Site Plan Review Facts
Site Plan Review (SPR), Section 4-800 of the Boulder County Land Use Code, was first adopted in 1993 in response to increased development in the mountains. Soon thereafter, SPR was applied to the plains as well. In both areas, the impact of development on natural resources and existing character of the surrounding neighborhood have been issues raised by Boulder County citizens experiencing the impact of new development. In particular, many of the remaining mountain lots that haven’t already been built on often have poor access and steep slopes that lead to erosion problems or wildfire hazards. Plains development may have an impact on agricultural lands and the rural character of open areas. The good news is that in many cases, the impacts of new development can be minimized through careful site design.

Time and Effort
It is true that SPR adds time to the review process and it is also true some applicants disagree with the outcome of the process. However, one only needs to compare the impact of most pre-SPR development with post-SPR examples to see the benefit to the county as a whole, and often for the landowner.

Limits of SPR
A misconception is that the County can prohibit building on a legal building lot through the SPR process. The fact is that the County cannot prohibit building through SPR, but only can condition what is built and how the construction will occur. The impacts of proposed development are evaluated, including structure size, height, location, compatibility with neighborhood, and site disturbance.

Professional Assistance
Boulder County does not require that a professional architect, planner, attorney, engineer, or other agent represent you during the SPR process. We often receive plans drawn up by the property owner with supporting information gathered without professional assistance. However, the complexity of a small percentage of projects may require professional submittals. Some applicants find that they can complete the majority of the application unassisted but need help with a few technical aspects, such as calculating the cubic yards of earth that will be moved.

When is Site Plan Review Required?
Site Plan Review is required in order to issue building permits for development on any vacant parcels, for cumulative increases in floor area of more than 1,000 sq. ft. (residential or nonresidential) over that which existed on the parcel as of 9/8/98, for cumulative increases in residential floor area which results in a total residential floor area of a size greater than 125% of the median residential floor area for the defined neighborhood in which the subject parcel is located, and for changes in use. SPR is also required for grading permits (except for grading as part of normal agricultural or mining practices), and some Floodplain Development Permits issued by the Transportation Department.

SPR is also required for Telecommunications Facilities that are located on an existing structure and meet the zoning districts height limit (otherwise a Special Use is required), development in a Rural Community District, development within a Natural Land or Natural Area or for New Structures or Additions to Existing Structures of any size on properties with Conservation Easements, or Wildlife Rehabilitation of more than 20 non-domestic animals or with outdoor caging.
Site Plan Review is Not Required if the Permit is only needed for:

- Earthwork that is part of normal agriculture or mining practices.
- Restoration of a building that has been damaged or destroyed by fire, explosion, flood, tornado, riot, act of the public enemy, or accident of any kind (if replacement is applied for within one year of the event).
- Construction work that does not change the use or increase the existing floor area by more than 1,000 square feet, cumulatively over that which existed as of 9/9/98, unless the resulting residential floor area is greater than 125% of the median for the defined neighborhood.
- Construction of an accessory structure which is less than 1,000 square feet (unless the cumulative threshold above is exceeded, or if the property is in a Natural Landmark, Natural Area, Associated 250 foot buffer, or if there is a Boulder County Conservation Easement on the property, or if the structure is an Agricultural Sales Structure).
- Developments is subdivisions approved after February 22, 1994 (unless the subdivision approval otherwise requires SPR).
- Development in Neighborhood Conservation Overlay Districts to the extent it covers the SPR criteria in its plan.

Site Plan Review Timeline

Start:
Pre-Application Conference

Site Plan Review Fees

A non-refundable fee made payable to Boulder County Treasurer must be included with your SPR application. Please review the Land Use publication Planning Review Fee Schedule for the current Site Plan Review fees applicable to your proposed project.

A Public Notice Sign Deposit (refundable if sign is returned) of $25.00 is required at time of application.

Building Permits and SPR

The Land Use Department will accept building permit applications at any time during the Site Plan Review process; however, the applications will be placed on hold until the Land Use Director’s Determination is issued.

The Land Use Department highly encourages applicants to wait until their Site Plan Review is finalized before drafting the construction drawings necessary for Building Permit Applications. Please note that, in most instances, Site Plan Review plans are conceptual in nature whereas Building Permit plans are highly detailed, time consuming and often expensive. Applicants submitting Building Permit Applications prior to completing SPR, do so at their own risk, with the understanding that amendments to these plans may be required to comply with the SPR approval.

Your Determination Letter will list a number of conditions which must be met before a Building Permit and/or Certificate of Occupancy are issued.