

ABCs of Zoning January 11, 2023

What we will cover this evening

Zoning

Comprehensive Plan

Euclidean Districts

Yards

Setbacks

Structures (Principal and Accessory)

Planned Developments

Available Online Tools

Next Sessions

Special Uses

Nonconformities

Variances

Alternative Designs

Historic Preservation

Design Districts

Rights of Way/Easements



History of Zoning

"Start of Modern Zoning Regulations"

Village of Euclid v Amber Realty (1926)

- US Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of zoning
- Zoning was a valid police power as along as it advanced the need for public safety, welfare, and morals
- Florida adopts it first "enabling act", allowing local governments to enact zoning codes (1939)
 - Tampa adopts Chapter 43 (1956)
 - Tampa adopts Chapter 43A (1984)
 - Tampa Zoning Code is renumbered to Chapter 27 (1990)



Chapter 27: The Zoning Code

Purpose and Intent

To implement of the public purposes and objectives of the Tampa Comprehensive Plan

To promote the public health, safety, morals, convenience, comfort, amenities, prosperity and general welfare of the city

It divides the City into districts of such number, shape, characteristics, area, common unity of purpose, adaptability or use as will accomplish the objectives of the Tampa Comprehensive Plan.



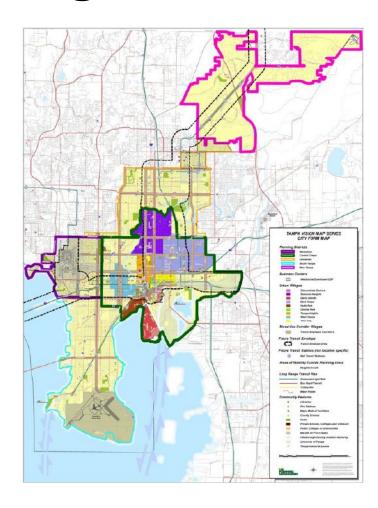
Tampa Comprehensive Plan

- Master Plan of Tampa
- Required through the adoption of the Growth Management Act of 1985
- 40 year plan
- What is the vision for the City?
- Where do we see the City in the future?
- Provides guiding planning goals, objectives, and policies

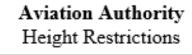
Tampa Comprehensive Plan

Map Color	Category	FAR	Dwelling units/net acre	Other Considerations	Key Characteristics
00- 35	Community Commercial-35: Medium intensity/density horizontal and vertical mixed-use and single-use commercial and residential Intensive and general commercial, service, office, and residential uses	Standard Development: • Up to 1.0 • >1.0 up to 2.0 with performance provisions met	Up to 30 du/acre Up to 35.0 du/acre with bonus provisions met	 Gathering places such as a plaza, courtyard, or park. Compatible public, quasi-public, and special uses. Development should include a mix of non-residential and residential uses with more intense development near major intersections. Projects may be determined either by density or floor area ratio (FAR). If 	 A development pattern with moderate lot coverage, limited side yard setbacks, and buildings sited up to the corridor to create a consistent street wall; More intense mixed-use development at intersections with stepped down residential uses in between; Building heights that are typically up to 5 stories (number of stories varies by location, special district, or overlay district); Building heights that are highest at major intersections and lower when adjacent to neighborhoods unless near a major intersection; Building facades and entrances that directly address the street; Buildings with pedestrian-oriented uses such as outdoor cafes located at the street level;
CMU- 35	Community Mixed Use-35: **Piedium Intensity/density horizontal and vertical mixed-use and single-use commercial and residential **Retail, general commercial, service, office, and residential uses	Up to 2.0 in Ybor City Local Historic District Only Vertical Mixed-Use Development: Up to 1.5* >1.5 up to 2.0 with performance provisions met		FAR is applied to a residential project to determine a site's maximum density potential, development shall be compatible in character and scale with the surrounding residential built environment. Single-use multi-family residential projects within the South Tampa Planning District or New Tampa Planning District shall not use FAR to determine a site's density potential.	 Integrated (vertical and horizontal) residential and non-residential uses along the corridors; Parking that is located to the side or behind buildings, or in parking structures; Limited number of curb cuts along arterial streets, with shared and/or rear alley access to parking and service functions; Attractive streetscape with sidewalks designed to accommodate pedestrian traffic that includes appropriate landscaping, lighting, and pedestrian amenities/facilities; Public and semi-public outdoor spaces such as plazas, courtyards, and sidewalk cafes; and *Any proposed development, city-wide, may develop up to 1.5 FAR, if all of the following are met: Subject site is greater than 0.35 acres; Subject site maintains frontage on an arterial roadway (length of frontage must meet minimum lot width standard in City Code); and Structure must have vertically integrated mix of at least 2 uses from 2 separate general categories as outlined in City Code.

Tampa Comprehensive Plan Five Planning Districts







Historic District

National/Local

Overlay Districts

Design standards, front yard averaging,

Zoning Regulations

Sets minimum lot size, setbacks, building heights, etc.

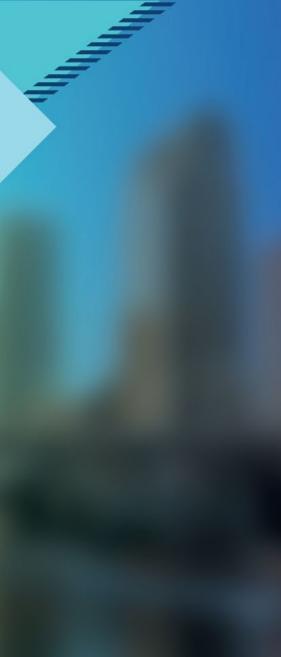
Future Land Use (required by state)

City of Tampa Comprehensive Plan – 163 Florida Statutes Sets maximum density/intensity for a piece of land



Euclidean Zoning Districts

- These are what is considered the "standard" zoning districts.
- Each district has a set of "regulations" height, bulk, setbacks.
- Allowed Uses
- Special Uses
- Prohibited Uses



Euclidean Zoning Districts

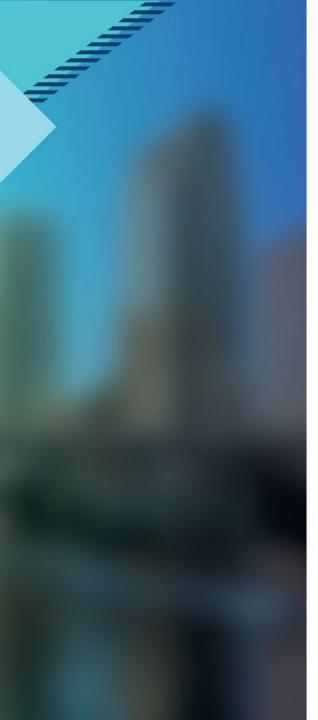
Development standards set in Code:

- General Zoning Districts
 - Table 4–1 Schedule Of Permitted Uses By District
 - Table 4-2 Schedule of Area, Height, Bulk, and Placement Regulations
- Article VI Supplemental Regulations
- Article X Off-Street Parking and Loading Regulations
- Ybor City Historic Districts
- Channel Districts
- Central Business Districts
- Greater Seminole Heights Districts
- Neighborhood Mixed Use Districts

If you can meet standard, you can develop and use property as allowed by the code.

Categories of zoning districts

- Single family RS-150, RS-100, RS-75, RS-60, RS-50
- Multiple family RM-75, RM-50, RM-24, RM-18, RM-16, RM-12
- Office RO, RO-1, OP, OP-1
- Commercial CI, CG, CN
- Industrial IH, IG
- M-AP M-AP 1 through 4
- Ybor City YC 1 through 8
- CBD CBD 1 and 2
- Channel District CD 1 and 2
- Seminole Heights SH-RS, SH-RSA, SH-RM, SH-CG, SH-CI
- Neighborhood Mixed Use NMU16, NMU-24, NMU-35
- Planned Development PD, PD-A



Section 27-156, Table 4-1

*Legend:

X—Permitted principal use

S1—Special use—Zoning administrator review

S2—Special use—City council review

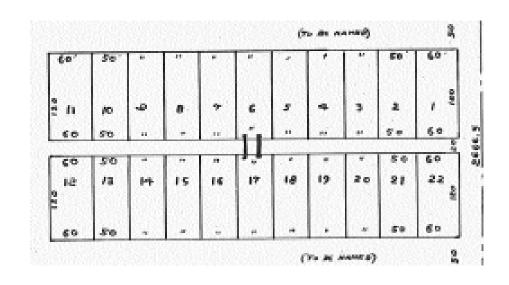
A—Permitted accessory use

Blank—Prohibited use

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Uses	RS-150	RS-100	RS-75	RS-60	RS-50	RM-12	RM-16	RM-18	RM-24	RM-35	RM-50	RM-75	RO ²⁶	RO-1 ²⁶	OP	OP-1 ¹⁵	CN ²⁶	CG	CI	IG	IH
Club																Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	
College															Х	х		Х	X		
Community garden, private				S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1											
Day care and nursery facility				S2	52	S2	S2	S2	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	S1	х	S1	х	X	Х	А
Day care and nursery facility (numbers limited to 5 children)	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	х	Х	Х	

What is a zoning lot?

Lot, zoning: A lot or combination of lots shown on an application for a zoning compliance permit which together meet all applicable requirements for development.



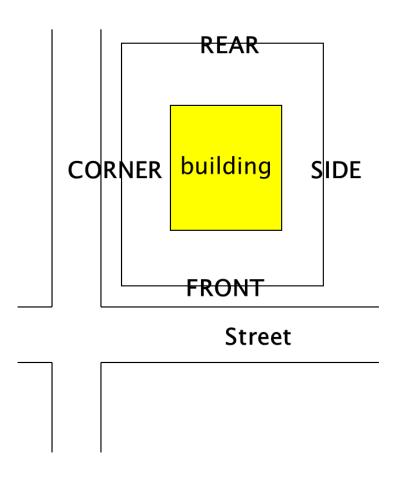


Section 27-156, Table 4-2

TABLE4-2
SCHEDULE OF AREA, HEIGHT, BULK AND PLACEMENT REGULATIONS

			Dwelling Unit (sq. ft.)	Required Yards (ft.) ¹³					
District	Minimum Area (sq. ft.)	Lot Size Width (ft.)		Front ¹⁴	Side ^{15, 16}	Rear Interior Lot/Corner Lot ⁸	Corner ⁸	Maximum FAR ¹⁷	Maximum Height (ft.) ¹
RS-150	15,000	100	15,000	30	15	20/12	15	_	35
RS-100	10,000	100	10,000	25	7	20/12	15	_	35
RS-75	7,500	75	7,500	25	7	20/12	15	_	35
RS-60	6,000	60	6,000	25	7	20/20	7	_	35
RS-50	5,000	50	5,000	20	7	20/20	7	_	35
RM-12	5,000	50	3,630	25	7	15/15	7	_	35
RM-16	5,000	50	2,723	25	7	15/15	7	_	35
RM-18	5,000	50	2,420	25	7	15/15	7	_	35
RM-24	5,000	50	1,815	25	7	20	7	_	60 ²
RM-35	5,000	50	1,243	25	7	20	7	_	120 ³
RM-50	5,000	50	871	25	7	20	7	_	200 ³
RM-75	5,000	50	580	25	7	20	7	_	n/a⁵
RO	5,000	50	17	25	7	20	15	_	35
RO-1	5,000	50	17	25	7	20	15	_	35
ОР	10,000	60	17	25	10	20	25	_	60 ²
OP-1	10,000	60	17	20	10	20	20	_	200 ³
CN	5,000	60	17	20	10	10	20	_	35
CG	10,000	75	17	10	10 ¹²	10	10	_	45 ⁶
CI	10,000	100	17	10	0	0	10	_	45 ⁶
IG	5,000	50	n/a	10	0	0	10	_	60
IH	5,000	50	n/a	10	0	0	10	_	n/a ⁴
U-C	1 acre ⁹	100 ¹⁰	n/a	50	25	50	n/a	_	10011

Lots

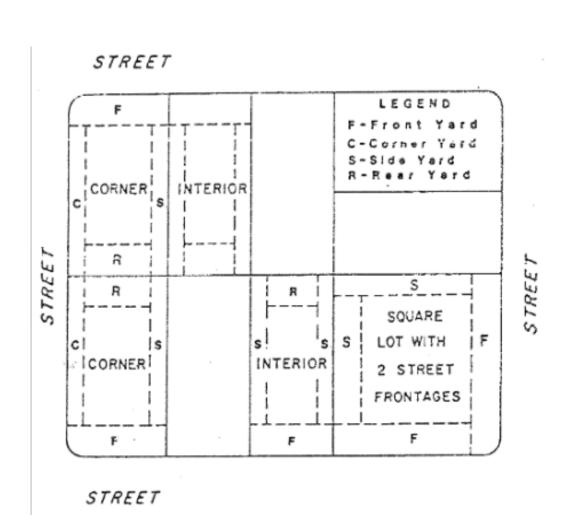


 The diagram to the left depicts the four basic yards in a zoning lot.

 The "front" yard is defined as the narrow width of the lot along a street right-of-way.

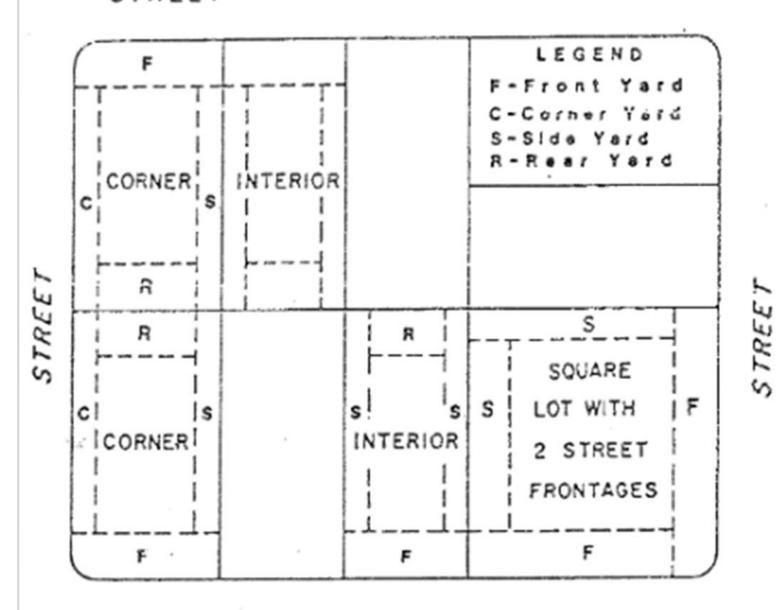
 Each zoning district has specific setback requirements.

Lots and Yards (Diagram found in 27-161)



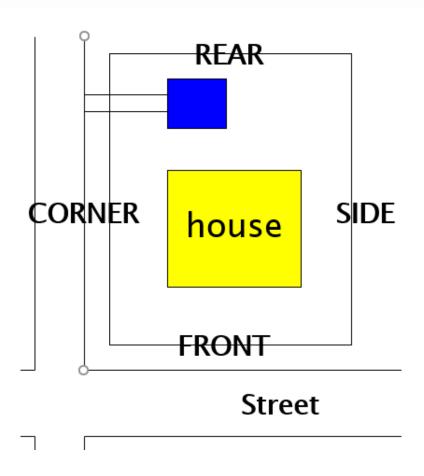
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STREET

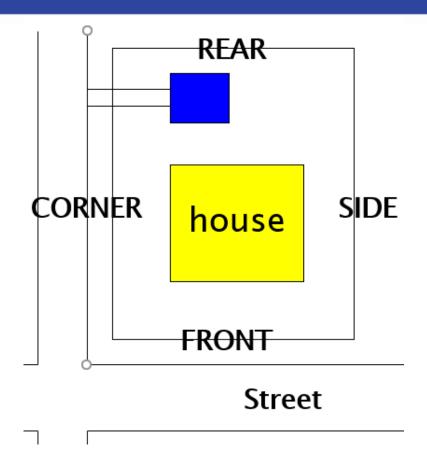
Principal Structures



The yellow box represents the principal structure.

 Setbacks determined by underlying zoning district.

Accessory Structures



- The blue box represents a garage, which is a type of accessory structure.
- Accessory structures have the following required setbacks:

3' rear yard

3' side yard

Underlying zoning setbacks for corner property lines



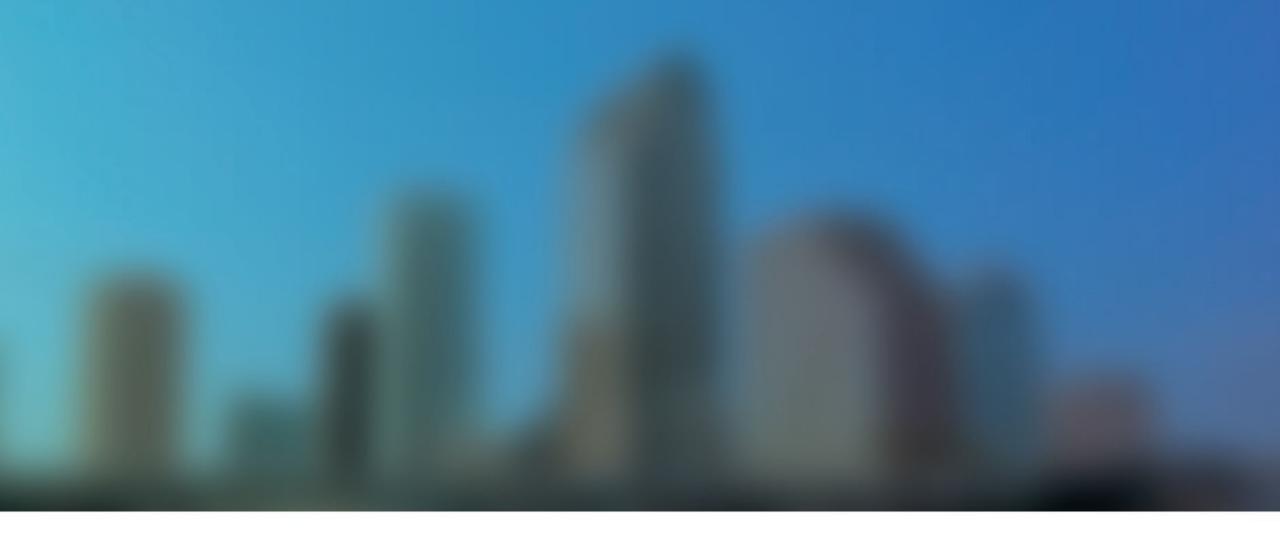
Garage/Carport Entrances

- If a one-car garage/carport, the required setback to the entrance to the garage/carport is 18 feet
- If a two-car garage/carport, the required setback to the entrance to the garage/carport is 10 feet
- If the underlying zoning requires a greater setback, then the more restrictive applies



Yards: what can be in a yard?

- Fences, Walls, Ornaments
- Poles, Posts, Furniture
- Items cannot block light or air
- Residential fences can be 6 feet high on sides and rear/commercial fences can be as tall as 8 feet along all yards
- Residential fences (solid) can be 3 feet yard or 4 feet if made of transparent materials (front yard) and 6 feet, regardless of material, in the side and rear yards



Site Plan Controlled Districts



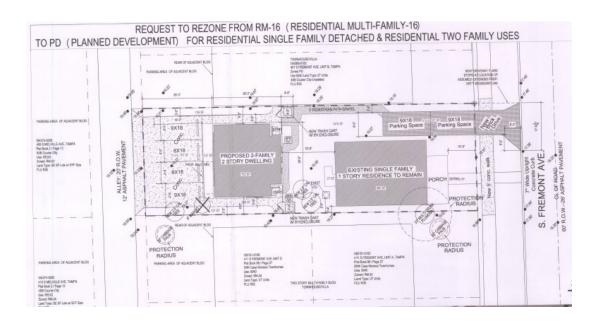
Site plan controlled districts

- PD, PD-A, SH-PD, YC-9
- Site plan submitted and reviewed by the DRC (Development Review and Compliance)
- Adopted by City Council through a public hearing process.
- Council determines the appropriateness of the development for the particular site involved, focusing on the Comprehensive Plan Future Land Use Designation and policies and land development regulations.

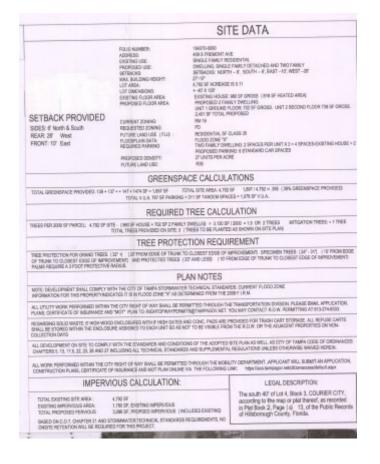
Sample approved site plan SITE DATA Sheet of 2 TO PD (PLANNED DEVELOPMENT) FOR RESIDENTIAL SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED & RESIDENTIAL TWO FAMILY USES SETBACK PROVIDED SIDES: If North & South REAR: 26' West FRONT: 10' East REQUIRED TREE CALCULATION 8X18 TREE PROTECTION REQUIREMENT Avenue Development Planned Development South Fremont A PROTECTION RADIUS LEGAL DESCRIPTION SITE PLAN Grand Design, Inc 3504 Nakora Drive Tampa, FL 33618 5" to 17" 18" to 29" 20" to <32" 5" to 7" 8" to 17" 18" to 29" 30" to <82" **rand**Design **AERIAL** DATE CITY COUNCIL CHAIRMAN DATE CITY SIGNED LDC STAFF_02 CERTIFIED DATE Reference: "It" means "leet;" "in" means "inches;" "SI" means "square feet;" "cal" means "calipe

Highlights of plan

Graphic



Site Data Table





Site plan controlled districts Substantial changes

- Minor changes allowed through the substantial change process (27-138(7))
- Includes specific triggers to determine if a substantial change
 - No more than a five percent increase in the number of dwelling units
 - No more than five percent increase in floor area
 - Shifting of building, as long as setbacks are maintained
 - Up to two story increase for nonresidential



Site plan controlled districts Substantial changes

- If determined to be a substantial change:
- The applicant must go back to City Council through the rezoning process
- The applicant must pay new fees and submit a new, complete application package with plans to begin the rezoning process, including new notice
- The scope of review is limited to the changes proposed over the previously approved site plan controlled district



Brief Overview of Resources

Accela Citizen Access
 https://aca-prod.accela.com/TAMPA/default.aspx

- Active Applications Map
- Interactive Zoning Map <u>https://www.tampa.gov/development-coordination</u>
- Other Mapping Resources https://www.tampa.gov/guide/zoning

THANK YOU