Permitted Uses & Specific Use Standards (Article 5)



09/24/2020

Old Business

UDO Update Status

Project timeline (working schedule)



arner Forward Unified Development Ordinance 2020 2021							
2020							
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
*	*	*	*	*			
	*	*	*	*			
					*		
		Q1 Q2	Q1 Q2 Q3	Q1	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 1<

Progress by Article



Article	Subject	Ch160D	Garner Forward
1	General Provisions	Drafted	Drafted
2	Review Bodies	Drafted	Drafted
3	Review Procedures	Drafted	Drafted
4	Zoning	Drafted	
5	Use Regulations	Drafted	
6	District Development Standards	Drafted	
7 (Part 1)	General Development Standards	Drafted	
7 (Part 2)	Signs	Drafted	
7 (Part 3)	Lighting and Access Standards	Drafted	
8	Subdivision Standards	Drafted	
9	Nonconformities	Drafted	Drafted
10	Enforcement	Drafted	Drafted
11	Definitions	Drafted	

Keeping it straight!
160D adoption package
vs.

GarnerForward package

Key:

Administrative / Procedural Regulatory Standards

Article Groupings



Administrative Articles

Article	Subject
1	General Provisions
2	Review Bodies
3	Review Procedures
9	Nonconformities
10	Enforcement

- •Includes 160D edits <u>and</u> Garner Forward edits
- •Expect minor edits again later to incorporate edits in other articles

vs. Regulatory Articles

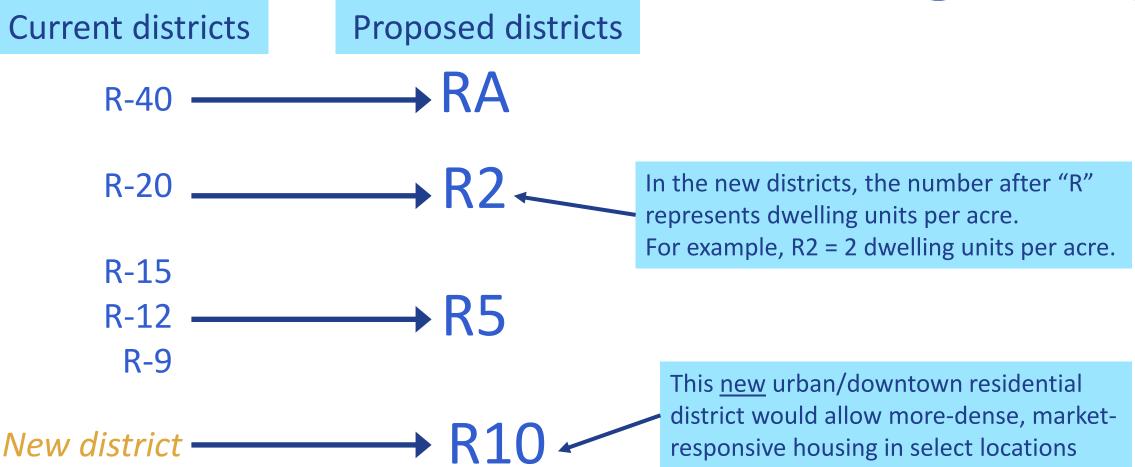
Article	Subject
4	Zoning
5	Use Regulations
6	District Development Standards
7 (Part 1)	General Development Standards
7 (Part 2)	Signs
7 (Part 3)	Lighting and Access Standards
8	Subdivision Standards
11	Definitions

- •160D edits only
- More edits expected during Garner Forward revisions

Zoning Districts Recap

Residential Zoning Districts





For reference, 1 acre = 43,560 square feet.

Multi-family/Mobile Homes



- Multi-family zoning districts
 - MF-1: low impact, house-scale townhomes, triplex, and quadplex
 - MF-2: large-scale, urban townhomes and apartments
- •Current mobile home zoning district (RMH) will not have major changes

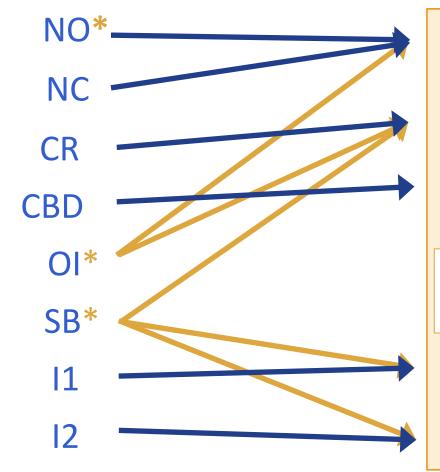




Nonresidential Zoning District Changes







Proposed Districts

Neighborhood Commercial

Commercial / Mixed Use

Traditional Business District

(new name, more versatile)

Activity Center

New high intensity "redevelopment" district

Industrial Light

Industrial Heavy



^{*}current uses will be redistributed and district will be retired.

Neighborhood Commercial



- Combines Neighborhood Commercial and Neighborhood Office
- Neighborhood-scale, low-impact, residential-compatible, nonresidential uses (like professional offices and hair salons)





Commercial Mixed Use



- Previously Community Retail
- Now includes services and offices, allowing more use flexibility
- Example: Aversboro Square





Traditional Business District



- Previously Central Business District
- Uses and character will remain largely the same, with upper story residential added





Activity Center

- Most intense commercial/mixed-use district
- Intended to encourage density that would support redevelopment and transit-oriented development







Industrial Districts (I1 and I2)



- •I1 (light industrial) and I2 (heavy industrial) districts remain largely unchanged
- •12 allows outdoor industrial uses





State Group Care Homes

State Group Care Homes Uses



- •Includes in-home child daycare, 24-hr supervision for adults (usually with cognitive or physical impairments), adult daycare, nursing homes, etc.
- NCDHHS regulates residential group care facilities.
- Applicants still need a Garner zoning permit.
- Using State and County definitions will prevent confusion.

State Group Care Homes Definitions



Family Child Care Home

Child Care Center

Adult Care Home

(24-hr care)

Family Care Home

(subset of Adult Care Home)

Nursing Home

(not 24-hr care)

Individuals

2 to 9 children

3+ preschool-age or

9+ school-age children

2+ residents

2 to 6 residents

3+ adults

Location

Residence

Facility or residence

Facility or

residence

Facility or residence

Facility

Conditional Zoning Discussion

What is Chapter 160D?

Garner Forward
Unified Development Ordinance Update

- **Administrative:** An objective decision to implement, administer, or enforce development regulations.
- **Legislative:** A general policy decision to adopt, amend, or repeal a law or ordinance.
- Quasi-judicial: A subjective, discretionary decision based on evidence presented regarding a specific application of a development regulation.

Clarified decision types:

- Administrative
 - Objective
- Legislative
 - Discretionary
- Quasi-judicial
 - Evidentiary

	Public Participation	Predictability (for Applicant)	Private-Sector Expense/Risk	Local Discretion
Administrative	Low/None	High	Low	Low/None
Legislative	High	Medium	Low/Medium	High
Quasi-Judicial	Low	Low	High	Moderate

"Entitlements" can be



Administrative

Zoning Compliance
Permit

Subdivision, Platting

Traffic Impact
Analysis

Site plan

Legislative

Rezoning

Ordinance Amendment

Conditional Rezoning

The "rules" are set here.

Quasi-Judicial

Variance

Special Use Permit

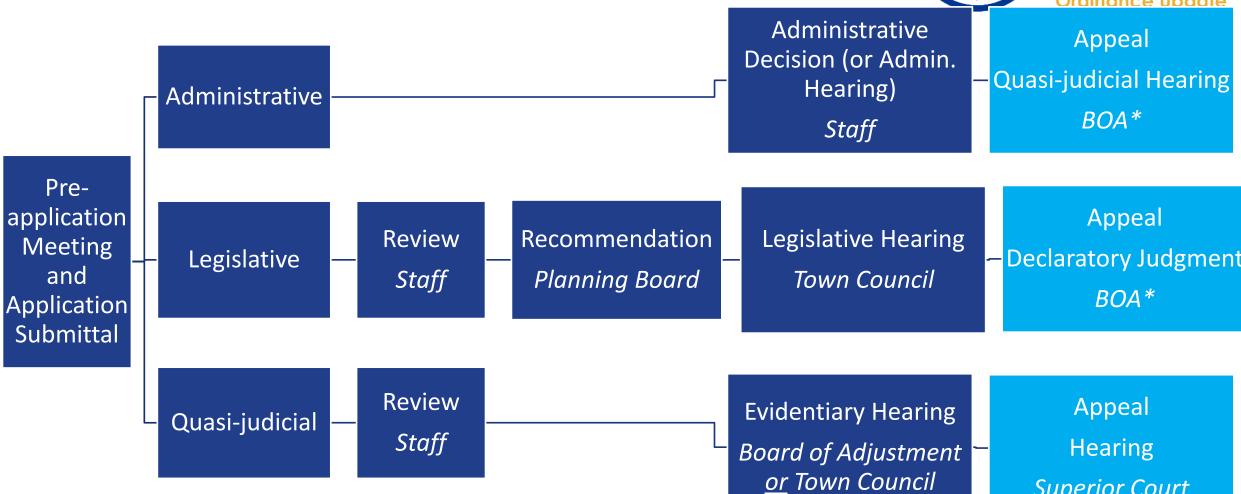
(Note: This list is not comprehensive.

Refer to the UDO's Review Authority Table for a complete list.)

Process



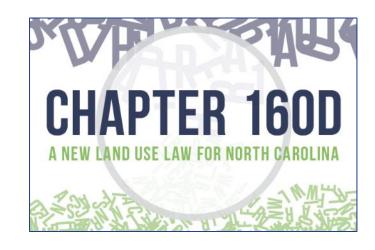
Superior Court



Decision Framework



- The rules are set legislatively by Council
 - Ordinance: permitted uses, dimensional standards, design standards, setbacks, landscaping, etc.
 - Rezoning: traditional or conditional
- Requests to vary the rules are quasi-judicial
 - (within the boundaries established in the ordinance)
- All other procedures follow the rules (administratively)
 - Subdivision, site plans, permits (except SUP), etc.



Conditional Zoning (CZ) District

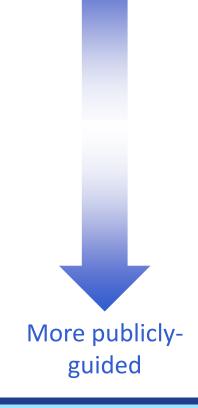


More

Options for Conditional Zoning (now in Article 3):

- A. Open-ended, developer proposes all conditions and private risk provides detailed construction drawings (\$\$\$)
- B. <u>Tier 2:</u> Conceptual bubble master plan with uses ** and design standards specified (similar to Fuquay-Varina)
- C. <u>Tier 1:</u> Build CZ on a base zoning district, with uses** further restricted but base district standards apply (similar to Knightdale)
- D. No CZ option at all maybe not needed after zoning district updates. Developers can still use text amendment and rezoning processes.

More flexible or privately-directed



Comparison of Approaches (starting from R9)



A TOPU with Conditional Zoning (CZ) required - Tier 1 vs. Tier 2

A TOPU without CZs —with Special Use Permits (SUPs) instead

USE				NONRESIDENTIAL DISTR					ISTR
P = Permitted by right		S = Special use permit required							
Use Category	Specific Use	MF-1 MF-2 NO NC B OI CR						SB	
	Continuing Care, Retirement Facility	CZ	CZ				CZ		
	Hospice	Р	Р				Р	Р	
	Hospital					S	S	S	
Health Care (see 5.2E.5)	Ambulatory Health & Emergency Care Facility						S	S	
	Medical Clinic					Р	Р	Р	Р

USE				NONRESIDENTIAL DISTR						
P = Permitted by right		S = Special use permit required								
Use Category	Specific Use	MF-1 MF-2 NO NC B OI C					CR	SB		
	Continuing Care, Retirement Facility	S	s				S			
	Hospice	Р	Р				Р	Р		
	Hospital					S	S	S		
Health Care (see 5.2E.5)	Ambulatory Health & Emergency Care Facility						S	S		
	Medical Clinic					Р	Р	Р	Р	

Next Steps

Thank you

PROJECT WEBPAGE:

<u>WWW.GARNERNC.GOV/DEPARTMENTS/PLANNING/GARNER-</u>

<u>FORWARD/UDO-RE-WRITE-PROJECT</u>

