IN RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING Site Not Specific

ML Zone

DEPUTY ZONING COMMISSIONER

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

BEFORE THE

Case No. 95-470-SPH

James Riffin Petitioner

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This matter comes before the Deputy Zoning Commissioner as a Petition For Special Hearing. No specific site is the subject of this request, however the petitioner, James Riffin, is attempting to find a suitable site within the ML zone in the Cockeysville-Timonium area upon which to operate a Dutch Farmer's Market. In this special hearing the Petitioner requested the answer to the following hypothetical question: Was the legislative intent, of the amendment to \$103.1 of the B.C.Z.R. in Bill No. 100, 1970, to permit continued use of the newly created ML zone for retail purposes as were permitted before the 1970 change?

Mr. Riffin plans to establish a Pennsylvania Dutch Farmer's Market in the ML Zone. However, no Pennsylvania Dutch Market is permitted by right or special exception in this zone. Mr. Riffin argues that the intent of the Bill No. 100, 1970, specifically the amendment to subsection 103.1, was to "provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans." In this he is correct. However, Mr. Riffin also argues that the permitted uses prior to 1970 carry over to any subsequent purchaser, regardless of what use has been applied to the property since 1970. In this analysis, his argument fails.

The only landowners who had rights to a continued expectation of a

MICHIEL MES.

retail use were the land owners who (1) had an approved preliminary development plan before the effective date of Bill No. 100, and (2) if, on the fifth anniversary of such effective date, construction is either completed or is substantially commenced and diligently being pursued to completion. This saving clause or "grandfathering" provision was added to \$103.1 to permit vested landowners to continue with their plans.

Mr. Riffin interprets the saving clause as a grandfathering of all uses permitted before 1970. However, grandfathering provisions are generally designed to allow uses already in existence or for which a plan has been approved. The purpose of a grandfathering provision is to protect the expectations of an investor who had complied with regulations at the time that an investment decision was made. This balances the public gain against the private loss.

Although, no opposition to Mr. Riffin's farmer's market is apparent at this time, an overbroad interpretation of \$103.1 would dramatically change the uses permitted in the ML zone. On sites that were originally exempted under the saving clause, any purchaser of land in the ML zone could establish as of right any uses permitted prior to the 1970 change. This interpretation would send prospective purchasers on a search for sites that met the requirements of the 1970 saving clause. The intent of the legislature was to change the zoning of the area to ML. The saving clause should not be misconstrued to permit buyers 25 years later to work around the established zoning.

Mr. Riffin relied upon <u>Feinburg v. Southland Corporation</u>, 268 Md. 141, 301 A.2d 6 (1973). This case is distinguishable on the facts. The developers purchased the property and acquired approval on a preliminary plan before the 1970 changes, but the neighboring landowners brought suit

to stop the commercial development. The neighbors tried to stop the development by arguing that the preliminary plan did not perfectly conform to the existing regulations. But the Court of Appeals of Maryland held that the project still came within the saving clause and was not barred by the new ordinance. The application of this case was exactly what the legislature intended. But, application of the same analysis to Mr. Riffin would be unreasonable.

The last sentence of the amendment to §103.1 in §4 of Bill 100, 1970 states that, "otherwise, the regulations in effect at the time such use or development is to be established shall control." Mr. Riffin is establishing a new use and as such it must comply with the regulations in effect today. Maryland courts have held that the "ultimate purpose of zoning is to reduce non-conformance to conformance as speedily as possible..." Grant v. Baltimore, 212 MD 301, 129 A.2d 363 (1957). Mr. Riffin's interpretation runs directly counter to this purpose of the zoning change.

There is no reason to institute Mr. Riffin's convoluted interpretation of Bill No. 100. Mr. Riffin has other options such as (1) utilizing the PUDC (Planned Unit Development Commercial) to acquire the retail use, (2) purchasing a site in a zone that permits farmer's markets, or (3) finding a site in the ML zone that meets the non-conforming use standards.

Pursuant to the advertisement and public hearing on this Petition held, and for the reasons given above, the interpretation requested is denied.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED by the Deputy Zoning Commissioner for

A Company

### Baltimore County Government Zoning Commissioner Office of Planning and Zoning



Suite 112 Courthouse 400 Washington Avenue Towson, MD 21204

(410) 887-4386

September 7, 1995

Mr. James Riffin P.O. Box 588, York Road Glencoe, Maryland 21152

RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING

Site Not Specific

ML Zones

'Case' No. '95-470-SPH

Dear Mr. Riffin:

Enclosed please find a copy of the decision rendered in the above-captioned matter. The Petition for Special Hearing has been denied in accordance with the attached Order.

In the event any party finds the decision rendered is unfavorable, any party may file an appeal to the County Board of Appeals within thirty (30) days of the date of this Order. For further information on filing an appeal, please contact the Permits and Development Management office at 887-3391.

Very truly yours,

TIMOTHY M. KOTROCO

Deputy Zoning Commissioner

for Baltimore County

TMK:bjs

cc: People's Counsel

File

MIROFILMED,



### Petition for Special Hearing

### to the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County

for the property located at

site not specific

which is presently zoned

ML-IM

This Petition shall be filed with the Office of Zoning Administration & Development Management.

The undersigned, legal owner(s) of the property situate in Baltimore County and which is described in the description and plat attached hereto and made a part hereof, hereby petition for a Special Hearing under Section 500.7 of the Zoning Regulations of Baltimore County, to determine whether or not the Zoning Commissioner should approve

Petitioner's interpretation of §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R., to wit:

The Legislative intent in Bill No. 100, 1970, was to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations, as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970, to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans.

See attached.

Property is to be posted and advertised as prescribed by Zoning Regulations.

I, or we, agree to pay expenses of above Special Hearing advertising, posting, etc., upon filling of this petition, and further agree to and are to be bound by the zoning regulations and restrictions of Baltimore County adopted pursuant to the Zoning Law for Baltimore County.

			I/We do solemnly dectare and affirm, under the penalties of perjury, that I/we are legal owner(a) of the property which is the subject of this Petition.			
Contract Purchaser/Leusee			Legal Owner(a)			
James Riffin	•					
(Type or Print Name)			(Type or Print Name)			
Signature	<del>-</del>	<del></del>	Signature		·····	
Box 588 York Ro	ad					
Address Glencoe, MD 211	52		(Type or Print Name)	41		
City	State	Zipcode	Signature		- Things - I have a second control of the second	
Attorney for Petitioner			Address		Phone No	
(Tyr a or Print Name)			City Name, Address and phone	State number of representative to	, Zipcode be contacted.	
Signiture		<del>- 74</del>	Name			
Address	Phone No.	<del></del>	Address		Phone No	
div	State	Zipcode		OFFICE USE ONLY		
	Administra		ESTIMATED LENGTH OF HEARING unavailable for Hearing			
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	OF THE PARTY		REVIEWED AY:	DATE		
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95-470-SPH

James Riffin Box 588 York Rd Glencoe, MD 21152 (410) 296-6713

Zoning Commissioner 111 W. Chesapeake Ave Towson, MD 21204

RE: Special Hearing for an interpretation of §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R.

Dear Commissioner:

### When:

1. A property is located in a ML zone, and

- 2. The preliminary development plan for the property was approved by the Office of Planning and Zoning (formerly Baltimore County Planning Board) PRIOR TO September 19, 1970, and
- 3. The site was developed in accordance with the preliminary development plan, and
- 4. The building on the property was erected PRIOR TO September 19, 1975, and
- 5. The building is NOT being expanded, and

John Doffers

- 6. The entire site meets the present parking requirements of Section 409 of the B.C.Z.R., and
- 7. The spirit and intent of the zoning regulations are being adhered to,

Then Petitioner believes §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R. permits the site to be used for both ML and BR uses that were permitted uses as of September 19, 1970.

More specifically, Petitioner believes a Pennsylvania Dutch market would be a permitted use at a site located in a ML-IM zone, so long as the building was not being expanded, the entire site met the present parking requirements of Section 409 of the B.C.Z.R., and the market promoted the health, security, comfort, convenience, prosperity, and other aspects of the general welfare of the community.

The Pa Dutch market may not be a permitted use under the present Zoning Regulations. However, when Bill 100 was adopted in 1970, it established a separate category of 'grandfathering' under Section 103.1. The specific intent of Section 103.1 was to grandfather the B.L., B.R., and B.M. uses allowed under Section 253.1 of the 1963 edition of the B.C.Z.R. (The introductory paragraph to the Act states the purpose of the Act was to "provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations (as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970), to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans"). For a property, presently located in a ML zone, to be eligible for these uses, the applicant must document the following:

- a. The preliminary plan for the site was approved by the Baltimore County Planning Board prior to the effective date of Bill No. 100, 1970 (the effective date for Bill 100, 1970 was September 19, 1970.),
- b. Construction on the site was finished prior to September 19, 1975.

Section 103.1.B.3.c. of The Zoning Commissioner's Policy Manual indicates all of the uses permitted as of right in the 1963 B.L., B.M., and B.R. zones, will continue to be permitted as of right, so long as:

445

- a. The building is not being expanded;
- b. The entire site meets the present parking requirements of Section 409;
- c. The spirit and intent of the zoning regulations are being adhered to.

The intent of the zoning regulations is to promote the health, security, comfort, convenience, prosperity, orderly development, and other aspects of the general welfare of the community. A Pa Dutch market would further all of these goals. Residents of the community would find a market to be conveniently located (the nearest Pa Dutch Market is in Westminster, Md and York, Pa.) The market would increase the prosperity of the community, for it would create a number of new jobs and it would provide the community with a forum where they could display and sell hand-crafts they have produced. Any proposed site would be made secure. It would be maintained so that it would not create a health hazard or nuisance.

TRAFFIC: Using a site as a Pa Dutch market would complement, rather than aggravate traffic. If a site were to be used exclusively as office space, traffic to and from the site would coincide with other peak hour traffic. Using a site as a Pa Dutch market would NOT contribute to peak hour traffic, since the Market would not open until 9 am (which is after peak traffic). In addition, peak traffic to and from a market would probably occur on the weekend, when offices in the surrounding area would be closed.

The applicant has attached a brochure from the Westminister Pa Dutch Market. Hopefully this will give the Commissioner some idea as to what a Pa Dutch Market is.

For all of the reasons stated above, the applicant requests the Zoning Commissioner adopt Petitioner's interpretation of §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R., and find that a Pa Dutch market would be a permitted use on a site in a ML zone, providing the site met the requirements stated above.

Sincerely,

Jámes Riffin Applicant

attached: 3 special hearing petitions

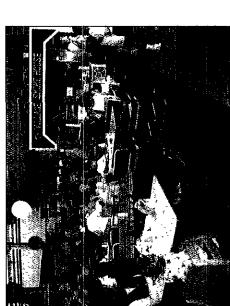


The Pennsylvania Dutch Farmers Market MD. Routes 140 and 97 South, just East of Westminster is located on

in beautiful Carroll County.

The merchants are a mixture of Old Order Amish, Mennonites and local (about 1/2 mile) of downtown vendors, each displaying Westminster, Maryland,

their own talents and products.



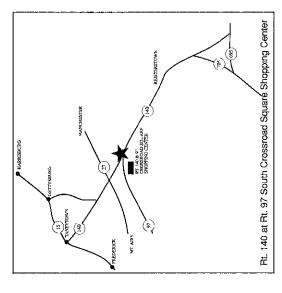
Farmers Market of Westminster The Pennsylvania Dutch

Relaxed, friendly, with all you expect to find...and more. CALL FOR SPECIAL EVENTS, MORE INFORMATION **EXHIBITS OR** 

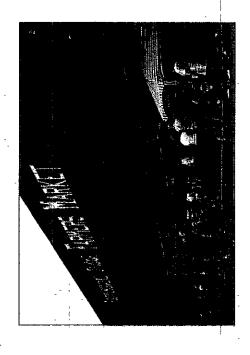
410 • 876 • 8100

THURSDAYS • 10AM - 6PM SATURDAYS • 9AM - 4PM FRIDAYS • 10AM - 8PM OPEN YEAR ROUND

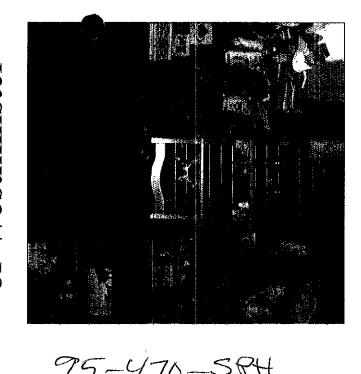


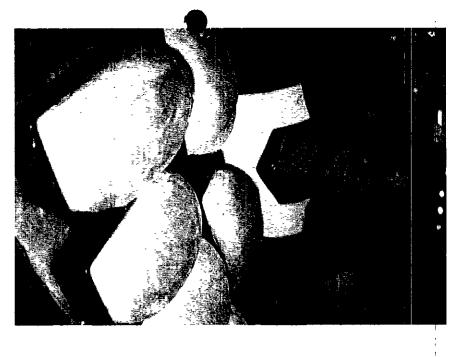


TOUR BUSES & GROUPS WELCOME FREE ADMISSION & PARKING HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE

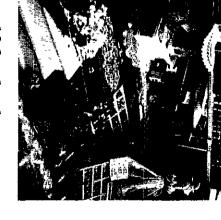


### Farmers Market of Westminster Pennsylvania Dutch









# Fresh from the Pennsylvania Dutch Country and Maryland

...Featuring our own on premises bakery, for wholesome on the spot goodness. ...Fresh fruits, vegetables, breads, pies, candies, salads, meats, cheeses and more in the true Pennsylvania Dutch tradition.

Something for everyone - a wide variety of country crafts; fresh cut flowers; plants; ceramics; jewelry; antique tools; hand-crafted wood furniture and accessories; Maryland and Pennsylvania Dutch souvenirs; decorated tee shirts and sweatshirts; baskets; collectibles from the past; two Amish country stores, and much more

If you like warm, friendly, informal "country" living you will love our offerings in fabrics, furniture, stained glass, and our broad range of home decorations Walk into a country decor lover's dream!

# A sampling of our offerings...

### Sign

- country breakfast
- fresh cut meats
- fresh seafood
- freshly squeezed orange juice
- tresh soft pretzels
- vitamin and spice shops
- eat-in or carry out available from a number of vendors, each offering specialties that are sure to satisfy your tastes
- home brew shop
- specialty coffees and teas

### 'n Treats

- stained glass artist
- on-site potter
- fine china
- motorcycle clothing and accessories
- hand made jewelry
- adult and youth art classes including pottery and porcelain doll making
- dried wreaths and flower arrangements
- oak furniture and accessories
- handmade Amish quilts porcelain dolls
- clothing, crafts and brooms
- sheds and gazebos
- family oriented entertainment

### ZONING DESCRIPTION

ADDRESS: 11126 McCormick Road

Hunt Valley, MD 21031

ZONING DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at point number 14, as shown on Plat Three of the Hunt Valley Business Community, which plat is recorded amoung the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland, in Plat Book E.H.K., Jr., 47, folio 5, said point being on the west side of McCormick Road, which is 48 feet wide, with a 70-foot right of way, and 30 feet from the centerline of the southern section of Schilling Circle, which is 42 feet wide and has a 60-foot right of way, thence S68° 55' 30" E 35.36 feet to point number 15, thence along the west side of McCormick Road S23°55'30"E 210.31 feet to point 16, thence 238.28 feet on a circle with a radius of 6905.81 feet to point number 17, thence S66°04'30"W 351.16 feet to point number 18, thence \$80°55'07"W 553.78 feet to point number 19, thence N67°12'07"W 57.89 feet to point number 20, which point is on the east side of Gilroy Road, which is 42 feet wide and has a 60-foot right of way, thence along the east side of Gilroy Road, N4°31'35"W 476.44 feet to point number 9, thence N40°48'22"E 35.15 feet to point number 10, thence along the southern side of Schilling Road 116.85 feet on a circle with a radius of 1,667.00 feet, to point number 11, thence N81°41'39"E 453.62 feet to point number 12, thence 128.01 feet on a circle with a radius of 469.58 feet to point number 13, thence N66°04'30"E 40.57 feet to the place of beginning,

BEING KNOWN AND DESIGNATED as Lot No. 18, as shown on a Plat entitled "Plat Three, Hunt Valley Business Community," which Plat is recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland, in Plat Book E.H.K., Jr., No. 47, folio 5, containing 10.167 acres, more or less, also known as 11126 McCormick Road, Hunt Valley, Maryland 21031, located in the 8th Election District.

### PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

The undersigned, a registered professional engineer of the State of Maryland, does hereby certify that the Zoning Description for a property known as 11126 McCormick Road, Hunt Valley, Maryland, is as described above.

Lee Andre, P.E.

5/29/95

Professional Engineer

Reg. No.: 19392

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### NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority Ballimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Ballimore County will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in Room 106 of the County Office Building, 111 W. Cheshpake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204 or Room 118, Old Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, Maryland

21204 as follows:

Case: #95-470-SPH (Item 465) No Specific Address Petitioner(s): James Riffin Hearing: Wednesday August 2 1999 of 1999 a.m. in Part 1993 Copyring St fine Building

Special Hearing to approve politioners interpretation of seguence a marpression of seguence of the B.C.Z.R. to wit. The Legislative intent in Bill. No. 100, 1970, was to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning reguiations, as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970, to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans.

> LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT Zoning Commissioner for **Baltimore County**

NOTES: (1)Hearings are Handi-capped Accessible; for special accommodations Please Call 887-3353.

(2) For Information concerning the File and/or Hearing, Please Call 887-3391. 7/128 July 13.

### CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

TOWSON, MD...

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the annexed advertisement was published in THE JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Towson, Baltimore County, Md., once in each of weeks, the first publication appearing on

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

u 14, 1980

LEGAL AD. - TOWSON



Ball on a County Zoning Administration & Development Management 111 West Chesopeake Avenue Tonsua, Maryland 21204

Account: R-001-6150

Number

15 June 95

JAMES RIFFIN -- SITE NOT Specific

03003#0086MICHRO

\$250.00

Please Make Checks Payable To: Baltimore County

TO: PUTUXENT PUBLISHING COMPANY Issue - Jeffersonian

Please foward billing to:

### NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Baltimore County, will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in Room 106 of the County Office Building, 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204

Room 118, Old Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, Maryland 21204 as follows:

CASE NUMBER: 95-470-SPH (Item 465)

No Specific Address

Petitioner(s): James Riffin

HEARING: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1995 at 9:00 a.m. in Room 106, County Office Building.

Special Hearing to approve petitioner's interpretation of Section 103.1 of the B.C.Z.R., to wit: The Legislative intent in Bill No. 100, 1970, was to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations, as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970, to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans.

LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT
ZONING COMMISSIONER FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY

- NOTES: (1) HEARINGS ARE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE; FOR SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS PLEASE CALL 887-3353.
  - (2) FOR INFORMATION CONCERING THE FILE AND/OR HEARING, PLEASE CALL 887-3391.

WICROFILMEL.

### Baltimore County Government Office of Zoning Administration and Development Management



111 West Chesapeake Avenue Towson, MD 21204

July 10, 1995

(410) 887-3353

### NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Baltimore
County, will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in
Room 106 of the County Office Building, 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204

or

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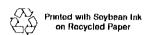
Arnold Jablon Director Department of Permits and Development Management

cc: James Ruffin

NOTES: (1) HEARINGS ARE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE; FOR SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS PLEASE CALL 887-3353.

(2) FOR INFORMATION CONCERING THE FILE AND/OR HEARING, CONTACT THIS OFFICE AT 887-3391.





### BASTIMORE COUNTY COUNCIL MANUTES

### Legislative Day No. 14

### August 3, 1970 - 7:30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by the Chairman. The Chairman then asked the audience to rise for a moment of silent prayer. There were approximately 100 persons present. The following councilmen were present:

Samuel J. Dantoni Milton H. Miller G. Walter Tyrie, Jr. George W.H. Pierson Harry J. Bartenfelder Francis C. Barrett Wallace A. Williams

First District
Second District
Third District
Fourth District
Fifth District
Sixth District
Seventh District

10-774

webster Dave

Arry Hoddles

walter Tyric

Francis Borste

HArry Bartinlider

Francis Barrad

wallace williams

### Approval of Journal

The Journal Entries for the meetingsof July 6th, 9th and 22nd, 1970 were read and upon motion by Councilman Williams, seconded by Councilman Tyrie were approved as read.

At this time Councilman Barrett acknowledged the Overlea Chapter of DeMolay who were in attendance.

### Enrollment of Bills

The Chairman advised the Council that the following bills, which had been passed by the County Council, had been signed by the County Executive. He certified and delivered to the Secretary, Bills Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 95, 96, 104 and 105

### Introduction of Bills

Bill No. 106 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Frenchs Avenue in the Essex area.

Bill No. 107 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Hilltop Avenue, in the Catonsville Manor area.

Bill No. 108 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit a person from parking a vehicle at any time on a certain portion of Woodvalley Drive in the Stevenson area.

Bill No. 109 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Cedarmere Road, in the Cedarmere area.

Bill No. 110 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Oakmere Road, in the Cedarmere area.

268 Md. 141

Raymond FEINBERG et al.

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The SOUTHLAND CORPORATION et al. No. 153.

Court of Appeals of Maryland.

Feb. 9, 1973.

Owners of property near property in which commercial development was planned filed bill of complaint for declaratory relief and for permanent injunction against owners of the subject property and against the county. The Circuit Court for Baltimore County, W. Albert Menchine, J., dismissed the complaint, and plaintiffs appealed. The Court of Appeals, Barnes, J., held that where preliminary plan for construction of retail stores had been approved prior to effective date of new zoning ordinance prohibiting the proposed use unless it was within purview of saving clause and where final plan, which was approved after effective date of new ordinance, did not change essential nature of the proposed use, the project came within saving clause and was not barred by the new ordinance, notwithstanding that preliminary plan had not conformed to the existing regulations.

Order affirmed.

### i. Zoning @=235

Where preliminary plan for construction of retail stores had been approved prior to effective date of new zoning ordinance prohibiting the proposed use unless it was within purview of saving clause and where final plan, which was approved after effective date of new ordinance, did not change essential nature of the proposed use, the project came within saving clause and was not barred by the new ordinance, notwithstanding that preliminary plan had not conformed to the existing regulations.

### 2. Zoning €==278

The fact that a division wall exists between units does not cause each unit to be a "building" within a zoning ordinance.

See publication Words and Phrases for other judicial constructions and definitions.

### 3. Zoning ©⇒278

Definition and use of "building" in zoning regulations were sufficiently broad to include combination of units under development plan which provided for two retail stores in one structure and reflected common scheme to develop the tract as a unit with common entrances, parking areas and walkways, even though plan indicated an intent to divide the tract into two lots, so that the proposed structure, under development plan providing for a singleness of use, was a single "building" and not two "buildings," and regulations pertaining to sideyards on each side of a building did not require a sideyard between the two lots.

### 4. Zoning @=271 .

The development of lands by combining dual owners must be carried out as fully in accordance with the development plan in zoning regulations as land being developed by a single owner.

### 5. Zoning @=271

Zoning ordinances are concerned with the use of property and not with ownership thereof or with purposes of the owners or occupants.

Francis N. Iglehart, Towson (Hessian & Iglehart, Towson, on the brief), for appellants.

William F. Mosner, Towson (Power & Mosner, Towson, on the brief for Murray Wolman and Herbert Kishter; R. Bruce Alderman, County Sol. and Maurice W. Baldwin, Jr., Asst. County Sol., Towson, on the brief for Baltimore County, and Lawrence F. Rodowsky and Frank, Bern-

Marie Land

Exective alighto Count

95-470-3PH

### COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

Legislative Session 1970, Legislative Day No. 11

BILL NO, \_\_100\_\_

Mr.	Bartenfelder	. Councilman
	(Request of County	Executive)

By the County Council, July 6, 1970

### A BILL ENTITLED

AN ACT, To amend the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations to provide certain new regulations and to revise certain existing regulations for establishment of zoning classifications, conversion and redesignation of "Residence" zoning classifications; to provide for the deletion and addition of terms and definitions; to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans; to establish Rural and Rural-Suburban zoning classifications, "Density" Residential (D. R.) zoning classifications and Elevator-Apartment-Residence Zoning Classifications; to amend the special regulations for Community-Core Commercial (C. C. C.) Districts; to revise the use regulations in Light Manufacturing (M. L.) Zones; to revise the regulations governing automotive service stations in permitted parking garages; to establish regulations for Unit Developments and the classifications and authorizations thereof; to provide for the continuing validity of special exceptions granted for elevator apartment buildings or office buildings under R.A. Zoning Classifications; to provide that the Planning Board may adopt and implement certain policies and procedures in furtherance of the Zoning Regulations; by repealing and re-enacting with amendments Subparagraph 100.1.A.2; by adding new Subsection 100.3A; by deleting and adding certain definitions to Section 101, entitled "Definitions"; by amending Subsection 103.1; by adding new Articles 1A and 1B; by repealing designation and title, "Article 2-Zones and Districts: Use, Height and Area Regulations" and the subtitle, "R. 40 Zone-Residence,

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# Preface to Second Edition

it became obvious they were not adequate to cope County went into effect in 1945. Within a few years The first Zoning Regulations for Baltimore with the County's population growth and the need for greater differentiation among housing, business, and manufacturing uses. Professor Flavel Shurtleff of the as a consultant to begin preliminary review of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was retained zoning text.

funds for studies looking toward a complete revision of the Zoning Regulations. These studies, under the tinued over a period of two and one-half years, in Commissioner, and his successor, Wilsie H. Adams. In 1952 the County Commissioners acceded to the request of the Planning Commission to provide direction of Malcolm H. Dill, Planning Director, concooperation with Augustine J. Muller, then Zoning

builders, developers, and real estate brokers, all of whom contributed substantially to formulating the Regulations. After a preliminary draft had been com-As a result of these conferences a final version was Many and varied interests were brought into pleted, further meetings and discussions were held. adopted by the County Commissioners on March 30, consultation, including architects, lawyers, engineers,

hree each for commercial and manufacturing—have On the whole these Regulations have provided the people of Baltimore County with a sound basis welfare. However, it was expected from the outset that the Regulations would have to be modified as the County grew and changed character. During the nearly nine years since the Regulations were adopted the original twelve zones—six for residences, and seen enlarged to thirteen with the adoption by the for the protection of property values and the general many amendments have been made. For example,

County Council in 1961 of the Manufacturing, Light Restricted Zone.

amendments are to be expected, and, in order to provide an easy method of keeping the Regulations Even with the prospect of completely revised Zoning Regulations emerging a few years hence from the numerous changes make it desirable to publish an up to date edition of the 1955 text. Further interim up to date, the loose-leaf format of the earlier edition current studies authorized by the County Executive, has been repeated.

## Section 100-ZONES AND ZONE BOUNDARIES ARTICLE 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

100.1—For the purpose of these regulations, Baltimore County is hereby divided into zones, as follows:

Residence, one-family Residence, one-family	Residence, one-family Residence, one and two-family	Residence, group house Residence, apartment	Business, local Business, major	Business, roadside Manufacturing, restricted	Manufacturing, light restricted Manufacturing, light Manufacturing, heavy
R. 40 Zone R. 20 Zone	R. 10 Zone R. 6 Zone	0	B. M. Zone	B. R. Zone M. R. Zone	M. L. R. Zone M. L. Zone M. H. Zone

January 2, 1945 together with all amendments thereto, the changes in zone designations set forth in Section 100.3 herein, and maps subsequently adopted by the Baltimore County Council. 100.2-The Official Zoning Map of Baltimore County, hereby adopted as part of these regulations, missioner of Balfimore County on which are designated the zones and zone boundaries adopted on is the existing map in the Office of the Zoning Com-

100.3 -The zones as created in Section 100.1 change the present zone designations as follows:

A or B Residence to R. 6 Zone C Residence to R. A. Zone

D Residence to R. G. Zone

E Commercial to B. L. Zone

F Light Industrial to M. L. Zone

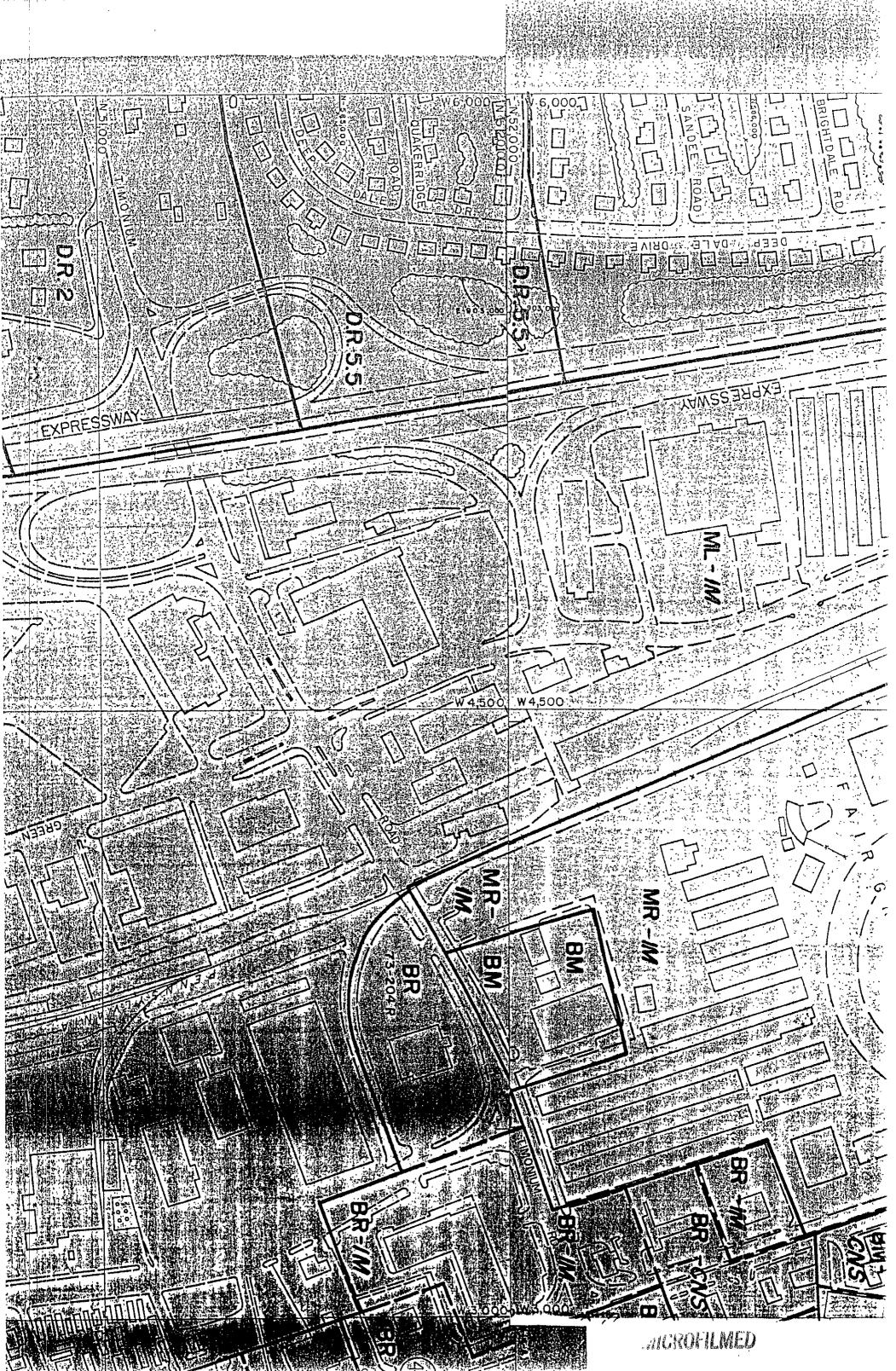
G Heavy Industrial to M. H. Zone

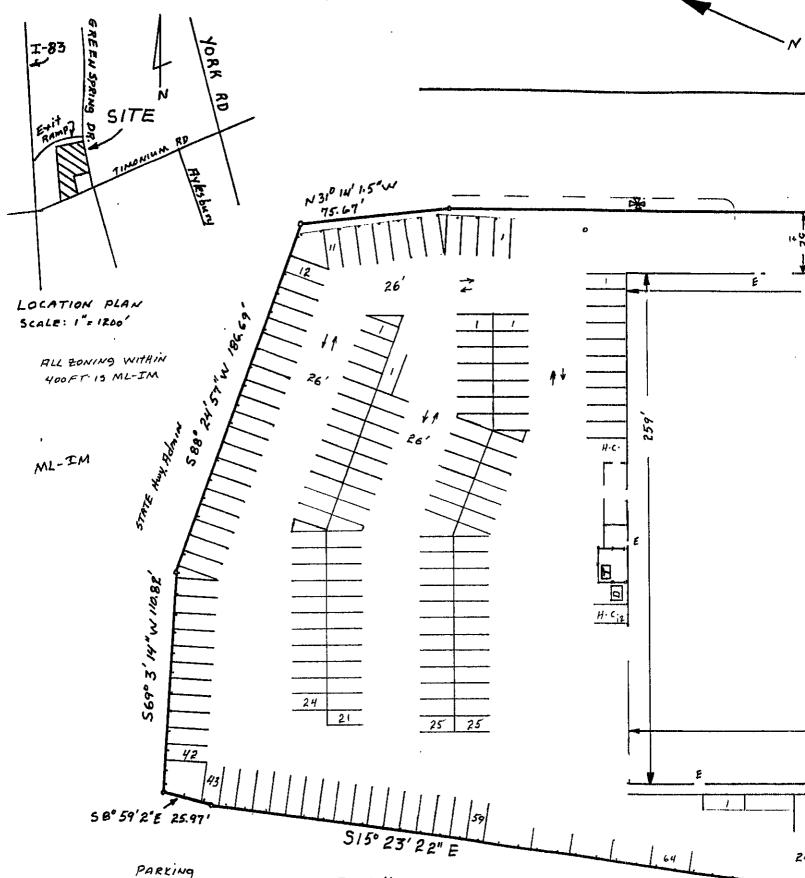
map, shall be determined by use of the map scale unless indicated by dimensions shown on the zoning 00.4—The location of any zone boundary, shown thereon and scaled to the nearest foot.

# Section 101—DEFINITIONS

Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the singular number include the plural







# SPACES AVAILAble: 215

# Spaces Required: 193

ALL SPACES: 8.5 X 18 H.C. (HANDICAP) SPACES: 11'x18' PARALLER SPACES: 8' X 21' PAVING TYPE: MACADEM

E = Exit

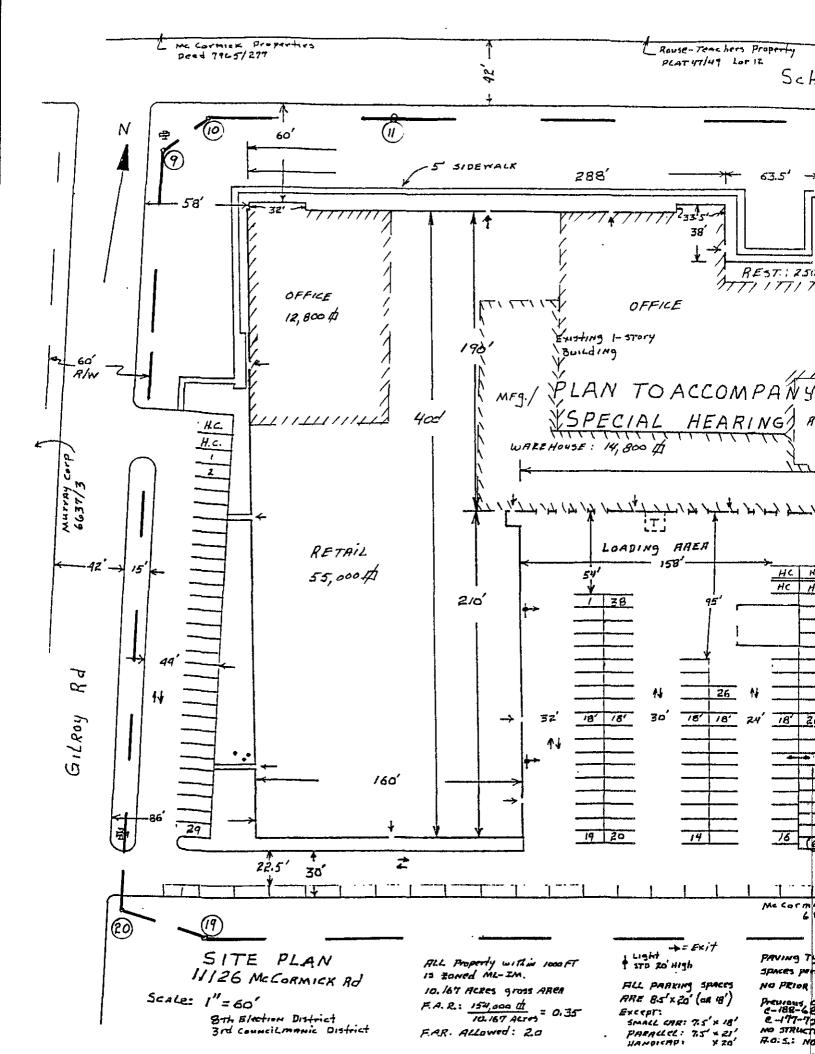
那 = Fire HydraNT

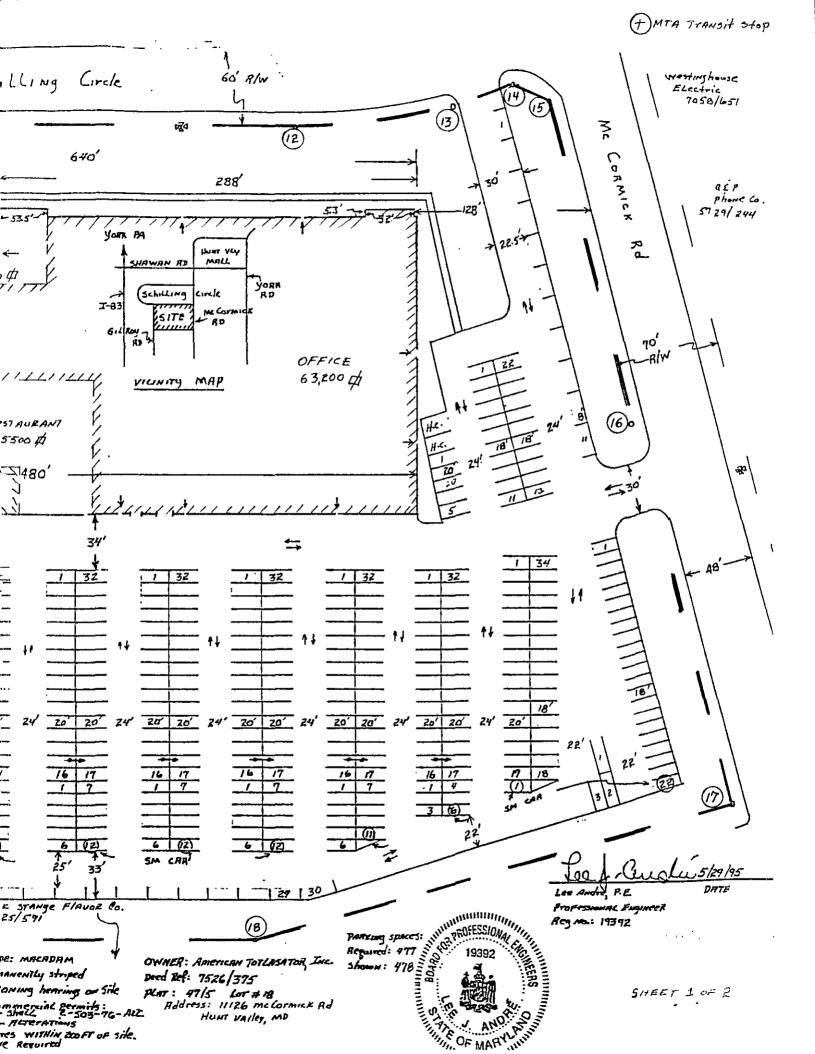
GROSS Area: 3.38 Acres PAVING PERMANENTLY Striped NO Prior ZONING HEARINGS FOR LOT #1 LOT #2: CASE 87- 209 A (1-28-86) (Front and side yard variance granted.) Expressury 2998/394

3.38 Acres

8th Election District 3rd COUNCILMANIC DI F.A.R.: 53,100 A

F.A.R. Allowed: 2.0







111 West Chesapeake Avenue Towson, MD 21204

(410) 887-3353

July 26, 1995

Mr. James Riffin Box 588 York Road Glencoe, Maryland 21152

RE: Item No.: 465

Case No.: 95-470-SPH Petitioner: James Riffin

Dear Mr. Riffin:

The Zoning Advisory Committee (ZAC), which consists of representatives from Baltimore County approval agencies, has reviewed the plans submitted with the above referenced petition, which was accepted for processing by Permits and Development Management (PDM), Zoning Review, on June 15, 1995.

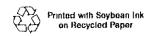
Any comments submitted thus far from the members of ZAC that offer or request information on your petition are attached. These comments are not intended to indicate the appropriateness of the zoning action requested, but to assure that all parties (zoning commissioner, attorney, petitioner, etc.) are made aware of plans or problems with regard to the proposed improvements that may have a bearing on this case. Only those comments that are informative will be forwarded to you; those that are not informative will be placed in the permanent case file.

If you need further information or have any questions regarding these comments, please do not hesitate to contact the commenting agency or Joyce Watson in the zoning office (887-3391).

W. Singerely

W. Carl Richards, Jr. Zoning Supervisor

WCR/jw Attachment(s)



The state of the s

### BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

### INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Arnold Jablon, Director, ZADM

DATE: July 5, 1995

FROM: Pat Keller, Director, OPZ

SUBJECT: No Specific Address

INFORMATION:

Item Number: 465

Petitioner: James Riffin

Property Size:

Zoning: ML-IM

Requested Action: Special Hearing

Hearing Date: / /

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The attached intra-office correspondence from the office's legislative planning division reflects the position of the Office of Planning.

Prepared by:

Division Chief:

PK/JL

Attachments

### BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

### INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO:

Jeff Long

**DATE:** June 28, 1995

FROM:

Hillorie Morrison

SUBJECT: Riffin, petition for special hearing

I have never worked with 103.1 of the Zoning Regulations. However, grandfathering provisions are generally designed to allow uses already in existence or for which a plan has been approved to continue. The purpose of a grandfathering provision is to protect the expectations of an investor who had who complied with all regulations at the time that an investment decision was made. This balances the public gain against the private loss.

As quoted in a memo from the County Attorney, Maryland courts have held "that the earnest aim and ultimate purpose of zoning is to reduce non-conformance to conformance as speedily as possible with due regard to the legitimate interests of all concerned." Grant v. Baltimore, 212 MD. 301, 129A.2d 363(1957)( . . . holding ) (memo from County Attorney to Councilman Kamanetz, June 23, 1995)

It would seem to me that allowing Mr. Riffin's interpretation runs directly counter to the intent of the Zoning Regulations.

RIFFIN/PZONE/TXTHSR

**BALTIMORE COUNTY OFFICE OF LAW** 

### INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO:

The Honorable Kevin Kamenetz

FROM:

Virginia W. Barnhart

County Attorney

DATE:

June 23, 1995

RE:

Proposed Pawnshop Legislation

Post-It\* Fax Note 7671 Date 6-27 Dages 5

To HI / AR / From PAT. Koddy

Do:/Dept. PLANNING Co.

Phone # Phone # 887-4420

Fax # 887-5862 Fax # 296-0931

As discussed, we have received an inquiry from Newton Williams, a local attorney, concerning Bill No. 112-95's compliance with equal protection standards and the sufficiency of the amortization period set forth in the Bill with respect to its prohibition against free standing signs. This issue has also been raised by the Planning Office, as reflected in Pat Keller's recent memorandum.

In addition, we have discussed the potential for a First Amendment challenge to the free standing signage prohibition in the Bill. This memorandum is intended to address these issues, and to articulate the burden which must be satisfied by a party who challenges the constitutionality of such legislation.

### Equal Protection and Due Process

Trade regulation is often subjected to scrutiny under the constitutional precepts of due process and equal protection. Different levels of judicial scrutiny are applied to legislation challenged on equal protection and due process grounds, depending upon the nature of the rights impinged.

Where suspect classifications or fundamental rights are not involved (such as in this case), a "rational basis" test is applied and requires only that a statutory classification be "rationally related to a legitimate state interest." Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center. Inc. 473 U.S. 432 (1985). While this "rational basis" test is a low threshold of scrutiny, a government "may not rely on a classification whose relationship to an asserted goal is so attenuated as to render the distinction arbitrary or irrational." Id. at 446-47.

When a regulatory statute is challenged under the Fourteenth Amendment, the following principals of judicial review are applicable. First, courts generally presume that the judgment of the legislative body is sound with respect to the wisdom, need, or appropriateness of the legislation, and therefore will uphold the legislation if there is any rational basis for its enactment. Ferguson v. Skrupa, 372 U.S. 726 (1963).

Second, when an economic regulation is challenged on either equal protection or substantive due process grounds, it generally will not be overturned if the legislation appears to be rationally designed to correct a recognized "evil" which adversely affects governmental interests. <u>Williamson v. Lee Optical Co.</u>, 348 U.S. 483 (1955); <u>New Orleans v. Dukes</u>, 427 U. S. 297 (1976). Legislation is typically held to fall within permissible bounds of the exercise of police power if it is reasonably and substantially related to public health, morals, safety and welfare of the people, beyond that, an act must not infringe upon any constitutional guarantees. <u>Cade v. Montgomery Co.</u>, 83 Md. App. 419 (1990), <u>cert. denied</u>, 320 Md. 350, <u>cert. denied</u>, 498 U.S. 1086.

Third, the federal courts have held that the due process clause does not prohibit governments from anticipating and addressing problems which have yet to manifest themselves so long as the perceived problem is at least rationally conceivable. <u>Detroit Automotive Purchasing Services v. Lee.</u> 463 F. Supp. 954 (D. Md. 1978).

Under these basis precepts, the courts are required to uphold legislation which limits the activities of legitimate businesses in cases where a rational basis for the limitation exists. Notably, in those cases which concern municipal regulation of pawnbrokers, the courts have demonstrated a willingness to recognize the inherent "evils" of pawnshops and their connection to criminal activity.

In a 1949 decision, Flax v. City of Richmond, 52 S.E.2d 250 (Va. 1949), the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, held that the conduct of a pawnshop is "within the classification of business activities which may be rigidly regulated under municipal police powers." While recognizing that an individual's right to engage in a lawful business "may not be arbitrarily denied to him and granted to another under the guise of trade regulation," the Flax court nonetheless upheld a city ordinance which limited the number of pawnshops to those already in existence. In addition, the Court upheld the City's authority to grant licenses on the basis of an owner's moral character and voter status. In so holding, the Court reasoned that the "business of a pawnbroker is such as to place it that category which justifies police control and supervision, limited only by the requirement that the classification does not constitute arbitrary discrimination."

While this blanket recognition of the "evils" if pawnshops is meaningful, it should be noted that in <u>Flor</u> the State of Virginia had already passed legislation recognizing the "evils" of pawnshops and authorizing local jurisdictions to limit their number.

Pawnshop regulation was likewise upheld in <u>City of Hobbs v. Biswell</u>, 473 P.2d 917 (N.M. 1970), as a lawful exercise of municipal police powers. As in <u>Flax</u>, the <u>Hobbs</u> court recognized an inherent connection between pawnbrokering and theft, while noting that:

7 McQuillin, Municipal Corporations §24.335 (3rd. ed. rev. 1968) states:

"Municipal police regulations generally may be made with respect to pawnbrokers and pawnbrokering, unless the subject is exclusively regulated by state statute." \* \* \*

\* \* In this connection, regulation of pawnbrokering under the police power has been placed on the basis of facilitation of pawnbrokering to crime. Thus it has been said: "The business of pawnbrokers because of the facility it furnishes for the commission of crime, and for its concealment, is one which belongs to a class where the strictest police regulation may be imposed." \*

473 P.2d at 919.

The <u>Hobbs</u> case is notable for two reasons. First, the ordinance at issue required all pawnbrokers to maintain a log of transactions and to record their customer's descriptions as to age, height, weight, complexion, race, color of hair and eyes, sex and nationality. Second, the ordinance was more strict than existing state regulations. In upholding the ordinance, the <u>Hobbs</u> court reasoned that the existence of lesser state regulations did not affect the enforcement of the ordinance provided that it was not in conflict with, but was merely an expansion of state law.

In contrast, a pawnbrokering ordinance in <u>Lakewood Pawnbrokers</u>, <u>Inc. v. City of Lakewood</u>, 517 P.2d 834 (Colo. 1974), was struck down in part due to its conflict with provisions of state law. The remainder of the ordinance in <u>Lakewood</u>, however, which related to the regulation of excess sums received by pawnbrokers from the sale of forfeited goods, was held not to be in conflict with state law and therefore was upheld as a legitimate exercise of municipal police powers, even though it did not contain a "grandfather" clause as to existing pawnbrokers. See also, <u>Liberman v. Cervantes</u>, 511 S.W.2d 835 (Mo. 1974) (upholding an ordinance which required pawnbrokers to take photographs of customers and make them available to law enforcement officers upon request).

Thus, pawnbroker regulation has been upheld as a legitimate exercise of municipal police powers based upon the recognized relationship of pawnbrokering to criminal activity. While these cases should give you significant comfort in this area, we are compelled to remind you that each regulation in your proposed legislation could be challenged under the Fourteenth Amendment. Thus, it is important to demonstrate a rational basis for each proposed regulation, and to identify the basis for the overall limit of pawnshops within the County, and the per district limit. On this point, we note that there are already more than two pawnshops in certain Districts within the County. As such, we recommend that, if you choose to maintain a per district limitation on the number of pawnshops, existing pawnshops be grandfathered into this limitation, so as to reduce the potential for challenge.

### First Amendment

Trade regulation is often challenged under First Amendment principals as well. While the reasonable and non-discriminatory regulation of signs has long been recognized as a valid exercise of municipal police and zoning powers, St. Louis Poster Advertising Co. v. St. Louis, 249 U.S. 269, 63 L.Ed. 599, 39 S. Ct. 274, signage restrictions will not be upheld if they create unreasonable classifications based upon content under the First Amendment.

In order for legislation to be upheld under the First Amendment, a municipality must demonstrate that the ordinance furthers a particular, substantial governmental interest, and that it is

sufficiently narrow to further that interest without unnecessarily restricting fundamental constitutional rights. In addition, commercial speech legislation may not discriminate on the basis of content, unless the legislature can demonstrate a compelling governmental interest mandating such distinction. McQuillin, Municipal Corporations, § 24.380 and § 25.131.50 (3rd. ed. rev.).

Accordingly, we anticipate the potential for a First Amendment challenge to the Bill's proscription against free standing signs in connection with pawnshops, where pawnshop signage is otherwise permitted, and other local businesses are not subjected to the same proscription in the same areas. Such legislation may be construed to be content based and not in furtherance of a particular, substantial governmental interest. Accordingly, you may wish to consider limiting this restriction, such that it applies to only future signage, as suggested in Mr. Keller's memorandum of June 15, 1995. By "grandfathering" existing signage, the potential for challenge is greatly reduced.

### Amortization

In the event that you determine not to "grandfather in" existing signage, we recommend that you consider an extension of the amortization period for the regulation of existing signs.

The reaction of the Maryland courts to amortization has been favorable. In determining the reasonableness of a particular ordinance, the courts have considered circumstances bearing on the balance of the public gain against the private loss. *Grant v. Baltimore*, 212 Md. 301, 129 A.2d 363 (1957) (denying complaint to enjoin City from enforcing ordinance requiring the removal of billboards from residential districts within five years and holding that the earnest aim and ultimate purpose of zoning is to reduce non-conformance to conformance as speedily as possible with due regard to the legitimate interests of all concerned). Courts will uphold provisions in zoning regulations dealing with nonconforming uses where the benefit to the public outweighs the resulting loss to the landowner. On the public benefit side of the scale, the Maryland courts have considered the offensiveness of the non-conforming use in view of the character of the surrounding area. In determining the private loss, the courts will consider, *inter alia*, the length of time in which a landowner, or as here an operator, is expected to amortize his investment.

Thus, in <u>Gough v. Board of Zoning Appeals for Calvert County</u>, 21 Md. App. 697, 321 A.2d 315 (1974), a zoning provision eliminating nonconforming uses by an amortization method of compelling termination after a reasonable and specified time was held to be constitutional. The constitutionality depended, as discussed above, on the restriction's overall reasonableness and the importance of the public gain in relation to private rights.

Generally, courts will not require an amortization period that fully amortizes the value of the nonconforming use. All that is required is an amortization period which strikes a reasonable balance between the property interest in the nonconforming use and the interest of the community in the integrity of its zoning regulations.

While in <u>Harris v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore</u>, 35 Md. App.: 572, 371 A.2d 706 (1977), it was recognized that it is unreasonable and unconstitutional for a zoning law to require immediate cessation of an otherwise unlawful nonconforming use, the Court nonetheless reasoned

that the elimination of an existing use within a reasonable time provides a means of reconciling due process requirements. Suggesting that an amortization period need not fully amortize the value of a nonconforming use, the <u>Harris</u> Court held that the investment to be amortized was not necessarily the entire cost of a structure - since all but the nonconforming uses would continue to have a useful life - but rather it was the original cost of converting the nonconforming to a conforming use. In addition, the amortization period was not intended to provide an owner with an opportunity to depreciate fully the value of his property.

Accordingly, we suggest that in order to avoid concerns regarding amortization, you may wish to consider a 1 to 2 year rather than a 6 month amortization period, to avoid challenges from existing pawnbrokers who may have invested recently in free standing signage.

We trust this advice is of assistance to you.

### BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Arnold Jablon, Director DATE: July 7, 1995 Zoning Administration and Development Management

FROM Chief W. Bowling, P.E., Chief Development Plans Review

RE:

Zoning Advisory Committee Meeting

for July 3, 1995

Items 451, 453, 454, 463, 464 and  $\sqrt{465}$ 

a **(**465 )

The Development Plans Review Division has reviewed the subject zoning item and we have no comments.

RWB:sw

### Baltimore County Government Fire Department



700 East Joppa Road Suite 901 Towson, MD 21286-5500

(410) 887-4500

DATE: 07/03/95

Arnold Jablon Director Zoning Administration and Development Management Baltimore County Office Building Towson, MD 21204 MAIL STOP-1105

RE: Property Owner: ???

LOCATION: NO SPECIFIC ADDRESS

Item No .:

Zoning Agenda: SPECIAL HEARING

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to your request, the referenced property has been surveyed by this Bureau and the comments below are applicable and required to be corrected or incorporated into the final plans for the property.

- 4. The site shall be made to comply with all applicable parts of the Fire Prevention Code prior to occupancy or beginning of operation.
- 5. The buildings and structures existing or proposed on the site shall comply with all applicable requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 101 "Life Safety Code", 1991 edition prior to occupancy.

ZADM

REVIEWER: LT. ROBERT P. SAUERWALD Fire Marshal Office, PHONE 887-4881, MS-1102F

cc: File

Printed on Recycled Paper

### BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

### DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

T0:

ZADM

DATE: 6/30/95

FROM:

**DEPRM** 

Development Coordination

SUBJECT:

Zoning Advisory Committee Agenda: <u>6/24/95</u>

The Department of Environmental Protection & Resource Management has no comments for the following Zoning Advisory Committee Items:

Item #'s:

450

453

456

457

459

460

463

LS:sp

÷1

LETTY2/DEPRM/TXTSBP



### Maryland Dep ment of Transportation State Highway Administration

O. James Lighthize

Ms. Joyce Watson Zoning Administration and Development Management County Office Building Room 109 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue Towson, Maryland 21204

Baltimore County
Item No.: 465 (CAM) Rc.

Dear Ms. Watson:

This office has reviewed the referenced item and we have no objection to approval as it does not access a State roadway and is not effected by any State Highway Administration project.

Please contact Bob Small at 410-333-1350 if you have any questions.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this item.

Very truly yours, ob Small

Ronald Burns, Chief Engineering Access Permits

Division

BS/

MICROPAL MAS

## PETITION PROBLEMS **AGENDA OF JUNE 26, 1995**

#### #451 --- MJK

2.

No legal owner listed on petition form. No address or telephone number for protestants. Zoning listed on petition form does not agree with zoning on front of folder (D.R.-5.5 on petition form; D.R.-5.5, D.R.-10.5, D.R.-16, O-2 listed on folder).

#### #452 --- JLL

1. Petitioner's copy of receipt is still in folder.

#### #454 --- RT

- No special hearing fee charged to amend the FDP. 1.
- 2. Need attorney.

#### #455 --- MJK

1. No telephone number for legal owner.

#### #456 --- JRA

- No telephone number for legal owner. No councilmanic district on folder. 1.
- 2.

#### #457 --- MJK

1. No telephone number for legal owner.

#### #459 --- MJK

1. Need title of persons signing for legal owner.

No telephone number or address for representative to be contacted. 2.

3/1/20 100

#### #461 --- JLL

1.

No review information on bottom of petition forms. No practical difficulty or hardship listed on variance petition. 2.

#### #465 --- CAM

2. 3.

No review information on bottom of petition form.

No item number on petition form.

No legal owner signature, typed name, address, or telephone number.

No name or telephone number of representative to be contacted.

#### #466 --- MJK

No telephone number for legal owner. 1.

RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING NO Specific Address	*	BEFORE THE
NO Specific Address	*	ZONING COMMISSIONER
James Riffin Petitioner	*	OF BALTIMORE COUNTY
	*	CASE NO. 95-470-SPH

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

Please enter the appearance of the People's Counsel in the above-captioned matter. Notice should be sent of any hearing dates or other proceedings in this matter and of the passage of any preliminary or final Order.

Peter MAX ZIMMERMAN

usle S, Demilio

People's Counsel for Baltimore County

CAROLE S. DEMILIO
Deputy People's Counsel
Room 47, Courthouse
400 Washington Avenue
Towson, MD 21204
(410) 887-2188

•

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 3(8 day of July, 1995, a copy of the foregoing Entry of Appearance was mailed to James Riffin, Box 588 York Road, Glencoe, MD 21152, Petitioner.

Peter Max Cimmernan

#### APPENDIX ONE - SQUARE FOOTAGE OF BUILDING

Main Bldg:	190 ft $\times$ 640 ft =	121,600 sq ft	
Two corner protrusions:		340 sq ft	
Two central protrusions:	2(5.3  ft x  33.5  ft) =	355 sg ft	
Subtotal:	•		(Parking spaces reg'd)
Less courtyard indent:	$32.67 \text{ ft } \times 63.5 \text{ ft} =$		(For 100% retail use)
Square feet of main blo		120,220 sq ft	(at 5/k sg ft = 601)
Warehouse part of bldg:	160 ft x 210 ft =	+ 33,600 sq ft	(at 1/employee = 24)
TOTAL GROSS AREA OF BUI	LDING:	153,820 sq ft	(retail sp reg: 625)

#### APPENDIX TWO - PARKING REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS

#### TABLE\_ONE - GENERAL PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

Office: Restaurant: Retail: Mfg/warehouse:	sq ft 76,000 8,000 55,000 14,820	Parking Spaces per 1,000 sq ft 3.3/k sq ft 16/k sq ft 5/k sq ft 1/employee	Parking Spaces Required 251 128 275 11	Transit Adjustment (less 5 %) - 13 n a n a - 1	Total Spaces Required 238 128 275	Small Car Spaces Allowed 100 0 0 4 104
---	--	--	--	--	-----------------------------------	---

#### TABLE TWO - SHARED PARKING ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL PARKING REQUIREMENTS

	WE	WEEKDAY WEEKEND		WEEKEND	
	6a-6p	бр-midnt	6а-бр	6p-midnt	midnt-6a
Office: 238 spaces:	100 % <b>238</b>	10	10	5 % 12	5 % 12
Restaurant: 128 spaces:	50	100 % 128	100	100	10 % 13
Retail: 275 spaces:	60 % <b>165</b>	90 % 248	100	70 % 193	5 % 14
Mfg/warehouse: 10 spaces:	100 % 10 477	10 % 1 401	10 % _1 428	5 % 1 334	5 % 1 40

HIGHEST COLUMN TOTAL:

477 spaces required

Parking sq ft req'd per space: 300 sq ft / parking space

TOTAL PARKING SQUARE FOOTAGE REQUIRED: 143,100 sq ft

PARKING SPACES AVAILABLE: 478 spaces available (388 reg; 82 small; 8 H.C.) TOTAL PARKING SQ FT AVAILABLE: 190,600 sq ft (enough for 635 parking spaces) Amenity Open Space: 442.875 sq ft total - (153.820 bldg + 190.600 parking lot.) = 98.455 sq ft A.O.S.: 98.455 sq ft = 0.64 A.O.S. ratio

153,820 sq ft Bldq:

Sheet 2 of 2

#### APPENDIX ONE - SQUARE FOOTAGE OF BUILDING

82 ft x 280 ft = 22,960 sq ft 124 ft x 177 ft = 21,950 sq ft 82 ft x 100 ft = 8,200 sq ft Main Bldg: Second Floor: 53,110 sq ft TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE OF BUILDING:

#### APPENDIX TWO - PARKING REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS

#### TABLE ONE - GENERAL PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

		Parking	Parking	Transit	Total
		Spaces per	Spaces	Adjustment	Spaces
	sq ft	1,000 sq ft	Required	(less 5 %)	Required
Retail:	28,600	5/k sq ft	143	n a	143
Office:	3,000	3.3/k sq ft	10	- 0.5	9.5
Meeting hall:	3,000	16/k sq ft	48	n a	48
Mfg/warehouse:	18,500	1/employee	10	- 0.5	9.5
<u>-</u> .	53,100				210

#### TABLE TWO - SHARED PARKING ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL PARKING REQUIREMENTS

	WE	EKDAY	WEEKEND		
	6а-бр	6p-midnt	6a-6p	6p-midnt	midnt-6a
Office:	100 %	10 %	10 %	5 %	5 %
9.5 spaces:	9.5	1	<b>1</b>	•5	•5
Meeting hall:	50 ቄ	100 %	100	100 %	10 %
48 spaces:	24	48		48	5
Retail:	60 %	90 %	100 %	70 %	5 %
143 spaces:	86	129	<b>143</b>	100	7
Mfg/warehouse: 10 spaces:	100 % 9.5 129	10 % <u>1</u> 179	10 % <u>1</u> <b>193</b>	5 % <u>•5</u> 149	5 % • <u>5</u> 40

HIGHEST COLUMN TOTAL:

193 spaces required

Parking sq ft req'd per space:

300 sq ft / parking space

Parking sq ft req'd per space: 300 sq ft TOTAL PARKING SQUARE FOOTAGE REQUIRED: 57,900 sq ft

PARKING SPACES AVAILABLE: 215 spaces available (211 reg; 4 H.C.) TOTAL PARKING SQ FT AVAILABLE: 90,000 sq ft

145,500 sq ft total - (44,910 bldg + 90,000 parking lot) =10,590 sq ft

A.O.S.: 10,590 sq ft = 0.20 A.O.S. ratio

Bldg: 53,100 sq ft

Sheet 2 of 2

Commence of the second

Ather uses in the Consider he is

20= 51.3 %

#### 110 W. TIMONIUM ROAD NON-ML ZONING BUSINESS USES IN IMMEDIATE AREA

Total # non-ML business uses: W. Timonium Rd: 100 Sunoco Total # businesses: 108 Office Bldg 109 Red Roof Inns 110 SITE 112 Christhilf Equipment Greenspring Dr: 2101 Craft Woods 2103 Signs by Tomorrow 2105 Icing on the Cake 2109 Ambulance service 2111 Vordemberge Saddery 2115 Office 2125 Milner Fenwick (film mfg) 2137 Tuxedo House 2141 Franco's Eatery 2143 Pizza Boli 2145 Budeke Paints 2147 Graymar Office Products 2149 SOS TV Repair 2151 Pet Depot 2155 Sports Closet 2157 Video Sales 2161 Photo Lab 2165 Vacant 2167 County Auto Parts 2173 Screen Printing 2175 Triangle Pacific Kitchens 2183 Tae Kwon Do School 2187 Shades of Summer Tanning Salon 2191 Lonzdale & Holtzman (hydralic hose) 2193 Machine shop 2197 Safety Sight 2199 Reliance testing 2120 Memtec Filters 2130 Timonium mini-storage 2200 Fairgrounds auto body 2212 Towson stationers 2216 Installers service warehouse 2220 Commerce Electric 2224 Hohne Pools and Spas

2232 Airco Supply
2240 Ceramic Tile show room

,3,7

Expective 9/19/70 CHUSDAY" 95-470-5PH COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

Legislative Session 1970, Legislative Day No. 11

BILL NO. 100

Mr.	Bartenfelder	, Councilman
	(Request of County	Executive)

By the County Council, July 6

#### A BILL ENTITLED

AN ACT, To amend the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations to provide certain new regulations and to revise certain existing regulations for establishment of zoning classifications, conversion and redesignation of "Residence" zoning classifications; to provide for the deletion and addition of terms and definitions; to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans; to establish Rural and Rural-Suburban zoning classifications, "Density" Residential (D. R.) zoning classifications and Elevator-Apartment-Residence Zoning Classifications: to amend the special regulations for Community-Core Commercial (C.C.C.) Districts; to revise the use regulations in Light Manufacturing (M. L.) Zones; to revise the regulations governing automotive service stations in permitted parking garages; to establish regulations for Unit Developments and the classifications and authorizations thereof; to provide for the continuing validity of special exceptions granted for elevator apartment buildings or office buildings under R.A. Zoning Classifications; to provide that the Planning Board may adopt and implement certain policies and procedures in furtherance of the Zoning Regulations; by repealing and re-enacting with amendments Subparagraph 100.1.A. 2; by adding new Subsection 100.3A; by deleting and adding certain definitions to Section 101, entitled "Definitions"; by amending Subsection 103, 1; by adding new Articles 1A and 1B; by repealing designation and title, "Article 2-Zones and Districts: Use, Height and Area Regulations" and the subtitle, "R. 40 Zone-Residence,

1.	Water-supply system, public: A water-supply system which is
2.	operated by the County or a public agency of metropolitan or regional
3.	jurisdiction, and which is owned by or meets design and performance
4.	standards whereby it is eligible for ownership by the County or such agency,
5.	whether or not it is part of or connected with the physical facilities of the
6.	metropolitan or regional water-supply system.
7.	SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That Sub-section 103.1
8.	is hereby amended by adding the following:
9.	Provided further, however, that the use and development of land in
10.	M. L. zones shall not be affected by the foregoing provision, but development
11.	is permitted in accordance with any preliminary development plan approved
12.	by the Office of Planning and Zoning before the effective date of this further
13.	proviso, even though such development may be counter to then-current
14.	regulations for M. L. zones, if, on the fifth anniversay of such effective
15.	date, construction either is completed or is substantially commenced and
16.	diligently being pursued to completion; otherwise, the regulations generally
17.	in effect at the time such use or development is to be established shall control.
18.	SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That new Articles 1A and 1B
19.	be and they are hereby added immediately after Article 1, said new Articles
20.	to read as follows:
21.	ARTICLE 1A-RURAL AND RURAL-SUBURBAN LOW-INTENSITY ZONES
22.	Section 1A00-R.D.P. Zones (Rural: Deferred-Planning).
23.	1A00, 1-General Provisions,
24	ALegislative Statement-of Findings and Policy:
15 <sub>v</sub>	
26r	Baltimore Gounty-has
27	
8	b,That-there-are-disadvantages-experienced-by-the
9	residente of prematurely developed outlying areas-which are

1.	Section 238A-Special Regulations for C.C.C. Districts.
2.	Contrary provisions of these Zoning Regulations notwith-
3.	standing, the regulations of this section shall apply in C.C.C. districts
4,	superimposed upon B. R. zones. (All aspects of matters not governed
5.	by the following provisions of this section shall be governed by all
6.	other applicable provisions of these Zoning Regulations.)
7.	238A. 1-Apartments shall be permitted, but only above the first
8.	story of a building.
9.	238A. 2-No apartment window facing a property line other than
10.	a street line shall be closer than 25 feet thereto. The minimum distance
11.	between the centers of facing windows of different apartments on the
12.	same lot shall be 50 feet.
13.	238A.3-The maximum permitted floor area ratio for any site
14.	shall be 4.0; the specific number of density or dwelling units, as such,
15.	shall not be directly limited.
16.	238A, 4-The minimum permitted amenity open space ratio shall
17.	be 0.2.
18.	238A.5-For all buildings containing apartments, there shall be
19.	provided at least 1.25 parking spaces for each dwelling unit. Up to
20.	50 per cent of such spaces on any lot shall be counted in determining
21.	the number of spaces provided for commercial and office uses on the
22.	same lot. (See also Paragraph 409.2.d.)
23.	Section 13. And be it further enacted, That Article 2 be and
24.	it is hereby amended by deleting Section 253 and by adding new Section
25.	253 in lieu thereof, said new Section to read as follows:
26.	Section 253-Use Regulations

27. 253.1-Uses Permitted as of Right. The uses listed in this
28. subsection, only, shall be permitted as of right in M. L. zones, subject
29. to any conditions hereinafter prescribed.

Baltimore County this  $7^{\frac{1}{100}}$  day of September, 1995 that the Petition for Special Hearing to interpret §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R. to permit the site to be used for both ML and BR uses that were permitted uses as of the effective date of the change, is denied.

TIMOTHY M KOTROCO

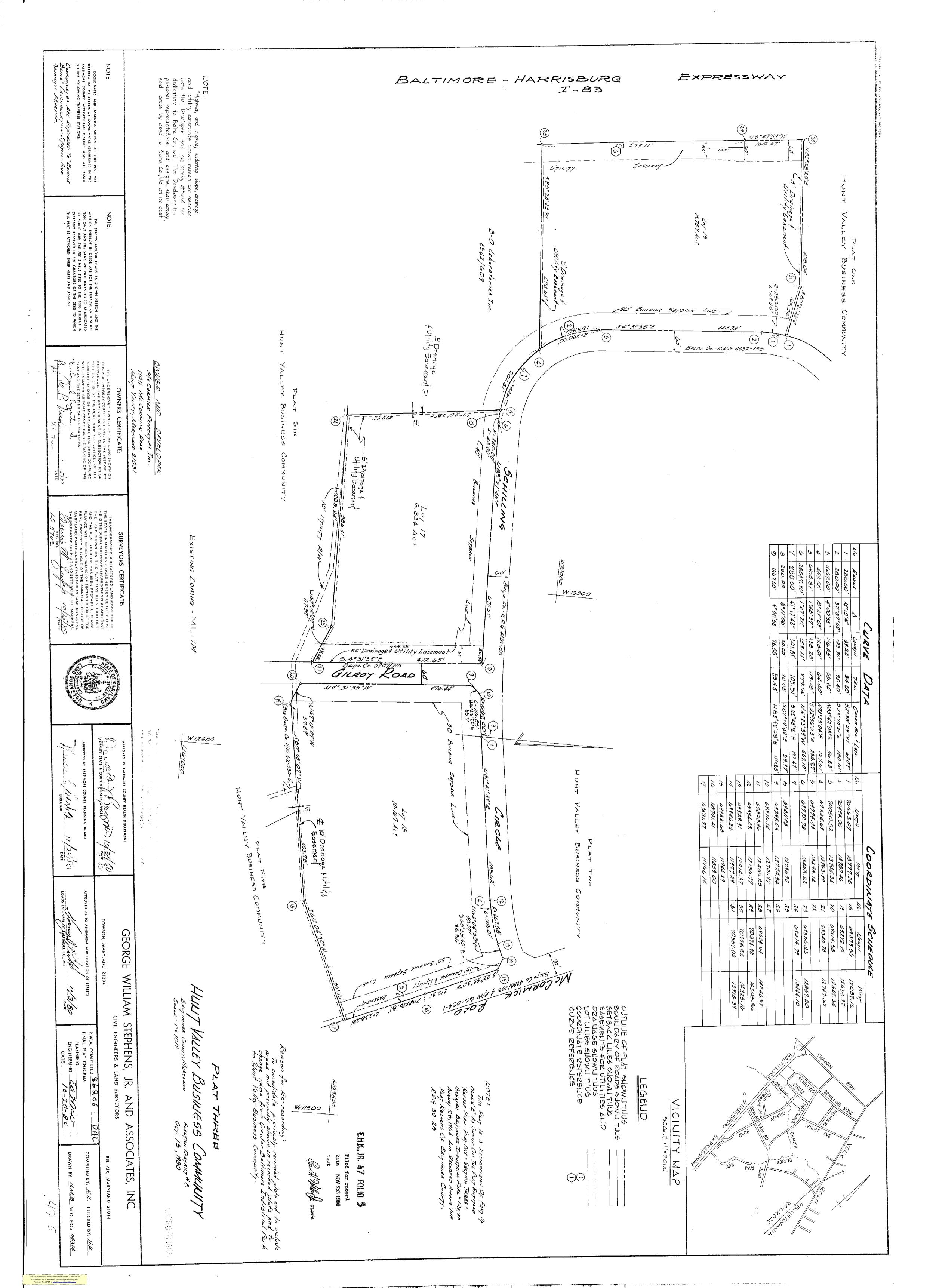
Deputy Zoning Commissioner

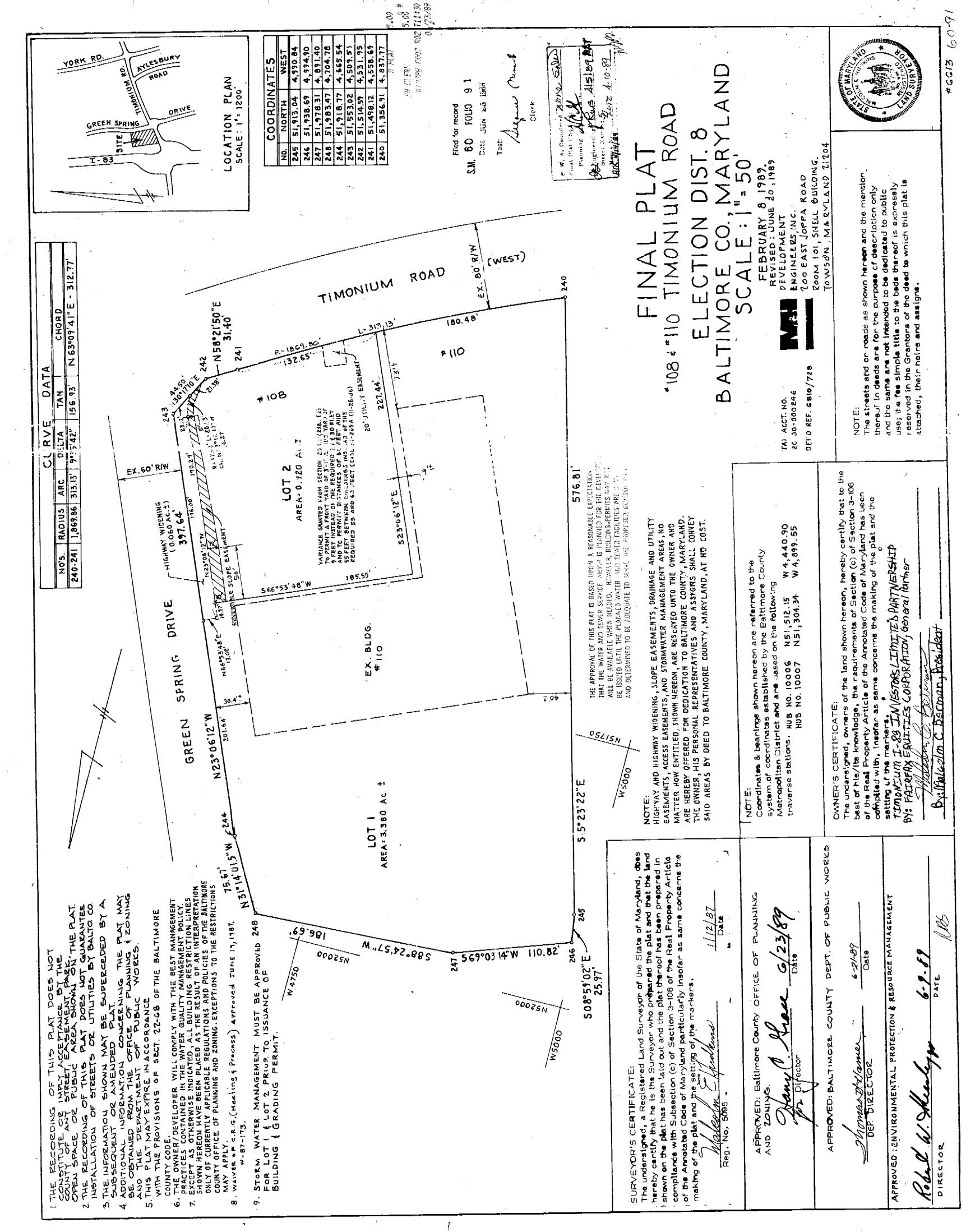
Mark Complete

for Baltimore County

TMK:rdm

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BEFORE THE

\* DEPUTY ZONING COMMISSIONER

\* OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

\* Case No. 95-470-SPH

James Riffin Petitioner

## FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

This matter comes before the Deputy Zoning Commissioner as a Petition For Special Hearing. No specific site is the subject of this request, however the petitioner, James Riffin, is attempting to find a suitable site within the ML zone in the Cockeysville-Timonium area upon which to operate a Dutch Farmer's Market. In this special hearing the Petitioner requested the answer to the following hypothetical question: Was the legislative intent, of the amendment to \$103.1 of the B.C.Z.R. in Bill No. 100, 1970, to permit continued use of the newly created ML zone for retail purposes as were permitted before the 1970 change?

Mr. Riffin plans to establish a Pennsylvania Dutch Farmer's Market in the ML Zone. However, no Pennsylvania Dutch Market is permitted by right or special exception in this zone. Mr. Riffin argues that the intent of the Bill No. 100, 1970, specifically the amendment to subsection 103.1, was to "provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans." In this he is correct. However, Mr. Riffin also argues that the permitted uses prior to 1970 carry over to any subsequent purchaser, regardless of what use has been applied to the property since 1970. In this analysis, his argument fails.

The only landowners who had rights to a continued expectation of a

retail use were the land owners who (1) had an approved preliminary development plan before the effective date of Bill No. 100, and (2) if, on the fifth anniversary of such effective date, construction is either completed or is substantially commenced and diligently being pursued to completion. This saving clause or "grandfathering" provision was added to §103.1 to permit vested landowners to continue with their plans.

Mr. Riffin interprets the saving clause as a grandfathering of all uses permitted before 1970. However, grandfathering provisions are generally designed to allow uses already in existence or for which a plan has been approved. The purpose of a grandfathering provision is to protect the expectations of an investor who had complied with regulations at the time that an investment decision was made. This balances the public gain against the private loss.

Although, no opposition to Mr. Riffin's farmer's market is apparent at this time, an overbroad interpretation of §103.1 would dramatically change the uses permitted in the ML zone. On sites that were originally exempted under the saving clause, any purchaser of land in the ML zone could establish as of right any uses permitted prior to the 1970 change. This interpretation would send prospective purchasers on a search for sites that met the requirements of the 1970 saving clause. The intent of the legislature was to change the zoning of the area to ML. The saving clause should not be misconstrued to permit buyers 25 years later to work around the established zoning.

Mr. Riffin relied upon Feinburg v. Southland Corporation, 268 Md. 141, 301 A.2d 6 (1973). This case is distinguishable on the facts. The developers purchased the property and acquired approval on a preliminary plan before the 1970 changes, but the neighboring landowners brought suit

to stop the commercial development. The neighbors tried to stop the development by arguing that the preliminary plan did not perfectly conform to the existing regulations. But the Court of Appeals of Maryland held that the project still came within the saving clause and was not barred by the new ordinance. The application of this case was exactly what the legislature intended. But, application of the same analysis to Mr. Riffin would be unreasonable.

The last sentence of the amendment to §103.1 in §4 of Bill 100, 1970 states that, "otherwise, the regulations in effect at the time such use or development is to be established shall control." Mr. Riffin is establishing a new use and as such it must comply with the regulations in effect today. Maryland courts have held that the "ultimate purpose of zoning is to reduce non-conformance to conformance as speedily as possible..." Grant v. Baltimore, 212 MD 301, 129 A.2d 363 (1957). Mr. Riffin's interpretation runs directly counter to this purpose of the zoning change.

There is no reason to institute Mr. Riffin's convoluted interpretation of Bill No. 100. Mr. Riffin has other options such as (1) utilizing the PUDC (Planned Unit Development Commercial) to acquire the retail use, (2) purchasing a site in a zone that permits farmer's markets, or (3) finding a site in the ML zone that meets the nonconforming use standards.

Pursuant to the advertisement and public hearing on this Petition eld, and for the reasons given above, the interpretation requested is ienied.

THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED by the Deputy Zoning Commissioner for

Baltimore County this  $\frac{7}{100}$  day of September, 1995 that the Petition for Special Hearing to interpret §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R. to permit the site to be used for both ML and BR uses that were permitted uses as of the effective date of the change, is denied.

> Deputy Zoning Commissioner for Baltimore County

TMK:rdm

Baltimore County Government Zoning Commissioner Office of Planning and Zoning

Suite 112 Courthouse 400 Washington Avenue Towson, MD 21204

(410) 887-4386

September 7, 1995

Mr. James Riffin P.O. Box 588, York Road Glencoe, Maryland 21152

RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING Site Not Specific ML Zones Case No. 95-470-SPH

Dear Mr. Riffin:

Enclosed please find a copy of the decision rendered in the above-captioned matter. The Petition for Special Hearing has been denied in accordance with the attached Order.

In the event any party finds the decision rendered is unfavorable, any party may file an appeal to the County Board of Appeals within thirty (30) days of the date of this Order. For further information on filing an appeal, please contact the Permits and Development Management office at 887-3391.

> Very truly yours, Deputy Zoning Commissioner for Baltimore County

TMK:bjs

cc: People's Counsel

Petition for Special Hearing to the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County

for the property located at site not specific

which is presently zoned MI\_IM

This Petition shall be filed with the Office of Zoning Administration & Development Management. The undersigned, legal owner(s) of the property situate in Baltimore County and which is described in the description and plat attached hereto and made a part hereof, hereby petition for a Special Hearing under Section 500.7 of the Zoning Regulations of Baltimore County, to determine whether or not the Zoning Commissioner should approve

Petitioner's interpretation of §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R., to wit:

The Legislative intent in Bill No. 100, 1970, was to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations, as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970, to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans. See attached.

Property is to be posted and advertised as prescribed by Zoning Regulations. I, or we, agree to pay expenses of above Special Hearing advertising, posting, etc., upon filing of this petition, and further agree to and are to be bound by the zoning regulations and restrictions of Baltimore County adopted pursuant to the Zoning Law for Baltimore County.

			We do solemnly declare and affirm, us legal owner(s) of the property which is the	nder the penatities of perjury, that t/we are t elsubject of this Petition.
Comment Pertrament exper			Legai Owneriei	
James Riffin				
(Type or Print Name)			(Type or Print Name)	
Squalife		-	Signature	
Box 588 York Road	I			
Accress MD 31153		······································	(Type or Print Name)	
Glencoe, MD 21152				
City	Stare	Zipcode	Signature	
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Attorney for Petrboner			Address.	Phone No.
Type or Print Name:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>	City Name, Address and phone number of rep	State Zipcode presentative to be contacted.
Signature		<del></del> -	Name	
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<b>N</b>	State	Ziocode	OFFICE	EUSE ONLY
	<del>Julius</del>	CIPACON .	ESTIMATED LENGTH OF HEARING	ble for Hearing
	,	of State Land State Land	the fullowing dates	Mest 1-10 Months

95-470-SPH

James Riffin Box 588 York Rd Glencoe, MD 21152 (410) 296-6713

Zoning Commissioner 111 W. Chesapeake Ave Towson, MD 21204

RE: Special Hearing for an interpretation of §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R.

Dear Commissioner:

1. A property is located in a ML zone, and

- 2. The preliminary development plan for the property was approved by the Office of Planning and Zoning (formerly Baltimore County Planning Board) PRIOR TO September 19, 1970, and
- 3. The site was developed in accordance with the preliminary development plan,
- 4. The building on the property was erected PRIOR TO September 19, 1975, and 5. The building is NOT being expanded, and
- 6. The entire site meets the present parking requirements of Section 409 of
- the B.C.Z.R., and 7. The spirit and intent of the zoning regulations are being adhered to,
- Then Petitioner believes §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R. permits the site to be used for both ML and BR uses that were permitted uses as of September 19, 1970.

More specifically, Petitioner believes a Pennsylvania Dutch market would be a permitted use at a site located in a ML-IM zone, so long as the building was not being expanded, the entire site met the present parking requirements of Section 409 of the B.C.Z.R., and the market promoted the health, security, comfort, convenience, prosperity, and other aspects of the general welfare of the community.

The Pa Dutch market may not be a permitted use under the present Zoning Regulations. However, when Bill 100 was adopted in 1970, it established a separate category of 'grandfathering' under Section 103.1. The specific intent of Section 103.1 was to grandfather the B.L., B.R., and B.M. uses allowed under Section 253.1 of the 1963 edition of the B.C.Z.R. (The introductory paragraph to the Act states the purpose of the Act was to "provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations (as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970), to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans"). For a property, presently located in a ML zone, to be eligible for these uses, the applicant must document the following:

- a. The preliminary plan for the site was approved by the Baltimore County Planning Board prior to the effective date of Bill No. 100, 1970 (the effective date for Bill 100, 1970 was September 19, 1970.),
- b. Construction on the site was finished prior to September 19, 1975.

Section 103.1.B.3.c. of The Zoning Commissioner's Policy Manual indicates all of the uses permitted as of right in the 1963 B.L., B.M., and B.R. zones, will continue to be permitted as of right, so long as:

a. The building is not being expanded: b. The entire site meets the present parking requirements of Section 409; c. The spirit and intent of the zoning regulations are being adhered to.

The intent of the zoning regulations is to promote the health, security, comfort, convenience, prosperity, orderly development, and other aspects of the general welfare of the community. A Pa Dutch market would further all of these goals. Residents of the community would find a market to be conveniently located (the nearest Pa Dutch Market is in Westminster, Md and York, Pa.) The market would increase the prosperity of the community, for it would create a number of new jobs and it would provide the community with a forum where they could display and sell hand-crafts they have produced. Any proposed site would be made secure. It would be maintained so that it would not create a health hazard or nuisance.

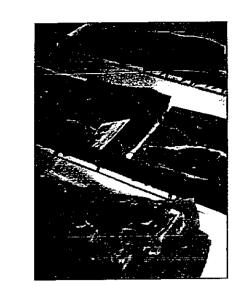
TRAFFIC: Using a site as a Pa Dutch market would complement, rather than aggravate traffic. If a site were to be used exclusively as office space, traffic to and from the site would coincide with other peak hour traffic. Using a site as a Pa Dutch market would NOT contribute to peak hour traffic, since the Market would not open until 9 am (which is after peak traffic). In addition, peak traffic to and from a market would probably occur on the weekend, when offices in the surrounding area would be closed.

The applicant has attached a brochure from the Westminister Pa Dutch Market. Hopefully this will give the Commissioner some idea as to what a Pa Dutch

For all of the reasons stated above, the applicant requests the Zoning Commissioner adopt Petitioner's interpretation of §103.1 of the B.C.Z.R., and find that a Pa Dutch market would be a permitted use on a site in a ML zone, providing the site met the requirements stated above.

> Sincerely James Riffin Applicant

attached: 3 special hearing petitions



The Pennsylvania Dutch Farmers Market of Westminster is located on MD. Routes 140 and 97 South, just East (about 1/2 mile) of downtown Westminster, Maryland, in beautiful Carroll County. The merchants are a mixture of Old Order Amish, Mennonites and local vendors, each displaying their own talents and products.



The Pennsylvania Dutch Farmers Market of Westminster Relaxed, friendly, with all you

CALL FOR SPECIAL EVENTS, **EXHIBITS OR** MORE INFORMATION

410 • 876 • 8100

expect to find...and more.

OPEN YEAR ROUND THURSDAYS • 10AM - 6PM FRIDAYS • 10AM - 8PM SATURDAYS • 9AM - 4PM

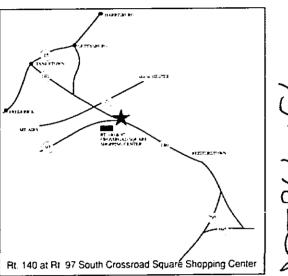
Pennsylvania •

Dutch

Farmers Market

of Westminster





FREE ADMISSION & PARKING **TOUR BUSES & GROUPS WELCOME** HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE

## ZONING DESCRIPTION

ADDRESS: 11126 McCormick Road Hunt Valley, MD 21031

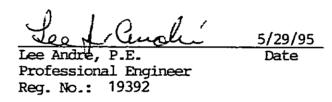
ZONING DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at point number 14, as shown on Plat Three of the Hunt Valley Business Community, which plat is recorded amoung the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland, in Plat Book E.H.K., Jr., 47, folio 5, said point being on the west side of McCommick Road, which is 48 feet wide, with a 70-foot right of way, and 30 feet from the centerline of the southern section of Schilling Circle, which is 42 feet wide and has a 60-foot right of way, thence S68° 55' 30" E 35.36 feet to point number 15, thence along the west side of McCormick Road S23°55'30"E 210.31 feet to point 16, thence 238.28 feet on a circle with a radius of 6905.81 feet to point number 17, thence S66°04'30"W 351.16 feet to point number 18, thence S80°55'07"W 553.78 feet to point number 19, thence N67°12'07"W 57.89 feet to point number 20, which point is on the east side of Gilroy Road, which is 42 feet wide and has a 60-foot right of way, thence along the east side of Gilroy Road, N4°31'35"W 476.44 feet to point number 9, thence N40°48'22"E 35.15 feet to point number 10, thence along the southern side of Schilling Road 116.85 feet on a circle with a radius of 1,667.00 feet, to point number 11, thence N81°41'39"E 453.62 feet to point number 12, thence 128.01 feet on a circle with a radius of 469.58 feet to point number 13, thence N66°04'30"E 40.57 feet to the place of beginning,

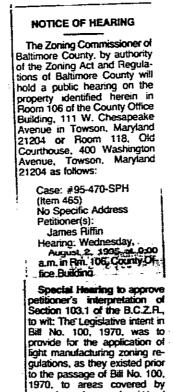
> BEING KNOWN AND DESIGNATED as Lot No. 18, as shown on a Plat entitled "Plat Three, Hunt Valley Business Community," which Plat is recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County, Maryland, in Plat Book E.H.K., Jr., No. 47, folio 5, containing 10.167 acres, more or less, also known as 11126 McCormick Road, Hunt Valley, Maryland 21031, located in the 8th Election District.

## PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

The undersigned, a registered professional engineer of the State of Maryland, does hereby certify that the Zoning Description for a property known as 11126 McCormick Road, Hunt Valley, Maryland, is as described above.







provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations, as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100. 1970, to areas covered by previously submitted LAWRENCE E. SCHMIDT

# CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that the annexed advertisement was published in THE JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly newspaper published in Towson, Baltimore County, Md., once in each of \_\_\_\_ successive weeks, the first publication appearing on 12, 1970.

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

NOTES: (1)Hearings are Handi-capped Accessible; for special ac-commodations Please Call 887-3353. (2)For information concern-ing the File and/or Hearing, Please Call 887-3391. 17/128 July 13.

Zoning Administration

Development Managem

11: West Gless Deake Avenue

Ton was Maryland 21204

Zoning Administration & Development Management



DATE: July 5, 1995

03A03#00&6MTCHRC

Please Make Checks Payable To: Baltimore County

Baltimore County Government Office of Zoning Administration and Development Management

111 West Chesapeake Avenue Towson, MD 21204

July 10, 1995

(410) 887-3353

NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Baltimore County, will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in Room 106 of the County Office Building, 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204

Room 118, Old Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, Maryland 21204 as follows:

CASE NUMBER: 95-470-SPH (Item 465) No Specific Address

Petitioner(s): James Riffin HEARING: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1995 at 9:00 a.m. in Room 106, County Office Building.

Special Hearing to approve petitioner's interpretation of Section 103.1 of the B.C.Z.R., to wit: The Legislative intent in Bill No. 100, 1970, was to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations, as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970, to areas covered by previously submitted subdivision plans.

Arnold Jablon Department of Permits and Development Managemen

NOTES: (1) HEARINGS ARE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE; FOR SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS PLEASE CALL 887-3353. (2) FOR INFORMATION CONCERING THE FILE AND/OR HEARING, CONTACT THIS OFFICE AT 887-3391.

**Baltimore County Government** Office of Zoning Administration and Development Management



July 26, 1995

(410) 887-3353

Glencoe, Maryland 21152

RE: Item No.: 465 Case No.: 95-470-SPH Petitioner: James Riffin

Dear Mr. Riffin:

Mr. James Riffin

Box 588 York Road

111 West Chesapeake Avenue

Towson, MD 21204

The Zoning Advisory Committee (ZAC), which consists of representatives from Baltimore County approval agencies, has reviewed the plans submitted with the above referenced petition, which was accepted for processing by Permits and Development Management (PDM), Zoning Review, on June 15, 1995.

Any comments submitted thus far from the members of ZAC that offer or request information on your petition are attached. These comments are not intended to indicate the appropriateness of the zoning action requested, but to assure that all parties (zoning commissioner, attorney, petitioner, etc.) are made aware of plans or problems with regard to the proposed improvements that may have a bearing on this case. Only those comments that are informative will be forwarded to you; those that are not informative will be placed in the permanent case file.

If you need further information or have any questions regarding these comments, please do not hesitate to contact the commenting agency or Joyce Watson in the zoning office (887-3391).

W. Carl Richards, Jr.

Zoning Supervisor

Attachment(s)

BALTIKORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO: Arnold Jablon, Director, ZADM FROM: Pat Keller, Director, OPZ

SUBJECT: No Specific Address

INFORMATION:

Item Number: Petitioner: Property Size:

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS:

The attached intra-office correspondence from the office's legislative planning division reflects the position of the Office of Planning.

Attachments

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Jeff Long

DATE: June 28, 1995

SUBJECT: Riffin, petition for special hearing

TO: PUTUXENT PUBLISHING COMPANY Issue - Jeffersonian

CASE NUMBER: 95-470-SPH (Item 465)

previously submitted subdivision plans.

ZONING COMMISSIONER FOR BALTIMORE COUNTY

No Specific Address

Petitioner(s): James Riffin

NOTICE OF HEARING

The Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County, by authority of the Zoning Act and Regulations of Baltimore

Room 118, Old Courthouse, 400 Washington Avenue, Towson, Maryland 21204 as follows:

Special Hearing to approve petitioner's interpretation of Section 103.1 of the B.C.Z.R., to wit: The

Legislative intent in Bill No. 100, 1970, was to provide for the application of light manufacturing

zoning regulations, as they existed prior to the passage of Bill No. 100, 1970, to areas covered by

NOTES: (1) HEARINGS ARE HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE; FOR SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS PLEASE CALL 887-3353.

(2) FOR INFORMATION CONCERING THE FILE AND/OR HEARING, PLEASE CALL 887-3391.

Room 106 of the County Office Building, 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue in Towson, Maryland 21204

HEARING: WEDNESDAY, ADGUST 2, 1995 at 9:00 a.m. in Room 106, County Office Building.

County, will hold a public hearing on the property identified herein in

Please foward billing to:

I have never worked with 103.1 of the Zoning Regulations. However, grandfathering provisions are generally designed to allow uses already ir existence or for which a plan has been approved to continue. The purpose of a grandfathering provision is to protect the expectations of an investor who had who complied with all regulations at the time that an investment decision was made. This balances the public gain against the private loss.

As quoted in a memo from the County Attorney, Maryland courts have held "that the earnest aim and ultimate purpose of zoning is to reduce non-conformance to conformance as speedily as possible with due regard to the legitimate interests of all concerned. "Grant v. Baltimore, 212 MD. 301, 129A.2d 363(1957)( . . holding ) (memo from County Attorney to Councilman Kamanetz, June 23, 1995)

It would seem to me that allowing Mr. Riffin's interpretation runs directly counter to the intent of the Zoning Regulations.

RIFFIN/PZONE/TXTHSR

Printed with Soybean Ink on Recycled Paper

ITEM465/PZONE/ZAC1

# BALTIMORE COUNTY OFFICE OF LAW

## INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

The Honorable Kevin Kamenetz Virginia W. Barnhart

County Attorney

Post-it Fax Note 7871 Date 6-27 pages 5 From PAT. Roady

Ga. Dept. PLANNING Co.

Phone # Ptone # 887-4420

Proposed Pawnshop Legislation

As discussed, we have received an inquiry from Newton Williams, a local attorney, concerning Bill No. 112-95's compliance with equal protection standards and the sufficiency of the amortization period set forth in the Bill with respect to its prohibition against free standing signs. This issue has also been raised by the Planning Office, as reflected in Pat Keller's recent memorandum.

In addition, we have discussed the potential for a First Amendment challenge to the free standing signage prohibition in the Bill. This memorandum is intended to address these issues, and to articulate the burden which must be satisfied by a party who challenges the constitutionality of such

## Equal Protection and Due Process

Trade regulation is often subjected to scrutiny under the constitutional precepts of due process and equal protection. Different levels of judicial scrutiny are applied to legislation challenged on equal protection and due process grounds, depending upon the nature of the rights impinged.

Where suspect classifications or fundamental rights are not involved (such as in this case), a "rational basis" test is applied and requires only that a statutory classification be "rationally releted to a legitimate state interest." Cleburne v. Cleburne Living Center. Inc. 473 U.S. 432 (1985). While this "rational basis" test is a low threshold of scrutiny, a government "may not rely on a classification whose relationship to an asserted goal is so attenuated as to render the distinction arbitrary or irrational." Id. at 446-47.

When a regulatory statute is challenged under the Fourteenth Amendment, the following principals of judicial review are applicable. First, courts generally presume that the judgment of the legislative body is sound with respect to the wisdom, need, or appropriateness of the legislation, and therefore will uphold the legislation if there is any rational basis for its enactment. Ferguson v. Skrupa, 372 U.S. 726 (1963).

that the elimination of an existing use within a reasonable time provides a means of reconciling due

process requirements. Suggesting that an amortization period need not fully amortize the value of a nonconforming use, the Harris Court held that the investment to be amortized was not necessarily

the entire cost of a structure - since all but the nonconforming uses would continue to have a useful

life - but rather it was the original cost of converting the nonconforming to a conforming use. In

addition, the amortization period was not intended to provide an owner with an opportunity to

wish to consider a 1 to 2 year rather than a 6 month amortization period, to avoid challenges from

existing pawnbrokers who may have invested recently in free standing signage.

We trust this advice is of assistance to you.

Accordingly, we suggest that in order to avoid concerns regarding amortization, you may

depreciate fully the value of his property.

Second, when an economic regulation is challenged on either equal protection or substantive due process grounds, it generally will not be overturned if the legislation appears to be rationally designed to correct a recognized "evil" which adversely affects governmental interests. Williamson v. Lew Optical Co., 348 U.S. 483 (1955); New Orleans v. Dukes, 427 U.S. 297 (1976). Legislation is typically held to fall within permissible bounds of the exercise of police power if it is reasonably and substantially related to public health, morals, safety and welfare of the people, beyond that, an act must not infringe upon any constitutional guarantees. Cade v. Montgomery Co., 83 Md. App. 419 (1990), cert. denied, 320 Md. 350, cert. denied, 498 U.S. 1086.

Third, the federal courts have held that the due process clause does not prohibit governments from anticipating and addressing problems which have yet to manifest themselves so long as the perceived problem is at least rationally conceivable. Detroit Automotive Purchasing Services v. Lee, 463 F. Supp. 954 (D. Md. 1978).

Under these basis precepts, the courts are required to uphold legislation which limits the activities of legitimate businesses in cases where a rational basis for the limitation exists. Notably, in those cases which concern municipal regulation of pawnbrokers, the courts have demonstrated a willingness to recognize the inherent "evils" of pawnshops and their connection to criminal activity.

In a 1949 decision, Elax v. City of Richmond, 52 S.E.2d 250 (Va. 1949), the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, held that the conduct of a pawnshop is "within the classification of business activities which may be rigidly regulated under municipal police powers." While recognizing that an individual's right to engage in a lawful business "may not be arbitrarily denied to him and granted to another under the guise of trade regulation," the Flax court nonetheless upheld a city ordinance which limited the number of pawnshops to those already in existence. In addition, the Court upheld the City's authority to grant licenses on the basis of an owner's moral character and voter status. In so holding, the Court reasoned that the "business of a pawnbroker is such as to place it that category which justifies police control and supervision, limited only by the requirement that the classification does not constitute arbitrary discrimination."

While this blanket recognition of the "evils" if pawnshops is meaningful, it should be noted that in Flor the State of Virginia had already passed legislation recognizing the "evils" of pawnshops and authorizing local jurisdictions to limit their number.

Pawnshop regulation was likewise upheld in City of Hobbs v. Biswell, 473 P.2d 917 (N.M. 1970), as a lawful exercise of municipal police powers. As in Flax, the Hobbs court recognized an inherent connection between pawnbrokering and theft, while noting that:

7 McQuillin, Municipal Corporations §24.335 (3rd. ed. rev. 1968) states:

"Municipal police regulations generally may be made with respect to pawnbrokers and pawnbrokering, unless the subject is exclusively regulated by state statute." \* \* \*

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Arnold Jablon, Director DATE: July 7, 1995 Zoning Administration and Development Management bert W. Bowling, P.E., Chief

Zoning Advisory Committee Meeting for July 3, 1995 Items 451, 453, 454, 463, 464 and  $\frac{1}{465}$ 

Development Flans Review

The Development Plans Review Division has reviewed the subject zoning item and we have no comments.

RWB:sw

\* \* In this connection, regulation of pawnbrokering under the police power has been placed on the basis of facilitation of pawnbrokering to crime. Thus it has been said: 'The business of pawnbrokers because of the facility it furnishes for the commission of crime, and for its concealment, is one which belongs to a class where the strictest police regulation may be imposed." \*

## 473 P.2d at 919.

The Hobbs case is notable for two reasons. First, the ordinance at issue required all pawnbrokers to maintain a log of transactions and to record their customer's descriptions as to age. height, weight, complexion, race, color of hair and eyes, sex and nationality. Second, the ordinance was more strict than existing state regulations. In upholding the ordinance, the Hobbs court reasoned that the existence of lesser state regulations did not affect the enforcement of the ordinance provided that it was not in conflict with, but was merely an expansion of state law.

In contrast, a pawnbrokering ordinance in Lakewood Pawnbrokers, Inc. v. City of Lakewood, 517 P.2d 834 (Colo. 1974), was struck down in part due to its conflict with provisions of state law. The remainder of the ordinance in <u>Lakewood</u>, however, which related to the regulation of excess sums received by pawnbrokers from the sale of forfeited goods, was held not to be in conflict with state law and therefore was upheld as a legitimate exercise of municipal police powers, even though it did not contain a "grandfather" clause as to existing pawnbrokers. See also, Liberman v. Cervanies, 511 S.W.2d 835 (Mo. 1974) (upholding an ordinance which required pawnbrokers to take photographs of customers and make them available to law enforcement officers upon request).

Thus, pawnbroker regulation has been upheld as a legitimate exercise of municipal police powers based upon the recognized relationship of pawnbrokering to criminal activity. While these cases should give you significant comfort in this area, we are compelled to remind you that each regulation in your proposed legislation could be challenged under the Fourteenth Amendment. Thus, it is important to demonstrate a rational basis for each proposed regulation, and to identify the basis for the overall limit of pawnshops within the County, and the per district limit. On this point, we note that there are already more than two pawnshops in certain Districts within the County. As such, we recommend that, if you choose to maintain a per district limitation on the number of pawnshops, existing pawnshops be grandfathered into this limitation, so as to reduce the potential for challenge.

## First Amendment

Trade regulation is often challenged under First Amendment principals as well. While the reasonable and non-discriminatory regulation of signs has long been recognized as a valid exercise of municipal police and zoning powers, St. Louis Poster Advertising Co. v. St. Louis, 249 U.S. 269, 63 L.Ed. 599, 39 S. Ct. 274, signage restrictions will not be upheld if they create unreasonable classifications based upon content under the First Amendment.

In order for legislation to be upheld under the First Amendment, a municipality must demonstrate that the ordinance furthers a particular, substantial governmental interest, and that it is sufficiently narrow to further that interest without unnecessarily restricting fundamental constitutional rights. In addition, commercial speech legislation may not discriminate on the basis of content, unless the legislature can demonstrate a compelling governmental interest mandating such distinction. McQuillin, Municipal Corporations, § 24.380 and § 25.131.50 (3rd. ed. rev.).

Accordingly, we anticipate the potential for a First Amendment challenge to the Bill's proscription against free standing signs in connection with pawnshops, where pawnshop signage is otherwise permitted, and other local businesses are not subjected to the same proscription in the same areas. Such legislation may be construed to be content based and not in furtherance of a particular, substantial governmental interest. Accordingly, you may wish to consider limiting this restriction, such that it applies to only future signage, as suggested in Mr. Keller's memorandum of June 15, 1995. By "grandfathering" existing signage, the potential for challenge is greatly reduced.

In the event that you determine not to "grandfather in" existing signage, we recommend that you consider an extension of the amortization period for the regulation of existing signs.

The reaction of the Maryland courts to amortization has been favorable. In determining the reasonableness of a particular ordinance, the courts have considered circumstances bearing on the balance of the public gain against the private loss. Grant v. Baltimore, 212 Md. 301, 129 A.2d 363 (1957) (denying complaint to enjoin City from enforcing ordinance requiring the removal of billboards from residential districts within five years and holding that the earnest aim and ultimate purpose of zoning is to reduce non-conformance to conformance as speedily as possible with due regard to the legitimate interests of all concerned). Courts will uphold provisions in zoning regulations dealing with nonconforming uses where the benefit to the public outweighs the resulting loss to the landowner. On the public benefit side of the scale, the Maryland courts have considered the offensiveness of the non-conforming use in view of the character of the surrounding area. In determining the private loss, the courts will consider, inter alia, the length of time in which a landowner, or as here an operator, is expected to amortize his investment.

Thus, in Gough v. Board of Zoning Appeals for Calvert County, 21 Md. App. 697, 321 A.2d 315 (1974), a zoning provision eliminating nonconforming uses by an amortization method of compelling termination after a reasonable and specified time was held to be constitutional. The constitutionality depended, as discussed above, on the restriction's overall reasonableness and the importance of the public gain in relation to private rights.

Generally, courts will not require an amortization period that fully amortizes the value of the nonconforming use. All that is required is an amortization period which strikes a reasonable balance between the property interest in the nonconforming use and the interest of the community in the integrity of its zoning regulations.

While in Harris v. Mayor & City Council of Baltimore, 35 Md. App., 572, 371 A.2d 706 (1977), it was recognized that it is unreasonable and unconstitutional for a zoning law to require immediate cessation of an otherwise unlawful nonconforming use, the Court nonetheless reasoned

Baltimore County Government Fire Department

700 East Joppa Road Suite 901 Towson, MD 21286-5500

(410) 887-4500

DATE: 07/03/95

Director Zoning Administration and Development Management Baltimore County Office Building Towson, MD 21204 MAIL STOP-1105

RE: Property Owner: ???

LOCATION: NO SPECIFIC ADDRESS

Zoning Agenda: SPECIAL HEARING Itam No.: 465

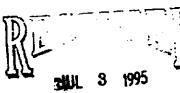
Gentlemen:

Arnold Jablon

Pursuant to your request, the referenced property has been surveyed by this Bureau and the comments below are applicable and required to be corrected or incorporated into the final plans for the property.

4. The site shall be made to comply with all applicable parts of the Fire Prevention Code prior to occupancy or beginning of operation.

5. The buildings and structures existing or proposed on the site shall comply with all applicable requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard No. 101 "Life Safety Code", 1991 edition prior to occupancy.



**ZADM** 

REVIEWER: LT. ROBERT P. SAUERWALD Fire Marshal Office, PHONE 887-4881, MS-1102F

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

DATE: <u>6/30/95</u>

FROM: Development Coordination

SUBJECT: Zoning Advisory Committee

The Department of Environmental Protection & Resource Management has no comments for the following Zoning Advisory Committee Items:

LS:sp

LETTY2/DEPRM/TXTS8

Ms. Joyce Watson Zoning Administration and Development Management County Office Building Room 109 111 W. Chesapeake Avenue Towson, Maryland 21204

Re: Baltimore County
Item No.: 465 (CAM)

Dear Ms. Watson:

This office has reviewed the referenced item and we have no objection to approval as it does not access a State roadway and is not effected by any State Highway Administration project.

Please contact Bob Small at 410-333-1350 if you have any questions.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this item.

Secretary Hai Kassoll

PETITION PROBLEMS AGENDA OF JUNE 26, 1995

## #451 --- MJK

- No legal owner listed on petition form.
- No address or telephone number for protestants. Zoning listed on petition form does not agree with zoning on front of folder (D.R.-5.5 on petition form; D.R.-5.5, D.R.-10.5, D.R.-16, O-2 listed on

## #452 --- JLL

1. Petitioner's copy of receipt is still in folder.

## #454 --- RT

No special hearing fee charged to amend the FDP. Need attorney.

## #455 --- MJK

1. No telephone number for legal owner.

## #456 --- JRA

No telephone number for legal owner. No councilmanic district on folder.

## #457 --- MJK

1. No telephone number for legal owner.

## #459 -- MJK

Need title of persons signing for legal owner.
 No telephone number or address for representative to be contacted.

## #461 --- JLL

No review information on bottom of petition forms. No practical difficulty or hardship listed on variance petition.

## #465 — CAM

- No review information on bottom of petition form.
- No item number on petition form. No legal owner signature, typed name, address, or telephone number. No name or telephone number of representative to be contacted.

## #466 - MJK

1. No telephone number for legal owner.

ENTRY OF APPEARANCE

RE: PETITION FOR SPECIAL HEARING

No Specific Address

Petitioner

James Riffin

Please enter the appearance of the People's Counsel in the abovecaptioned matter. Notice should be sent of any hearing dates or other proceedings in this matter and of the passage of any preliminary or final Order.

> Retar Max Zimmerman PETER MAX ZIMMERMAN People's Counsel for Baltimore County aude S. Demilia CAROLE S. DEMILIO Deputy People's Counsel

BEFORE THE

ZONING COMMISSIONER

OF BALTIMORE COUNTY

CASE NO. 95-470-SPH

400 Washington Avenue Towson, MD 21204 (410) 887-2188

Room 47, Courthouse

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 3(8 day of July, 1995, a copy of the foregoing Fntry of Appearance was mailed to James Riffin, Box 588 York Road, Glencoe, MD 21152, Petitioner.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Adopted MARCH 30,1855

# Preface to Second Edition

The first Zoning Regulations for Baltimore County went into effect in 1945. Within a few years it became obvious they were not adequate to cope with the County's population growth and the need for greater differentiation among housing, business, and manufacturing uses. Professor Flavel Shurtleff of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was retained as a consultant to begin preliminary review of the

In 1952 the County Commissioners acceded to the request of the Planning Commission to provide funds for studies looking toward a complete revision of the Zoning Regulations. These studies, under the direction of Malcolm H. Dill, Planning Director, continued over a period of two and one-half years, in cooperation with Augustine J. Muller, then Zoning Commissioner, and his successor, Wilsie H. Adams.

Many and varied interests were brought into consultation, including architects, lawyers, engineers, builders, developers, and real estate brokers, all of whom contributed substantially to formulating the Regulations. After a preliminary draft had been completed, further meetings and discussions were held. As a result of these conferences a final version was adopted by the County Commissioners on March 30,

On the whole these Regulations have provided the people of Baltimore County with a sound basis for the protection of property values and the general welfare. However, it was expected from the outset that the Regulations would have to be modified as the County grew and changed character. During the nearly nine years since the Regulations were adopted many amendments have been made. For example, the original twelve zones—six for residences, and been enlarged to thirteen with the adoption by the

County Council in 1961 of the Manufacturing, Light

Even with the prospect of completely revised Zoning Regulations emerging a few years hence from current studies authorized by the County Executive. the numerous changes make it desirable to publish an up to date edition of the 1955 text. Further interim amendments are to be expected, and, in order to provide an easy method of keeping the Regulations up to date, the loose-leaf format of the earlier edition

2 A

has been repeated.

ARTICLE 1-GENERAL PROVISIONS Section 100—ZONES AND ZONE BOUNDARIES

100.1—For the purpose of these regulations, Baltimore County is hereby divided into zones, as R. 40 Zone Residence, one-family Residence, one-family R. 20 Zone Residence, one-family R. 10 Zone

R. á Zone Residence, one and two-family R. G. Zone Residence, group house R. A. Zone Residence, apartment B. L. Zone Business, local B. M. Zone Business, major Business, roadside B. R. Zone M. R. Zone Manufacturing, restricted M. L. R. Zone Manufacturing, light restricted Manufacturing, light Manufacturing, heavy

100.2—The Official Zoning Map of Baltimore County, hereby adopted as part of these regulations, is the existing map in the Office of the Zoning Commissioner of Baltimore County on which are designated the zones and zone boundaries adopted on January 2, 1945 together with all amendments thereto, the changes in zone designations set forth in Section 100.3 herein, and maps subsequently adopted by the Baltimore County Council.

100.3-The zones as created in Section 100. change the present zone designations as follows:
A or B Residence to R. 6 Zone

C Residence to R. A. Zone D Residence to R. G. Zone E Commercial to B. L. Zone F Light Industrial to M. L. Zone G Heavy Industrial to M. H. Zone

100.4—The location of any zone boundary, unless indicated by dimensions shown on the zoning map, shall be determined by use of the map scale shown thereon and scaled to the nearest foot.

# Section 101—DEFINITIONS

future; words in the singular number include the plural

BATIMORE COUNTY COUNCIL MANUTES

Legislative Day No. 14 August 3, 1970 - 7:30 P. M.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P. M. by the Chairman. The Chairman then asked the audience to rise for a moment of silent prayer. There were approximately 100 persons present. The following councilmen were present:

> in : bs for Dave Samuel J. Dantoni First District CATY Hordies Second District water Tyre G. Walter Tyrie, Jr. Third District George W.H. Pierson Fourth District Francis Bossle HArry BATTULES ON Harry J. Bartenfelder Fifth District Francis C. Barrett Francis Brugall Sixth District Wallace A. Williams Seventh District

# Approval of Journal

The Journal Entries for the meetingsof July 6th, 9th and 22nd, 1970 were read and upon motion by Councilman Williams, seconded by Councilman Tyrie were approved as read.

At this time Councilman Barrett acknowledged the Overlea Chapter of DeMolay who were in attendance.

# Enrollment of Bills

The Chairman advised the Council that the following bills, which had been passed by the County Council, had been signed by the County Executive. He certified and delivered to the Secretary, Bills Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 95, 96, 104 and 105.

# Introduction of Bills

Bill No. 136 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Frenchs Avenue in the Essex area.

Bill No. 107 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Hilltop Avenue, in the Catonsville Manor

Bill No. 108 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit a person from parking a vehicle at any time on a certain portion of Woodvalley Drive in the Stevenson area.

Bill No. 109 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Cedarmere Road, in the Cedarmere area.

Bill No. 110 entitled AN ACT, To prohibit any person from operating a vehicle in excess of 25 miles per hour on a certain section of Oakmere Road, in the Cedarmere area.

95-470-5PH

COUNTY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND Legislative Session 1970, Legislative Day No. 11

BILL NO. 100

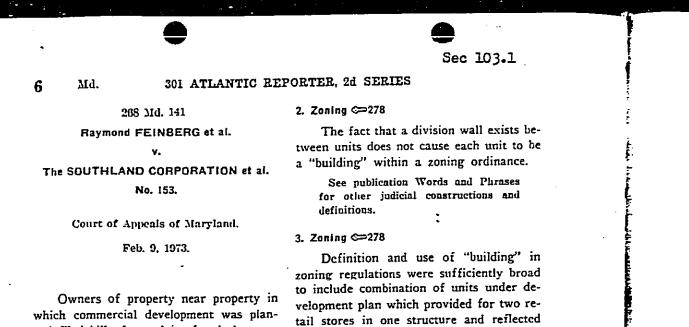
Mr. Bartenfelder , Councilman (Request of County Executive)

By the County Council, July 6

# ENTITLED

AN ACT, To amend the Baltimore County Zoning Regulations to provide certain new regulations and to revise certain existing regulations for establishment of zoning classifications, conversion and redesignation of "Residence" zoning classifications; to provide for the deletion and addition of terms and definitions; to provide for the application of light manufacturing zoning regulations to areas p. 5 covered by previously submitted subdivision plans; to establish Rural and Rural-Suburban zoning classifications, "Density" Residential (D.R.) zoning classifications and Elevator-Apartment-Residence Zoning Classifications; to amend the special regulations for Community-Core Commercial (C.C.C.) Districts; to revise the use regulations in Light Manufacturing (M. L.) Zones; P.61 to revise the regulations governing automotive service stations in permitted parking garages; to establish regulations for Unit Developments and the classifications and authorizations thereof; to provide for the continuing validity of special exceptions granted for elevator apartment buildings or office buildings under R.A. Zoning Classifications; to provide that the Planning Board may adopt and implement certain policies and procedures in furtherance of the Zoning Regulations; by repealing and re-enacting with amendments Subparagraph 100.1.A.2; by adding new Subsection 100.3A; by deleting and adding certain definitions to Section 101, entitled "Definitions"; by amending Subsection 103.1; by adding new Articles 1A and 1B; by repealing designation and title, "Article 2-Zones and Districts: Use, Height and Area Regulations" and the subtitle, "R. 40 Zone-Residence,

WATTACE Williams



Zoning ordinances are concerned with

the use of property and not with ownership thereof or with purposes of the owners

Francis N. Iglehart, Towson (Hessian &

Iglehart, Towson, on the brief), for appel-

or occupants.

which commercial development was planned filed bill of complaint for declaratory common scheme to develop the tract as a relief and for permanent injunction against unit with common entrances, parking areas owners of the subject property and against the county. The Circuit Court for Baltian intent to divide the tract into two lots, more County, W. Albert Menchine, J., disso that the proposed structure, under demissed the complaint, and plaintiffs apvelopment plan providing for a singleness pealed. The Court of Appeals, Barnes, J.,

of use, was a single "building" and not held that where preliminary plan for con-struction of retail stores had been approved to sideyards on each side of a building did prior to effective date of new zoning ordinot require a sideyard between the two lots. nance prohibiting the proposed use unless it was within purview of saving clause and 4. Zonlog = 271 where final plan, which was approved after The development of lands by combineffective date of new ordinance, did not change essential nature of the proposed use, the project came within saving clause and was not barred by the new ordinance, notwithstanding that preliminary plan had effective date of new ordinance, did not

## not conformed to the existing regulations. 5. Zoning \$\infty\$271 Order affirmed.

## 1. Zoning @=235

Where preliminary plan for construction of retail stores had been approved prior to effective date of new zoning ordinance prohibiting the proposed use unless it was within purview of saving clause and where final plan, which was approved after William F. Mosner, Towson (Power & effective date of new ordinance, did not Mosner, Towson, on the brief for Murray change essential nature of the proposed Wolman and Herbert Kishter; R. Bruce use, the project came within saving clause
and was not barred by the new ordinance,

Baldwin, Jr., Asst. County Sol., Towson, notwithstanding that preliminary plan had on the brief for Baltimore County, and not conformed to the existing regulations. Lawrence F. Rodowsky and Frank, Bern-

# APPENDIX ONE - SQUARE FOOTAGE OF BUILDING

Main Bldg:	190 ft x 640 ft =	121,600 sa ft	
Two corner protrusions:	2(5.3  ft x  32  ft) =	340 sa ft	
Two central protrusions:	2(5.3  ft x  33.5  ft) =	355 sq ft	
Subtotal:		122,295 sq ft	(Parking spaces red
Less courtyard indent:			(For 100% retail us
Square feet of main bld		120,220 sa ft	(at 5/k sq ft = 60)
Warehouse part of bldg:		+ 33,600 sq ft	(at 1/employee = _2
TOTAL GROSS AREA OF BUT	LDING:	153,820 sq ft	(retail sp reg: 62

## APPENDIX TWO - PARKING REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS

# TABLE ONE - GENERAL PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

Office: Restaurant: Retail: Mfg/warehouse:	sq ft 76,000 8,000 55,000 14,820 153,820	Parking Spaces per 1,000 sq ft 3.3/k sq ft 16/k sq ft 5/k sq ft 1/employee	Parking Spaces Required 251 128 275 11	Transit Adjustment (less 5 %) - 13 n a n a - 1	Total Spaces Required 238 128 275	Small Car Spaces Allowed 100 0 0 4 104
---	---	--	--	--	-----------------------------------	---

# TABLE TWO - SHARED PARKING ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL PARKING REQUIREMENTS

		IKDAY	WEEKEND				
	<u>6a-6p</u>	6p-midnt	ба-бр	6p-midnt	midnt-6a		
Office: 238 spaces:	100 % <b>238</b>	10 % 24	10 ቄ 24	5	5 % 12		
Restaurant: 128 spaces:	50 % <b>64</b>	100	100 % 128	100	10 % 13		
Retail: 275 spaces:	60 % 1 <b>65</b>	90	100 % 275	70 % 193	5 % 14		
Mfg/warehouse: 10 spaces:	100 % 10 477	10 % 1 40!	10 % <u>1</u> 428	5 % 1 334	5 % 1 40		

HIGHEST COLUMN TOTAL: 477 spaces required Parking sq ft req'd per space: Parking sq ft req'd per space: 300 sq ft / parking space
TOTAL PARKING SQUARE FOOTAGE REQUIRED: 143,100 sq ft

PARKING SPACES AVAILABLE: 478 spaces available (388 reg; 82 small; 8 H.C.)
TOTAL PARKING SQ FT AVAILABLE: 190,600 sq ft (enough for 635 parking spaces) Amenity Open Space: 442,875 sq ft total - (153,820 bldg + 190,600 parking lot) =98,455 sq ft A.O.S.: 98,455 sq ft = 0.64 A.O.S. ratio Bldg: 153,820 sq ft

## APPENDIX ONE - SQUARE FOOTAGE OF BUILDING

Main Bldg:	82	ft	x	280	ft	=	22,960	sq	ft
	124	ft	x	177	ft	=	21,950	sq	ft
Second Floor:	82	ft	x	100	ft	=	8,200	sq	ft
TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE OF	BUILD	ING:					53,110		

## APPENDIX TWO - PARKING REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS

## TABLE ONE - GENERAL PARKING SPACES REQUIRED

		Parking	Parking	Transit	Total
		Spaces per	Spaces	Adjustment	Spaces
	sq ft	1,000 sq ft	Required	(less 5 %)	Required
Retail:	28,600	5/k sq ft	143	n a	143
Office:	3,000	3.3/k sq ft	10	- 0.5	9.5
Meeting hall:	3,000	-16/k sq ft	48	n a	48
Mfg/warehouse:	18,500	1/employee	10	- 0.5	9.5
	53,100				210

## TABLE TWO - SHARED PARKING ADJUSTMENTS TO GENERAL PARKING REQUIREMENTS

	WEI	EKDAY	WEEKEND				
	ба-6р	6p-midnt	6a-6p	6p-midnt	midnt-6a		
Office:	100 €	10 %	10 %	5 %	5 %		
9.5 spaces:	9.5	1	1	•5	•5		
Meeting hall:	50 %	100 ቄ	100 ቄ	100 ቄ	10 %		
48 spaces:	24	48	<b>48</b>	48	5		
Retail:	60 <del>§</del>	90 %	100 %	70 ቄ	5 %		
143 spaces:	86	129	<b>143</b>	100	7		
Mfg/warehouse: 10 spaces:	100 % 9.5 129	10 % <u>1</u> 179	10 % 1 193	5 % -5 149	5 % -5 40		

HIGHEST COLUMN TOTAL: 193 spaces required 300 sq ft / parking space 57,900 sq ft Parking sq ft req'd per space: TOTAL PARKING SQUARE FOOTAGE REQUIRED:

PARKING SPACES AVAILABLE: 215 spaces available (211 reg; 4 H.C.) TOTAL PARKING SQ FT AVAILABLE: 90,000 sq ft 145,500 sq ft total - (44,910 bldg + 90,000 parking lot) =10,590 sq ft

A.O.S.: 10,590 sq ft = 0.20 A.O.S. ratio Bldg: 53,100 sq ft

Sheet 2 of 2

Ther was in the Coulde to is mitte xe sted in

## 110 W. TIMONIUM ROAD NON-ML ZONING BUSINESS USES IN IMMEDIATE AREA

2200 Fairgrounds auto body

2216 Installers service warehouse

2212 Towson stationers

2220 Commerce Electric

2232 Airco Supply

2224 Hohne Pools and Spas

2240 Ceramic Tile show room

100 108 109 110	nium Rd: Sunoco Office Bldg Red Roof Inns STTE			non-ML business uses: businesses:	20= 51.3 % 39
112	Christhilf Equipment				
Greensp	ring Dr:				
2101	Craft Woods				
2103	Signs by Tomorrow				
	Icing on the Cake				
	Ambulance service				
2111	Vordemberge Saddery				
2115	Office				
2125	Milner Fenwick (film mfg)				
2137	Tuxedo House				
2141	Franco's Eatery				
2143	Pizza Boli				
2145	Budeke Paints				
2147	Graymar Office Products				
	SOS TV Repair				
2151	Pet Depot				
	Sports Closet				
2157	Video Sales				
2161	Photo Lab				
2165	Vacant				
2167	County Auto Parts				
2173	Screen Printing				
2175	Triangle Pacific Kitchens				
2183	Tae Kwon Do School				
2187	Shades of Summer Tanning Sa	lon			
2191	Lonzdale & Holtzman (hydral	ic hose	≥}		
2193	Machine shop				
2197	Safety Sight				
2199	Reliance testing				
2120	Memtec Filters				
2130	Timonium mini-storage				
7700	T				

