

The Planning and Design Center

County Council – October 2017

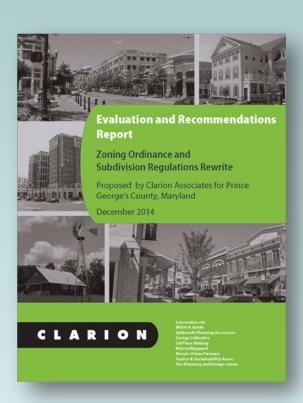
Overview of Presentation

1. Background

- Status of Rewrite Project where we have been and where we are going
- Reasons for the Rewrite –
 Evaluation and Recommendations Report
- How the Public Review Draft (Modules 1-3)
 Responds

2. The Comprehensive Review Draft

 Includes refinements from the Comprehensive Review Draft



Project Schedule

	Task	Schedule
1.	Public Outreach and Input	2014-Ongoing
2.	Evaluation and Recommendations Report	2014
3.	 Drafting the new Zoning and Subdivision Regulations Module 1: Zones and Use Regulations Module 2: Development Standards Module 3: Administration and Subdivision Testing Comprehensive Review Draft: Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations 	2015-2017
4.	Adoption	2018
5.	Implementing the New Regulations	2018

General Observations

- Project is generally on schedule
- The Comprehensive Review Draft is a significant improvement over existing development regulations



- Evaluation and Recommendations Report recommendations have generally been followed, with a few departures
 - Some procedures
 - Inclusion of several legacy zones and standards
 - Comprehensive Design Zone (LCD),
 - Mixed Use Transportation Oriented Zone (LMXT), and
 - Mixed-Use Town Center Zone (LMUTC)

Reasons for the Rewrite

County is not attracting desired development

 Negatively affects jobs, tax base, quality of development, opportunities for shopping and entertainment

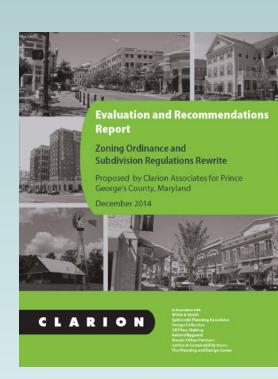


- Difficult to understand and navigate
- Review of development projects is time-consuming and inefficient
- Outcomes are uncertain
- Standards for development are not specific and measureable

Reasons for the Rewrite

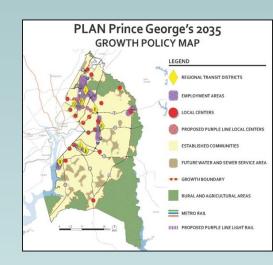
Key Project Themes

- 1: More Streamlined and User-Friendly
- 2: Simpler Zones and Zone Regulations
- 3: Implement Plan Prince George's 2035
- 4: Updated Regulations that Best Fit Prince George's County



How the Public Review Draft Responded

- Established more logical structure for regulations
- Simplified zones from 73 to 44
- Simplified uses from 1,200 to 229
- Established user-friendly structure for zones
- Implemented Plan Prince George's 2035
 - Support mixed-use, walkable development at transit stations and activity centers and redevelopment consistent with desired character
 - Protect rural character, existing single-family neighborhoods, and sensitive lands
- Simplified development process for preferred development and made more demanding for other development





How the Public Review Draft Responded

Modernized development standards

- Modernized mobility/circulation and parking
- Updated Landscape Manual
- Design standards for multifamily, mixed-use, and nonresidential development
- Neighborhood compatibility standards
- Exterior lighting standards
- Green building requirements/incentives

Clarified procedures

- Made it easier to achieve high-quality development and more, better jobs
- Made processes more efficient/certain
- More opportunities for early and meaningful public involvement





- Refined transitional (i.e. "grandfathering") provisions when the new ordinance is adopted
- Clarified and refined procedures to allow minor flexibility in applying development standards
- Renamed zones to start with the zone type (Residential, Commercial, etc.)
- Deleted two zones (RPD-L and CAC-PD), added three new legacy zones, the recently-adopted Military Installation Overlay Zone, and the Residential Mobile Home Zone (previously a PD zone)
- Required minimum amount of residential and nonresidential development (18 percent each) in TAC, LTO, and RTO core areas to achieve mix of uses

- Included new uses and use standards based on:
 - Recent Council amendments (medical cannabis, urban farm); and
 - Input from stakeholders (private dormitory, pet grooming establishment)
- Added provisions for video lottery facilities
- Added mixed-use retail standards for Commercial Neighborhood (CN) Zone
- Refined and expanded accessory uses (e.g. beekeeping)





- Refined development standards
 - New noise control standards
 - New urban farm compatibility standards
 - Many minor revisions



- Transitional (i.e. "grandfathering")
 provisions for when the new
 subdivision regulations are adopted
- Revised threshold for minor vs. major subdivision



- Refine subdivision regulations (cont.)
 - Public facility adequacy
 - » Revises requirements (certificate of adequacy required for transportation, parks and recreation facilities, police, fire/EMS, and schools)
 - » Certificate of adequacy expires after 12 years from date of approval, or 12 years from effective date of rewritten regulations (for existing approvals), unless:
 - Certain amount of development occurs, or
 - Up to six year extension granted by Planning Board (only one allowed) if applicant demonstrates has reasonably pursued completion of development and there is otherwise good cause for extension, or
 - Applicant demonstrates vested rights

Changes made based on Council direction after July 2017 meeting

- Added back in Council "call-up" procedure
- Added two legacy zones (LMXT and LMUTC) for discussion
- Refined Principal Use Table by identifying prohibited principal uses with a "X," and listing all uses in each table
- Changed "N/A" references to language that notes there is no requirement that applies
- Changed provisions so that one nonconforming use cannot replace another nonconforming use
- Added back in the APF requirements for schools, police, and fire and EMS facilities





Next Steps

- September-December 2017
 - Comprehensive Review Draft released for review and comment
 - Consideration of Countywide Map Amendment process
- January- Spring 2018
 - Council Retreat update
 - Legislative Draft presented to Council
 - Legislative hearings and approval



Questions and Comments

