PLANNING AND ZONING 101

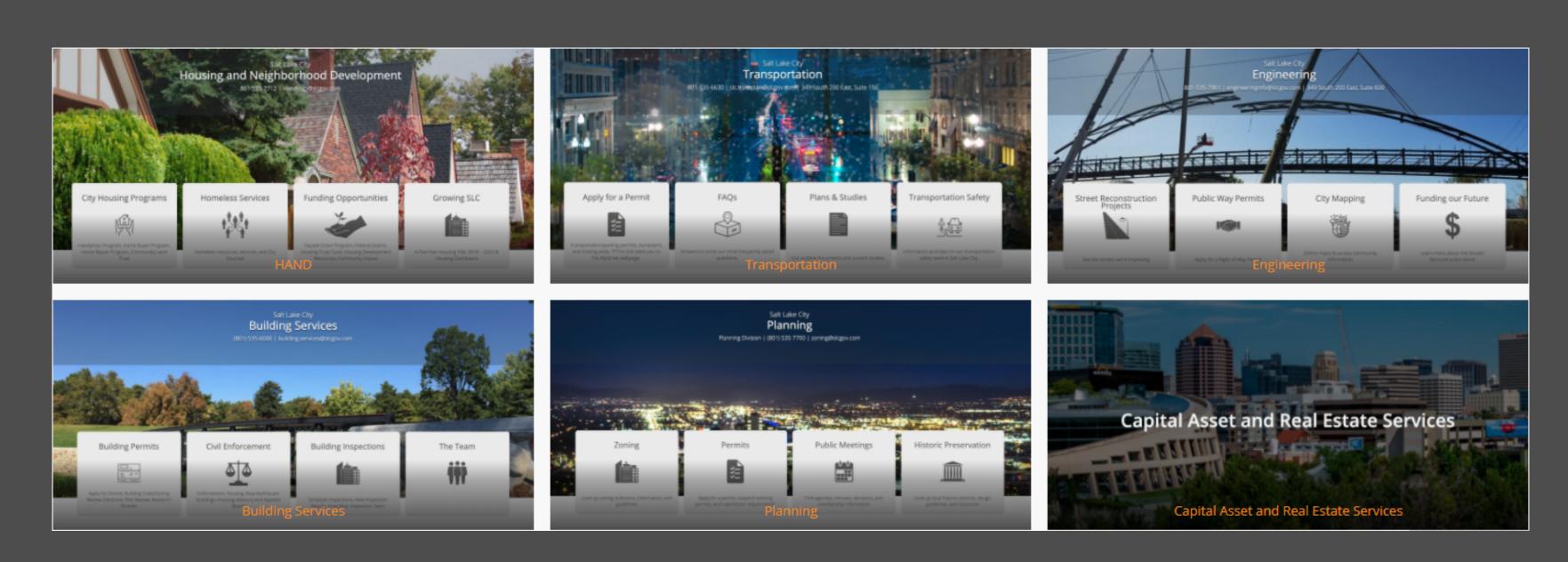
TRAINING FOR COMMISSIONERS

Utah Code proposal to require 4 hours

- One hour has to cover general power and duties under state code 10-9a
- Other hours are general land use related topics
- Tonight: Planning and Zoning 101



WHO IS THE PLANNING DIVISION?



Department of Community and Neighborhoods

WHAT WE DO

- Community Plans
- Administer zoning code
- Process land use applications
- Manage subdivisions
- Historic Preservation



WHAT OTHERS DO:

- Design or build buildings:
- Enforce zoning violations:
- Issue building permits:
- Transportation Planning:
- Park Stewardship:

Architects, developers

Civic Enforcement

Building services

Transportation

Parks and Public Lands



HOW ARE MASTER PLANS USED?

- Help guide decisions related to land use
- Link growth and infrastructure
- Budget decisions
 - Capitol improvement programs
 - Infrastructure
 - Affordable housing allocations
 - Transportation
 - Public utility needs



IMPLEMENTING MASTER PLANS

Considerations in setting priorities

- Staff resources
- Time
- Community support
- Money

C.1	Create a more conducive environment for redevelopment at neighborhood nodes.	Staff	Finances	Time	Community
C.1.a	Low-Intensity Mixed Use Development. The Salt Lake City Planning Division shall analyze its existing zoning districts to determine what zoning changes will provide the most flexibility for low-intensity mixed use development around identified neighborhood nodes. Building heights at residential nodes should be limited to 35 feet or three stories without density limitations provided the other development regulations are met. The goal should be between ten and 25 units per acre. Residential uses should not be required as part of the development but encouraged with other incentives.	•••	0	000	••••

Ongoing	Low	Medium	High
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ZONING: WHAT IS IT?

Rules that determine how land is developed and used

- Rules
- Zoning map



ZONING: WHAT IS IT?

Rules that determine how land is developed and used

- Rules
- Zoning map

Primary tool to implement master plans



ZONING DISTRICTS

Different types of zoning

- Euclid: use based
- Performance: metric based
- Design: design standard based
- Form-Based: context based

SLC: combo of all four



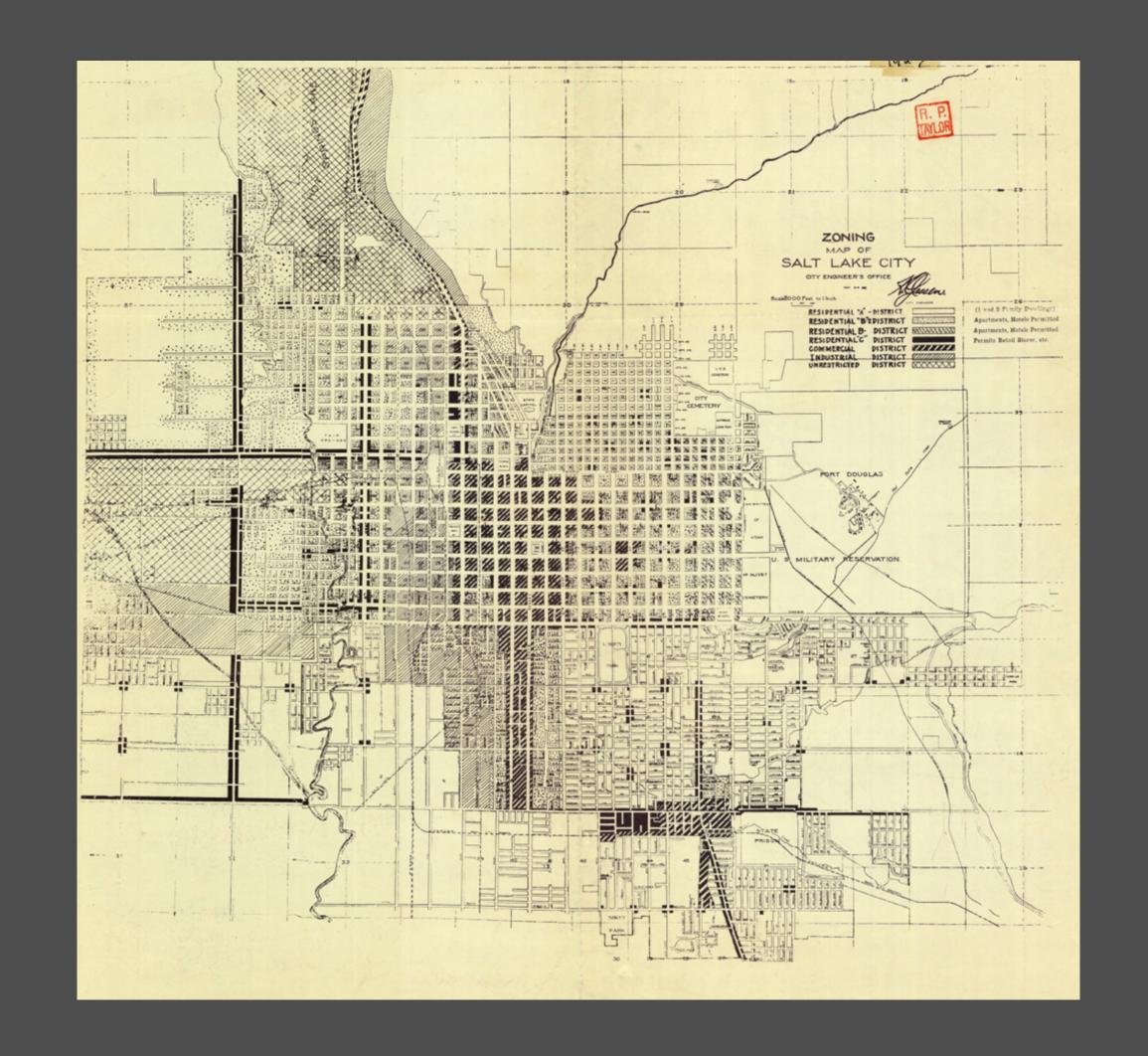
ZONING RULES: "THE CODE"

- Land use
- Setbacks
- Building height
- Landscaping
- Parking
- Signs
- Building standards

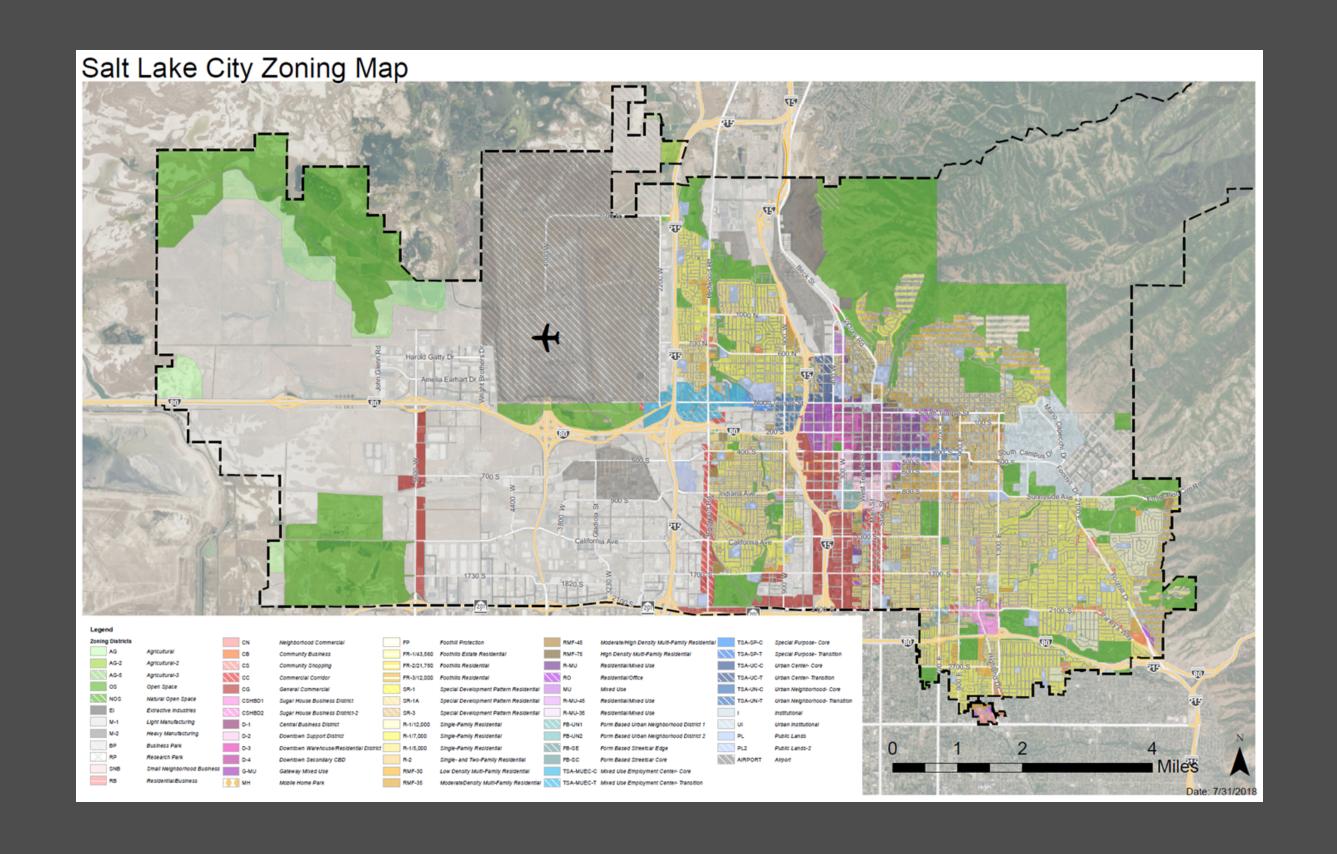


ZONING MAP

Shows what rules apply and where they apply



ZONING MAP





ZONINGMAP

Color coded

- Agriculture/open space:
- Manufacturing/industrial: gray
- **Commercial:**
- Mixed use:
- Single unit residential:
- Multi-unit residential:

green

red

purples/blues

yellow

orange/brown



ZONING DISTRICTS

R-1/5,000: Residential, one unit per lot, min lot size 5,000 square ft.

RMF-30: Residential Multi-Family; 30-foot building height.

CN: Commercial, Neighborhood.

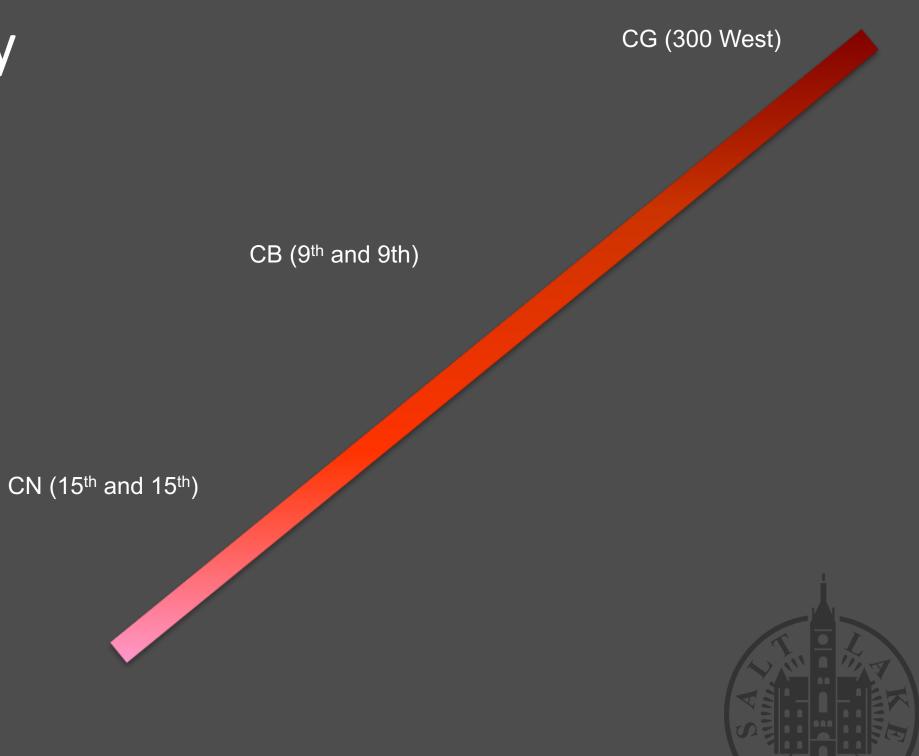
TSA-UN: Transit Station Area Urban Neighborhood.



ZONING DISTRICTS

Districts based on level of intensity

- Size
- Impacts
- Level of "busy"



WHAT IS A LAND USE AUTHORITY

The entity identified in local ordinance to administer and make decisions within the zoning code

- Planning Commission
- Historic Landmark Commission
- Planning Director
- Zoning Administrator



HLC PROCESSES

- Designations
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations
- New Construction
- Demolitions
- Economic Hardship



APPROVAL PROCESSES: DESIGNATIONS

Regulated by State Code and City Code

- Based on historic surveys
- Requires community to initiate
- Community support vote
- Recommendation from the HLC and PC
- Decision up to the City Council
 - Required votes to approve based on level of property owner ballots returned in support

APPROVAL PROCESSES: MINOR ALTERATIONS

Small changes to buildings subject to the H Historic Preservation Overlay Zoning District

- Staff approvals 90% approved at this level
- Must be approved if standards are complied with
- Staff cannot deny, must refer to HLC by code



APPROVAL PROCESSES: MAJOR ALTERATIONS

Larger changes to buildings subject to the H Historic Preservation Overlay Zoning District

- Staff or HLC approvals
- Must be approved if standards are complied with
- Staff cannot deny, must refer to HLC by code



APPROVAL PROCESSES: NEW CONSTRUCTION

HLC review required for all new principal buildings.

- Must be approved if standards are complied with
- Denial based on not complying with a standard



APPROVAL PROCESSES: DEMOLITION

Any building if ordered by the Building Official due to public safety risk.

Landmark Buildings

Must be an economic hardship

Contributing buildings

- If standards for demolition are met; or
- If an economic hardship exists

Non-Contributing buildings

Staff approvals after notice to neighbors and HLC



APPROVAL PROCESSES: ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

Intended to eliminate a regulatory taking

- Regulatory taking
 - When a regulation is so stringent that it removes significant property rights.
 - City can be financially liable for decision
- Report from an independent expert on development



APPROVAL PROCESSES: CONDITIONAL USES

A use that may create detrimental impacts that are greater than a permitted use.

- State code requires approval if
 - No evidence of detrimental impact; or
 - A detrimental impact can be reduced (even by a small amount)



APPROVAL PROCESSES: CONDITIONAL USES

Early Engagement: 45-day period

Identify and reduce impacts

Department Review

Planning Commission

- 12-day public notice
- Public Hearing required



APPROVAL PROCESSES: CONDITIONAL USES

Purpose of public input:

- Identify legitimate detrimental impacts
- Consider ways to reduce the impact

Public Input that cannot be considered:

- Public clamor
- Opinion
- Impacts with no evidence



APPROVAL PROCESSES: DESIGN REVIEW

Planning Commission: new construction, major modifications to a design standard

- Must be approved if standards are complied with
- Subject to 45-day early engagement for PC review
- Public Input: are standards complied with



APPROVAL PROCESSES: PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS

Process that allows alternative development scenarios that don't meet zoning standards

- Must demonstrate some public benefit
- Discretionary (mostly)
- 45-day early engagement period, public hearing
- **Public Input:** Impacts, are standards are met, is proposal better than if modifications were not approved?
- PC Review required



APPROVAL PROCESSES: VARIANCES

Intended to preserve property rights

Zoning removes significant rights to use land

Regulated by state law: hardship

Can't be created by the owner

Can't be economic in nature

Examples:

- Steep slopes
- Creek crosses property

