

AGENDA
STUDY SESSION MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL
VIRTUAL MEETING
CITY OF LAKEWOOD, COLORADO
VIRTUAL MEETING
AUGUST 4, 2025
7:00 PM

To watch the Council meeting live, please use either one of the following links:

City of Lakewood Website: [Lakewood.org/CouncilVideos](https://lakewood.org/CouncilVideos)

Lakewood Speaks: Lakewoodspeaks.org

The City of Lakewood does not discriminate on the basis of race, age, national origin, color, creed, religion, sex, sexual orientation or disability in the provision of services. People needing reasonable accommodation to attend or participate in a City service program can call 303-987-7080 or TDD 303-987-7057. Please give notice as far in advance as possible so we can accommodate your request.

How to Connect to Provide Public Comment: Online participants may post written comments of any length to LakewoodSpeaks.org, an online forum for public comments.

ITEM 1 – CALL TO ORDER

ITEM 2 – ROLL CALL

ITEM 3 – 2025 FEE SCHEDULE CHANGES

ITEM 4 – COMMITTEE REPORTS

ITEM 5 – ADJOURNMENT

[MEET_FOOT]

STAFF MEMO

DATE OF MEETING: AUGUST 4, 2025 / AGENDA ITEM NO. 3

To: Mayor and City Council
From: Maria D'Andrea, Director of Public Works
Subject: **2025 Fee Schedule Changes**

SUMMARY STATEMENT: The staff presentation will outline new rates for building and permitting fees. New fee structures were developed with the goal of simplifying the permit process for homeowners, developers, and city staff as well as to recover city costs. These fee changes are one effort by the Development Services Division to improve customer service and facilitate the development process.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: The Permit and Fee study was initiated in 2024 with two primary goals. The first goal of the study was to examine the current fee and permit system and look for opportunities to make the system more efficient by simplifying the process for both contractors and residents that apply for and receive permits, and by making changes that allow the city to issue permits as quickly as possible while ensuring all city requirements are fulfilled. The second goal of the study was to examine the fees and determine if increases were called for. A resolution will be brought before the Council to approve any fee adjustments.

The following are summaries of each proposed change to the current fee structure:

Contractor Registration

Fee Strategy. The initial registration of contractors requires significant administrative resources for the city. This includes processing applications, verifying qualifications, maintaining records, and ensuring compliance with city codes and safety regulations. The proposed increase in the initial registration fee will allow the city to recover these costs more effectively. By raising the initial contractor registration fee, the city ensures that those entering the market for the first time bear a proportional cost related to the administrative burden they impose.

Upon comparing fees with neighboring Front Range municipalities, Lakewood's initial registration fees are relatively low for most classes of contractor registration. However, the market comparison shows that the municipalities surveyed offer progressively lower initial registration fees as the class of registration moves from commercial to residential and down to specialty trades.

Lakewood currently applies the same fee regardless of the class as the verification process and documentation is the same for all classes. The proposed adjustment will set the initial fees to be more in line with other agencies for the commercial registrations but will be higher than the others for non-commercial and specialty registrations.

The city wants to promote the continued engagement of contractors. Therefore, staff propose reducing the renewal fee to create an incentive for contractors to remain active and keep their registrations year after year. This supports sustained compliance with local standards and ensures a more consistent pool of qualified contractors for city projects. Overall revenue is expected to

decrease as a result of the proposed changes.

Licensure vs registration. Lakewood's contractor registration requirement only requires familiarity with the type of work; no testing or proof of International Code Council (ICC) requirements is needed and, therefore, there is the potential for unqualified or inexperienced contractors to perform work within the city. Contractors are often confused when applying for registration in Lakewood because our contractor classifications are unique compared with other jurisdictions. The staff are proposing to establish a licensing program in lieu of the current registration process.

Requiring contractor licensing over simple registration offers several important benefits, primarily centered around protecting residents and the public, fostering quality and safety, and establishing a stronger regulatory framework. A licensing process will involve demonstrating competency through exams, experience requirements, and/or certifications. The City of Denver has a licensing system and a testing program based on ICC requirements. A Lakewood licensure program would use the same system as Denver to provide some consistency for contractors. Fees for licensure would not differ from the fees recommended for the current registration program.

Summary. The proposed fee adjustments balance fairness and practicality. Raising initial registration fees allows the city to recoup the significant up-front administrative costs of onboarding new contractors, while lowering annual renewal fees incentivizes ongoing participation and compliance. The city's goal is compliance, not revenue generation.

Grading and Erosion Control Permits & Fees

Combine grading and erosion control into one permit. Grading and erosion control permits are needed when site disturbance is proposed. The current fee structure utilizes separate permits and methods to determine fees. The proposed structure will combine these into a single permit with tiers to apply to a wide variety of projects. Currently, grading permits are determined based on total cut and fill earthwork quantities. There is not a standard for earthwork calculation, so estimates can vary from one engineer to the next. Also, there is no way for the city to verify the correct quantity, which leads to variations from one permit to the next. Currently, the grading fee is based on a progressive chart using fixed and fractional fees to determine the overall fee. Erosion control fees are based on the amount of land disturbance.

The proposed structure will combine the grading and erosion control into a single permit based on the size of the disturbed area. Four tiers of disturbed area will be created which generally match current erosion control requirements. For example, the lowest tier will apply to single-family lots while the highest tier will apply to sites larger than five (5) acres. This will reduce the number of permits that must be applied for and issued as well as making it simpler and more consistent to determine the permit fee.

Required grading and erosion permits and fees with every project. Currently, no fee is collected for a grading permit when it is issued with a building permit. In addition, there is no fee collected for erosion permits for projects less than an acre in size. City staff must review and approve all grading and erosion control plans prior to issuing a permit as well as provide inspections during construction. Therefore, staff are proposing fees for all grading and erosion control permits regardless of size or if issued with a building permit.

Public Improvement Fees

Current Method of Calculating Public Improvement Collateral: Many development projects include construction of improvements in the public right-of-way that, once built, get transferred to the city for ownership and ongoing maintenance. This includes things such as sidewalks, curbs and

gutters, etc. The city requires collateral (typically in the form of a bond) to ensure that these public improvements are constructed in accordance with current standards & criteria. Currently, staff calculate the amount of required collateral based on a quantity estimate of the plans using unit prices obtained from sources like the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) cost indexes, the Mile High Flood District cost data, and Lakewood city capital. The estimate does not include additional items such as contractor profit or overhead, traffic control, insurance, or mobilization costs. Collateral for public improvements is remitted when the building permit is issued. 90% of this amount is returned to the contractor upon successful completion of the public improvements. The remaining 10% is retained for a one-year warranty period. It's important to note that the unit costs used in the calculation may vary from year to year, and they should be regularly updated to reflect changes in market conditions.

Current Method of Calculating Public Right of Way Fees: Public right of way (ROW) permit fees are calculated in a similar fashion using contractor-supplied quantities. These quantities are not verified against the approved plans or the Public Improvement Agreement (PIA). The fees are calculated using only those items for which there is a specified cost in the fee table.

Shortfalls in the Current System: Several issues exist within the current method of calculating public improvement fees and collateral. First, contractors may submit multiple ROW permits for the same set of public improvements, making it challenging to ensure that all public improvements are fully accounted for. Additionally, contractors may not submit an accurate list of quantities or may omit certain public improvements entirely. This lack of completeness can lead to discrepancies in the fee calculations. Moreover, the current unit costs can be complex, as some are based on economy-of-scale factors, making the fee structure difficult to understand and apply consistently.

Benefits of Basing Cost on a Percentage of the Total Public Improvement Estimate: Staff are proposing to change the calculation to one that is based on a percentage of the total public improvement estimate. This method offers several advantages, including a significant reduction in permit preparation time, as the calculation would be simpler and more streamlined. This also eliminates the need for contractors to submit multiple permits for various phases or components of the project, saving both time and administrative effort. Additionally, basing fees on a percentage of the total estimate makes the cost more predictable for both the city and the contractor, providing clearer financial expectations and reducing the risk of under- or overestimating the actual cost.

Building Fees

Minimum Building Fee Strategy. Building fees currently vary based on the type and amount of work being undertaken. The current cost of issuing a permit that includes a single building inspection is approximately \$150.00. The current fee schedule allows permits that include an inspection to be issued with fees as low as \$52.00.

Staff are proposing to require a minimum fee to provide consistency and predictability while helping to offset city costs. The proposed minimum fee would be approximately \$150.00. Using the proposed fee schedule, projects with a valuation of \$7,000 or less would be assessed the minimum fee. Projects that include a greater scope and thus have a larger valuation are assessed at a correspondingly higher fee. The minimum fee ensures that even small projects will be sufficient to cover base city costs for administrative and inspection time.

Fee Strategy Regarding Flat Fees. Staff recommend changing all current fixed fees to permit cost based on valuation with a minimum fee as indicated above. Fees based on actual cost address all types of work and simplify the fee calculation.

Entitlement Fees

Entitlement Fees. The only proposed change to the current entitlement fees is to create two tiers of fees to recover reasonable city cost for smaller projects while keeping a progressive fee with a maximum cost for larger projects.

Floodplain Permits & Fees

Floodplain Permit Fee Strategy (New). When a permit application is received by the city and is identified as being in or near the flood plain, an additional staff review is required. This review can sometimes be as simple as checking the current floodplain mapping or as complex as reviewing City, State and FEMA criteria, reviewing new & existing floodplain studies, and checking complex calculations. Currently, no fees are collected for flood plain impact reviews. Staff are proposing to implement a fee for these services. A code modification is not needed to begin incurring these new fees, but an upcoming FEMA map change will require an update soon. Language to address floodplain fees is expected to be added to the code at that time.

Pavement Degradation Fee (New)

Intent. A pavement degradation fee is being proposed by staff to be charged for any work that involves cutting the existing pavement in the public rights-of-way. This new fee is intended to recover a portion of the costs associated with a decrease in the useful life of the pavement caused by excavation. For example, when a utility company excavates a trench to install a new conduit, the permit fee would include a degradation fee based on the amount of excavation undertaken.

Research has shown that utility cuts, for example, can reduce pavement life by 15 to 55 percent, which consequently costs local agencies millions of dollars in premature street repair and remediation expenses. Studies have also shown that underground utility work affects not only the excavated area but often weakens the adjacent pavement.

The city invested approximately \$6,000,000 in pavement reconstruction and concrete repairs in 2024. The engineering standards prohibit recently paved streets from being cut for a period of four years. This requirement is intended to protect the streets from damage and loss of effective service but is often very impractical to enforce. The Engineering requirements identify conditions where the new pavements can, within the limits of the standards, be cut and patched. There are currently no additional fees attached to the cutting of newly paved roadways in the city, even though the impact on asphalt life and "driveability" are well documented.

A pavement degradation fee is intended to offset these impacts. The scale used for determining the quality of the roadway is based on a road rating system initially developed by the Army Corps of Engineers called the Pavement Condition Index (PCI). The city's Street Maintenance Division uses this system to rate the city's streets and determine a quantitative rating from 0 (worst) to 100 (best). Requirements for repair as well as the associated degradation fee will be consistent with the roadway quality rating at the time of the repair. The fee will decrease with the quality of the roadway. Initial values of the fee are based on replacement cost and comparisons with other jurisdictions. As information regarding the rate of degradation within the city is developed over time, the degradation fees or ranges may be adjusted.

Financial Responsibility. By charging a pavement degradation fee, Lakewood can ensure that repair costs associated with a decrease in the useful life of any paved Rights-of-Way caused by excavation are partially covered by those responsible for it. This helps alleviate the financial burden on taxpayers and results in a more equitable cost distribution.

Protecting Pavement Integrity through Standards. Engineering standards outline the

specifications for street repairs, including how street cuts should be performed and restored to maintain roadway strength and durability. These standards are essential because subpar repairs can lead to rapid pavement deterioration, decreasing the PCI more quickly than expected. The revised Engineering Regulations must be approved by City Council action before the standards can be implemented. Staff are currently evaluating the engineering standards and will modify these for Council consideration before the end of 2025.

Final Summary of Pavement Degradation Fee. A pavement degradation fee, when combined with engineering standards, assists in preserving roadway quality. The fees will help fund both immediate repairs and ongoing maintenance, allowing the city to protect its infrastructure investments and improve the lifespan of its roadways. Implementing a pavement degradation fee ensures equitable cost distribution, promotes responsible development practices, and enhances long-term infrastructure maintenance. This proactive approach not only protects residents but also aligns itself with best practices in other Colorado communities.

Extended Plan Review Surcharge

Fee Strategy. All reviews associated with the entitlement process, including engineering review associated with the site plan approval, are expected to be completed within three rounds, or less, of submitting. Projects that require additional reviews use valuable city resources and delay other projects by taking up limited review time from staff. The fees charged for entitlements typically fall far short of the actual staff cost. Extended Plan Review Fees will not fully cover the added expense but may encourage applicants to work with the city to achieve approval in three or fewer reviewer review cycles.

General Document Revision Fee

Fee Strategy. The Development Services Division staff are working on process revisions to improve the overall entitlement review process. Many developers have expressed concerns over the current process with regard to committing resources to complete construction drawings prior to completing the entitlement review. From time to time, a situation arises where a recorded document needs to be revised. More document revisions are likely in the future as a result of changing the entitlement review process. Therefore, a fee is proposed to cover the city's costs. This fee is minimal and intended to be used in multiple applications, as needed.

Stop Work Order or Written Violation Notice

Fee Strategy. Currently, there is no fee or penalty associated with receiving a violation during construction. A fee for receiving a written notice of correction or violation serves as an incentive for contractors to comply with city regulations from the start of a project. If a contractor receives a notice for failing to meet standards or for other violations, the City incurs costs to issue, document, and enforce corrections. A fee will ensure that these costs are recovered and will further encourage contractors to adhere to regulations, reducing non-compliance rates. This fee would be applied at the time of the violation as a condition of resume work or with registration renewal, as appropriate.

Expired Permit

Fee Strategy. Currently, there is no fee or penalty associated with failing to close out a construction permit. Introducing a fee for expired permits encourages contractors to complete projects within the agreed timelines, reducing delays in city planning and enforcement. This fee would cover the costs incurred by the city for managing and tracking overdue permits, which can tie up resources and delay other processes. The fee could also act as a deterrent, encouraging contractors to be more diligent in their planning and completion schedules. This fee would be applied at the time of contact or registration renewal.

BUDGETARY IMPACTS: Additional revenue is expected to be generated because of these changes. It is unknown the amount of the increase in fees currently.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS: No City Council action is requested for this Study Session update.

ALTERNATIVES: The Council could provide different feedback for staff to implement.

PUBLIC OUTREACH: This item has been promoted through the regular communication channels to be considered by the Lakewood City Council.

NEXT STEPS: Following the August 4th Study Session, City staff will bring a resolution to the City Council for consideration of the new fee schedule along with modifications to the municipal code for implementation starting January 1, 2026.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Attachment 1 - Proposed Fee Schedule
2. Attachment 2 - Existing Fee Table

REVIEWED BY: Kathleen E. Hodgson, City Manager
Benjamin B. Goldstein, Deputy City Manager
Alison McKenney Brown, City Attorney

ATTACHMENT 1: PROPOSED 2026 FEES

GRADING/EROSION CONTROL and FLOODPLAIN FEES

RECOMENDED FEE DESCRIPTION	RECOMENDED FEE	RECOMMENDED COLLATERAL
Residential Lot Grading and Erosion Control Permit	\$150.00	\$2,500.00
Multi-Lot/Commercial projects less than 1 ac Grading and Erosion Control Permit	\$400.00	\$5,000.00
Multi-Lot/Commercial projects 1 ac to 4.99 acres Grading and erosion Control Permit	\$1,000.00	\$15,000.00
Multi-Lot/Commercial projects greater than 5 acres Grading and Erosion Control Permit	\$3,000.00	\$25,000.00

RECOMENDED FEE DESCRIPTION	RECOMENDED FEE
Floodway Use Permit	\$675.00
Floodway Use Permit Appeal	\$540.00
Variance	\$300.00
Flood Plain Permit Fence or ROW	\$100.00
Flood Plain Permit Residential	\$150.00
Flood Plain Permit Commercial	\$600.00

CONTRACTOR REGISTRATION FEES

RECOMENDED FEE DESCRIPTION	RECOMENDED FEES for Initial Registration (1 year)
Class A Structural Unlimited Commercial	\$400.00
Class A Building Limited Commercial	\$350.00
Class A Residential	\$350.00
Class A Commercial/Residential Remodel	\$350.00
Class B Plumbing	\$350.00
Class C Mechanical	\$350.00
Class D Municipal	\$350.00
Class 5 Special	\$350.00
Stop Work Order or Written Violation Notice for a building permit	\$150.00
Stop Work Order or Written Violation Notice within the Right of Way	\$150.00
Expired Permit	\$150.00

BUILDING FEES

BUILDING PLAN REVIEW	PROPOSED FEES
Temporary Certificate of occupancy initial issuance or extension	\$2,000 non-refundable

OTHER BUILDING INSTECTION and PLAN REVIEW FEES	PROPOSED FEES
Inspections outside of normal business hours (two-hour minimum charge)	\$200.00
Additional plan review required by changes, additions or revisions to approved plans (minimum charge of four hours)	\$300.00

BOARD of APPEALS ACTION	PROPOSED FEES
Appeal of administrative decision	\$400.00
Request for special meeting (in addition to appeal fee). Refunded if a special meeting request is denied.	\$400.00

TOTAL VALUATION (LOWER LIMIT)	TOTAL VALUATION (UPPER LIMIT)	PROPOSED Fixed Fee	PROPOSED Fractional Fee
\$1.00	\$500.00	\$26.00	0
\$501.00	\$2,000.00	\$26.00	\$3.45
\$2,001.00	\$25,000.00	\$78.00	\$14.25
\$25,001.00	\$50,000.00	\$420.00	\$10.20
\$50,001.00	\$100,000.00	\$830.00	\$8.70
\$100,001.00	\$500,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$6.95
\$500,001.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$4.82
\$1,000,001.00	Over	\$9,700.00	\$3.85

MINIMUM FEES	PROPOSED FEES
Minimum Building Permit Fee	\$150.00

UTILITY and ROW CONSTRUCTION FEES

RECOMENDED FEE DESCRIPTION	RECOMENDED FEE
General Utility Service Line Construction Fee subject to pavement degradation fees	\$250.00 plus Degradation fee
General Utility Use Fee subject to Consumption Fees for Metered Use based on current water rates	\$65.00 plus calculated usage
General Utility Use Fee subject to pavement degradation fees	\$65.00 plus Degradation fee
General Utility Fixed Fee subject to pavement degradation fees (Applies to	\$280.00 plus Pavement Degradation Fee
General ROW Construction Fee subject to pavement degradation fees	\$280.00 plus Pavement Degradation Fee
General ROW Asphalt Full Depth Construction Fee subject to pavement degradation fees	\$400.00 plus Pavement Degradation Fee
General ROW Asphalt Overlay Construction Fee subject to pavement degradation fees	\$280.00 plus Pavement Degradation Fee
Pavement Degradation Fee Tier I for PCI 100 to 85	\$4.00 SF
Pavement Degradation Fee Tier II for PCI 84 to 70	\$2.50 SF
Pavement Degradation Fee Tier 3 for PCI 69 and below	No Additional Fee Recommended
Public Use Permit	\$70.00 EA

ENTITLEMENT FEES

RECOMENDED FEE DESCRIPTION	RECOMENDED FEE
Annexation	\$4,000.00 for up to three acres. \$6,250 for sites greater than three acres up to 5 acres, plus \$300.00 per each additional acre over 5 acres to a maximum of \$12,500.00.
Rezoning / Initial Zoning	\$4,000.00 for up to three acres. \$6,250 for sites greater than three acres up to 5 acres, plus \$300.00 per each additional acre over 5 acres to a maximum of \$12,500.00.
Site Plan	\$4,000.00 for sites up to three acres. \$6,250 for sites greater than three acres up to 5 acres, plus \$500.00 per each additional acre over 5 acres to a maximum of \$13,750.00.
Preliminary Plat	\$4,000.00 for sites up to three acres. \$6,250 for sites greater than three acres up to 5 acres, plus \$500.00 per each additional acre over 5 acres to a maximum of \$13,750.00.
Final Plat	\$3,750.00 for up to three acres. \$6,250 for sites greater than three acres up to 5 acres, plus \$300.00 per each additional acre over 5 acres to a maximum of \$12,500.00.
Written Zoning Verification	\$100.00 per request
Modification to ODP	See General Document Revision Fee
Phased Site Plan in Planned Development	Recommend that this fee be eliminated.
Special Use Permits	Determined by a planner based on estimate on request.
Variance / Appeals / Wavers	No change in fee is recommended
Concept Plan	\$250.00 for the initial submittal, \$150.00 for each submittal after three.
Subdivision Appeals	No change in fee is recommended
Lot line adjustment Plat	\$1,200.00
Vacation	\$1,200.00
Small animal Permit	No change in fee is recommended
Non-Conforming Use Certificate Application	No change in fee is recommended
Change of Adress Upon request of Property Owner	No change in fee is recommended

Historic Preservation	\$100.00 landmark designation, individual structure \$ 100.00 Landmark designation district. No Charge for Appeal of denial of designation, alteration certificate, appeal of denial of alteration certificate, relocation application.
Comprehensive Sign Plans	No change in fee is recommended
Vesting	No change in fee is recommended
Extended Plan Review Surcharge	\$1,500.00 for the 4th submittal, \$2,000.00 for the 5th and subsequent submittals.
General Document Revision Fee	\$1,500.00 for the 1st Revision/review, \$2,000.00 for the 3rd and subsequent Revision/review.

ATTACHMENT 2: EXISTING FEES

EXISTING FEE DESCRIPTION	EXISTING FEE
Annexation	\$73 per acre of private property \$0 per acre of public right-of-way
Rezoning / Initial Zoning	\$1,250 per acre for first 5 acres PLUS \$300 per each additional acre above 5 \$1,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum
Written Zoning Verification	\$50 per parcel
Modification to ODP	\$675 Administrative review \$1,015 Planning Commission review \$1,350 City Council review
Phased Site Plan in Planned Developments	\$350 per acre \$350 minimum to \$12,500 maximum
Special Use Permit	\$675 per application
Special Use Permit - Small Animal	\$75 per application
Site Plan	\$1,250 per acre, up to 5 acres PLUS \$400 per each additional acre > 5 acres and ≤ 15 acres PLUS \$250 per each additional acre > 15 acres \$1,250 minimum to \$12,500 maximum
Enhanced Development Menu (EDM)	\$250 per acre, up to 5 acres PLUS \$100 per each additional acre > 5 acres and ≤ 15 acres PLUS \$50 per each additional acre > 15 acres

	Applicable to new construction over 2,500 sf and major additions/remodels (over 20% existing gross floor area <i>and</i> over 2,500sf)
Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Program	\$100 per application* - GHG Worksheet for Single-Family Detached and Duplex Uses (New construction only)* \$300 per application** - GHG Worksheet for all other uses (New construction and major additions/remodels over 20% existing gross floor area) *GHG Worksheet and fee due at submittal of building permit **GHG Worksheet and fee due at submittal of Major Site Plan, or Building Permit if MSP not required
Comprehensive Waste Management Plans	\$200 per application* - Permits for demolition or construction associated with projects which also have to comply with the EDM *Comp. Waste Mgmt. Plan and fee due at submittal of building permit
Appeal	\$300 appeal
Variance/Waiver	\$300 major variance/waiver \$150 minor variance/waiver
Preplanning Application	\$200 each
Preliminary Plat	\$675 per application PLUS For Single Family Residential \$300 per lot or tract up to 5 lots or tracts PLUS \$250 per lot or tract, > 5 and ≤ 15 lots or tracts PLUS \$200 per lot or tract > 15 For Multi-Family or Commercial \$300 per acre up to 5 acres PLUS \$250 per each additional acre

Final Plat	\$675 per application PLUS For Single Family Residential \$300 per lot or tract up to 5 lots or tracts PLUS \$250 per lot or tract, > 5 and ≤ 15 lots or tracts PLUS \$200 per lot or tract > 15 For Multi-Family or Commercial \$300 per acre up to 5 acres PLUS \$250 per each additional acre
Subdivision Appeal	\$540 appeals to Planning Commission / City Council
Lot Line Adjustment Plat	\$540 per lot or tract included
Major Error Correction Plat	\$540 per lot affected by major error correction
Vacation	\$675 per submittal
Non-Conforming Certificate Application	\$115 each
Change of Address Upon Request of Property Owner	\$115 per address changed
Historic Preservation Fees	Landmark Designation, Individual Structure: \$25 Landmark Designation, District: \$50 Appeal of Denial of Designation: No Charge Alteration Certificate: No Charge Appeal of Denial of Alteration Certificate: No Charge Relocation Application: No Charge
Comprehensive Sign Plan	\$450
Vesting Application	\$50
Small Animal Permit	\$15