

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CARRBORO LAND USE ORDINANCE TO CONFORM
WITH RECENT CHANGES IN STATE LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF
CHAPTER 160D

****DRAFT 02-12-2021****

THE CARRBORO TOWN COUNCIL ORDAINS:

Section 1. Article VI, 'Hearing Procedures for Appeals and Applications,' is renamed 'Evidentiary Hearing Procedures for Appeals and Applications.'

Section 2. Section 15-101(a), Evidentiary Hearing Required on Appeals and Applications, is rewritten to read as follows:

(a) Before making a decision on an appeal or an application for an administrative decision, variance, class B special use permit, or class A special use permit, certificate of appropriateness, or a petition from the planning staff to revoke a special use permit, the board of adjustment or the town council, as the case may be, shall hold an evidentiary hearing on the appeal or application. Evidentiary hearings are also known as quasi-judicial hearings. Evidentiary hearings on class A special use permits shall be set by the town council as provided in Section 2-17 of the Town Code. **(AMENDED 4/27/82)**

Section 3. Article VI, Evidentiary Hearing Procedures for Appeals and Applications, is amended to replace all references to the 'Board of Aldermen,' or 'Board' with the 'Town Council,' or 'Council,' respectively.

Section 4. Section 15-101, Evidentiary Hearing Required on Appeals and Applications, is amended by adding a new subsection (e) to read as follows:

(e) If an evidentiary hearing is set for a given date and a quorum of the board of adjustment or town council is not then present, the hearing shall be continued until then next regular meeting without further advertisement.

Section 5. Subsection 15-102(2), Notice of Evidentiary Hearing, is rewritten to read as follows:

(2) With respect to hearings on matters other than special use permits, notice shall be given to neighboring property owners by mailing a written notice not later than 10 days or earlier than 25 days before the hearing to those persons who are listed on Orange County's computerized land records system as owners of real property any portion of which is abutting or located within 150 feet of the lot that is the subject of the application or appeal. The planning staff shall also make reasonable efforts to mail a similar written notice not less than 10 days before the hearing to the occupants of residential rental property which is abutting or located within 150 feet of the lot that is the subject of the application or appeal. With respect to hearings on the issuance or revocation of special use permits, notice shall be given to abutting property owners by mailing a written notice not later than 10 days or earlier than 25 days before the hearing to those persons who are listed on Orange County's computerized land records system as owners of real property any portion of which is abutting or located within 500 feet of the lot that is the subject of a class B special use permit and 1000 feet of the lot that is the subject of a class A special use permit. The planning staff shall also make reasonable efforts to mail a similar written notice not less than 10 days or earlier than 25 days before the hearing to the

non-owner occupants of residential rental property abutting or located within 1,000 feet of the lot that is the subject of the class A special use permit. In all cases, notice shall also be given by prominently posting signs in the vicinity of the property that is the subject of the proposed action. Such signs shall be posted within the same 10 to 25-day period for mailed notice. .
(AMENDED 10/12/82; 1/22/85; 04/15/97; 10/12/99; 3/26/02)

Section 6. Article VI, Evidentiary Hearing Procedures for Appeals and Applications, is amended by changing the names of ‘conditional use permits’ and ‘special use permits’ to ‘class A special use permits’ and class B special use permits.’

Section 7. Article VI, Evidentiary Hearing Procedures for Appeals and Applications, is amended by adding a new Section 15-102.1, ‘Administrative Materials,’ to read as follows:

Section 15-102.1. Administrative Materials.

The administrator or staff to the board of adjustment or town council shall transmit to the board or council all applications, reports, and written materials relevant to the matter being considered. The administrative may be distributed to the members of the board or council prior to the hearing if at the same time they are distributed to the board a copy is also provided to the appellant or applicant and to the landowner if that person is not the appellant or applicant.

- (1) The administrative materials, may be provided in written or electronic form, and shall become part of the hearing records.
- (2) Objections to inclusion or exclusion of administrative materials may be made before or during the hearing. Rulings on unresolved objections shall be made by the board or council at the hearing.

Section 8. Section 15-103, Evidence, is rewritten to read as follows:

Section 15-103 Evidence.

(a) The provisions of this section apply to all evidentiary hearings for which a notice is required by Section 15-101.

(b) All persons who intend to present evidence to the permit-issuing board, rather than arguments only, shall be sworn.

- (1) The applicant, the town, and any person who would have standing to appeal the decision under G.S. 160D-1402(c), and Article V of this chapter, shall have the right to participate as a party at the evidentiary hearing.
- (2) Other witnesses may present competent, material, and substantial evidence that is not repetitive as allowed by the board of adjustment or town council.
- (3) Any person who, while under oath during a proceeding before the board or council determining a quasi-judicial matter, willfully swears falsely is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

(c) All findings and conclusions necessary to the issuance or denial of the requested permit or appeal (crucial findings) shall be based upon reliable evidence. Competent evidence (evidence admissible in a court of law) shall be preferred whenever reasonably available, but in no case may crucial findings be based solely upon incompetent evidence unless competent evidence is not reasonably available, the evidence in question appears to be particularly reliable, and the matter at issue is not seriously disputed.

(d) Objections regarding jurisdictional and evidentiary issues, including, but not limited to, the timeliness of an appeal or the standing of a party, may be made to the board or council. The chair shall rule on any objections, and the chair's rulings may be appealed to the full board or council. These rulings are also subject to judicial review pursuant to G.S. 160D-1402. Objections based on jurisdictional issues may be raised for the first time on judicial review.

(e) The council or board making a quasi-judicial decision under this chapter through the chair or, in the chair's absence, anyone acting as chair may subpoena witnesses and compel the production of evidence. To request issuance of a subpoena, the applicant, the town, and any person with standing under G.S. 160D-1402(c) may make a written request to the chair explaining why it is necessary for certain witnesses or evidence to be compelled. The chair shall issue requested subpoenas that the chair determines to be relevant, reasonable in nature and scope, and not oppressive. The chair shall rule on any motion to quash or modify a subpoena. Decisions regarding subpoenas made by the chair may be immediately appealed to the full board. If a person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena issued pursuant to this subsection, the council or board or the party seeking the subpoena may apply to the General Court of Justice for an order requiring that its subpoena be obeyed, and the court shall have jurisdiction to issue these orders after notice to all proper parties.

Section 9. Section 15-104, Modification of Application at Hearing, is amended by adding a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

(c) The administrator who made the decision or the person currently occupying that position, if the decision maker is no longer employed by the local government, shall be present at the evidentiary hearing as a witness. The appellant shall not be limited at the hearing to matters stated in a notice of appeal. If any party or the town would be unduly prejudiced by the presentation of matters not presented in the notice of appeal, the council or board shall continue the hearing.

Section 10. Article VI, Evidentiary Hearing Procedures for Appeals and Applications, is amended by adding a new Section 15-107, 'Standing,' to read as follows:

Section 15-107 Standing.

A petition may be filed under this section only by a petitioner who has standing to challenge the decision being appealed. The following persons have standing to file a petition under this section:

- (1) Any person possessing any of the following criteria:
 - a. An ownership interest in the property that is the subject of the decision being appealed, a leasehold interest in the property that is the subject of the decision being appealed, or an interest created by easement, restriction, or covenant in the property that is the subject of the decision being appealed.

- b. An option or contract to purchase the property that is the subject of the decision being appealed
 - c. An applicant before the decision-making board whose decision is being appealed.
- (2) Any other person who will suffer special damages as the result of the decision being appealed.
- (3) An incorporated or unincorporated association to which owners or lessees of property in a designated area belong by virtue of their owning or leasing property in that area, or an association otherwise organized to protect and foster the interest of the particular neighborhood or local area, so long as at least one of the members of the association would have standing as an individual to challenge the decision being appealed, and the association was not created in response to the particular development or issue that is the subject of the appeal.
- (4) The Town of Carrboro whose decision-making board has made a decision that the Town Council believes improperly grants a variance from or is otherwise inconsistent with the proper interpretation of a development regulation adopted by the Council.

(d) The respondent named in the petition shall be the Town of Carrboro whose decision-making board made the decision that is being appealed, except that if the petitioner is the town that has filed a petition pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection (c) of this section, then the respondent shall be the decision-making board. If the petitioner is not the applicant before the decision making board whose decision is being appealed, the petitioner shall also name that applicant as a respondent. Any petitioner may name as a respondent any person with an ownership or leasehold interest in the property that is the subject of the decision being appealed who participated in the hearing, or was an applicant, before the decision-making board.

(e) Upon filing the petition, the petitioner shall present the petition and a proposed writ of certiorari to the clerk of superior court of Orange County. The writ shall direct the town or the respondent decision-making board, if the petitioner is the town that has filed a petition pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection (c) of this section, to prepare and certify to the court the record of proceedings below within a specified date. The writ shall also direct the petitioner to serve the petition and the writ upon each respondent named therein in the manner provided for service of a complaint under Rule 4(j) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, except that, if the respondent is a decision-making board, the petition and the writ shall be served upon the chair of that decision-making board. Rule 4(j)(5)d. of the Rules of Civil Procedure applies in the event the chair of a decision-making board cannot be found. No summons shall be issued. The clerk shall issue the writ without notice to the respondent or respondents if the petition has been properly filed and the writ is in proper form. A copy of the executed writ shall be filed with the court. Upon the filing of a petition for writ of certiorari, a party may request a stay of the execution or enforcement of the decision of the quasi-judicial board pending superior court review. The court may grant a stay in its discretion and on conditions that properly provide for the security of the adverse party. A stay granted in favor of a city or county shall not require a bond or other security.

(f) The respondent may, but need not, file a response to the petition, except that, if the respondent contends for the first time that any petitioner lacks standing to bring the appeal, that contention must be set forth in a response served on all petitioners at least 30 days prior to the hearing on the petition.

If it is not served within that time period, the matter may be continued to allow the petitioners time to respond.

Section 11. Article VII, Enforcement and Review, is amended by replacing pronouns with gender neutral language throughout.

Section 12. Article VII, Enforcement and Review, is amended by changing the names of ‘conditional use permits’ and ‘special use permits’ to ‘class A special use permits’ and class B special use permits.’

Section 13. Section 15-114, Penalties and Remedies for Violations, is amendment by adding a new provision (a) under subsection (3) regarding automatic stay of the collection of civil penalties during an appeal, to read as follows:

- a. An appeal of a notice of violation or other enforcement order stays enforcement of the action appealed from and accrual of any fines assessed during the pendency of the appeal to the board of adjustment and any subsequent appeal in accordance with G.S. 160D-1402 or during the pendency of any civil proceeding authorized by law or appeals therefrom, unless the official who made the decision certifies to the board after notice of appeal has been filed that, because of the facts stated in an affidavit, a stay would cause imminent peril to life or property or, because the violation is transitory in nature, a stay would seriously interfere with enforcement of the development regulation. In that case, enforcement proceedings are not stayed except by a restraining order, which may be granted by a court. If enforcement proceedings are not stayed, the appellant may file with the official a request for an expedited hearing of the appeal, and the board shall meet to hear the appeal within 15 days after such a request is filed.

Section 14. Subsection 15-116(a), Judicial Review, is rewritten to read as follows:

- (a) Every quasi-judicial decision of the board shall be subject to review by the superior court by proceedings in the nature of certiorari pursuant to G.S. 160D-1402. Appeals shall be filed within the times specified in G.S. 160D-1405(d). Appeals in any such case shall be heard by the superior court of Orange County.

Section 15. Article VII, Enforcement and Review, is amended by adding a new Section 15-118, ‘Statutes of Limitations,’ to read as follows:

Section 15-118 Statutes of Limitations

- (a) Zoning Map Adoption or Amendments. A cause of action as to the validity of any regulation adopting or amending a zoning map adopted under this Chapter or other applicable law or a development agreement adopted under Article 10 of this Chapter accrues upon adoption of the ordinance and shall be brought within 60 days as provided in G.S. 1-54.1.

- (b) Text Adoption or Amendment. Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a) of this section, an action challenging the validity of a development regulation adopted under this Chapter or other applicable law shall be brought within one year of the accrual of such action. Such an action accrues when the party bringing such action first has standing to challenge the ordinance. A challenge to an ordinance on

the basis of an alleged defect in the adoption process shall be brought within three years after the adoption of the ordinance.

(c) **Enforcement Defense.** Nothing in this section or in G.S. 1-54(10) or G.S. 1-54.1 bars a party in an action involving the enforcement of a development regulation 1403.1 or in an action under G.S. 160D-from raising as a claim or defense in the proceedings the enforceability or the invalidity of the ordinance. Nothing in this section or in G.S. 1-54(10) or G.S. 1-54.1 bars a party who files a timely appeal from an order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the administrator contending that the party is in violation of a development regulation from raising in the judicial appeal the invalidity of the ordinance as a defense to the order, requirement, decision, or determination. A party in an enforcement action or appeal may not assert the invalidity of the ordinance on the basis of an alleged defect in the adoption process unless the defense is formally raised within three years of the adoption of the challenged ordinance.

(d) **Termination of Grandfathered Status.** When a use constituting a violation of this chapter is in existence prior to adoption of the Carrboro Land Use Ordinance creating the violation, and that use is grandfathered and subsequently terminated for any reason, the town shall bring an enforcement action within 10 years of the date of the termination of the grandfathered status, unless the violation poses an imminent hazard to health or public safety.

(e) **Quasi-Judicial Decisions.** Unless specifically provided otherwise, a petition for review of a quasi-judicial decision shall be filed with the clerk of superior court by the later of 30 days after the decision is effective or after a written copy thereof is given in accordance with G.S. 160D-406(j). When first-class mail is used to deliver notice, three days shall be added to the time to file the petition.

(f) **Others.** Except as provided by this section, the statutes of limitations shall be as provided in Subchapter II of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes.

Section 16. Article VIII, Nonconforming Situations, is amended to replace all references to the ‘Board of Aldermen,’ or ‘Board’ with the ‘Town Council,’ or ‘Council,’ respectively.

Section 17. Article VIII, Nonconforming Situations, is amended by changing the names of ‘conditional use permits’ and ‘special use permits’ to ‘class A special use permits’ and class B special use permits.’

Section 18. Article VIII, Nonconforming Situations, is amended by replacing pronouns with gender neutral language throughout

Section 19. Section 15-128.2, ‘Vested Rights: Site Specific Development Plan,’ is rewritten as ‘Vested Rights and Permit Choice,’ to read as follows:

Section 15-128.2 Vested Rights and Permit Choice

(a) **Findings.** Pursuant to G.S. sections 160D-108 and 160D-108.1, the Town Council recognizes that development typically follows significant investment in site evaluation, planning, development costs, consultant fees, and related expenses, and finds that it is necessary and desirable to provide for the establishment of certain vested rights in order to ensure reasonable certainty, stability, and fairness in the development regulation process, to secure the reasonable expectations of landowners, and to foster cooperation between the public and private sectors in land-use planning and development regulation.

(b) **Permit Choice.** If a land development regulation is amended between the time a development permit application was submitted and a development permit decision is made or if a land

development regulation is amended after a development permit decision has been challenged and found to be wrongfully denied or illegal, G.S. 143-755 applies.

(c) **Vested Rights.** Amendments in land development regulations are not applicable or enforceable without the written consent of the owner with regard to any of the following:

- (1) Buildings or uses of buildings or land for which a development permit application has been submitted and subsequently issued in accordance with G.S. 143-755.
- (2) Subdivisions of land for which a development permit application authorizing the subdivision has been submitted and subsequently issued in accordance with G.S. 143-755.
- (3) A site-specific vesting plan pursuant to G.S. 160D-108.1.
- (4) A multi-phased development pursuant to subsection (f) of this section.
- (5) A vested right established by the terms of a development agreement authorized by Article 10 of this Chapter.

The establishment of a vested right under any subdivision of this subsection does not preclude vesting under one or more other subdivisions of this subsection or vesting by application of 8 common law principles. A vested right, once established as provided for in this section or by common law, precludes any action by the town that would change, alter, impair, prevent, diminish, or otherwise delay the development or use of the property allowed by the applicable land development regulation or regulations, except where a change in State or federal law mandating town enforcement occurs after the development application is submitted that has a fundamental and retroactive effect on the development or use.

(d) **Duration of Vesting.** Upon issuance of a development permit, the statutory vesting granted by subsection (c) of this section for a development project is effective upon filing of the application in accordance with G.S. 143-755, for so long as the permit remains valid pursuant to law. A zoning right that has been vested as provided in this chapter shall remain vested for a period of two years after issuance of a development permit unless work authorized by the permit has substantially commenced. For the purposes of this section, a permit is issued either in the ordinary course of business of the applicable governmental agency or by the applicable governmental agency as a court directive.

The statutory vesting granted by this section, once established, expires for an uncompleted development project if development work is intentionally and voluntarily discontinued for a period of not less than 24 consecutive months, and the statutory vesting period granted by this section for a nonconforming use of property expires if the use is intentionally and voluntarily discontinued for a period of not less than 24 consecutive months. The 24-month discontinuance period is automatically tolled during the pendency of any board of adjustment proceeding or civil action in a State or federal trial or appellate court regarding the validity of a development permit, the use of the property, or the existence of the statutory vesting period granted by this section. The 24-month discontinuance period is also tolled during the pendency of any litigation involving the development project or property that is the subject of the vesting

(e) **Multiple Permits for Development Project.** Subject to subsection (d) of this section, where multiple town development permits are required to complete a development project, the development permit applicant may choose the version of each of the town development regulations applicable to the project upon submittal of the application for the initial development permit. This provision is applicable only for those subsequent development permit applications filed within 18 months of the date following the

approval of an initial permit. For purposes of the vesting protections of this subsection, an erosion and sedimentation control permit or a sign permit is not an initial development permit.

(f) **Multi-Phased Development.** A multi-phased development is vested for the entire development with the land development regulations then in place at the time a site plan approval is granted for the initial phase of the multi-phased development. A right which has been vested as provided for in this subsection remains vested for a period of seven years from the time a site plan approval is granted for the initial phase of the multi-phased development.

(g) **Continuing Review.** Following issuance of a development permit, a local government may make subsequent inspections and reviews to ensure compliance with the applicable land development regulations in effect at the time of the original approval.

(h) **Process to Claim Vested Right.** A person claiming a statutory or common law vested right may submit information to substantiate that claim to the administrator, who shall make an initial determination as to the existence of the vested right. The decision of the administrator may be appealed under G.S. 160D-405. On appeal, the existence of a vested right shall be reviewed de novo. In lieu of seeking such a determination or pursuing an appeal under G.S. 160D-405, a person claiming a vested right may bring an original civil action as provided by G.S. 160D-1403.1.

(i) **Miscellaneous Provisions.** The vested rights granted by this section run with the land except for the use of land for outdoor advertising governed by G.S. 136-136.1 and G.S. 136-131.2 in which case the rights granted by this section run with the owner of the permit issued by the North Carolina Department of Transportation. Nothing in this section precludes judicial determination, based on common law principles or other statutory provisions, that a vested right exists in a particular case or that a compensable taking has occurred. Except as expressly provided in this section, nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the existing common law.

(j) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

- (1) **Development.** As defined in G.S. 143-755(e) (1).
- (2) **Development permit.** As defined in G.S. 143-755(e)(2).
- (3) **Land development regulation.** As defined in G.S. 143-755(e)(3).
- (4) **Multi-phased development.** A development containing 25 acres or more that is both of the following:
 - a. Submitted for development permit approval to occur in more than one phase.
 - b. Subject to a master development plan with committed elements showing the type and intensity of use of each phase

Section 20. Section 15-128.3, 'Vested Rights Upon Issuance of Building Permits', is repealed and replaced with 'Vested Rights – Site Specific Vesting Plans,' to read as follows:

Section 15-128.3 Vested Rights – Site Specific Vesting Plans.

(a) **Site-Specific Vesting Plan.** A site-specific vesting plan consists of a plan submitted to the town in which the applicant requests vesting pursuant to this section, describing with reasonable certainty

on the plan the type and intensity of use for a specific parcel or parcels of property. The plan may be in the form of, but not be limited to, any of the following plans or approvals: a planned unit development plan, a subdivision plat, a preliminary or general development plan, a special use permit, a conditional district zoning plan, or any other land-use approval designation. Unless otherwise expressly provided by the town, the plan shall include the approximate boundaries of the site; significant topographical and other natural features affecting development of the site; the approximate location on the site of the proposed buildings, structures, and other improvements; the approximate dimensions, including height, of the proposed buildings and other structures; and the approximate location of all existing and proposed infrastructure on the site, including water, sewer, roads, and pedestrian walkways. What constitutes a site-specific vesting plan under this section that would trigger a vested right shall be finally determined by the Town Council pursuant to a development regulation, and the document that triggers the vesting shall be so identified at the time of its approval. A variance does not constitute a site-specific vesting plan, and approval of a site-specific vesting plan with the condition that a variance be obtained does not confer a vested right unless and until the necessary variance is obtained. If a sketch plan or other document fails to describe with reasonable certainty the type and intensity of use for a specified parcel or parcels of property, it may not constitute a site-specific vesting plan.

(b) **Establishment of Vested Right.** A vested right is established with respect to any property upon the valid approval, or conditional approval, of a site-specific vesting plan as provided in this section. Such a vested right confers upon the landowner the right to undertake and complete the development and use of the property under the terms and conditions of the site specific vesting plan, including any amendments thereto.

(c) **Approval and Amendment of Plans.** If a site-specific vesting plan is based on an approval required by a town development regulation, the town shall provide whatever notice and hearing is required for that underlying approval. A duration of the underlying approval that is less than two years does not affect the duration of the site-specific vesting plan established under this section. If the site-specific vesting plan is not based on such an approval, a legislative hearing with notice as required by G.S. 160D-602 shall be held.

The town may approve a site-specific vesting plan upon any terms and conditions that may reasonably be necessary to protect the public health, safety, and welfare. Conditional approval results in a vested right, although failure to abide by the terms and conditions of the approval will result in a forfeiture of vested rights. The town shall not require a landowner to waive the landowner's vested rights as a condition of developmental approval. A site specific vesting plan is deemed approved upon the effective date of the town's decision approving the plan or another date determined by the council upon approval. An approved site-specific vesting plan and its conditions may be amended with the approval of the owner and the town as follows: any substantial modification must be reviewed and approved in the same manner as the original approval; minor modifications may be approved by staff, if such are defined and authorized by local regulation.

(d) **Continuing Review.** Following approval or conditional approval of a site-specific vesting plan, the town may make subsequent reviews and require subsequent approvals to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the original approval, provided that these reviews and approvals are not inconsistent with the original approval. The town may, pursuant to G.S. 160D-403(f), revoke the original approval for failure to comply with applicable terms and conditions of the original approval or the applicable local development regulations.

(e) **Duration and Termination of Vested Right.**

- (1) A vested right for a site-specific vesting plan remains vested for a period of two years. This vesting shall not be extended by any amendments or modifications to a site-specific vesting plan unless expressly provided by the local government.
 - (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the town may provide for rights to be vested for a period exceeding two years but not exceeding five years where warranted in light of all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the size and phasing of development, the level of investment, the need for the development, economic cycles, and market conditions or other considerations. These determinations are in the sound discretion of the town and shall be made following the process specified for the particular form of a site-specific vesting plan involved in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.
 - (3) Upon issuance of a building permit, the provisions of G.S. 160D-1111 and G.S. 160D-1115 apply, except that a permit does not expire and shall not be revoked because of the running of time while a vested right under this section is outstanding.
 - (4) A right vested as provided in this section terminates at the end of the applicable vesting period with respect to buildings and uses for which no valid building permit applications have been filed.
- (f) Subsequent Changes Prohibited; Exceptions.
- (1) A vested right, once established as provided for in this section, precludes any zoning action by the town which would change, alter, impair, prevent, diminish, or otherwise delay the development or use of the property as set forth in an approved site-specific vesting plan, except under one or more of the following conditions:
 - a. With the written consent of the affected landowner.
 - b. Upon findings, by ordinance after notice and an evidentiary hearing, that natural or man-made hazards on or in the immediate vicinity of the property, if uncorrected, would pose a serious threat to the public health, safety, and welfare if the project were to proceed as contemplated in the site-specific vesting plan.
 - c. To the extent that the affected landowner receives compensation for all costs, expenses, and other losses incurred by the landowner, including, but not limited to, all fees paid in consideration of financing, and all architectural, planning, marketing, legal, and other consulting fees incurred after approval by the town, together with interest as provided under G.S. 160D-106. Compensation shall not include any diminution in the value of the property which is caused by the action.
 - d. Upon findings, by ordinance after notice and an evidentiary hearing, that the landowner or the landowner's representative intentionally supplied inaccurate information or made material misrepresentations that made a difference in the approval by the town of the site-specific vesting plan or the phased development plan.

- e. Upon the enactment or promulgation of a State or federal law or regulation that precludes development as contemplated in the site-specific vesting plan or the phased development plan, in which case the town may modify the affected provisions, upon a finding that the change in State or federal law has a fundamental effect on the plan, by ordinance after notice and an evidentiary hearing.
- (2) The establishment of a vested right under this section does not preclude the application of overlay zoning or other development regulations which impose additional requirements but do not affect the allowable type or intensity of use, or ordinances or regulations which are general in nature and are applicable to all property subject to development regulation by the town, including, but not limited to, building, fire, plumbing, electrical, and mechanical codes. Otherwise applicable new regulations become effective with respect to property which is subject to a site-specific vesting plan upon the expiration or termination of the vesting rights period provided for in this section.
- (3) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, the establishment of a vested right does not preclude, change, or impair the authority of the town to adopt and enforce development regulations governing nonconforming situations or uses.
- (g) Miscellaneous Provisions.
 - (1) A vested right obtained under this section is not a personal right, but attaches to and runs with the applicable property. After approval of a site-specific vesting plan, all successors to the original landowner are entitled to exercise these rights.
 - (2) Nothing in this section precludes judicial determination, based on common law principles or other statutory provisions, that a vested right exists in a particular case or that a compensable taking has occurred. Except as expressly provided in this section, nothing in this section shall be construed to alter the existing common law.
 - (3) In the event the town fails to adopt a development regulation setting forth what constitutes a site-specific vesting plan triggering a vested right, a landowner may establish a vested right with respect to property upon the approval of a zoning permit, or otherwise may seek appropriate relief from the Superior Court Division of the General Court of Justice.

Section 21. Subsection 15-135(d) is amended by changing the reference to the town's Comprehensive Land Use Plan to the town's Comprehensive Plan.

Section 22. Subsection 15-136, Commercial Districts Established, is amended to repeal the O/A-CU, Office/Assembly Conditional Use district, provision (11).

Section 23. Article IX, Zoning Districts and Zoning Maps, is amended by changing the names of 'conditional use permits' and 'special use permits' to 'class A special use permits' and class B special use permits.'

Section 24. Article IX, Zoning Districts and Zoning Maps, is amended to replace all references to the ‘Board of Aldermen,’ or ‘Board’ with the ‘Town Council,’ or ‘Council,’ respectively.

Section 25. Section 15-141.2, Village Mixed Use District Established, is rewritten to convert the VMU district from a conditional use district to a conditional district, as follows:

Section 15-141.2 Village Mixed Use District Established (AMENDED 05/25/99)

(a) There is hereby established a Village Mixed Use (VMU) district. This district is established to provide for the development of rural new villages at a scale intended to continue Carrboro’s small town character as described in its Year 2000 Task Force Report and to promote a traditional concept of villages. The applicant for rezoning to this district must demonstrate that its planning, design and development will achieve, but not necessarily be limited to, all of the following specific objectives:

- (1) The preservation of open space, scenic vistas, agricultural lands and natural resources within the Town of Carrboro and its planning jurisdiction and to minimize the potential for conflict between such areas and other land uses;
- (2) The creation of a distinct physical settlement surrounded by a protected landscape of generally open land used for agricultural, forest, recreational and environmental protection purposes.
- (3) Dwellings, shops, and workplaces generally located in close proximity to each other, the scale of which accommodates and promotes pedestrian travel for trips within the village.
- (4) Modestly sized buildings fronting on, and aligned with, streets in a disciplined manner.
- (5) A generally rectilinear pattern of streets, alleys and blocks reflecting the street network in existing small villages which provides for a balanced mix of pedestrians and automobiles.
- (6) Squares greens, landscaped streets and parks woven into street and block patterns to provide space for social activity, parks and visual enjoyment.
- (7) Provision of buildings for civic assembly or for other common purposes that act as visual landmarks and symbols of identity within the community.
- (8) A recognizable, functionally diverse, but visually unified village focused on a village green or square.
- (9) Development of a size and scale, which accommodates and promotes pedestrian travel rather than motor vehicle trips within the village.
- (10) Compliance with the policies embodied in this chapter for the development of a village mixed use.

(b) The VMU district shall be a conditional district authorized under N.C.G.S. 160D-703(b). As such, property may be placed within this district only in response to a petition by the owners of all the property to be included.

(b1) Pursuant to N.C.G.S. sections 160D-705(c) and 160D-102(30), any VMU district adopted as a conditional use district, in accordance with this section and Article XX of this chapter, prior to July 1, 2021 shall be deemed a conditional district and the conditional use permit issued concurrently with the establishment of the district shall be deemed a valid class A special use permit.

(c) As indicated in the Table of Permissible Uses, the only permissible use within a VMU district is a village mixed use development, and a village mixed use development is only permissible within a VMU district.

(d) Property may be rezoned to the VMU district only when the property proposed for such rezoning:

- (1) Comprises at least fifty, but not more than two hundred, contiguous acres. For purposes of this subsection, acreage is not “contiguous” to other acreage if separated by a public street or connected only at a point less than one hundred feet in width; and
- (2) Is so located in relationship to existing or proposed public streets that traffic generated by the development of the tract proposed for rezoning can be accommodated without endangering the public health, safety, or welfare; and
- (3) Will be served by OWASA water and sewer lines when developed.

(e) No more than 350 gross acres may be rezoned to the VMU district and no more than three villages may be approved.

(f) Nothing in this section is intended to limit the discretion of the Town Council to deny an application to rezone property to a VMU district if it determines that the proposed rezoning is not in the public interest.

(g) When a VMU rezoning application is submitted (in accordance with Article XX of this ordinance), the applicant shall simultaneously submit a master plan for the proposed village mixed use development, in accordance with the following provisions.

- (1) The master plan shall show, through a combination of graphic means and text (including without limitation proposed conditions to be included in the rezoning t for the proposed development):
 - a. The location, types, and densities of residential uses;
 - b. The location, types, and maximum floor areas and impervious surface areas for non-residential uses;
 - c. The location and orientation of buildings, parking areas, recreational facilities, and open spaces;
 - d. Access and circulation systems for vehicles and pedestrians;

- e. How the development proposes to satisfy the objectives of and comply with the regulations applicable to a village mixed use development as set forth in Section 15-176.2 of this chapter;
 - f. How the development proposes to minimize or mitigate any adverse impacts on neighboring properties and the environment, including without limitation impacts from traffic and stormwater runoff; and
 - g. How the development proposes to substantially comply with the town's recommended "Village Mixed Use Vernacular Architectural Standards." **(AMENDED 8/22/06).**
- (2) The planning board, Northern Transition Advisory Committee, Appearance Commission, Environmental Advisory Board, Transportation Advisory Board (and other advisory boards to which the Town Council may refer the application) shall review the proposed master plan as part of the applicant's rezoning request. In response to suggestions made by the planning board (or other advisory boards), the applicant may revise the master plan before it is submitted to the Town Council.
 - (3) Applicants for VMU districts that are located within the Transition Area portion of the Carrboro Joint Development Area as defined within the Joint Planning Agreement should meet with Carrboro Town and Orange County Planning staff prior to the formal submittal of an application to informally discuss the preliminary rezoning development plan.
 - (4) Approval of a VMU rezoning application with a master plan under this section does not obviate the need to obtain a class A special use permit for the village mixed use development in accordance with the provisions of Section 15-176.2 of this chapter.
 - a. In addition to other grounds for denial of a class a special use permit application under this chapter, a class a special use permit for a village mixed use development shall be denied if the application is inconsistent with the approved master plan in any substantial way. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, an application for a class A special use permit is inconsistent in a substantial way with a previously approved master plan if the plan of development proposed under the conditional use permit application increases the residential density or commercial floor area permissible on the property or decreases or alters the location of open space areas.
 - b. No class A special use permit for a village neighborhood mixed use development may be denied for reasons set forth in Subsection 15-54(c)(4) if the basis for such denial involves an element or effect of the development that has previously been specifically addressed and approved in the master plan approval process, unless (i) it can be demonstrated that the information presented to the Town Council at the master plan approval stage was materially false or misleading, (ii) conditions have changed substantially in a manner that could not reasonably have been anticipated, or (iii) a basis for denial for reasons set forth in Subsection 15-54(c)(4) is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence.

- (5) Subject to Subsection 15-141.2(g)(4)b, a master plan approved under this section as a condition of the conditional rezoning may only be amended in accordance with the provisions applicable to a rezoning of the property in question. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Council may consider as a condition to the rezoning, parameters for future modifications to the master plan. All other requests for modifications shall be considered in accordance with the standards in subsection 15-141.4(f).

Section 26. Article IX, Zoning Districts and Zoning Maps is amended to repeal Section 141.3, Conditional Use Zoning Districts.

Section 27. Section 141.4, Conditional Zoning Districts, is rewritten to read as follows:

Section 15-141.4 Conditional Zoning Districts (AMENDED 5/27/08)

(a) Conditional zoning districts are zoning districts in which the development and use of the property so zoned are governed by the regulations applicable to one of the general use zoning districts listed in the Table of Permissible Uses, as modified by the conditions and restrictions imposed as part of the legislative decision creating the district and applying it to the particular property. Accordingly, the following conditional zoning districts may be established:

R-20-CZ, R-15-CZ, R-10-CZ, R-7.5-CZ, R-3-CZ, R-2-CZ, R-R-CZ, R-S.I.R.-CZ, and R-S.I.R.-2-CZ

B-1(C)-CZ, B-1(G)-CZ, B-2-CZ, B-3-CZ, B-3-T-CZ, B-4-CZ, CT-CZ, O-CZ, OACZ, M-1-CZ, M-2-CZ, M-3-CZ (AMENDED 4/27/10; 06/23/15; 10/23/18)

(b) The conditional zoning districts authorized by this section may be applied to property only in response to a petition signed by all the owners of the property to be included within such district.

(c) Subject to the provisions of subsections (k) and (l), the uses permissible within a conditional zoning district authorized by this section, and the regulations applicable to property within such a district, shall be those uses that are permissible within and those regulations that are applicable to the general use zoning district to which the conditional district corresponds, except as those uses and regulations are limited by conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (d) of this section. For example, property that is rezoned to a B-2-CZ district may be developed in the same manner as property that is zoned B-2, subject to any conditions imposed pursuant to subsection (d). (AMENDED 10/23/18)

- (1) Notwithstanding the foregoing, property that is zoned B-4-CZ may be developed for use classifications 1.231 (duplex, maximum 20% units > 3 bedrooms/dwelling unit), 1.241 (two family apartment, maximum 20% units > 3 bedrooms/dwelling unit), 1.321 (multi-family residences, maximum 20% units > bedrooms/dwelling unit and 1.331 (multi-family, maximum 20% units > 3 bedrooms/dwelling unit) 1 in addition to other uses permissible in the B-4 district, subject to a conditional use permit, and the following: (i) not more than 25% of the total land area covered in this district may be developed for such uses; and (ii) the area developed for such uses shall have a minimum of 1,500 square feet per dwelling unit (except that applicable density bonuses shall apply).

- (2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the uses that are permissible within a M-3-CZ district, and the regulations applicable to property within such a district shall be those uses and those regulations that would be applicable to any property zoned M-1-CZ (i.e. excluding specific conditions made applicable to specific property zoned M-1-CZ) with the addition of use 3.250. (Reserved)(**AMENDED 11/9/11**)

(d) When a rezoning petition for a conditional zoning district is submitted (in accordance with Article XX of this chapter), the application shall include a list of proposed conditions (which may be in the form of written statements, graphic illustrations, or any combination thereof) to be incorporated into the ordinance that rezones the property to the requested conditional zoning district. The rezoning petition for a VMU district, described in subsection 15-141.2(g)(1), shall include a master plan as a condition of the approval. (**AMENDED 10/25/16**)

(e) A rezoning petition may be submitted to allow use classification 3.260 Social Service Provider with Dining within a building of more than two stories or 35 feet in height. (**AMENDED 10/25/16**)

- (1) The petition shall include information that demonstrates that, if the project is completed as proposed, it:
- a. Will not substantially injure the value of adjoining or abutting property; and
 - b. Will be in harmony with the area in which it is to be located. The manner in which a project is designed to accommodate additional building height including, but not limited to, scale, architectural detailing, compatibility with the existing built environment and with adopted policy statements in support of vibrant and economically successful and sustainable, mixed-use, core commercial districts shall be among the issues that may be considered to make a finding that a project is or is not in harmony with the area in which it is to be located. The applicant may use a variety of graphic and descriptive means to illustrate these findings; and
 - c. Will be in general conformity with the Comprehensive Plan, Land Use Plan, long range transportation plans, and other plans officially adopted by the Council. (**AMENDED 03/22/16, 10/25/16**)
- (2) All relative provisions of the Land Use Ordinance shall apply except to the extent that such provisions are superseded by the provisions of this section or any conditions incorporated into the conditional zoning district described in subsection (d1) above. (**AMENDED 10/25/16**)

(f) Specific conditions may be proposed by the petitioner or the Town and modified by the planning staff, advisory boards or Town Council as the rezoning application works its way through the process described in Article XX, but only those conditions mutually approved by Town and consented to by the petitioner in writing may be incorporated into the zoning regulations. Unless consented to by the

petitioner in writing, the town may not require, enforce, or incorporate into the zoning regulations any condition or requirement not authorized by otherwise applicable law, including, without limitation, taxes, impact fees, building design elements within the scope of G.S. 160D-702(b), driveway-related improvements in excess of those allowed in G.S. 136-18(29) and G.S. 160A-307, or other unauthorized limitations on the development or use of land. Conditions and site-specific standards imposed in a conditional district shall be limited to those that address the conformance of the development and use of the site to the requirements of this chapter, applicable plans adopted pursuant to G.S. 160D-501, or the impacts reasonably expected to be generated by the development or use of the site.

(g) Minor modifications in conditional district standards that do not involve a change in uses permitted or the density of overall development permitted may be reviewed and approved administratively. Any other modification of the conditions and standards in a conditional district shall follow the same process for approval as are applicable to zoning map amendments as described in Article XX.

(h) If multiple parcels of land are subject to a conditional zoning, the owners of individual parcels may apply for modification of the conditions so long as the modification would not result in other properties failing to meet the terms of the conditions. Any modifications approved apply only to those properties whose owners petition for the modification.

(i) All uses that are permissible in the conditional zoning district shall require the issuance of the same type of permit that such use in the corresponding general use district would ordinarily require (according to the Table of Permissible Uses), i.e. a class A special use permit, class B special use permit, or zoning permit.

(j) Notwithstanding the foregoing, all uses that are permissible in the B-4-CZ zoning district and M-3-CZ zoning district shall require the issuance of a conditional use permit. **(AMENDED 10/23/18)**

(k) Notwithstanding the foregoing, in approving a rezoning to a B-1(g) – CZ zoning district, the Town Council may authorize the property so zoned to be developed at a higher level of residential density than that otherwise permissible in B-1(g) zoning districts under Section 15-182 if the rezoning includes conditions that provide for site and building elements that will create a more vibrant and successful community. Site and building elements are intended to be selected from at least three of the following seven areas: stormwater management, water conservation, energy conservation, on-site energy production, alternative transportation, provision of affordable housing, and the provision of public art and/or provision of outdoor amenities for public use. Conditions that may be included to meet the above stated objective include but shall not be limited to the following: **(AMENDED 11/9/11)**

- (1) Reduction in nitrogen loading from the site by at least 8% from the existing condition, as determined by the Jordan Lake Accounting Tool.
- (2) Energy performance in building requirements to meet one or more of the following.
 - a. Achieve 40% better than required in the Model Energy Code, which for NC, Commercial is ASHRAE 90.1-2004-2006 IECC equivalent or better, and Residential is IECC 2006, equivalent or better).
 - b. “Designed to Earn the Energy Star” rating.

- c. Architecture 2030 goal of a 50 percent fossil fuel and greenhouse gas emission reduction standard, measured from the regional (or country) average for that building type.
 - d. AIA goals of integrated, energy performance design, including resource conservation resulting in a minimum 50 percent or greater reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels used to construct and operate buildings.
 - e. LEED certification to achieve 50% CO2 emission reduction, or LEED silver certification
 - f. US Conference of Mayors fossil fuel reduction standard for all new buildings to carbon neutral by 2030.
 - g. Specific energy saving features, including but not limited to the following, are encouraged.
 - i. Use of shading devices and high performance glass for minimizing heating and cooling loads
 - ii. Insulation beyond minimum standards;
 - iii. Use of energy efficient motors/HVAC;
 - iv. Use of energy efficient lighting;
 - v. Use of energy efficient appliances
 - vi. LED or LED/Solar parking lot lighting (50-100% more efficient).
 - vii. Active and passive solar features.
- (3) Provision of onsite facilities (e.g. solar, wind, geothermal) that will provide 5% of electricity demand associated with the project.
 - (4) Use of harvested rainwater for toilet flushing.
 - (5) Parking lot meets the standard for a “green” parking lot, per the EPA document Green “Parking Lot Resource Guide.”
 - (6) Inclusion of Low Impact Development features.
 - (7) Provision of covered bike parking sufficient to provide space for one space per every two residential units.
 - (8) Provision of a safe, convenient, and connected internal street system or vehicle accommodation area designed to meet the needs of the expected number of motor vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit trips.
 - (9) Inclusion of at least one (1) parking space for car sharing vehicles.
 - (10) Provision of public art and/or outdoor amenities for public use.
 - (11) Use of surface materials that reflect heat rather than absorb it.
 - (12) Use of devices that shade at least 30% of south-facing and west-facing building facades.
 - (13) Provision of affordable housing in accordance with Town policy.

(l) If a B-1(g) – CZ zoning district is created and, pursuant to subsection (k) of this section, a higher level of residential density than that otherwise permissible in B-1(g) zoning districts is approved for that district, then it shall be a requirement of such district that at least twenty percent (20%) of the total leasable or saleable floor area within all buildings located within such zoning district shall be designed for non-residential use. Occupancy permits may not be given for residential floor area if doing so would cause the ratio of residential floor area for which an occupancy permit has been issued to non-residential floor area for which an occupancy permit has been issued to exceed four to one (4:1). **(AMENDED 11/9/11)**

(m) For property that is zoned B-4-CZ, the Town Council may approve a class A special use permit that authorizes the tract to be divided into two or more lots, so long as (i) the application for the class A special use permit contains sufficient information to allow the Town Council to approve (and the Council does approve) such subdivision (including without limitation the street system, stormwater control system, open spaces, and all other common areas and facilities outside the boundaries of the subdivided lots) as well as the development of at least one of the lots within the subdivided tract, all in accordance with the applicable standards and requirements of this chapter (i.e. the subdivision and development of such lot(s) require no further review by the Council); and (ii) the application specifies (as a proposed condition on the CUP) the use or uses, maximum height, and maximum floor area of any structure(s) allowed on each lot for which the application does not provide sufficient information to allow development approval by the Council. (Amended 10/23/18)

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 15-64(d), with respect to lots for which the application for a class A special use permit for the entire tract does not provide sufficient information to allow development approval of such lots by the Council, the Council shall specify (by way of a condition upon the class A SUP) whether development approval of such lots shall be regarded as an insignificant deviation or a minor modification, or shall require a new application. In making this determination, the Council shall consider the extent to which the initial class A SUP imposes limitations on the use and design of each such lot beyond the minimum requirements of this section. The Council's determination as to the type of approval of such lots shall apply only to applications that are consistent with the permit previously approved by the Council. Such applications may be submitted by persons who have an interest (as described in Section 15-48) only in such lots, rather than the developer of the entire tract zoned B-4-CZ.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (1) above, the provisions of Section 15-64 and Subsection 15-141.4 shall apply to proposed changes to a class A SUP issued in connection with a B-4-CZ rezoning.

(n) For property that is zoned M-3-CZ, pursuant to subsection 15-141.4(c)(2) the following provisions shall apply.

(1) If the Town Council concludes that a proposed development of property zoned M-3- CZ will contain site and building elements that will create a more vibrant and successful community and provide essential public infrastructure, the Council may approve a class A special use permit that allows up to a specified maximum percentage of the gross floor area of the development to be devoted to any combination of uses 8.100, 8.200, 8.500, 8.600, and 8.700. The specified

maximum percentage of the gross floor area of the development that may be devoted to such uses shall be proportional to the extent to which the development provides site and building elements that exceed the basic requirements of this ordinance. Such site and building elements are intended to be selected from the following five areas: stormwater management and water conservation; substantial transportation improvement and alternative transportation enhancement; on-site energy production and energy conservation; creation of new and innovative light manufacturing operations; and the provision of public art and/or provision of outdoor amenities for public use.

- (2) The following relationships between site and building elements and uses are hereby deemed to satisfy the standard set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection: (i) up to fifteen percent of the gross floor area of a development approved pursuant to this section may be devoted to any combination of uses 8.100, 8.200, 8.500, 8.600, and 8.700 if the development includes at least fifteen percent of the examples of performance measures from the five areas of site and building element categories set forth below; (ii) up to thirty percent of the gross floor area of a development approved pursuant to this section may be devoted to any combination of the foregoing uses if the development includes at least thirty percent of the examples of performance measures from the five areas of site and building element categories set forth below; and (iii) up to forty percent of the gross floor area of a development approved pursuant to this section may be devoted to any combination of the foregoing uses if the development includes at least forty percent of the examples of performance measures from the five areas of site and building element categories set forth below. In addition, the Council may allow up to forty percent of a development approved pursuant to this section to be devoted to any combination of the foregoing uses if it concludes that the development will be making a substantial enough investment in one or more of the performance measures listed below to satisfy the standard set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection.

Performance Measures

Site and Building Element Categories	Examples of Performance Measures
Stormwater management and Water conservation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Substantial stormwater retrofits 2) Reduction in nitrogen loading from the site by at least 8 percent from the existing condition, as determined by the Jordan Lake Accounting Tool
Substantial transportation improvement and Alternative transportation enhancement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Provision of a safe, convenient, and connected internal street system or vehicle accommodation area designed to meet the needs of the expected number of motor vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, and transit trips 4) Substantial improvement to public infrastructure, such as enhanced bicycle and pedestrian paths, or access to transit 5) Construction of substantially improved site entrance, intersection
On-site energy production and energy conservation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6) Meets or exceeds standards for LEED Gold certification 7) Installation of active and passive solar features such as sufficient solar arrays to account for 50 percent or more of the electrical usage for the property 8) Use of harvested rainwater for toilet flushing 9) Use of devices that shade at least 30 percent of south-facing and west-facing building elevations 10) Use of low emissivity (low-e²) windows along south-facing and west-facing building elevations 11) Installation of attic insulation that exceeds the current building code R-value rating by 35 percent or greater 12) Use of geothermal heat system to serve the entire complex 13) Use of LED fixtures for parking and street lights 14) Meets the Architecture 2030 goal of a 50 percent fossil fuel and greenhouse gas emission reduction standard, measured from the regional (or country) average for that building type or the US Conference of Mayors fossil fuel reduction standard for all new buildings to carbon neutral by 2030

Creation of new and innovative light manufacturing operations	<p>15) The development of clean, innovative light manufacturing operation(s) that creates employment for a more than ten workers</p> <p>16) Incorporates technologies to reduce production waste by 50 percent or more</p>
The provision of public art and/or provision of outdoor amenities for public use	<p>17) Outdoor amenities such as major public art</p> <p>18) Amphitheatre or outdoor theater, outdoor congregating/gathering area</p> <p>19) Outdoor eating facilities</p> <p>20) Outdoor tables with game surfaces, etc.</p>

- (3) In approving a class A special use permit for a development of infill property zoned M-3-CZ, the Council may allow deviations from the otherwise applicable standards relating to public streets as follows:
- a. The Council may approve a curb and gutter street having a right-of way of not less than 50 feet, travel lanes of not less than 11 feet, divided by a raised concrete median, with a two foot planting strip and a five foot sidewalk if the development provides a separate ten-foot wide paved bike path or shared-use path that constitutes a satisfactory alternative to a bike lane with the street right-of-way if the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed road will provide the functional equivalent to the required street classification standard for all modes of travel from the point of origin to the terminus at the property boundaries.
 - b. The Council may approve a street lighting system consisting of LED lights on 15 foot poles if satisfactory arrangements are made to ensure that all costs associated with the installation, operation, and maintenance of such poles and lights are borne by the developer or the developer's successor, and not the Town.
 - c. The Council may approve a street tree planting plan that provides for the installation of fewer 6" caliper trees rather than the planting of more numerous 2" caliper trees required by Section 15-316.

Section 28. Article X, Permissible Uses, is amended by changing the names of 'conditional use permits' and 'special use permits' to 'class A special use permits' and class B special use permits' throughout the article.

Section 29. Section 15-146, Table of Permissible Uses, is amended by replacing the designation "C" in the table indicating that a conditional use permit must be obtained, with the letter "A" indicating that a class A special use permit must be obtained. The Table of Permissible Uses is also amended by replacing the designation "S" in the table indicating that a special use permit must be obtained, with the letter "B" indicating that a class B special use permit must be obtained.

Section 30. Section 15-147, Use of the Designations Z,S,C in the Table of Permissible Uses is rewritten to reflect the change from conditional use permits to class A special use permits and the change from special use permits to class B special use permits, in the title of the section and throughout.

Section 15-147, Use of the Designations Z,S,C in the Table of Permissible Uses is amended to remove references to the B-4-CU district in subsections (P) and (Q).

Section 31. Article XI, Supplementary Use Regulations, is amended to replace all references to the ‘Board of Aldermen,’ or ‘Board’ with the ‘Town Council,’ or ‘Council,’ respectively.

Section 32. Article XI, Supplementary Use Regulations, is amended by changing the names of ‘conditional use permits’ and ‘special use permits’ to ‘class A special use permits’ and class B special use permits.’

Section 33. Article XI, Supplementary Use Regulations, is amended to replace all references to the ‘Board of Aldermen,’ or ‘Board’ with the ‘Town Council,’ or ‘Council,’ respectively.

Section 34. Subsection 15-176.2(a), Village Mixed use Developments is amended by updating the approval requirements in provision (1) to reflect the change from a conditional use district with an associated conditional use permit to a conditional district, approved with a master plan as a condition of the rezoning, and a subsequent class A special use permit.

Section 35. Article XII, Density and Dimensional Regulations, is amended by changing the names of ‘conditional use permits’ and ‘special use permits’ to ‘class A special use permits’ and class B special use permits.’

Section 36. Section 15-182, Residential Density, is amended to update the reference in provision (i) from Section 15-141.4(f) to 15-141.4(k).

Section 37. Article XII, Density and Dimensional Regulations, is amended to replace all references to the ‘Board of Aldermen,’ or ‘Board’ with the ‘Town Council,’ or ‘Council,’ respectively.

Section 38. All provisions of any town ordinance in conflict with this ordinance are repealed.

Section 39. This ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.