

**Amendment 68 to Council Bill No. 28 -2023**

**BY: Liz Walsh**

**Legislative Day 11**

**Date: 10/02/2023**

**Amendment No. 68**

*(This Amendment makes the following changes to HoCo By Design Chapter 3, Chapter 5, Chapter 7, Chapter 10, and Chapter 11:*

- Chapter 3: Ecological Health*
- *Removes the entire section titled “Incentivizing Natural Resource Protection and Restoration,” including the subsections titled “Green Neighborhood Program,” “Zoning Regulations,” and “Additional Incentives”;*
  - *Removes the EH-4 Policy Statement and Implementing Actions;*
  - *Amends the EH-8 Policy Statement Implementing Actions to remove consideration of an overlay zoning district to target resource protection measures for the Green Infrastructure Network;*
- Chapter 5: Economic Prosperity*
- *Removes a reference to the 2018 Land Development Regulations Assessment’s recommendation for the TNC overlay district to be eliminated and the Future Land Use Map’s recommendation for replacing the TNC overlay district,*
  - *Amends the EP-1 Policy Statement Implementing Actions to remove consideration of industrial overlay zoning for prime industrial land;*
- Chapter 7: Quality by Design*
- *Removes a paragraph about opportunities to revise the historic district zones by replacing them with overlay zones;*
  - *Amends the QBD-1 Policy Statement Implementing Actions to remove consideration of replacing historic zoning districts with new historic zoning district overlays or form based districts;*
- Chapter 10: Managing Growth*
- *Removes a reference to a specific Affordable Housing Overlay Zoning District and substitutes a reference to a general affordable housing overlay zoning district;*
- Chapter 11: Implementation*
- *Removes the EH-4 Policy Statement and Implementing Actions;*
  - *Amends the EH-8 Policy Statement Implementing Actions to remove consideration of an overlay zoning district to target*

*resource protection measures for the Green Infrastructure Network;*

- *Amends the EP-1 Policy Statement Implementing Actions to remove consideration of industrial overlay zoning for prime industrial land; and*
- *Amends the QBD-1 Policy Statement Implementing Actions to remove consideration of replacing historic zoning districts with new historic zoning district overlays or form based districts.)*

1 In the *HoCo By Design* General Plan, attached to this Act as Exhibit A, amend the following  
2 pages as indicated in this Amendment:

- 3 • Chapter 3, Ecological Health: 19, 20, and 49;
- 4 • Chapter 5: Economic Prosperity: 25 and 33;
- 5 • Chapter 7: Quality by Design: 25 and 30;
- 6 • Chapter 10: Managing Growth: 7;
- 7 • Chapter 11: Implementation: 17, 21, 28; and 46.

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9 Correct all page numbers, numbering, and formatting within this Act to accommodate this  
10 amendment.

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# Incentivizing Natural Resource Protection and Restoration

The County currently has few incentives to encourage resource protection and restoration measures that go beyond the minimum requirements of the Subdivision and Land Development and Zoning Regulations.

## Green Neighborhood Program

The Subdivision and Land Development Regulations include the Green Neighborhood Program, which is a voluntary, point-based program that provides housing allocations as an incentive for more environmentally friendly and sustainable development. Under Plan Howard 2030, up to 150 housing unit allocations were set aside annually for projects that meet Green Neighborhood requirements. HoCo By Design continues this important incentive.

The Green Neighborhood Program is divided into separate Site and Home requirements. Applicants earn Site points for a wide variety of green practices, such as designing a walkable community; exceeding minimum requirements for stormwater management, stream and wetland buffers, or forest conservation; using native plants for landscaping; restoring and creating wetlands; and restoring in-stream habitat. Applicants earn Home points for green practices such as using energy and water efficient appliances and fixtures, providing on-site renewable energy, and building with wood from sustainably managed forests.

Only two developments with a total of 1,458 dwelling units have qualified as Green Neighborhoods since the program's inception in 2008. Program participation has been limited by a major national recession that slowed development shortly after the program's inception, and the wide availability of housing allocations, which has reduced their value as an incentive. In addition, the development community has reported the need for greater flexibility and options for earning points to qualify for the program. The County has also experienced challenges in enforcing long-term implementation and maintenance for some of the Green Neighborhood features, such as habitat management plans and native landscaping. The program would benefit from an evaluation and update to address these issues and to incorporate new options, such as protecting the Green Infrastructure Network and/or increasing moderate income housing units.



## Zoning Regulations

The Zoning Regulations include a Density Exchange Overlay (DEO) District for the RC and RR Districts, which provides an opportunity and incentive to preserve significant blocks of farmland and rural land in the West. An overlay district is a district established to respond to special features or conditions of an area, such as historic value, physical characteristics, or location. An overlay district may also supplement or provide an alternative to the regulations of the underlying zoning district. The DEO District allows residential density in the RC and RR Districts to be exchanged between parcels. Density exchanges are intended to preserve large parcels in perpetuity, while residential development is directed toward parcels that can more readily accommodate the additional dwellings. Use of this district has been successful in permanently preserving large tracts of open space and environmental and agricultural land, and should be continued under any new zoning regime. Additionally, an overlay district may be an appropriate approach to further protect watersheds with unique conditions or resources, as well as the Green Infrastructure Network.

## Additional Incentives

Additional incentives could be employed to supplement changes to the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and Zoning Regulations for enhanced resource protection and restoration. These could include density bonuses, tax credits, housing allocations, and private-public partnerships.

### EH-4 Policy Statement

Incentivize additional resource protection and restoration measures within new development and redevelopment.

### Implementing Actions

1. Consider increased use of a density exchange overlay district, in both the West and the East, to protect sensitive resources in areas with unique conditions or resources.
2. Consider incentives to encourage environmental protection and restoration when properties are developed or redeveloped, such as tax credits, density bonuses, housing allocations, and public-private partnerships.
3. Evaluate and strengthen the Green Neighborhood Program to ensure adequate incentives will increase program use and incorporate new options, such as increased moderate income housing units.

additional actions are still needed, such as integrating the GIN Plan into county planning processes, establishing a new easement/land acquisition program, amending development regulations and design standards for increased protection, and instituting financial incentives to support more costly best management practices on private property. Additional studies are also needed on existing resource conditions and on how wildlife use the GIN, so that informed management of the network helps optimize the many benefits provided by the GIN.

While the GIN is intended to provide a connected system of large areas of significant habitat that supports native plants and wildlife, other natural resources and habitats outside the network are also valuable and worthy of protection and restoration. The GIN is part of the larger ecosystems in the County, so the health of these ecosystems supports the health of the network. There may also be value in protecting smaller forest and wetland habitats that could provide 'stepping stones' to the network to strengthen the ecological function of the GIN.

### **EH-8 Policy Statement**

Expand implementation of the Green Infrastructure Network Plan.

### **Implementing Actions**

1. Integrate the Green Infrastructure Network Plan implementation actions into the relevant county plans and programs.
2. Consider ~~use of an overlay zoning district or other~~ regulatory measures to target resource protection measures for the Green Infrastructure Network.
3. Establish an easement or land purchase program to protect uncommitted parcels within the Green Infrastructure Network.
4. Amend county design standards for roads, bridges, and culverts to facilitate safe passage for wildlife at county road crossings within the Green Infrastructure Network.
5. Conduct studies of existing resource conditions and wildlife use within the network to enhance management of the Green Infrastructure Network.
6. Consider expansion of the Green Infrastructure Network to include smaller habitat areas that provide 'stepping stones' to the primary network.



## PrEsErving Farmland

Howard County preserves farmland in the Rural West primarily through its Agricultural Land Preservation Program (ALPP), in which a property owner, whose land meets certain size and soil criteria, can offer to sell a perpetual easement to the County, while holding fee simple title to the land. The land may be sold, but the easement, which restricts the development of the property, remains with the land and binds future owners. Howard County had one of the first local purchase of development rights programs in the nation and began acquiring agricultural preservation easements in 1984.

The Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation (MALPF) program also purchases agricultural easements and was particularly active in Howard County in the early 1980s, prior to the establishment of the ALPP. As of September 2022, there were 4,046 acres under a MALPF easement in the County. MALPF easements established since 2004 are perpetual. MALPF easements established prior to 2004 allow a property owner to petition to terminate their easement and buy back their development rights from MALPF after 25 years. To terminate their easement, the property owner must demonstrate that profitable farming is no longer feasible on the property and both MALPF and the Howard County Council must approve the owner's request. When reviewing the request, MALPF considers the economic feasibility of farming and the County considers local land use priorities, including consistency with comprehensive planning goals and impacts to vicinal properties.

As provided for in the Zoning Regulations, land may be dedicated to the ALPP by way of preservation parcels created through the cluster subdivision or Density Exchange process. No county funds are used to acquire the dedicated easements because they result from private market transactions between the property owner and a developer. Like the ALPP purchased easements, the restrictions on the dedicated parcels against development remain with the land and bind all future owners.

As of September 2022, there were 18,979 acres of preserved farmland through the ALPP Purchased and ALPP Dedicated programs. There is additional farmland that is protected as county-dedicated environmental preservation parcels and some that is held under conservation easements between the landowner and one or more local land trusts, though many of these parcels contain more environmentally sensitive areas than active agricultural land. Local land trusts, such as the Howard County Conservancy and the Rockburn Land Trust, accept donated easements from private property owners and the property owner may receive tax benefits based on the value of the donation. The County recently entered into a partnership with the Howard County Conservancy to create a new purchased easement program for nonprofit landowners with environmentally sensitive areas on their land who cannot derive tax benefits from a donated easement. The Preservation Easements Map (see Map 3-8) shows farmland and other lands preserved in the County through the diverse options available to landowners seeking to preserve their land.

For information about efforts to support the agricultural economy, including agriculture in the East, please see the Economic Prosperity chapter.

## Route 40 Corridor

Route 40 was initially constructed in the 1930s as an east-west interstate highway. Today, Interstate 70 now serves as the primary east-west interstate, and Route 40's role has shifted to a predominantly commercial corridor that serves the local community. As defined in the Route 40 Manual, the Route 40 Corridor includes approximately seven miles of Route 40 and the surrounding properties from the Howard County line at the Patapsco River west to the interchange with Interstate 70. Along these seven miles, there are multiple shopping centers, gas stations, automobile dealerships, service businesses, and restaurants that were built in different eras. These commercial uses are largely clustered into three areas, each centered around a large shopping center: 1) Enchanted Forest; 2) Chatham; and 3) Normandy. There are also multiple residential neighborhoods along the Corridor and behind the commercial areas.

As Howard County has grown more diverse in recent decades, a variety of business offerings have emerged with a cluster of 170 Korean-owned establishments along the Route 40 Corridor. In 2016, a five-mile stretch of the Corridor was named "Korean Way," and in 2021, two Koreatown signs with pillars and tiled roofs were placed along the Corridor.

Like the CAC District along Route 1, the Traditional Neighborhood Center (TNC) Zoning District applies to many properties along the Route 40 Corridor. The purpose of the TNC District is to "provide for the development of pedestrian-oriented, urban activity centers with a mix of retail, service, office, and residential uses." Unlike the CAC District, the TNC District is an overlay, which means underlying commercial zoning still applies. To date, property owners have not opted to redevelop sites along Route 40 under the TNC overlay. ~~The 2018 Land Development Regulations Assessment recommended that the TNC overlay be eliminated and replaced with a new community-scale mixed-use zoning district. HoCo By Design's Future Land Use Map (FLUM) recommends these areas become Mixed Use Activity Centers or Suburban Commercial areas to provide compact, walkable environments that serve broader economic, entertainment, and housing needs in the community.~~



## Downtown Columbia


The Downtown Columbia Plan (DCP), adopted in 2010, and incorporated by reference in HoCo By Design, sets forth a 30-year plan to transform Downtown into a major mixed-use economic center for the County. The DCP includes 4.3 million square feet of new office and conference center space, 1.25 million square feet of new retail space, and up to 640 hotel rooms to be developed in phases over its 30-year timeframe. By providing space for current employers to expand and opportunities for new and relocated businesses, this additional commercial space is expected to generate significant new employment opportunities and millions of dollars in wages and tax revenues.

The DCP also calls for 6,244 new residential housing units. More residents living in Downtown Columbia will create an active pedestrian environment, as well as customers for shops, restaurants, and other entertainment uses during and after normal working hours. Additional housing will contribute to more activity in the Downtown area both day and night, enhancing the safety of residents, workers, and visitors.

In addition to plans for new residential, office, retail, and hotel development, the DCP includes recommendations for arts and culture, recreation and open space, environmental sustainability, and reconfigured road and pedestrian networks, all aimed at redeveloping Downtown Columbia into a mixed-use urban center. HoCo By Design carries this vision forward and creates a separate Downtown Columbia Character Area in the FLUM that is supported and implemented through the DCP.



### EP-1 Policy Statement

 Retain and expand the use of industrial land to support employment opportunities that pay a living wage.

#### Implementing Actions

1. As part of the Zoning Regulations update, consider protective measures to ensure an adequate long-term supply of industrial land, such as additional requirements or impact statements for rezoning industrial land, zoning that discourages incompatible uses in heavy industrial areas, ~~or heavy buffer requirements for non-industrial users locating near heavy industrial land,~~ **or industrial overlay zoning for prime industrial land.**
2. Determine how compatible uses can co-locate in designated Industrial Mixed-Use character areas to support industrial operations and create an active sense of place.
3. Prioritize for retention industrial land that is uniquely accessible to regional highways for continued industrial use.
4. During the Zoning Regulations update or via Zoning Amendments, favorably consider context-sensitive industrial uses along the Interstate 70 corridor.

### EP-2 Policy Statement

Ensure redevelopment is consistent with the character of industrial areas.

#### Implementing Actions

1. Update the Route 1 Design Manual to include Industrial Mixed-Use character areas and incorporate buffers between redevelopment areas and industrial areas.

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*The Plan needs to anticipate a changing economy and create economic opportunities for new enterprises and a diverse economy.*

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*- HoCo By Design process participant*

# Growing Emerging and Significant Industries

Howard County has a strong local economy and serves as a regional employer. As shown in Table 5-2, Howard County’s major employers represent a diverse set of industries. Strong and significant industries in the County include cybersecurity, information security, information technology, green technology, higher education, research and development, and finance. The nonprofit sector also plays an important role in the County; according to Maryland Nonprofits, Howard County was home to 2,094 nonprofits in 2019 (the largest of which was the Columbia Association). To maximize Howard County’s economic competitiveness in the region, economic development should support emerging and significant industries to continue to diversify employment opportunities. By keeping apprised of changing economic trends, Howard County will be able to attract new and diverse industries that support expected job growth. This economic development focus should include the manufacturing, distribution, and logistics industries, which are responding to changes in consumer trends.


The green or environmental industry is another important and emerging employment sector. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, green jobs are “jobs in businesses that produce goods or provide services that benefit the environment or conserve natural resources” or “jobs in which workers’ duties involve making their establishment’s production processes more environmentally friendly or use fewer natural resources.” Investment in the environmental sector accomplishes multiple sustainability goals. The environmental sector tends to endure through economic downturns, bolstering a sustainable economy. This sector traverses multiple industries and creates a significant job pool accessible to a variety of skill sets. By creating opportunities for workers without a college degree, green jobs promote economic mobility and help to close the opportunity gap. Importantly, green jobs also promote environmental sustainability through more efficient energy consumption, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and waste, ecosystem protection, and climate mitigation and adaptation.

Policies and the Zoning Regulations should support these emerging and significant industries to ensure a healthy and diverse local economy. This support will ensure that the County will be able to meet the future job demand, as indicated in the market study conducted for this General Plan. Deliberate efforts and investments would demonstrate the County is committed to being competitive to attract and grow emerging industry sectors.

### EP-3 Policy Statement

Support and diversify the local job market to maximize opportunities to grow regional employment.

#### Implementing Actions

1.  Develop tools and strategies to support long-term job diversity initiatives, emerging industries, and job opportunities accessible to a variety of skill and educational levels.
2. Promote green industries by creating incentives to attract new businesses demonstrating sustainable practices or developing sustainable technologies, materials, and products.
3. Support new investment and job creation in emerging markets, especially those that reveal new opportunities for renewable energy and green technologies, including but not limited to solar arrays and canopies.

# Preserving Character in Future Development

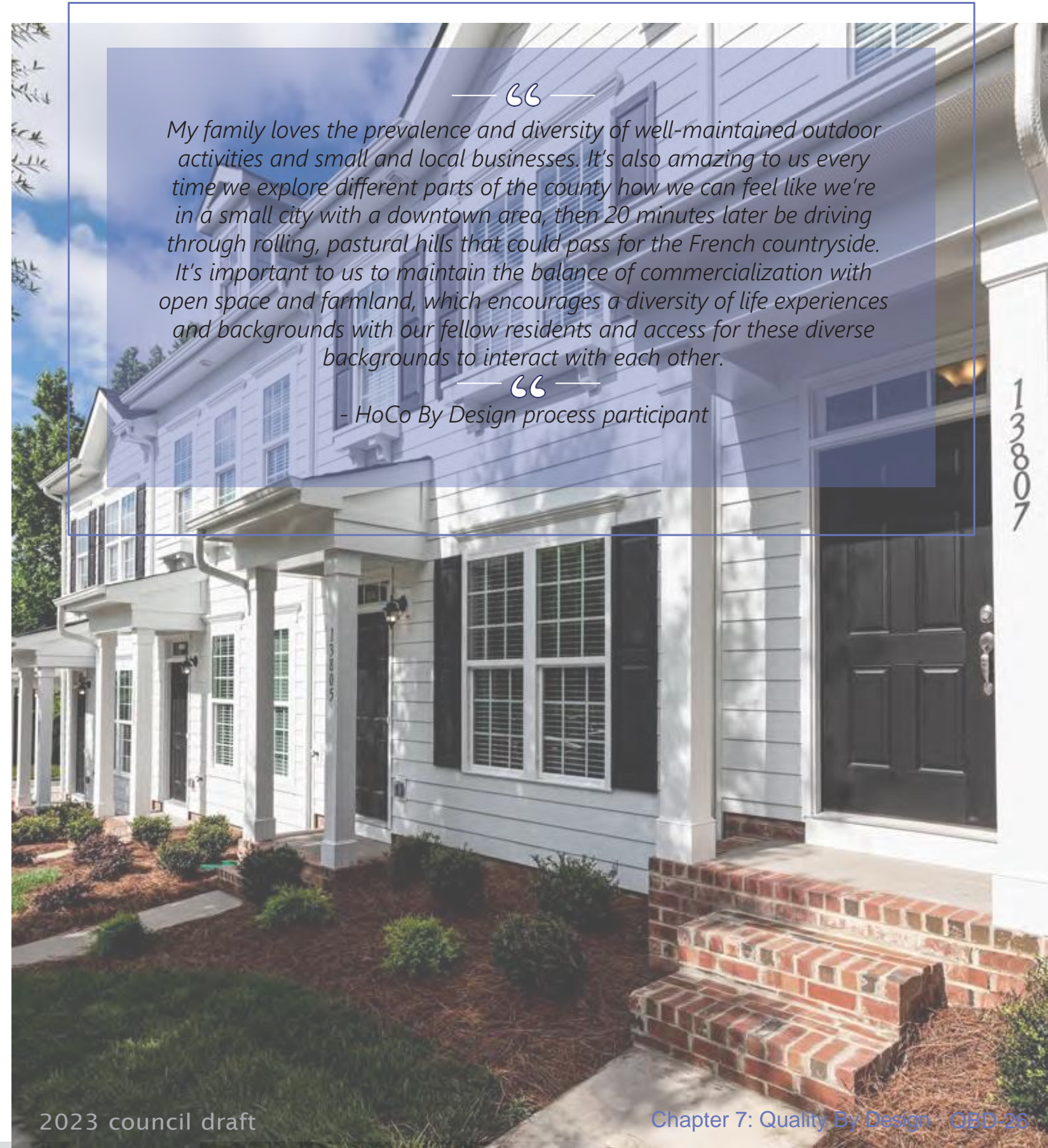
Development standards can and should encourage high-quality future development. These standards should clearly articulate the community's desired vision for an area targeted for development or redevelopment to help the County obtain the type and quality of development it seeks. New developments, redevelopments, and infill developments should use best practice placemaking and urban design principles to achieve high-quality built environments, preserve and incorporate natural features, and establish transitions between the built and natural realms. Key design elements could include the use of building articulation, building placement and site planning principles, building design transitions across landscapes, landscape design, plantings, stormwater management, and open spaces.

The County's existing ordinances regulate a largely-suburban built environment but could be enhanced to further protect the built and natural character of the County and to promote more walkable, high-quality development, where appropriate. The County's Zoning Regulations, Subdivision and Land Development Regulations, and design manuals will need to be reviewed and rewritten to support the vision and policies presented in the General Plan—especially provisions related to context-sensitive new construction in existing neighborhoods, and walkable, mixed-use development in new activity centers.

Conventional zoning may still be appropriate for existing single-family residential neighborhoods and strip commercial centers. However, the adoption of an ordinance or guiding document that incorporates more character-based (or form-based) elements will assist in achieving high-quality development that is in keeping with the character of Howard County and the desires of the community.

In contrast with conventional zoning that emphasizes separating uses, a character-based (or form-based) code uses character, or the look and feel of a place, as the primary organizing principle for new development. Hybrid codes may also combine conventional zoning with character-based elements.

~~According to the Development Regulations Assessment, there could be opportunities to revise the historic district zones in the County. Currently, the Zoning Regulations describe the requirements and restrictions applicable to historic districts instead of generally addressing the allowable land uses or development standards. Frequently, in zoning regulations, historic districts are identified with an overlay zone or as a character-based district that more clearly defines the boundaries and helps demonstrate how historic preservation regulations interact with underlying zoning and subdivision regulations. Overlay zones with a clearly defined base zoning district can help provide predictability of permitted uses within a historic district, encourage development patterns that are consistent with the historic character, and create opportunities to establish future districts that may benefit from such designation criteria.~~



— “ —  
*My family loves the prevalence and diversity of well-maintained outdoor activities and small and local businesses. It's also amazing to us every time we explore different parts of the county how we can feel like we're in a small city with a downtown area, then 20 minutes later be driving through rolling, pastoral hills that could pass for the French countryside. It's important to us to maintain the balance of commercialization with open space and farmland, which encourages a diversity of life experiences and backgrounds with our fellow residents and access for these diverse backgrounds to interact with each other.*  
— “ —  
- HoCo By Design process participant

## hoWaRD County's Design aDvisoRy panel

The Design Advisory Panel (DAP) is a seven-member panel of professionals, including architects, landscape architects, planners, urban designers, and civil engineers, who provide recommendations regarding proposed plans for development or redevelopment that are subject to DAP review.

Created by the Howard County Council in 2009, the purpose of the DAP is to encourage excellence in site design and architecture, promote design compatibility with surrounding development, promote revitalization, and enhance property values.

The DAP provides design advice on proposed subdivisions and site development plans when they are subject to the Route 1 Manual, Route 40 Design Manual, New Town Village Center Design Guidelines, Downtown-wide Design Guidelines or Downtown Neighborhood Design Guidelines, Clarksville Pike Streetscape Plan and Design Guidelines, compatibility criteria for conditional use applications, or design guidelines consistent with the requirements of the County's adopted Zoning Regulations.

The DAP also provides guidance regarding the following:

1. The design for buildings, vehicular circulation and access, pedestrian access and linkages, parking, loading, dumpsters, external mechanical units, existing trees, landscaping, hardscape, conceptual designs for graphic elements, and walls and fences.
2. Building scale and massing in relation to and compatible with the surrounding area and with significant and contextual adjacencies, and appropriate responses to existing site conditions, grading, and stormwater management.
3. Building architectural style, materials, entrances, windows, roof design, and colors.
4. Open space on the site including pathways, public spaces, street furniture, amenity areas, and similar features.
5. The design of exterior lighting devices and potential disturbances to the public and adjacent properties.
6. Principles of sustainability and green design.



*Regional examples of how character and design can be prioritized in new development.*

### QBD-1 Policy Statement

Prioritize character and design in future development, recognizing variations in Howard County's unique areas.

### Implementing Actions

1. Identify areas to investigate character-based zoning concepts and consider the use of pattern books, design guidelines and manuals, or a hybrid approach to establish an intended character and design elements for different character areas in Howard County.
2. Build on the 2018 Development Regulations Assessment to update the County's Zoning Regulations and Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and policies. Incorporate opportunities to codify current practices and create regulations and design standards for new developments, infill developments, and redevelopments.
3. Evaluate the existing historic district zones ~~and consider replacing them with new historic zoning district overlays or form-based districts.~~
4. Review the current Design Advisory Panel (DAP) review areas and approved guidelines for updates. Consider whether the role of the DAP should be expanded to other areas within Howard County.
5. Revise the New Town Zoning District and investigate the use of enhanced design guidelines and character-based or form-based codes in Columbia.
  - a. Build upon the preferred development types, patterns, intensities, and design elements described in HoCo By Design's Character Areas technical appendix.
  - b. Take into consideration the design and planning principles illustrated in HoCo By Design's Focus Areas technical appendix.
  - c. Explore rules and requirements for design review by the Design Advisory Panel, or a combination of staff and the DAP.
  - d. Identify the appropriate purpose and timing of design review within the development review process.



# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO)

## Housing Unit Allocations

APFO sets the pace of new residential development through an annual housing allocation chart, which caps the number of new units that can be built each year by geographic region. Once the annual cap is reached, subdivision plans are placed “on hold” until the next year when more allocations are made available.

The allocation chart for HoCo By Design is shown in Table 10-1 and includes the years 2026-2040. This allocation chart is based on the approximately 1,580 housing units targeted per year over the 15-year timeframe of this chart. Allocations are granted, if available, once the initial subdivision or site development plan is approved. Given that it typically takes several years for the development review process to be completed (to final plat recordation and site development plan approval), allocations are granted three years ahead of when the new units are expected to be built. Since HoCo By Design has been presented for adoption in 2023, the first year on the allocation chart is 2026.

There are four geographic regions in the HoCo By Design allocation chart: Downtown Columbia, Activity Centers, Other Character Areas, and Rural West. Allocations amount to an average total of approximately 1,580 new residential units per year over the 15 years in the chart, including Green Neighborhood and Affordable Housing units. The number of units in each region is tied to the future land use capacity as modeled and estimated in the Future Land Use Map (FLUM). In addition to the four geographic regions, the allocation chart for HoCo By Design maintains the set-aside incentive of 150 units per year for Green Neighborhood developments. Projects using Green Neighborhood allocations must meet the Green Neighborhood requirements, as specified in the Howard County Subdivision and Land Development Regulations. The total annual average of approximately 1,580 units is significantly less than the 2,084 units targeted in the allocation chart of the previous General Plan, PlanHoward 2030. However, since the County has only realized an annual average of about 1,500–1,600 units per year over the past decade, the revised target of 1,580 units is a realistic measure given the remaining land available and multiple factors influencing growth.

Just as the housing allocation chart offers a set aside incentive for the Green Neighborhoods program, HoCo By Design proposes an Affordable Housing set aside incentive as well. These additional allocations could help increase the supply of affordable housing units above and beyond what is required under the County’s Moderate Income Housing Unit (MIHU) program, and could assist the County with reaching the affordability and accessibility targets recommended in the Housing Opportunities Master Plan. As noted in the Dynamic Neighborhoods chapter, ideal locations for these set asides could be in mixed-use activity centers, redeveloped multi-family communities, and within [the Affordable Housing Overlay Zoning District an affordable housing overlay zoning district](#).

**Table 10-1: Howard County APFO Allocations Chart - HoCo By Design**

Year	Downtown Columbia (1)	Activity Centers	Other Character Areas	Rural West	Total	Green Neighborhood	Affordable Housing
2026	335	600	365	100	1,400	150	150
2027	335	600	365	100	1,400	150	150
2028	335	600	365	100	1,400	150	150
2029	335	600	365	100	1,400	150	150
2030	335	600	365	100	1,400	150	150
2031	155	600	365	100	1,220	150	150
2032	155	600	365	100	1,220	150	150
2033	155	600	365	100	1,220	150	150
2034	155	600	365	100	1,220	150	150
2035	154	600	365	100	1,219	150	150
2036	154	600	365	100	1,219	150	150
2037	154	600	365	100	1,219	150	150
2038	154	600	365	100	1,219	150	150
2039	154	600	365	100	1,219	150	150
2040	154	600	365	100	1,219	150	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,219</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>19,194</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,250</b>
<b>Annual Average</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>

(1) The allocations for Downtown Columbia align with the phasing chart in the approved and adopted 2010 Downtown Columbia Plan.

As indicated earlier, HoCo By Design envisions future development in the Gateway Regional Activity Center. Once a master plan for Gateway is completed, and the number and pacing of residential units for Gateway determined, the allocation chart can be amended to include annual allocations for Gateway or a separate chart for Gateway can be adopted. However, these units are not likely to be built in the near-term, as zoning changes will follow the master plan and units will take several years after zoning to be constructed.

Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix		
Policy and Implementing Actions	Lead Agency	Timeframe (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>EH-3 - Ensure the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and Zoning Regulations provide adequate protection for sensitive environmental resources within new development and redevelopment.</b>		
1. Evaluate and enhance protections, including sediment and erosion control, where needed for sensitive environmental resources, such as water resources, steep slopes, and rare, threatened, and endangered species, in the Subdivision and Land Development Regulations.	DPZ HSCD	Mid-Term
2. Explore whether cluster development may also be appropriate in other residential zoning districts during the zoning regulation update process.	DPZ	Mid-Term
<b>EH-4 - Incentivize additional resource protection and restoration measures within new development and redevelopment.</b>		
<del>1. Consider increased use of a density exchange overlay district, in both the West and the East, to protect sensitive resources in areas with unique conditions or resources.</del>	DPZ	Mid-Term
<del>2. Consider incentives to encourage environmental protection and restoration when properties are developed or redeveloped, such as tax credits, density bonuses, housing allocations, and public-private partnerships.</del>	DPZ HCEDA Private Partners	Mid-Term
<del>3. Evaluate and strengthen the Green Neighborhood Program to ensure adequate incentives will increase program use and incorporate new options, such as increased moderate income housing units.</del>	DPZ DILP OCS	Mid-Term

Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix		
Policy and Implementing Actions	Lead Agency	Timeframe (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>EH-5 - Evaluate and improve stormwater management requirements to enhance climate change resilience.</b>		
1. Conduct a flooding vulnerability assessment to determine which watersheds are susceptible to chronic flooding under current and expected future precipitation patterns.	DPW	Ongoing
2. Update stormwater management design standards to address current and expected future precipitation patterns. Consider adding quantity management requirements, including management for short-duration, high-intensity storms in vulnerable watersheds.	DPZ DPW OCS	Mid-Term
3. Evaluate opportunities to further reduce stormwater runoff and pollutant loadings when redevelopment occurs.	DPZ DPW OCS	Mid-Term
4. Continue to use a nature-based or green stormwater infrastructure approach (bioretention, swales) in combination with a built or gray infrastructure approach (pipes, ponds) to address flood mitigation and adaptation, to maximize ecological benefits.	DPW DPZ OCS Private Partners	Ongoing
5. Evaluate alternatives for improving, enforcing, and funding long-term inspection and maintenance of stormwater management facilities, particularly those facilities located on private residential lots.	DPW Private Partners	Mid-Term

<b>Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix</b>		
<b>Policy and Implementing Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Timeframe</b> (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>EH-8 - Expand implementation of the Green Infrastructure Network Plan.</b>		
1. Integrate the Green Infrastructure Network Plan implementation actions into the relevant county plans and programs.	<b>DPZ</b> <b>DRP</b> <b>OCS</b> <b>DPW</b>	Ongoing
2. Consider <del>use of an overlay zoning district or other</del> regulatory measures to target resource protection measures for the Green Infrastructure Network.	<b>DPZ</b>	Mid-Term
3. Establish an easement or land purchase program to protect uncommitted parcels within the Green Infrastructure Network.	<b>DPZ</b> OCS	Mid-Term
4. Amend county design standards for roads, bridges, and culverts to facilitate safe passage for wildlife at county road crossings within the Green Infrastructure Network.	<b>DPZ</b> OCS <b>DPW</b> OOT	Mid-Term
5. Conduct studies of existing resource conditions and wildlife use within the network to enhance management of the Green Infrastructure Network.	<b>DPZ</b> OCS	Long-Term
6. Consider expansion of the Green Infrastructure Network to include smaller habitat areas that provide 'stepping stones' to the primary network.	<b>DPZ</b> OCS	Mid-Term
<b>EH-9 - Continue to promote agricultural land preservation, recognizing that uncommitted land in the Rural West is a diminishing resource.</b>		
1. Build on the successes of the Agricultural Land Preservation Program (ALPP) and continue acquiring land through the ALPP.	<b>DPZ</b> OCS	Ongoing
2. Continue to promote other land preservation options, such as the dedication of easements to the County through the subdivision process, the purchase of easements by the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation program, and the donation of easements to nonprofit land trusts.	<b>DPZ</b>	Ongoing
3. Continue to implement the Agricultural Land Preservation Program easement stewardship activities to monitor compliance.	<b>DPZ</b> OCS	Ongoing
<b>EH-10 - Expand the scope of potential uses of the Agricultural Land Preservation Program Fund.</b>		
1. Work with various stakeholders to identify areas for the most appropriate and effective potential uses of the fund, including support for environmental programs, while ensuring continued funding of the ALPP.	<b>DPZ</b> OCS	Mid-Term

<b>Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix</b>		
<b>Policy and Implementing Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Timeframe</b> (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>EH-11 - Encourage individual environmental stewardship in daily activities on private and public property.</b>		
1. The County should continue to provide leadership by incorporating environmentally sensitive site development and property management practices on county properties.	<b>DPW</b> DRP DPZ OCS	Ongoing
2. Continue existing and expand current outreach programs to promote and assist private property owners with the implementation of stewardship practices.	<b>OCS</b> DRP HSCD Private Property Owners	Ongoing
3. Increase opportunities for student participation in environmental outreach and education and stewardship practices on school properties.	<b>HCPSS</b> HSCD OCS DRP	Ongoing
<b>EH-12 - Commit to and support the County's designation as a Bee City USA.</b>		
1. Integrate pollinator-friendly practices into county policies, programs, and capital projects.	<b>OCS</b> DRP DPW DPZ	Mid-Term
2. Incorporate improvements to the County's pest management policies and practices as they relate to pollinator conservation.	<b>OCS</b> DRP	Ongoing
3. Develop and implement a program to create and enhance pollinator-friendly habitat on public and private land.	<b>OCS</b> DRP Private Partners	Mid-Term
<b>EH-13 - Continue to balance the potential for mineral resource extraction with other land uses.</b>		
1. Continue to allow mineral resource extraction as a conditional use in the Zoning Regulations in appropriate locations.	<b>DPZ</b>	Ongoing

Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix		
Policy and Implementing Actions	Lead Agency	Timeframe (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>CIM-8 - Actively plan for and evaluate the impact of technology and climate change on the transportation system.</b>		
1. Evaluate and update parking and land development requirements to reflect greater use of mobility and delivery as service models.	DPZ OOT	Mid-Term
2. Amend design standards and asset management approaches to ensure resilience.	DPW OOT DPZ	Mid-Term
3. Support the installation of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations in private and public space, with particular attention to shared parking lots to ensure they are EV ready by including connections and infrastructure.	DPW OCS OOT Private Partners	Ongoing
4. Evaluate and address the potential impact of electric vehicle charging stations on electric power requirements.	DPW OOT OCS	Long-Term
5. Participate in regional and state coordination efforts to ensure federal and state regulations on connected and autonomous vehicles account for vulnerable road users such as pedestrians and cyclists.	OOT	Ongoing
<b>CIM-9 - Support efforts to improve air quality with an emphasis on communities and populations most threatened by high levels of pollution.</b>		
1. Develop land use and environmental policy strategies that reduce the impact of diesel particulate matter in communities adjacent to industrial areas.	OCS OOT	Long-Term
2. Develop a plan to transition the County's fleet (including school buses and contracted services) to low/no emission vehicles.	OOT OCS	Mid-Term
3. Continue to invest in increasing public transit frequency and walking and cycling infrastructure to support both a more equitable transportation system and shifts away from automobiles to non-automobile modes.	OOT	Ongoing
4. Consider targeted financial incentives to property owners and companies that deploy electric vehicle charging infrastructure, idle reduction technology, and other technologies that capture or mitigate diesel emissions at the source.	OOT OCS Private Property Owners	Mid-Term
5. Consider a subsidy program to support low emission vehicles, bicycles, and scooters in traditionally underserved communities.	OOT	Long-Term

Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix		
Policy and Implementing Actions	Lead Agency	Timeframe (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>CIM-10 - Advance transportation planning and transportation investments to support an economically and environmentally sustainable transportation system that moves people safely and efficiently throughout the County and supports the land use and equity goals in HoCo By Design, including its emphasis on mixed-use activity centers.</b>		
1. Develop a countywide transportation plan and conduct a focused transportation study for each activity center in the Route 1 Corridor.	OOT DPW	Mid-Term
2. Continue to use the Functional Road Classification Map to guide the design, capacity, and function of roads as they are built or improved.	DPW OOT DPZ	Ongoing
3. Implement HoCo By Design's recommendations for transit service through future transit service functional plans or master plans.	OOT DPZ	Long-Term
4. Continue to implement recommendations from WalkHoward and BikeHoward as methods to advance the broad concepts and recommendations in the General Plan.	OOT	Ongoing
5. Ensure the Design Manual is consistent with the General Plan as part of the regular update process for the Design Manual.	OOT	Long-Term
<b>EP-1 - Retain and expand the use of industrial land to support employment opportunities that pay a living wage.</b>		
1. As part of the Zoning Regulations update, consider protective measures to ensure an adequate long-term supply of industrial land, such as additional requirements or impact statements for rezoning industrial land, zoning that discourages incompatible uses in heavy industrial areas, <u>or</u> heavy buffer requirements for non-industrial users locating near heavy industrial land, <del>or industrial overlay zoning for prime industrial land.</del>	DPZ	Mid-Term
2. Determine how compatible uses can co-locate in designated Industrial Mixed-Use character areas to support industrial operations and create an active sense of place.	DPZ	Long-Term
3. Prioritize for retention industrial land that is uniquely accessible to regional highways for continued industrial use.	DPZ	Mid-Term
4. During the Zoning Regulations update or via Zoning Amendments, favorably consider context-sensitive industrial uses along the Interstate 70 corridor.	DPZ	Mid-Term
<b>EP-2 - Ensure redevelopment is consistent with the character of industrial areas.</b>		
1. Update the Route 1 Design Manual to include Industrial Mixed-Use character areas and incorporate buffers between redevelopment areas and industrial areas.	DPZ	Long-Term

Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix		
Policy and Implementing Actions	Lead Agency	Timeframe (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>DN-15 - Increase access to and availability of affordable housing for people experiencing homelessness in Howard County.</b>		
1. Seek out additional opportunities for partnerships on future housing developments to increase the number of homeless preference set-aside units developed in Howard County.	DCRS DHCD	Ongoing
2. Create awareness and advocacy around the needs of those experiencing homelessness whenever new housing developments are being planned and created.	DCRS DHCD	Ongoing
3. Evaluate the need for additional shelter/bed capacity, permanent supportive housing, and expanded public-private partnerships to address the needs of the County's chronically homeless and other individuals with special needs.	DCRS DHCD Private Partners	Mid-Term
4. Explore opportunities for acquisition of blighted or under-utilized properties for the purposes of providing flexible shelter options and services for the homeless population.	DCRS DHCD	Ongoing
5. Seek opportunities to locate housing for the homeless or individuals with special needs in close proximity to jobs, amenities, and transportation connections.	DCRS DHCD DPZ	Ongoing

Table 10-1: Implementation Matrix		
Policy and Implementing Actions	Lead Agency	Timeframe (Mid-Term five-year, Long-Term six+ years, Ongoing)
<b>QBD-1 - Prioritize character and design in future development, recognizing variations in Howard County's unique areas.</b>		
1. Identify areas to investigate character-based zoning concepts and consider the use of pattern books, design guidelines and manuals, or a hybrid approach to establish an intended character and design elements for different character areas in Howard County.	DPZ	Mid-term
2. Build on the 2018 Development Regulations Assessment to update the County's Zoning Regulations and Subdivision and Land Development Regulations and policies. Incorporate opportunities to codify current practices and create regulations and design standards for new developments, infill developments, and redevelopments.	DPZ	Mid-Term
3. Evaluate the existing historic district zones <del>and consider replacing them with new historic zoning district overlays or form-based districts.</del>	DPZ	Mid-Term
4. Review the Design Advisory Panel (DAP) review areas and approved guidelines for updates. Consider whether the role of the DAP should be expanded to other areas within Howard County.	DPZ	Long-term
5. Revise the New Town Zoning District and investigate the use of enhanced design guidelines and character-based or form-based codes in Columbia. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Build upon the preferred development types, patterns, intensities, and design elements described in HoCo By Design's Character Areas technical appendix.</li> <li>b. Take into consideration the design and planning principles illustrated in HoCo By Design's Focus Areas technical appendix.</li> <li>c. Explore rules and requirements for design review by the Design Advisory Panel, or a combination of staff and the DAP.</li> <li>d. Identify the appropriate purpose and timing of design review within the development review process.</li> </ul>	DPZ	Mid-Term