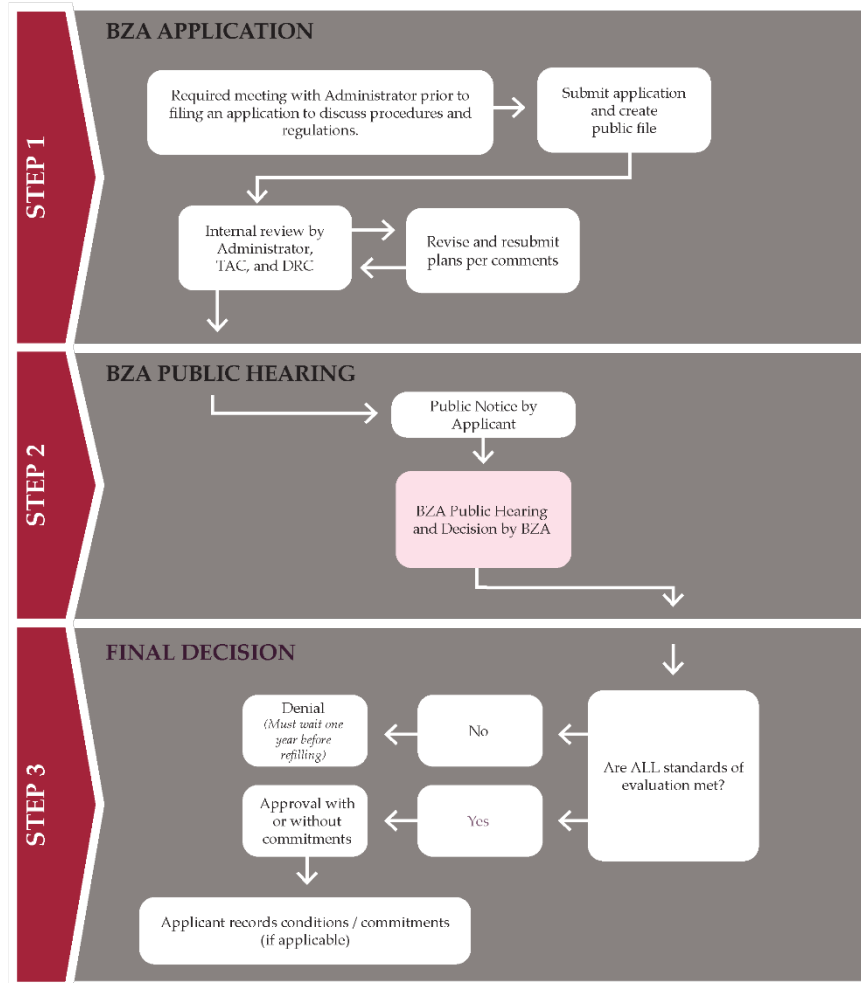
C. **STEP 2: Decision by the PC.**

1. **Approval.** If the revised application has adequately addressed the valid comments from the TAC and/or DRC, the PC shall approve the development plan.
2. **Disapproval.** If the revised plans have not adequately addressed the valid comments from the TAC and/or DRC, the Administrator may require additional internal review and/or the resubmittal of revised plans or may disapprove the development plan.
3. **Appeal to the Plan Commission/Public Meeting Request.** If the revised plans have not adequately addressed the valid comments from the TAC and/or DRC because the applicant disagrees with the comment(s), the applicant or Administrator may submit a written request for public meeting along with an explanation of disagreement (in accordance with IC 36-7-4-1404). Upon receipt of this written request, the Administrator shall set a date for a public meeting by the PC.
 - a. **Public Notice.** Public notice is not required for development plans that are appealed to the PC.
 - b. **Public Meeting.** The PC shall consider the development plan at a public meeting. The applicant shall be in attendance to present their application and address any questions or concerns of the PC.
 - i. **Decision by the PC.** The PC shall consider the contested comments before making a final decision on the development plan. The PC shall approve or deny the development plan.
4. **Expiration.** In accordance with IC 36-7-4-1109, approval of a development plan shall be valid for three (3) years from the date of approval.
5. **Amendment.** An amendment to a development plan shall follow the same procedures as outlined in this section for initial development plan approval.

D. **STEP 3: Construction and Development Process.**

1. **Required Permits.** If a development plan is approved, the construction of improvements shall occur in accordance with the procedures set forth in Chapter 7.09.E: Obtain Improvement Location Permits (ILP). Construction cannot occur and permits cannot be issued prior to development plan approval.

7.06. SPECIAL EXCEPTION, VARIANCE FROM DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS, AND VARIANCE OF USE PROCEDURES



A. Applicability.

1. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-918.2 for special exceptions, IC 36-7-4-918.5 for variances from development standards, IC 36-7-4-918.4 for variances of use, and the BZA Rules and Procedures, the BZA shall hear and make recommendations regarding special exceptions, variances from development standards and variances of use. The BZA may require that impact studies be performed at the expense of the applicant prior to deciding upon said special exception or variance of use.
2. Uses permitted by special exception as listed in Chapter 2: Zoning Districts may be permitted by the BZA in the districts indicated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section.
3. The BZA may vary the development standards or grant a variance of use in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section.
4. Any expansion of a legal non-conforming use, including the enlargement of the structures or land area devoted to such use, shall be subject to the respective procedures described in this section.

B. STEP 1: BZA Application.

1. **Pre-Application Meeting Required.** Prior to filing an application for special exception, variance from development standards, or variance of use, the applicant shall schedule a pre-application meeting with the Administrator, which may be held in-person, virtually (video conference), or by phone. This step gives the applicant the opportunity to discuss the procedures for approval with the Administrator as well as the requirements and regulations for development.
2. **Application Required.** The applicant shall submit a complete application for special exception, variance from development standards, or variance of use in accordance with the application requirements and prepared in accordance with the requirements of this UDO.
3. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a file number, create a public file, and assign a date for public hearing.
4. **Internal Review.**
 - a. The Administrator shall forward the plans to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) and/or Design Review Committee (DRC) if the parcel is located within the CPOD for technical review, as required by the UDO, and assign a deadline for receiving internal review comments from the review committees. At the discretion of the Administrator, the TAC and/or DRC review can be held in-person, virtually (video conference), by phone, or by email.
 - b. The Administrator shall compile a written report for the applicant, PC, and the public file with comments from the staff review, TAC, DRC, and/or any other reviews, as applicable.
 - c. The Administrator shall have the right to forward the sketch plan to the PC to discuss any required changes.

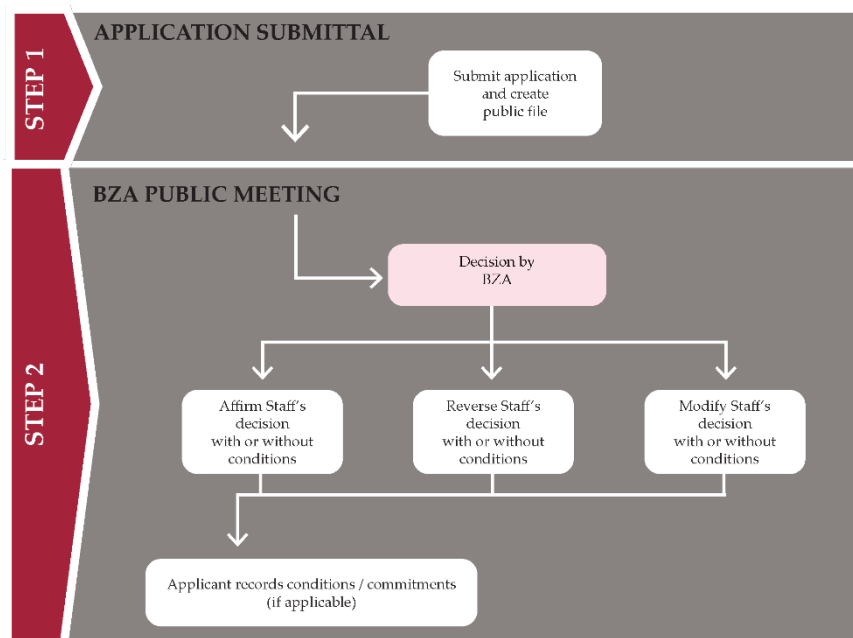
C. STEP 2: BZA Public Hearing.

1. **Public Notice by Applicant.** Notice of public hearing shall be in accordance with the BZA Rules and Procedures. In the event the hearing has been properly noticed, but the plans or application materials are not completed per Chapter 7.06.B.4: Internal Review. above, then the Administrator may have the BZA automatically continue the petition to their next regular meeting (or a properly noticed special meeting) without requiring additional notice by the petitioner.
2. **BZA Public Hearing.** The BZA shall review the special exception, variance from development standards, or variance of use at a public hearing. The applicant or their representative shall be in attendance to present the application and address any questions or concerns of the BZA.
3. **Decision by the BZA.**
 - a. **Standards for Evaluation for Special Exception.** When considering a special exception, the BZA shall find that the following standards have all been satisfied:
 - i. The establishment, maintenance, or operation of the special exception will not be detrimental to or endanger the public health, safety, morals, or general welfare;
 - ii. The special exception will not be injurious to the use and enjoyment of other property in the immediate vicinity for the purposes already permitted;
 - iii. The establishment of the special exception will not impede or substantially alter the normal and orderly development and improvement of surrounding property for uses permitted in the district;
 - iv. Adequate utilities, access road, drainage, and other necessary facilities have been or are being provided;
 - v. Adequate measures have been or will be taken to provide ingress and egress so designed as to minimize traffic congestion on the public roadways; and
 - vi. The special exception will be located in a district where such use is permitted, and all other requirements set forth in this UDO that are applicable to such use will be met.
 - b. **Standards for Evaluation for Variance from Development Standards.** Per IC 36-7-4-918.5, when considering a variance, the BZA shall find that the following standards have all been satisfied:
 - i. The approval will not be injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the community;
 - ii. The use and value of the area adjacent to the property included in the variance will not be affected in a substantially adverse manner; and
 - iii. The strict application of the terms of the ordinance will result in a practical difficulty in the use of the property. This situation shall not be self-imposed, nor be based on a perceived reduction of or restriction of economic gain.
 - c. **Standards for Evaluation for Variance of Use.** Per IC 36-7-4-918.4, when considering a variance of use, the BZA shall find that the following standards have all been satisfied:
 - i. The approval will not be injurious to the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the community;
 - ii. The use and value of the area adjacent to the property included in the variance will not be affected in a substantially adverse manner;
 - iii. The need for the variance arises from some condition peculiar to the property involved;
 - iv. The strict application of the terms of this Ordinance shall result in an unnecessary hardship if applied to the property for which the variance is sought; and
 - v. The approval of this variance does not contradict the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan.

D. STEP 3: Final Decision.

1. **Approval.** If the BZA finds all of the standards have been satisfied, it shall approve the request or approve the request with conditions and/or commitments. Approval shall be in the form of approved findings of fact.
2. **Denial.** If the BZA does not find that all of the standards have been satisfied, it shall deny the special exception and findings of fact shall specify the reason for denial.
3. **Expiration.**
 - a. Approval of a variance from development standards shall run with the land.
 - b. Approval of a special exception and variance of use shall run with the land, unless:
 - i. The construction of structures or occupancy of existing structures relevant to the approved special exception or variance of use has not commenced within two (2) years of approval by the BZA, the approval shall be void; or
 - ii. BZA places a condition or written commitment upon the approval that identifies an expiration, but such expiration shall not be less than one (1) year.
4. **Amendment.** A special exception, variance from development standards, or variance of use may only be amended by the BZA by submitting a revised application through the respective application process.

7.07. APPEAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISION PROCEDURES



A. Applicability.

1. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-918.1 and the BZA Rules and Procedures, the BZA shall hear and determine appeals as outlined in this section.
2. As outlined by IC 36-7-4-918.1, the BZA shall hear appeals from and review an appeal to any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by:
 - a. An administrative official, hearing officer, or staff member under the UDO;
 - b. Other body (except the PC) in relation to the enforcement of the UDO; or
 - c. An administrative board or other body (except the PC) in relation to the enforcement of an ordinance adopted under this UDO requiring an ILP or BP.
3. Appeals to all other decision shall be made pursuant to and governed by IC 36-7-4-1000 thru 36-7-4-1020.

B. STEP 1: Application Submittal.

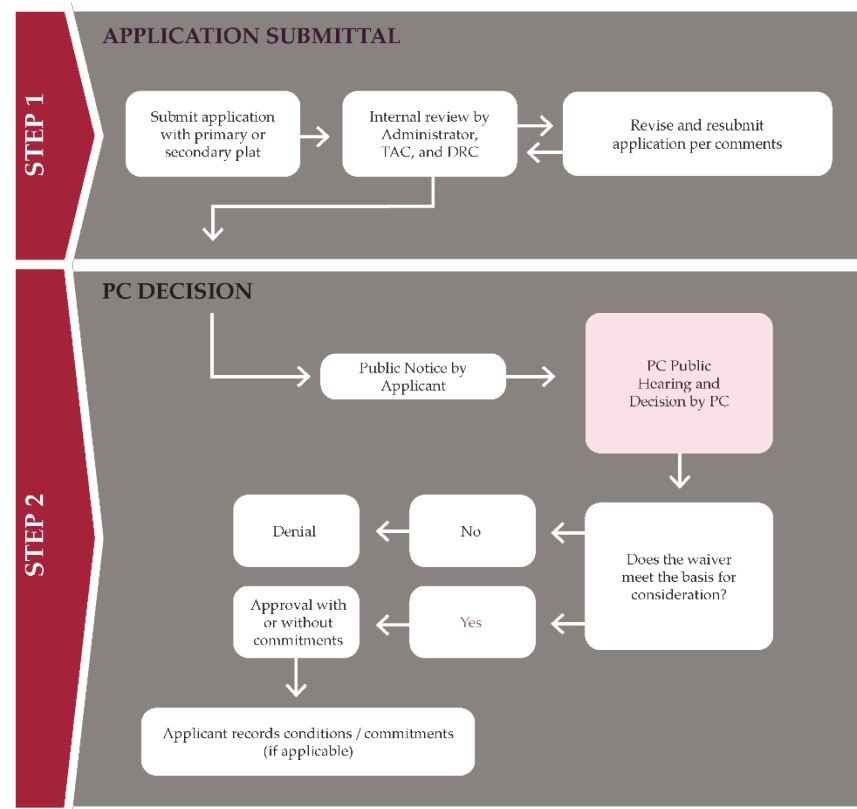
1. **Application Required.** The applicant shall submit a complete application for appeal in accordance with the application requirements. The application shall be submitted within thirty (30) days of the decision/interpretation that is the subject of the appeal.
2. **Public File.** Once the Administrator determines that an application is complete and in proper form, they shall assign a file number, create a public file, and assign a date for public hearing.
3. **Public Notice by Applicant.** Public notice is not required for appeals.

C. STEP 2: BZA Public Meeting.

The BZA shall consider the appeal at a public meeting. The applicant shall be in attendance to present their appeal and address any questions or concerns of the BZA.

1. **Final Decision by BZA.** The BZA may affirm, reverse, or modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination that is the subject of the appeal. The BZA may also add conditions to this decision.
2. **Appeal.** The decision of the BZA may be appealed to the Circuit or Superior Court of the applicable jurisdiction.

7.08. WAIVER PROCEDURES



A. General.

1. The PC may grant a waiver for a provision in Chapter 5: Subdivision Types and/or Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards when the subdivider can show that practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship would result if strictly adhered to and where, in the opinion of the PC, because of topographical or other conditions particular to the site, a departure may be made without compromising the intent of such provisions. The PC may authorize a waiver pursuant to IC 36-7-4-702(c).
2. Pursuant to IC 36-7-4-702(c), the standards for subdivisions in Chapter 5: Subdivision Types
3. and/or Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards may be waived at the discretion of the PC. However, to be approved, the plat must still meet all applicable standards prescribed in the UDO. Variations from the zoning provisions or this UDO require a variance by the BZA (See Chapter 1: Introductory Provisions).

- B. STEP 1: Application.** A petition for a waiver or waiver of conditions shall be submitted in writing by the subdivider at the time when the primary plat and/or secondary plat is filed. The petition shall state fully the grounds for the application and all the facts relied upon by the petitioner.

C. STEP 2: PC Decision.

1. **Public Notice by Applicant.** Notice of public hearing shall be in accordance with the PC Rules and Procedures. In the event the hearing has been properly noticed, but the plans or application materials are not completed, the Administrator may have the PC automatically continue the petition to their next regularly scheduled meeting (or a properly noticed special meeting) without requiring additional notice by the petitioner.
2. **PC Public Hearing.** The PC shall review waiver request at a public hearing. The applicant or their representative shall be in attendance to present the application and address any questions or concerns of the PC.
3. **Basis for Consideration.** The PC shall not approve waivers unless it finds, based upon the evidence presented to it in each specific case, that:
 - a. Practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship may result from the strict application of this UDO, and
 - b. The purpose and intent of this UDO may be better served by an alternative proposal.
 - c. The granting of the waiver or waiver of conditions will not be detrimental to the public safety, health, or welfare or injurious to other property;
 - d. The conditions upon which the request is based are unique to the property for which the relief is sought and are not applicable to other property;
 - e. The relief sought will not contravene the other provisions of the UDO or the intent of the Comprehensive Plan and/or Thoroughfare Plan; and
 - f. Where the waiver impacts on the design, construction, or maintenance obligations of public facilities, that the appropriate public agency has reviewed and approved the proposed development in writing or electronic transmission to the PC.

4. **Written Findings.** The PC shall make written findings of fact on all waiver requests.
5. **Conditions of Waiver Approval.** The PC may, in approving waivers, require such conditions as will, in its judgment, secure the purposes of said waiver. Such conditions shall be expressly set forth in the order granting the waiver and be in accordance with the PC Rules and Procedures for governing commitments. Violation of any such condition shall be a violation of this UDO and subject to the provisions of Chapter 7.12: Complaints, Violations, and Remedies.
6. **Waivers Concerning Public Improvements.**
 - a. The PC may approve or deny to waive, subject to any appropriate conditions, the provision for any or all, public improvements that in its judgment are:
 - i. Not required in the interests of the public health, safety, and general welfare,
 - ii. Inappropriate because of incompatible grades, future planning, inadequate or nonexistent connecting facilities, or
 - iii. Inappropriate for other reasons presented to and agreed on by the PC.
 - b. The DRC shall provide a recommendation to the PC for any waivers within the CPOD.
 - c. Any determination to waive the provision of any public improvement must be made in accordance with this section and the reasons for the deferral or waiver shall be expressly made part of the record.
 - d. Where improvement or installations are deferred as herein provided, the subdivider shall post a separate surety in an amount determined by the jurisdiction guaranteeing completion of the deferred improvements upon demand of the jurisdiction.

7.09. CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

A. Construct Improvements or Provide Performance Surety.

1. **General.** Once a primary plat and the associated construction plans have been approved by the Administrator or PC and other required agencies, as appropriate, the construction and development process may commence in one of two ways as follows:
 - a. **Option 1: Construct Improvements then Record Plat.**
 - i. **Secondary Plat Approval.** Secondary plat should be approved prior to installing infrastructure. Any construction or installation of infrastructure started or completed prior to approval of the construction plans and/or secondary plat is done at the risk of the applicant; if changes or revisions to the construction plans and/or secondary plat are required, any modifications to construction or installation of infrastructure shall be the responsibility of the applicant.
 - ii. **Install Public Infrastructure.** Infrastructure shall be installed per the approved construction plans except for the final coat of asphalt on the roadways and required sidewalks.
 - iii. **Inspect Public Infrastructure.** The improvements shall be reviewed and inspected by the Town throughout the construction process to ensure that they have been completed in a satisfactory manner. This includes, but is not limited to, roads, curbs, gutters, drainage facilities, and any other utilities as required by this UDO or any other applicable ordinance.
 - 1) The Town does not inspect infrastructure not owned or managed by the town. All public infrastructure improvements and/or utilities required by this UDO shall be installed prior to recording the plat and any inspections of this infrastructure should be directly coordinated with the respective local providers.
 - iv. **Provide Maintenance Surety.** The applicant shall post a maintenance surety in accordance with Chapter 7.09.C: Provide Maintenance Surety.
 - v. **Execute and Record Plat.** The plat shall be executed and recorded in accordance with Chapter 7.09.B: Record Secondary Plat.
 - vi. **Install Final Coat of Asphalt and Sidewalks.** Sidewalks shall be installed as each lot is developed. Once development has occurred to the satisfaction of the Town and at least eighty percent (80%) of the lots have received a Certificate of Occupancy, the final coat of asphalt for the roadways shall be installed by the applicant.
 - vii. **Release Maintenance Surety Funds.** Maintenance surety funds shall be released in accordance with Chapter 7.09.C: Provide Maintenance Surety.
 - b. **Option 2: Post Performance Surety Then Record Plat.**
 - i. **Secondary Plat Review.** Secondary plat should be reviewed prior to posting performance surety. However, the secondary plat shall not be executed prior to posting performance surety.
 - ii. **Execute Performance and Escrow Agreement.** The applicant shall submit an executed performance and escrow agreement to the Town in a form created and approved by the Town Attorney.
 - iii. **Cost Estimate for Infrastructure Completion.** The applicant shall submit a reliable estimate to the Town for review and approval of the cost estimate of completing all of the required infrastructure including, but not limited to the roads, public utilities, drainage structures, and all other work or improvements to the subdivision required by this UDO and the performance and escrow agreement.

- iv. Provide Cash Escrow or Irrevocable Evergreen Bond. A cash escrow or irrevocable evergreen bond shall be paid to the Town in the required amount to ensure completion of the subdivision improvements in accordance with the executed performance and escrow agreement and in the amount approved by the Town. The escrow shall:
 - 1) Be payable to the Town of Danville;
 - 2) Be in a sum which is at least one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the amount estimated to complete the improvements;
 - 3) Be in the form of immediately available cash funds or irrevocable evergreen bond.
- v. Execute and Record Plat. Once the performance surety has been posted and accepted to the satisfaction of the Town, the secondary plat shall be executed and recorded in accordance with Chapter 7.09.B: Record Secondary Plat.
- vi. Install Public Infrastructure. Infrastructure shall be installed per the approved construction plans except for the final coat of asphalt on the roadways and required sidewalks.
- vii. Inspect Public Infrastructure. Once complete, the improvements shall be reviewed and inspected by the Town throughout the construction process to ensure that they have been completed in a satisfactory manner. This includes, but is not limited to roads, curbs, gutters, drainage facilities, and any other utilities as required by this UDO or any other applicable ordinance.
 - 1) The Town does not inspect infrastructure not owned or managed by the town (such as fire hydrants and electric). All public infrastructure improvements and/or utilities required by this UDO shall be installed prior to recording the plat and any inspections of this infrastructure should be directly coordinated with the respective local providers.
- viii. Release of Performance Surety Funds. The Town shall release all or a portion of the escrow to the applicant after satisfactory completion of all or a part of the improvements and installations of the subdivision after inspection and approval of the Administrator. Any such release shall occur no more frequently than once a month. The Town will not release any funds without being requested by the applicant. The performance surety cannot be released in full before providing a maintenance surety.
- ix. Provide Maintenance Surety. The applicant shall post maintenance surety in accordance with Chapter 7.09.C: Provide Maintenance Surety.
- x. Install Final Coat of Asphalt and Sidewalks. Sidewalks shall be installed as each lot is developed. Once development has occurred to the satisfaction of the Town and at least eighty percent (80%) of the lots have received a Certificate of Occupancy, the final coat of asphalt for the roadways shall be installed by the applicant.
- xi. Release Maintenance Surety Funds. Maintenance surety funds shall be released in accordance with Chapter 7.09.C: Provide Maintenance Surety.

B. Record Secondary Plat.

- 1. **Execute Plat.** The plat shall be signed by the Administrator PC President, PC Secretary, and every person having a security interest in the property before being recorded.
- 2. **Signing.** The plat may be signed at the conclusion of the public hearing, or it may be circulated and signed prior to recording.
- 3. **Fees.** Prior to recording the plat, the applicant shall pay all applicable development fees to the appropriate bodies.

4. **Record Plat.**
 - a. The subdivider shall be responsible for recording the executed secondary plat with the Recorder's Office.
 - b. Once recorded, the subdivider shall provide the Administrator with a copy of the recorded and stamped secondary plat in the format(s) required by the Administrator.
 - c. All secondary plats must be recorded within two (2) years of PC Approval. Upon written request, the PC may extend the time limitation for two (2) years if a written request is received prior to the secondary plat expiring. If the applicant fails to record within this time period, the secondary plat shall be null and void.
5. **Recording Prohibition.** Pursuant to IC 36-7-4-710, a plat of a subdivision for the purposes of development may not be filed with the County Auditor, and the County Recorder may not record it, unless it has been granted secondary approval and signed and certified by the required parties. The filing and recording of the plat are without legal effect unless approved as required by this UDO.

C. Provide Maintenance Surety.

1. **General.**
 - a. A post construction surety/bond is required for subdivision plats and other projects for which maintenance of the drainage facilities, utilities, sidewalks, and/or roads is ultimately to be taken over by the Town of Danville.
 - b. After the final inspection and approval of construction and prior to release of any performance sureties, a post construction surety/bond must be provided and maintained by the applicant for a period of three (3) years. The maintenance surety/bond shall guarantee the storm water facilities, sidewalks (if required), water and sewer facilities, landscaping required by this UDO, roads, and any other public infrastructure constructed under the permit against design defects and/or failures in workmanship and shall guarantee that the facilities constructed under the permit will be regularly and adequately maintained throughout the maintenance period. Prior to the expiration period, the Town will evaluate performance of the bonded facilities and, if not functioning as intended or designed, will require the project owner to fix to the satisfaction of the Town. The Town also has the authority to collect on the bond and repair or maintain the affected facilities.
 - c. The Town of Danville may accept property functioning facilities in accordance with the Danville Standards and Specifications Manual. Until such time as the Town accepts maintenance, the developer must secure the property functioning and maintenance of the facility, and such shall be a condition of secondary plat approval.
 - d. The amount of the maintenance surety/bond shall be twenty-five percent (25%) of the estimated construction cost of the public improvements requiring maintenance, or \$50,000.00, whichever is greater. The construction costs of the facilities requiring maintenance shall be estimated by the project engineer, subject to the approval of the Town.
2. **Form of Maintenance Surety.** Maintenance surety shall be in the form of immediately available cash funds or irrevocable evergreen bond that is approved by the Town Attorney. No building permits shall be approved until the satisfactory construction of infrastructure (including water and roads) has been completed.
 - a. Three (3) years after the maintenance surety is posted, the applicant can request that the Town release or return the maintenance surety. The Town will not release any funds without being requested by the applicant.

3. **Use of Funds.**
 - a. Any monies received by the Town shall be used only for making the required improvements and installations for which the surety was provided in the event the subdivider defaults on the agreement. This money may be used for these purposes without appropriation.
 - b. The improvements and installations for any improvements or installations by the town shall conform to the standards of the UDO and the applicable standards and specifications.

D. Dedication of Public Infrastructure.

1. **As-builts.** After posting the required maintenance surety, the applicant shall provide:
 - a. As-built drawings for all improvements within the public right-of-way in CAD and PDF format; and
 - b. A GIS layer with locations of all public infrastructure, including but not limited to water and sewer line locations, edge of pavement for public roads, lot lines, and parcel boundaries.
2. **Dedication of Public Infrastructure.** All public infrastructure dedicated to the town shall be approved by the Town with a signed Deed of Dedication in the required format. The Town shall only maintain public infrastructure after its dedication unless specified otherwise.

E. Obtain Improvement Location Permits (ILP). The Administrator, or their designee, shall be responsible for the issuance of ILPs in accordance with IC 36-7-4-800 series.

1. **Authority.** The Administrator, or their designee, shall be responsible for the issuance of ILPs in accordance with the IC 36-7-4-800 series.
2. **Applicability.** An ILP, also known as a building permit, shall be required for the erection, alteration, or modification of all structures within the jurisdiction including, but not necessarily limited to:
 - a. Primary structures;
 - b. Accessory buildings and structures, as set forth in Chapter 4.02: Accessory Structure Standards and Chapter 4.10: Structure Standards.
 - c. Signs as set forth in this ordinance;
 - d. Temporary storage containers as set forth in this ordinance; and
 - e. Wireless communication facilities both free-standing and those co-located upon an existing or pre-approved wireless communication facility.
3. **Temporary Use Permit.** A temporary use permit may be granted by the Administrator for the construction and use of a permitted temporary use (such as a construction trailer, mobile sales office, vehicle, tent, booth, or other means). Temporary use permits shall not be issued for more than ninety (90) days or the duration of construction, whichever is greater.
4. **Issuance of Improvement Location Permit (ILP) / Building Permit.**
 - a. No building or other structure shall be erected, moved, added to, or structurally altered unless the Administrator has issued an ILP (which includes a building permit). No structural change in use of a building or land shall be made without an Improvement Location Permit issued by the Administrator. Building permits shall be issued only upon finding that the proposed use complies with the requirements of this Ordinance or upon written order from the BZA granting a variance, appeal, or special exception.
 - b. All public improvements shall be installed and also inspected by the Town (where applicable) in addition to the plat being recorded before an ILP is issued.
 - c. No ILP shall be issued for a structure that is served by a septic system unless a septic permit has been issued by the Hendricks County Health Department or the Health Officer has authorized an approved system.
 - d. No ILP shall be issued for any commercial or industrial use without first having obtained any required state agency approvals and/or permits.

5. **Application.** The applicant shall submit an application for an ILP in accordance with the required application and complete it in accordance with the format described therein. The filing fee for an ILP shall be paid in accordance with the adopted Fee Schedule. A public record of each ILP shall be retained by the Administrator in accordance with the retention rules established by the State Board of Accounts.
6. **Inspection(s) Required.** All inspection(s) shall be completed for all ILPs that are constructed in compliance with all provisions of the UDO and other applicable codes. No structure shall be occupied or used, in whole or part, for any purpose until a final inspection is completed and approved.
7. **Expiration.**
 - a. An ILP shall be valid for a period of one (1) year from the date of issuance.
 - b. The Administrator may grant up to two additional six (6) month time periods at the request of the applicant stating the need for such extension. Once an ILP expires, a new application (including applicable fees) shall be submitted for approval.
8. **Amendment.** An amendment to an approved ILP may be submitted at any time for review and consideration by the Administrator. Additional fees may be assessed if applicable.
9. **Certificate of Occupancy.**
 - a. It shall be unlawful to use, occupy, or permit the use, or occupancy of any building, or premises, or both, or part thereof, hereafter created, erected, changed, converted, or wholly or partly altered or enlarged in its use of structure until a Certificate of Occupancy has been issued by the Administrator. The Certificate of Occupancy shall state that the proposed use of the building or land conforms to the requirements of this UDO and that the Administrator and/or their designee has inspected the property and attested to that fact.
 - b. A Certificate of Occupancy shall not be issued until any required driveway has been properly installed and then inspected by the Administrator.
 - c. No Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued until all work has been completed and all applicable inspections performed and completed.

7.10. OTHER PROCEDURES

A. Appeals of PC Decision.

1. Decisions of the PC under this UDO shall be subject to judicial review as provided in IC 36-7-4- 715, IC 36-7-4-1016, and IC 36-7-4-1600 et seq.
2. Pursuant to those statutes, a person with standing may seek judicial review of certain PC decisions by filing a petition for judicial review in the applicable County courts within thirty (30) days after the date of the decision at issue, but only after the person with standing has exhausted any and all available administrative remedies with the PC.
3. Nothing in this section expands the rights to review provided by Indiana law.

B. Commitments.

1. **Form.** A commitment must be substantiated by the form set forth in the PC Rules and Procedures and must identify any specially affected persons or class of specially affected persons who may enforce the commitment. A commitment must authorize its recording by the Administrator in the County Recorder's Office.
2. **Recording.** A commitment shall be recorded in the County Recorder's Office and takes effect upon the adoption of the proposal by the applicable body to which it relates. Following the recording of a commitment, the applicant shall return a copy of the original recorded commitment to the Administrator for PC's file.
3. **Persons Bound.** Unless it is modified or terminated by the body who approved the commitment (PC or BZA) in accordance with this section, a recorded commitment is binding on the owner of the parcel, all subsequent owners of the parcel, and any other person who acquires interest in the parcel. An unrecorded commitment is binding on the owner of the parcel who makes the commitment. An unrecorded commitment is binding on a subsequent owner of the parcel or a person acquiring an interest in the parcel only if the subsequent owner or the person acquiring the interest has actual notice of the commitment.
4. **Modification or Termination by PC or BZA.** Except for a commitment modified or automatically terminated in accordance with this section, a commitment may be modified or terminated only by a decision of the PC or BZA as appropriate and made at a public hearing after notice of the hearing has been given under the PC Rules and Procedures.

C. Vacations.

1. **Authority.** Pursuant to IC 36-7-4-711, the PC has exclusive authority over the vacation of plats or parts of plats. Vacations may be pursued under either IC 36-7-4-711 or IC 36-7-3-10.
2. **Vacation When All Owners Agree.**
 - a. **Applicability.** As provided in IC 36-7-3-10, if all owners of land in the plat agree on a proposed vacation of all or part of the plat, before recording a written instrument to vacate all or part of the plat, the owner(s) must submit the instrument to the PC for approval.

- b. **Public Hearing Not Required.** The PC may consider and rule on the proposed instrument at a public meeting.
 - i. The PC shall attach its written decision to the instrument before it is submitted for recording.
 - ii. As provided in IC 36-7-3-10, an instrument recorded under this section terminates the effect of the plat or part of the plat declared to be vacated. It also terminates all public rights in the public ways and public places described in the plat or part of the plat. However, a public way that has been improved, or that is part of an improved plat, may be vacated only under IC 37-7-3-12. As provided in IC 36-7-3-16, platted easements may be vacated in this same manner as public ways and places.
 - iii. If the PC denies a vacation request under this section, a subsequent vacation proceeding affecting the same property and asking for the same relief may not be initiated for two (2) years from the date of the PC's denial, as provided in IC 36-7-3-15.
- c. **Vacations When All Owners Are Not in Agreement.**
 - i. **Applicability.** As provided in IC 36-7-4-711, if not all owners of land in a plat agree on a proposed vacation, one (1) or more of the owners may file with the PC a petition to vacate all of the plat or that part of the plat that pertains to land owned by the petitioner(s).
 - ii. **Public Hearing.** At the PC hearing, all other owners of land in the plat shall be allowed to comment on the petition.
 - 1) **Approval.** The PC may approve the petition only if it finds that the conditions below are met. The PC may impose reasonable conditions as part of any approval. The PC shall furnish a copy of its approval to the County Recorder for recording.
 - a) Conditions in the platted area have changed to defeat the original purpose of the plat;
 - b) It is in the public interest to vacate all or part of the plat; and
 - c) The value of that part of the land in the plat not owned by the petitioner(s) will not be diminished by the vacation.
 - 2) **Denial.** If the PC finds that the applicant does not meet the requirements above, it shall deny the petition. If the PC denies a vacation request under this section, it shall not consider another vacation request which requests substantially similar relief concerning the same property for at least one (1) year after the denial, as authorized by IC 36-7-4-715.

7.11. DOCUMENT AND DRAWING REQUIREMENTS

A. Sketch Plan Requirements.

1. **General.** All sheets shall be formatted as 18"x24" (unless approved by the Administrator) and drawn to an accurate and convenient scale.
2. **Checklist.** The applicant shall submit a sketch plan in accordance with the application requirements.

B. Traffic Impact Study Requirements.

1. **Applicability.**
 - a. A traffic analysis shall be completed by the applicant as required by this section.
 - b. The Administrator may determine a lesser level of study is required than the identified thresholds based on existing site conditions and/or previous traffic studies, but at a minimum, a Trip Generation Statement shall be provided.
 - c. A traffic impact study may be required by the PC for zone map changes, development plans, or applications if the PC determines traffic analysis is needed.
2. **Thresholds.** All subdivisions shall provide a traffic impact study as outlined below:

TABLE 7.1: TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY THRESHOLDS		
Subdivision Type	Threshold	Required Traffic Impact Study
Minor Residential Subdivision	N/A	No study
Single-family Residential and Two-family Residential Subdivisions	Less than 50 lots	Trip Generation Statement
	50 to 200 lots	Traffic Impact Study, Tier 1
	More than 200 lots	Traffic Impact Study, Tier 2
Multi-family Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Subdivisions	Generates less than 100 expected trips during a peak hour	Trip Generation Statement
	Generates 100 to 250 expected trips during a peak hour	Traffic Impact Study, Tier 1
	Generates more than 250 expected trips during a peak hour	Traffic Impact Study, Tier 2
All Other Application Types	Threshold and study to be Determined by PC	

3. **Traffic Impact Study Requirements.** The following extents, requirements, and horizons shall be provided for all types of subdivisions requiring a study:

TABLE 7.2: TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY REQUIREMENTS		
Study Type	Extent/Requirement	Horizon Year
Traffic Generation Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statement of the expected number of daily and peak hour trips Identify any existing traffic issues that exist at the proposed access point(s) 	N/A
Traffic Impact Study, Tier 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public road intersections within ¼ mile of the proposed access point(s) Any public road intersection(s) further than ¼ mile from the proposed access point(s) if the proposed development contributes to 10% or more of the traffic in any movement 	Required to consider the effects of the proposed project in a timeframe projected to 5 years into the future, or the completion of the final phase of the development, whichever is further out.
Traffic Impact Study, Tier 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All public road intersections within 1 mile of the proposed access point(s) All signalized intersections within 2 miles of the proposed access point(s) 	Required to consider the effects of the proposed project in a timeframe projected to 10 years into the future, or the completion of the final phase of the development, whichever is further out.

4. **Basis of Analysis.**

- All calculations and software used in determining trip generation shall be based on accepted industry standards, such references and methods established by ITE (Institute of Transportation Engineers), TRB (Transportation Research Board), INDOT (Indiana Department of Transportation), and/or FHWA (Federal Highway Administration).
- The method for developing estimates of future traffic should be explained with supporting documentation as needed.
- Background traffic projections shall be consistent with the travel forecasts of the Indianapolis Metropolitan Planning Organization (IMPO).

5. **Findings and Recommendations.** At a minimum, all Tier 1 and Tier 2 Traffic Impact Studies shall:

- Identify locations where traffic congestion or other impacts to traffic operations may be anticipated, including an established baseline so the relative contribution of the proposed development can be determined (with references to appropriate parameters and Level of Service);
- Consider and identify safety issues, including crashes if the intersection(s) analyzed has been identified by the IMPO as a high crash location;
- Investigate the most straightforward improvements that would be needed to relieve anticipated congestion and/or safety issues, if any, in accordance with INDOT accepted warrants, methods, and/or practices; and
- Provide additional analysis depending upon the site-specific conditions that impact congestion, traffic operations, and/or safety; and
- Include written findings and recommendations that the Administrator and/or PC may consider.

C. Primary Plat Requirements

1. **General.**
 - a. The primary plat shall be prepared and sealed/stamped by a Registered Land Surveyor licensed to practice in the State of Indiana.
 - b. All sheets shall be formatted as 18"x24" (unless approved by the Administrator), drawn to a convenient scale, and tied to state plane coordinates for horizontal controls.
 - c. The applicant is responsible for all title searches, recorded easements, recorded commitments, and any other items that may affect development. The applicant shall include a copy of such documents to the PC and also disclose to all buyers.
2. **Checklist.** The applicant shall submit a primary plat in accordance with the application requirements.

D. Construction Drawing Requirements.

1. **Checklist.** The applicant shall submit all construction drawings for public improvements in accordance with the application requirements.
2. **IDEM.** All required MS4 General Permits and IDEM Construction Stormwater General Permit (CSGP), formerly known as Rule 5 Permits (327 IAC 15-5), shall be submitted to the Administrator prior to approving a secondary plat.
3. **Drainage Review.** Drainage plans shall be submitted to the Administrator for review. Drainage plans must be approved before recording the plat.
4. **As-builts.** After all public improvements are constructed and inspected, the applicant shall provide as-builts for all improvements within the public right-of-way in appropriate digital formats with locations of all public infrastructure as outlined in Chapter 7.09.D: Dedication of Public Infrastructure.

E. Secondary Plat Requirements.

1. **General.**
 - a. The secondary plat sheet(s) shall be prepared and sealed/stamped by a Registered Land Surveyor licensed to practice in the State of Indiana.
 - b. All sheets shall be formatted as 18"x24" Mylar (unless approved by the Administrator), drawn to a convenient scale, and tied to state plane coordinates for horizontal controls.
 - c. The secondary plat may be deemed to substantially conform to the primary plat if the geometrics of the secondary plat are substantially the same layout. Reductions in the number of buildable lots, the addition of common area(s), and/or the addition or removal of easements to accommodate utilities or drainage are not considered a substantial change in conformity.
 - d. If the following occur, the secondary plat shall not be deemed in conformance with the primary plat unless such changes were a condition of the primary plat approval:
 - i. The addition, removal, or alteration of road patterns
 - ii. Substantial change in lot sizes
 - iii. An increase in the total number of buildable lots

2. **Checklist.** The applicant shall submit a secondary plat in accordance with the application requirements.
3. **Covenants and Restrictions.** Covenants and restrictions shall be submitted to the Administrator prior to being recorded.
 - a. Covenants are not enforced by the Town of Danville.
 - b. If there are conflicts between the covenants and the UDO or any other town requirements, the more restrictive regulations shall apply.
 - c. Upon secondary plat approval, covenants and restrictions shall be recorded at the County Recorder's office, and an official copy noting the County Recorder's stamp, the date, and time of the recording provided to the Administrator for the public file.

7.12. COMPLAINTS, VIOLATIONS, AND REMEDIES

A. Complaints.

1. Whenever a violation of this UDO occurs, or is alleged to have occurred, any person may file a complaint as allowed by the adopted PC Rules and Procedures.
2. The complaint shall state fully the causes and basis thereof and shall be filed with the Administrator. The Administrator, or their designee, shall investigate the complaint, take action within a reasonable timeframe, and may refer the matter to the PC, BZA, or their attorney for review.
3. The Administrator, or their designee, shall have authority to enter upon property at any time to investigate a written complaint.

B. Violations.

1. ILP Violations.

- a. Any persons or corporation who shall initiate construction prior to obtaining an ILP, Certificate of Occupancy, Certificate of Completion, or any other permit or authorization required herein, shall pay the fine as set forth in the Fee Schedule.
- b. The owner or tenant of any building, structure, or premises and any other person who participates in, assists in, or maintains such violation may each be found guilty of a separate offense and suffer the penalties prescribed by this section.
- c. No ILP or Certificate of Occupancy shall be issued for any building, structure, or improvement unless the location of the building, structure, or improvement conforms to this UDO.

2. UDO Violations.

- a. No owner or agent of the owner of any parcel of the land located in a proposed subdivision shall transfer, sell, or convey any part of the parcel before a secondary plat of the subdivision has been approved by the PC in accordance with the provisions of these regulations and filed with the Recorder's Office.
- b. It shall be the duty of the Administrator to periodically research the applicable Town and County records and perform the other necessary investigations to detect any violations of the subdivision regulations.
- c. No public board, agency, commission, official or other authority shall proceed with the construction of or authorize the construction of any of the public improvements required by these regulations until the proposed subdivision has been approved by the PC in accordance with these regulations and filed with the County Recorder except as outlined in this UDO.
- d. The Administrator shall enforce these regulations and bring to the attention of the PC Attorney any violations or lack of compliance herewith. The PC Attorney shall take steps necessary under the Indiana Code to civilly enjoin any violation of these regulations.

C. Penalties and Fines.

1. Any person who violates or fails to comply with any provisions of this UDO shall be guilty of an ordinance violation and shall be fined no more than the maximum penalty allowed per day, per violation by Indiana Law. Each day a civil violation remains uncorrected shall be a distinct and separate violation subject to an additional fine. If the jurisdiction is required to institute legal action to enforce this UDO, or to collect a fine thereunder, the violator shall also be responsible for the jurisdiction's reasonable attorney fees and all costs related to the enforcement or collection.

D. Remedies.

1. The seeking of a civil penalty under this chapter does not preclude the PC from seeking alternative and additional relief from a court of competent jurisdiction in the same action or from seeking any other relief provided by law in a separate action for the enforcement of this UDO.
2. The PC, the BZA, the Administrator, or any designated enforcement official, or any person or persons, firm, or corporation, jointly or severally, may institute a suit for injunction in the Circuit or Superior Courts of Hendricks County to restrain an individual, corporation, or government unit from violating the provisions of this ordinance. The PC or BZA may also institute the suit for mandatory injunction directing an individual or corporation or a governmental unit to remove a structure erected in violation of the provisions of this ordinance or the requirements thereof, or to enforce any other provision of this ordinance, and said violation being declared to be a common nuisance and as such may be abated in such a manner as nuisances are now or may hereinafter be abated under existing law.

E. Stay of Work Pending Appeal, Restraining Order, and Enforcement Stay.

1. When an appeal from the decision of the Administrator has been filed with the BZA, all proceedings and work on the premises affected shall be stayed unless the Administrator certifies to the BZA, that, by reason of the facts stated in the certificate, a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property. In that case, proceedings or work may not be stayed except by restraining order.
2. After notice to the Administrator or BZA and to the owner of the premises affected and after due cause is shown, the Circuit or Superior Court in which the premises affected are located may grant the restraining order.
3. After the owner, or a person in charge of the work on the premises affected, has received notice that an appeal has been filed, the board charged with the enforcement of the ordinance may order the work stayed and may call on the police power of the municipality to give effect to that order.
4. Attorney's Fees. Notwithstanding anything contained in this UDO to the contrary or appearing to be to contrary, and in addition and supplementary to other provisions of this UDO, if the BZA or the jurisdiction is required to utilize the services of the respective Attorney or any other attorney in investigating a possible violation of this UDO or enforcing the provisions of this UDO before any board or a court (including appeals), and such investigation results in a determination that a violation has occurred or if the BZA or jurisdiction is successful in its enforcement of the UDO by way of suit, appeal, or other appropriate proceeding, the respondent, defendant, or party investigated for a violation shall pay the jurisdiction's reasonable attorney fees and all costs related to the investigation of the violation and/or the enforcement of this UDO, unless such attorney fees or costs are specifically waived by the legislative body.

7.13. FEE SCHEDULE

- A. Applicability.** Applications and petitions filed pursuant to the provisions of this UDO shall be accompanied by the applicable fee(s) specified in the adopted Fee Schedule. Fees shall be collected by the Administrator and shall be made payable to the Town of Danville.
- B. Collection of Fees.**
1. **Improvement Location Permit (ILP) Fees (Building Permits).** Fees will be calculated during the review process and shall be collected when the ILP is issued. Fees associated with re-inspections and additional inspections shall be collected prior to a final inspection or issuance of a certificate of occupancy as applicable. ILP fees are non-refundable.
 2. **Land Disturbance Permit Fees.** Fees will be calculated during the review process and shall be collected when the LAP is issued. LAP fees are non-refundable.
 3. **PC and BZA Application Fees.** Fees shall be collected at the time the application is filed. Application fees are non-refundable.
 4. **Erroneously Paid Fees.** Fee paid in error may be refunded at the discretion of the Administrator.

CHAPTER 8: NON-CONFORMING LOTS, STRUCTURES, AND USES

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8.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Legal Non-Conforming.** Within the districts established by this UDO or by amendments that may later be adopted, there are legally non-conforming lots; legally non-conforming structures; legally non-conforming uses of land; and/or legally non-conforming zoning districts (individually or in combination) that were lawful before this UDO was passed or amended, but which would be prohibited, regulated, or restricted under the terms of this UDO or future amendments.
1. It is the intent of this UDO to permit these legal non-conformities to continue until they are removed but not to encourage their survival.
 2. It is further the intent of this UDO that non-conformities shall not be enlarged upon, expanded, extended, or intensified, nor be used as grounds for adding other structures or uses which are prohibited elsewhere in the same district.
- B. Illegal Non-Conforming.** Illegal uses existing at the time this UDO is enacted shall not be validated by virtue of its enactment.
- C. Burden of Proof.** The burden of establishing the legality of a non-conformity that is lawfully existing under the provisions of this UDO is upon the property owner of the non-conformity and not upon the jurisdiction.
- D. Incompatible Use.** Non-conforming uses are declared by this UDO to be incompatible with permitted uses in the districts in which such uses are located. A non-conforming use of a structure, a non-conforming use of land, or a non-conforming use of a structure and land in combination shall not be extended or enlarged after passage of this UDO by attachment on a building or premises of additional signs intended to be seen from off the premises or by the addition of other uses of a nature which would be generally prohibited in the district in which such use is located.
- E. Current Construction.**
1. To avoid undue hardship, nothing in this UDO shall be deemed to require a change in the plans, construction, or designated use of any building or development on which actual construction was lawfully begun prior to the effective date of adoption or amendment of this UDO and upon which actual building construction has been carried on diligently.
 2. As long as a permit has been issued, where demolition or removal of an existing building has substantially begun prior to rebuilding, such demolition or removal shall be deemed to be actual construction, provided that the work shall be carried on diligently.
 3. Actual construction is hereby defined, at a minimum, as having a valid ILP and/or BP upon the initial passage of this UDO.

8.02 NON-CONFORMING LOTS OF RECORD

- A. Continuance.** Where a lawful lot(s) of record exist at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this UDO that would not be permitted to be created by the regulations imposed by this UDO, the lot may be developed so long as it remains otherwise lawful, provided that:
1. The lot must be in separate record with road frontage that is not shared with any existing lot(s) unless an easement exists for this purpose.
 2. Development conforms with the applicable yard dimensions and development standards/requirements for the zoning district except for lot area and/or lot width.
 3. All other provisions of this UDO are met or a variance from the BZA is obtained.

8.03 NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURES

- A. Continuance.** Where a lawful structure(s) exists at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this UDO that could not now be built under the terms of this UDO because of restrictions on area, lot, height, location on the lot, or other requirements concerning the structure, such structure(s) may be continued so long as it remains otherwise lawful, provided that:
1. A non-conforming structure may not be enlarged, altered, or added on to in a way that increases its non-conformity unless a variance is obtained from the BZA. However, any structure, or portion thereof, may be altered to decrease its non-conformity.
 2. If a legal non-conforming structure be moved for any reason, it shall conform to all the regulations for the district in which it is located after it is moved and/or reduce the previous non-conformity.
 3. If any non-conforming structure is abandoned for any reason for more than one (1) year, such structure shall be required to conform with all regulations of this UDO unless a variance(s) is obtained from the BZA.
- B. Damaged or Destroyed Structures.**
1. **Residential Structures.** Whenever a legal non-conforming structure on a parcel of real property used for residential purposes is damaged or destroyed, the owner of the parcel shall be permitted to reconstruct, repair, or renovate the nonconforming structure if the reconstruction, repair, or renovation meets all of the following requirements:
 - a. The structure will continue to be used for residential purposes.
 - b. The new foundation of the reconstructed, repaired, or renovated structure may not exceed the square footage of the foundation of the damaged or destroyed structure.
 - c. The foundation is not required to be located in the same location as the damaged building, however, the location shall comply with all regulations of this UDO or reduce the previous non-conformity.
 - d. The structure is not located within a flood plain (as defined in IC 14-8-2-99).
 - e. The structure is not subject to the jurisdiction of a Historic Preservation Commission (per IC-36-7-11).
 2. **Non-Residential Structures.** If a legal non-conforming structure or portion of a legal non-conforming structure that is used for non-residential purposes is destroyed or damaged by any means where the damage is more than fifty percent (50%) of its fair market value (as determined by assessed value or appraisal provided by the property owner, whichever is greater), it shall not be repaired or rebuilt except as permitted below or through a previously granted variance.
 - a. The reconstruction must be completed while under the same ownership as the person(s) who owned the building when the damage occurred.
 - b. The reconstruction must take place within eighteen (18) months of when the damage occurred or at the discretion of the Administrator if additional time is needed for a justified reason.
 - c. The structure must be built equal to or less than the square footage as the previous building.
 - d. The foundation is not required to be located in the same location as the damaged building, however, the location shall comply with all regulations of this UDO or reduce the previous non-conformity.
 - e. The structure is not located within a flood plain (as defined in IC 14-8-2-99). The structure is not subject to the jurisdiction of a Historic Preservation Commission (per IC-36-7-11).

8.04 NON-CONFORMING USES OF LAND.

- A. Continuance.** Where a lawful use(s) of land exists at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this UDO that would not be permitted by the regulations imposed by this UDO, this use(s) may be continued so long as they remain otherwise lawful, provided that:
1. A legally non-conforming use may be continued but shall not be extended, expanded, or changed to another non-conforming use unless a use variance is obtained from the BZA.
 2. A non-conforming use may be extended throughout any part of an existing structure if the structure was arranged or designed for such use at the time of adoption or amendment of this UDO, but no such use shall be extended to occupy any land outside such building.
 3. A legally non-conforming use shall not be enlarged, increased, intensified, or extended to occupy a greater area of land than was occupied at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this UDO, except as permitted by the BZA.
 4. A legally non-conforming use shall not be moved, in whole or in part, to any portion of the lot or parcel that was not occupied by such use at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this UDO.
 5. If any such legally non-conforming use of land is discontinued or abandoned for any reason for more than six (6) months, any subsequent use of such land shall conform to all regulations of this UDO. There shall be no return to the previous non-conforming use after it is discontinued or abandoned for more than six (6) months unless a variance of use is granted by the BZA.
 6. No additional structures shall be erected in connection with a non-conforming use of land that do not conform to all requirements of this UDO.
- B. Agricultural Uses.** Consistent with IC 36-7-4-616, an agricultural use of land that constitutes an agricultural legally non-conforming use may be changed to another agricultural use of land without losing agricultural non-conforming use status. In addition, an agricultural non-conforming use shall not be restricted or required to obtain a variance or special exception so long as an agricultural legally non-conforming use has been maintained for three (3) years in a five (5) year period.

8.05 NON-CONFORMING USES AND STRUCTURES IN COMBINATION

- A. Continuance.** Where a lawful structure that was occupied by a lawful use exists at the effective date of adoption or amendment of this UDO, and the lawful structure and/or lawful use, would not be permitted by the regulations imposed by this UDO, this combination of use and/or structure may be continued so long as they both remain otherwise lawful, provided that:
1. Where non-conforming status applies to a structure and land use in combination, all provisions of Chapter 8.03: Non-Conforming Structures and Chapter 8.04: Non-Conforming Uses of Land. shall apply respectively.
 2. Where non-conforming status applies to a structure and land in combination, removal or destruction of the structure shall eliminate the non-conforming status of the use, in which case, both the structure and the use shall be brought into conformance with the provisions of this UDO.

8.06 NON-CONFORMING SIGNS

- A. Continuance.** Any sign lawfully existing on the effective date of this ordinance, or amendment thereto, that does not conform to all the standards and regulations of this ordinance is considered a legal non-conforming sign. The following applies to legal non-conforming signs.
1. Signs that are legally non-conforming may remain until such time as a major change is made to the sign. Major changes include:
 - a. Change of ownership,
 - b. Change of business entity,
 - c. Modification to the size, shape, or height,
 - d. Adding lights,
 - e. Adding/moving electronic components,
 - f. Structural alterations, and/or
 - g. Relocation of the sign
 2. All legal non-conforming signs shall be kept in good repair, safe, neat, clean, and attractive condition. In the event non-conforming signs are not kept in said condition or are demolished by any force whatsoever to the extent of 50% or more of the sign area, said signs shall conform to this ordinance.
- B. Abandoned.** A sign shall be removed by the owner or lessee of the premises upon which the sign is located when the business which it advertises is no longer conducted on the premises. If the owner or lessee fails to remove the sign, the Plan Commission or Administrator shall give the owner thirty (30) days written notice to remove it. Upon failure to comply with this notice, the Plan Commission or Administrator may remove the sign at cost to the property owner or lessee.

8.07 NON-CONFORMING ZONING DISTRICTS

- A. At the time of adoption or amendment of this UDO, if a zoning district(s) is no longer listed in the text of the UDO, property zoned under this district(s) will continue to be zoned as such until the property is rezoned to a conforming zoning district. The development standards and permitted uses previously associated with the non-conforming zoning district shall still apply until rezoning to a conforming zoning district occurs.

CHAPTER 9: DEFINITIONS

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9.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. The terms “shall” and “must” are always mandatory. The word “may” is allowed and/or recommended but not required.
- B. Words used in the present tense include the future tense.
- C. Any words not defined in this UDO shall be defined using the most recent version of the Merriam-Webster Dictionary. If a word or phrase is not defined within this dictionary, the Administrator shall provide a definition.

9.02 DEFINITIONS

ABANDONED. Abandonment or cessation of the use of the property or structure for a period of six (6) consecutive months, by the owner or lessee without any intention of transferring rights to the property to another owner or of resuming the use of the property.

ACCESS. A way or means of approach to provide vehicular or pedestrian physical entrance to a property.

ACCESSORY DWELLING. See DWELLING, ACCESSORY.

ACCESSORY STRUCTURE. See STRUCTURE, ACCESSORY.

ACCESSORY USE. See USE, ACCESSORY.

ADDITION. A structure added to the original structure at some time after the completion of the original, or an extension or increase in floor area or height of a building or structure.

ADMINISTRATOR. The person(s) appointed or designated by the Town Manager to provide staff support to the PC and Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) and to enforce the Unified Development Ordinance (UDO) under the supervision of the PC.

ADULT ORIENTED BUSINESS. See SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESS.

AGRICULTURE. See CROP PRODUCTION, LIVESTOCK / AQUACULTURE.

AGRITOURISM. An accessory activity at a working farm or an agricultural, horticultural, or agribusiness operation where the general public is allowed or invited to visit, participate in, or view, activities for the purposes of enjoyment, education, or active involvement in the activities of the farm or operation. For the purposes of this UDO, agritourism is considered retail.

AGRIVOLTAICS. A solar energy system co-located on the same parcel of land as agricultural production, including crop production, grazing, apiaries, or other agricultural products or services. For the purposes of this UDO, this use shall be considered a solar energy system.

AIRPORT. Any area of land or water used or intended for landing or takeoff of aircraft, including appurtenant area(s) used or intended for airport buildings, facilities, and rights-of-way. This also includes uses that directly support airport operations, including but not limited to air traffic control, safety operations, hangars and terminals, aircraft repair and maintenance, flight instruction, aircraft chartering, aircraft fueling, food service, and support staff offices.

ALLEY. A right-of-way other than a street or crosswalk designed to provide a secondary means of access to abutting property and not intended for general traffic circulation.

ALTERATION. Any change or rearrangement in the supporting members of an existing structure, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, girders, or interior partitions, as well as any change in doors, windows, means of ingress or egress, or any enlargement to or diminution of a structure, whether horizontally or vertically, or the moving of a structure from one location to another.

ALTERATION, INCIDENTAL. Modifications to an existing structure that are of a cosmetic nature, replacement of utilities, or rearrangement of non-load-bearing partitions.

ALTERATION, STRUCTURAL. Any change in either the supporting members of a structure, such as bearing walls, columns, beams, and girders, or in the dimensions or configurations of the roof or exterior walls.

ANTENNA. A device or equipment used to transmit and/or receive radio or electromagnetic waves between terrestrially and/or orbitally based structures.

APPEAL. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-918.1, the appeal of an order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the Administrator in the enforcement of this UDO that, upon application, the BZA may reverse or affirm, wholly, or partially.

APPLICANT. A person or entity submitting an application to the PC or BZA for action or permits that would affect the subject real estate.

AQUACULTURE. The hatching, raising, and breeding of fish or other aquatic plants or animals for sale or personal use.

ASSEMBLY HALL. See STADIUM.

AUDITOR. The Auditor for the Hendricks County.

AUTOMOBILE. A self-propelled, free-moving vehicle with four (4) wheels, designed for carrying ten (10) passengers or less and licensed by the appropriate state agency as a passenger vehicle.

AUTOMOTIVE AND VEHICLE REPAIR. Business that provides service or repair to automobiles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles (RV), trailers, boats, heavy equipment (such as bulldozers, backhoes, and similar), and similar vehicles. All service and all storage of wrecked or inoperable vehicles must occur and be located within an enclosed building or not be visible from any public right-of-way. Uses include, but are not limited to, tire sales and service, automobile washes, and oil change establishments.

AUTOMOTIVE AND VEHICLE SALES, NEW. Business that sells or leases new and used vehicles including, but not limited to, automobiles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles (RV), trailers, boats, heavy equipment (such as bulldozers, backhoes, and similar), and similar vehicles.

AUTOMOTIVE AND VEHICLE SALES, USED. Business that sells or leases used vehicles including, but not limited to, automobiles, motorcycles, recreational vehicles (RV), trailers, and heavy equipment (such as bulldozers, backhoes, and similar), and similar vehicles.

AVERAGE SETBACK. See SETBACK, AVERAGE.

BAR. See TAVERN.

BASEMENT. That portion of a building with more than one-half (1/2) of its height below ground.

BASE FLOOD. See FLOOD, BASE.

BED AND BREAKFAST. With regard to IC 16-41-31-1, an operator-occupied residence that meets the following conditions, and does not include hotels, motels, boarding houses, or food service establishments:

- 1) Provides sleeping accommodations to the public for a fee;
- 2) Has not more than fourteen (14) guest rooms;
- 3) Provides breakfast to the guests as part of the fee; and
- 4) Provides sleep accommodations for not more than thirty (30) consecutive days to a particular guest

BERM. An earthen mound designed to provide screening and buffering from undesirable views and adjacent incompatible uses.

BOARDING HOUSE. An establishment that offers rooms for rent, not available to transients, in which meals are regularly provided for compensation for at least three inhabitants. Boarding houses do not include bed and breakfasts, multi-family residential dwellings, hotels, or motels.

BOARD OF ZONING APPEALS (BZA). The Board of Zoning Appeals for the jurisdiction. An officially constituted body whose principal duties are to hear appeals and, where appropriate, grant variances from the strict application of the UDO.

BLOCK. A unit of land bounded by streets or by a combination of streets and public land, railroad rights-of-way, waterways, or any other barrier to the continuity of development.

BREWERY/WINERY/DISTILLERY. A licensed building or property whose primary purpose is to produce and sell alcoholic beverages for distribution and may include accessory commercial facilities such as a tasting room, restaurant, and event facilities. For purposes of this UDO, this use is considered service-oriented retail.

BUFFERYARD. A unit of yard together with the planting thereon required to separate land uses from each other and mitigate the impact that a use may have on an adjacent use.

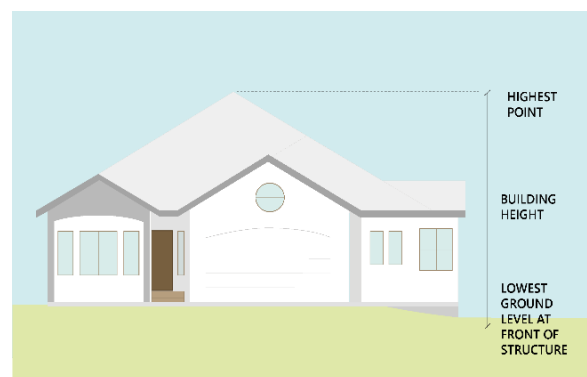
BUILDING. A roofed structure that is fully enclosed, permanently attached to the ground, foundation, or other permanent structure, and intended for the shelter, housing, or enclosure of an individual, animal, process, equipment, goods, or materials.

BUILDING HEIGHT. The vertical distance measured from lowest ground level adjacent to the building at the front of the structure to the highest point of the structure, roof, or peak. Building height does not include cellular towers, antennas, chimneys, steeples, or agricultural/industrial appurtenances.

BUILDING INSPECTOR. The Administrator or their designee who is empowered to review, approve, and inspect BPs, ILPs, and LAPs concerning the enforcement of the applicable building codes and the regulations established by this UDO.

BUILDING LINE. See SETBACK LINE.

BULK SOLID WASTE CONTAINER. A container intended for construction waste material or other refuse, excluding garbage, for the purpose of removing said material from a site.



Example of Building Height Measurement

BUSINESS. The engaging in the purchase, sale, barter, or exchange of goods, wares, merchandise or services, the maintenance or operation of offices, or recreational and amusement enterprises for profit.

CAMPGROUND AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (RV) PARK. A publicly or privately-owned parcel on which two (2) or more campsites are located, established, or maintained for occupancy by camping units as temporary living quarters for recreation, education, or vacation purposes, whether granted gratuitously or by a rental fee. A campground provides overnight occupancy by the owner or their guests in temporary, non-permanent lodging structures, such as tents, recreational vehicles, camping trailers, or similar means. This definition is not intended to include manufactured home parks. Any site with more than one recreational vehicle that is occupied is considered a campground.

CAMPSITE. A piece of land, the location, shape, and size of which have been established in an approved recreational vehicle park and campground plan, to be rented for occupancy by a tent or recreational vehicle.

CARGO CONTAINER. A container intended for multi-modal transportation via sea-going vessel, train, and truck trailer. These containers are self-contained without axles or wheels.

CEMETERY. A parcel used for the burial of the dead (human or animal) and dedicated for cemetery purposes, including columbarium, and mausoleums. It may include mortuaries if operated in conjunction with and within the boundary of the cemetery.

CHANGE IN USE. A change from one land use classification in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses to another land use classification. A change in ownership does not constitute a change in use.

CHILD CARE HOME (IN-HOME CHILD CARE). A residential structure in which at least six (6) children (not including the children for whom the provider is a parent, stepparent, guardian, custodian, or other relative) at any time receive child care from a provider while unattended by a parent, legal guardian, or custodian; for regular compensation; and for more than four (4) hours but less than twenty-four (24) hours in each of ten (10) consecutive calendar days per year, excluding intervening Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. For the purposes of this UDO, a child care home includes both licensed and unlicensed providers. For the purposes of this UDO, this use is considered a home-based business.

CHURCH. A structure, together with its accessory structures and uses, where persons regularly assemble for religious purposes and related social events and which structures, together with accessory structures and uses, is maintained, and controlled by and/or associated with a religious body organized to sustain religious ceremonies and purposes.

CLINIC / OUTPATIENT SERVICES. A structure where patients are admitted for examination and treatment on an outpatient basis by physicians, dentists, other medical professionals, psychologists, or social workers and where such examination and treatment require a stay of less than twenty-four (24) hours. This use can include on-site administering of medication but does not include dispensing of medication for off-site use.

CLUB, PRIVATE. A structure or portion thereof or premises owned or operated by a person or group for a social, literary, political, educational, or recreational purpose primarily for the exclusive use of members and their guests, excluding adult or sexually oriented activities. This does not include any use or activity rendering a service usually and ordinarily carried out as a business, including restaurants, food service, fitness center, or retail membership clubs.

COLLOCATION. The placement or installation of wireless facilities on existing structures that include a wireless facility or wireless support structure, including water towers, and other structures. The term includes the placement, replacement, or modification of wireless facilities within an approved equipment compound.

COMMERCIAL MESSAGE. Any wording, logo, or other visual representation that directly or indirectly names, advertises, or calls attention to a business, product, service, or other commercial activity.

COMMITMENT. A covenant concerning the use or development of a parcel of real property which is made in writing by the owner of that parcel, either voluntarily or in accordance with an order or request of the PC, BZA, or the legislative body.

COMMON AREA. Land within or related to a development, not individually owned or dedicated for public use, which is designed and intended for the common use or enjoyment of the residents of the development and their guests and that may include such complementary structures and improvements as are necessary and appropriate.

COMPREHENSIVE CARE FACILITY. See NURSING HOME.

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN. The Comprehensive Plan for the jurisdiction as approved by the legislative body under IC 36-7-4-500 series and as amended from time to time.

CONCENTRATED ANIMAL FEEDING OPERATION (CAFO). As defined under IC 13-11-2-38.3, "a large CFO that requires a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for discharges or potential discharges of water contamination exceeds any of the animal threshold numbers below:

- 1) Seven hundred (700) mature dairy cows
- 2) One thousand (1,000) veal calves
- 3) One thousand (1,000) cattle other than mature dairy cows
- 4) Two thousand five hundred (2,500) swine each weighing 55 pounds or more
- 5) Ten thousand (10,000) swine each weighing less than 55 pounds
- 6) Five hundred (500) horses
- 7) Ten thousand (10,000) sheep or lambs
- 8) Fifty-five thousand (55,000) turkeys
- 9) Thirty thousand (30,000) laying hens or broilers with a liquid manure handling system
- 10) One hundred twenty-five thousand (125,000) broilers with a solid manure handling system
- 11) Eighty-two thousand (82,000) laying hens with a solid manure handling system
- 12) Thirty thousand (30,000) ducks with a solid manure handling system
- 13) Five thousand (5,000) ducks with a liquid manure handling system"

CONDOMINIUM. A structure, or group of structures, in which dwelling units, offices, or floor area are owned individually and the structure, common areas, and facilities are owned by all the owners on a proportional, undivided basis and subject to IC 32-1-6.

CONFINED FEEDING. As defined under IC 13-11-2-39, "the confined feeding of animals for food, fur, or pleasure purposes in lots, pens, ponds, sheds, or buildings where:

- 1) Animals are confined, fed, and maintained for at least forty-five (45) days during any twelve (12) month period; and
- 2) Ground cover or vegetation is not sustained over at least fifty percent (50%) of the animal confinement area.

The term does not include the following:

- 1) A livestock market where animals are assembled from at least two (2) sources to be publicly auctioned or privately sold on a commission basis; and that is under state or federal supervision.
- 2) A livestock sale barn or auction market where animals are kept for not more than ten (10) days."

CONFINED FEEDING OPERATION. As defined under IC 13-11-2-40,

- 1) "Any confined feeding of:
 - a) At least three hundred (300) cattle;
 - b) At least six hundred (600) swine or sheep;
 - c) At least thirty thousand (30,000) fowl; or
 - d) At least five hundred (500) horses.
- 2) Any animal feeding operation electing to be subject to IC 13-18-10; or
- 3) Any animal feeding operation that is causing a violation of:
 - a) Water pollution control laws;
 - b) Any rules of the water pollution control board, or IC 13-18-10."

CONSTRUCTION TRAILER. See STRUCTURE, TEMPORARY.

CONTRACTOR CONSTRUCTION OFFICE. A structure(s), area(s), or parcel(s) designated for conducting business and/or storage of materials and/or equipment for a contractor(s) in the construction trades. Outdoor equipment and yard storage is controlled by the subject zoning district (see Chapter 2: Zoning Districts) and site development standards (see Chapter 4: Site Development Standards). For the purposes of this UDO, this use is considered PROFESSIONAL SERVICES / BUSINESS OFFICES.

COUNTY. Hendricks County, Indiana.

COVENANT. A restriction on the use of a parcel, usually set forth in the deed. Covenants are binding on subsequent owners and may run for specific periods of time.

CREMATORY (CREMATORIUM). A place where the bodies of the deceased are cremated. This use may include auxiliary uses, such as funeral homes, mortuaries, or cemeteries.

CROP PRODUCTION. The production, storage, keeping, and/or harvesting of plants and crops, including but not limited to: forages and sod crops; grains and seed crops; trees and forest crops; fruits; vegetables; nursery or greenhouse plant products (without general retail sales); and lands devoted to a soil conservation or forestry management program; or similar row, field, tree, or nursery crop production without general retail sales.

DANVILLE FLOOD HAZARD PREVENTION ORDINANCE. The regulatory document governing development within the flood hazard areas within Danville's jurisdiction.

DANVILLE STORMWATER ORDINANCE. The regulatory document governing stormwater control within Danville's jurisdiction.

DAY, BUSINESS. As defined in IC 1-1-9-1, a day other than a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday.

DAY, CALENDAR. Any day of the week, including weekends.

DAY CARE FACILITY. A non-residential structure where at least one (1) person (children or adults) receives care from a provider while unattended by a parent, legal guardian, or custodian; for regular compensation; and for more than four (4) hours but less than twenty-four (24) hours in each of ten (10) consecutive calendar days per year, excluding intervening Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays This includes both licensed and unlicensed centers as well as child care ministries but excludes child care home (in-home child care).

DAY CARE, PET. See KENNEL, PUBLIC.

DEED. A legal document conveying ownership of real property.

DENSITY. The number of dwelling units per unit of land.

DENSITY, GROSS. The density calculated using all land and areas within the development boundaries.

DENSITY, NET. The density calculated using only the developable areas within the development boundaries. Net density would exclude streets, easements, water areas, lands not development due to environmental constraints, parkland, common areas, and other undevelopable areas.

DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC). A PC committee, as outlined in Chapter 1.05: UDO Administration: Advisory Plan Commission (PC), to provide professional and technical advice to the Plan Commission in the administration of the Corridor Protection Overlay District (CPOD).

DEVELOPER. Any person engaged in developing a lot, group of lots, structures, or group of structures thereon for use or occupancy.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN. Approval granted by the PC in accordance with IC 36-7-4-1400 series for a specific plan for the development of a parcel that:

- 1) Requires approval by the PC (or delegated to the Administrator);
- 2) Includes a site plan;
- 3) Satisfies the development requirements specified in the UDO regulating the development; and
- 4) Contains the plan documentation and supporting information required by the UDO regulating development.

DISTRICT, ZONING. See ZONING DISTRICT.

DRAINAGE ORDINANCE. See DANVILLE STORMWATER ORDINANCE.

DRAINAGE PLAN. The proposed drainage system designed to manage the amount and rate of the stormwater runoff from a site as well as the quality of the runoff discharged from the site.

DRIVEWAY. A private access drive to a street or highway for a single residential parcel. Also referred to as a private driveway.

DRIVEWAY, COMMERCIAL. A private driveway serving a non-residential use.

DRIVEWAY, RESIDENTIAL. A single, shared private driveway serving no more than three (3) residential parcels. Access to four (4) or more residential parcels shall be provided with a public road.

DUMP. A parcel or portion of a parcel where garbage, sewage, trash, refuse, junk, discarded machinery, vehicles, and other waste, scrap, or discarded material of any kind are disposed of by dumping, burial, burning, or other means.

DUMPSTER. An exterior waste container designed to be mechanically lifted by and emptied into or carted away by a collection vehicle.

DUPLEX. See DWELLING, TWO-FAMILY.

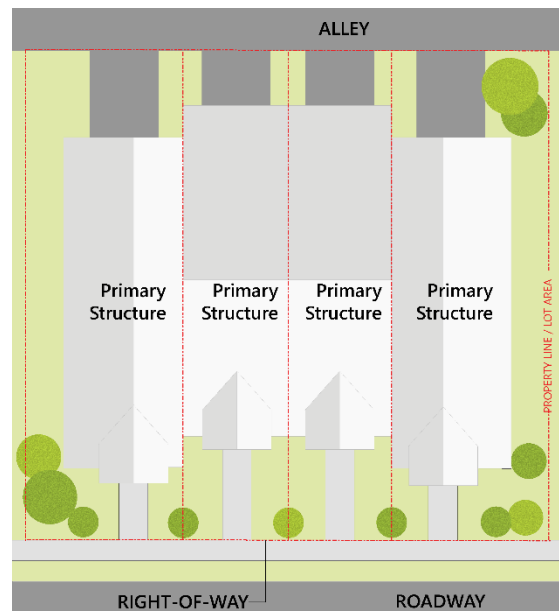
DWELLING. A building, or part of a building, which is used exclusively for human habitation, but not including a hotel, motel, lodging house, boarding house, or bed and breakfast as defined in this UDO.

DWELLING, ACCESSORY. An attached or detached dwelling unit that is smaller than the existing single-family building and provides a separate means of access and complete independent living facilities for one (1) or more persons. An accessory dwelling unit provides permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same lot as the primary single-family dwelling unit.

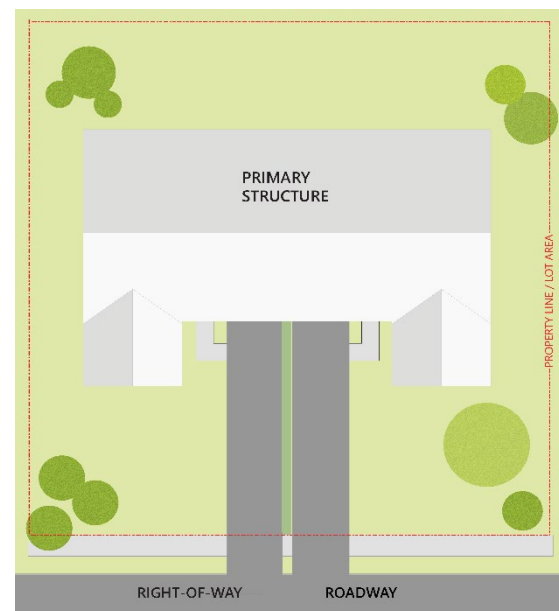
DWELLING, MULTI-FAMILY. A building(s) that is located on a single parcel containing three (3) or more dwelling units, including units that are located on one (1) or more stories.

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY. A dwelling on a single parcel containing one (1) dwelling unit and that is not attached to any other dwelling by any means and is surrounded by open space or yards. This definition does not include attached single-family dwellings.

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY ATTACHED. One (1) dwelling on a single parcel with ground-floor outside access, attached to two (2) or more single-family dwellings by common vertical walls without openings between dwellings (the dwelling is built to the lot line where it is attached or touching an adjacent single-family dwelling through a common or exterior wall). Examples include, but are not limited to, townhomes and patio homes.



Example of Single-Family Attached Dwellings



Example of Two-Family Dwellings

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY TEMPORARY. The temporary placement of a manufactured home permitted with a building permit for one (1) of the following purposes:

- 1) Temporary residence for persons intending to build a permanent residence on the same property; or
- 2) Temporary residence of a manufactured home adjacent to the permanent residence of someone who is able to provide care or in need of care.

DWELLING, TWO-FAMILY. A dwelling on a single parcel containing two (2) dwelling units, each of which is totally separated from the other by an unpierced wall extended from ground to roof or an unpierced ceiling and floor extending from exterior wall to exterior wall, except for a common stairwell exterior to both dwelling units.

DWELLING UNIT. A room or group of rooms designed and equipped exclusively for use as living quarters for only one (1) family and its household employees, including provisions for living, eating, sleeping, and cooking. The term shall include manufactured homes but shall not include RVs.

EASEMENT. A grant of one (1) or more of the property rights by the property owner to and/or for use by the public, a corporation, or another person or entity.

EASEMENT, UTILITY. The right-of-way acquired by a utility or governmental agency to locate utilities, including all types of pipelines, telephone and electric cables, and towers.

EASEMENT, PERPETUAL UNOBSTRUCTED. See PERPETUAL UNOBSTRUCTED EASEMENT.

EASEMENT, RENEWABLE ENERGY. See RENEWABLE ENERGY EASEMENT.

EASEMENT, SOLAR ENERGY. See SOLAR ENERGY EASEMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A BUSINESS. Any of the following:

- 1) The opening or commencement of any use as a new business;
- 2) The conversion of an existing business to any other business;
- 3) The addition of any business other than the existing business; or
- 4) The relocation of any business.

EVERGREEN. With regard to performance or other surety, a loan that is continually renewed rather than repaid until released by the town.

FARM. A parcel where the primary use is for crop production, livestock, or aquaculture. See CROP PRODUCTION.

FARMERS MARKET. The seasonal selling or offering for sale at retail of vegetables or produce, animal products, flowers, orchard products, and similar non-animal agricultural products, occurring in a predesignated area, where the vendors are individuals who have raised the vegetables or produce or have taken the same on consignment for retail sale.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION (FAA). The FAA is the agency of the United States Department of Transportation responsible for the regulation and oversight of civil aviation within the United States, as well as operation and development of the National Airspace System. Its primary mission is to ensure safety of civil aviation.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION (FCC). The Federal Communications Commission regulates interstate and international communications through cable, radio, television, satellite, and wire.

FENCE. An artificially constructed barrier of any material or combination of materials erected to enclose, screen, or separate areas.

FENCE, SOLID. A fence constructed of a substantial material, such as wood or vinyl, which prevents viewing from one side to the other. For purposes of this UDO, a chain link fence with slat inserts or a shadowbox fence is not considered a solid fence.

FLAG LOT. See LOT, FLAG.

FLOOD, BASE. The flood having a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (often called the 1% annual chance flood, 100-year flood, or Regulatory Flood).

FLOOD HAZARD AREA. Those lands within the jurisdiction of the city, town, or county that are subject to inundation by the regulatory flood. This is also referred to as the Special Flood Hazard Area.

FLOOD FRINGE. The part of the floodplain outside of the floodway.

FLOODPLAIN. The channel proper and the areas adjoining any wetland, lake or watercourse that have been or hereafter may be covered by the regulatory flood. The floodplain includes both the floodway and flood fringe. The floodplain is further defined into flood zones by Indiana Department of Natural Resources (INDR) as Zone A, Zone AE, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone V, Zone VE, Zone X and Zone X (shaded).

FLOODPLAIN ORDINANCE. See DANVILLE FLOOD HAZARD PREVENTION ORDINANCE.

FLOODWAY. The channel of a river or stream and those portions of the floodplains adjoining the channel that are reasonably required to efficiently carry and discharge the peak flood flow of the regulatory flood of any river or stream.

FLOOR AREA. Area of all floors of all buildings or structures.

FLOOR AREA, GROSS. The sum of the gross horizontal areas of all enclosed floors of a building or structure, including stairwells, elevator shafts, cellars, basements, mezzanines, penthouses, corridors, and lobbies from the exterior walls, or from the centerline of a common wall separating two (2) buildings, but excluding any space with a floor-to-ceiling height of less than six and a half (6.5) feet.

FLOOR AREA, GROUND. The sum of the gross horizontal areas of all enclosed areas of the first or ground floor of a building or structure, measured from the outside dimensions of the ground floor of the building or structure. It does not include any exterior areas such as garage areas, crawl spaces, attic area, porches, patios, etc.

FLOOR AREA, NET. The total gross floor area excluding stairwells, elevator shafts, equipment rooms, interior parking/loading, and any floors below the first or ground floor that are not intended or used for human habitation or service to the public.

FOUNDATION. The supporting member of a wall or structure below or at ground level and includes footings.

FRONTAGE. That side of a parcel that abuts and has direct access to a dedicated street.

FRONTAGE STREET. A street that is parallel to and adjacent to a thoroughfare and that is designed to provide access to abutting properties so that these properties are somewhat sheltered from the effects of the through traffic on the thoroughfare so that it is not impeded by direct driveway access from a large number of abutting properties.

FUNERAL HOME. A building used for the preparation of the deceased for burial and the display of the deceased and rituals connected therewith before burial or cremation.

GARAGE SALE. The sale or offering for sale to the general public of items of personal property by the owner or tenant of an improved residential lot or in a residential district, whether within or outside any building, occurring for no more than three (3) consecutive days and a maximum of four (4) times in a calendar year.

GARAGE, PARKING. Any garage, other than private garage, for the parking of vehicles.

GARAGE, PRIVATE. An accessory structure that is incidental to a primary structure and that is used for the parking and storage of vehicles owned and operated by the residents or occupants thereof and that is not a separate commercial enterprise available to the general public. Private garages shall not count towards the minimum living area of a dwelling.

GENERAL RETAIL. See RETAIL, GENERAL.

GRADE. Defined as:

- 1) The average elevation of the land around a building;
- 2) The percent of rise or descent of a sloping surface.

GRADE, FINISHED. The final elevation of the average ground level adjoining a building at all exterior walls after development.

GREENHOUSE / NURSERY, COMMERCIAL. Land, structures, or a combination thereof for the storage, cultivation, and/or transplanting of live trees, shrubs, or plants offered for general retail sale to the public or wholesale sale on the premises and may also include sale of products used for gardening and landscaping. For the purposes of this UDO, a greenhouse or nursery without retail sales may be considered crop production.

GROSS FLOOR AREA. See FLOOR AREA, GROSS.

GROUND FLOOR AREA. See FLOOR AREA, GROUND.

GROUP HOME. A non-profit or for-profit providing sheltered care of persons in need of care, support, or supervision, which, in addition to providing food and shelter, may also provide some combination of personal care, social or counseling services, and transportation. Examples include but are not limited to residential treatment facilities, halfway houses, intermediate care facilities, youth homes/shelters, developmentally disabled care, and homeless shelters. For purposes of this UDO, a group home does not include a nursing home or an assisted living facility.

GUARANTEE. Cash, letters of credit, bonds, or similar financial instruments deposited with the municipality to ensure that required improvements will be constructed or installed.

HARDSHIP. An actual or perceived difficulty with regard to one's ability to improve land stemming from the application of the development standards of this UDO, which may or may not be subject to relief by means of a variance. In and of themselves, self-imposed situations and claims based on a perceived reduction of or restriction on economic gain shall not be considered hardships. Self-imposed situations include: the purchase of land with actual or constructive knowledge that, for reasons other than physical characteristics of the property, the development standards herein will inhibit the desired improvement; any improvement initiated in violation of the standards of this UDO; any result of land division requiring variance from the development standards of this UDO in order to render that site buildable.

HAZARDOUS WASTE. A waste or combination of wastes that, because of its quantity; concentration; or physical, chemical, and/or infectious characteristics; may 1) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or 2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

HELIPORT. See **AIRPORT**.

HIGHWAY. See **ROAD**.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE. Any structure that is:

- 1) Listed individually on the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or determined by the United States Secretary of the Interior as eligible for individual listing on the National Register; or
- 2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district; or
- 3) Listed on or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as contributing to the significance of a historic district; or
- 4) Individually listed on the Indiana Register of Historic Sites and Structures; or
- 5) Located in an area designated as a local historic district.

HOME OCCUPATION. Any activity carried out for economic gain by a resident and conducted entirely within the resident's dwelling unit or entirely within an accessory structure upon the same premises as the primary dwelling unit where no clients, guests, customers, or employees (other than the resident(s) of the dwelling) access the premises. For the purposes of this UDO, uses such as a short-term rental, child care, or other business activity where non-residents are accessing the site are not considered a home occupation.

HOME-BASED BUSINESS. Any activity carried out for economic gain by a resident and conducted entirely within the resident's dwelling unit or entirely within an accessory structure upon the same premises as the primary dwelling unit where limited clients, guests, customers, or employees (other than the resident(s) of the dwelling) access the premises.

HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION. A community association, other than a condominium association, which is organized in a development in which individual owners share common interests and responsibilities for costs and upkeep of common area or facilities.

HOSPITAL. An institution providing primary health services and medical or surgical care to persons, primarily inpatients, suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity, and other abnormal physical or mental conditions and including as an integral part of the institution related facilities, such as laboratories, outpatient facilities, training facilities, medical offices, and staff residences.

HOTEL. A facility offering transient lodging accommodations to the general public, and which may include additional facilities and services, such as restaurants, meeting rooms, entertainment, personal services, and recreational facilities.

IMPERVIOUS SURFACE. A surface that has been compacted or covered with a layer of material so that it is highly resistant to infiltration by water. Examples of impervious surfaces include buildings, structures, sheds, patios, concrete, and asphalt. For the purposes of this UDO, gravel shall be considered an impervious surface.

IMPROVEMENT LOCATION PERMIT (ILP). An improvement location permit which is written permission issued by the Administrator for the construction, repair, alteration, or addition to a structure that complies with the applicable building codes and the regulations established by this UDO.

INDUSTRIAL, HEAVY. An establishment engaged in basic processing and manufacturing of materials or products predominately from extracted or raw materials into new products are performed either within enclosed buildings or outside of enclosed buildings, including assembling, converting, altering, finishing of component parts, or the manufacture of such products, and the storage and/or blending of large volumes of materials of a heavy nature, including but not limited to metal, concrete, plastic, petrochemicals, and heavy machinery. These uses can include highly flammable, toxic, or explosive materials needed in the process. Heavy manufacturing uses processes that ordinarily have greater than average impacts on the environment, or that ordinarily have significant impacts on the use and enjoyment of adjacent property in terms of noise, smoke, fumes, odors, glare or health and safety. Uses can include, but are not limited to, concrete batch plants; automobile, truck, or tire assembly; ammonia or chlorine manufacturing; metal casting or foundries; grain milling or processing; metal or metal ore production; refining, smelting, or alloying; boat, pool, and spa manufacturing; glass manufacturing; paper manufacturing; wood or lumber processing.

INDUSTRIAL, LIGHT. An establishment engaged in the transformation of finished products or parts into new products performed entirely within enclosed buildings and for which all loading and unloading facilities are enclosed, including assembling, converting, altering, and finishing of component parts; or the manufacturer of products and the blending of materials of a light nature, including paper, wood, or food products and light machinery. Light manufacturing is limited to manufacturing items from predominantly previously prepared or finished products or parts, including, electronic goods, food, and bakery products; nonalcoholic beverages; paper imprinting and publishing; household appliances assembly; and clothing apparel. All activities must take place within an enclosed building and does not include any use that produces noise, fumes, smoke, odors, glare, or health and safety concerns outside of the building or lot where such processes occur. Light manufacturing does not include industrial processing.

INFRASTRUCTURE. Facilities and services needed to sustain all land use activities.

INOPERATIVE VEHICLE. Any vehicle at present inoperable, but capable of being repaired to place it in operating condition without exceeding its present estimated value and repair cost.

INSTITUTIONAL USE. A nonprofit, religious, or public use, such as a religious structure, library, public or private school, hospital, or government-owned or government-operated structure, or parcel used for public purpose.

IRREVOCABLE. Not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered.

JUNK. Any scrap, waste, reclaimable material, or debris, whether or not stored, for sale or in the process of being dismantled, destroyed, processed, salvaged, stored, baled, disposed of, or for other use or disposition. Examples of junk include: unregistered and inoperative vehicles, tires, vehicle parts, equipment, paper, rags, metal, glass, building materials, household appliances, machinery, brush, wood, and lumber.

JUNKYARD. Any lot, land, parcel, structure, or part thereof, used for the storage, collection, processing, purchase, sale, salvage, or disposal of junk.

JURISDICTION. The incorporated areas of Danville, Indiana.

KENNEL, PRIVATE. The keeping, breeding, raising, showing, or training of five (5) or more dogs over six (6) months of age for personal enjoyment of the owner or occupant of the property. A private kennel does not include livestock, the sale of any animals, and/or breeding of animals that are sold.

KENNEL, PUBLIC. An establishment in which dogs or domesticated animals are housed, groomed, bred, boarded, trained, and/or sold for a fee or compensation. Any veterinary facility that provides overnight boarding as its primary service or any outdoor housing of animals is considered a public kennel. Dog or pet daycares are considered a public kennel.

LANDFILL. A disposal site in which refuse and earth, or other suitable cover material, are deposited and compacted in alternating layers of specified depth in accordance with an approved plan and regulated by the applicable sections of 40 CFR.

LANDFILL, SANITARY. A solid waste land disposal facility designed to accommodate general types of solid waste as elsewhere defined in this ordinance, excluding waste regulated by 329 IAC 3, and operated by spreading the waste in thin layers, compacting it to the smallest practical volume, and covering it with cover material at the end of each working day. This definition does not include a clean fill site, or a construction/demolition site, which are defined elsewhere in the ordinance.

LEGISLATIVE BODY. The Town Council for Danville, Indiana.

LETTER OF CREDIT. A letter issued by a bank permitting the person or agency named in it to draw a certain amount of money from another specified bank, usually accepted in the same manner a cash or bonds to ensure the installation or construction of required improvements.

LIGHTING PLAN. A plan showing the location, height above grade, type of illumination, type of fixture, the source lumens, and the luminous area for each source of light proposed.

LIVESTOCK. Animal husbandry activities (breeding and caring for farm animals) for the production of animals and/or animal products that will be consumed by others and/or sold, such as dairies, livestock farming, and similar uses that do not require an IDEM permit. This also includes pastureland and meadows used for livestock rearing as well as harvesting of aquatic animals and organisms.

LIVESTOCK, NON-COMMERCIAL. An accessory use to a dwelling unit involving the breeding, raising, caring for, housing, and/or use of products derived from livestock that is principally the hobby/personal use of the occupant or owner of the lot on which such use is located. This definition does not include domesticated dogs and cats.

LIVING AREA. The total interior habitable area of a building on all floors or levels, measured from the interior faces of the exterior walls and does not include unfinished basements, unfinished attics, and attached garages that are not intended for human habitation.

LIVING AREA, MINIMUM. The minimum interior habitable area of a building on all floors or levels, measured from the interior faces of the exterior walls and does not include unfinished basements, unfinished attics, and attached garages that are not intended for human habitation.

LOADING AREA. An off-street space or berth used for the loading or unloading of cargo, products, or materials from vehicles.

LODGE. See CLUB, PRIVATE.

LOT. A designated parcel of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise permitted by law, to be separately owned, used, developed, or built upon.

LOT, CORNER. A lot or parcel of land at the junction of or abutting two (2) or more intersecting streets. Corner lots have two (2) front yard setbacks and two (2) side yard setbacks.

LOT, FLAG. A lot where the major portion of the parcel has access to a public road or street by means of a narrow strip of land called the “flagpole.” See Chapter 2: Zoning Districts for minimum lot width, easement width, and frontage. The flagpole portion of the lot shall not be used in determining setbacks or in calculating lot size for zoning and building purposes.

LOT, THROUGH. A parcel that fronts on two (2) parallel streets or that fronts on two (2) streets that do not intersect at the boundaries of the parcel.

LOT AREA. The total area within the lot lines of a parcel, excluding any rights-of-way.

LOT COVERAGE. That part of the parcel that is covered by impervious surfaces. See also IMPERVIOUS SURFACE.

LOT DEPTH. The average horizontal distance between the front lot line and rear lot line.

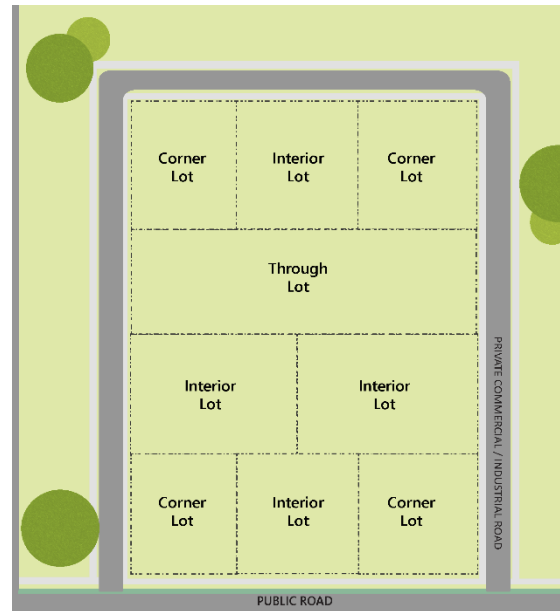
LOT LINE. A line of record bounding a lot that divides one lot from another lot or from a public or private street or any other public space.

LOT LINE, FRONT. Any property line separating the lot from a street, or on a flag lot, the interior lot line most parallel to and nearest the street from which access is obtained.

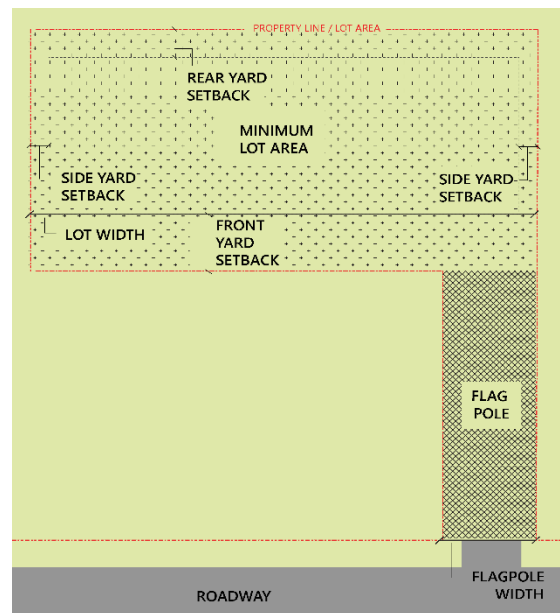
LOT LINE, REAR. The lot line opposite and most distant from the front lot line. A lot bounded by only three (3) lot lines will not have a rear lot line.

LOT LINE, SIDE. Any lot boundary-line other than a front lot line or rear lot line.

LOT OF RECORD. A lot that exists as shown or described on a plat or deed in the records of the County Recorder.



Example of Lot Types



Example of a Flag Lot

LOT WIDTH. The horizontal distance between side lot lines of a lot, measured at the required front setback line. See LOT, FLAG for lot width for a flag lot.

MANUFACTURED HOME. Formerly known as a mobile home, a manufactured home is built to the Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards (HUD Code) and displays a red certification label on the exterior of each transportable section. A manufactured home was constructed after June 15, 1976, and is defined in IC 16-41-27-3.5, as a structure, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which, in traveling mode, is eight (8) body feet or more in width or forty (40) body feet or more in length, or, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty (320) or more square feet, and which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein; except that such term shall include any structure which meets all the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and compiles with the standards established under the cited Federal chapter; and except that such term shall not include any RV.

MANUFACTURED HOME PARK. As defined in IC 16-41-27-5, a manufactured home park or community consists of one (1) or more parcels of land that contain individual lots that are leased or otherwise contracted and are owned, operated, or under the control of one (1) or more persons on which two (2) or more manufactured homes are located for the purpose of being occupied as principal residences. The term includes the following:

- 1) All real and personal property used in the operation of the manufactured home community;
- 2) A single parcel of land;
- 3) Contiguous but separately owned parcels of land that are jointly operated;
- 4) Parcels of land jointly operated and connected by a private street;
- 5) One (1) or more parcels of land, if at least two (2) of the manufactured homes or manufactured homes located on the land are accessible from a private street or interconnected private streets/driveways, served by a common water distribution system, or served by a common sewer system or septic system.

MANUFACTURED HOUSING CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARDS CODES. Title VI of the 1974 Housing and Community Development Act (42 USC 5401 et sequental), as amended (previously known as the Federal manufactured home Construction and Safety act), rules and regulations adopted there under (including information supplied by the home manufacturer, which has been stamped and approved by a Design Approval Primary Inspection Agency, an agent of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to HUD rules), and regulations and interpretations of said code by the Indiana Department of Fire and Safety, all of which became effective for manufactured home construction on June 15, 1976.

MANUFACTURING, HEAVY. SEE INDUSTRIAL, HEAVY.

MANUFACTURING, LIGHT. SEE INDUSTRIAL, LIGHT.

MARKER OR MONUMENT. A pipe, rod, nail, or any other object which is intended to be a permanent survey point for record purposes.

MEDICAL AND DOCTOR OFFICES. Use whose primary purpose is to provide diagnosis and treatment for medical, dental, and psychiatric outpatient care, where there is no dispensing of medication and patients/clients are not admitted. Uses include doctor office, dentist office, optician office, and similar uses not defined elsewhere in this UDO. For purposes of this UDO, medical offices and clinics are considered PROFESSIONAL SERVICES / BUSINESS OFFICES.

METES AND BOUNDS. A method of describing the boundaries of land by distances (metes) and directions (bounds) from a known point of reference.

MINIMUM LIVING AREA. See LIVING AREA, MINIMUM.

MOBILE HOME. Now known as a manufactured home, a mobile home was constructed prior to June 15, 1976, and even with modifications, does not meet the HUD standards and cannot be accepted as compliant with the HUD Code. A mobile home is defined in IC 16-41-27-4 as a dwelling, including the equipment sold that is a dwelling, which is:

- 1) Factory assembled;
- 2) Transportable;
- 3) Intended for year-round occupancy;
- 4) Designed for transportation on its own chassis; and
- 5) Was manufactured before the effective date of the federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Law of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.).

MODULAR HOME. A unit which is fabricated in one or more modules at a location other than the home site, by assembly-line type production techniques or by other construction methods unique to an off-site manufacturing process, designed for occupancy by one family unit. Every module shall bear the Indiana Modular seal certifying that it was built in compliance with the Rules of the Indiana Fire Prevention and Building Safety Commission. A modular home is placed on a permanent foundation and is built to the Indiana One- and Two-Family Dwelling Code.

MOTEL. See HOTEL.

NON-CONFORMING LOT. A parcel, the area, dimensions, or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of the UDO, but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of the zoning district.

NON-CONFORMING STRUCTURE. A building and/or structure, the size, dimensions, or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of the UDO but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of the UDO.

NON-CONFORMING USE. A use or activity that was lawful prior to the adoption, revision, or amendment of the UDO but that fails by reason of such adoption, revision, or amendment to conform to the present requirements of the district.

NUISANCE. A condition or situation that results in an interference with the enjoyment and use of property.

NURSERY. See GREENHOUSE / NURSERY, COMMERCIAL.

NURSING HOME/ASSISTED LIVING FACILITY. A public or private residential facility (short or long-term) which houses patients suffering from disease, disabilities, or advanced age who require medical service and nursing service rendered by or under the supervision of a registered nurse. For purposes of this UDO, a comprehensive care facility is considered a nursing home.

OPEN SPACE. Common area that provides light and air and is designed for environmental, scenic, or recreational purposes. Open space may include open space types as defined in Chapter 6: Subdivision Design Standards.

OPEN SPACE, OVERALL DEVELOPMENT. The minimum open space required based on the total or gross density. This includes all land and areas within the development boundaries, including proposed rights-of-way, drainage areas, non-buildable areas, and similar area or features.

OUTPATIENT SERVICES. See CLINIC/OUTPATIENT SERVICES.

OUTDOOR STORAGE. The keeping of any goods, junk, material, merchandise, or vehicles in the same place for more than twenty-four (24) hours that is not within an enclosed building or structure.

OVERLAY DISTRICT. A zoning district that encompasses one (1) or more underlying zones and that imposes additional requirements above that required by the underlying zone.

PARCEL. See LOT.

PARCEL, PARENT. The parcel of land for which approval is sought to subdivide it into at least two (2) parcels, or other divisions of land for sale, development, or lease.

PARKING AREA. Any public or private area, under or outside of a building or structure, designed and used for parking and maneuvering motor vehicles including garages, private driveways, and legally designated areas of public streets.

PARKING LOT. An off-street, ground-level open area that provides temporary storage for motor vehicles.

PARKING SPACE. A space other than on a street or alley designed for use or used for the temporary parking of a motor vehicle.

PERPETUAL UNOBSTRUCTED EASEMENT. An easement that is self-perpetuating, runs with the land, and cannot be revoked or vacated without approval of all easement holders or parties. No structures can be placed within the easement that limit or impede ADA accessibility.

PET, HOUSEHOLD. An animal residing within a dwelling unit, not raised for the production of products or for sale, and limited to dogs, cats, rabbits, hamsters, gerbils, and guinea pigs.

PLACE OF WORSHIP. Defined as:

- 1) A church, synagogue, temple, mosque, or other facility or area that is used for prayer by persons of similar beliefs;
- 2) A special-purpose building or area that is architecturally designed and particularly adapted for the primary use of conducting formal religious services on a regular basis.

PLAN COMMISSION (PC). The Danville Advisory Plan Commission for the jurisdiction.

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD). A planned unit development that is a zoning district established to allow development of an area of land as a single entity for a number of uses conforming to an approved development plan, which may not correspond with number of units, bulk, type of use, density, open space, parking, sign requirements, landscaping, or other standards required by other ordinances; a zoning district for which a PUD ordinance is required.

PLAT. A map or chart indicating the subdivision or re-plat of land intended to be filed for record.

PLAT, PRIMARY. A drawing indicating the subdivision or re-subdivision of land, prepared in accordance with the requirements of this UDO and submitted by the subdivider as part of the subdivision plan.

PLAT, SECONDARY. A map indicating the subdivision of land, intended to be recorded and prepared in accordance with the requirements of this UDO.

PLAT COMMITTEE. In accordance with IC 36-7-4-701(e), a subcommittee created by the PC to hold hearings on minor residential subdivisions and re-plats on behalf of the PC in accordance with the Rules and Procedures of the PC.

PLOT PLAN. A scaled, dimensional drawing of a parcel of land showing the actual measurements, the size and location of any existing buildings or any proposed buildings to be erected, the location of the lot in relation to abutting streets, and any other information as required.

POND. A body of standing water having a depth greater than two (2) feet and an area greater than two hundred and twenty-five (225) square feet. For the purposes of this UDO, a pond and lake are considered to be the same.

PORTABLE STORAGE CONTAINER. A self-storage container which is delivered to and retrieved from a home or business for off-site or on-site storage. Portable On Demand Storage (PODS) are a familiar trade name for such containers. These containers are not on a chassis and do not have axles or wheels.

PRODUCE STAND. A temporary activity where a single vendor or property owner sells agricultural products (not including live animals) that are produced on the same property in an area or structure that does not exceed two hundred (200) square feet.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AND BUSINESS OFFICES. Use whose primary purpose is to provide professional services or advice that occurs within a business office setting. The majority of people accessing the site are typically employees but can also have customers or clients that access the business. This use does not include Adult Businesses, Service-Oriented Retail, General Retail, or other uses specifically defined within this UDO or separately listed in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses.

Examples of this use include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Professional service or business offices, such as accounting or advertising, architectural or engineering, attorney or legal, communication or marketing, financial, insurance, investment, professional consulting, real estate, tax, trade association and travel agency services or offices, and similar service or repair that occurs within a business office setting.
- 2) Medical and doctor offices as defined by this UDO.
- 3) Contractor's construction office.

PUBLIC AREA. Parks, playgrounds, trails, paths, and other recreational areas and open spaces; scenic and historic sites; schools and other structures; and other places where the public is directly or indirectly invited to visit or permitted to congregate.

PUBLIC HEARING. A meeting announced and advertised in advance and open to the public, with public given an opportunity to talk and participate.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT. Any improvement, facility, or service, together with its associated site or right-of-way, necessary to provide transportation, drainage, utilities, or similar essential services and facilities and that is usually owned and operated by a governmental agency.

PUBLIC MEETING. A meeting announced and advertised in advance and open to the public, where the public is not required to be given an opportunity to talk and participate.

PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES. Those services including, but not limited to Police, Fire, EMS, and Public Works departments.

PUD DISTRICT. A zoning district for which a PUD district ordinance is adopted.

PUD DISTRICT ORDINANCE. A zoning ordinance that meets the requirements of IC 36-7-4-1500 series and does the following:

- 1) Designates one (1) or more parcels of real property as a PUD district;
- 2) Specifies uses or range of uses permitted in the PUD district;
- 3) Expresses in detailed terms the development requirements that apply in the PUD district;
- 4) Specifies the plan documentation and supporting information that must be supplied before an ILP or BP may be issued for development of real property in the PUD district;
- 5) Specifies any limitation applicable to a PUD district; and 6) meets the requirements of IC 36-7-4-1503.

QUALITY OF LIFE. The attributes or amenities that combine to make an area a desirable place to live.

RACE TRACK. See STADIUM.

RECREATION AREA. An area designated, designed, and equipped for the conduct of sports and leisure-time activities.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE (RV). A vehicular-type portable structure without a permanent foundation that can be towed, hauled, or driven and is designed as a temporary living accommodation for recreational and camping purposes. An RV may include, but is not limited to, campers, trailers, and other similar vehicles intended for overnight occupancy. A recreational vehicle shall not be used as a primary residence or for permanent occupancy outside of a campground.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK. Any parcel upon which two (2) or more sites are located, established, or maintained for occupancy by recreational vehicles for a fee as temporary living quarters for recreation or vacation purposes.

RECYCLING. A process by which materials that would otherwise become solid waste are collected, separated, or processed, and converted into materials or products for reuse or sale.

RECYCLING FACILITY. A place or area for the acceptance of recyclable materials from the public and may include storage, separating, processing of recyclable materials.

REDEVELOPMENT. The removal and replacement, rehabilitation, or adaptive reuse of an existing building(s) or structure(s), or of land from which previous improvements have been removed.

REGULARLY. The consistent and repeated doing of the act so described.

RENEWABLE ENERGY EASEMENT. An easement that limits the height or location, or both, of permissible development on the burdened land in terms of a structure or vegetation, or both, for the purpose of providing access for the benefited land to wind or sunlight passing over the burdened land.

RE-PLAT. Defined as:

- 1) The further division of lots or the relocation of lot lines of any lot or lots within a subdivision previously approved and recorded according to law;
- 2) The alteration of any streets or rights-of-way or the establishment of any new streets or rights-of-way within any subdivision made and approved or recorded according to law, but not including conveyances made so as to combine existing lots by deed or other instrument.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. An establishment engaged in testing, research, analysis, and product development that could include limited light assembly or limited production of components. This type use occurs within a building that typically resembles an office and/or laboratory setting.

RESTAURANT. Establishment that provides food service with the majority of sales being food or non-alcoholic beverages and is open to all ages. A restaurant may include both counter-service and sit-down service.

RESTAURANT, DRIVE THRU. A restaurant that includes an opening in the wall or portion of a building or structure that is used to serve patrons while in a vehicle rather than within the building or structure. For the purposes of this UDO, this does not include curbside service where patrons park in a designated parking space and service is provided through the same door or entry that is also used by patrons.

RETAIL, GENERAL. Use whose primary purpose is the sale of goods and merchandise to a consumer. General retail does NOT include Adult Businesses, Professional and Business Offices, Service-Oriented Retail, Automotive and Vehicle Sales, Clinics and Outpatient Services, or any other use specifically defined by this UDO or separately listed in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses. Examples of general retail include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Department and superstores, such as clothing/apparel/shoes store
- 2) Specialty retail stores, such as antique store, art gallery, art supply store (including framing services), book/stationary/newspaper store or stand, camera and photography supply store, collectible stores (cards, coins, comics, stamps, etc.), electronic/appliance store, fabrics and sewing supply store, flea market, floor covering store, furniture store, florist, gift store, greenhouse or nursery, hardware store, hobby shop, jewelry store, luggage and leather goods store, music or musical instrument store, office supply store, optic store (no medical exams), orthopedic supply store, paint store, pet store, sporting goods and recreation equipment store, bicycle and kayak rental/store, religious goods store, toy store, variety store, and video/game store.
- 3) Supermarkets and grocery stores, such as bakery (without dining), candy store, grocery store, and meat or fish market.
- 4) Convenience stores, such as drug store, such as convenience or corner store, drug store, gas station, and pharmacy.
- 5) Discount stores, such as consignment and thrift store.

RETAIL, SERVICE-ORIENTED. Use whose primary purpose is to provide or sell a service, entertainment, or experience rather than providing goods and merchandise that do not occur within a business office setting. The majority of people accessing the site are typically customers rather than employees. Service-oriented retail does NOT include Automotive and Vehicle Repair, Bed and Breakfasts, Convenience Stores with Gas Pumps (including Gas Stations), Child Care Home/Day Care Facility, Drive-In Theater, Hotel or Motel, Short-Term Rental, General Retail, Self-Storage, Clinics and Outpatient Services, Professional and Business Offices, Adult Businesses, and all other uses defined separately by this UDO or separately listed in Table 2.1: Permitted Land Uses. Examples of service-oriented retail use include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Hospitality, instructional, and entertainment services, such as art studio, dance, educational support services, employment services, reception halls, gymnastics or martial arts instruction, paintball, travel centers, and banquet/event facilities.
- 2) Service and repair such as computer or phone repair, jewelry repair, and shoe repair.
- 3) Personal services, such as bank or credit union, beauty or barber shop, dry cleaning or laundry receiving station (storefront only), fitness center or gym, nail or tanning salon, photography studio, print shop or copy shop, storage units (indoor and outdoor), and tailoring or dressmaking laundromat.
- 4) Parking lots and garages as a primary use.

REZONE. Approval granted through the PC and the legislative body in accordance with IC 36-7-4-608 to change the zoning classification of a particular parcel. Also referred to as a zone map change.

RIGHT-OF-WAY. Defined as:

- 1) A strip of land acquired by reservation, dedication, prescription, or condemnation and intended to be occupied by a street, crosswalk, railroad, electric transmission lines, oil or gas pipeline, water line, sanitary storm sewer, or other similar uses;
- 2) Generally, the right of one to pass over the property of another.

RIGHT-TO-FARM. As established in IC 32-30-6, public policy designed to protect farmers against private nuisance suits and unnecessary constraints on essential agricultural management practices, if these practices are consistent with federal and state law and are not a threat to the public health and safety.

ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS. Road classifications are determined by the Danville Thoroughfare Plan.

ROAD. A portion of land or area that is intended for vehicular travel.

ROAD, PRIVATE. A private roadway that serves more than three (3) residential parcels pursuant to access easements and all requirements of this UDO. See DRIVEWAY, RESIDENTIAL.

ROAD, PUBLIC. Any vehicular way, which includes the land between the street lines (whether improved or unimproved) and that is:

- 1) An existing state, county, or municipal roadway;
- 2) Shown upon a plat approved pursuant to law;
- 3) Approved by other official action;
- 4) Shown on a plat duly filed and recorded in the Recorders Office; or
- 5) Shown on the official map or adopted master plan.

ROADSIDE PRODUCE STAND. A temporary structure designed or used for the seasonal display or sale of agriculture-related products.

RULES AND PROCEDURES. The principles and regulations governing the conduct, action, procedures, arrangements, etc. of the PC and BZA.

SALVAGE YARD. See JUNKYARD.

SCHOOL. Any building or part thereof that is designed, constructed, or used for education or instruction in any branch of knowledge.

SELF STORAGE/MINI-STORAGE FACILITY. A building(s) or area consisting of individual, self-contained units or spaces leased to individuals, organizations, or businesses for self-service storage of personal property, recreational vehicles (RV's), boats, or other similar items.

SEPTIC SYSTEM. An underground system with a septic tank used for the decomposition of domestic wastes.

SERVICE-ORIENTED RETAIL. See RETAIL, SERVICE-ORIENTED.

SETBACK. The distance between the foundation of the structure and the property line for front, side, and rear setbacks. See Chapter 2: Zoning Districts for measurements of front, side, and rear yard setback.

SETBACK, AVERAGE. The average setback of primary building on the same side of the street that are located within 100 feet of the property line of the proposed building or structure.

SETBACK LINE. A line drawn along the required minimum setback.

SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT, CENTRALIZED.

Any sewage treatment facility that requires an NPDES permit from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) to discharge treated effluent.

SEWER, SANITARY. Any pipe or conduit or system of pipes or conduits used to collect and carry away sanitary sewage from the generating source to treatment plants or receiving water bodies.

SEWER AND WATER SYSTEM, PUBLIC. Any system other than an individual septic tank, tile field, or individual well, that is operated by a municipality, governmental agency, or a public utility for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastes and the furnishing of potable water.

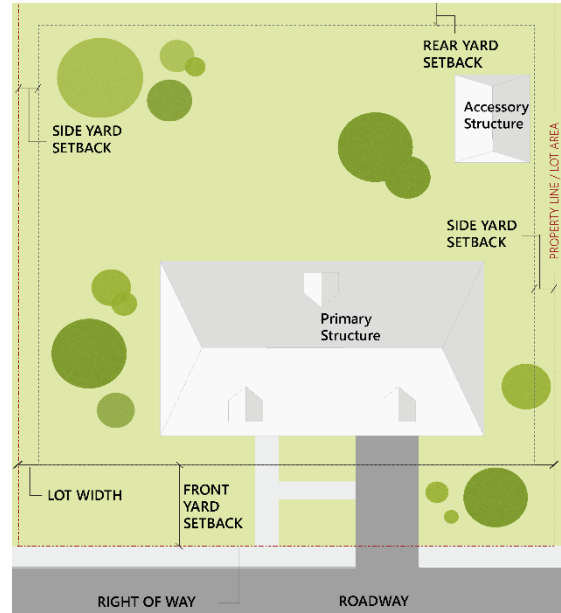
SEXUALLY ORIENTED BUSINESS. An adult entertainment or service business that is part of the sex industry and is a site of erotic performance, erotic paraphernalia sales, and/or other sexually oriented places. Sexually oriented businesses may include uses such as an adult bookstore, adult cabaret, adult mini motion picture theater, adult motion picture theater, adult service establishment (IC 12-7-2-1.8), semi-nude model studio, sexual device shop, or similar establishment. The term "sexually oriented business" shall also include adult drive-in theater, adult live entertainment arcade, and adult motion picture arcade.

SHIPPING CONTAINER. See CARGO CONTAINER.

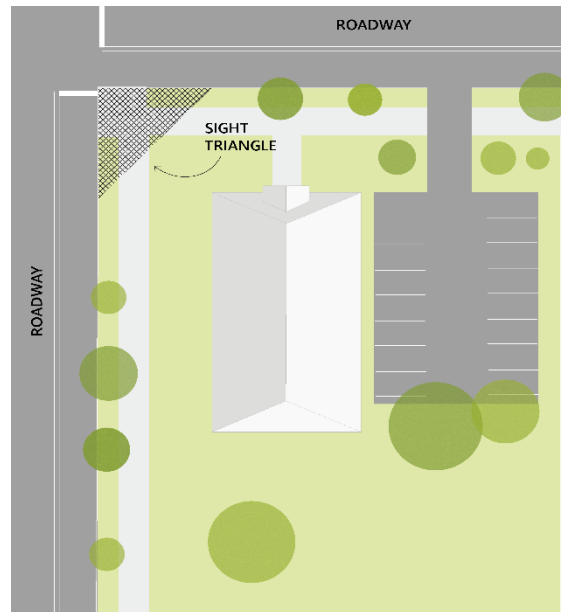
SHORT-TERM RENTAL. In accordance with IC 36-1-24-6, the rental of a single-family home, an accessory dwelling, a duplex, a multi-family dwelling, or a condominium for terms of less than thirty (30) days at a time through a short-term rental platform.

SHORT-TERM RENTAL PLATFORM. In accordance with IC 36-1-24-7, an entity that provides an online platform through which unaffiliated parties offer to rent a short-term rental to an occupant and collects fees for the rental from the occupant.

SIDEWALK. A paved, surfaced, or leveled area, paralleling and usually separated from the traveled way, used as a pedestrian walkway.



Example of Setbacks



Example of Sight Triangle

SIGHT TRIANGLE. A triangular-shaped portion of land established at street intersections in which nothing is erected, placed, planted, or allowed to grow in such a manner as to limit or obstruct the sight distance of motorists entering or leaving the intersection.

SIGN. Any name, number, symbol, identification, description, display, graphic, or illustration which is affixed to, painted on, or is represented directly or indirectly upon a structure or parcel, visible from any public right-of-way which directs attention to an object, product, place, activity, person, institution, organization, or business. This definition includes backlighted plastic panels or strip lighting affixed to any wall or roof where any such panels or lighting serve to identify a business and attract attention rather than to illuminate space for human activity.

SIGN, ABANDONED. A sign that is:

- 1) Associated with an abandoned use;
- 2) Remains after the termination of the business; and/or
- 3) On its immediate premises but not adequately maintained or repaired.

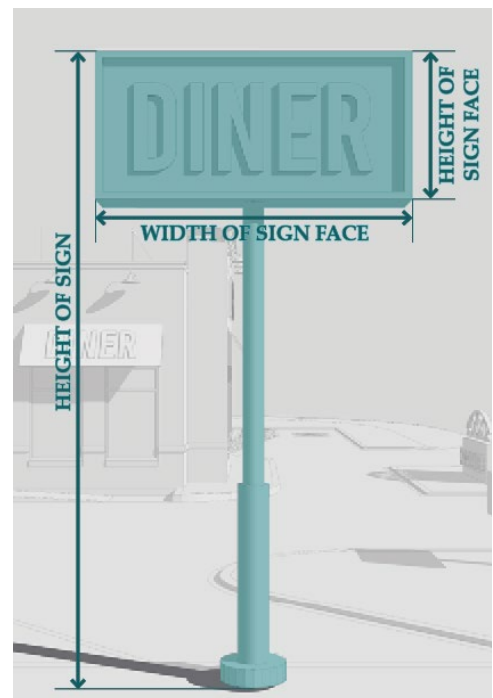
SIGN, ELECTRONIC VARIABLE MESSAGE (EVMS). A sign, or component of a sign, such as an electrically or electronically controlled message center, where the characters, letters, or illustrations can be changed or rearranged either in the field, or from a remote location, without physically altering the face or the surface of the sign.

SIGN, HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND. The vertical measurement from the ground to the top of the sign. The height of all signs shall be measured from the established grade line to the highest point of the sign or its frame/support.

SIGN, ILLUMINATED. Any sign lighted by or exposed to artificial lighting either by light on or in the sign or directed toward the sign.

SIGN, LEGAL NON-CONFORMING. A pre-existing, legally permitted sign, or portion thereof, which was designed, erected, or structurally altered such that it does not conform to the regulations of the zoning district in which it is located.

SIGN, PERMANENT. A sign attached to structure or the ground in a manner that enables the sign to resist environmental loads, such as wind, and precludes ready removal or movement of the sign. The use of anchor bolts, ropes, stakes, chains, glue, or similar anchoring are not methods recognized by this ordinance as a permanent foundation.



Example of Sign Face and Sign Height Measurement

SIGN, TEMPORARY. Any sign that is temporarily used for a specific and shorter duration of time and is not affixed to a permanent foundation or structure. A temporary sign is used for the purpose of conveying information, knowledge, or ideas to the public about activities on the premises. These signs are intended to be on-site for the duration of an event (such as property for sale, special events, grand openings, sales, etc.) or a short period of time.

SIGN AREA. The entire face of a sign, including the advertising surface and any framing, trim, or molding, but not including the supporting structure.

SIGN FACE. The surface intended for the display of information on the sign.

SIGN STRUCTURE. The supporting unit of a sign face, including but not limited to frames, braces cabinets, and poles.

SIGN TYPES. For the purposes of this UDO, the following sign types are defined:

AWNING SIGN. A sign that is attached to an awning or other fabric that serves as a structural protective cover over a window or entrance.

BANNER SIGN. A sign made of flexible materials and supported by any combination of staples, tape, wires, ropes, strings, poles, posts or rods or other materials that are not built as a permanent foundation for the sign. Banner Signs include wave banner signs.

HANGING SIGN. A sign that is suspended from the underside of a horizontal plane surface and is supported by such surface, such as a single post or the underside of a ceiling or canopy. Also known as a canopy or swing sign.

MONUMENT (GROUND) SIGN. A freestanding sign in which the bottom edge of the sign is in contact with or is close to the ground. Also known as a ground, site, or pylon sign.

MURAL SIGN. A picture, scene, diagram, text, artwork, or graphic applied on the exterior of a building, wall, or structure. For the purposes of this UDO, a mural is considered a Wall Sign.

PORTABLE SIGN. Any sign not permanently attached to the ground or other permanent structure, or a sign designed to be transported, including, but not limited to, signs designed to be transported by means of wheels; signs converted to A or T-frames; benches; menu or sandwich board signs; umbrellas used for advertising; and signs attached to or painted on vehicles parked and visible from the public right-of-way, unless said vehicle is used in normal day-to-day operations of the business.

BENCH SIGN. A type of portable sign painted on, located on, or attached to any part of the surface of a bench, seat, or chair.

HUMAN SIGN. A type of portable sign held or worn by a human being for the purposes of advertising or otherwise drawing attention to an individual, business, commodity, service, activity, or product.

SIDEWALK / SANDWICH BOARD SIGN. A type of portable, temporary freestanding display located on the sidewalk or similar area that is typically adjacent to a roadway or storefront.

VEHICLE SIGN. A type of portable sign that is permanently affixed to the body of, an integral part of, or a fixture of a motor vehicle that is parked or left standing so that it is visible from a public street for a period of more than seventy-two (72) continuous hours for the intent of being used as advertisement. For the purpose of this definition, "permanently affixed" shall mean it is painted directly on the body of a vehicle and/or applied as a decal on the body of a vehicle.

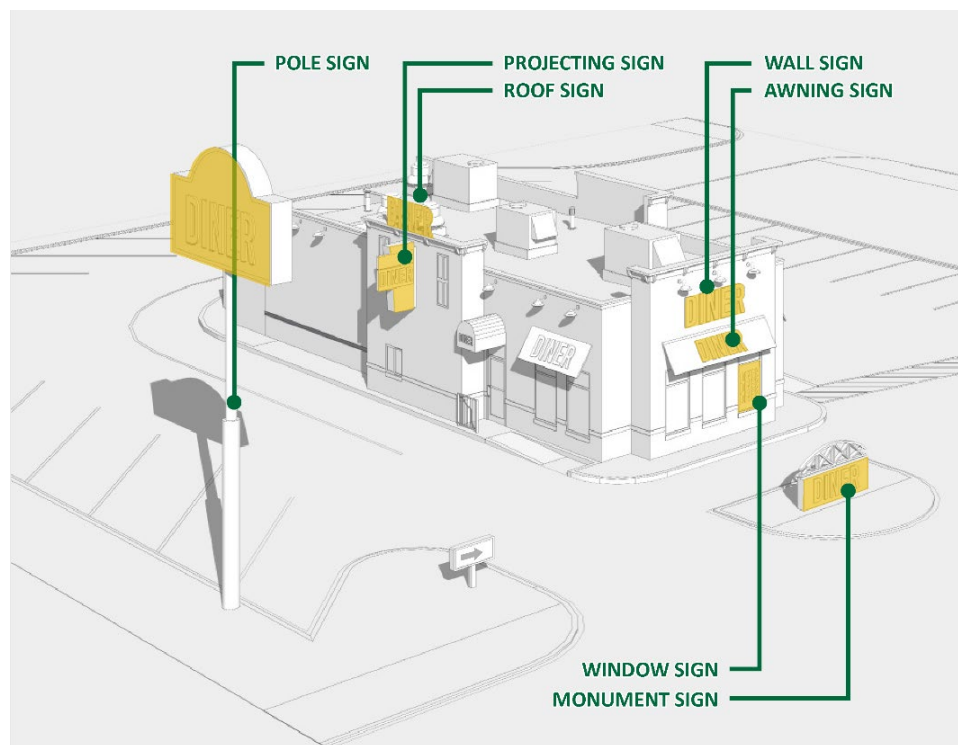
POLE SIGN. A sign anchored directly to the ground or supported by one (1) or more posts, columns, or other vertical structures or supports. The sign is not attached to or dependent for support from any building and the sign area is not in close proximity to the ground. Billboards would be considered Pole Signs.

PROJECTING SIGN. A sign that is wholly or partly dependent upon a building for support and that projects more than twelve (12) inches from that building. Also known as a blade sign.

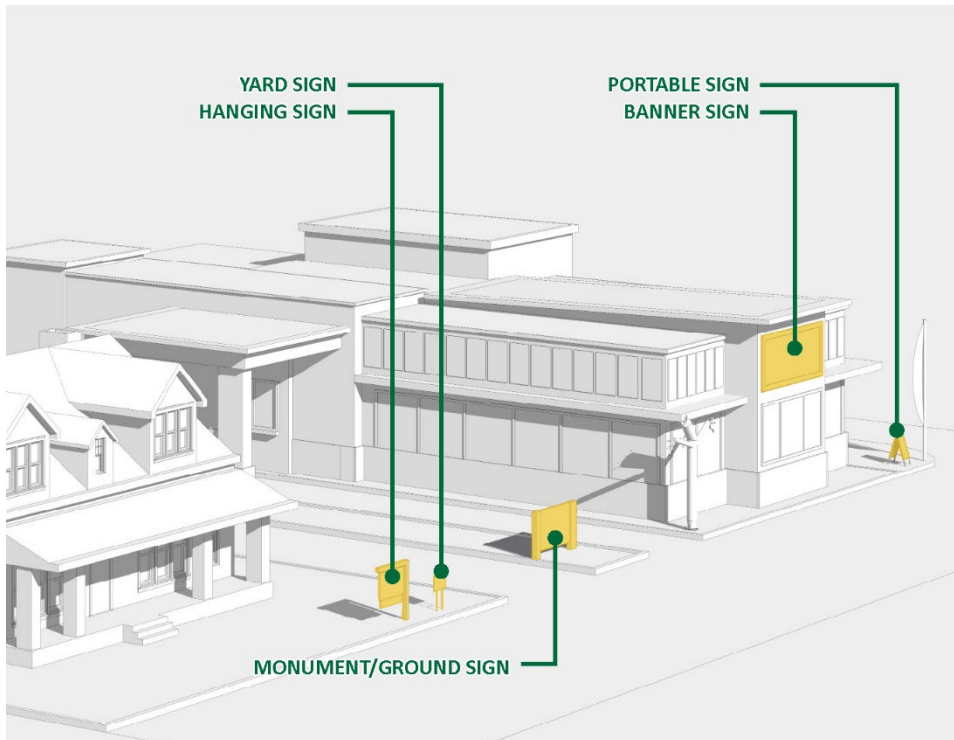
WALL SIGN. Any sign attached to, erected against, or painted on the wall, façade, or exterior of a structure with the exposed display surface of the sign in a plane parallel (or relatively parallel) to the plane of the structure. See also MURAL.

WINDOW SIGN. Any sign directly attached to the window of a structure or erected on the inside or outside of the window, which at the determination of the Administrator, is legible from any part of a public right-of-way or adjacent property. For purposes of this window sign definition, a "window" is defined as an opening in the wall or roof of a structure that is fitted with glass or other transparent material in a frame to admit light or air and to allow people inside to see out. Also known as a façade sign.

YARD SIGN. Small signs, typically under waist height that are usually supported by metal wire or small stakes driven directly into the ground.



Example of Permanent Signs



Example of Temporary Signs

SITE PLAN. A plan for one or more parceled on which is shown the existing and proposed conditions of the lot, including topography, vegetation, drainage, floodplains, wetlands, and waterways; landscaping and open spaces; walkways; means of ingress and egress; circulation; utility services; structures; signs and lighting; berms; Bufferyards, and screening devices; surrounding development; and any other information that reasonably may be required in order for an informed decision to be made by the approving authority.

SOLAR ACCESS. Unobstructed access to direct sunlight on a lot or building through the entire year, including access across adjacent parcel air rights, for the purpose of capturing direct sunlight to operate a solar energy system.

SOLAR ENERGY. Radiant energy received from the sun that can be collected in the form of heat or light by a solar collector.

SOLAR ENERGY EASEMENT. See RENEWABLE ENERGY EASEMENT.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM (SES). A device, array of devices, or structural design feature, the purpose of which is to provide for generation or storage of electricity from sunlight, or the collection, storage, and distribution of solar energy for space heating or cooling, daylight for interior lighting, or water heating. For purposes of this ordinance, an SES is classified as Accessory SES or Primary SES.

ACCESSORY SES. A solar energy system that is an integral part of a primary or accessory building. Accessory SES include Building-Integrated SES, Ground-mounted SES, Pole-mounted SES, Roof-Mounted SES, and Solar Carport SES.

BUILDING-INTEGRATED SES. An accessory solar energy system that is an integral part of a primary or accessory building, rather than a separate mechanical device, replacing or substituting for an architectural or structural component of the building. Building-integrated systems include, but are not limited to, photovoltaic or hot water solar energy systems that are contained within roofing materials, windows, skylights, and awnings.

GROUND-MOUNTED SES. An accessory solar energy system mounted on a rack that rests on or is attached to the ground.

POLE-MOUNTED SES. An accessory solar energy system mounted on a pole.

ROOF-MOUNTED SES. An accessory solar energy system mounted on a rack that is fastened to or ballasted on a structure roof.

SOLAR CARPORT SES. An accessory solar energy system of any size that is installed on a carport structure that is accessory to a parking area, and which may include electric vehicle supply equipment or energy storage facilities.

GRID-TIED SES. A photovoltaic solar energy system that is connected to an electric circuit served by an electric utility company.

OFF-GRID SES. A photovoltaic solar energy system in which the circuits energized by the solar energy system are not electrically connected in any way to electric circuits that are served by an electric utility company.

PHOTOVOLTAIC SES. A solar energy system that converts solar energy directly into electricity.

PRIMARY SES. A solar energy system that is free-standing and serves as the primary land use for the parcel(s) on which it is located. Primary SES include Community-scale SES and Large-scale SES.

COMMUNITY-SCALE SES. A primary solar energy system that covers less than ten (10) acres and converts sunlight into electricity for the primary purpose of serving electric demands off-site from the facility, either retail or wholesale.

LARGE-SCALE SES. A primary solar energy system that covers 10 acres or more and converts sunlight into electricity for the primary purpose of wholesale sales of generated electricity. It can include collection and feeder lines, substations, ancillary buildings, solar monitoring stations and accessory equipment or structures thereto, that capture and convert solar energy into electrical energy, primarily for use in locations other than where it is generated.

POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY SES. A community- or large-scale solar energy system that meets the requirements of the 2020 Indiana Solar Site Pollinator Habitat Planning Scorecard (as amended) developed by Purdue University or another pollinator-friendly checklist developed by a third-party as a solar-pollinator standard designed for Midwestern eco-systems, soils, and habitat.

SOLAR COLLECTOR. A device, structure, or a part of a device or structure for which the primary purpose is to transform solar radiant energy into thermal, mechanical, chemical, or electrical energy. The collector does not include frames, supports, or mounting hardware.

SOLAR HOT AIR SYSTEM. A solar energy system that includes a solar collector to provide direct supplemental space heating by heating and re-circulating conditioned building air. The most efficient performance includes a solar collector to preheat air or supplement building space heating, typically using a vertically mounted collector on a south-facing wall. Can also be referred to as a Solar Air Heat or Solar Furnace.

SOLAR HOT WATER SYSTEM. A system that includes a solar collector and a heat exchanger that heats or preheats water for building heating systems or other hot water needs, including residential domestic hot water and hot water for commercial processes. Can also be referred to as Solar Thermal.

SOLAR MOUNTING DEVICES. Racking, frames, or other devices that allow the mounting of a solar collector onto a roof surface or the ground.

SOLAR-READY DESIGNED STRUCTURES. The design and construction of a building that facilitates and makes feasible the installation of rooftop solar.

SPECIAL EXCEPTION. Permission granted by the BZA in accordance with IC 36-7-4-918.2 to allow a use, designated as being permitted by special exception in the zoning district, when it is shown that such use in a specified location will comply with all the conditions and standards for the location or operation of the use as specified in the UDO.

STABLE, PUBLIC. An accessory structure, building, or area in which horses are kept for commercial use including boarding, hire, riding, show, or sale. For the purposes of this UDO, this use shall be considered Service-Oriented Retail.

STADIUM. A place or area (indoor or outdoor) that is primarily used for spectator sports, entertainment (such as concerts, amusement parks, and similar events), expositions, fairgrounds, or similar public gatherings or events. Stadiums may also have accessory uses, such as food vendors or on-site merchandise sales for the event. Examples include, but are not limited to, convention halls, sports arenas, amphitheaters, race tracks, and assembly halls. For the purposes of this UDO, this use does not include institutional uses (such as schools) that include a stadium on the same site or campus as the institutional use or those uses specifically defined as service-oriented retail.

STATE. The State of Indiana.

STORMWATER DRAIN. A system of pipes that carry storm, surface, and ground water drainage but excludes sewage and residential, commercial, and industrial wastes.

STORY. That portion of a structure between the surface of a floor and the ceiling immediately above; or if there is a floor above, the portion of a structure between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor above. A basement shall not be counted as a story.

STREET. See ROAD.

STREET CLASSIFICATION. See ROAD CLASSIFICATION.

STRUCTURE. Anything constructed or erected that requires it to be located on or affixed to the ground or attached to something that is located on or affixed to the ground.

STRUCTURE, ACCESSORY. A structure detached from a primary structure (not attached to the foundation of the primary structure) located on the same parcel and customarily incidental and subordinate to the primary structure or use. For purposes of this UDO, a fence is considered an accessory structure.

STRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL. A structure on agricultural land designed, constructed, and used to house farm implements, livestock, or agricultural produce or products grown or raised on the premises, but not including dwellings used for human occupancy.

STRUCTURE, ATTACHED. A structure which has any part of its exterior or bearing wall in common with another building or which is connected to another building by a roof.

STRUCTURE, DETACHED. A structure having no structural connection with another structure.

STRUCTURE, ENCLOSED. A structure with a solid roof and a minimum of three exterior walls, provided no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of an exterior wall consists of a single opening.

STRUCTURE, PORTABLE. Any structure not permanently attached to the ground or other permanent structure that is designed to be moved or transported by means of wheels or other mechanisms that are attached to the structure or the structure is mounted/placed upon.

STRUCTURE, PRIMARY. A structure in which the primary use of the lot or premises on which it is located is conducted, including a structure that is attached to such a structure in a substantial way, such as by a roof. With respect to residential uses, the primary structure shall be the main dwelling.

STRUCTURE, TEMPORARY. A structure that is erected without any foundation or footings and is removed when the designated time period, activity, or use for which the temporary structure was erected has ceased. A temporary use usually does not involve the construction or alteration of any permanent structure, although the authorization of the temporary use does not necessarily preclude such construction.

SUBDIVIDER. Any person having an interest in land that is the subject of an application for subdivision. Also, a person submitting an application for subdivision.

SUBDIVISION. The division of a lot or parcel of land into two (2) or more lots, parcels, or other divisions of land for sale, development, or lease. A subdivision includes the division or development of any land, whether by deed, metes and bounds description, or other recorded instrument. Subdivisions are further classified as commercial or industrial subdivision, minor residential subdivision, or major residential subdivision.

SUBDIVISION, COMMERCIAL or INDUSTRIAL. Approval granted by the PC in accordance with IC 36-7-4-700 series for the subdivision of a parcel for commercial or industrial development.

SUBDIVISION, EXEMPT. Divisions of existing parcels of land that are exempt from this UDO as determined by the Administrator and outlined in Chapter 5: Subdivision Types.

SUBDIVISION, MAJOR RESIDENTIAL. Approval granted by the PC in accordance with IC 36-7-4-700 series for any division of a parcel of land for residential development that is not considered an exempt subdivision.

SUBDIVISION, MINOR RESIDENTIAL. A subdivision of land that creates three (3) or fewer separate tracts including the remnant tract, does not create any new right-of-way, and does not qualify as an exempt subdivision is considered a minor residential subdivision.

SWIMMING POOL. A self-contained body of water that is twenty-four (24) inches or more in depth used for recreational purposes. Such body of water may exist in a metal tank, plastic lined, or masonry structure located either above-ground or below-ground level. Swimming pools may be either public or private in use. A private pool is considered an accessory structure.

TAC. See **TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.**

TAVERN. An establishment in which alcoholic beverages are served, primarily by the drink, where food or packaged liquors may also be served or sold.

TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE (TAC). A committee that, because of their specialized knowledge and experience in their field of expertise, may review the technical aspects of a project and assist the Administrator, PC, and BZA by providing technical and expert advice with regard to proposed development within the jurisdiction.

TEMPORARY STORAGE STRUCTURE/CONTAINER. A portable storage unit which does not have permanent foundation or footing, and which includes cargo containers, portable storage containers, truck trailers, and bulk solid waste containers. Such structures shall not be considered a building.

THOROUGHFARE PLAN. The portion of the Comprehensive Plan which identifies the existing and proposed locations of interstate highways, primary arterials, secondary arterials, feeders, local streets, streets, and rights-of-way within the jurisdictional area, as amended from time to time under IC 36-7-4-506.

TOURIST CABINS. See **HOTEL.**

TRACT. See **LOT.**

TRANSPARENCY (FAÇADE). The area on a building façade that is covered by materials that allow light to pass through so that objects behind can be distinctly seen from the outside.

TRUCK TERMINAL. A freight or relay station for the transfer or exchange of cargo from one vehicle, form of transportation, or party to another. This does not include long-term or permanent storage.

UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE (UDO). A unified development ordinance combines the jurisdiction's zoning and subdivision control ordinances into a single, legal document that is enabled by IC 36-7-4-610 and adopted by the legislative body and which may be amended from time to time.

USE. The specific purpose or activity for which land and/or a structure is designated, arranged, intended, or for which it is or may be occupied or maintained.

USE, ACCESSORY. A use that:

- 1) Is clearly incidental and customarily found in connection with a primary structure or use;
- 2) Is subordinate to and serves the primary use;
- 3) Is subordinate in area, extent, or purpose to the primary use served;
- 4) Contributes to the comfort, convenience, or necessity of occupants, business, or industry of the primary use served; and
- 5) Is located on the same parcel as the primary use served.

USE, PRIMARY. The predominant use of any lot or parcel or as determined by the primary structure.

USE, TEMPORARY. A use established for a limited duration with the intent to discontinue such use upon the expiration of the time period.

UTILITY. Defined as any agency that, under public franchise or ownership, or under certificate of convenience and necessity, or by grant of authority by a governmental agency, provides the public with electricity, gas, heat, steam, communication, transportation, water, sewage collection, or other similar service; and is a closely regulated enterprise with a franchise for providing a needed service.

UTILITY, PUBLIC. As regulated by IC 8-1-2, every corporation, company, partnership, limited liability company, individual, association of individuals, their lessees, trustees, or receivers appointed by a court, that may own, operate, manage, or control any plant or equipment within the state for the:

- 1) The conveyance of telegraph and telephone messages;
- 2) The production, transmission, delivery, or furnishing of heat, light, water, or power; or
- 3) Collection, treatment, purification, and disposal in a sanitary manner of liquid and solid waste, sewage, night soil, and industrial waste. The term does not include a municipality that may acquire, own, or operate any of the foregoing facilities.

UTILITY MAIN EXTENSION. The extension of utility infrastructure for future use by surrounding property owners including, but not limited to, water and sanitary sewer.

VARIANCE. Permission granted by the BZA in accordance with IC 36-7-4-918.5 to depart from specific development standards for a zoning district within this UDO.

VARIANCE OF USE. Permission granted by the BZA in accordance with IC 36-7-4-918.4 to allow a specific use that is not otherwise permitted in a zoning district.

VEHICLE, INOPERABLE. As defined by IC 9-13-2-1, or any vehicle that is partially disassembled, inoperable, or unlicensed, on any property in location visible from public property or adjoining private property for more than twenty (20) calendar days or on public property without being moved for three (3) calendar days. This shall not include tractors, combines, pickers, disks, plows, or other similar farm machinery that is owned by a farm operator, which is parked in areas zoned AG, and is used for parts replacement for machinery currently being used in the farming operation.

WAIVER. Permission to depart from specific development standards of the subdivision regulations and as specifically identified in the UDO.

WAREHOUSING AND DISTRIBUTION. An establishment engaged in the receipt, storage, and distribution of goods, products, cargo, and materials, including trans-shipment by boat, rail, air, or motor vehicle. Uses typically breakdown large orders from a single source into smaller orders and consolidation of several orders into a single large order for distribution to several recipients. Retail sales (on-site), assembly, or product processing are not considered distribution or warehousing. This does not include truck terminal.

WASTEWATER. See SEWER, SANITARY.

WINDOW. An opening in a wall or roof which functions or appears to function to admit light to a building or structure.

WHOLESALE BUSINESS. An establishment or place of business primarily engaged in selling and/or distributing merchandise to retailers; to industrial, commercial, or professional business users, or to other wholesalers. For purposes of this UDO, wholesale businesses are not considered general retail.

WILDLIFE AND NATURE PRESERVE. Open space intended to remain in a predominately natural or undeveloped state to provide possible opportunities for passive recreation.

WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEM (WECS). A wind energy conversion system where the equipment that converts and then stores or transfers energy from the wind into usable forms of energy and includes any base, blade, foundation, generator, nacelle, rotor, wind tower, transformer, turbine, vane, wind farm collection system, wire, or other component used in the system.

COMMERCIAL WECS (CWECS). The system by which wind energy is converted to electricity using a wind turbine, tower, support system, blades, and associated control and conversion electronics which has a rated capacity of more than one hundred (100) kW or a system height of more than eighty (80) feet.

MINI WECS (MWECS). The system by which wind energy is converted to electricity using a wind turbine, tower, support system, blades, and associated control and conversion electronics which has a rated capacity less than ten (10) kW and a system height of less than forty-five feet (45'). For the purposes of this Ordinance, a roof-mounted structure shall be considered a Mini WECS if it meets the rated capacity and height requirements set forth in this Section. Only one (1) Mini Wind Energy Conversion System may be permitted per primary structure. Mini WECS shall be considered an accessory use in all zoning districts.

SMALL WECS (SWECS). The system by which wind energy is converted to electricity using a wind turbine, tower, support system, blades, and associated control and conversion electronics which has a rated capacity of less than or equal to one hundred (100) kW and a system height of less than eighty (80) feet. Only one (1) Small Wind Energy Conversion System may be permitted per primary structure.

WECS NONPARTICIPATING PROPERTY. A lot or parcel of real property that is not owned by a project owner and the following conditions are met.

- 1) The project owner does not seek:
 - 1) To install or locate one (1) or more wind power devices or other facilities related to a wind power project (including power lines, temporary or permanent access roads, or other temporary or permanent infrastructure); or
 - 2) To otherwise enter into a lease or any other agreement with the owner of the property for use of all or part of the property in connection with a wind power project;
- 2) The owner of the property does not consent:
 - 1) To having one (1) or more wind power devices or other facilities related to a wind power project (including power lines, temporary or permanent access roads, or other temporary or permanent infrastructure) installed or located; or
 - 2) To otherwise enter into a lease or any other agreement with the project owner for use of all or part of the property in connection with a wind power project.
- 3) The owner of the property does not participate in a wind power project through:
 - 1) A neighbor agreement;
 - 2) A participation agreement; or
 - 3) Another similar arrangement or agreement with a project owner.

WINDOW. An opening in a wall or roof which functions or appears to function to admit light into a building or structure.

WIND POWER DEVICE. A device, including a windmill or a wind turbine, which is designed to use the kinetic energy of moving air to provide mechanical energy or to produce electricity.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITY. Any towers, poles, antennas, or other structures intended for use in connection with transmission or receipt of radio or television signals, or any other spectrum-based transmissions/receptions.

YARD. A space on the same parcel as the primary structure that is open, unoccupied, and unobstructed by structures, except as otherwise provided in this ordinance.

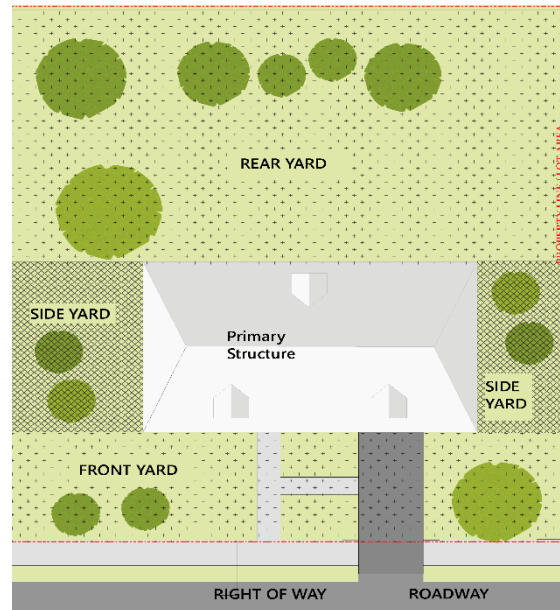
YARD, FRONT. A space extending across the full width of the parcel between the primary structure and the front lot line measured perpendicular to the structure at the closest point to the front lot line.

YARD, REAR. A space extending across the full width of the parcel between the primary structure and the rear lot line and measured perpendicular to the structure to the closest point of the rear lot line.

YARD, SIDE. A space extending from the front yard to the rear yard between the primary structure and the side lot line and measured perpendicular from the side lot line to the closest point of the primary structure.

ZONING DISTRICT. A specified zoning district within the jurisdictional area or extended jurisdiction for which uniform regulations governing the use, height, size, and intensity of use of structures and land, and open spaces around structures, are herein established.

ZONING MAP. The map or maps that are considered a part of the UDO and delineate the boundaries of zoning districts and any amendments thereto of the jurisdictional area of the PC.



Example of Yards