



**STAFF REPORT  
SPECIAL USE PERMIT  
250 LITTLE STREET (UNIT A208)  
SUP-2025-09-1974  
NOVEMBER 6, 2025**

APPLICANT ..... Eric and Windy Krasle  
OWNER: .....Gresham-Krasle Properties LLC  
ZONING REQUEST: .....Special Use in RM-2  
TYPE OF REQUEST: .....Type II  
LOCATION: .....250 Little Street A208  
TAX MAP NUMBERS: ..... 171D3 A208  
COUNTY COMMISSION DISTRICT: .....District 8  
PROJECT SIZE: ..... 6.2 Acres (Subject Area: 0.01 Acres)  
PRESENT USE: .....Residential Multi-Family  
PROPOSED USE: .....Commercial Short-Term Rental  
PUBLIC NOTICE POSTED: .....October 22, 2025  
STAFF RECOMMENDATION: .....***DENIAL***  
PLANNING COMM. RECOMMENDATION: .....***PENDING***  
MAYOR & COMMISSION AGENDA SETTING: .. November 18, 2025 (tentative)  
MAYOR & COMMISSION VOTING SESSION: .... December 2, 2025 (tentative)

**I. Summary Recommendation**

The applicant is requesting a Special Use Permit for a Commercial Short-Term Rental (C-STR) in a Mixed-Density Residential (RM-2) zone at 250 Little Street (Unit A208). The applicant is proposing to turn an existing condominium unit, within a larger complex, into a C-STR. This proposal would not see any expansion of the improvements that currently exist on the property and the applicant has indicated that there would be a maximum occupancy of four individuals.

Staff’s analysis of this request includes concern for the cumulative impact that C-STRs create on an already stressed housing market within Athens-Clarke County (ACC). Every unit that is permitted as a C-STR is a unit that is unlikely to be available to long-term residents. Typically, Special Use Permit requests are analyzed on an individual basis and the proposal is judged on its unique qualities and location context. These “one-offs” may not create a problem in the context of the specific request, but collectively these C-STRs could remove housing from the market in a substantial way. While the Special Use does not remove the possibility of long-term rental occupancy, the relative increase in revenue generated from STRs leads Staff to the conclusion that, in practice, these units will not be used for any occupancy other than an STR. Staff is especially concerned about losing long-term residential units in neighborhoods that have multi-modal transportation options and are close to necessary household-supportive destinations and amenities, such as this neighborhood. Some of the reasons a location is good for a C-STR are also why it’s a good location for a long-term residential use, and the provision of such housing has been stated to be a community priority.

The background statements associated with the approved Short-Term Rental ordinance, adopted February 6, 2024, include the three sections below. The issues and concerns raised in these statements

provide context and guidance for the application of the Special Use criteria in the review of this request.

Section (e): “Renting residential units as STRs has impacted the housing stock in Athens-Clarke County, making housing less available and less affordable for residents or those people wishing to move to Athens-Clarke County”

Section (h): The Commission desires to exercise its zoning powers to create land use regulations and standards for STRs that reasonably and rationally address quality-of-life concerns.

Section (k): “This district [mixed-density residential] is designed to provide an environment suitable for urban living. The RM district is intended for residential uses and appurtenant community services. This district is designed in such a manner that it can be applied to a wide range of areas due to the range of residential densities possible.”

STR Home Occupation Applications (STR Home Occupations) are allowed by-right in most zones, including at this property. Since STR Home Occupations have a long-term residence requirement for their impact on unit availability for long-term occupancy in the housing market is negligible, especially compared to C-STRs

Staff finds that the proposal is compatible with the Future Land Use Map, Zoning Map, and Code of Ordinances. However, it is not compatible with the Comprehensive Plan due to its potential to reduce the supply of available long-term housing. Staff does not believe this proposal meets the Special Use criteria. For these reasons and those listed previously, **Staff recommends denial**.

Planning Commission Recommendation: Pending

## **II. Purpose of Applicant Request**

### **A. Proposal**

The applicant proposes turning a condominium unit into a Commercial Short-Term Rental (C-STR). This C-STR would be within the existing condominium structure on site (Unit A208) and, according to the applicant, would have a total capacity of four individuals. There are no proposed expansions or related improvements to the property proposed as part of this application.

### **B. Existing Conditions**

The surrounding parcels are all zoned Mixed Density Residential (RM-2), except for Oconee Hill Cemetery, which is zoned RM-1. This property is approximately situated between Oconee Hill Cemetery and the rest of the Carr’s Hill neighborhood. Built in approximately 1964, the Stadium Village Condominiums are a mix of students, long-term residents, and short-term rentals. The complex overlooks Oconee Hill Cemetery and the University of Georgia campus beyond.

## **III. Policy Analysis**

### **A. Compatibility with Comprehensive Plan**

The following policies **are not** supported in this project:

- *Increase supply and variety of quality housing units, at multiple price points, in multiple locations, to suit the needs of a variety of households.*

Legally, the Special Use adds the option to use the unit as a short-term rental but does not prohibit using the unit for a long-term rental. However, given prevailing rents, it is unlikely that the unit would be available as a long-term residence, reducing the supply of housing. Overall, the proposal is not compatible with the Comprehensive Plan.

## **B. Compatibility with the Future Land Use Map**

The 2023 Future Land Use Map designates the subject parcel as *Mixed Density Residential*, which is described as follows:

### *Mixed Density Residential*

*These are residential areas where higher density residential development is allowed and intended. Limited nonresidential uses designed at a neighborhood scale may be incorporated into these areas (e.g. churches, schools, daycare facilities, small businesses and offices). Buildings should be oriented towards the street and include streetscape enhancements. Their design should include connections between uses, good pedestrian connections, and compatibility with public transit. Auto-oriented uses, such as vehicle repair and maintenance, drive-through restaurants, and vehicle sales, are not included in this designation.*

No change to the Future Land Use Map is required since the proposed zoning action is already compatible with the Map. The proposal is compatible with the Future Land Use description for this area.

## **C. Compatibility with the Zoning Map**

The applicant has requested a Special Use Permit in an RM-2 zone for a Commercial Short-Term Rental (C-STR). No change to the Zoning Map is required.

## **D. Consistency with Other Adopted ACCGov Plans, Studies, or Programs**

The Athens-Clarke County Affordable Housing Investment Strategy Report (2023), “Housing Challenges” section specifies that “37% of all households within Athens-Clarke County (ACC) make \$50,000 or less with renters specifically having 64% making less than \$50,000. The study also points out that over the past decade, “the pressure on the housing market has grown as more households (+20%) have been added than homes (+5%). Growing market pressure along with some degree of increased real estate investor activity has contributed to rents increasing significantly faster (54%) than household incomes (29%)” (pg. 8). ACCGov’s Housing and Community Development Department found that 8,800 rented households making under \$35,000 cannot afford their rent (pg. 15). With 76% of affordable rental units in ACC being over 20 years old (pg. 83), ACC needs to expand access in order to combat most of these pressures. The data indicates ACC’s housing and rental markets have a constraint that STRs exacerbate, and the analysis of this data suggests that C-STRs do not give any relief to these housing issues. If the prime locations to purchase a property are areas that have a natural affordability, STRs become yet another practice that diminishes access to housing.

## **IV. Technical Assessment**

### **A. Environment**

This property does not have an environmental area on the property.

The Arborist has reviewed the tree management plan and recommends approval with the following comment:

- *ACC Arborist recommends approval. Project will be expected to meet all requirements of the community tree management ordinance at time of development during plan review.*

## **B. Grading and Drainage**

The Transportation and Public Works Department has reviewed the proposal and recommended approval without comment.

## **C. Water and Sewer Availability**

The Public Utilities Department has reviewed the proposal and recommended approval with the following conditions:

- *ACC water is available. ACC sanitary sewer is available. Capacity is available to serve the proposed special use*
- *Water services must be equipped with double check backflow preventors if not already equipped.*

## **D. Transportation**

The Transportation and Public Works Department has reviewed the proposal and recommended approval without comment.

## **E. Fire Protection**

The Fire Marshal has reviewed the proposal and recommended approval with the following condition:

- *There is no change of use for this property, as it was originally issued a Certificate of Occupancy as an apartment building. The Fire Marshal's Office can approve its use as a short-term rental with the following conditions: the unit must have working smoke alarms, provide a fire extinguisher on each level, and display a floor plan with clearly marked egress routes posted on the walls.*

## **F. Compliance with the Zoning Ordinance and Development Standards**

All exemptions to the zoning and development standards must be identified in the application prior to approval of a binding proposal since the development will otherwise be expected to adhere to the ordinance standards.

Special Use requests are evaluated using the following criteria:

- a) *Similarity in scale, bulk, and coverage.*

The applicant is not proposing any expansions or changes to the site.

- b) *Character and volume of traffic and vehicular parking generated by the proposed use and the effects on surrounding streets. Increases in pedestrian, bicycle, and mass transit use are considered beneficial regardless of capacity of facilities.*

The applicant has stated that the maximum occupancy would be four individuals, which would most likely not create a noticeable increase in traffic and vehicular parking. The current two assigned parking spaces on site should be sufficient.

- c) *Architectural compatibility with the surrounding area.*

The applicant is not proposing any changes to the architecture of the building.

- d) *The possible impact on the environment, including, but not limited to, drainage, soil erosion and sedimentation, flooding, air quality and water quality, including the generation of smoke, dust, odors, or environmental pollutants.*

The request is to have a commercial short-term rental, which only affects the use of the structure.

- e) *Generation of noise, light, and glare.*

The applicant is not proposing any new exterior lighting. Any new lighting would need to be reviewed by Staff to ensure compliance with the ACCGov lighting ordinance. STRs have sometimes been associated with excessive noise, but this is an issue that is handled through property management practices and enforcement of the noise ordinance. Nearby residents will be provided a 24-hour contact by the applicant in the event that a nuisance needs to be dealt with. Staff finds that this proposal has the potential to generate excessive noise, but light and glare should not be a problem.

- f) *The development of adjacent properties compatible with the future development map and the zoning district.*

There is no change to the Future Land use map and there is no change to the parcel's underlying RM zoning, so this is unlikely to impact the development of adjacent properties.

- g) *Impact on future transportation corridors.*

Staff does not see this use generating enough trips to impact the corridor.

- h) *Impact on the character of the neighborhood by the establishment or expansion of the proposed use in conjunction with similar uses.*

The surrounding area is primarily mixed-density residential uses. With a fairly transient population, both for the subject property and the surrounding area, Staff does not see the proposed STR as a deviation from the established neighborhood character. Viewed in isolation, there is no concern for this change to occur with each individual C-STR. However, Staff has concerns about the cumulative impact C-STRs may have on these neighborhoods.

- i) *Other factors found to be relevant by the hearing authority for review of the proposed use.*

At the time of this report, ACCGov – through the third-party group Deckard – has identified 245 properties that have had an STR in RM zoned properties, 97 of those being on the Legal Non-Conforming STR List. With each condo unit being eligible to apply for a special use, the cumulative impact hinders the housing market at a potentially greater scale. If approved, this type of use has the opportunity to increase, especially within condo complexes close to amenities and necessities.

Staff also notes that under the current Special Use Criteria the language is purposefully broad in order to apply to a range of uses. This approach allows for uses to be judged on their impacts within the context of their location. For STRs, this context-specific emphasis in the criteria does not specifically account for broader community-wide impacts. C-STR uses introduce hyper-transient tenancy and singularly commercial focus into residential areas that do not typically exhibit these characteristics.

Staff's evaluation finds that the request does not meet all of the Special Use criteria.

End of Staff Report.

## Reviewed

## Zoning Criteria Considered by Staff

The following factors have been considered as set forth in *Guhl v. Holcomb Bridge Road Corp.*, 238 Ga. 322, 232 S.E.2d 830 (1977).

- ☒ The proposed zoning action conforms to the Future Land Use map, the general plans for the physical development of Athens-Clarke County, and any master plan or portion thereof adopted by the Mayor and Commission.
- ☒ The proposed use meets all objective criteria set forth for that use provided in the zoning ordinance and conforms to the purpose and intent of the Comprehensive Plan and all its elements.
- ☒ The proposal will not adversely affect the balance of land uses in Athens-Clarke County.
- ☒ The cost of the Unified Government and other governmental entities in providing, improving, increasing or maintaining public utilities, schools, streets and other public safety measures.
- ☒ The existing land use pattern surrounding the property in issue.
- ☒ The possible creation of an isolated district unrelated to adjacent and nearby districts.
- ☒ The aesthetic effect of existing and future use of the property as it relates to the surrounding area.
- ☒ Whether the proposed zoning action will be a deterrent to the value or improvement of development of adjacent property in accordance with existing regulations.
- ☒ Whether there are substantial reasons why the property cannot be used in accordance with existing zoning; provided, however, evidence that the economic value of the property, as currently zoned, is less than its economic value if zoned as requested will not alone constitute a significant detriment.
- ☒ Whether there are other existing or changing conditions affecting the use and development of the property that give supporting grounds for either approval or disapproval of the zoning proposal.
- ☒ Public services, which include physical facilities and staff capacity, exist sufficient to service the proposal.
- ☒ The population density pattern and possible increase or over-taxing of the load on public facilities including, but not limited to, schools, utilities, and streets.
- ☒ The possible impact on the environment, including but not limited to, drainage, soil erosion and sedimentation, flooding, air quality and water quantity.