

3.3-2. "*R-2*" single-family and two family district. The following regulations shall apply in all "R-2" districts:

- (a) *Authorized uses.* Uses permitted by right shall be those set forth in the Land Use Matrix in Section 4 of this Chapter. The allowed uses in the district, which are intended to be identical with those listed in the Land Use Matrix, are as follows:

(1) *Uses permitted by right:*

Residential uses:

- Accessory dwelling (one accessory dwelling per lot, no kitchen)
- Accessory building/structure
- Community home (see definition)
- Duplex/two-family/duplex condominium
- Family home adult care
- Family home child care
- Home Occupation (see Sec. 5.5)
- One family dwelling, detached
- Single family industrialized home (see Sec. 5.8)

Non-residential uses:

- Barns and farm equipment storage (related to agricultural uses)
- Cemetery and/or mausoleum
- Church/place of religious assembly
- Community building (associated with residential uses)
- Contractor's temporary on-site construction office (only with permit from Building Official; see Sec. 5.10)
- Country club (private)
- Farms, general (crops) (see Chapter 6, Municipal Code and Sec. 5.9)
- Farms, general (livestock/ranch) (see Chapter 6, Municipal Code and Sec. 5.9)
- Golf course, public and private
- Governmental building or use with no outside storage
- Park and/or playground (private and public)
- Plant nursery (growing for commercial purposes but no retail sales on site)
- Public recreation/services building for public park/playground areas
- Recreation buildings (public)
- School, K-12 (public or private)
- Water storage (surface, underground or overhead), water wells and pumping stations that are part of a public or municipal system

- (2) *Conflict.* In the event of conflict between the uses listed in the Land Use Matrix and those listed in Subsection (1), the uses listed in this subsection shall be deemed those authorized in the district.

(b) *Maximum height, minimum area and setback requirements:*

(1) One family dwellings.

(i) *Height.* 35 feet.

(ii) *Front building setback.* 25 feet.

(iii) *Side building setback.* There shall be a side building setback on each side of a building not less than five feet in width. Buildings on corner lots shall have 15-foot side building setbacks adjacent to the street where the rear lot lines of the corner lots coincide with the rear lot lines of the adjacent lots. Buildings on corner lots shall have 25-foot side building setbacks adjacent to the street where the rear lot lines of the corner lots coincide with the side lot lines of the adjacent lots.

- (iv) *Garage setback.* Where a driveway is located in front of a garage, the garage shall be setback 20 feet from the right-of-way or the driveway to the garage shall be at least 20 feet long to provide enough space for a vehicle to park without overhanging into the right-of-way, if the garage door is closed. (See Illustration 8 in Sec. 5.1-1)
 - (v) *Rear building setback.* 20 feet.
 - (vi) *Width of lot.* The minimum width of an interior lot shall be 60 feet and the minimum width of a corner lot shall be 70 feet, provided that where a lot has less width than herein required, and such lot was in separate ownership prior to September 25, 1967, this requirement will not prohibit the erection of a one-family dwelling.
 - (vii) *Lot area per family.* Every single-family dwelling hereafter erected or altered shall have a lot area of not less than 6,600 square feet per family for interior lots, and 7,000 square feet per family for corner lots. Where a lot was legally under separate ownership prior to September 25, 1967, but has an area less than the minimum required in this provision, this regulation shall not prohibit the erection of a one-family residence. Where a public or community sewer is not available and in use for the disposal of all sanitary sewage, each lot shall provide not less than one half acre or one acre on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone.
 - (viii) *Lot depth.* 100 feet.
 - (ix) *Parking.* Two off-street parking spaces shall be provided for each one family detached dwelling unit. See Section 5.1 for other permitted uses' parking.
- (2) Duplexes.
- (i) *Height.* 35 feet.
 - (ii) *Front building setback.* 25 feet.
 - (iii) *Side building setback.* There shall be a side building setback on each side of a building not less than five feet in width. Buildings on corner lots shall have 15-foot side building setbacks adjacent to the street where the rear lot lines of the corner lots coincide with the rear lot lines of the adjacent lots. Buildings on corner lots shall have 25-foot side building setbacks adjacent to the street where the rear lot lines of the corner lots coincide with the side lot lines of the adjacent lots.
 - (iv) *Garage setback.* Where a driveway is located in front of a garage, the garage shall be setback 20 feet from the right-of-way or the driveway to the garage shall be at least 20 feet long to provide enough space for a vehicle to park without overhanging into the right-of-way, if the garage door is closed. (See Illustration 8 in Sec. 5.1-1)
 - (v) *Rear building setback.* 20 feet.
 - (vi) *Width of lot.* The minimum width of an interior lot shall be 60 feet and the minimum width of a corner lot shall be 70 feet.
 - (vii) *Lot area per family.* Duplexes hereafter erected or altered shall have a lot area of not less than 8,000 square feet for an interior lot and 8,500 square feet for a corner lot. Where a lot was legally under separate ownership prior to September 25, 1967, but has an area less than the minimum required in this provision, this regulation shall prohibit the erection of a two-family residence. Where a public or community sewer is not available and in use for the disposal of all sanitary sewage, each lot shall provide not less than one acre and approved by the City Sanitarian.
 - (viii) *Lot depth.* 100 feet.

- (ix) *Parking.* Two off-street parking spaces shall be provided for each two-family dwelling unit. See Section 5.1 for other permitted uses' parking.

(3) Non-Residential Uses.

- (i) *Height.* 35 feet.
- (ii) *Front building setback.* 25 feet.
- (iii) *Side building setback.* There shall be a side building setback on each side of a building not less than five feet in width. Where any building abuts a property with a one or two family use, the setback from the one or two family property line shall be at least 20 feet plus one foot for each foot of building height over 20 feet.
- (iv) *Corner lots.* Buildings on corner lots shall have 15-foot side building setbacks adjacent to the street where the rear lot lines of the corner lots coincide with the rear lot lines of the adjacent lots. Buildings on corner lots shall have 25-foot side building setbacks adjacent to the street where the rear lines of the corner lots coincide with the side lot lines of the adjacent lots. Where a minimum 25-foot setback is required, a canopy at least eight feet in height, attached to the main building, may be built within 15 feet of the property line so long as such construction will not obstruct the vision of vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
- (v) *Garage setback.* Where a driveway is located in front of a garage, the garage shall be setback 20 feet from the right-of-way or the driveway to the garage shall be at least 20 feet long to provide enough space for a vehicle to park without overhanging into the right-of-way, if the garage door is closed. (See Illustration 8 in Sec. 5.1-1)
- (vi) *Rear building setback.* 20 feet.
- (vii) *Width of lot.* 60 feet.
- (viii) *Lot depth.* 100 feet.
- (ix) *Parking.* See Section 5.1 for permitted uses' parking.

3.6. *Special Use Permits.*

- 3.6-1. *Compatible and orderly development.* A special use permit may be granted to allow compatible and orderly development which may be suitable only in certain locations and zoning districts if developed in a specific way or only for a limited period of time.
- 3.6-2. *Application processing.* Application for a Special Use Permit shall be processed in accordance with Section 2.1 of this Chapter and shall include the pertinent information as determined by the type of Special Use Permit and additional information as determined by the Planning Director, the Planning Commission or the City Council.

Types of Special Use Permit:

Type 1. Regulates land use only; does not require specific site plan or schedule. Construction within a Type 1 Special Use Permit will comply with all of the standard construction requirements for the approved use at the time of construction permit, including drainage plans, TIA, driveway location, and landscaping.

Type 2. Requires a site plan drawn to scale and shall show the arrangement of the project in detail, including parking facilities, locations of buildings, uses to be permitted, landscaping, and means of egress and ingress.

- 3.6-3. *Standards.* When considering applications for a special use permit, the Planning Commission in making its recommendation and the City Council in rendering its decision on the application shall, on the basis of the site plan, if a Type 2, and other information submitted, evaluate the impact of the special use on, and the compatibility of the use with, surrounding properties and neighborhoods to ensure the appropriateness of the use at a particular location. The Planning Commission and the City Council shall specifically consider the extent to which:
- (a) *Comprehensive plan consistency.* The proposed use at the specified location is consistent with the goals, objectives and policies contained in the adopted Comprehensive Plan;
 - (b) *Zoning district consistency.* The proposed use is consistent with the general purpose and intent of the applicable zoning district regulations;
 - (c) *Supplemental Standards.* The proposed use meets all supplemental standards specifically applicable to the use as set forth in this Chapter;
 - (d) *Character and integrity.* The proposed use is compatible with and preserves the character and integrity of adjacent development and neighborhoods and, as required by the particular circumstances.

A Type 2 Special Use Permit may include improvements or modifications either on-site or within the public rights-of-way to mitigate development-related adverse impacts, including but not limited to:

- (1) Adequate ingress and egress to property and proposed structures thereon with particular reference to vehicular and pedestrian safety and convenience, and access in case of fire;
- (2) Off-street parking and loading areas;
- (3) Refuse and service areas;
- (4) Utilities with reference to location, availability, and compatibility;

- (5) Screening and buffering, features to minimize visual impacts, and/or set-backs from adjacent uses;
 - (6) Control of signs, if any, and proposed exterior lighting with reference to glare, traffic safety, economic effect, and compatibility and harmony with properties in the district;
 - (7) Required yards and open space;
 - (8) Height and bulk of structures;
 - (9) Hours of operation;
 - (10) Paving of streets, alleys, and sidewalks,
 - (11) Provisions for drainage,
 - (12) Exterior construction material and building design; and
 - (13) Roadway adjustments, traffic control devices or mechanisms, and access restrictions to control traffic flow or divert traffic as may be needed to reduce or eliminate development-generated traffic on neighborhood streets.
- (e) *Public health, safety, convenience and welfare.* The proposed use is not materially detrimental to the public health, safety, convenience and welfare, or results in material damage or prejudice to other property in the vicinity.

3.6-4. *Procedures for special use permit (SUP).* Granting of an SUP is considered zoning and as such, all the procedures for changing a zoning district apply to an application for an SUP. After a public hearing and upon the recommendation of the Planning Commission, the City Council may approve, deny or modify the site plan and issue a special use permit containing such requirements and safeguards as necessary to protect adjoining property, including conditions addressing the standards in Section 3.6-3(d).

3.6-5. *Revocation.* The SUP for a Type 1 permit may be considered for revocation if a use other than the use approved in the SUP or in the underlying zoning district is developed or other stated requirements are not met. The SUP for a Type 2 permit may be considered for revocation for the following reasons:

- (a) Construction is not begun within five years of the date of approval of the permit.
- (b) Progress toward completion is not being made. Progress toward completion includes the following:
 - (1) An application for a final plat is submitted;
 - (2) A good faith effort is made to file with a regulatory agency an application for a permit necessary to begin or continue completion of the project;
 - (3) Costs have been incurred for developing the project including, without limitation, costs associated with roadway, utility, and other infrastructure facilities designed to serve in whole or in part, the project (but exclusive of land acquisition) in the aggregate amount of 5% of the most recent appraised market value of the real property on which the project is located;
 - (4) Security is posted with the city to ensure performance of an obligation required by the city; or

- (5) Utility connection fees or impact fees for the project have been paid to the City or New Braunfels Utilities.
 - (c) *Abandonment of the project.* Abandonment includes development of the property in a way other than provided for by the SUP.
 - (d) Failure to satisfy the conditions of the SUP or follow the site plan made part of the SUP.
 - (e) *Code violations.* Revocation may be considered if there are three or more code violations in a 720 day period.
 - (1) *Notice to property owner.* If the Planning Director finds no less than three violations of any code of ordinances on the property within a 360 day period, he shall advise the applicant of a revocation hearing. The Planning Director shall notify the property owner in writing of the violations and that an administrative hearing will be held concerning the violations. Such notice shall be given at least 10 days prior to the hearing. The Planning Director shall take evidence and conduct an administrative hearing to determine if a revocation procedure should be initiated. Such a determination is not subject to appeal to the Zoning Board of Adjustment.
 - (2) If the Planning Director finds that there is credible evidence that the code of ordinances has been violated, or there have been convictions or guilty pleas in any court of competent jurisdiction, on at least three separate occasions within a 720 day period, and after the administrative hearing, he shall initiate a SUP revocation process.
 - (3) *Appeal to Municipal Court.* Any code violation may be appealed to, or considered by, the Municipal Court Judge. The parties at interest in this appeal may cross examine witnesses.
 - (f) *Revocation process.* The revocation process shall be the same as for a zoning district change, with notice to property owners within 200 feet, public hearing and recommendation by the Planning Commission, and public hearing and ordinance consideration by the City Council.
 - (g) The City Council may deny the SUP revocation, approve the revocation, deny the revocation and add additional restrictions to the SUP, suspend the SUP for a period the Council determines, or amend the SUP with probationary requirements and terms the Council determines.
 - (h) Upon revocation of a special use permit the property subject to the special use permit may be used for any permitted use within the applicable base zoning district.
- 3.6-6. *Compliance with conditions.* Conditions which may have been imposed by the City Council in granting such permit shall be complied with by the grantee before a Certificate of Occupancy may be issued by the Building Official for the use of the building on such property.
- 3.6-7. *Telecommunication towers and/or antennas.* See Sec. 5.7
- 3.6-8. *Deviation from Code.* The City Council may approve a special use permit with deviations to any provision of the Code of Ordinances. Such deviations shall be listed or shown in or as part of the Ordinance approving the special use permit.

Bed and Breakfast Inn or Facility(s). A dwelling or grouping of dwellings at which breakfast is served and sleeping accommodations are provided/offered in rooms or unattached units (e.g., cabins) for transient guests for compensation.

5.6. *Bed and breakfast facilities.*

5.6-1 Bed and breakfast facilities are subject to the following requirements:

5.6-2 *Parking.* One off-street parking space per guest room, and one off-street parking space for the owner/proprietor are required.

5.6-3 *Number of guest rooms.* The maximum number of guest rooms shall be eight.

5.6-4 *Length of stay.* The maximum length of stay for each guest shall be limited to 14 consecutive days within any thirty day time period.

5.6-5 *Management.* The facility shall be owner occupied in the residential zoning districts and may be manager occupied in other zoning districts.

5.6-6 *Signs.* Signs shall conform to Chapter 106.

5.6-7 *Health factors:*

- (a) Only overnight guests may be served meals. The meals shall be confined to a continental-type breakfast, consisting of pastries (prepared outside the establishment), milk, cereal, fruit, fruit juice, and coffee, unless the facility meets all State of Texas and City Health Department requirements for commercial food service. Cooking in a guest room is prohibited.
- (b) The owner of the facility shall provide clean linens and towels on a daily basis, provide adequate heating, air conditioning, ventilation and lighting; provide adequate hot and cold water; provide adequate sewage disposal; maintain the outside area in a clean and sanitary manner; maintain the structure(s) in suitable state of repair; and properly clean the premises and facilities during the guests stay and after each guest has departed.
- (c) Each owner of the facility must acquire a permit for the facility from the City Health Department prior to issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy.
- (d) Inspections by the City Health Department will be made on a regular basis and upon demand as required by a complaint. The inspections must be successfully passed.
- (e) Building and fire protection considerations:
 - (1) Owner of Bed and Breakfast facility must obtain a Certificate of Occupancy (C.O.) from the City Building Official after a Special Use Permit is issued, if a Special Use Permit (SUP) is required. The facility must successfully pass the C.O. inspection.
 - (2) The structure(s) must conform to all City and State Building Codes for existing or new construction as the situation dictates.
 - (3) The City Fire Marshal or his representative shall inspect all Bed and Breakfast facilities before a C.O. is issued. The facility must successfully pass the inspection. Regular inspections shall be made on an annual basis.
 - (4) Each Bed and Breakfast facility must comply with the appropriate section on "Lodging and Rooming Houses" contained in NFPA 101 Life Safety Code.
 - (5) Each facility must have at least one battery operated or regular hard wired smoke detector in all guest rooms, stairwells and/or corridors on each floor of the structure.
 - (6) An approved fire extinguisher shall be provided in close proximity to the guest units on each floor.
- (f) *Other activities.* Other activities such as weddings, parties, and other functions are not permitted unless approved by the Planning Director.