

# **TRAINING** LAND USE & ZONING

Presented by Tara Salmieri and Cliff Shepard

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## Resources for Planning in Eatonville



- Comprehensive Plan Data, Inventory, Analysis (DIA) link
- Comprehensive Plan Goals, Objectives and Policies (GOPs) link (the GOP's start on page 14)
- Town's Land Development Code can be accessed link.

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#### **Topics for Training**



TOPIC 1 – THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN – What is it? How Does it Work? Why is it important?

TOPIC 2 - ZONING, SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS & VARIANCES – What are these things? How do they work? What matters, and what doesn't when you are making a decision?

TOPIC 3 - LEGISLATIVE DECISIONS AND QUASI-JUDICIAL DECISIONS – How are they different and why does it matter?

TOPIC 4 - WHO'S ON FIRST? THE PLAYERS AND THEIR ROLES IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

- STAFF (Planning, Public Works, Clerk)
   LEGAL (Town Attorney, Opposing Counsel)
   BOARDS (Historic, Planning Board, BZA)
   TOWN COUNCIL (Decisions and Appeals)
- THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS (consistency, site plan review, plat, impacts, capacity, etc.)

# TRAINING - TOPIC 1 THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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#### **Comprehensive Plan Requirements**



- All local governments are required by State law to adopt a comprehensive plan (FS 163.3177 <u>here</u>).
- The planning process is universal.
- The Comprehensive Plan is the only public document that views the community as a whole. Public participation is vital and legally required.
- The Comprehensive Plan forms a basis for how a community regulates development and how it invests in infrastructure and services.

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## Comprehensive Plan Role



 "The constitution for all future development..." - Citrus County v. Halls River Development, 8 So. 3d 413, 420 (Fla. 5th DCA 2009); Machado v. Musgrove, 519 So.2d 629, 631-32 (Fla. 3d DCA 1987).

Importance of Public Participation

- Required by Statute "to the fullest extent possible."
- Adopt procedures to provide effective and meaningful participation.
- Provide property owners with notice of all official actions that regulate the use of their property.
- Development that is inconsistent with the Comprehensive Plan (consequences) – *Pine Crest v. Shidel* case (bull dozer)
- Vested Rights What they are? What they aren't?
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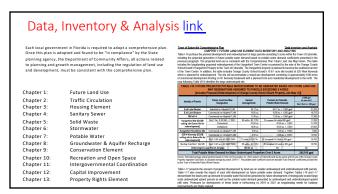


· Consistency with the Elements



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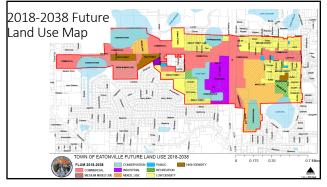








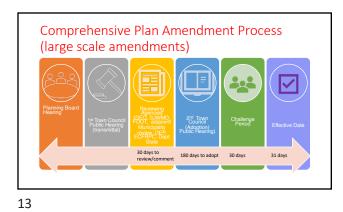




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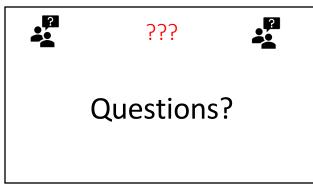
### Evaluation and Appraisal Reports

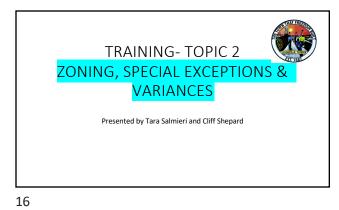
- Every 7 years (2025).
- Must address changes in state requirement since the last update of the plan and based on changes to local conditions. (Property rights element).
- Local government sends DEO a Notification letter (Chapter 73C-49 FAC).
- Have one year from the notification letter to provide updates, if local government does not comply, no amendments to the comprehensive plan can be done.





Comprehensive Plan Amendment Process (smallscale amendments) - less then 50 acres

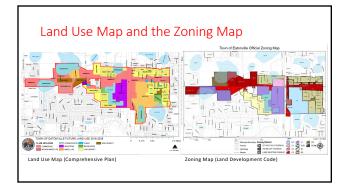




#### ZONING STANDARDS

- COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
- LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE
- REZONING
- SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS
- VARIANCES





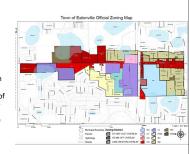


### Zoning Standards

Zoning is the division of the town into districts for the purpose of regulating the use of private land.

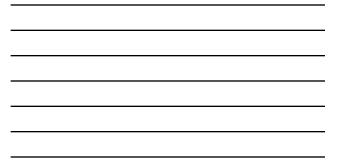
- 1- Town has authority
- 2- Required to be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan

Police Power, based on protection of the public health, safety or welfare.
 Rational Nexus to promote a public purpose (link to the comprehensive plan)

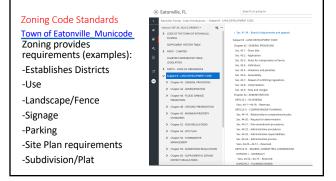


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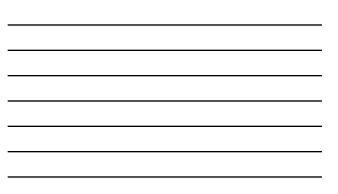
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What is a Rezoning?						Categor		
<ul> <li>Who can apply for rezoning?</li> <li>Property Owner/Representative</li> <li>Local Government</li> </ul>	Zoning district Single-family (existing)	R-1 X	R-2 X	R-3	C-1	C-2	у с.з	14
Burden of Proof:	Low density single- family	x						
<ul> <li>The local government can initiate rezoning of</li> </ul>	Multifamily			x				
an area, but cannot target the rezoning of an individual property.	Planned commercial				x			
	Planned office				×			
<ul> <li>The property owner must prove with competent substantial evidence that the</li> </ul>	Controlled commercial/office				×	×	×	
proposed rezoning is consistent with the comp plan and that the application complies	Retail/offices						x	
with all code requirements.	Planned industrial							х
<ul> <li>The burden then shifts to the local</li> </ul>	Institutional	х	×	×	×		×	
government (if it disagrees) to demonstrate	Parks/community center	×	×	×				
that maintaining the existing zoning accomplishes a legitimate public purpose and is not arbitrary, discriminatory or unreasonable.	LDC, Chapter	14, A	rticle	II. C	ompr	ehen	sive l	Plan

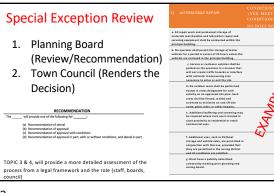


#### **Special Exceptions**

- Specific criteria is outlined, by Zoning District AND Chapter 44 Administration, Article IV Special Exception uses, link here.

  - Planning Director Reviews the request against the specific criteria as outlined in the LDC for that zoning district.
    Town Attorney Prior to the planning board considering an application for a special exception, the town attorney shall render an opnion as to whether the special exception application is in fact a special exception, under the provisions of this chapter and is within the province of the planning board after a receipt of an opnion from the town attorney that the application for a special exception, the planning board after a receipt of an opnion from the town attorney that the application is on studied and the provisions of the planning board after a receipt of an opnion from the town attorney that the application is onstitute a grievance as provided for in section 44-116. Repeated constitute cause for removal as provided for in section 44-110.

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#### Variance

A variance is an exemption granted from certain land development regulations where literal enforcement of such regulations would result in an unnecessary hardship. In reviewing a variance decision, a court will review whether there is competent substantial evidence in the record to support whether the <u>ALL</u> variance review criteria in the applicable code have been met. Chapter 44, Article V. Variances <u>bore</u>.

- Describe the special conditions and circumstances that exist which are peculiar to the land, structure, or building involved, and which are not applicable to other lands, structures, or buildings in the same zoning district.
- Describe how special conditions and circumstances that currently exist are not the result of the actions of the applicant or petitioner.
- Explain how the granting of the variance request would not confer on the applicant, or petitioner, any special privilege that
  is denied by this Article of the LDC to other lands, buildings, or structures in the same zoning district.
- 4. Describe how the literal interpretation of the provisions of the zoning regulations would deprive the applicant, or petitioner, of rights commonly enjoyed by other properties in the same zoning district and would work unnecessary and undue hardship on the applicant or petitioner.
- Describe how the requested variance is the minimum variance that will make possible the reasonable use of the land, building, or structure.
- 6. Describe how the granting of the variance will be in harmony with the general intent and purpose of the zoning regulations and will not be injurious to the neighborhood, or otherwise detrimental to the public welfare.

## Variances are Supposed to be Hard to Get

- Variances are <u>not</u> about whether your neighbors object.
- "Hardship" cannot be self-created.
- Variance must be in harmony with the general plan of zoning for the area.
- No reasonable legal use of property can be made without the variance.

