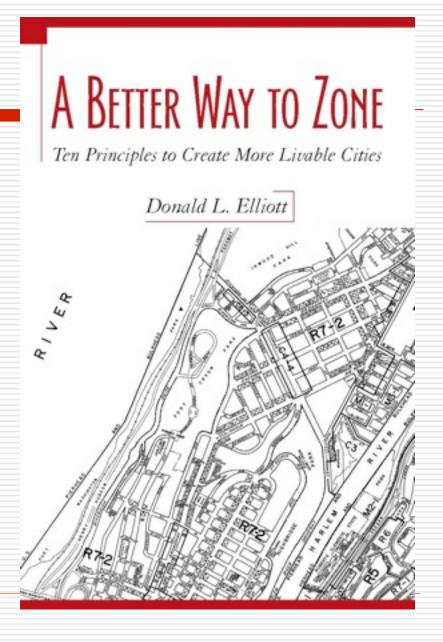
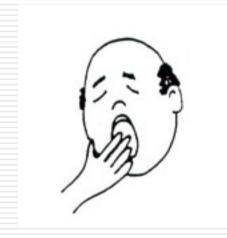
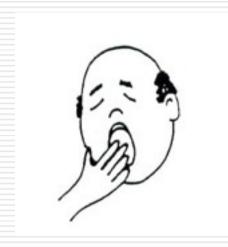
Washington APA

2009 Conference

Vancouver, Washington November 13, 2009

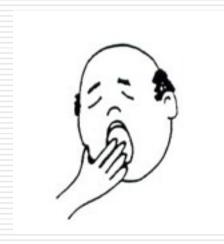






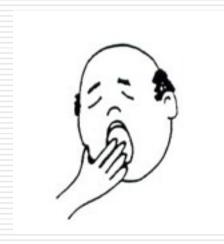
Zoning is not a sexy topic

- so why write a book about it?

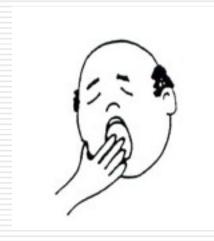


Zoning is not a sexy topic

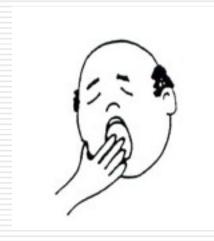
- so why write a book about it?



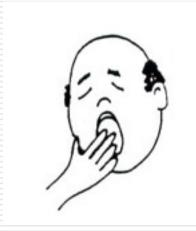
- so why write a book about it?
- A big lever on our future



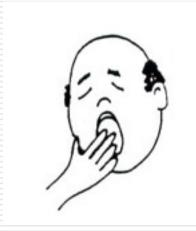
- so why write a book about it?
- A big lever on our future



- so why write a book about it?
- A big lever on our future
- Affects people's lives directly



- so why write a book about it?
- A big lever on our future
- Affects people's lives directly



- so why write a book about it?
- A big lever on our future
- Affects people's lives directly
- City Council's favorite power

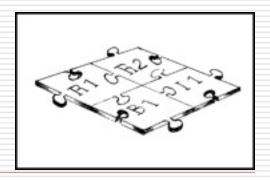


- so why write a book about it?
- A big lever on our future
- Affects people's lives directly
- City Council's favorite power



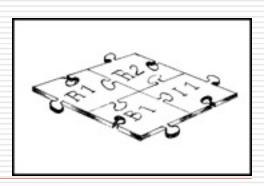
- so why write a book about it?
- A big lever on our future
- Affects people's lives directly
- City Council's favorite power
- Too complex to understand





What is zoning?

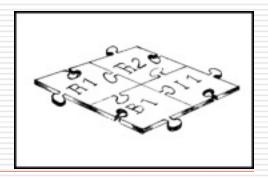
A list of "zones" with rules addressing:



What is zoning?

A list of "zones" with rules addressing:

Uses: What can you do on your property?

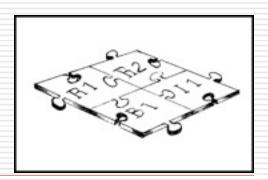


What is zoning?

A list of "zones" with rules addressing:

Uses: What can you do on your property?

Size: How big can it be?



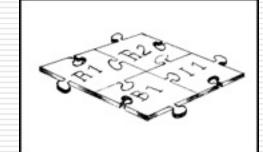
What is zoning?

A list of "zones" with rules addressing:

Uses: What can you do on your property?

Size: How big can it be?

Quality: How good does it have to be?



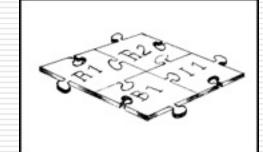
What is zoning?

A list of "zones" with rules addressing:

Uses: What can you do on your property?

Size: How big can it be?

Quality: How good does it have to be?



What is zoning?

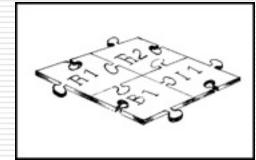
A list of "zones" with rules addressing:

Uses: What can you do on your property?

Size: How big can it be?

Quality: How good does it have to be?

And a map showing which



What is zoning?

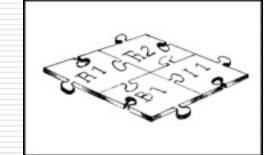
A list of "zones" with rules addressing:

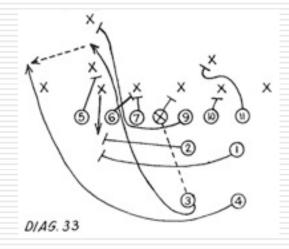
Uses: What can you do on your property?

Size: How big can it be?

Quality: How good does it have to be?

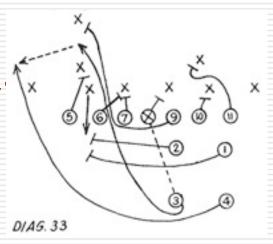
And a map showing which "zone" applies where





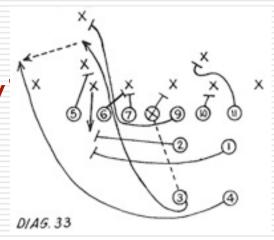
What's broken?

-- Why do we need a better way



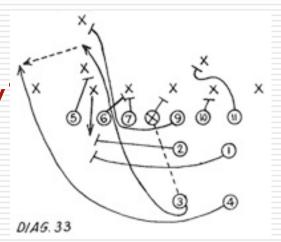
What's broken?

- -- Why do we need a better way
- Too complex for public to grasp
 - The Mike Henry effect



What's broken?

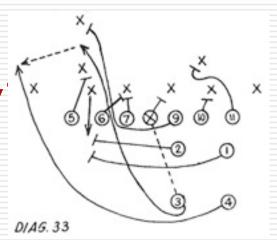
- -- Why do we need a better way
- Too complex for public to grasp
 - The Mike Henry effect



- Expensive and time-consuming to administer
 - Over-the-counter answers fall from 75% to 25%

What's broken?

- -- Why do we need a better way
- Too complex for public to grasp
 - The Mike Henry effect



- Expensive and time-consuming to administer
 - Over-the-counter answers fall from 75% to 25%
- Doesn't give us the cities we want
- Enormous efforts to work around the rules



How did it get so complex?



How did it get so complex?

- Zones multiplied
 - Denver from 13 to 42 (to 90+?)



How did it get so complex?

- Zones multiplied
 - Denver from 13 to 42 (to 90+?)



From "retail" to "music and video store"



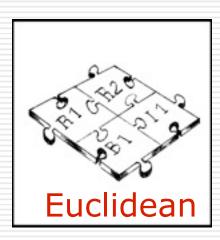
How did it get so complex?

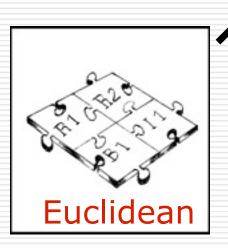
- Zones multiplied
 - Denver from 13 to 42 (to 90+?)



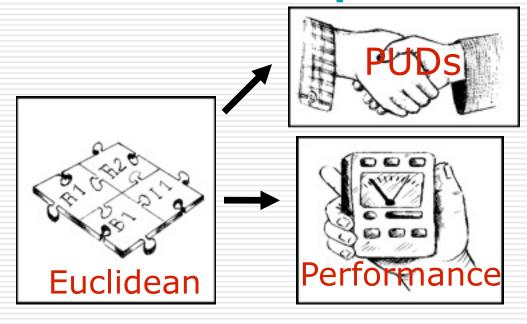
- From "retail" to "music and video store"
- Ideas about quality multiplied
 - Parking-signs-landscaping-environment

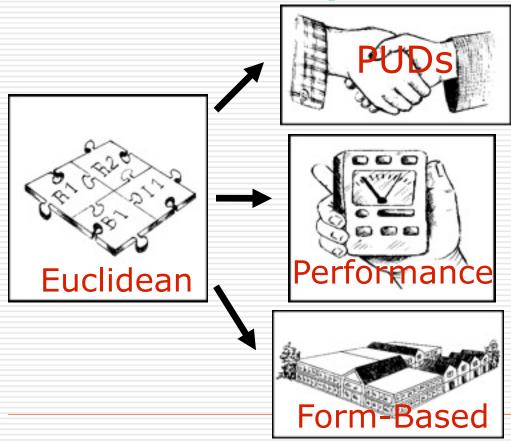


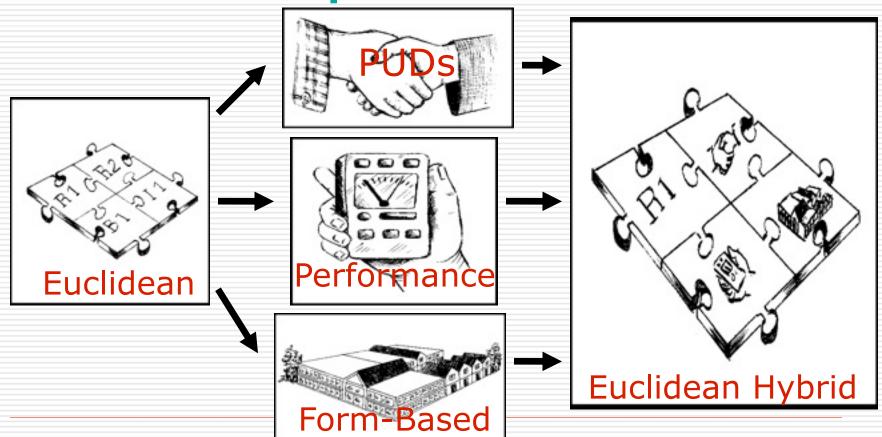


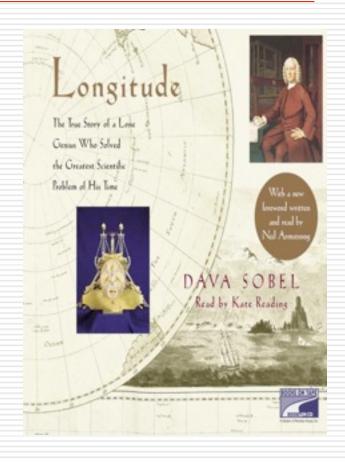




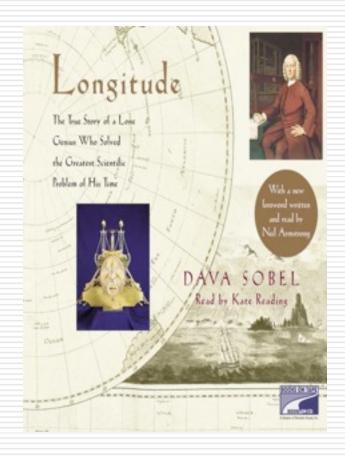






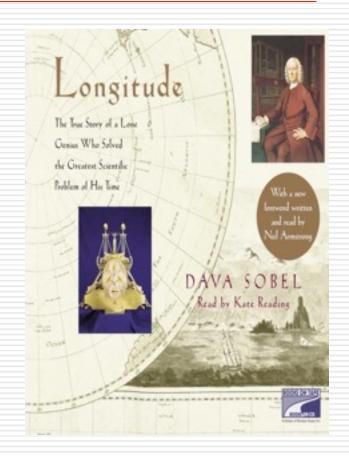


Failed Assumptions



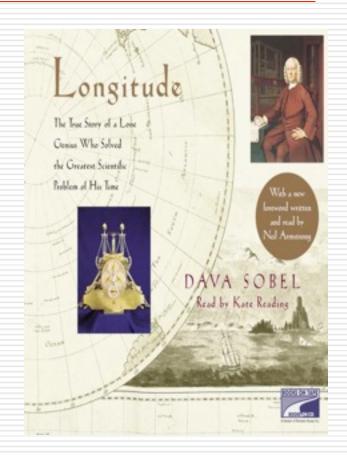
Failed Assumptions

Every so often . . .



Failed Assumptions

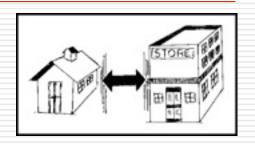
Every so often . . .



and remember John Harrison

Failed Assumptions

We thought we had to separate the uses



Failed Assumptions

We thought we had to separate the uses



Failed Assumptions

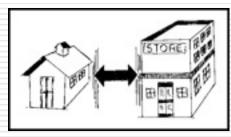
- We thought we had to separate the uses
- We thought exceptions to the rules would be rare





Failed Assumptions

- We thought we had to separate the uses
 - We thought exceptions to the rules would be rare
 - We thought the rules had to be "static"







New Land Use Drivers

New Land Use Drivers

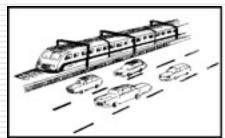
Tax limits pushes over-zoning for commercial



New Land Use Drivers

- Tax limits pushes over-zoning for commercial
- Transportation often "drives land use

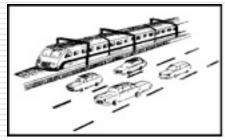




New Land Use Drivers

- Tax limits pushes over-zoning for commercial
- Transportation often "drives land use
- NIMBYism became a very powerful force







The Lost Art of Governance

The Lost Art of Governance



Lost the focus on long-term workability

The Lost Art of Governance

- Lost the focus on long-term workability
- New regulations added but old ones never removed





The Lost Art of Governance

- Lost the focus on long-term workability
- New regulations added but old ones never removed
- "Understandability" got steamrolled





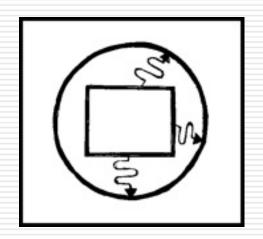


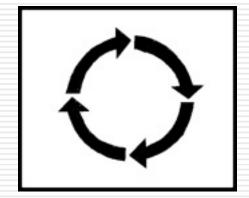
The Lost Art of Governance

- A word about "predictable flexibility"
 - Sounds like a square circle . . . but
- Not really a crazy idea
 - Canadian "tolerance" bylaws
 - American "administrative adjustment" rules

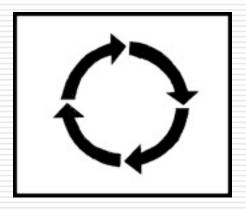
The Lost Art of Governance

- A word about "predictable flexibility"
 - Sounds like a square circle . . . but
- Not really a crazy idea
 - Canadian "tolerance" bylaws
 - American "administrative adjustment" rules

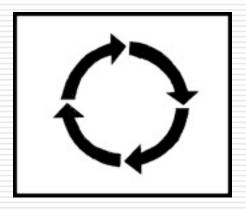




How Do We Fix It?

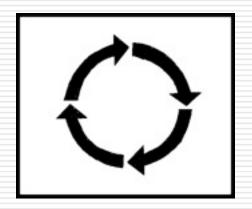


How Do We Fix It?

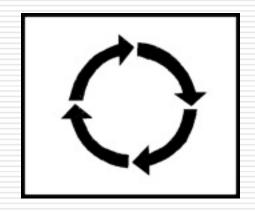


How Do We Fix It?

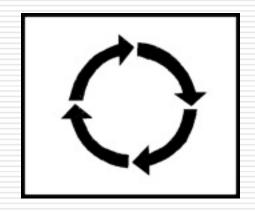
Stop thinking about zoning



How Do We Fix It?

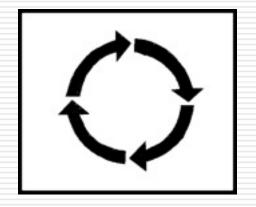


How Do We Fix It?



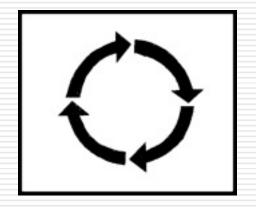
How Do We Fix It?

Stop thinking about zoning as a book with set of fixed rules



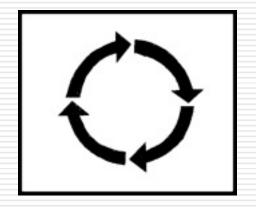
Start thinking it as a land management system that needs to adjust to changing circumstances

How Do We Fix It?



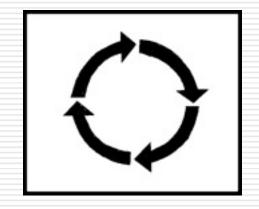
- Start thinking it as a land management system that needs to adjust to changing circumstances
 - -- sometimes automatically

How Do We Fix It?



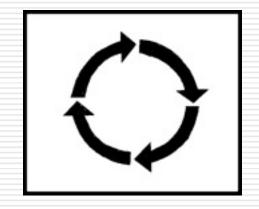
- Start thinking it as a land management system that needs to adjust to changing circumstances
 - -- sometimes automatically

How Do We Fix It?



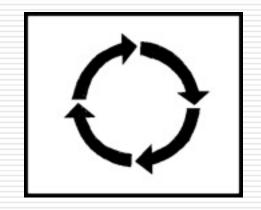
- Start thinking it as a land management system that needs to adjust to changing circumstances
 - -- sometimes automatically
- Start Where You Are

How Do We Fix It?



- Start thinking it as a land management system that needs to adjust to changing circumstances
 - -- sometimes automatically
- Start Where You Are

How Do We Fix It?

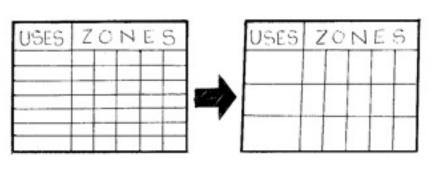


- Start thinking it as a land management system that needs to adjust to changing circumstances
 - -- sometimes automatically
- Start Where You Are
- Focus on Ten Key Principles

- 1. More Flexible Uses
- Fewer, broader categories
- Less micro line drawing



- Major simplifications of
 - Industrial
 - Retail
 - Personal Services
 - Professional Services



1. More Flexible Uses - Examples

- Winnipeg reduced from 460 uses to 141
- SmartCode suggests 81 uses for entire region
- Miami 21 lists 48
- DC aiming for 15



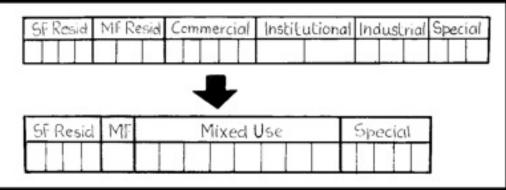
2. The Mixed Use Middle

Distinctions between higher density MF, Commercial, Institutional, and Light Industrial increasingly blurred



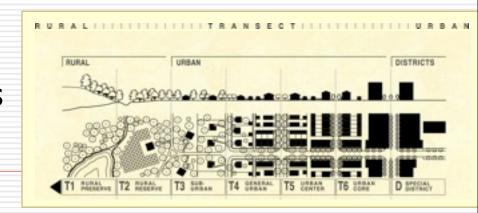
New menu will be sherter and simpler.

- Residential
- Mixed Use
- Special



2. The Mixed Use Middle - Examples

- Winnipeg reduced districts from27 to 22 (dropped 7; added 2)
- SmartCode based on 6 transects
 - Though more in practice
 - Miami now has 13?
- Denver's 7 MU districts are the most used







3. Attainable Housing





- A structural problem of the U.S. economy
 - Average renter income spent on housing has risen from 19% to 29%
 - 49% of renters spend more than 30% of income on housing





- A structural problem of the U.S. economy
 - Average renter income spent on housing has risen from 19% to 29%
 - 49% of renters spend more than 30% of income on housing
- Real need is in attached and





- A structural problem of the U.S. economy
 - Average renter income spent on housing has risen from 19% to 29%
 - 49% of renters spend more than 30% of income on housing
- Real need is in attached and multi-family units





- A structural problem of the U.S. economy
 - Average renter income spent on housing has risen from 19% to 29%
 - 49% of renters spend more than 30% of income on housing
- Real need is in attached and multi-family units
- Don't be fooled by current downturn
 - The gap between prices and wages rises over time





3. Attainable Housing – Examples

- Aurora, CO Small Lot Standards
 - Down to 3,700 square feet
 - Austin, TX
 - SFD at 14du/acre
 - Mesa County, CO
 - Auto courts and loop lanes
- Denver Highlands Gardens
 - Co-Housing
- Santa Cruz, CA
 - 8 pre-approved ADU templates

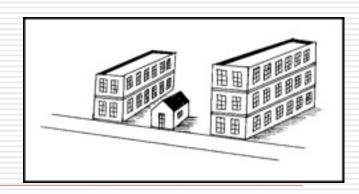




5. Living With Non-Conformities

- The theory was wrong they don't go away
- Some non-conformities are now accepted "place-makers"
- Move away from limits on expansion and replacement
- Remove legal consequences to encourage investment





5. Living With Non-Conformities

- Move away from a system that says pre-existing buildings are on zoning parole – i.e. technically "legal" but not favored
- Towards one that says preexisting buildings have the same rights as new buildings unless they involve a public health or safety risk.

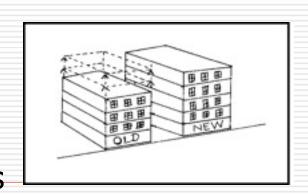




6. Dynamic Development Standards

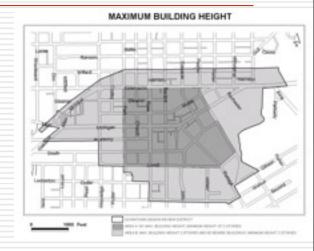
- Who said rules have to be static over time?
- Let some of them adjust automatically as conditions change
 - > Fees
 - Heights & setbacks
- Not recommended for SFD areas

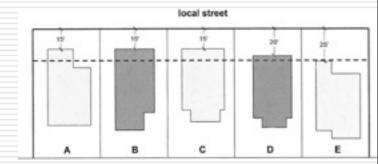




6. Dynamic Development Standards-Examples

- Kalamazoo Maximum height is "tallest building within 200 feet plus 2 stories" – which will change over time.
- Nashville Parking required depends on distance from transit lines and available public parking lots – which will change over time.





8. De-Politicizing Final Approvals

- Delegate final subdivision approval to staff
- Avoid public hearings on most site plans
- Use hearing officers for non-discretionary decisions
- Limiting public hearing debate to listed issues











What Difference Would it Make?

Simpler rules









- Simpler rules
- More diverse cities









- Simpler rules
- More diverse cities
- Easier re-investment









- Simpler rules
- More diverse cities
- Easier re-investment
- Slower sprawl









- Simpler rules
- More diverse cities
- Easier re-investment
- Slower sprawl
- Fewer contentious hearings









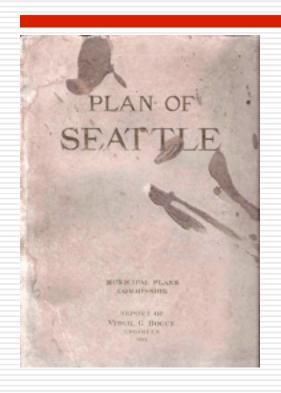
- Simpler rules
- More diverse cities
- Easier re-investment
- Slower sprawl
- Fewer contentious hearings
- "Making room for sustainability" and other topics that we are learning to care about

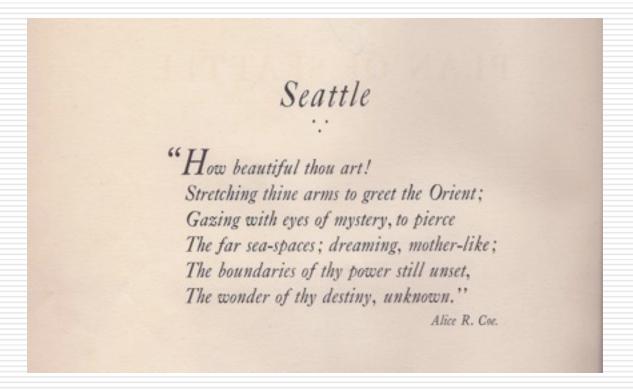


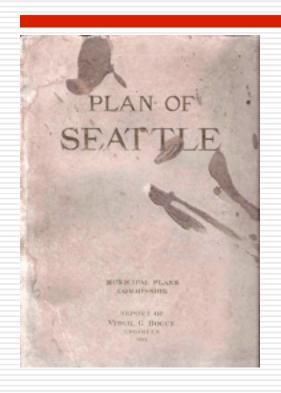


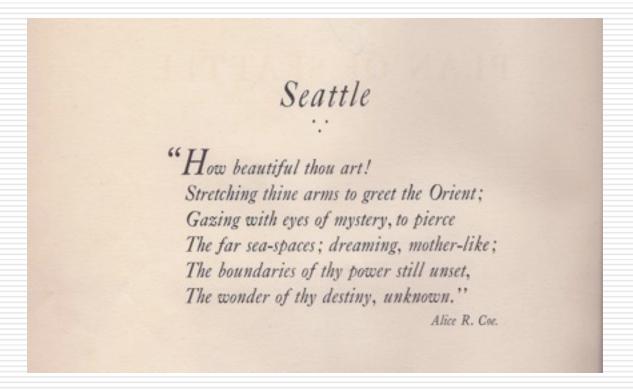


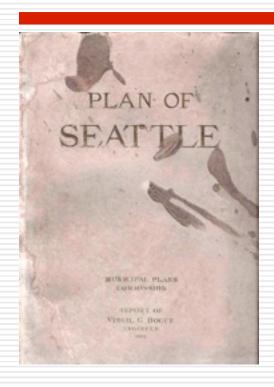




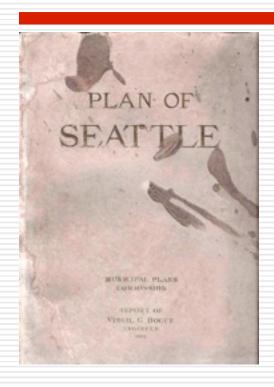




















OUELLING THE LAND RUSH. A TALE OF THREE COUNTIES



James F. Vesely Times editorial page editor

OOK to Pierce County for the next stages of growth that will tie the region even tighter, and bring us problems that can only be solved with regional planning.

Pierce County's boom towns — Bonney Lake is the easy example — plus the arrival of huge planned developments such as Cas-cadia on nearly 5,000 acres of northern Pierce County, forces the impacts of the next housing boom and the continuation of the rise of the suburban osser crescent of

the rise of the suburban over creaters of suchomish, king and Pierce counties. So far, the counties have been working things out by themselves but a recent unanthous vote by the Pierce County to attempts to control the land rush.

What Pierce County elected leaders de-cided to do is simple rather than complicat-ed. To keep some land, mostly in Eastern Pierce, working as farms, forests and natural green space, they created a way for farmer and foresters to benefit from a transfer of

or and foresters to benefit from a transfer of their development rights to the urban areas. So, some places get more homes, and some stretches of open land stay open. It's a thing called transfer of develop-ment rights, and has been working with mixed ruccess in King County for years. Planners inside Pierce County know there are always "ifs" in land use but are optimistic they can keep ahead of the curve by keep-

ing development close to the urban areas.

For the average family, either on farm-land or in their car looking for a home to buy, this may be as tangible as holding a cloud, but the concept of transferring development rights from one side of the county another can have an enormous impas-the way we live in the great sprawl of

ossibility is that Gig Harbor, the title town I know, will be denser, ompact and maybe talker. The disastionner talk that is combination of commercial strips and community be derment with growth, has led to new effect to try to manage the tide. The control ersial use of Lake Tapps water for East side and South King County communities only adds to the rough edge of the debats over

Bonney Lake, like Lake Sammanish be-fore it, and Lake Stevens now, is the out-come of disjointed land policies in the three contiguous counties

come of disjointed land policies in the three contiguous counties.

At the center of Pierce County's acceptance of a development rights regime was the Cascade Land Conservancy, which held talks for two years in the communities affected. According to the CLC, Pierce County loses "almost 900 acres of farmland through conversion to other uses — about one Point Defiance Park lost every year."

"Lose" is the operative, and perhaps pejorative, word. Where are people supposed to live if not on the remaining land available?

Eve come around to believe that keeping some portions of the region's towns, rural highways and crops of forest intact is worth the squeeze of density shifted to urban conters. It's a devil's bargain sometimes because the two car, two child, two job family is caught in higher land prices. But ask in Sammamish if they want more development to go elsewhere, and most people will say yes, send it somewhere else. The living the ready for the gion demands we have to get ready for the gion demands we have to get ready for the gion demands we have to get ready for the content artival — tems of thousands of people being born here or arriving by moving tracks. sands of people being born here or arriving by moving trucks.

I don't see any other way to deal with it, other than to deal with it.

James F. Vessly's column appears funday on editorial pages of The Times. His e-mail address is: |vessly@contletimes.com; for a podrast GBA with the setter, go to Opinion at acattletimes.com



(1) Information

CARCADE LAND CONSERVANCY: THE CARCADE AGENDA:

Are we already zoning better?

Generally, what is in the way, or not?

- Generally, what is in the way, or not?
- What has evolved: our own mixed-use middle?
- Town centers, transit oriented development
- Local administration/interagency relationships

- Generally, what is in the way, or not?
- What has evolved: our own mixed-use middle?
- Town centers, transit oriented development
- Local administration/interagency relationships
- The unrealized vision of GMA, or not
 - E.g. planned actions, rural sprawbusting
 - Where to put 1.7 million people

- Generally, what is in the way, or not?
- What has evolved: our own mixed-use middle?
- Town centers, transit oriented development
- Local administration/interagency relationships
- The unrealized vision of GMA, or not
 - E.g. planned actions, rural sprawbusting
 - Where to put 1.7 million people
- A Seattle example: "backyard cottages"

Questions?
Comments?
Discussion?

