# Fundamentals of Zoning Patricia A. Male

PATRICIA A. MALONE VENABLE LLP "Zoning is **local government** regulation of the use of land...and of buildings and structures...in accordance with a general plan."

- RATHKOPF'S THE LAW OF ZONING AND PLANNING

Zoning not regulated by the State of Maryland

Local Governments have power over zoning

23 Counties and Municipalities

Need to check jurisdiction and local rules

State law can impact use and development of property

Growth tiers (limits large lots with septic systems)

Environmental regulations (SWM, Chesapeake Bay Critical Area, etc.)

Medical cannabis (local governments cannot prohibit use)

Federal law can impact use and development of property

RLUIPA (Protection for Religious Uses)

Fair Housing (prevent discrimination)

American with Disabilities Act

Actions by Local Government:

Adopt official zoning maps

Enact zoning regulations

Adopt comprehensive plan

Review for compliance with regulations

Euclidean zoning – separates incompatible uses to protect general welfare

Each property has a zoning classification

Uses based on zoning classification

Trend towards increased flexibility to create more mix/integration

Regulations will list uses

"By Right" Permitted Uses

Special Exception/Conditional Uses

If not permitted, prohibited...



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**Intent:** To foster a greater variety of housing types meeting the needs of different housing market requirements; to allow more preservation of natural features and induce the reservation of better open space; to provide greater certainty about dwelling types and densities within existing communities with the goal of conserving and maintaining these areas.

Typical Uses Permitted by Right: DR 1, DR 2, DR 3.5: Single family, semidetached, and duplex allowed in each zone.

DR 5.5: single family, semi-detached, and duplex allowed; single family attached and multifamily with compatibility finding.

DR 10.5, DR 16: single family, semi-detached, duplex, single family attached and multifamily allowed in each zone.

Other: Churches, hospitals, family child care, assisted living (Class A).

### Typical Uses Permitted by Special Ex-

**ception:** Convalescent homes, community buildings, Class B (up to 40 children) group child care, assisted living facilities (Class B, new or modified building), professional offices in the home (max. 25% of floor area).

### Permitted Density:

DR-1:	1 dwelling unit/acre
DR-2:	2 dwelling units/acre
DR-3.5:	3.5 dwelling units/acre
DR-5.5:	5.5 dwelling units/acre
DR-10.5:	10.5 dwelling units/acre
DR-16:	16 density* units/acre

### \*Density Units (DU):

Efficiency	0.50 DU
One bedroom	0.75 DU
Two bedroom	1.00 DU
Three or more bedrooms	1.50 DU
Assisted living facility bedroom	

Additional Regulations Affecting Development in DR Zones:

- A minimum lot width and lot area is required for subdivisions of five lots or less, based on the property's zoning designation.
- Panhandle Lots: Under certain conditions, three to five lots may be arranged to share a single private driveway.
- Alternate Housing Types: Higher density single family detached housing types may be allowed under certain situations. These housing types include Zero Lot Line, Zipper Lot, and Traditional with rear garages/ parking.
- Residential Transition Area buffers are required between lower and higher density unit types.

Zoning classification will establish bulk and area requirements. Examples: Maximum residential density or commercial square footage Minimum lot size, maximum lot coverage Total building area (floor/area ratio) <u>Orientation of structures</u>

Other examples:

Building setbacks (front, side, rear)

Required yard area

Residential Transition Area

Building dimension (length of structures, height)

### Comparison of Density Residential Zones Housing Types and Setbacks

	Single Family Detached, Semi-Detached, Duplex			e Site Design mily Detached	Single Family Attached (Group Houses, Townhouses)	Multi-Family		
	DR 1, DR 2	DR 3.5, 5.5, 10.5, 16	Zero and Zipper Lots	Neo-Traditional	DR 3.5, 5.5, 10.5, 16	DR 3.5, 5.5, 10.5, 16		
Minimum front building to public street right-of- way or property line	25 feet			10 feet	25 feet for units with front- loaded garages, 13 feet for units fronting perpendicular parking, 10 or 15 feet for units fronting parallel parking	25 feet to public right- of-way, 40 feet to tract boundary, 60 feet between building fronts		
Minimum rear setback	30 feet	30 feet			30 feet, 60 feet between condominium units	40 feet, 60 feet between building rears		
Minimum building side to building side	30 feet	16 feet when less than 20 feet high, otherwise 20 feet	16 feet	12 feet	20 or 25 feet	1 foot for each foot in building height to the <b>sofiit, but not less than</b> 30 feet		
Minimum side setback to public street or tract boundary	25 feet	15 feet	15 feet	10 feet	25 feet, 30 feet to tract boundary	30 feet to tract boundary		
Maximum building height	50 feet	50 feet, 60 feet in DR 16	50 feet, 60 feet in DR 16	50 feet, 60 feet in DR 16	50 feet, 60 feet in DR 16	50 feet, 60 feet in DR 16		

28 Citizen's Guide to Zoning in Baltimore County

Other types of regulations:

Parking requirements

Signage

Open space

Percentage of affordable housing

### Options if cannot meet regulations

Other ways of permitting uses in some jurisdictions:

Planned Unit Developments

Floating Zones

Require additional burden of proof and process

### Options if cannot meet regulations

Rezone the property

Comprehensive Rezoning (occurs at set time) Example: Baltimore County: 4 year cycle

Piecemeal zoning amendment Need to prove change or mistake

### Options if cannot meet regulations

Variance:

"an authorization for that which is prohibited by the zoning ordinance" Cromwell v. Ward

Difficult burden to meet - advise caution before pursuing

### Special Exception/Conditional Uses

Uses presumed to be valid and "in the interest of the general welfare"

But, understood to have potential negative impacts.

Requires proof that use - at this particular location would not have greater adverse impacts than expected.

### Public Hearing

Zoning relief (variance or special exception) usually requires a public hearing.

Posting of property with request

Present evidence and testimony at public hearing

Hearing examiner makes a decision

Potential appeal to higher level

### General (Comprehensive) Plan

State mandates local governments adopt comprehensive plan or master plan

Plan must be updated every ten years

Zoning decisions should be "consistent" with comprehensive plan

Idea that interests of entire community should be considered

## Other Considerations

Adequate Public Facilities: Water and sewer Transportation Schools

Aesthetic and Design Standards

Deed Restrictions/Private Agreements

### Changes in Zoning Law

Nonconforming uses

Use was in effect prior to law change and continued uninterrupted

Vesting

Achieving status protected from changes in zoning or law

### Development and Permitting

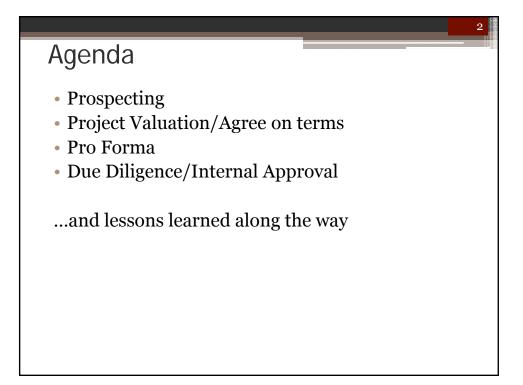
Most local governments have separate rules for:

Subdividing property

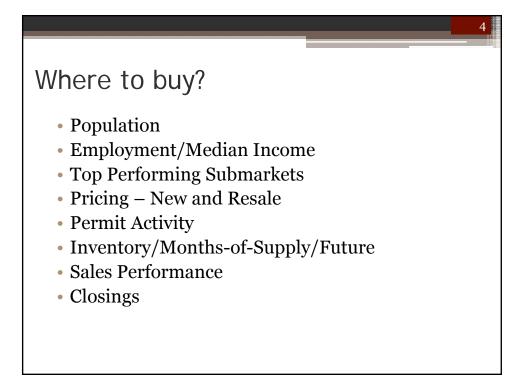
Approval of development

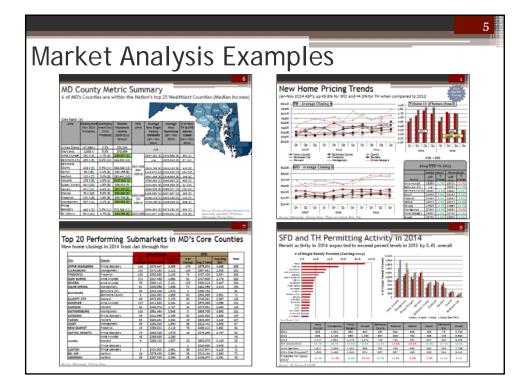
Also, need to apply for and obtain building permits

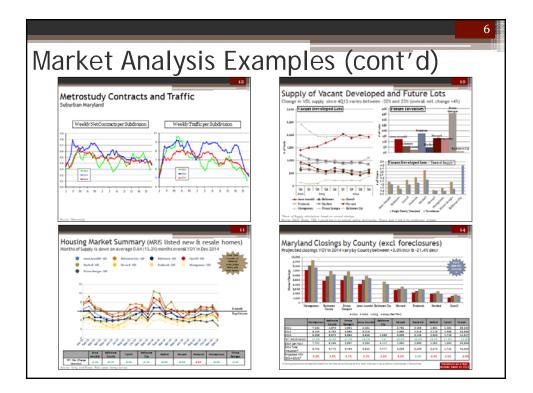












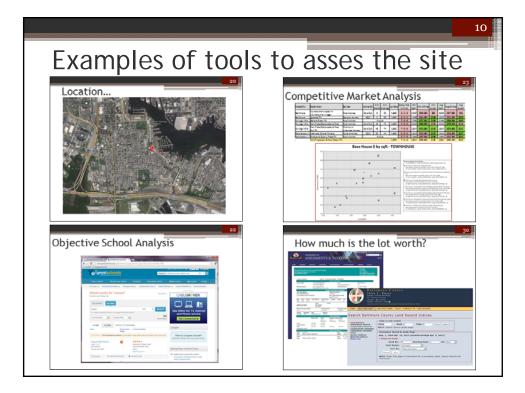




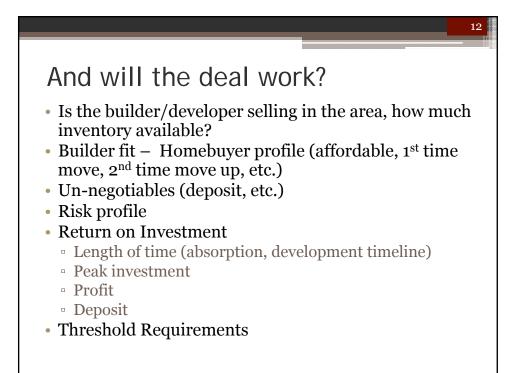
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### Assess the site

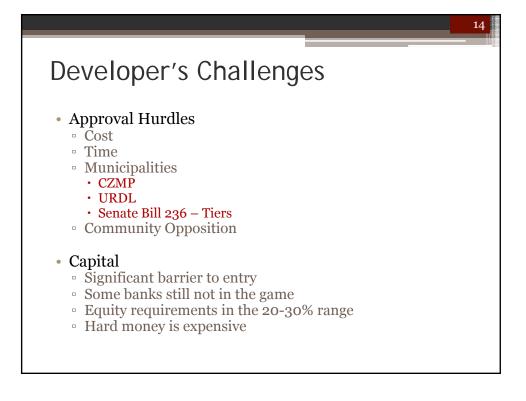
- Location
  - Proximity to job centers
  - Proximity to metropolitan areas
  - Proximity to retail amenities and recreation
- Schools
- New home pricing and pace
- Resale value
- Type of site (in-fill vs raw land)
- Engineering Assessment (layout, lot dimensions, amenities, etc.)
- Red flags/hindrances?
- Architectural requirements (County, site, etc.)
- County Impact Fees and Taxes
- Lot comps
- Risk Profile
- Would you live there? (Gut Check)





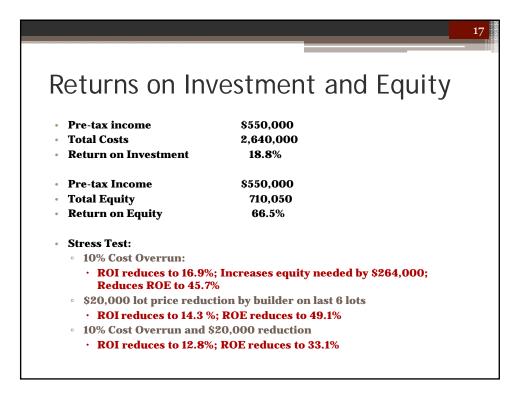


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Developer's Pro	Forma		
Howard County Property 11 lots	Per Lot	Total	
Finished lot sales price	290,000	3,190,000	
<u>Costs:</u> Legal, Title Entitlements Transfer and recordation on purchase	2,727 9,091 1,401	30,000 100,000 15,411	
Loan origination fee Letter of Credit/bonding fees Land development – hard costs	2,750 2,700 90,000	30,250 29,700 990,000	
Density Exchange Options Wells Entry feature, Landscape, Property taxes	7,000	77,000	
Interest Transfer and recordation on sale	9,634 2,900	105,974 31,900	
Profit Target Total Costs plus profit	50,000 178,202	550,000 1,960,222	
Total Offer	111,798	1,229,778	



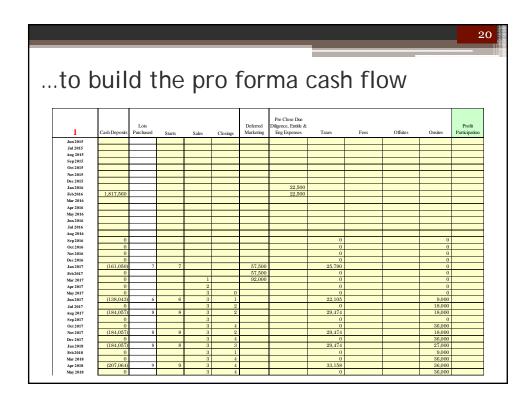


Equity Require	ments	
Total Revenues	\$3,190,000	
Less: Pre-tax Income	<u>(550,000)</u>	
<ul> <li>Total Costs</li> </ul>	2,640,000	
Loan Amount:		
• Revenues	3,190,000	
Discount Rate	* <u>70%</u>	
Discounted Revenues	2,233,000	
Loan %	* <u>75%</u>	
Loan Amount	1,674,750	
Total Costs	2,640,000	
Less: Loan Amount	(1,674,750)	
<ul> <li>Less: Deposit (8% of revs)</li> </ul>	(255,200)	
Equity Needed	710,050	



Bu	ilder's Pro Forma
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.	Plan lineup Takedown Structure (Bulk vs Option) Indirect Cost (onsite construction costs) Direct Cost (base house and options) Sales Commission (internal and external) Revenue (base \$, options \$, lot premium, incentives and closing costs) Deferred Marketing (model) Sales & Other Marketing Expenses Fees (building permit and impact fees) Warranty Contingency Sales, Starts and Closings Timing Due Diligence Expenses Closing Costs (lot) Profit Participation On-lot development costs

### 19 Input the data... Plan lineup: 20' ft wide townhouse 1. Takedown Structure: rolling option (9 per qtr) 2. Indirect Cost: \$8k per lot 3. Direct Cost: \$56.23 per sqft 4. Sales Commission: 3% internal plus a co-op 5. \$500k base, \$65k options, \$8k 6. Revenue: premium, and \$27k incentives **Deferred Marketing:** \$3k per lot 7. Sales & Other Marketing: \$600 per lot 8. Fees: \$12k per lot 9. 10. Warranty: \$1.4k per lot 11. Contingency: \$1k per lot 2.8 per month (hold 3 specs on avg) 12. Sales, Starts & Closings: **13**. Due Diligence Expenses: \$45k total 14. Closing Costs (lot): \$292k total **15.** Profit Participation: \$10k per lot 16. On-lot development costs: \$9k per lot



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Division Name:	Maryland			Salt, Divisio	-*					Number	
Deal Status: Project Name: Seller Name:	Tanyard Cov	e - Villa Ouly w/CSX Real		Number of Entitlement Der. Status	Lots Purchased: Status @ COE	26 Final Plat Finished		Takadawa Initial 2	11/01/14 02/01/15	e <u>f Latr</u> 4 3	
Product Type/Series: Lot Size: Location:	60'x 100'SI City: Glen B Submarket (		anty Anno	Acres Average Ha Arundel Arundel	une Size:	2,611 Sq F	t	3 4 5 6	05/01/15 08/01/15 11/01/15 02/01/16	3 4	
<b>TR</b> 4 N	SACTION S					IT SUMMAT		7	05/01/16	4	
End of Due Diligence	DR/15/14	Initial Tak		11/01/14	Type of Deposit		Cash				
Date of First Cash Flow	07/01/14	Start Mode		11/01/14	Initial Amount		\$302	l ú			
Start Officies		Start Hom		11/15/14	Date of Initial D	an exit	08/01/14	Exables	300%		
Finish Officites		First Closi	w.	03/15/15	Total Deposit	•	\$302				
Start Development		L ast Closi	<b>5</b>	10/15/16	Deposit % of Pr	ice .	\$3%				
Finish Development		SPM / Sale	s Miths	15/17	When Non-Refs	ndab le	08/01/14			COM	
Open Sales	02/15/15	CPM/Ch			When Released		08/01/14				
Close Sales	06/15/16	# of Model		1	Type of Security		Unsecured	1			
Close Escrow	11/01/14	Dil Mie \$		\$20.0	1						
COE to lst Close # of Months	49	Cal. Days	er House	120	1			1			
		INANCIA	SUMMA	.RY - (\$000	1			VILLACIN	v		
Total Purchase Price		PerLot \$1			Purch Lot Cost	% of Sales	31.5%	- ALCON			
Total Land Development Cost		PerLot \$1			Der. Cest % of S	lales .	2.8%				
TotalL and Cost	\$3,978	PerLot \$1	53.0		Finishei Lot Co	st % of Sales	34.34%				
	Total	Per Unit	Fercent		Average Lot Pro	minus	\$7.5				
Clusings	26			-	Average Upgrad		\$58.0	1			
Total Housing Revenue	\$11,583	\$445.5	100.0%	<u>.</u>	Base Cost / Sq. ]		\$53.1				
Land and Development	3,978	153.0	34.37	-	Option Cost %		65.0%	1			
Profit Participation	. 0	0.0	0.0%		Design Center C	est %	60.0%				
Hard Cest	5,782	222.4	49.9%		Discount/Incent	ires % of Sale	45%				
Interest in COS	106	4.1	0.9%		Warranty % of	Sales	0.2%				

