

Sample property, Longmont, CO

City of Longmont · Boulder County · Zone R-SF — Residential Single-Family

2026-09-02 · Addwell — Code Analyzer (first pass)

Live data read Aug 30, 2026, 10:46 PM MDT at the oldest of 3 sources — over a day old; run it again for a current read.

First-pass · advisory. First-pass only. Not a code or zoning determination. Accuracy not guaranteed — verify every item with the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) before relying on it. Codes, adopted editions, and local amendments change; this analysis is advisory and not legal or engineering advice.

What this is — and what it is not

What this is. An automated first pass. It reads your answers against this jurisdiction's adopted codes and returns the requirements it can identify, each one cited — a head start on what's doable, in a few minutes.

What this is NOT. This is NOT a code review. A code review is performed by a licensed designer and the project's engineers working from a complete drawing set, and it catches things no automated pass can see — your actual geometry, structure, systems, and site conditions. This tool has seen none of that. Treat everything here as a starting point to verify, never as a finding to rely on, and never as a substitute for the professionals who will stamp the work. The Authority Having Jurisdiction decides; nothing here binds them.

What we do not check. We do not check anything recorded against your title. Private covenants, HOA rules, easements, utility and drainage locations, and deed restrictions are not published in the zoning code and are not part of this analysis — any one of them can further limit what you build, and a title report is what reveals them. Note the reverse too: for an accessory dwelling unit, Colorado's HB24-1152 limits how far a covenant or HOA rule can restrict one in a subject jurisdiction, so a recorded prohibition is worth putting to an attorney rather than accepting outright.

Exactly which topics this pass reviewed, partly reviewed and did not review is listed at the end of this report.

LOT

7,579 SF

BUILT

1952

EXISTING

~1,175 SF finished

ZONE

**R-SF — Residential
Single-Family**

Site plan



Green — buildable within the setbacks Yellow — front Blue — rear White — side

© Mapbox © Maxar · Parcel data: Boulder County

Lot lines and setbacks are the county's and are drawn to scale; the photograph is a separate survey and the two do not always register. First-pass — verify against a survey.

CODES APPLIED

- **I-Codes (IBC · IRC · IMC · IPC · IFGC · IFC · IEBC)** — 2024 for applications filed on/after 2026-07-01 — 2021 applied before that (City of Longmont)
- **IECC (energy)** — 2024 (City of Longmont)
- **NEC (electrical)** — 2023 — PINNED by Longmont Municipal Code §16.08.010. The CO State Electrical Board enforces the 2026 NEC; confirm which edition your inspector applies before rough-in (City of Longmont)
- **ICC A117.1 (accessibility)** — 2017 (City of Longmont)

SUMMARY · DRAFTED FROM THE CITED SET

This sample lot is a ~7,579 SF lot in Longmont's R-SF zone — here are the headline rules that matter most for this property.

- Every foundation and structural floor slab on this property requires a licensed Colorado engineer to design it — no prescriptive path exists locally.
- Roof work carries two sharp local rules: cumulative hail damage of 100+ SF triggers a full replacement, and no roof-overs are allowed — tear-off only.
- Accessory structure setbacks vary by size (under or over 120 SF), with ADUs held to 5' side and rear; confirm whether a Conservation Overlay applies, as it can cap buildable area.
- Foundation drainage rules are stricter here than the model code — perimeter drains are the default with no standard soils-based exemption.
- The NEC edition in effect is contested between city pin (2023) and state board (2026) — confirm with the inspector before any electrical rough-in.

Verify Conservation Overlay status and the electrical edition with Longmont Building Services before drawing conclusions about what this property can support; what ultimately gets built determines which building-code requirements apply, and the design check covers those.

What could catch you

No blocking issue found in what we reviewed. This jurisdiction sets no lot-coverage or FAR limit — see what governs instead.

WHAT WE ASSUMED

- Lot area 7,579 SF (you entered).

[UNANSWERED] 2 items could not be auto-verified.

These are flagged CONFIRM in the body — treat them as leads to check, not as findings.

The rest of the cited detail — 25 items — follows below, grouped by area.

Dimensional Requirements — R-SF — Residential Single-Family

Front Setback 15 ft (a garage face must sit back 20 ft)

Side Setback 5 ft

Rear Setback 20 ft (6 ft where an alley runs behind the lot)

Maximum Building Height 35 ft

Accessory / ADU Setbacks 5 ft side · 5 ft rear (a detached garage, shed or ADU — most jurisdictions also require an ADU to sit behind the house)

Maximum Lot Coverage not stated for this district

Longmont LDC §15.03.020 (R-SF); accessory/ADU 5' side & rear (§15.02.080.E.3.d — verified 2026-07-28; the section states rear 5' and side 5' for both new detached and attached ADUs)

Lot coverage — this jurisdiction sets none

Longmont's residential district tables set no maximum lot coverage and no FAR, so there is no lot × % envelope to compute — setbacks and height do the work instead. One exception, and it is parcel-specific: inside a mapped Conservation Overlay (C-O) district, a new dwelling's coverage must fall between 50% and 125% of the average coverage of other dwellings on the same or facing block face (LDC §15.03.050.B.5.c). Most parcels are NOT in a C-O — check the overlay map before assuming it applies to yours.

Basis: Longmont LDC §15.03.020 (district dimensional tables); C-O overlay coverage rule at §15.03.050.B.5.c

Zoning & Site

CITED

This report answers all 5 property questions for this address

All 5 of the core property questions are answered for this address.

Which zoning district is this property in?

R-SF — Residential Single-Family

What are the setbacks, height and coverage?

Stated figures for this district.

What can this property be used for?

25 allowed and 99 not, of the 124 uses City of Longmont publishes.

Can this property have an ADU?

Allowed by right, with the size and parking rules.

What does the mapped soil say about building here?

USDA NRCS mapping for this point, with its own ratings and links to the source.

Addwell — per-address coverage — source unverified

CITED

Zoning district R-SF — Residential Single-Family — dimensional standards

The district's standards for this parcel, by topic:

Setbacks

- Setbacks — front 15' (garage 20'), side 5', rear 20' (6' w/ alley).

How big it can be — coverage, floor area & height

- Max building height 35 ft.

Accessory dwelling unit (ADU)

- Accessory dwelling unit — an ADU is accessory to a DWELLING. These rules reach a dwelling on this parcel, existing or proposed; they do not govern a commercial or industrial building here.
- A detached ADU is allowed by right.
- Max size is the GREATER of 800 SF or 50% of the finished, above-ground floor area of the principal dwelling — so 800 SF is a FLOOR, not a ceiling, and a larger house earns a larger ADU. Further limit: all accessory structures together may not exceed 75% of the dwelling — site-verify existing garages and sheds, which eat into the same allowance.
- ADU height: may not exceed the height of the principal structure — NOT the district maximum shown for the principal building. Measure the existing house the way the code does — to the top of its highest point, not the eave — because that is the figure the ADU has to come under. This applies to a DETACHED unit; an ADU inside or attached to the house is not governed by this clause. (Longmont LDC §15.02.080 (ADU standards, item i), height determined per §15.03.080.D; "Building height" defined at §15.10.020)
- An ADU may be between 500 and 800 sq ft regardless of the principal dwelling's size, and may exceed 800 sq ft only if it stays within 50% of the FINISHED, ABOVE-GROUND floor area of the principal dwelling (a finished basement does not count toward that). A basement ADU inside the principal dwelling has NO size restriction at all. LDC §15.02.080.E.3.b.
- Owner-occupancy is NOT required — you do not have to live on the property.
- No off-street parking space is required for the ADU.
- No off-street parking required (max 2 allowed). One space is required only where the lot has no existing off-street parking AND either has no public street frontage, takes vehicular access from an alley, or on-street parking is prohibited (e.g. for emergency access). Longmont ADU Guide (July 2025).
Source: Longmont LDC §15.04.040 (Table of Allowed Uses — accessory uses, by district) / §15.02.080.E (ADU standards, size at E.3.b); City of Longmont ADU Guide, updated December 2025; owner-occupancy + parking per Colorado HB24-1152 (eff. June 30, 2025)
- FULLY CITED (production finder + Longmont ADU Guide July 2025 + HB24-1152): permitted accessory use / by-right, the size rule, 5' side/rear + front->=house setbacks, NO owner-occupancy requirement, and the conditional parking rule.

Before you rely on these figures

- Confirm against the parcel + any overlay; the measurement method (where a setback is measured from, how height is taken) varies by jurisdiction. Anything the tool couldn't extract is flagged — pull it from the zoning code.
- Source: Longmont LDC §15.03.020 (R-SF); accessory/ADU 5' side & rear (§15.02.080.E.3.d — verified 2026-07-28; the section states rear 5' and side 5' for both new detached and attached ADUs) · verified 2026-08-24.

Longmont LDC §15.03.020 (R-SF); accessory/ADU 5' side & rear (§15.02.080.E.3.d — verified 2026-07-28; the section states rear 5' and side 5' for both new detached and attached ADUs)

CITED Accessory structures — the setback depends on whether yours is over 120 sq ft — applies to new construction and additions

Longmont sets the accessory-structure setback in two bands (§15.02.080.B.2.c):

- **More than 120 sq ft** — at least **5 ft** from the property line.
- **Less than 120 sq ft** — at least **3 ft** from the property line, and it may not occupy more than **50% of the combined required rear and side setbacks**, and must be placed to accommodate lot drainage.

The 5 ft figure shown elsewhere in this report is the LARGER band. If your shed, studio or garage is under 120 sq ft you may be able to sit two feet closer — check the 50% test before relying on it.

And no accessory structure may sit closer to the front property line than the house does (§15.02.080.B.2.d), whatever its size. On a corner lot that applies to both street frontages.

An ADU is governed separately (§15.02.080.E.3.d) and takes the 5 ft side and rear setback regardless of size.

Longmont LDC §15.02.080.B.2.c (size-banded accessory setback) and §B.2.d (not forward of the principal structure);

ADUs at §15.02.080.E.3.d

ASK THE AHJ

Conservation Overlay — if your parcel is in one, it sets your size — applies to new construction and additions

Longmont's residential district tables set no maximum lot coverage or FAR — setbacks and height govern. Inside a mapped **Conservation Overlay (C-O)** district, three extra standards OVERRIDE the base district:

- COVERAGE — a new dwelling's coverage must land **between 50% and 125% of the average coverage** of other dwellings on the same or facing block face.
- FRONT SETBACK — an **averaged front setback** replaces the base minimum where most of the block is already tighter than it.
- HEIGHT — a **contextual height** applies, between the base maximum and the height of adjacent buildings.
- C-O districts are zoned by council on a neighborhood petition, so **most parcels are not in one**. Longmont's are the **Historic Eastside** and **Historic Westside** neighborhoods.
- We do not yet hold the mapped boundary, so we cannot tell you whether THIS parcel is inside one. The boundaries are defined by the City of Longmont and we are working to get them — when we have them, this answers itself.

Longmont LDC §15.03.050.B.5 (Conservation Overlay — special development standards)

CITED

A foundation under-drain plan (or a variance) is required — applies to new construction and additions

Longmont residential submittals require a complete under-drain plan — connection details, sump pit, termination, and discharge.

- Or an under-drain variance with an engineer's design, where the subdivision has no under-drain.

ONE QUESTION DECIDES WHETHER THIS TOUCHES YOU: ask Building Services whether it applies to a slab-on-grade structure with no below-grade habitable space. A detached ADU on a slab is the common case, and we have not confirmed how Longmont scopes it.

- It's a Longmont-specific foundation-drainage requirement not in the model code; your engineer/designer prepares it.

City of Longmont residential submittal — under-drain plan requirement

CITED

Zoning district R-SF — permitted uses

Allowed in R-SF — 25 of the 124 uses City of Longmont publishes (Longmont LDC §15.04.020 (Table of Allowed Uses)), grouped below by how each one is allowed:

These are use CATEGORIES, not a list of businesses — and where City of Longmont's code bundles several uses on one line, we have split them so each can be answered. Any row below that is not the code's own wording shows the code's line beneath it. Which category a specific business falls into is City of Longmont's call.

City of Longmont closes this list — a use that fits none of these categories is not permitted in R-SF without a use determination or a rezone. If yours isn't obviously one of them, ask City of Longmont's planning department which category applies before relying on either answer.

Before reading the list — City of Longmont's own notes on this table:

- An overlay district (§15.03.050) or a PUD can modify these base-district uses. Where either applies to the property, read it alongside the district — the base table is not the whole answer.

Status terms follow City of Longmont's own use-table legend. The exact classification of a specific use is City of Longmont's call.

permitted use (10)

- Amateur radio facility — see §15.04.030.F.1
- Building or structure mounted wireless telecommunication facility — see §15.04.030.F.1
- Day care, residential — see §15.04.030.C.5
- Dwelling, single-family detached — see §15.04.030.B.2
- Essential municipal and public utility uses, facilities, services and structures
- Group care home or sober living home — see §15.04.030.B.7; 15.04.030.B.8
- Public open space, park, or playground
- Short-term rental — see §15.04.030.D.23
- Small cell facilities — see §15.04.030.F.1
- Wireless mesh networking facility — see §15.04.030.F.1

conditional use (public hearing) (1)

- Assembly uses — see §15.04.030.C.1; 15.04.030.A.6

conditional secondary use (3)

- Day care, commercial — see §15.04.030.C.4
- Other community uses, services, and facilities operated by a government and not listed elsewhere in this table — see §15.04.030.A.6
- Other community uses, services, and facilities, operated by a government or non-profit organization and not listed elsewhere in this table — see §15.04.030.A.6

accessory use (11)

- Accessory dwelling unit — see §15.02.080.E
- Day care center — see §15.04.040.C.2
- Flagpole — see §15.04.040.D.1
- Home occupation — see §15.04.040.C.4
- Incidental household structures
- Other accessory uses not specifically addressed in this table — see §15.04.040.C.12
- Playlot, recreation facility, on-site management office, and laundry facility for residential use
- Solar energy system, roof-mounted and small scale ground mounted — see §15.04.040.D.1
- Storage or parking of vehicles or recreational equipment — see §15.04.040.C.9
- Urban agriculture
- Wind turbines — see §15.04.040.D.1

prohibited (blank cell in the source table) (99)

- Adult or sexually-oriented business
- Airport and associated uses
- Alternative energy production
- Alternative tower structure
- Artisanal manufacturing
- Artisanal manufacturing (as an accessory use)
- Artist studio
- Automated teller machine (ATM)
- Bank or financial institution
- Bar or nightclub
- Bed and breakfast
- Boardinghouse, roominghouse
- Brewery, cidery, distillery, or winery with tasting room
- Brewery, cidery, distillery, or winery without tasting room
- Bus, railroad, or public transit terminal
- Business service establishment
- Cafeteria or dining hall
- Car wash
- Cemetery or interment facility
- Co-housing (new)
- College or university
- Commercial entertainment facility

- Commercial health facility or club
- Commercial kitchen or catering establishment
- Commercial laundry, linen supply service, or dry cleaning plant
- Commercial recreation facility, indoor
- Commercial recreation facility, outdoor
- Commercial short-term storage of inoperable vehicles
- Commercial storage of boats, trailers, recreational vehicles, or other operable vehicles or equipment
- Contractor's shop
- Convention and conference center
- Data, radio, TV, or other broadcasting studio or facility
- Day labor center
- Drive throughs
- Dwelling unit for owner, caretaker, or employee
- Dwelling, live/work
- Dwelling, multifamily
- Dwelling, single-family attached
- Emergency services
- Equipment sales, rental, and repair
- Funeral facility
- General agriculture
- Golf course and/or swimming and tennis club
- Group care facility
- Hospital
- Hotel
- Independent living facility
- Indoor shooting range
- Kennel
- Lattice tower
- Library, museum, or art center
- Light industrial
- Livestock uses
- Medical laboratory or research facility
- Medical or dental clinic
- Medium industrial
- Mining operation
- Mobile home park or subdivision
- Monopole
- Office
- Offices related to other principal use
- Oil and gas well operation or facility
- Outdoor sales, display of merchandise, storage, or other activity
- Parking lot or structure
- Pawn shop
- Penal/correctional institution
- Performing arts center or auditorium
- Personal services, general
- Printing, publishing, and production facility
- Public recreation facility
- Reception or banquet hall
- Recycling collection point
- Recycling, heavy processing facility
- Recycling, large collection facility
- Recycling, light processing facility
- Recycling, small collection facility
- Rehabilitation and treatment facility
- Restaurant
- Restaurant, with drive through
- Retail sales associated with industrial, warehouse and agricultural uses
- Retail sales, generally
- Retail sales, generally, with drive through
- Retail sales, marijuana establishment or store
- Rooftop-mounted wireless telecommunication facility

- School, public or private
- School, vocational or trade
- Self-storage warehouse
- Skilled nursing or rehabilitation facility
- Transportation depot, trucking terminal, or distribution center
- Vehicle fueling station
- Vehicle rental accessory to self-storage warehouse
- Vehicle repair and maintenance
- Vehicle sales and rental
- Vehicle wash bay
- Veterinary clinic or hospital
- Warehouse or storage facility for business and consumer goods
- Water/wastewater treatment plant
- Wholesale or research nursery or greenhouse
- Wholesale trade

Longmont LDC §15.04.020 (Table of Allowed Uses)

ENGINEER

Mapped soils — NRCS rates Ascalon somewhat limited for shallow excavations

Mapped soil unit: Ascalon sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes (USDA NRCS Soil Survey (SSURGO)).

What the map unit is made of, and how NRCS rates each part for building:

- Ascalon — 85% of the unit — Dwellings with basements: Not limited · Shallow excavations: Somewhat limited (Dusty, Unstable excavation walls) · linear extensibility up to 3.1%

NRCS's most restrictive rating for this map unit: Ascalon — SOMEWHAT LIMITED for shallow excavations, limiting factors dusty and unstable excavation walls. Those are NRCS's own rating terms, not our assessment.

What these soils are, described by USDA (Official Series Descriptions):

- Ascalon — https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/A/ASCALON.html

This is regional soil-survey mapping (USDA NRCS), not a geotechnical investigation. It does not establish bearing capacity or foundation design, and a parcel can differ from its mapped unit — soils vary over short distances and the site may have been re-graded or filled. A site-specific soils report by a licensed engineer is what designs a foundation. What is above is the published mapping, gathered in one place — it is a starting point for that conversation, not a substitute for it.

USDA NRCS Soil Survey (SSURGO) — engineering interpretations

Building & Construction

ASK THE AHJ

What you see below is filtered — City of Longmont amends the model codes in 290 places

290 amendments in the adopted title. We have read 18, and we show you only the ones that change what can be BUILT, what it COSTS, or whether a plan is possible.

- The rest are administrative — permit expiry, fees, refunds, appeal boards, inspection sequencing, definitions. Real rules, and not ones that decide whether your project works.

That is a judgment, not a count. Do not read the absence of an amendment here as a finding that none applies — ask the building department, or have your designer read the adopted chapter.

City of Longmont local amendments — coverage measured against the adopted title — source unverified

CITED

City of Longmont amends the code here — Every foundation and structural floor slab must be designed by a state-registered professional engineer; not only on difficult soils.

That is an engineer on essentially any project with a foundation, including an addition or a detached ADU, and it is a line most people budget for only where a soils report forces it

Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.250, amending IRC R401.1

- Local to City of Longmont — the next town over may not have it.
- Applies to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses ONLY — that is the IRC's scope. A commercial, industrial or multifamily (3+ unit) building on this parcel is governed by the IBC instead, and this line does not reach it. Tell us the use and we will drop the path that does not apply.
- A cost and scope question first; a design question second.

IRC — Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.250, amending IRC R401.1

CITED

City of Longmont amends the code here — Foundations on expansive soils must likewise be engineer-designed; R403.1.8 is replaced outright, so the model code's prescriptive options are gone and there is no non-engineered path on swelling ground

Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.260, replacing IRC R403.1.8

- Local to City of Longmont — the next town over may not have it.
- Applies to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses ONLY — that is the IRC's scope. A commercial, industrial or multifamily (3+ unit) building on this parcel is governed by the IBC instead, and this line does not reach it. Tell us the use and we will drop the path that does not apply.
- A cost and scope question first; a design question second.

IRC — Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.260, replacing IRC R403.1.8

CITED

City of Longmont amends the code here — On an EXISTING roof — cumulative damage of 100 square feet or more on asphalt shingles requires the ENTIRE roof to be replaced; a hail patch on one plane becomes a whole-roof job, which on the Front Range is among the most common expensive surprises.

Bites when you re-roof, not when you build new — but it governs the existing house on any property where you are also adding

Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.300, amending IRC R908.1

- Local to City of Longmont — the next town over may not have it.
- Applies to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses ONLY — that is the IRC's scope. A commercial, industrial or multifamily (3+ unit) building on this parcel is governed by the IBC instead, and this line does not reach it. Tell us the use and we will drop the path that does not apply.
- A cost and scope question first; a design question second.

IRC — Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.300, amending IRC R908.1

CITED

City of Longmont amends the code here — On an EXISTING roof — no roof-overs. A recover is prohibited where the roof already carries one or more applications of any type of covering, so a re-roof means a full tear-off.

Re-roofing only; a new building has nothing to recover

Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.310, amending IRC R908.3.1.1 condition 3

- Local to City of Longmont — the next town over may not have it.
- Applies to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses ONLY — that is the IRC's scope. A commercial, industrial or multifamily (3+ unit) building on this parcel is governed by the IBC instead, and this line does not reach it. Tell us the use and we will drop the path that does not apply.
- A cost and scope question first; a design question second.

IRC — Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.310, amending IRC R908.3.1.1 condition 3

CITED City of Longmont amends the code here — Residential fire sprinklers are NOT required; R313.2 is amended to say the section "shall be considered for future code adoption", which is the City declining to impose it for now.

Worth knowing because buyers commonly assume the opposite and price it in

Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.200, amending IRC R313.2

- Local to City of Longmont — the next town over may not have it.
- Applies to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses ONLY — that is the IRC's scope. A commercial, industrial or multifamily (3+ unit) building on this parcel is governed by the IBC instead, and this line does not reach it. Tell us the use and we will drop the path that does not apply.
- A cost and scope question first; a design question second.

IRC — Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.200, amending IRC R313.2

CITED City of Longmont amends the code here — Foundation drainage has no exception here; the R405.1 exception is deleted and R405.2.3's "in other than Group I soils" allowance becomes "where allowed by the Longmont Municipal Code", so a perimeter drain is the default rather than a soils-dependent option

Longmont Municipal Code §§16.06.270–16.06.280, amending IRC R405.1 and R405.2.3

- Local to City of Longmont — the next town over may not have it.
- Applies to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses ONLY — that is the IRC's scope. A commercial, industrial or multifamily (3+ unit) building on this parcel is governed by the IBC instead, and this line does not reach it. Tell us the use and we will drop the path that does not apply.
- A cost and scope question first; a design question second.

IRC — Longmont Municipal Code §§16.06.270–16.06.280, amending IRC R405.1 and R405.2.3

Wildfire / Ignition Resistance

CITED City of Longmont has adopted a wildfire / ignition-resistance program

Longmont has adopted the Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code (June 1, 2025 edition), excluding appendices A, B and C, with the Chief Building Official as code official. Whether a specific parcel is inside the regulated wildland–urban interface depends on a map the Chief Fire Marshal adopts and maintains under §303 — and that map is available only at the Longmont Department of Public Safety during business hours. It is not published in the City’s GIS (checked 2026–07–26, no wildfire layer in any public service), so we cannot resolve WUI status per parcel here. Confirm with Public Safety whether this address is in the mapped interface before pricing ignition–resistant construction.

The map of where it applies is NOT published online — ask Longmont Department of Public Safety — the Chief Fire Marshal maintains the map under §303, so whether this specific parcel is inside the regulated interface cannot be answered from here.

Adopted the state CWRC by Ord. O–2026–11 on 2026–03–24, ahead of the 2026–06–30 deadline. The regulated interface is defined by a Fire–Marshal–maintained map held at the Department of Public Safety and NOT published in the City’s GIS, so parcel–level WUI status is unresolvable from here.

Statewide: 2025 Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code — Local jurisdictions (“governing bodies”) must either adopt and implement the State minimum code as–is, or go above and beyond the minimum as it suits their local context, by June 30, 2026. (SB23–166 (Wildfire Resilience Code Board)).

Ignition–resistant construction changes roof, siding, deck, vent and window choices, and defensible space affects landscaping — it is a cost and design driver, not a detail.

Longmont Municipal Code Ch. 16.54 — Colorado Wildfire Resiliency Code (Ord. O–2026–11 §1, adopted 2026–03–24),

§§16.54.010, .030, .040, .050

Permitting & Submittal

CITED Where to submit

the City of Longmont ACA permit portal at aca.longmontcolorado.gov. Building Services publishes a submittal checklist per project type — pull the current one

Longmont Building Services, longmontcolorado.gov/building-inspection

CITED Your permit runs on an inspection clock, not a start–work clock

it expires if the work has not had a required inspection within 365 days of issue, and expires again if more than 180 days pass between inspections. Written extensions of up to 180 days each are available with justifiable cause. A job that is progressing but goes six months without calling an inspection still expires

Longmont Municipal Code §16.04.050 and §16.06.070

CITED A City contractor licence is a hard gate on the permit

no permit issues for work by an unlicensed contractor, and a licensed general contractor is required on any project employing three or more licensed trades. Class C covers one– and two–family dwellings and townhouses three stories or less

Longmont Municipal Code §16.48.030

CITED A new legal entity needs a new contractor licence

within 30 BUSINESS days — **business days exclude weekends and holidays, so that is roughly SIX CALENDAR WEEKS, not 30 days.** Even where its members already hold one. An LLC restructure mid-project can invalidate the entity pulling your permits

Longmont Municipal Code §16.48.050

CITED Contractor insurance

at least \$1,000,000 combined single limit and \$1,000,000 general aggregate, plus workers' compensation where applicable

Longmont Municipal Code §16.48.070

CITED Renting short-term does not push a dwelling out of the IRC

a dwelling otherwise within the IRC's scope may still be permitted under it when used as a short-term rental

Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.040

CITED Permit-exempt detached shed

120 sq ft or less. Do not rely on the larger figure in recent IRC editions

Longmont Municipal Code §16.06.060

CITED Certificate of partial completion

required on any project not intended for immediate use or occupancy pending further tenant-finish work

Longmont Municipal Code §16.04.100

CITED Appeals and variances

the Master Board of Appeals holds final administrative authority over the building official's decisions and can grant variances from strict application of the codes

Longmont Municipal Code ch. 16.30

CITED Permit fees

set by council resolution, not by the code, so any fee figure quoted from the code is out of date by construction. An 80 percent refund is available where no work has been done and the permit is forfeited

Longmont Municipal Code §16.04.070 and §16.04.080

On the Horizon — Scheduled & Pending

CITED Energy code (now binding on a code update) — Model Low Energy and Carbon Code

In effect since 2026-07-01. On or after July 1, 2026, a jurisdiction that adopts or updates ANY building code must adopt an energy code achieving equivalent or better energy and carbon performance than the Energy Code

Board's Model Low Energy and Carbon Code (MLECC).

Rural counties not awarded significant grant assistance for code training may instead adopt one of the three most recent editions of the IECC (HB22-1362). Confirm the jurisdiction's applicable path with the AHJ.

This is a forward-looking, statewide item — it applies WHEN the jurisdiction next adopts or updates its building code. Confirm the AHJ's current adopted energy code and any update timeline.

Colorado HB22-1362 (2022)

Jurisdiction-specific — be aware

St. Vrain Creek floodplain (SFHA)

Floodplain Development Permit required before any construction in a Special Flood Hazard Area; boundaries actively shifting (Resilient St. Vrain) so map vintage matters

Longmont Floodplain Development Permit

Old Town / Historic districts (East Side, West Side NRHP)

historic overlay/preservation review for designated structures/districts

Longmont historic districts

Overlay zoning districts

LDC §15.03.050 establishes overlays over base zoning — ****Airport influence (AI-O)****, ****Conservation (C-O)**** and ****Terry Lake (TL-O)**** are the three §15.03.050 establishes, and all three are now recorded — TL-O added 2026-08-22 from the City's own Title 15 export after Josh asked whether we held it. AI-O is still NOT READ IN FULL (see below); TL-O is read but its governing DESIGN GUIDELINES are a separate document we do not hold. An overlay's standards GOVERN over the base district where they conflict; verify which apply per parcel — LDC §15.03.050

(https://library.municode.com/co/longmont/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=PTIICOOR_TIT15LADECO_CH15.03ZODI_S15.03.050)
{applies: residential} ****THE OVERLAY BOUNDARY IS PUBLISHED**** (found 2026-08-28):

`PLANNING/Planning\_Map\_20260220/FeatureServer/22` — two polygons, fields `new\_zone` / `Zone\_Name`. Note the service is ****Planning_Map_20260220****, NEWER than the `Planning\_Map\_2025` service most of these layers sit on

check which one our registered zoning source reads before assuming currency.

Airport influence overlay (AI-O)

NOT YET READ IN FULL, but ****THE MAPPED EXTENT IS PUBLISHED**** (found 2026-08-28):

`PLANNING/Planning\_Map\_2025/FeatureServer/7` — one polygon, field `TYPE`. So whether a parcel is inside the zone is answerable from the point rather than by asking; the Part 77 SURFACES themselves are still unread. §15.03.050.A limits structure height to the 14 CFR Part 77 surfaces for Vance Brand Airport, which can bite BELOW the base district's height limit, and requires site-plan review. We do not hold the surfaces or the mapped extent — confirm with the City where a parcel is near the airport

LDC §15.03.050.A

What this pass reviewed

Below is what this pass did and did not look at. This is a PROPERTY report — it answers what is true of the address itself. The building-code domains listed as needing project details are not gaps in what we hold: they depend on what gets built, and the design check evaluates them once there is a project to evaluate.

Reviewed

- **Zoning & Site** — reviewed. Recorded plats, easements, covenants/HOA rules, and any PUD or overlay plan are not read — those can be stricter than zoning and control the site.

Partly reviewed

- **Wildfire / Ignition Resistance** — partly reviewed. Wildfire/ignition-resistance applies only where this jurisdiction has adopted a program or the parcel is mapped. Parcel-level mapping is not confirmed here.
- **Permitting & Submittal** — partly reviewed. Permitting is only PARTLY reviewed — 9 of 21 jurisdictions have had their administrative chapter read, and where facts appear here they come from that chapter and are cited. An EMPTY section means nobody has read that AHJ's chapter, never that it has no rules. Fee amounts, review timelines and the full inspection sequence are not covered at all; get those from the AHJ before you build a schedule on them.
- **On the Horizon — Scheduled & Pending** — partly reviewed. Scheduled changes cover the statewide energy-code calendar plus any change this jurisdiction has announced and we have verified. A local ordinance in progress that nobody has published will not appear — ask the AHJ what is in the pipeline.

Needs project details — answered by the design check

This domain depends on what you build — describe the project in the design check and it is evaluated then. A property report deliberately stops short of it.

- **Building Type & Occupancy**
- **Building & Construction** — The local rules listed here are the ones specific to this jurisdiction, flagged so you know they exist. The domain ITSELF is not evaluated — that needs a project — so treat these as things to price in, not as a review.
- **Structural & Design Criteria**
- **Egress, Light & Ventilation**
- **Fire & Life Safety**
- **Electrical**
- **Mechanical & HVAC**
- **Plumbing & Gas**
- **Energy**
- **Demolition & Hazardous Materials**
- **Accessibility**

What this report covers — and where it stops

This is the PROPERTY LEVEL answer: What does the code and zoning say about this address, before I have a project?

It stops before anything that depends on WHAT YOU BUILD. Egress, energy compliance, structure, fire, the trades and the alteration rules are not evaluated here — they cannot be, because they follow the design.

Design level picks it up from there: I have a project in mind — what does the code require of THIS design, and what changes if I change it? That is the design workspace — describe the project and the domains above are evaluated against it, with the thresholds that turn each requirement on.

And beyond both: Nothing here is a code or zoning determination. Where a rule is discretionary, the AHJ decides, and this tool's job is to tell you the question exists and what it turns on — early enough to be useful.

Sources & citations

- **City of Longmont — adopted codes & design criteria**

When this data was read

The zoning district, the assessor's parcel record and the mapped soils are read live from the published services below and stored briefly so we don't hammer them. These are the times those services actually answered — not the time this report was written. A read older than a day means you were served a stored copy; run the report again for a current read.

- **Mapped soils — USDA NRCS (SSURGO) — read Aug 30, 2026, 10:46 PM MDT (about 2 days before this report) · over a day old**
- **Zoning district — City of Longmont's published zoning map (GIS) — read Aug 30, 2026, 10:46 PM MDT (about 2 days before this report) · over a day old**
- **Parcel record — Boulder County Assessor — read Aug 30, 2026, 10:46 PM MDT (about 2 days before this report) · over a day old**