

New Zoning Ordinance Update

Presentation to the Mayor and Aldermen
City of Savannah
August 16, 2018



Discussion

- Background
- Benefits of NewZO
- Zoning Conversion
- Inclusion of Parking Matters Study
- Public Comment
- Where Are We in the Process?



Background

January 9, 2007:

 1st public meeting with the Planning Commission to discuss zoning ordinance update

Between 2007 and 2011:

- Approximately 75 meetings held
- Meetings included Technical and Advisory Committees, Community Groups, the Planning Commission and Elected Officials. The subsequent draft releases followed a similar process and included over 300 total meetings

• June 2011:

Draft 1 released

July 2012:

Draft 2 Released

October 2014:

Draft 3 Released

Available for Review:

Draft 4 Current Draft



Why Do We Need a NewZO?

Benefits...

- Reduces Impact of Incompatible Zoning in Each District
- Reduces Requests for Variances
- Provides Framework for Improving Neglected
 Communities
- Improves Predictability in Development Process
- Addresses Needs of 21st Century Development
- Recognizes Existing Development Patterns
- Reduces Nonconformity



BENEFIT: Reduces Nonconformities

- Nonconforming conditions are significantly reduced by the adoption of NewZO
- In single family residential classification (R-6)
 nonconforming conditions are reduced by over 80%

Current Ordinance = 6,517 Nonconformities
NewZO = 1,291 Nonconformities



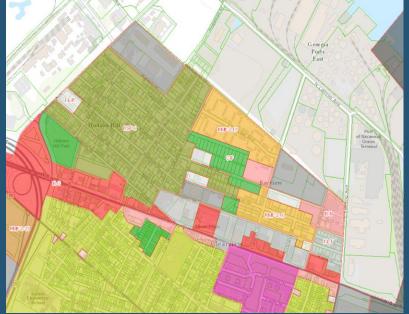
BENEFIT: Reduces Incompatible Zoning

- Neighborhoods suffer from the impacts of incompatible zoning
- NewZO diminishes the instances where heavy commercial and industrial zoning is adjacent to residential

EXAMPLE: HUDSON HILL COMMUNITY

- Existing zoning with little transition between residential and non residential uses
- Proposed zoning emphasizes transition and down zoning of heavy commercial where it is incompatible







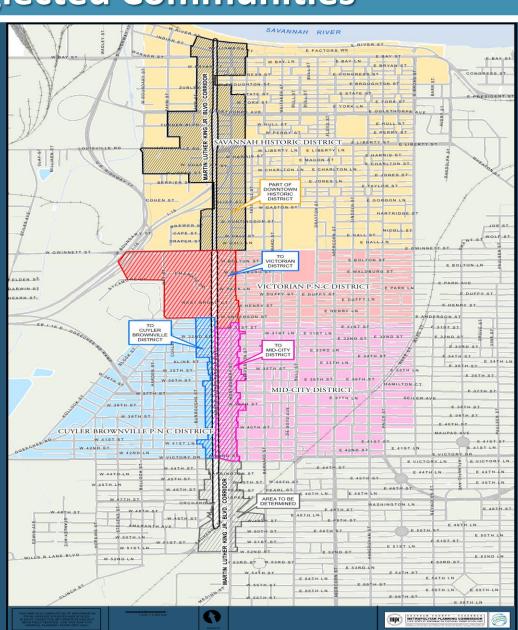
BENEFIT: Adaptability in the Face of Change Permitting Greater Flexibility

- Flexible use regulations
- Allowing unique or innovative businesses to quickly gain approval
- Applying consistent standards across an entire category of uses



BENEFIT: Provides Framework for Improving Neglected Communities

- Some areas of the city
 have not benefited from
 neighborhood specific
 planning efforts
- NewZO addresses:
 - Update to zoning map
 - Overlay districts and boundaries





Zoning Conversion

- Zoning Map is being converted in this process
- While most zoning classifications primary change is in nomenclature, a process has to be put in place to review requests for zoning corrections

Present



Future





How are we improving NewZO?

- Creating a Hybrid Form Based district or districts to provide maximum flexibility
- Reviewing processes between City and MPC
- Incorporating Parking Matters Study into NewZO following evaluation by consultant team
- Addressing comments gathered from stakeholder meetings



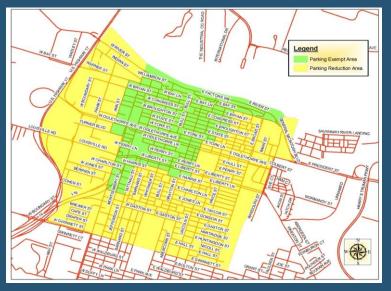
Improving NewZO

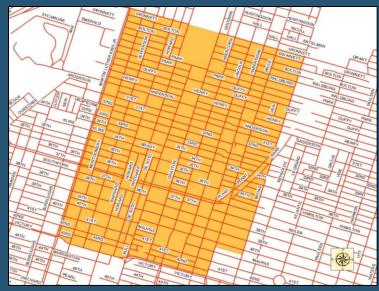




Current versus NewZO Parking Requirements

- NewZO proposes lower minimum ratios for select uses; offers more substantial reductions in Downtown and Victorian/Streetcar districts
- Core of downtown (generally following Parking Matters "Historic District Business Core" analysis area) allows complete exemption
- NewZO increases distance-based thresholds for parking sharing:
 - 1,300 feet in Downtown parking district
 - 600 feet for other non-residential
 - 300 feet for other residential







Comparing Current and NewZO requirements

Major Land Use	Special Reductions	Comparison to National Patterns		NEWZO Comparison to
Туре		Current	NEWZO	Peer (Charleston)
Residential	20-50% (reduced to 1 per unit in both districts)	Above	Above	Smaller units below, larger units above
Hotel	25%	Consistent/Below	Consistent/Below	Consistent
Group Housing	None	Consistent/Below	Consistent/Below	Above (Dorms)
Arts and Culture	25% (V-S); 40% (Downtown)	Consistent/Below	Consistent/Below	Below (Library/Museum); Above (Performing)
Office	25%	Above	Above	Above
Food Retail	50-60% for first 5,000 SF	Below	Below	Above
General Merchandise Retail	50% for first 5,000 SF (V-S District); 50% for all (Downtown)	Above	Above	Above/below (depends on context)
Restaurants	25% (V-S); 40% (Downtown)	Below	Below	Below



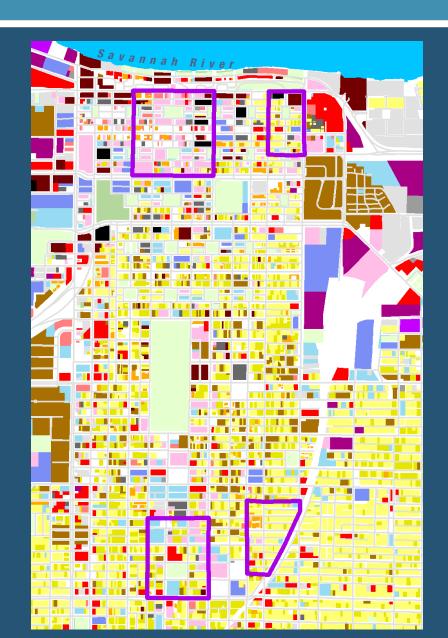
Comparing Current and NEWZO requirements

	Major Land Use Type	Special Reductions	Comparison to I	National Patterns	NEWZO Comparison to
Foruses	where NEWZO is AB	OVF national	Current	NEWZO	Peer (Charleston)
	Residential	20-50% (reduced to 1 per unit in both districts)	Above	Above	Smaller units below, larger units above
Will the	proposed Downto	wn and	Consistent/Below	Consistent/Below	Consistent
	Victorian-Streetcar Reductions enable provision of too little parking?		Consistent/Below	Consistent/Below	Above (Dorms)
CHADIC	Arts and Culture	25% (V-S); 40% (Downtown)	Consistent/Below	Consistent/Below	Below (Library/Museum); Above (Performing)
	Office	25%	Above	Above	Above
For uses patterns:	where NEWZO is BEL	OW national first 5,000 SF	Below	Below	Above
	General le/base requiremen e parking?	50% for first 5,000 it constitute(); 50% for all (Downtown)	Above	Above	Above/below (depends on context)
Are sha	ring distances app	ropriate?	Below	Below	Below



Land Use/Parking Occupancy Analysis

Reviewed 4 different focus areas to test current development, expected demand, and actual observed parking occupancy from Parking Matters study





4 Focus Areas

Central Business District:

Largest mix of office, retail and hotel uses in the overall core study area; proposed Downtown reductions greatest here

East Broad:

Largest non-residential use (hotel) has self-contained parking

Southeast:

Almost entirely residential; no potential shared off-street parking within the district

Thomas Square:

Primarily residential, though institutional uses have accounted for growth in parking demand





Central Business District

Major Land Use Type	Intensity	Expected Parking Spaces Needed (unique to land uses, not shared)
Residential (Single Family)	8 units	15
Residential (Multi- family)	220 units	330
Hotel	1140 rooms	1,014
Office	approx. 1,300,000 SF	3,692
Retail (all)	approx. 400,000 SF	1000
Restaurants	approx. 200,000 SF	500

Total: **6,551**





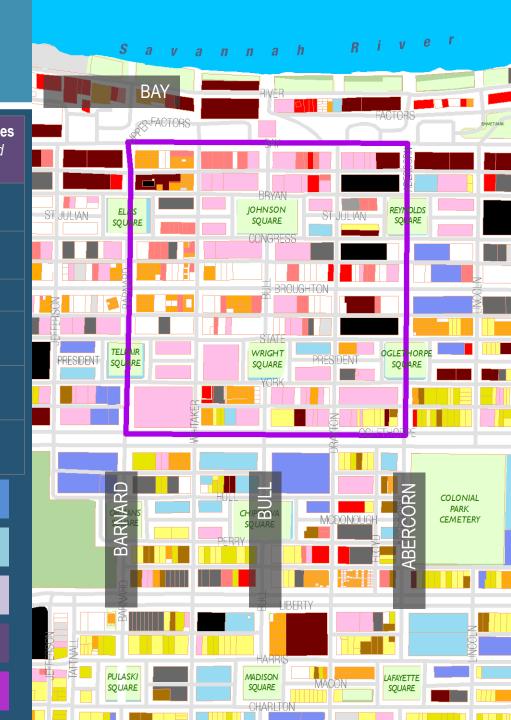
Central Business District

3,449

Total:

Major Land Use Type	Intensity	Needed	Parking Space (unique to land , not shared)
Residential (Single Family)	8 units		15
Residential (Multi- family)	220 units		330
Hotel	1140 rooms		1,014
Office	approx. 1,300,000 SF		3,692
Retail (all)	approx. 400,000 SF		1000
Restaurants	approx. 200,000 SF	500	
UNSHARED		Total:	6,551
SHARED	Total:	5,032	
AVAILABLE	Total:	2,756	
AVAILABLE + Remote		Total:	4,809

Utilized at Peak







Major Land Use Type	Intensity	Expected Parking Spaces Needed (unique to land uses, not shared)
Residential (Single Family)	29 units	53
Residential (Multi- family)	270 units	405
Hotel	67 rooms	60
Office	approx. 66,000 SF	187
Retail (all)	approx. 81,000 SF	203
Restaurants	approx.	20

8,000 SF

Total: **928**





Thomas Square

Major Land Use Type	Intensity		arking Spaces nique to land
1,460			ot shared)
Residential (Single Family)	29 units		53
Residential (Multi- family)	270 units	2	105
Hotel	67 rooms		60
Office	approx. 66,000 SF	•	187
Retail (all)	approx. 81,000 SF	2	203
Restaurants	approx. 8,000 SF		20
UNSHARED		Total:	928
SHARED	Total:	510	
AVAILABLE	Total:	220	
AVAILABLE + Remote		Total:	626
Utilized at Peak		Total:	337





Takeaways

Single Family Residential/Reductions in Residential Parking:

Allowances for street parking may be considered for residential, though this should be coordinated with residential permit programs to understand what space is truly available

Remote Parking Allowances:

Key in predominantly single-family districts – recommend keeping NewZO distance allowances

In-Lieu Participation:

May be utilized as a way to offset 'gaps' in demand, but use should be tied to designated redevelopment districts or plans for available facilities



Public Comment

ARTICLE	COMMENTS
Article 3 Application & Review Procedures	 Raised concerns about a new historic commission Streamline application intake process Clarify public notification process Maintain independence of Planning Commission as a recommending body
Article 5 Based Zoning Districts	 Allow MF in B- districts Allow neighborhood scale commercial in RMF- districts Address issues with D-X Remove density limits in T & D- districts Correct setback requirements that make historic buildings nonconforming
Article 7 Historic & Other Overlay Districts	 Address Broughton Street Overlay District Address MLK-Montgomery Street Overlay District Revise purpose of Historic District Overlay Consider archaeology in review process
Article 9 General Site Standards	 Address inconsistencies with GDOT regulations Consider changes to parking requirements (off-street, minimum space, expand parking allowance) Address concerns regarding SPR Process in NewZo Reconsideration of accessory dwelling unit standards



Additional meetings with stakeholders

- Public Meetings and Open Houses
 May 10, 16, 17 & 23
- Meeting held with:
 - Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce
 - Commercial Realtors Alliance
 - Chamber of Commerce
 - Military
 - Higher education
 - Restaurants serving alcohol
 - Restaurants not serving alcohol
 - Special event venues
 - Retail
 - Hospitals
 - Homebuilders

- Marinas
- Warehouse and industrial
- Airport users
- Car dealers
- Convenience stores
- Churches
- Emerging businesses/entrepreneurs
- Lodging accommodations
- Signage

Informational updates with neighborhoods and other stakeholders as needed



Schedule -> Moving Forward



May 2018:

Release NewZO Draft 4

Commence Public Review and Comment Period



Revise NewZO Draft 4

Present Update to Planning Commission

• Week of August 20, 2018:

Release Draft 5

September 2018:

Planning Commission Review and Recommendation Work Session with Mayor and Aldermen

October 2018:

Mayor and Aldermen Public Hearings

January 2019:

Anticipated Effective Date