Planning & Zoning Decisions



















WHY PLAN?









Public Engagement

- Community meetings
- Surveys
- Appointed boards
- Public Education
- Design workshops/ charrettes
- Stakeholder outreach
- Public hearings













Planning Board Authority

- Studies of areas in and around the jurisdiction
- Determine objectives for areas
- Develop plans to reach objectives
- Recommend policies and ordinances to implement
- Advise governing board, including mandatory comment on all zoning amendments
- Other functions as directed by governing board

Planning Board: Optional Additional Responsibilities

- Conditional Use (or Special Use) Permits
- Preliminary and Final Subdivision Plats
- Designating Redevelopment Areas
- Board of Adjustment

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Historic Preservation Commission

WHY ZONE?



Considerations for Zoning (160A-383; 153A-341)

- Public health, safety, and general welfare
- Encouraging the most appropriate use of land throughout such city
- Prevent overcrowding
- Efficient and adequate provision of transportation, water, sewerage, schools, parks, and other public requirements
- Lessen congestion in the streets
- Conserving the value of buildings
- Character of the district and suitability for particular uses















Conditional Zoning Limits

Only conditions needed . . .

- For ordinance/plan compliance
- To address impacts reasonably expected to be generated by project
- Mutual consent
 - Conditions may be proposed by applicant or local government
 - But conditions must be mutually approved by the applicant and local government







Do Consider: Land use impacts

- To the owner/developer
- Property value, free use of land, investment expectations
 To the neighbors
- Safety, noise, odor, traffic, aesthetics, stormwater, property value, investment expectations
- To the community

- Safety, convenience, traffic, appropriateness of use, character of community, property values, availability of housing types
- To the local government - Infrastructure costs (capital and maintenance), service costs, tax implications, diversity of economy, mix of housing types













Do NOT deny based on Inclusion of Affordable Housing

- City or county cannot deny land use permit based on inclusion of affordable housing
- Unlawful if "motivated in full, or any part at all, by the fact that a development or proposed development contains affordable housing units for families or individuals with incomes below eighty percent (80%) of area median income"
- Exception for consideration of avoiding high concentrations of affordable housing

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Legitimate Illegitimate Considerations Considerations Land use impacts on Issues beyond the zoning owner, neighbors, public requirements Context and Ownership status or appropriateness of uses identity Consistency with applicable plans Inclusion of affordable housing (except to prevent high Staff and planning board recommendations (gov. board is not bound by recs) concentrations)

SPECIAL USES

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Agricultural Uses

In counties and municipal ETJ area, exemption for bonafide farms and agricultural, horticultural, and silvicultural activities



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Cell Towers

- Cannot totally exclude
- Cannot regulate on health basis
 Decisions must be in reasonable time and in writing
- Can impose limits on siting
- Can impose standards: height, fencing, co-location, stealth technology, etc.
- Special rules for colocation, minor additions, small cells

Manufactured Housing

- Cannot totally exclude from entire jurisdiction
- Cannot regulate value, age
- Can regulate location, dimension, and appearance































Planning Board Review and Comment Planning board referral is mandatory for all amendments Must allow up to 30 days from referral May have public notice and public hearing

Written comment

- Must address plan consistency
- May address other matters
- May be drafted in line with governing board consistency statement



Notice

Published/Newspaper Notice

- Two legal ads
- first 10-25 days before hearing
- Second in separate week

Additional Notice for Rezonings

- Posted notice on the site
- Mailed notice to affected parties and abutting landowners (newspaper alt. available)
- Actual notice for third-party rezoning

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Conducting the Hearing

- Reasonable rules acceptable
 - Time limits on speakers
 - Sign up sheets
 - Overall time limits
- Maintain fundamental fairness
- Due process limits for quasi-judicial do <u>not</u> apply
- May continue to a subsequent meeting

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Legitimate Considerations

Considerations

Illegitimate

- Land use impacts on owner, neighbors, public · Issues beyond the zoning requirements
- Context and appropriateness of uses
- Consistency with applicable plans
- Staff and planning board recommendations (gov. board is not bound by recs)

•	Ownership status or
	identity

- Inclusion of affordable housing (except to prevent high concentrations)
 - .

Governing Board Statement (153A-341; 160A-383)

- Must adopt a statement about the consistency between the amendment and the comp plan
- Prior to adopting or rejecting any zoning amendment
- May not require any additional application for plan amendment
- Three options for the statement (next page)

Options for Consistency Statement

1. Approving the amendment and describing its consistency with the comp plan

2. Rejecting the amendment and describing its inconsistency with the comp plan

- 3. Approving the amendment and the following
 - Comp plan is deemed amended
 - Explanation of changed circumstances warranting amendment
- All statements must also state why the action is reasonable and in the public interest

Conflicts of Interest

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Member may not participate if they have a . . .

"Direct, substantial, and readily-identifiable financial interest" in the outcome of the zoning decision





