THE BIG PICTURE: INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL COMMUNITY PLANNING

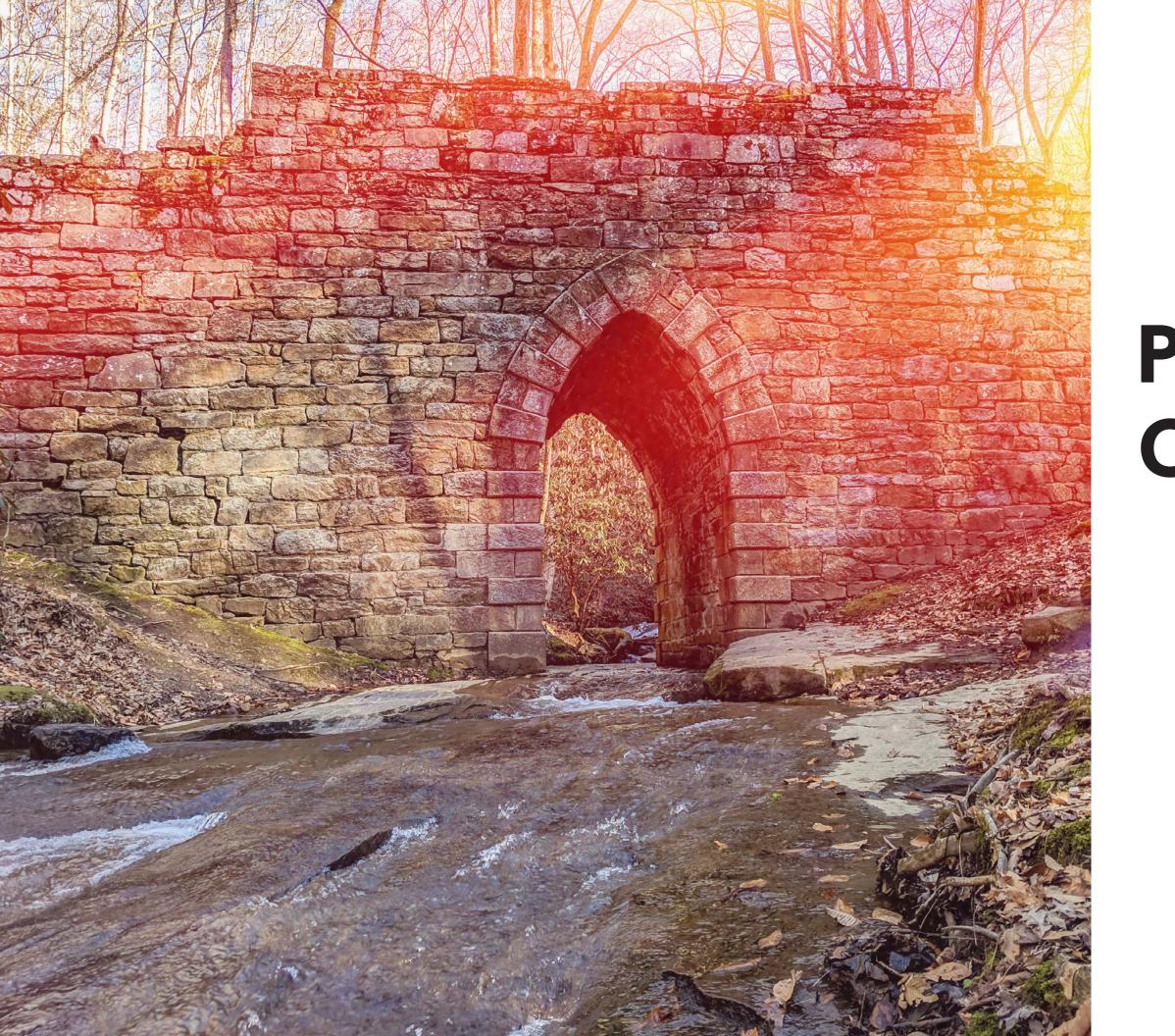
UPSTATE FOREVER CITIZENS PLANNING ACADEMY SEPTEMBER 21, 2022

GREENVILLE COUNTY COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

THIS EVENING'S AGENDA

PLANNING CONCEPTS
 PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
 LOCAL PLANNING INITIATIVES
 DISCUSSION





PLANNING CONCEPTS

"THE GOAL OF PLANNING IS TO MAXIMIZE THE HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ECONOMIC WELL-BEING **OF ALL PEOPLE LIVING IN OUR COMMUNITIES."**

- AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION



"[PLANNING] INVOLVES THINKING **ABOUT HOW WE CAN MOVE AROUND OUR COMMUNITY, HOW WE CAN ATTRACT AND RETAIN THRIVING BUSINESSES, WHERE WE** WANT TO LIVE, AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR RECREATION. PLANNING HELPS **CREATE COMMUNITIES OF LASTING** VALUE."

- AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION



HOW DO PLANNERS SEE THE WORLD?

"While architects often focus on a single building, a planner's job is to work with residents and elected officials to guide the layout of an entire community or region. Planners take a broad view and look at how the pieces of a community - buildings, roads, and parks - fit together like pieces of a puzzle. Planners then make recommendations on how the community should proceed. One of the greates challenges for planners is to imagine what can and should happen to a community: how it should grow and change, and what it should offer residents 10, 15, or even 20 years into the future."

- AMERICAN PLANNING ASSOCIATION

WHAT IS ZONING? GENERAL PRINCIPLES: "WHAT GOES WHERE"

- Ancient roots (village districts, city walls, urban/non-urban zones) with English Common Law
- Modern incarnation dates to early 20th century
- Grounded in concept of state "police powers" (health, safety, welfare)
- Intended to bring like uses together and keep nuisance uses away (residential, commercial, service, industrial)
- Non-permitted uses may be permitted through legislative action (rezoning)
- Several models (single-use, performance, form-based)
- · Can be used to promote orderly development
- Has a mixed track record (legacy of racial segregation, impacts on housing affordability, sprawl development, etc.)

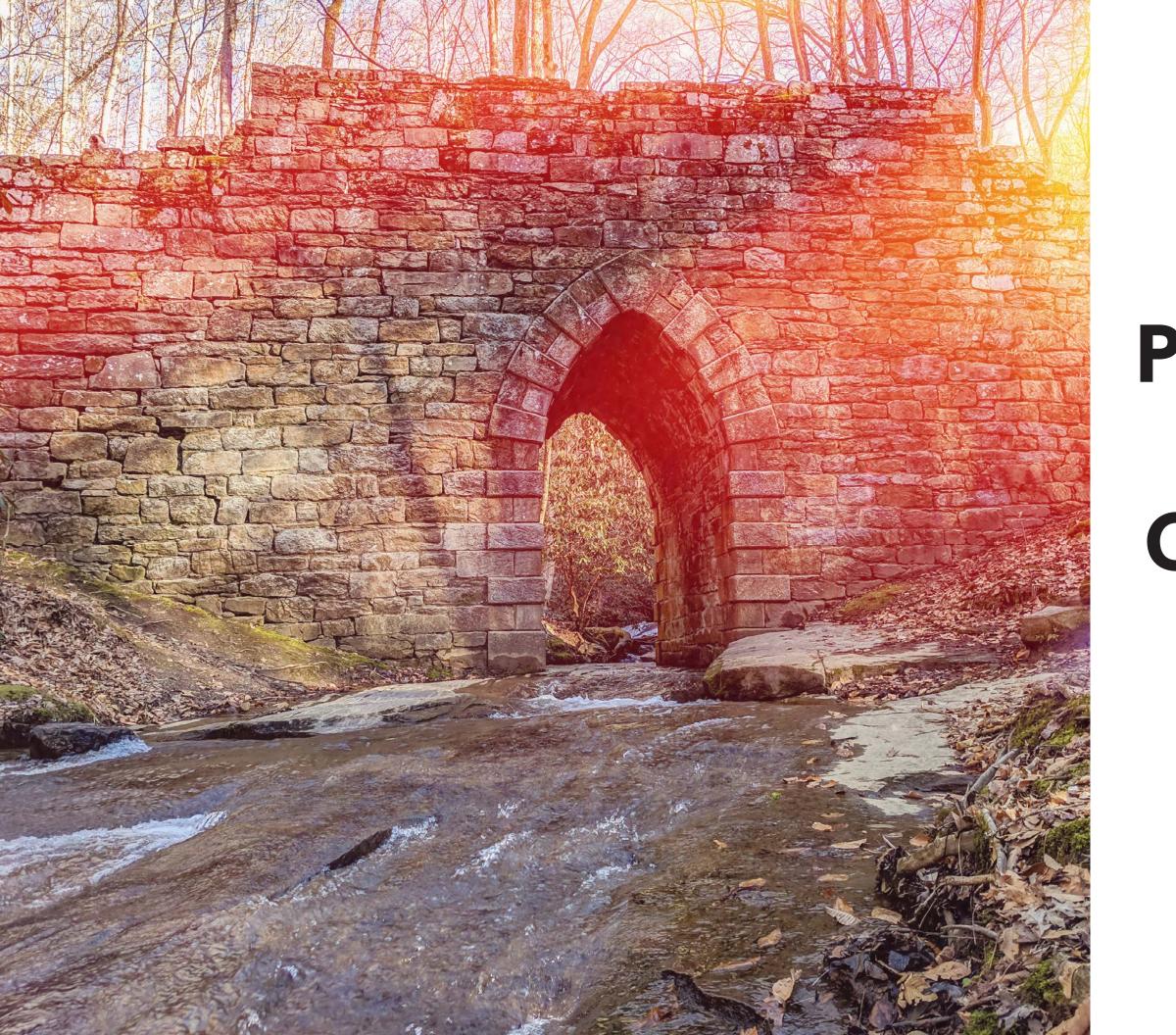


WHAT IS ZONING? EARLY U.S. SUPREME COURT CASES

• Hadachek v. Sebastian (1915): upheld City of Los Angeles zoning laws restricting industrial uses in residential areas

Buchanan v. Warley (1917): struck down zoning as a tool for enforcement of racial segregation
Euclid v. Ambler Realty (1926): upheld constitutionality of zoning ordinances as a necessary instrument of government police power





PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA LEGAL HISTORY

- Authority for local governments to undertake planning and to adopt zoning and land development regulations is granted by the General Assembly.
- General Assembly authorized municipal planning and zoning in 1924 and county planning in 1942.
- The Local Government Comprehensive Planning Enabling Act of 1994 replaced previous statutes and required all local comprehensive plans, zoning and land development ordinances conform to the 1994 Act.
- The 1994 Act, with subsequent amendments, is codified at S.C. Code Title 6, Chapter 29.



PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING ENABLING ACT

- Article 1: Creation of Local Planning Commission
- Article 3: The Comprehensive Planning Process
- Article 5: Zoning
- Article 7: Land Development Regulation
- Article 9: Educational Requirements for Local Government Planning or Zoning Officials or Employees
- Article 11: Vested Rights
- Article 13: Federal Defense Facilities Utilization Integrity Protection



PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA ARTICLE 1: CREATION OF LOCAL PLANNING COMMISSION (SC 6-29-340)

- Purpose & Duty: "to undertake a continuing planning program for the physical, social, and economic growth, development, and redevelopment of the area within its jurisdiction."
- Goals: "plans and programs must be designed to promote public health, safety, morals, convenience, prosperity, or the general welfare as well as the efficiency and economy of its area of jurisdiction."
- Approach: "specific planning elements must be based upon careful and comprehensive surveys and studies of existing conditions and probable future development and include recommended means of implementation."

PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA ARTICLE 1: CREATION OF LOCAL PLANNING COMMISSION (SC 6-29-340)

Powers

- Prepare and revise periodically plans and programs for the development and redevelopment of its area
- 2. Prepare and recommend for adoption to the appropriate governing authority or authorities as a means for implementing the plans and programs in its area:
 - Zoning ordinance
 - Subdivision and land development regulations
 - Official maps
 - Landscaping ordinance
 - Capital improvements program
 - Policies or procedures to facilitate implementation of planning elements





PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA **ARTICLE 3: THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS**

A comprehensive plan is a guiding policy document that reflects a community's vision for its future.

The comprehensive planning process allows a community to understand existing conditions, self-evaluate needs and issues, and prioritize a clear road map for accomplishing shared goals.

The comprehensive plan is an essential step in a continuous process that is designed to be flexible and adaptable in order to guide citizens and decision-makers on how a community should grow over time.



PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA **ARTICLE 3: THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING PROCESS**

1. Population 2. Economic Development 3. Natural Resources 4. Cultural Resources 5. Community Facilities 6. Housing 7. Land Use 8. Transportation 9. Priority Investment

(1) a population element which considers historic trends and projections, household numbers and sizes, educational levels, and income characteristics;

(2) an economic development element which considers labor force and labor force characteristics, employment by place of work and residence, and analysis of the economic base;

(3) a natural resources element which considers coastal resources, slope characteristics, prime agricultural and forest land, plant and animal habitats, parks and recreation areas, scenic views and sites, wetlands, and soil types. Where a separate board exists pursuant to this chapter, this element is the responsibility of the existing board;

(4) a cultural resources element which considers historic buildings and structures, commercial districts, residential districts, unique, natural, or scenic resources, archaeological, and other cultural resources. Where a separate board exists pursuant to this chapter, this element is the responsibility of the existing board;

(5) a community facilities element which considers water supply, treatment, and distribution; sewage system and wastewater treatment; solid waste collection and disposal, fire protection, emergency medical services, and general government facilities; education facilities; and libraries and other cultural facilities:

(6) a housing element which considers location, types, age, and condition of housing, owner and renter occupancy, and affordability of housing. This element includes an analysis to ascertain nonessential housing regulatory requirements, as defined in this chapter, that add to the cost of developing affordable housing but are not necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare and an analysis of market-based incentives that may be made available to encourage development of affordable housing, which incentives may include density bonuses, design flexibility, and streamlined permitting processes;

(7) a land use element which considers existing and future land use by categories, including residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, forestry, mining, public and quasi-public, recreation, parks, open space, and vacant or undeveloped;

(8) a transportation element that considers transportation facilities, including major road improvements, new road construction, transit projects, pedestrian and bicycle projects, and other elements of a transportation network. This element must be developed in coordination with the land use element, to ensure transportation efficiency for existing and planned development;

(9) a priority investment element that analyzes the likely federal, state, and local funds available for public infrastructure and facilities during the next ten years, and recommends the projects for expenditure of those funds during the next ten years for needed public infrastructure and facilities such as water, sewer, roads, and schools. The recommendation of those projects for public expenditure must be done through coordination with adjacent and relevant jurisdictions and agencies. For the purposes of this item, "adjacent and relevant jurisdictions and agencies" means those counties, municipalities, public service districts, school districts, public and private utilities, transportation agencies, and other public entities that are affected by or have planning authority over the public project. For the purposes of this item, "coordination" means written notification by the local planning commission or its staff to adjacent and relevant jurisdictions and agencies of the proposed projects and the opportunity for adjacent and relevant jurisdictions and agencies to provide comment to the planning commission or its staff concerning the proposed projects. Failure of the planning commission or its staff to identify or notify an adjacent or relevant jurisdiction or agency does not invalidate the local comprehensive plan and does not give rise to a civil cause of action.



PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA **ARTICLE 5: ZONING**

Zoning is the purview of the legislative body. This means a planning commission does not have authority to administer the zoning ordinance. It cannot grant variances, use variances or special exceptions to it.

Planning Commission Functions Related to Zoning

- Comprehensive plan. Adopt, recommend, review and update at least the land use element of the comprehensive plan. All zoning ordinances and amendments must conform to the comprehensive plan.
- Zoning ordinance. After adopting the land use element of the comprehensive plan, prepare and recommend to the governing body a zoning ordinance text and maps. Review and make recommendations concerning amendments. Hold public hearings on amendments when authorized by the governing body.

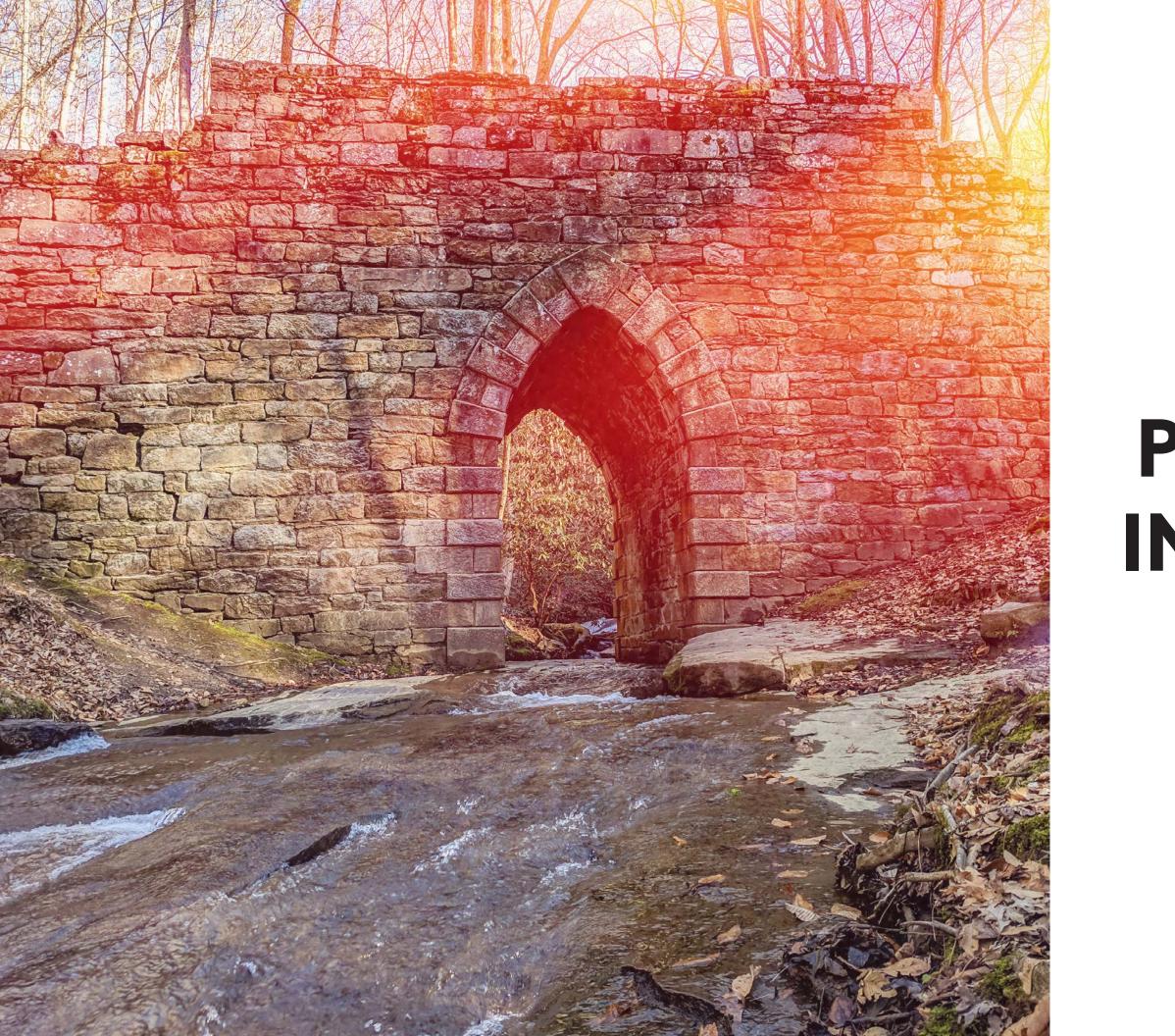


PLANNING IN SOUTH CAROLINA **ARTICLE 7: LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS**

Governing bodies are required to establish provisions for the submission and approval/disapproval of development plans or plats.

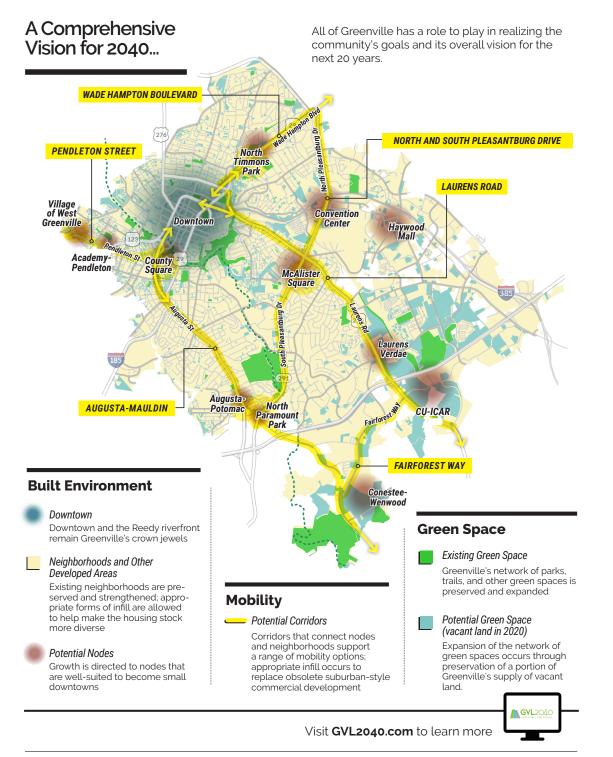
- Local regulations typically include responsibilities for staff and/or planning commissions, although these differ throughout jurisdictions.
- A sixty-day time limit is required for action on plans or plats.
- State law outlines provisions for appeals, site approvement bonds, transfers of title, street names, and deed requirements.





LOCAL PLANNING INITIATIVES

CITY PLANNING INITIATIVES CITY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN & LAND MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE



GVL Development Code

MONTHLY UPDATE #11 AUGUST 2022

Following the adoption of GVL2040, Greenville's new comprehensive plan, the City has undertaken a project to write a new development code that aligns with the plan and addresses issues related to development across the community. The new code will be written in 2022 and will shape Greenville for years to come.

GVL2040 IN ACTION

Learn more

www.greenvillesc.gov/DevCode

What's Happened?

code :

connection [

Districts and Uses

At the August 10 Code Connection Session, City staff and the consulting team provided an overview of districts and uses that will be part of the new development code. Districts are geographical categories of regulation that set standards for lot sizes. setbacks of buildings from property lines, maximum building heights, and more. Every parcel in the city is allocated to a district today and this will continue under the new code. The allowed uses, which can be guite detailed, vary by district so that certain types of properties or businesses are allowed in some parts of the city but not in others.



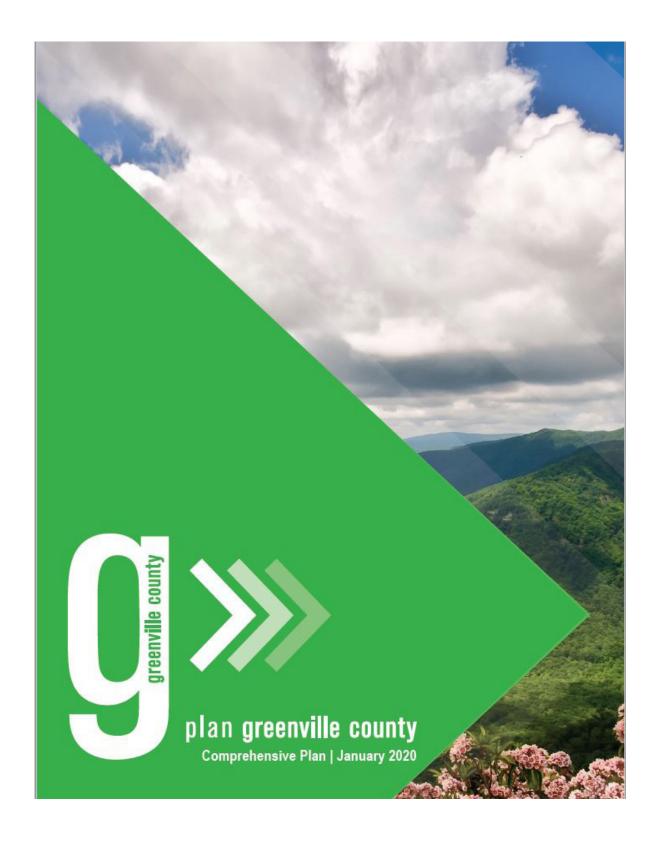
GVL 2040 Comprehensive Plan for Greenville, SC | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY | czbLLC October 2020 4



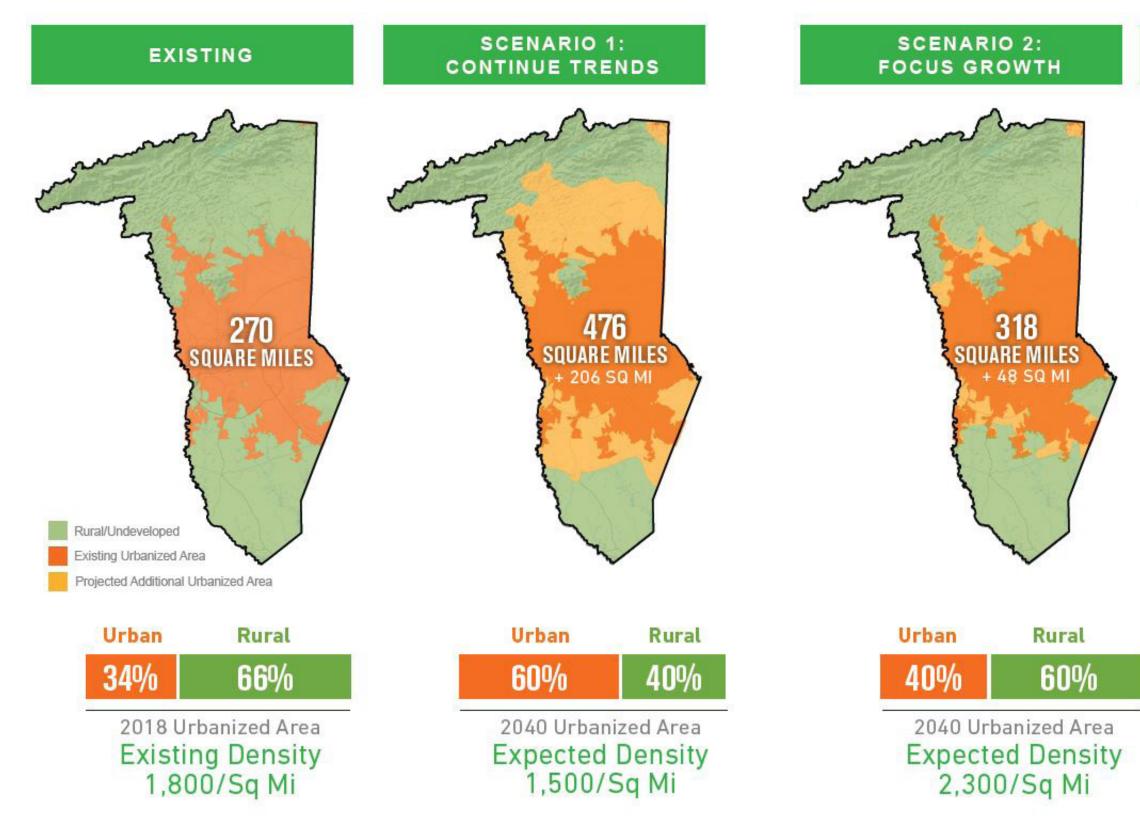


COUNTY PLANNING INITIATIVES COUNTY AREA PLANS & COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



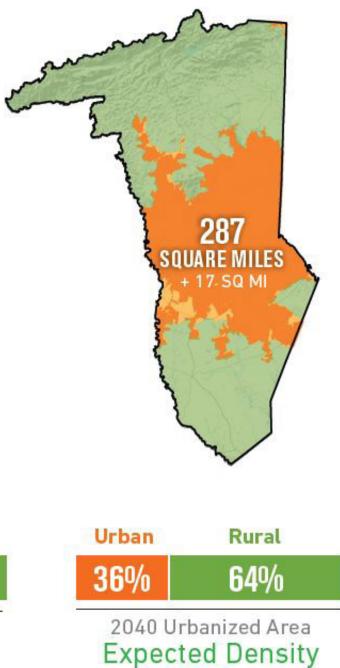






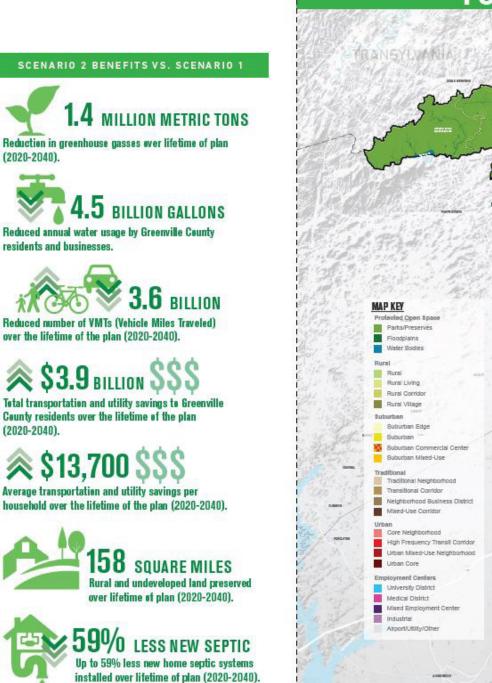


SCENARIO 3: MAXIMIZE INFILL

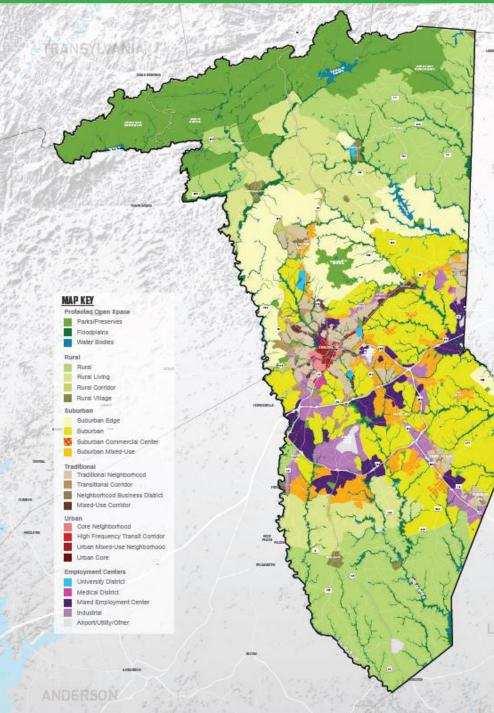


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(2020-2040).



FUTURE LAND USE MAP









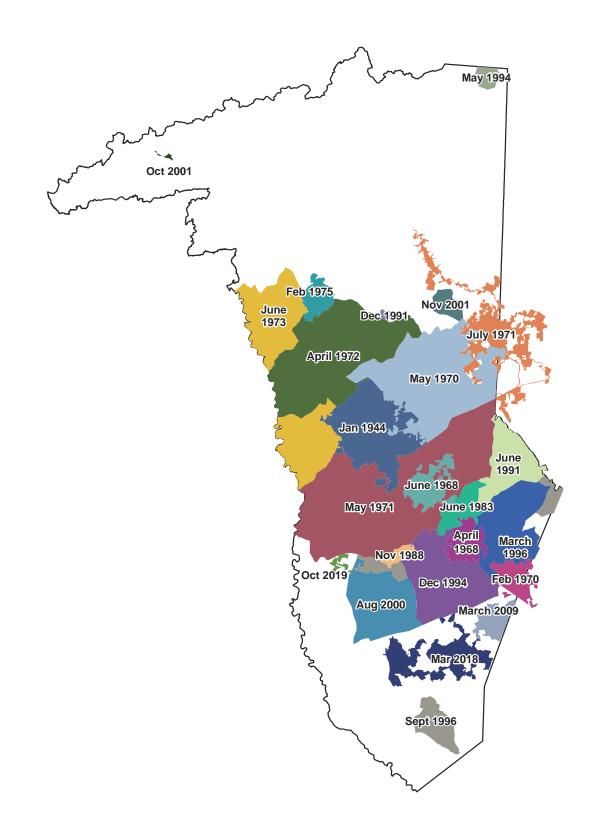






COUNTY PLANNING INITIATIVES UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

- Provide a Comprehensive Framework for Development
- Be User-Friendly
- Make the Right Things Easy
- Be Up-to-Date
- Promote Community Cohesion
- Provide a Clear, Fluid Administrative Process
- Avoid Nonconformities
- Provide Enforcement Tools



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