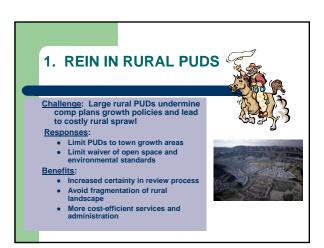




 You can do a lot of good with a limited number of strategic zoning fixes



 Sometimes taking away the wrong regulations does as much good as adding the right new ones

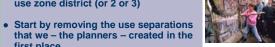


1. REIN IN RURAL PUDS

Implementation steps

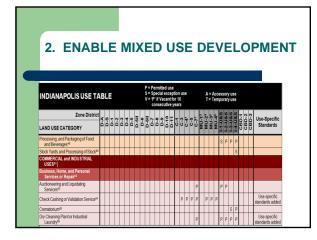
- Designate rural growth areas in comp plans
- Establish maximum PUD size in rural areas
- Ban PUDs outside town growth • areas
- **Practice pointers**
- •
- Establish baseline of compensating public benefits Avoid creating mini-zone districts with multiple PUDs

- 2. ENABLE MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT
- One of the Key Things you can do to reduce Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMT)
- DON'T start with creating a new mixed use zone district (or 2 or 3)

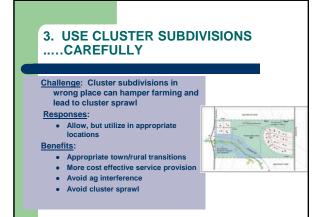


• Create a use matrix – review it – and ask the "why not" question

first place







3. USE CLUSTER SUBDIVISIONSCAREFULLY

Implementation steps

- Allow cluster subdivisions at town's edge
- <u>Require</u> use of clusters at town's edge
- Prohibit or limit cluster use outside town growth areas

Practice pointers

- Require open space contiguity in clusters
- Allow reduced lot sizes and community

septic

4. REDUCE PARKING REQUIREMENTS

- On-site Parking Requirements were created to avoid traffic congestion
- Be careful that you are not applying a solution to a problem you don't have
 - Maybe you only need parking requirements in certain locations
- Most older codes have parking requirements significantly higher than they need to be

4. REDUCE PARKING REQUIREMENTS

• Key areas for reductions

- Small commercial sites maybe just exempt them
- Multi-family residential it is NOT true that every apartment requires 2 spaces
- Office
- Retail
- Downtown areas amazing hoe 50% of downtowns get by without any requirements at all



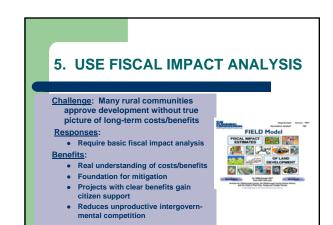
4. REDUCE PARKING REQUIREMENTS

• By the way

If you use broader, more flexible use categories you'll have fewer "change of use" applications to review and spend less time trying to see whether the new tenant requires more or less parking than the current tenant.



 Most of the time, the market can handle that



5. USE FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

Implementation steps

- Adopt simple fiscal impact statement requirement--require developer to pay
- Identify fiscal thresholds for acceptable projects
 Require analysis of impacts on other
- Require analysis of impacts on other jurisdictions and service providers
 <u>Practice pointers</u>
- Look at cumulative impacts of
- multiple developments
- Consider environmental and social
- impacts also

6. REVISE GREENFIELD STANDARDS

- Over time, suburban screening, buffering, and landscaping standards creep into zoning codes
 - They often don't work well in smaller lots in older areas



• Even Low Impact Development (LID) designs may require space that urban parcels don't have

6. REVISE Greenfield Standards

- Get rid of space intensive standards and allow space saving options
- This is particularly important for parking lot, side lot, and rear lot line treatments



 Don't require interior landscaping in smaller/urban parking lots

7. PROTECT SENSITIVE NATURAL AREAS

Challenge: Many rural ecosystems and species at risk due to habitat loss

Responses:

- Adopt plans that identify critical habitat and natural resources
- Enact protective regulations

Benefits:

- Significant contribution to local economies
- Protection of rural character
- Green infrastructure value



7. PROTECT SENSITIVE NATURAL AREAS

Implementation steps

- Identify sensitive natural areas in plans
- Adopt protective zone districts and sensitive area protection regulations • Require restoration of degraded habitats



Practice pointers

•

- Use incentives like TDRs and cost-• sharing for restoration
- Limit use of cluster subdivisions •

8. LIGHTEN UP ON NONCONFORMITIES

Standard approach is "zoning parole"

Nonconforming structures

- Cannot be expanded
- Cannot be rebuilt if damaged over **50%**
- Nonconforming uses
- Cannot be expanded
- Cannot be restarted if discontinued



8. LIGHTEN UP ON NONCONFORMITIES

Creates lots of problems

- Ignores job creation potential of existing viable businesses
- Tries to "push out" businesses and structures that neighbors are used to and don't mind
- Ignores the embedded materials and energy in nonconforming structures that will be lost if a different replacement structure is required
- Can result in loss of needed affordable housing units

8. LIGHTEN UP ON NONCONFORMITIES

- Treat nonconformities that do not create health and safety impacts the same as conforming uses and structures
 - Allow expansion of structures that don't create new nonconformities
 - Allow expansions of uses in the same structure
 - Allow reconstruction after damage
 - Allow restarting or replacement with a less serious nonconforming use after discontinuance



9. REGULATE RURAL COMMERCIAL

Implementation steps

- Adopt county plan policy to target
 most commercial to towns
- Prohibit rural commercial in most county zone districts—allow if resource dependent only
- Sign IGA to share commercial tax revenues
- Practice pointers
- Joint town/county planning for rural commercial

10. ADOPT FRONT BUILD-TO LINES – WHERE APPROPRIATE

- The most important element of formbased zoning
 - Whether you call it form-based zoning or not
 - Often the only element the community really needs



 Addressing the relationship between buildings and the street – which indirectly controls the location of parking areas -has significant impacts on walkability, street enclosure, and street image

10. ADOPT FRONT BUILD-TO LINES – WHERE APPROPRIATE

 Address the percentage of building frontage and number of stories of building height that needs to meet the build-to line
 Hint – it's not 100% in most cases



- Set the build-to line to allow one row of front parking if needed
 The goal is not necessarily Larimer Square
- Choose the streets wisely
 - Major arterials may not be the right place

11. RIGHT-SIZE RURAL ROADS

Challenge: Conventional roadway design standards fail to maintain character of rural roads and small town main streets. They can also make extension and maintenance very expensive.

Responses:

- Adopt standards to "right-size" rural streets according to their location.
- Benefits:
 - Reduced road construction and maintenance costs
 - More mobility choices, especially for pedestrians and bicyclists
 Safer roads

11. RIGHT-SIZE RURAL ROADS

Implementation steps

- Develop new town street design standards and implement "road diet"—reduce widths, require sidewalks, bike lanes
- Convert one-way to two-way streets
- Adopt rural road standards that preserve landscapes and views, follow topography •
- **Practice pointers**
- Involve state highway department early in • standard revision process



Implementation discussion and tips

INSTITUTIONAL

- Include all local government departments in drafting smart growth comprehensive plans-utilities, public works, emergency services.
- Involve other governmental agencies in setting
- communities goals-schools, state DOT, federal land management agencies.
- Integrate economic development planning and institutions (e.g., chambers of commerce) into community
- planning process.
- Coordinate with other local governments and regional planning agencies.

Implementation discussion and tips

PROCESS

- Incorporate fiscal impact analysis in all plans and development decisions.
- Don't focus exclusively on new regulations (although important)-look at removing barriers to smart growth and sustainable development and creating incentives where possible.
- Be sensitive to impact on property values but do not be scared off by saber-rattling about "property rights."
- Explore funding mechanisms as incentives (reduced
- permitting fees, cost sharing, cost recoupment from later developments, etc.)

Implementation discussion and tips

REGULATIONS

 Focus initially on removing barriers to smart growth in existing regulations (e.g., large lots required in all residential zone districts; restrictions on multi-family development and accessory dwelling units; wide open PUD processes that allow anything to be built anywhere).

• Level playing field for <u>preferred</u> development patterns vs. sprawl. Do not make it more complicated from a regulatory standpoint or more costly.

 Coordinate town regulations with surrounding counties and nearby towns. Work towards goal of uniform or supportive development regulations to avoid jurisdiction shopping.

 Gear regulations and review processes to available staff resources-keep things simple!!