



TODAY'S PRESENTER

Amy M. Vansen, AICP Michigan Association of Planning

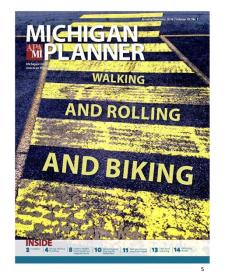


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MAP provides:

- Timely information
- Books and publications
- On-site workshops
- Training workshops and conferences for officials

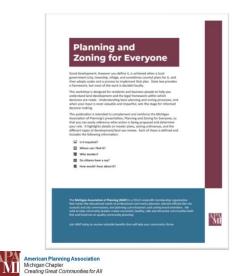






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Handouts for today's workshop



- Copy of the powerpoint slides
- An 8-page "cheat sheet" on planning, zoning, and development reviews
- An evaluation (please complete before leaving)





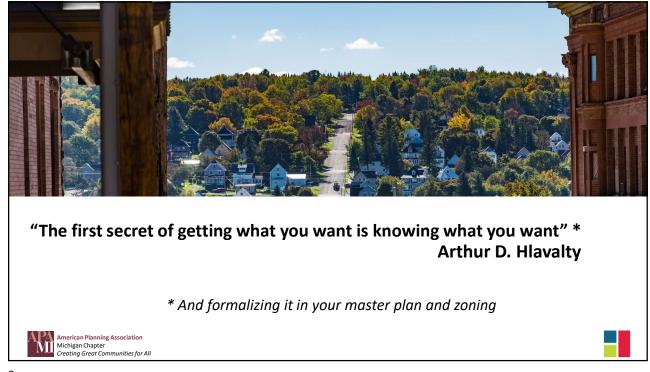
Agenda

What Is Planning
Public Notices And Communications
What Is Zoning
Community Engagement
Development Reviews
Are Developers People, Too
Decision Making
Good Expectations



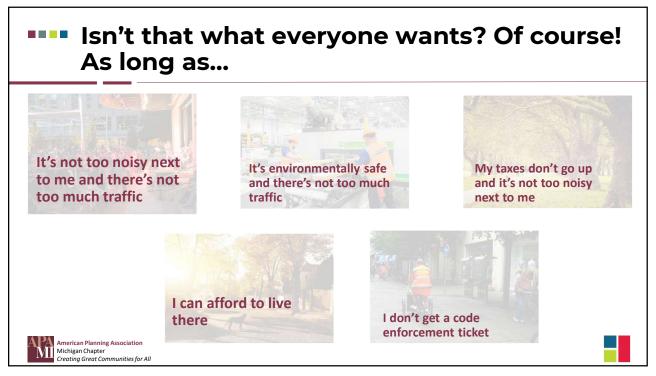
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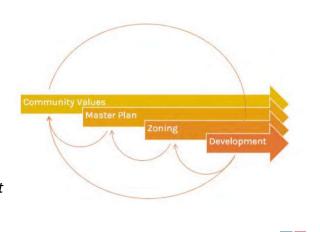


Setting the Stage for Development

The 4-step process:

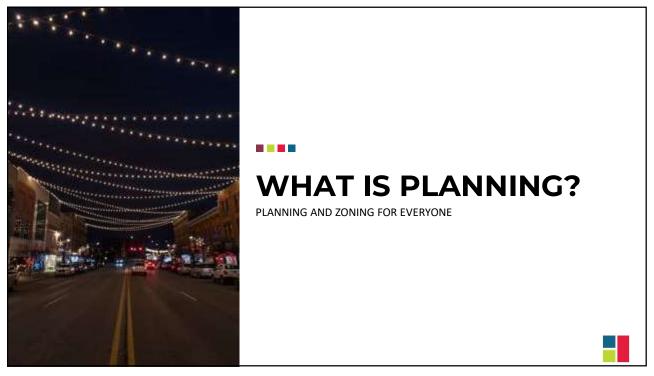
- 1. Identify community values
- 2. Adopt a master plan
- 3. Codify zoning regulations to implement the master plan
- 4. Establish ground rules for reviewing development proposals

Each step involves meaningful, but different types of engagement with the community



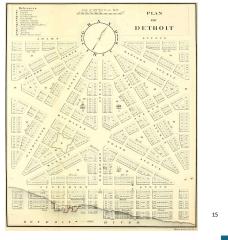


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History of Planning

- Cities have been "planned" for thousands of years. Ancient Egypt, Napoleon's plan for Paris, New York City's street grid and central park
- In the United States, "planning" began to emerge as a standardized profession and practice in the early 1900s.
- Architects, public health officials, and social workers all worked to build "better" communities.







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AUTHORITY

Michigan Planning Enabling Act (MPEA) enables establishment of a planning commission, assigns duties to the planning commission, and describes the master plan and the adoption process





Who's responsible for planning?

Planning Commission (Appointed)

- Master Plan
- Capital Improvement Plans

Legislative Body (Elected)

- Appoints Planning Commission
- Budgets
- Master Plan (optional)



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What kinds of plans does a community have

- Master Plans/Comprehensive Plans
- Five Year Park and Recreation Plan
- Sustainability / Climate Action Plan
- Downtown Development Plan
- Nonmotorized Transportation Plan









A MASTER PLAN SHOULD ...

- Identify existing conditions
- Promote cooperation between stakeholders toward common goals
- Communicate those goals and priorities
- Guide long-range development of the community for 20 years

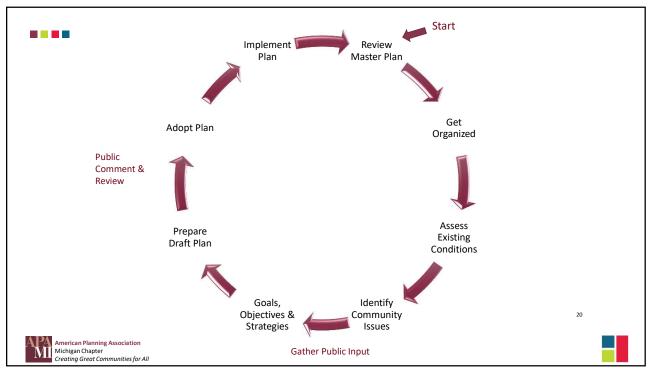
RRC Best Practice
1.1: "The master
plan establishes
goals,
implementation
actions, timelines,
and responsible
parties."



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Do you have to plan?

No. But if you don't, you aren't supposed to zone either.







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WHERE, WHEN, HOW

- Where can I find our community's plan?
- When could I/should I get involved in the creation of the plan?
- How can I change the plan?







WHERE CAN I FIND OUR COMMUNITY'S PLAN?

- Probably online.
- Maybe at the library
- Absolutely at the township/village/city clerk's office





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WHEN COULD I GET INVOLVED WITH THE PLAN?

- Apply to be on the planning commission
- If your community decides to have a steering committee for the plan, you can apply for that
- Attend sessions
- Fill out surveys





HOW CAN I CHANGE THE PLAN?

Participate meaningfully in your master plan processes

- Ask questions
- Attend sessions
- Complete surveys



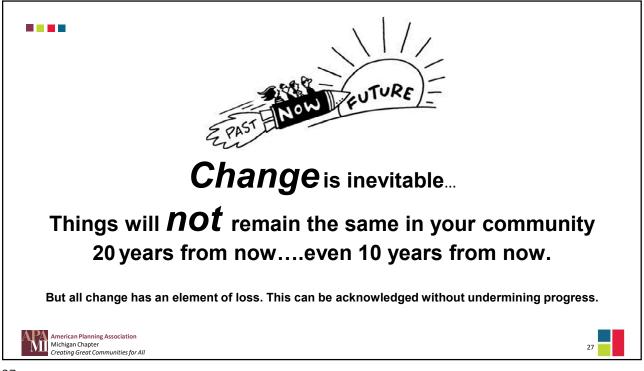
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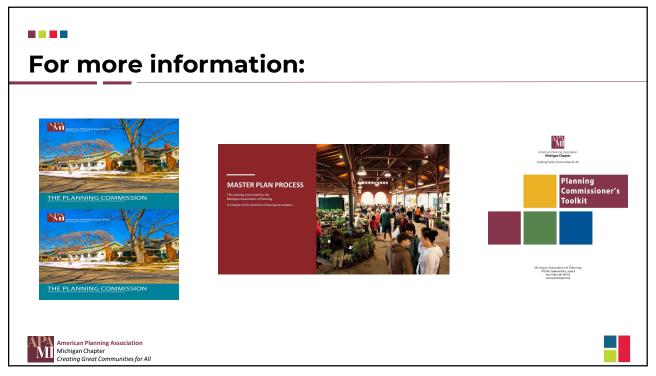
What a master plan can't do

- Shouldn't violate federal or state law.
- Shouldn't prohibit or regulate specific land uses.
- Should build community consensus.
- Should be realistic















Notification required by state law



Notification required by local law (can be more than what state requires)



Notification done by municipality customarily (not legally required)



By Others: newsletters, newspapers, social media

NOTIFICATION REQUIRED BY STATE LAW - HEARINGS

- Master Plan Adoption or Amendments
- Text Amendments to the Zoning Ordinance



- Schedule a public hearing
- Publish a notice of the public hearing in a local newspaper
- Hold the public hearing





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NOTIFICATION REQUIRED BY STATE LAW - HEARINGS

- Map Amendments (Rezonings)
- Special Land Use
- Planned Unit Development
- Variances and Appeals



- Schedule a public hearing
- Publish a notice of the public hearing in a local newspaper
- Send a notice to every property owner and occupant within 300 feet of the property
- Hold the public hearing



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NOTIFICATION REQUIRED BY STATE LAW - MEETINGS

- The Michigan Open Meetings Act requires meetings of a public body to be open to the public and held in a place available to the general public.
- Notice of regular meetings shall be posted within ten days after the first meeting in each calendar or fiscal year.
- Notice of special meetings shall be posted at least 18 hours before the meeting.
- The OMA allows for public bodies to hold emergency meetings.





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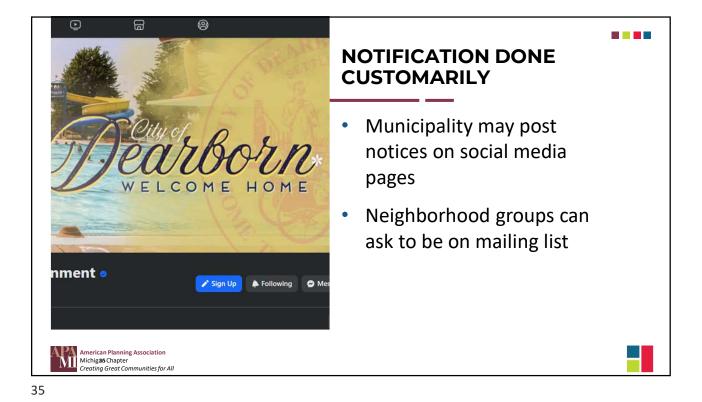


NOTIFICATION REQUIRED BY LOCAL LAW

- Site Plans (e.g., large development in certain districts)
- Rezoning (sign at location)





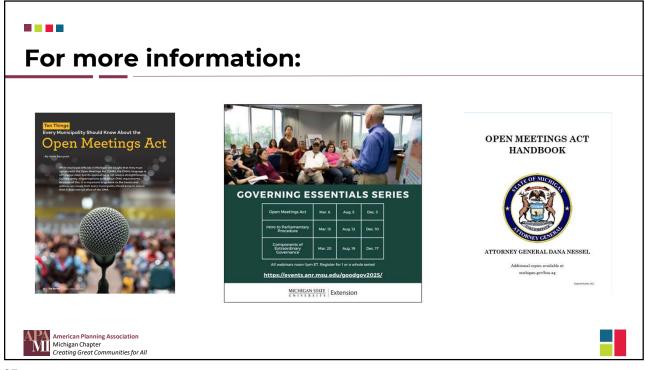


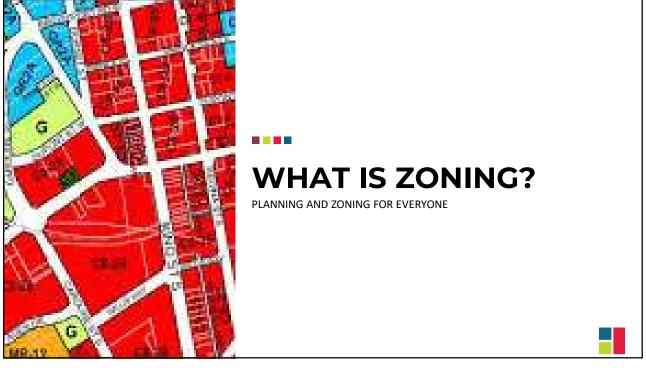
NOTIFICATION DONE BY OTHERS

Newsletters
Newspapers
Local News
Social Media

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HISTORY OF ZONING

Before Zoning

Land use problems were resolved by applying the law of nuisance:

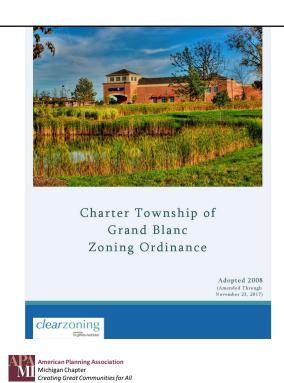
- Party or parties suffer
- A lawsuit is required to enjoin the nuisance

High costs of litigation made this approach undesirable



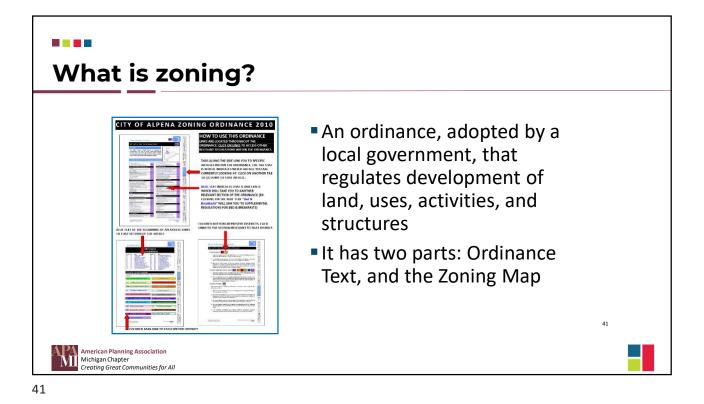
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THEN CAME ZONING:

Rather than being permitted to make *unbridled use of property* until a nuisance had actually been adjudicated, zoning regulations were established with the idea of attempting to anticipate circumstances in which public safety and health would be jeopardized, and *proactively* regulate for avoidance.



Master Plan

Long Range
Immediate

Policy
Regulatory

Guidance
Enforced



AUTHORITY

The Michigan Zoning Enabling Act (MZEA) *enables* the development and administration of a zoning ordinance.



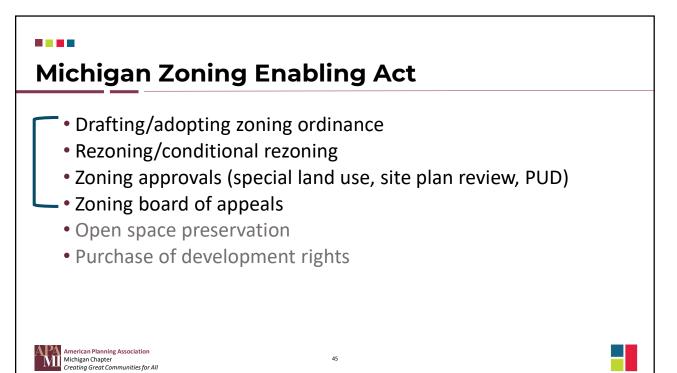
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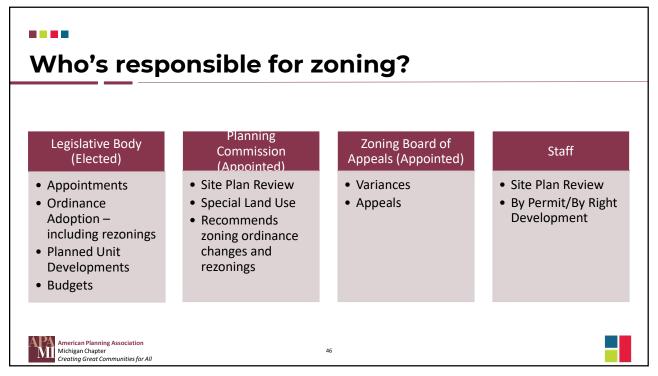
Michigan Zoning Enabling Act

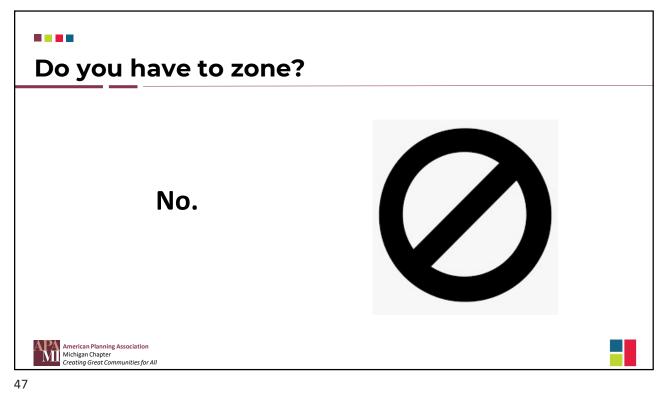
- Drafting/adopting zoning ordinance
- Rezoning/conditional rezoning
- Zoning approvals (special land use, site plan review, PUD)
- Zoning board of appeals
- Open space preservation
- Purchase of development rights











ZONING ORDINANCE - EXAMPLE CONTENT AND ORGANIZATION

- 1. Title, Scope, Purpose
- 2. Definitions
- 3. General Provisions (i.e. parking, signs, landscaping, lighting, access management, floodplains)
- 4. Zoning Districts and Zoning Map

- Zoning Reviews (Site Plan Review, Special Land Uses, PUDs)
- 7. Zoning Board of Appeals
- Administration and Enforcement (Amendments, Nonconforming Regulations)





OTHER LAWS AND ORDINANCES RELATED TO ZONING

- Land Divisions
- Signs
- Nuisances Property Maintenance Code
- Barrier Free/ADA
- Private Roads
- Natural Preservation

- Downtown Development Plan /District
- Brownfield Redevelopment Authority
- Historic District Ordinance
- Licensing Rental, Business
- Construction Codes
- Subdivisions





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WHAT A ZONING ORDINANCE CAN'T DO

- It can't violate state or federal law (for example, Fair Housing Act, RLUIPA, First Amendment)
- The state may pre-empt certain uses (for example, utilities, farms, public prisons, and much more)







WHAT A ZONING ORDINANCE CAN'T DO

It can't exclude reasonable uses entirely.



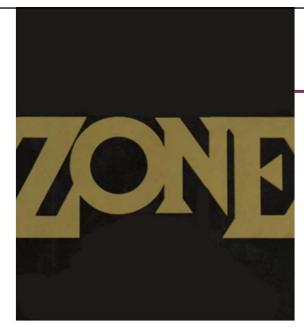
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WHAT A ZONING ORDINANCE CAN'T DO

- It can't have quotas.
- It can't pick preferred brands.



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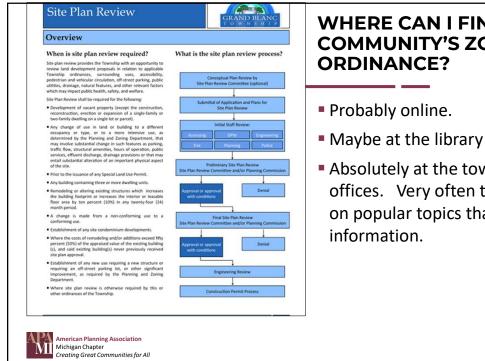


WHERE, WHEN, HOW

- Where can I find our community's zoning ordinance?
- When could I/should I get involved in the creation of the zoning ordinance?
- How can I change the zoning ordinance?



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WHERE CAN I FIND OUR **COMMUNITY'S ZONING**

- Absolutely at the township/village/city offices. Very often there are handouts on popular topics that distill



WHEN COULD I GET INVOLVED WITH THE ZONING ORDINANCE?

- Apply to be on the planning commission, zoning board of appeals
- Run for local office
- Attend meetings and work sessions





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Rezoning or Map Amendments

What are they:

- Property owner/developer initiated
- Government initiated to: implement plan, correct an error

How can I be involved:

- Do your homework on changes
- Attend meetings
- Assume good intent

There are standards in the zoning ordinance for considering rezonings.



Text Amendments

What are they:

- Clarify existing language
- Update: litigation or new laws
- Update: new uses
- Implement plan

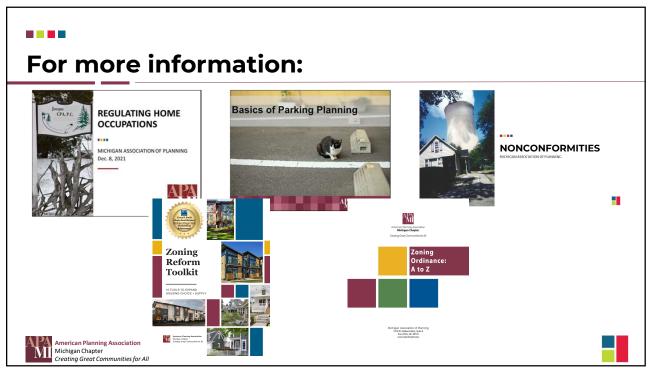
How can I be involved:

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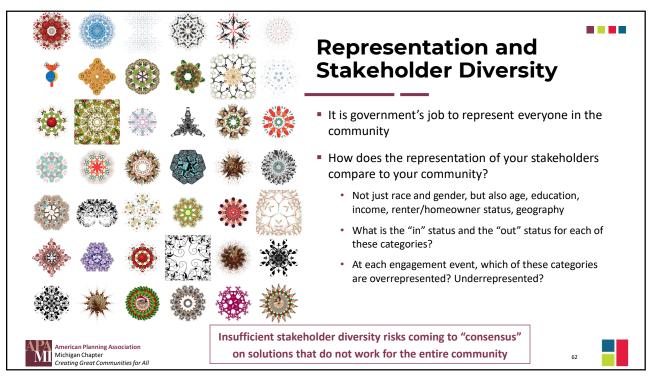
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

PLANNING AND ZONING FOR EVERYONE

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THE SPECTRUM OF PARTICIPATION: A TOOL FOR UNDERSTANDING YOUR ASK INCREASING IMPACT ON FINAL DECISION INFORM **CONSULT** INVOLVE **COLLABORATE EMPOWER** Provide balanced, objective Obtain public feedback on Work directly with the public Partner with the public in Place final decision analysis, alternatives and/or each aspect of the decision information to help the throughout the process to making in the hands public understand the including development of of the public. decisions. consistently understand and problem, alternatives, consider public concerns and alternatives and opportunities, and/or aspirations identification of the solutions. preferred solution Work with you to directly Implement what Keep you informed. Keep you informed, Look to you for advice and acknowledge concerns and reflect your concerns and you decide. innovation in formulating aspirations in the alternatives aspirations, provide solutions, incorporate your feedback on how public developed, and provide recommendations into the input influenced the feedback on how public input decisions to the maximum decision. influenced the decision. extent possible. Public comment / meeting, Fact sheet, website. Workshop, deliberative Citizen advisory committee, Ballots, citizen juries educational presentation survey, focus group polling, scenario planning visioning/ consensusbuilding / charrette Source: International Association of Public Participation iap2.org





Hard-to-Engage Stakeholders

- Go where they are
- Offer asynchronous options
- Provide food, transportation, and child care (better yet, whole-family engagement)
- Compensate them for their expertise
- Consistently and tangibly report the effects of public involvement

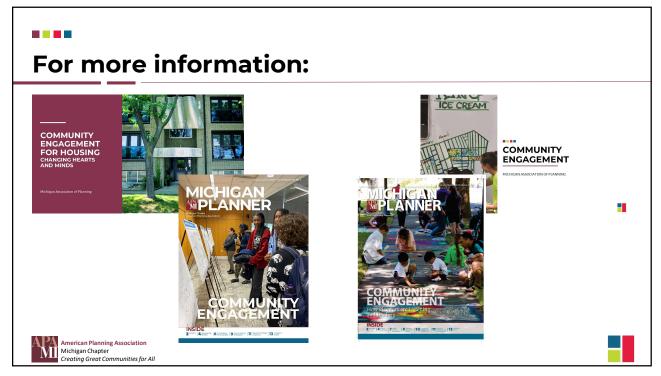








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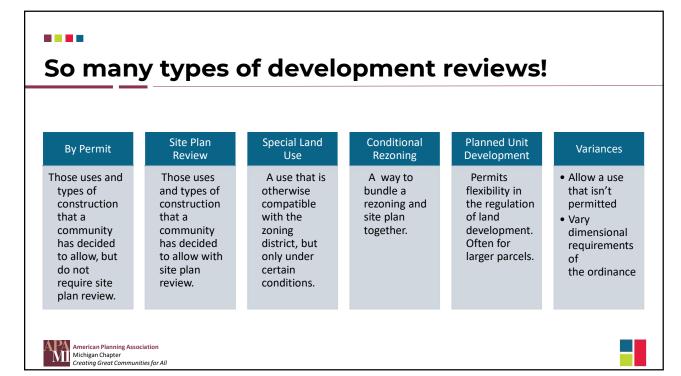


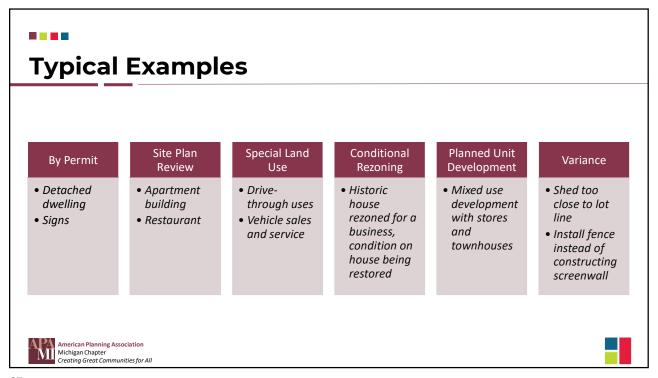


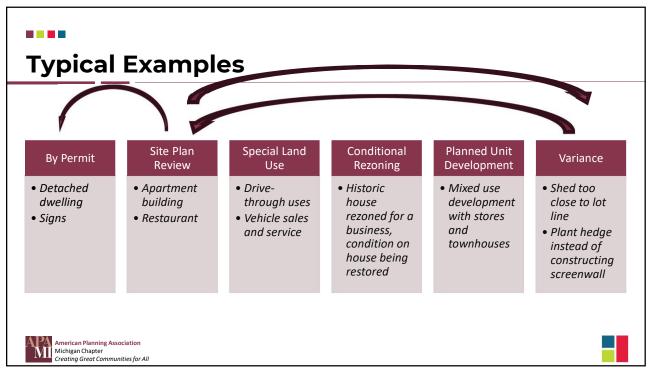
DEVELOPMENT REVIEWS

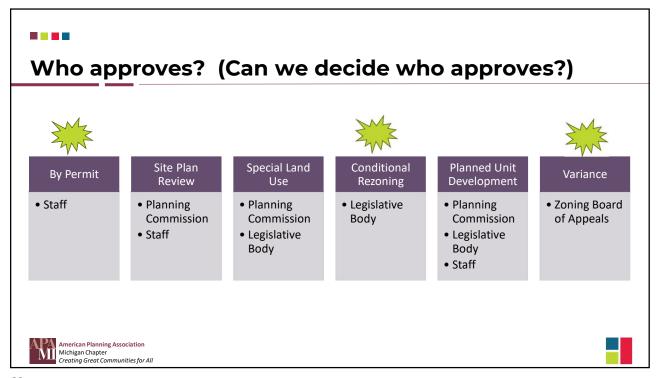
PLANNING AND ZONING FOR EVERYONE

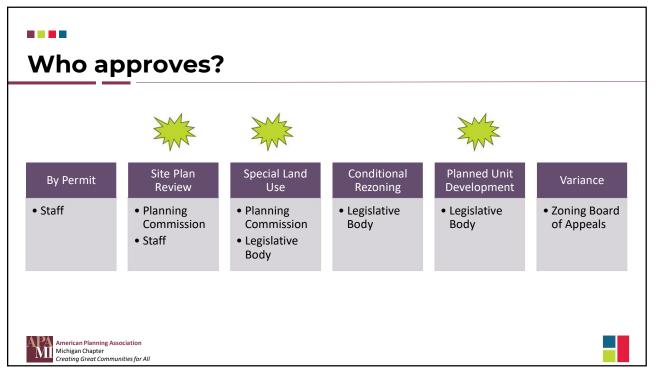
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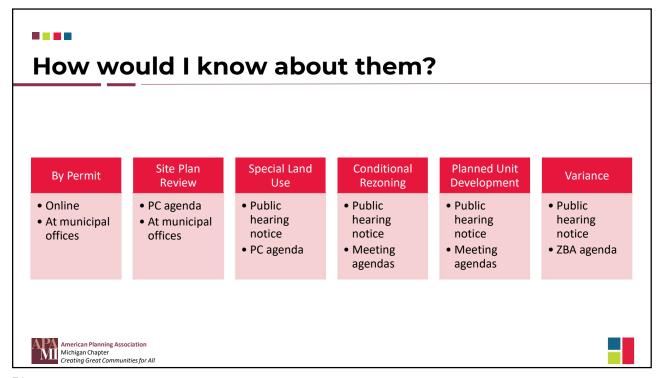


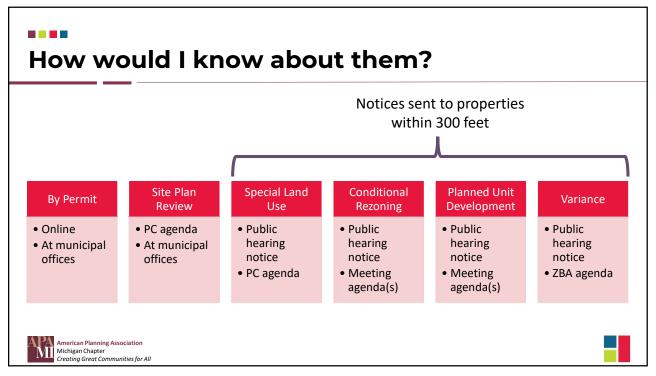


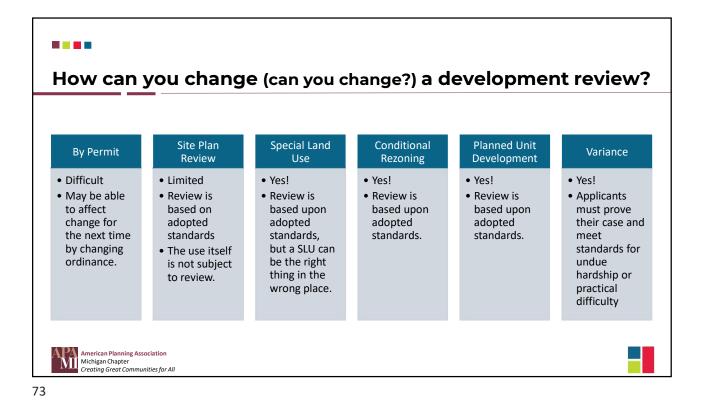


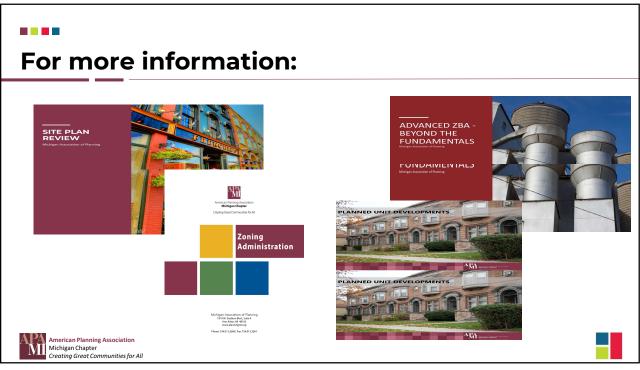














ARE DEVELOPERS PEOPLE TOO?

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The story we tell ourselves about developers

Newsletters

The Atlantic

live. The story goes like this: Housing costs are unaffordable because [INSERT BAD COMPANY HERE] is greedy and jacking up prices. The villain can be <u>Airbnb</u> or <u>developers</u>; it can be <u>deep-pocketed foreigners</u> or <u>iBuyers</u>. The story is compelling because it does not directly implicate regular people, sympathetic institutions, or elected officials.

Ocala resident says 'greedy developers' are destroying city's beauty

■ LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't appease greedy developers

Are Greedy Developers and Flippers Destroying West Adams?

DO PEOPLE OBJECT TO DEVELOPMENT—OR MOSTLY DEVELOPERS MAKING MONEY? A UCLA study shows that a desire to punish developers drives anti-homebuilding attitudes.



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Things that add cost to a development project

- Time
- Approval from multiple boards
 - Public meetings
 - Studies, especially when first required at an approval hearing
 - Discretionary requirements from boards ("add a fence" etc.)
- Filing a lawsuit
- Pursuit of legal action







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THEN WHO CAN AFFORD TO DEVELOP?

As the cost of development goes up, the pool of developers shrinks. . .

until only large corporate ones are left

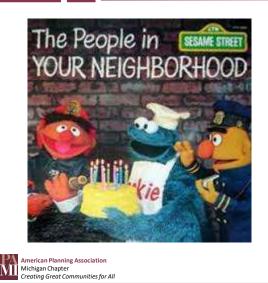
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Things that support localized development



- By-right development
- Small developer training and education
- Counter assistance / handholding / ombudsperson
- Staff approvals
- Pre-approved plans



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DECISION MAKING

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Legislative vs Administrative Decision-making

Legislative decisions

- Generally involve the establishment of ongoing rules
- Promote interests authorized by charter and law
- Establish policy

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Example: Enacting an ordinance

Administrative decisions

- Typically do not establish broad policy
- Discretionary decisions must be made based on standards contained in the ordinance

Example: Approving a site plan







But not here!
Or, not now!
Or, we changed our minds!

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CHANGING THE RULES TAKES TIME

- 1. Identify community values
- 2. Adopt a master plan
- 3. Codify zoning regulations to implement the master plan
- 4. Establish ground rules for reviewing development proposals

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Adopt standards for all types of approvals

- Make by-right and site standards clear and accessible
- Make special land use standards specific and related to the use and its impact
- Ensure PUD standards directly produce a better result for the community
- · Make (keep) standards for rezoning





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YOU CAN'T...

- Require anything other than what the Ordinance allows.
 (But the Ordinance can be changed.)
- Permit/deny any use of the Zone District



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YOU CAN...

- Ensure Zoning Ordinance requirements and review standards are met
- Attach reasonable conditions related to the review standards



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Development Review Standards

- ✓ Ordinance compliance
- ✓ Consistency with Master Plan
- ✓ Public safety
- ✓ Protection of natural features
- ✓ Compatibility with surrounding uses
- ✓ Ability to provide adequate services

If all review standards are met, the site plan MUST be approved.





Development Review Standards

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Development Review Standards

DISCRETIONARY

NON DISCRETIONARY

Compatibility with surrounding uses.

All developments shall have a front building setback equal to the abutting properties.

AND/OR

All developments shall be finished in red brick in keeping with the historic nature of the downtown.

AND/OR

All developments shall have a 20 foot side yard setback improved with a mix of conifers and deciduous trees, shrubs, perennials and groundcover in the following quantities per linear foot: . . .





NOT a development review standard

- "The business has been in the community a long time."
- "The [size / width / drainage pattern / etc] looks OK to me."
- "They can/can't afford that."
- "That blocks my view." (unless you have adopted viewshed standards!)
- "This building is old." (unless you have adopted preservation standards!)
- "This building is ugly." (unless you have adopted design standards!)



Remember: Design control is better hashed out in a planning and zoning process than in development review!



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Develop Standards as a Community

- What do the neighbors want to see? What don't they want to see?
- What can be enforced and what can't be? Talk to your staff and municipal attorney.
- Work with planning commission to draft standards.
- Final adoption is the important work of the legislative body





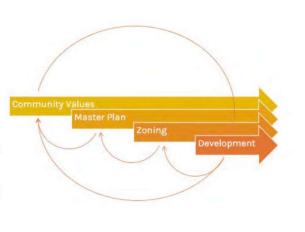
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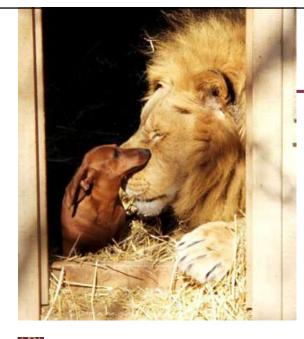




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GOOD EXPECTATIONS PLANNING AND ZONING FOR EVERYONE



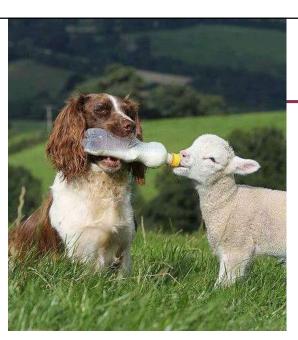
HOW TO BE HELPFUL!

- Establish consistent meeting and documentation procedures, and adhere to them
- View yourself as a "limb" in your "public body": the WHOLE THING is needed for proper function
- Devote yourself to transparency
- Keep your public service mission at the forefront of your mind and assume that any word or action may be made public at any time



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HOW TO BE HELPFUL!

- Know your specific role within the process
- Know the plan that guides the decision
- Commit to what the group agreed upon
- Be reasonable, deliberative, polite!





HOW TO BE HELPFUL!

- Bring your best self to meetings
- Assume good intent
- Participate meaningfully in your master plan and zoning ordinance processes
 - Attend sessions
 - Be an ambassador for those who weren't there.





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HOW TO BE HELPFUL!

Planning

Have a plan and stick to it

Patience

Not everything will happen in your term; adopt a long-range perspective

Persistence

Take advantage of the opportunities to implement the Plan; they don't come along very often



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