## CONCORD TOWNSHIP ZONING COMMISSION LAKE COUNTY, OHIO REGULAR MEETING

Concord Town Hall 7229 Ravenna Road Concord, Ohio 44077

March 5, 2019 7:00 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Zoning Commission members present:

Morgan McIntosh, Chairman Richard Peterson, Vice Chairman Frank Schindler, Member Susan Germovsek, Member Andrew Lingenfelter, Member

## Also Present:

Heather Freeman, Planning & Zoning Director/Zoning
Inspector

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7:03 p.m.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Good evening. I'd like to call the Concord Township Zoning Commission meeting for Tuesday, March 5, 2019, to order. Tonight's session is primarily a work session to discuss some zoning amendments, but something that's not on the agenda this evening is we have a guest this evening that would like to discuss some zoning issues with the Board.

So I would like to invite Mr. Dave Novak to come forward and just take a few minutes and we will get you out of the way so you don't have to listen to our text amendment conversation.

MR. NOVAK: Good evening. My name is David Novak, from Barrington Consulting Group. The address is 9114 Tyler Boulevard.

about, and I'm not -- I believe Heather has had some maybe very limited conversations with you -- but it's really about conveyance, how a piece of property would be conveyed versus fee simple or condo. And, in particular, the property that I will give you some information about, it's called Hillshire and it's on Spear Road and Auburn. And the property's been developed partially as condo but we would like to -- The feel and everything else with the development really won't change. It's just, again, it's how we convey the property, whether it's conveyed as a condo or if it's conveyed fee simple.

And the problem with condos these days are, from a developer's standpoint, it's much more difficult to get financing. And then when it gets to the consumer, it's also more difficult for the consumer to get a loan on a condominium

piece of property.

So I've got a handout here that I can give to everybody. I will just go through this real quickly and then, if you guys have any questions, we can discuss it. I am willing to discuss it as long as you want or as short. What our hope is is that we can get some text changes done within Concord to, again, allow this -- these lots to be fee simple.

So, like I said, the project that I am talking about is -- I just gave you a quick vicinity map. There is a site there. It's off Spear, almost up to State Route 44 near Auburn Road. This development actually started, I believe, back in 2004. And we've come to Concord a couple times to get some different variances and so forth, again, to get this project moving forward.

The second -- The next two pages are just, again, an overall site plan of the project. Right now, there is, the closest to State Route 44 and Spear, that's the next phase that we're hoping to construct. And I provided even a blowup of those units on the second page and typical unit dimensions. There is two types of units that we have proposed.

And what we're trying to do -- And so I included a picture of -- This is a development called Riverwood in Painesville Township and these units are on private streets but they are conveyed via fee simple. They are not condos. So, again, if everybody looked at this, they would, probably, the first thing that they would say is, This is a condo. It looks like a condo. Again, all it is is really about the way the properties are conveyed, whether it's fee simple or condominium.

The next page, again, this was, I had sent over to

Heather -- I don't know if any of you have had a chance to review it. I think Heather may have. But this is a set of the documents for that Riverwood condominium, and I can surely leave a copy of this with Heather, so if anybody wants to look at it.

But on this next page out of these documents, again, it kind of outlines what's the association's responsibilities and what is the homeowner's responsibility, again, very similar to what would be done in a condominium.

The next page is, really, this is the condo plat or -- Boy, I said it myself. I fell into the trap. This is a copy of the plat for Riverwood Village Subdivision Number 2. And, again, if you look on the second page, you can see how they have created these lots. And this picture that I showed you, the picture that was included is, really, it's this first building right here, these first four units here. It's Sublot 13, 14 -- I am not quite sure why 15 wasn't labeled -- and 16. So, again, what happens is the building fits within those -- each unit fits. They're joined units but they fit within that, those blocks.

So in talking with Heather, you know, we realize that -- We don't know what all zoning text would need to be changed within Concord. I know the definition of the "lot" would have to change, allowing a lot to be created on a private street versus a public street. I believe all your zoning classifications require that, in order to be a fee simple or non-condo lot, that they have to have some frontage on a public roadway.

So that's really all I have but I'd surely like to entertain some questions if you guys have some questions about

the concept or the thought or -- I know that they're starting to do something like this in Willoughby. They do a lot of this type of thing in Cleveland. This would definitely, surely be something new to Concord but I believe, when people would drive through the development, it wouldn't look any different than the original pieces of Hillshire. Again, it would be on private streets and so forth, so Concord would not be burdened with snowplowing the streets and all those things because they would all be private streets.

MR. SCHINDLER: You say the biggest issue is the banks. How do the banks play a part in that that they find objectionable?

MR. NOVAK: They -- Financing condominium projects, I think condominium projects have had a taboo about them for a long time. And so, again, going to a develop -- or to a bank to secure financing to develop it, it's more difficult. I am not saying that you can't but it is more difficult. And even when you're on the open market or when you're reselling the unit or you're selling to the first-time homeowner, it's just more difficult to -- for individuals to get financing for a condo than it would be for a single-family or a fee simple property. I don't know. I can't tell you why but that's --

MR. NOVAK: I really can't answer that but, again,

that's more and more -- Even like this property here,
Riverwood, originally this was developed as a condo, then the
economy hit and it sat there for many years and it was
rebought and they redeveloped it as a -- Again, the buildings
don't look any different. When you drive in the development,
it's not going to look any different.

MR. SCHINDLER: I am just curious, why?

Like, even like Aria's Way, those are condos but 1 2 when you drive through it, they look like they're all singlefamily detached homes. High Grove Villas, which is coming 3 online here soon off of Crile Road, again, that will still be 5 done as condo but, when you drive through that development, you're going to see all single detached homes. But the code 6 7 does not, your code does not allow lots to be created on 8 private streets. 9 MR. PETERSON: What's the typical impact on property 10 tax versus a condo versus this way? MR. NOVAK: I don't think that the property taxes 11 would probably vary that much than from a condo. 12 13 MR. PETERSON: Okay. MR. NOVAK: Again, it's conveyance, that's the big 14 15 difference. MR. PETERSON: Okay. 16 17 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: And, legally, the homeowners' associations and so forth, that doesn't really change how they 18 19 function and everything? MR. NOVAK: It would be a standard homeowners' 20 21 association. 22 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. 23 MR. NOVAK: It would not be -- A condominium association is different than a homeowners' association. 24 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Due to the land. 25 26 MR. NOVAK: Pardon me? CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Due to the land. But you're 27 28 saying the function of the association as far as maintenance of the private street and all that stuff --29

MR. NOVAK: The function would be very, very

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similar.

MS. FREEMAN: So the density stays the same? You're not getting an increase in the number of units, right?

MR. NOVAK: We would not.

MS. FREEMAN: We're not changing how you would calculate?

MR. NOVAK: No, the zoning, that portion of the zoning would still stay intact as far as the number of units per, you know. And if a particular zoning code requires or a classification requires so much open space, in my opinion, all that stuff would stay the same.

Even like over at High Grove, while that is going to be a condominium development, in order to give those unit owners the enjoyment of what a normal, if you were in a normal subdivision that was on a public road, we've created an envelope around the house and we label it "limited common element." So, in essence, all the land immediately around, like as if it was on a sublot, is called "limited common element" and that limited common element would be for that particular unit.

So it stops some of the problems that you have with condominium because, usually, all the property outside of the unit is owned by the association. People can walk across the back yards and do various other things; whereas, again, with a -- when you do it as a limited common area, you can restrict some of that use.

MR. SCHINDLER: So you would come in the front door here and then the living quarters would be on the second and third floor?

MR. NOVAK: I've actually not been in those units

but I believe it's similar, what you're describing is correct.

And the units that we're proposing over here at Hillshire, again, the code requires two-car garage. We're still going to have two-car garage. We're going to have -- so it's not going -- And they're only two stories, they're not going to be three stories.

I just brought that as an illustration of a product that's being built in a nearby community and how it was done, because that's a building over at Riverwood, to show how it was done with their platting process.

MS. GERMOVSEK: So who would own the frontage?

MR. NOVAK: When you say "the frontage"?

MS. GERMOVSEK: Of like, you know, the yards, who would own the frontage? It wouldn't be a condo. What would you call it, townhouse or --

MR. NOVAK: Sure, we can use the term "townhouse." But the private road in the front would be maintained by the association. And if you look on this drawing here for Riverwood, you can see there is an 84 foot, they called it a -- It's Maple Spring Drive, private, it's an access and utility easement. So that goes basically up to the front, almost to the front of the unit.

So the association would control and own that property up to the front of the unit; but then behind there, behind these units there is room for a patio and things behind the unit.

MR. SCHINDLER: So you're finding styles like this are becoming more desirable than, quote, the condos that they build today?

MR. NOVAK: Again, if you -- I tried to take a

picture of Hillshire but when I was doing it the snow was going sideways and it was cold and I couldn't get it because these units are much, the units that we are proposing to build -- And, like I said, if you look on this page here, down here you can see the footprint of this, of these units.

These units here at Riverwood -- Let me see. I didn't print that one page. But if I had to guess, you have a garage door that's probably 8 feet, so maybe these units are 16 feet wide on Riverwood.

Again, we're going to have a two-car garage, first floor kitchen and so forth. And then we would have bedrooms upstairs on the second floor. If we can come up with a floor plan that works, we would surely like to do ranches because, again, a lot of people today, we find, like ranches.

MR. SCHINDLER: Most people like, especially as you get older, everything on one floor, in general.

MR. NOVAK: I heard this gentleman talking about Hillshire. That was one of my projects. And Highlands of Concord, that was another one of my projects. So I am very familiar with those. But, again, they are -- These units, I think, these units at Riverwood start probably in the 120s. We're probably going to be closer to starting around 250 because, again, we have a two-car garage.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So this, I see that you've got, you know, looking at Hillshire here, we've got several existing and then you've kind of platted out the future buildings here.

MR. NOVAK: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So really what you're talking about is looking to making this change, or this challenge is

to finish out what was already planned.

MR. NOVAK: Correct.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So development went along, stopped, now financing the back half of it, running into some challenges.

MR. NOVAK: Yep.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: This sort of thing helps you overcome some of those challenges in completing this project.

MR. NOVAK: Correct.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So the design, the layout of these things has really not changed. We're just talking about this lot.

MR. NOVAK: Right. The layout won't --

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Now, is this going to all be one homeowners' association when it's done based on the phases or is it going to be multiple associations?

MR. NOVAK: The original homeowners' association and this association would probably be different. Okay? They wouldn't be the same association. But what we've discussed and what we would probably do is take the original association, take the new association, and join them with one association over the top of it.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Okay.

MR. NOVAK: Because to take the condo and take the fee simple, to try to merge those together would be very difficult. But we can put an association over the top of them because there are -- We have the rights, for instance, there is a pump station there that was installed to service the entire property and that pump station needs to service this, the rest of the units. So we would be -- The old association

and the new association would have some maintenance responsibilities, however we would work that out, whether it's a percentage of the number of units that were in the first phase or the first association versus how many are in the new association. I don't know how -- We haven't worked out the math equation yet to make that happen.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I was kind of curious about that just because I have a little experience with multiple associations using common -- this sort of a situation where you have older units and newer units and supposed to co-fund each other for common and it seems to be always -- not always but, in this case, there was always a bickering back and forth about --

MR. NOVAK: Right. And it's --

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: -- the costs of maintaining, well, that's your, you know, this -- So I would be somewhat concerned about that because I know that one could be burdened on, you know, if another one is not paying or if there's not strong cooperation. And as boards turn over and so forth, I think that would be, like, I guess, sitting from here, it would be a big concern because I wouldn't want to see the property degrade or have problems as a result of the fact that, legally, there is different structures going on and they're not cooperating and then that creates issues.

MR. NOVAK: Again, I'd like to stand here and tell you that we will figure all that out and make them all work together perfectly. I can't do that. We would surely try our very best.

But, again, even if we didn't develop the next -- the rest of this as fee simple, we might still have to have

two associations just because of the, you know, the different --

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. But for the lot thing, that pretty much requires it. I mean, that's going to make sure that you're going to almost have to do --

MR. NOVAK: No matter what's done here, we have to -- there has to be some meeting of the minds between the existing association and the new.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right, right.

MR. NOVAK: And from all the people that I have talked to from our legal team and so forth, it makes sense to have the two associations and then bridge it with one so that --

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So what is the bridge? Explain. Like, how is that, in a legal sense, how does that work? I mean, is one board more autonomous? I mean, is that bridging board then the one that ensures cooperation?

MR. NOVAK: Well, everybody, everybody would be a member of the bridge, so to speak.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Okay.

MR. NOVAK: Okay? I don't know whether there would still be two separate boards or there would just be representation of the old association on it, you know, so many people from the old association would be represented and so many from the new association would be represented so that, again, it would be as fair as possible. But, again, I would, what we would want to do is try to think as far forward as we can to make sure that we put in formulas and responsibilities and so forth that require everybody to participate fairly.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right.

MS. GERMOVSEK: And the new owners going in who are purchasing would know all about it. I mean --

MR. NOVAK: Right. We would not be -- We wouldn't be hiding anything, no. Again, we would have to still give the same disclosure statements and everything else that would normally happen whether it's a condo or a fee simple product.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Heather, do you know the history behind that, why we have it designated the way we have it and not fee simple? Is there some inherent issues that would be encountered for making it fee simple versus condo?

MS. FREEMAN: In the R-3 or in this particular zoning district?

MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah.

MS. FREEMAN: I think, in this particular zoning district, this was initially started as, you know, our multifamily, you know, zoning district in the township. So if you were -- Like the R-1, R-4 is all single family, plus duplex, which I guess is considered multi-family. But I think -- I don't know. I mean, R-3 goes back probably to the early '70s, if not before. It's how we have gotten all of our more dense communities where they've been, you know, various different styles, more of like what people might consider apartments or then more of like this attached product or then we even included -- I don't know when you guys adopted adding in the cluster development.

I can't really explain why it was set up where it had to be on private streets other than the fact currently, right now, the zoning text has rather large setbacks from lot lines. We don't have a designated minimum lot size in the R-3. We have a minimum project area or minimum development

area. So the minimum development area for any new development in the R-3 is 10 acres.

And then we have like the setbacks from the lot line, which is, in essence, the project boundary. So if someone were to try to carve out these individual lots so they can convey it fee simple, it wouldn't meet any of the setbacks, it just wouldn't because they're so large.

And then there is the point that our definition of "lot" requires frontage on the public street, which is kind of unique. Most communities that have that definition don't really like private streets but that's not really been the way that Concord has looked at private streets. We have them everywhere. That's how a lot of the developments were created, like Auburn Road, just allowing folks to actually, you know -- they have lots that have frontage on a public street but they're not using that frontage for their access. In lieu, they put in a private street and then they all share the cost to maintain it.

So it hasn't been something that we prohibit as a township but, based on our definitions and the large setbacks in the R-3, there is no way to do it unless we were to change that.

But like as Mr. Novak had indicated, the type of homes, the density, I believe, the density, too, would remain the same because you would be still using the same calculations. You would have your development area and your density is based on your total acreage within your development area, subtracting out buffers and things like that that might be already in the code. So --

MR. LINGENFELTER: But would we have to, would we

have to accommodate other zoning designations with the same 1 verbiage or could we just keep, could we just keep it unique 2 to R-3? 3 MS. FREEMAN: I think you can keep it unique to R-3. 5 The only other place that I think, if we were going to consider this, would be maybe in a Planned Unit Development 6 7 because --8 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: For the same reason. 9 MS. FREEMAN: What's that? CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: For the same reason. 10 MS. FREEMAN: For the same reason, yeah. 11 MR. LINGENFELTER: Would there be any negative 12 13 impact on the township by changing it from condo to a fee 14 simple? 15 MS. FREEMAN: Not anything that's really jumping out, you know, other than it's my understanding that 16 17 condominium law and condominium association law is a little bit stronger than homeowner association. So, for me, I feel 18 19 like there is a likelihood that maybe the HOA would go under where a condo association wouldn't but, I mean, you can't 20 21 quarantee. 22 MR. LINGENFELTER: There is a lot of different, 23 there's a lot of different mechanics with a, you know, with a 24 condo association versus a homeowners' association because 25 there's a lot more moving parts that you're dealing with, you 26 know, with landscapers and trash removal and street maintenance and lawn maintenance and all the other things that 27 28 go along with -- building maintenance. You know, that's all on the condo association that you pay fee for that, correct? 29 30 MR. NOVAK: But a lot of that is still going to

happen with this, with this product. Okay? Like I said, it's not going to --

MR. LINGENFELTER: But it's not going to be the same enforcement, enforcement mechanism as you would have if it was a condo association, correct?

MR. NOVAK: I would agree with Heather that, you know, there's a lot of law that backs up condominiums and there is sections within the Ohio Revised Code that talk about condominiums and so forth and how they're brought into the association and so forth. But, again, I am sure that within Concord you have homeowners' associations that are very vocal and very rule enforcement types, whereas, there is other associations, as Heather indicated, that some people probably don't even know that their development has a homeowners' association.

I think it would be difficult for that to happen in something like this because, in a typical homeowners' association, there may be just, you know, landscaping the entrance, maybe taking care of a pond or something. But in here, the people are going to be more inclined to participate because their roads have to be maintained, they have to be plowed. We would most probably still continue to have, you know, to have everybody's grass would get mowed by one landscaper. The landscaping would still be maintained by the homeowners' association. So there is a lot more involved in this homeowners' association than one that's maybe been around since the '70s.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: When it comes to the maintenance of -- I think Andy is hitting on a point that, I guess, I was trying to bring this up a little earlier. So not only with

the infrastructure, which you're sort of addressing, saying 1 2 that it's going to be -- I would assume that, pretty much, landscaping, plowing, all of that, it's hard not to make that 3 cohesive. 5 I guess the question I have is with HOA and condos when you've got the building maintenance. So in these 6 townhomes, whereas, the homeowners' association we have 7 8 detached and sort of the structure then falls upon the 9 homeowner to deal with. But you've got these condos, 10 essentially. MR. NOVAK: These multi, these attached products. 11 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right, which need to be -- roofs 12 13 and siding all need to be sort of done at the same time. MR. NOVAK: Correct. And, again, that would still, 14 15 that would fall under the purview of the homeowners' association to make that happen. 16 17 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Okay. MR. NOVAK: Which, again, in a --18 19 MR. LINGENFELTER: But you don't have the same enforcement arms or the same teeth in the organization as you 20 21 would in a condo association though, correct? 22 MR. NOVAK: Deed restrictions are enforceable. 23 Okay? 24 MR. LINGENFELTER: Well, yeah. MR. NOVAK: And I under -- And I agree, there is not 25 26 all the law backing up that there is with condo associations. 27 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. 28 MR. NOVAK: But if the documents are created, crafted correctly, then, again, there is -- the power is 29

granted to the homeowners' association and there is a board

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and there is election of board members and all that stuff and they are defendable in court. You know, if you and I were living in one of these units and I decided not to pay my association fees, the board could take me to court and force me to pay those.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah. But what happens if I decide I don't like to contractor that's doing the roof? I want to put my own roof on? I want to get my own contractor?

MR. NOVAK: Again, it would be the homeowners' association would have that control to say, "This is the roofer. It is now time to put the roof on and this is the contractor that we have selected."

MS. FREEMAN: So just for clarification, so you are saying if these were attached units and it was fee simple, the HOA would have authority over the outside maintenance of the homes?

MR. NOVAK: Correct. They have to because they're attached product.

MR. LINGENFELTER: See, that's the problem. I mean, conceptually, I get it.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right.

MR. LINGENFELTER: I understand what you are after and I understand the reasoning. And, quite frankly, to me, I mean, I don't see where that is an issue. If it has no impact on the township from a, you know, from a road maintenance standpoint or all the other things, then have at it.

My problem is, you know, is the mechanism that governs the property after the fact and what happens if you get -- Let's face it, people are people. Everybody is different. You are going to have -- you're kind of -- When

you move into a condo and it's a condo association, it's pretty black and white as far as what you're getting into and what the costs are and what your maintenance fees and everything else are. It's pretty straightforward. There is not a whole lot of wiggle room.

When you drift away from that into a homeowners' association, then to me it starts to become more -- it gets a little muddy, you know, it gets a little more gray area stuff. And my concern would be, long term, would be enforcement of, you know, if somebody decides to go off the reservation and start doing some, you know -- paints the outside of their condo the color they want to paint it, you know, I mean, what's going to happen, or puts a different color shingle roof on the top of their condo, their section, whatever? I mean, then to me I get concerned about what --

MR. NOVAK: I can appreciate your concern. But, again, I go back to it's really dependent on the strength of the documents. Because when you would buy a unit in here, you would be given a copy of those documents. And if the realtor is doing the right thing, they would have you sign an acknowledgement --

MR. LINGENFELTER: But that's always the -- The devil is in the details.

MR. NOVAK: You would sign an acknowledgement that you received those. I am not acknowledging that you read them, that you understood them, but that you received them so that you are aware or could be aware of your restrictions.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Right.

MR. NOVAK: Because there will be restrictions.

MR. LINGENFELTER: But what happens is -- and I have

direct experience with this and I am sure everybody else sitting at this table does -- is that after a house sells two or three times, that stuff all goes by the wayside. The realtor, you know -- I know for a fact, because I live in Summerwood, that our -- Many of my neighbors, the original neighbors who got the original documents and the homeowners' association, the deed restrictions and all the things that went along with that, they got those when they built their homes.

Well, those homes have now been sold, in some cases, two times, three times. And I have asked those people, "Did you know we had deed restrictions?" "I didn't know anything about it." You know? And so what's the mechanism that you use to --

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I think maybe another side of it here is, I heard you say before -- And I am kind of with Andrew, you know. I don't generally see a problem. I think what we're doing here is trying to do some due diligence.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Right.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Because we're accountable here. So my thought process is, I am kicking around what's the down side? So we're trying to dredge it up.

The concern I would have then is that you've got the two different associations with the two different layers and, you know, you've got different age of units. I mean, you said these things went in in '04. Now you're, I mean, so you've got some --

MR. NOVAK: I think the first ones went in '05, '04, '05, something like that.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Okay. So you've got, you know,

ten plus years in between, so you are going to have maintenance curves that are different.

MR. NOVAK: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: And now you've got two boards with different, sort of, levels of authority. That's why kind of why I asked the question about, so who is the final arbiter? And I'm not just thinking, you know -- I think Andy said something about what about the person who wants to do the roof a different way or paint their house pink or whatever that is?

But what happens if the one board kind of says, "You realize we're an HOA," and some issue comes up that you don't know, that we don't know, and somebody says, "You realize we have this lever?" You know? And then they decide that -- I think that's what we're searching for and I don't know that we have a definitive that this is problem per se, which kind of comes back to what you said. It certainly depends on how it's crafted.

So I kind of come back and say, I don't think any of this sounds bad. I see the reasoning why you want to do it. It seems to make some sense. But we're trying to say, are we going to let something in here that's going to be a problem down the road in, you know, 15, 20 years?

MR. NOVAK: Right. And, again, I think this is a unique situation here because this project started in '04, '05. Okay?

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right.

MR. NOVAK: Versus, you know, if this is a brand new project, you might not -- everybody would be on the same playing field. Whether it's a condo or an HOA, they'd all

have the same inherent problems.

I mean, the only thing I can suggest is that it sounds like, you know, the concept that maybe the Board is on board with but it's maybe some of the legalities and so forth. And we would surely have no problem of drafting some -- Again, the documents that I gave to Heather, that's for somebody else. That's not for this project. We can surely draft those documents or put together some draft documents and, you know, give them to, you know, your legal counsel and do the very best that we can to think ahead as far as we can.

And I realize that, again, even in condominium law, I mean, that's evolved from when it started. And, actually, condominiums really were started in Florida and that's where a lot of the new law and so forth was all created and continues to be created, because there are so many more condos in Florida than there are in other parts of the country.

CHAIRMAN MCINTOSH: Right. I think when it comes to -- I think that that is a sound idea. I think us being able to see, look ahead a little bit and see a little bit more detail about what would be -- I think the issues you are seeing with respect to condos and when you think about the -- You mentioned the financial. I think condos were one of the first early warning real estate signs there was problems with property values and so forth. So I think that makes us a little bit more sensitive given the nature of the product because it's always the thing.

You get associations in and keeping properties up and assessments and fees that aren't kept up and boards that aren't diligent. Those are the things that inherently become problems with the these projects. It's not at the outset when

somebody pays a small fee and the reserve is good. Then all of a sudden, 20 years later, and roofs and windows and siding all needs done and all of the sudden there is not enough money, and those are the, those are the things that always gotcha.

I think that's the time when people say, "Well, how was this approved? Why was, you know" -- And then you've got the government being looked at, "Why did you approve this?

And what are the problems?" I think that's what we're trying to stay ahead of.

MR. NOVAK: Right. But even with condos, I mean, there was a lot of condos over near Legacy Village and some of those that were well established condominiums, and as you talk about maintenance and fees and so forth and there were not enough funds generated to replace some of those roofs and so forth and it was a difficult time. And even within condos now you're supposed to do a --

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Reserve.

MR. NOVAK: -- a reserve assessment.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah.

MR. NOVAK: Okay? To make sure that, to make sure that you have enough funds to do those maintenance items that you're talking about.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: And I think, I guess, that maybe goes back do what Andy was saying. We're all for the condo regulations but now you are layering in the homeowners which might not, you know -- And what if a board decides that they want to be lax about it and all of the sudden that chunk of the property ends up -- I think this is where we're getting a little, like, we're trying to find the potential pitfalls.

MR. NOVAK: Again, I appreciate that.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: And so I think if you could put some architecture together or some kind of, this is might be what it would look like, and, like I said, share it with legal, or what you said, would be maybe put some of us at ease that we're not making a bad choice.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, I think it could be,
I mean, you could basically take the viewpoint that, what do I
care? I am not going to live there anyway. That's their
problem.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right.

MR. LINGENFELTER: People that are living there are the ones that have got to deal with it. But, I mean, in the big picture though, these are issues that we have to deal with as a township, you know. So it does affect us in a way, you know, with that, with the enforcement issues and other things that go on and the quality of the property and everything else. You know, we don't want -- I don't want to open up a can of worms that's not open right now.

MR. NOVAK: Oh, I agree because I don't know how many other R-3 parcels there are left in Concord that are undeveloped. But if this, if we're successful in making some code changes to allow this to happen, I am sure there will be other property owners that would come in and want to do the same thing because there is real advantage. And maybe we're at a little disadvantage here because we have the old and the new.

MR. LINGENFELTER: But to me, you know, when I look at the project, I mean, you're not mingling existing buildings with new buildings. I mean, it's pretty segregated. You

know, the existing stuff is up closer to Spear Road and everything you're proposing is in the back. There is nothing really new by --

MR. NOVAK: Well, there will be. These units here that are on this one sheet, those are -- There will be some that are on, actually, on Spear Road; but the majority of units, you go down the main drive and you go across the bridge and that's where the majority of the new units would be.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Right.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I think, I think it's a concept we're open to continue to evaluate.

MR. NOVAK: Okay.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So if you can do some of that stuff, I think it would help us move along towards realizing this is a good thing for us to do for you.

MR. NOVAK: All right. Well, I am glad I didn't hear a no. That was very good. And we'll try to draft some, at least, an outline of what these documents could look like, again, and have some discussions with Heather and your legal counsel to figure out what's the best approach.

MS. GERMOVSEK: I have one more question. What is the feel for the original owners who are there now? Have you had conversations with them? I mean, are they all on board? Or do you even need to?

MR. NOVAK: I don't -- I have not.

MS. GERMOVSEK: I mean, if they're going to be joining --

MR. NOVAK: We would surely -- I would strongly suggest to my client that we do have some conversations with, at least, the board and allow everybody to know what's going

on. There are some advantages. Again, you know, the main street, the pump station, some of that infrastructure that's there, if you now have a total of 92 versus whatever we have today, you know, is there today, again, some of those costs are spread over more people, so there are advantages.

But I am sure they would have some of the same concerns that you're all voicing is, how do we -- You know, our roofs need to be replaced tomorrow and these new people won't have to have their roofs replaced for 20 years. How do we deal with that?

So, okay?

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Thank you.

MR. NOVAK: All right. Thank you for your time. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Okay. Moving along the rest of the agenda this evening to continue our work session on the potential zoning amendments, we started that conversation last month.

I know Heather has prepared some work and so I will let you, Heather, take us through the work that we have done since last time.

MS. FREEMAN: Okay. So, last month, we briefly discussed some definition updates that we were considering, specifically, in relationship to the dwelling types. I have since then continued to work on those in addition to several others that in the -- I did provide, kind of, a handout that summarizes everything that's in the track changes of the different sections.

So the main purpose of updating the Definition Section was to reorganize the dwelling definitions, grouping

them together, removing the square footage and density requirements from the definitions themselves and putting those within the districts as needed, and also including some additional new definitions as staff has, you know, used the Zoning Resolution and finding holes here and there.

These are just some of the changes that I would like to propose recommending to you, including also revising some of the existing definitions related to "building," "accessory buildings" versus "principal building" versus "use" versus "accessory use" and "conditional use." Also, a couple small changes to the existing definitions of "floor area" and "indoor commercial recreation," and basically renaming the "tree save area" to "tree protection area."

So I don't know if you want to -- I am kind of assuming that you have looked over all this prior to tonight. So I can go through every single thing if you want me to. Otherwise, I can just kind of talk in general terms and point out some of the more specific things. Just so you know, too, legal is still, kind of, looking this over and reviewing it, so still might be some additional changes based on their input and, obviously, yours.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I think maybe the thing to do then, if we're still waiting legal comment, why don't you just sort of take us through on broad brushes.

MS. FREEMAN: Okay.

 $\label{eq:charge_constraints} \text{CHAIRMAN McINTOSH:} \quad \text{And if anyone has questions, we} \\ \\ \text{can kind of pitch them out.}$ 

MS. FREEMAN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So we wouldn't be scheduling a public hearing tonight. We will still have some time. And if

there might be changes coming at us, then let's not spend a great amount of time on detail.

MS. FREEMAN: Okay. So I am not going to go through any of the real specific definitions at this point. Some of the subsequent changes are based on, you know, tweaking some of the definitions. So I don't know if you want to flip through the packet or not. Just a couple -- In Section 6, there are a couple things I am proposing that we change here. On page 6.3, under the Prohibited Uses, when we talk about storage and collection of, like, vehicles and car body parts and those things like that that we prohibit in the township, we currently say that as long as -- that you're allowed to have junk motor vehicles on your property for up to 30 days and then, after 30 days, it just has to be in a place that can't be seen from adjacent properties.

I am proposing that we change that and say, after 30 days, you have to park that junk motor vehicle in a garage, not just screen it on your property out of sight from your neighbors type of thing. I think there are, you know -- By allowing folks to, basically, fence off their yard and, like, keep all the junk, junk motor vehicles, bus body parts, appliances, stuff like that, if we keep in that provision that allows you to basically screen it from your neighbors and say that that's okay, I think we are enabling someone to, in essence, create a junk yard.

So it would be my recommendation that we not allow them just to store their junk motor vehicles behind a fence and, basically, say, if you're going to keep a junk motor vehicle for more than 30 days, you have to park it in your garage, which would cut down, you know, on that if it were to

ever become a problem. 1 Any questions on that? 2 MR. PETERSON: I agree. I see that in Ashtabula 3 County all the time, you know. They're everywhere out there. 4 5 MR. LINGENFELTER: You don't have to drive the Ashtabula to see it. 6 There are a couple --7 MS. FREEMAN: 8 MR. LINGENFELTER: You can walk right out the side 9 door here and see it. 10 MR. PETERSON: Well, true. MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 11 MR. SCHINDLER: Plus, there's a house on 84 that --12 13 MR. PETERSON: Oh, yeah. MR. SCHINDLER: He's got four or five cars that have 14 15 been there for Lord knows how long. MS. FREEMAN: Those are problems that have been 16 17 going on before me. MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, I know. 18 19 MS. FREEMAN: And those are ones that I didn't understand coming in, you know, new to the township as to why 20 21 that has continued to go on. And I'm hoping that, you know, 22 now being a new limited home rule township, we can get a 23 little bit more on the forefront of trying to clean up some of that stuff. 24 25 MS. GERMOVSEK: So after the 30 days then, what, 26 they get a violation? 27 MS. FREEMAN: Right, right, yeah. If the junk motor 28 vehicle is out in their -- on their property for more than 30 days, we typic -- you know, we send a letter to the property 29

owner letting them know that there is a violation of Zoning

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Resolution and, typically, we give them 30 days then to comply, to find something to do with it, either put it in the garage or get rid of it.

MS. GERMOVSEK: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: And then if they don't comply within 30 days, we will sent another notice, give them another 14 days. Then we will send a final notice and, with that final notice, you know, we will threaten legal action. So if they're still not compliant, our legal counsel will send them a letter indicating that, you know, if they don't comply by X date, that they are ready, prepared to file documents in court. So then it could go through a lengthy process that way.

There are other ways that the township could, you know, get rid of junk motor vehicles. Per the ORC, there are some nuisance codes and junk motor vehicle res -- you know, codes per the Ohio Revised Code that we could follow. We have not done that in the past but those are things that I want to explore further with our legal. But I think, by having this in here, it kind of contradicts us being able to clean those type of things up by saying put it behind, you know, a fence or somewhere where no one else can see it, then it's okay.

I know there are a few properties in Concord that you can't really do anything about because it's screened from neighbors; but if you look at aerial photography and things like that, you can see it all and see all the car body parts whatever, you know, the stuff is, it's there.

MS. GERMOVSEK: Those particular properties could remain that way or would they have to then abide by the new -- MS. FREEMAN: That's a good question for legal. I'd

have to check with them on that. But it would prevent any new 1 2 from being able to do that for sure. MS. GERMOVSEK: Right. 3 MS. FREEMAN: But far as being able to go retroactive on that, I would have to double check. 5 MR. SCHINDLER: There are a lot of things we can 6 7 corporate via the Health Department, too, can't we? 8 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, the Health Department will help 9 us on that. 10 MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah. MS. FREEMAN: But when speaking with them, they say, 11 if we have codes that align with that, it helps them because 12 13 then they're, you know, it's they're also in violation of township zoning. So --14 15 MR. SCHINDLER: Has the township -- Is there a way that we can physically go in? If this thing goes on and on 16 17 and on and on, and if the individual maybe is not capable anymore of either doing it or maybe sickness or too elderly, 18 19 is there a way we can incorporate physically going in there and taking all that stuff out by ourselves? 20 21 MS. FREEMAN: Yes. That's through the Ohio Revised 22 Code under, I think, it's 505.86 or 87. There's a, there's a 23 process that would allow a community to take that type of 24 action if it got to that point. MR. SCHINDLER: Would that be -- Would we have to 25 26 incorporate that in there or is it already understood? 27 MS. FREEMAN: No, no, it's separate from the zoning. 28 MR. SCHINDLER: It's separate from zoning. 29 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, right. MR. SCHINDLER: But we, in our zoning, we would have 30

to be able to refer to that somehow, right? 1 2 MS. FREEMAN: No, you don't have to refer to it. MR. SCHINDLER: We don't have to? 3 MS. FREEMAN: No. It's a process where the, 5 basically, the Zoning Inspector, in conjunction with maybe the Building Department or the Health Department, could identify a 6 property as being a nuisance or if it met the criteria for 7 8 having all the junk motor vehicles, there is a process that we 9 follow. The Trustees would have to pass, like, a resolution. 10 You have to give proper notification to the property owners and anybody that has a lien on the property. You have to 11 notify them of the intent to go in and clean the stuff up if 12 13 they don't do it themselves. So there is this whole process that you would have 14 15 to follow. And then if it got to the point where you actually went in and cleaned up, then you could certify those costs to 16 17 the Auditor and put it on their property taxes to be paid back. 18 19 MR. SCHINDLER: But that would be started here though? 20 MS. FREEMAN: Not in the zoning text, no. Well, I 21 22 mean, if it was a violation of the zoning, yes. 23 MR. SCHINDLER: Okay. 24 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 25 MR. SCHINDLER: So actually --26 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But zoning wouldn't be the lever 27 by which you would ultimately resolve it. 28 MS. FREEMAN: No. CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: You're saying these other health 29 30 and safety regulations that are state law --

MS. FREEMAN: Right. 1 2 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: -- versus the township, those supersede. 3 MS. FREEMAN: It's state --CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: First violations would be of the 5 zoning code but, ultimately, the resolution could be using 6 bigger laws. 7 8 MS. FREEMAN: Right. 9 MR. SCHINDLER: Right. 10 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. MR. SCHINDLER: But our Zoning Inspector would go 11 out and see this and then it would be instrumental in getting 12 13 the ball rolling. 14 MS. FREEMAN: Yes. 15 MR. SCHINDLER: Okav. MS. FREEMAN: And then Number 5 under that, I was 16 17 proposing that we take that out because if, you know, if this provision did actually apply to licensed cars or trucks that 18 19 you use to and from work, then it wouldn't be, it wouldn't even be classified as a junk motor vehicle. So it doesn't 20 21 even apply. 22 The other thing on the next page, on Section 6.04, 23 and this kind of came about when we started looking at defining, you know, the "single-family dwelling" and we talked 24 25 about private streets and the condominium developments and, 26 you know, talking about the R-3, all those dwellings or houses, you know, sit on one big -- it's not a lot because 27 there's lots of homes on that lot. It's basically just a 28 large track of land that we're going to call, like, this 29 project area.

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But we've got this Section 6.04 that allows, in any 1 2 resident, basically, in any residential district, if you can -- if you have a lot, say you have a 2 acre lot in the R-1 3 and you want to put two houses on there, you could if you could prove to the township that you could subdivide the lot 5 into two conforming lots if you promise not to do something 6 7 that's going to make both houses not in compliance with the 8 setbacks. 9 So, for me, this is like you can't really enforce And if you can already prove that you can put two 10 houses on one lot, why can't you just subdivide it then and do 11 two individual lots with one house on each lot? 12 13 MS. GERMOVSEK: So you would have to do a lot split? MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 14 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Just out of curiosity, because I 15 am noticing that all four of these subdivisions of this 16 17 section were from 1964. MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 18 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: However, we amended Section A in 19 2015. 20 MS. FREEMAN: 21 Section what? 22 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Section A was amended in 2015. 23 MS. FREEMAN: Uh-huh. 24 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Any idea what the amendment was? MS. FREEMAN: We changed it from -- I think it was 25 26 just principal building on the lot, so there really was no 27 limit. You could do multiple, like --28 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I agree with you. MS. FREEMAN: Basically, it was a roundabout way of 29 30 doing a condominium development in the R-1. That's how,

that's how you got -- what is, what's the one development?

The Hill -- or Highlands, Concord Highlands, Highlands of

Concord off of Morley, is that what it is? Yeah, Highlands of

Concord.

MS. GERMOVSEK: Yes, oh, right at the top of Knightsbridge there?

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MS. GERMOVSEK: Yes.

MS. FREEMAN: So that's R-1 and they're condos because they, at one point, showed a plan that they could subdivide it all into individual lots and they slapped all the homes on there and built a private street. But, to me, that's kind of getting around, you know, our R-3 Development District standards where, in the R-3, we have talked ad nauseum tonight, you have to do condo stuff.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: You can, in essence, you can do six freestanding houses on one acre.

With what you are seeing here. I mean, I'm looking at these and I'm reading through them and they seem like they're -- I don't know, 1964, the township was different then. We are trying to get to now the conversation we had the started the meeting. Frankly, you know, trying to sit there and say, well, rather than prove you can, you're right, subdivide the lot and go through the process and get it properly rather than just, okay, we'll leave it unchanged. I mean, I get it. It doesn't make sense.

MS. FREEMAN: Well, I know like even just reading, like, Section 15 that talks about like our R-1 and R-4,

currently, there is nothing in there that even says you can only have one house per lot. So I wanted to tighten that up and make it clear that, when you have a -- when you're in the R-1, the R-4, the R-6, the R-8, which are standard, you know, single-family or you can do the duplex, that you're allowed to have one dwelling on there. Whether or not it be a single-family dwelling or the duplex dwelling that has two dwelling units it in, you're allowed to have one dwelling per lot because that's the intent of the regulation was that but it was never specified.

So like, so like in Knightsbridge, they have -- What's your minimum lot size over there?

MR. REPPERT: Single lot size?

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. REPPERT: One and a half, maybe two.

MS. FREEMAN: So they all have two acres over there. The way the zoning is written right now, they could put another house on that two acre lot because we don't say they can't. We just say that the minimum lot size for, in the R-4 or the R-1, is the 22,000 square feet or the one acre if you don't have -- or if you are in the R-4, the one acre or the two acre for the duplex.

So I wanted to, kind of, tighten that up on being clear that, in those single-family districts, you are allowed to have one principle building on the lot unless you are going to do a PUD or the RC -- or the R-3 where you can get more creative with that and do the, you can do the condominium developments or you can do the fee simple.

Now, this is, like I said, legal is still looking at this, too, so I don't know what they think about that.

Okay. Another small change under Section 11, which is the Zoning Permit Section where we specify when folks need to come and get a zoning permit. This actually just kind of came up in a BZA case where I had cited somebody because one of the tenants didn't come in and get a zoning permit for occupying a new, like, a vacant space within the building. And while they were -- They had mentioned during this public hearing, well, the building is not vacant, the unit within the building was unoccupied.

So in an effort to capture that, I'm thinking that we need to change it to state that any change in occupancy of a nonresidential building or unit within a nonresidential has to come in and get a zoning permit, just so we're covered whether it be the building itself or a unit within that building.

MR. SCHINDLER: Took care of a loophole.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. Then moving on to Section 13 under the -- Did I not print those? Oh, okay. No, I am good. So under Section 13, the Innovative Site Plan Development, conditional use option for the Town Center area over where the Capital District is, well, and actually some of this goes back to updating some definitions in Section 5, but I am proposing to change a couple uses in the Table of Uses. Some of them have to do with the dwellings based on how we're now defining the "townhouse" dwelling, whether it should be "row" or "townhouse" dwellings.

And we talked about this, not this past summer but the summer before, about getting rid of the live/work units within the Planned -- within the Innovative Site because those really aren't desirable. So rather than allowing live/work

units, I would like to call out "dwelling units located above first floor commercial."

And then there was some changing on just terminology, basically, on "government facilities." Rather than calling it "government facilities" and then also listing "police and fire" or "U.S. Postal Service," I had proposed a revised definition for "government and public uses" that would actually capture, you know, police and fire, any kind of, you know, township cemetery or town hall, you know, administrative buildings or the Postal Service under one use. So that's kind of what I am proposing here and also within Section 22, that Table of Uses for the Commercial and Industrial Districts.

MS. GERMOVSEK: So then you define "public uses" in the definition?

MS. FREEMAN: "Government and public use" as one definition, yeah. It's a new definition in Section 5.02, yeah, that's in there. I kind of skipped over that a little bit at the beginning.

But then also in Section -- the same Section 13.36, just some other housekeeping changes referencing the different dwellings.

Then under the Residential District Section, these small changes under the Table of Uses really reflect just housekeeping on the terms that we were trying to define related to different dwelling types, and then also the change that I just indicated as far as "government and public uses" versus listing "fire station," "cemetery" and "township hall" as separate uses.

And then under that Site Development Standards, this is where I was proposing that we make it clear that only one

dwelling can be constructed on a lot in the R-1, R-4, R-6, and R-8 Districts.

One other new definition that I was proposing was actually defining "project area." And you will see in Section 15 how that would, you know, when we're talking about the R-3, rather than calling it a "development area," we would call it a "project area." Now we have an actual definition of what that would be, whereas, before we did not define, you know, "development area." Let me flip to it real quick.

So "project boundary" is the boundary defining the tract of land which is included in a proposed development to meet the minimum required project area for a planned residential development or for a multi-family development.

The project boundary shall also mean development boundary.

And then the other minor changes under the R-3 really have to do with just the change in the definition and putting the density requirements within that section rather than in the definition.

One other small change under Private Streets, I was proposing that, when they do put the private street name up there, they require the street sign to actually indicate that the street is private so anybody moving -- driving in there knows that it's a private street, anybody maybe looking to purchase a home in there knows it's a private street. And this was brought up by one of the Trustees that he would like to see that on private road street signs, a small indication that the street is private.

Oh, under -- Then when you get to the Planned Unit Development, the R-2, which is basically Quail Hollow and Summerwood, those are the only two developments we have right

now, Permitted Uses, based on, you know, right now in that district we allow detached single-family dwellings and attached single-family dwellings. The current definition of "attached single-family dwelling" is a building between two and eight dwelling units. Okay? So -- But we already define a two-family dwelling as a building that has two individual dwelling units, so two separate households, one building.

So if we're trying to fix the definitions so they can be used in any district should we ever want to change that, we needed to change the definition of "attached single-family dwelling," in my opinion, to be between the three and eight units. And if we do that then, in essence, if we still want to allow two attached units within a PUD, then we would, in essence, have to allow them to have two-family dwellings, the duplex type dwellings.

And there is also tons of what we define as single-family cluster dwellings, which are basically the freestanding homes that don't have, like, required setbacks from, like, property lines, like yards, side yards like you do on your individual lots, but rather they are separated by this common open space which is more of like an R-3 development that forces you to do a condo.

So I was suggesting that we actually list what's already out there, what's allowed, because in the past we have considered, in the PUD, we've -- single-family, single-family dwellings have also been condo dwellings but we regulate them differently, like, in the R-3.

So if we are going to take a good look at fee simple versus condo and try to do housekeeping on our definitions, it needs to carry through everywhere in the township. So that's

why I am proposing that we change this to actually state that they can have a single-family cluster dwelling there and, if they choose that, it is going to end up being a condo development, you know. Or if they're going to do detached single-family dwellings, they're going to be on lots.

Unless we want to make some other change, like what Mr. Novak was indicating tonight, you know, or allowing the single-family dwellings on a lot with no public street there. That's a totally different thing that's not even in here, so we'd have to see if that was something that we wanted to allow, how that might affect what I have in front of you this evening. There could be some small changes based on that.

Other changes in this section relate to referencing "project area" versus "development area" and just some housekeeping, you know, items on here related to different terms and making sure the terminology is the same and consistent throughout.

Specifically, in this PUD, for whatever reason -- I am not sure -- we've listed dwelling unit type as an apartment and we have, like, minimum parking and all kinds of things for that but we don't even list "apartment" as a permitted use. So that's why I am proposing that we strike that out, because "apartment" is not even a permitted dwelling type that is allowed in that district.

Under the Commercial and Industrial Section 22, the Table of Uses, I was considering that we expand within the Research and Limited Industrial District, the RD-2, some of the uses that are typically found within, like, a light manufacturing/research area, consider adding like an automotive repair to that, wholesale business, warehouse

facilities. Those uses would likely want to locate within that development in that district should we ever get any kind of, you know, multi-tenant, like, flex space type buildings built back there. Right now, all we have is single users but long run there could be somebody that wants to put in something where they could have additional tenants that might be doing one of these type of businesses that I think we should consider adding.

And then the other changes in the Table of Uses are related to defining "government and public uses" and then eliminating, under the Innovative Site PD, these "townhouses" and "live/work units" from this table and just keeping those in Section 13.36.

The other change in the Parking really have to do with the terminology, the updates on the dwelling types.

One other thing, though, I did want to clarify, under 29.07, the Access Drive regulations. I wanted to make it clear to, you know, developers that the access drives that are part of the parking lot for a new commercial or industrial development, they also have to comply with the parking lot setbacks. I thought it was pretty clear already based on the definition of "parking lot," which includes the access drives, but I've been asked that question. So I figured let's just put it in there so there is no question anymore.

One thing that I -- Also, another clarification has to do with the parking of recreational vehicles in the residential districts. And I think this is, when we updated this the last time, it might have been an oversight by me that we dropped the word "trailer" as well. So, right now, we're talking about recreational vehicles, which we define, that

don't include like a trailer, maybe like a box trailer or a landscape trailer or a trailer that you might use to pull like a boat or something like that.

I want to make it clear that those type, those trailers also have to comply with these parking, you know, requirements when it comes to recreational vehicles. So if you have that trailer or recreational vehicle, it has to be parked or stored on an improved surface, behind the building setback.

And, also, one thing that I find that previous zoning inspectors have not enforced has been like the screening of a recreational vehicle if it's parked on your property. So if your house is set 100 feet back from the road and the minimum setback is 50 feet, you're technically allowed to park it in your driveway then because you're going to be back behind the building setback, behind the 50 feet. But then there is a provision that requires you to screen it. How are you -- I don't -- You are really not going to be able to screen that.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Just out in the drive, you can't screen it.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. So I am proposing that maybe we take out the requirement of screening because if we limit -If you have less than one acre, you are only allowed to have one parked on your property. It has to be on a paved surface, has to be beside your house if you are at the minimum building setback or, you know, on your driveway. So for enforcement purposes and how this is has actually been enforced over the years, I am considering that we take out that screening requirement.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Not enforcing screening because 1 2 it's not practical to do so. MS. FREEMAN: I think so. I think that's been the 3 And a lot of these, like, homeowner associations that 4 5 are a little bit more stringent, they probably don't even allow these within their developments anyway. So their rules 6 have much stronger than even probably this. Sometimes we get 7 8 a lot of complaints about, like, houses maybe outside of subdivisions that have large lots and they have one boat 9 parked on their property and it's parked on a paved surface, 10 parked way back, but in the fall the leaves come off the trees 11 12 and now the neighbor can see it. 13 MR. LINGENFELTER: It's exposed. MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. So I don't know. I don't know 14 15 if you guys have --CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: We pulled the screening of the 16 17 jalopies out. MS. FREEMAN: What's that? 18 19 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: The junk vehicles, we kind of talked about taking the screening out of that. So --20 21 MS. FREEMAN: And making you put them in a garage. 22 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. The other side of it is, 23 I mean, if these things are so -- What's the standard of 24 screening? MR. PETERSON: Yeah. 25 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I mean, it's just another thing 26 27 to upkeep. I guess I see your thinking. I mean, I'm fine if 28 we don't follow it if it's, like you said, on a paved and it's --29 30 MR. PETERSON: Yeah. Some screening might look

worse than the vehicle. 1 2 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. MS. FREEMAN: Right, because then you get asked, 3 "Well, what can I do? Can I put up a fence?" 5 MS. GERMOVSEK: Is screening a tarp? MS. FREEMAN: Exactly, yeah. I don't know. 6 don't define that screening either, so there is some --7 8 MR. LINGENFELTER: It depends on if you're living next door to it. 9 10 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. MS. FREEMAN: What's that? 11 MR. LINGENFELTER: I said, it depends on if you are 12 13 living next door to it. MS. FREEMAN: Right. Yeah, it says "screening by 14 use of walls, fencing, natural screening." So, I mean, you 15 can't screen a motor home with a fence because we have a fence 16 17 height restriction of eight feet. So --CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It's probably worse sticking out 18 from the top of a fence. 19 MR. PETERSON: Yeah. 20 21 MS. FREEMAN: Something to chew on. 22 One other thing that came up in the last page of 23 Section 29 is parking of, like, construction equipment and 24 vehicles in residential areas. So you might have a neighbor that's going to build a pool and they rent a mini excavator 25 26 and it's sitting on their, you know, on their driveway. So someone calls the Zoning Office and says may, "Hey, my 27 28 neighbor has construction equipment." You know, right now, under Section 6, we state that you can't have that parked on 29 your property at all, which really, realistically, can't 30

happen. You know, if you are actually doing a project, you might need to have that construction equipment or vehicle there on your property for some amount of time.

So what I am proposing is allowing you to have it for no more than 30 days on your property in a residential lot. So if you rent the mini excavator, you start digging, then you have bad whether, you have to wait a couple weeks, you know, you're not in violation, you know. And if the neighbors call and complain to the Zoning Office, we can say, "Oh, well, they have 30 days."

We were getting some complaints about there is a mini excavator right now parked in a development where there is nothing going on. We know who the owner is. We have contacted them and said, "Hey, you know, we've had complaints. Can you get it out of there?"

"Oh, well, I'm going to be doing some work on the neighbor property. Tell me what I am in violation of."

So we didn't have a black and white regulation on there because the one we state says you can't even have it there at all, which realistically we couldn't go around enforcing that, you know. But with this, you know, we could. We could, at least, say, "Hey, we saw it on November 29th. Now it's December 29th, it's still there. Now you are in violation."

MR. LINGENFELTER: Do you think 30 days is enough?

MS. FREEMAN: I think so. I mean, what kind of project would you be doing?

MS. GERMOVSEK: If they're active --

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, I mean --

MS. GERMOVSEK: I mean, a pool, like you say,

weather, weather permitting. 1 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Even then, I could see, I could 2 see, in some extreme cases, it not being enough. But I guess 3 my question is, what's your provision if we need enforcement 5 and someone is like, "Look, it got stopped for weather problems and some contractor got backed up and it took them 45 6 to 60 days to get back on schedule"? I mean --7 8 MS. FREEMAN: Well --CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But it's their -- It's sitting 9 there not being used. It's sort of their problem. 10 my thought is, go with the 30, let someone come in with a 11 reasonable appeal and use your discretion. 12 13 MS. FREEMAN: And as I described our violation process, it's pretty slow. So by the time I give them a 14 15 30-day notice, another 14 day and 14 day, it's going to be 16 gone. 17 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Are they really going to leave a valuable asset just sitting there not being productive for 18 19 more than 30 days? MR. PETERSON: Probably not. 20 21 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: They're going to need to use it 22 on another job or come get it or get the job done and move on, 23 not, you know --24 MS. FREEMAN: And it's not like we're going out 25 looking for these things. 26 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. 27 MS. GERMOVSEK: This would be on a complaint basis. 28 MR. LINGENFELTER: Maybe you should be. MS. FREEMAN: Well, we are in some respects, but --29 30 MR. LINGENFELTER: I am just kidding.

MS. FREEMAN: No. 1 MR. SCHINDLER: If they try to put it out of sight 2 maybe because I know, at the end of our street this past 3 winter, the neighbor at the end of the street was doing work 4 5 in his back yard and he had a small one that was in the -over to the side of the house quite a few weeks. 6 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 7 8 MR. SCHINDLER: I think it was basically because of 9 the weather. 10 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. MR. SCHINDLER: They stopped the project. 11 started it and they couldn't get any farther and it was 12 13 sitting there for a long time on Button Road. Your complaint wasn't on Button Road, was it? 14 15 MS. FREEMAN: No. MR. SCHINDLER: But it was a small unit, the little 16 17 ones that they --MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. Oh, I think I know what house 18 19 you're talking about. MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, it was like a toy really. 20 21 mean, it was there. It was towards the front of the house for 22 the longest time. 23 MR. LINGENFELTER: If they had just invited you over 24 to play on it a little bit, you would have been fine with it. MR. SCHINDLER: No, but I was just wondering because 25 26 they could have put it back a little farther and I think it 27 would have been fine because they had high bushes and stuff 28 that would, you know --MR. LINGENFELTER: 29 Screening. MR. SCHINDLER: Screening, yeah. I was just 30

curious. It is not there anymore but --1 2 MS. FREEMAN: Okay. MR. SCHINDLER: But Morgan is right. Usually, when 3 they have equipment like that, they have to be using it, they 4 5 want to use it, you know. MS. FREEMAN: They don't want to keep it there but 6 in the rare case that someone --7 8 MR. SCHINDLER: Right. 9 MS. FREEMAN: -- is just going to park it there and leave it there, like --10 MR. SCHINDLER: But you can rent those things 11 though, that's the thing. 12 13 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, yeah, but, again, you're 14 paying per day. Who is going to let it sit there and pay for 15 30 days of use? I mean, they're going to send it back if it's 16 17 going to be that long. MR. SCHINDLER: Plus -- yeah, yeah. 18 19 MS. FREEMAN: On day 31, it goes away and then comes back on day 32, it's a whole new 30 days. 20 21 MR. SCHINDLER: A whole new -- The clock starts all 22 over again. 23 MS. FREEMAN: You can't really get around that one. MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, it's difficult. 24 25 MS. FREEMAN: Okay, sorry. 26 MR. LINGENFELTER: Oh, signs, signs. 27 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, sorry. This is -- Okay, signs, 28 I have a little spin-off on the signs, too, but in front of you there was -- We kind of had an error on the numbering or I 29 30 should say the lettering under 30.03, under the General

Computations. We had inadvertently a Section C here which 1 2 then we repeated. MR. LINGENFELTER: Uh-oh. 3 MS. FREEMAN: Like F was in here twice, I think. MR. LINGENFELTER: Uh-oh. 5 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. So we need to fix that 6 7 lettering. So that's that first part of that. 8 And then under the 30.04, the tables, these are just housekeeping based on our new defined terms related to the 9 10 dwelling types. But I did want to discuss a little bit further with 11 12 you the potential or the likelihood of maybe amending our sign 13 heights on Crile Road or within our business districts. 14 MR. LINGENFELTER: I think that Verizon sign is 15 redundant. I don't think it's that bad but --CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It's not literature vet. 16 17 MR. LINGENFELTER: But it's just like, why? Why? MS. FREEMAN: It's almost the same height as their 18 19 building. When you're coming south on Crile --20 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. And it's right -- They've 21 got the huge Verizon sign on the front of the building. 22 got the huge building light Verizon sign on the side of the 23 building. They've got the huge Verizon sign on the other side 24 of the building. And then 30 feet away, they've got a --MS. FREEMAN: A 30-foot pole sign. 25 26 MR. LINGENFELTER: -- pole sign. It's like, what 27 are you advertising? I mean, my question isn't about the 28 aesthetics of it. It's the question of why? Why do you even need that? There is no need for that pole sign. You can see 29

the Verizon sign on the side of the building from 44.

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CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: For miles, yeah. 1 MR. LINGENFELTER: Okay? So that pole sign, to me, 2 is useless. I mean, it doesn't, it doesn't help them 3 advertising their situation. MS. FREEMAN: Right. 5 MR. LINGENFELTER: Now, if they didn't have any 6 signage on the building, then I could say, "Okay, I get it." 7 8 But, I mean, you've got two, three, huge neon white Verizon signs on all three sides of the building that are facing 9 traffic directions. I mean, that pole sign is -- And it's not 10 like it's way removed away, like it's out on 44 or 90 --11 12 MS. FREEMAN: Right. 13 MR. LINGENFELTER: -- you know, where you can see it and go, "Oh, there is a Verizon store here. I've got to get 14 15 off." I mean, it's right next to the building, literally. It's within, what, 30 feet, 40 feet from the building, if 16 17 that. It's kind of silly. MS. FREEMAN: I know. 18 19 MR. LINGENFELTER: It doesn't make any sense to me. MS. FREEMAN: I can't answer as to the why. I just 20 21 knew that they were adamant and it definitely -- and it met 22 all of our requirements. 23 MS. GERMOVSEK: Is this the bonus part for the 24 corner lot? 25 MS. FREEMAN: Yes. 26 MS. GERMOVSEK: That they got the big sign? 27 MS. FREEMAN: So if you are a corner lot in a 28 commercial district, you can either put, you know, one sign your one street and another sign on your secondary street or 29

you can combine it and put it at the corner, which is what

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Verizon did. And if you can combine it and put it at the
1
    corner, you're allowed to, like, add up, like, the square
2
    footages, not to like -- not like a 200 percent or anything
3
    like that but you're allowed to compound the square footages,
    so you're going to exceed your -- what we refer to as our
5
    basic allowance.
6
               So they were able to do 120 square feet sign face
7
8
    area, that's on each side. So it's 20 feet long by 6 feet
    tall and then it's on -- the pole is 24 feet tall, so to the
9
    top, 30 feet.
10
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Is it taller than the building
11
    because it looks like it is?
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13
               MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, hold on. I took a couple
    pictures. It's slightly taller.
14
15
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, not much.
               MS. FREEMAN: But you can't tell when you are
16
17
    driving by.
               MR. LINGENFELTER: No.
18
               MS. FREEMAN: So this is -- I was parked at Crile
19
20
    Crossing.
21
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Oh, this picture, yeah, doesn't look
22
    like it is.
23
               MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. I was parked over by Crile
24
    Crossing. It was kind of snowing.
25
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But you are shooting uphill from
26
    there.
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Yeah.
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28
               MR. LINGENFELTER: So, what, you are you in the
    parking lot of Burgers 2 Beer?
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               MS. FREEMAN: I was right by Chipotle.
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MR. LINGENFELTER: Oh, by Chipotle, okay, yeah. 1 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, I was parked, like, pulling out 2 of the spots right there. 3 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It's obnoxious though. MS. FREEMAN: But, yeah, that's 30 feet tall. And, 5 like, those Crile Crossing monument signs --6 MR. LINGENFELTER: That doesn't, I mean, when I --7 8 The night that you mentioned it, I drove, specifically left and --9 10 MS. GERMOVSEK: We must have all did. MR. LINGENFELTER: We all drove over past to see 11 what and I couldn't see it because it wasn't lit, so it was 12 13 really hard to even -- because it was dark and, you know. 14 MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah. 15 MR. LINGENFELTER: It was kind of sitting out away from the building. But, really, when I got right up on top of 16 17 it, it was like, I don't think it's that bad. I thought it was really going to be obnoxious. I just, I just question why 18 19 they have -- why they need it. I don't understand why they have to have it. 20 21 If we could put together regulations that would 22 limit, you know, I mean, I could see getting -- I could see 23 putting a sign on a pole if you didn't have any signage on 24 your building; but when they've got the signage on the building that they have, there is no need for that pole sign. 25 26 It's just, to me, it's a waste and there is no need for it. 27 MS. FREEMAN: So I put together, like, a quick 28 little two-sided page there that if you want to pass one over. MR. LINGENFELTER: Oh, you expect me to share these 29 30 now?

MS. FREEMAN: Share one with Frank, yeah. I will take them back.

MR. SCHINDLER: There's some more here, yeah.

MS. FREEMAN: So the back side, actually, with the shorter table, these are recent permits, sign permits that we issued, and you're probably pretty familiar with most of them. Just to kind of show you what we've approved of late since we've basically updated the sign Resolution in 2014.

So it's Crile Crossing, all of their monument signs, they are about 10 and a half feet tall. Concord Manor, that's over by, you know, Old Johnnycake. They just recently put up some new freestanding signs. They look pretty nice. The one kind of at the corner is about seven feet tall. Holly's Hearing Aide, they were going to do a monument sign and it was proposed to be 5 and a half feet tall; however, they got turned down from the BZA because they already had too many signs, but I still put it on the table because it was showing you, like, you know, the size that they were looking at. And there's also square footage here you can look at.

Verizon, 30 feet. Drug Mart, they were 15 feet, 5 inches tall, 115 square feet. The Vista Springs over there on Auburn Road, their sign, kind of, at the corner there, their EMC, is 10 feet, 6 inches tall. Concord Village, which is on Capital Parkway, their sign is 5 feet tall. And the Auburn Career Center, they have not installed the sign yet but they have proposed an 8 foot high sign for their campus over there.

And then on the back side of this, this, Kathy must have put this together when she was still here but showing you some of the heights and square footage of a lot of the other properties in Concord Township.

And I just brought this for reference. Looking at who currently has 30 foot signs, I mean, we're looking at McDonald's, BP, University Hospital, I mean, Lake Health has got one that's 25 feet tall. Baymont, they must have taken theirs down.

MR. PETERSON: That's Comfort Inn now, right?

MS. FREEMAN: Right. And they don't have a pole sign anymore.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, the building is pretty tall.

MS. FREEMAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: They're not going to look as -MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. And then even the Scafco one,
the 24 foot tall one, that one came down, thank goodness, when
they built Crile Crossing.

So I am not sure how this Board feels about, you know, pole signs or, you know, now that we have seen, kind of, what can be built with our new sign code as to whether or not we want to maybe make some modifications to it.

MR. LINGENFELTER: I think, to me, for the Verizon example, because it's the newest and the freshest and the more egregious --

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. LINGENFELTER: -- of, you know, sign abusage, is maybe just make a square footage -- you can have so many square foot of signage, period. And, that way, they look at that, they put those signs on the building and they would be, ah, you used up all your square footage on your building.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, they would have to make a choice.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah. 1 2 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: You either put the pole sign up or the building sign. 3 MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah. You get, maybe if we just 5 make it a -- Instead of screwing around with a fancy calculator, just say you've got X number of square feet for 6 7 signage. 8 MR. PETERSON: We do have that, don't we? 9 MS. FREEMAN: Well, we already have that but it's 10 separate. MR. PETERSON: It's in there now. We were on that 11 sign committee, Frank, remember? 12 MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah. 13 MR. PETERSON: And all of them had square footage. 14 MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah. 15 MS. FREEMAN: It's all based -- Yeah, right now, 16 17 most communities do regulate wall signage separately than freestanding. So I would say that we still need to regulate 18 19 them separately. What I would be recommending is that maybe we look at reducing the height of signs that are permitted, 20 21 freestanding signs permitted in our commercial districts. I 22 would say height, not just square footage, and the fact that 23 you still might get a, you know, 24 foot pole with some 24 smaller sign on top. 25 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. I think if you make 26 that -- If that's sign was smaller, it would be as --MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 27 28 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It's a combination of its size 29 and the height.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, yeah.

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MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, I think that, well, it 1 2 depends on where you're at because there's some -- You know, you've got different elevations and depending on where the 3 building is at, you know, I mean, they could in a swale or in 5 a little bit of an area that's lower. And so if you put a limit on the height, you know, then they put -- like, if you 6 7 lowered the height, then they put a pole sign up, you still 8 can't see it. 9 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: And that's part of the problem, I think, with Verizon is because, if you look at Chipotle, 10 which is just to the north of that building, it's a 11 substantial elevation difference between the --12 13 MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, there is a big elevation, I mean, there's an elevation difference there. 14 15 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It's at the maximum height, 30, and it's got 5 feet over things that are a couple hundred 16 17 yards to the south. 18 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. 19 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So when you are coming, when you're heading southbound, it sort of towers a bit more. 20 21 MR. LINGENFELTER: If you look, I mean, from Girdled 22 Road to Auburn Road --23 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, yeah. 24 MR. LINGENFELTER: -- is, pretty much, a steady 25 downgrade all the way to the light there. CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, once you hit Capital, it 26 27 goes downhill all the way to 44. 28 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. So --29 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But that makes it worse, agreed. 30 MR. LINGENFELTER: So that, to me, that, so --

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But I don't know how you 1 2 regulate that. MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. 3 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: We're going to start having 5 formulas with slope and all kinds --MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah. 6 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I mean, that's just madness. 7 8 MR. LINGENFELTER: I am saying if you put, if you 9 put -- if you really lower the height, I mean, like 10 dramatically lower the height, then you, pretty much, can take out any pole signage that somebody might be able to use 11 because it would be, it would be ineffective anyway. You 12 13 know, I mean, it could be. MS. FREEMAN: The alternative would be, I am 14 15 wondering if we could just flat out prohibit pole signs. MR. SCHINDLER: You could --16 17 MR. LINGENFELTER: That, to me, would be even better, you know. 18 19 MS. FREEMAN: There's a separate handout here. MR. SCHINDLER: You could put in there a line of 20 21 sight driving a 1932 Cadillac. Then that's, when you have to 22 do the calculations sitting in a car, in that car goes with 23 the lay of the land, you know? 24 MR. LINGENFELTER: That's right. MR. SCHINDLER: Then you wouldn't be --25 26 MR. LINGENFELTER: Floating on a cloud. 27 MR. SCHINDLER: How about that? Boy, that would be 28 something, right? Who the heck put this regulation in here? MR. LINGENFELTER: Well, yeah, you know --29 30 Yeah, one too many. I am sorry.

Yeah, I don't know. I think that, yeah, give them 1 2 an inch and they'll take a mile every time. That's always --MS. FREEMAN: But even, you know --3 MR. SCHINDLER: The only other thing --MS. FREEMAN: The other developments on Crile, they 5 didn't opt for a pole sign. 6 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: No. Those signs at Crile 7 8 Crossing are very nice. They're nice. They're a little 9 MS. FREEMAN: cluttery with all the different names on there but they look 10 nice. 11 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah. 12 13 MS. FREEMAN: They match the development. MR. LINGENFELTER: Now, are those technically 14 considered monument signs? 15 MS. FREEMAN: Well, we define them as a freestanding 16 17 sign. MR. LINGENFELTER: Freestanding, okay. 18 19 MS. FREEMAN: We have kind of a generic definition that they all fall under a freestanding sign. 20 21 So what I just handed you would be what I would 22 maybe consider proposing to you guys or what I am proposing to 23 you guys as far as if we wanted to make a change, a quick 24 change to the sign requirements. We could add a new definition to Section 30.02(A) and identify what a pole sign 25 26 would be: A sign supported by and placed upon a visible pole or standard. 27 28 Then under Section 30.05(D) where we regulate freestanding signs, we could add these new sections Numbers 1 29

and 2, which states that "Freestanding signs shall not have

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gaps, cut-outs, or penetrations but instead should be solid face or area without openings. Freestanding signs that require internal support members or posts shall not have them exposed or visible whatsoever from the internal -- from the external view at a height greater than two feet above grade."

So what that would probably -- What that would prevent would be this. (Showing picture.) Those posts that the sign is sitting on and the sign face, those posts would, if we adapted that, you cannot see more than two feet of that from grade up. So we could eliminate that kind of sign ever coming back to Crile Road, which that one is still there.

But then in addition to that, we should clarify that the freestanding signs shall either, one, rest and be affixed to a solid base for its support, similar to like the Vista Springs or the Concord Village, or in the alternative, if it has support members or posts that are exposed or visible but do not exceed the two feet, that can't still exceed two feet in height, you have to, you know, plant vegetation down there that's going to, like, kind of screen that.

And then in addition to that, if we can include the statement that, except to the limit extent permitted here where you can do the screening, the two feet, that pole signs or signs principally supported by poles or posts do not constitute as a freestanding sign and are not permitted.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$  GERMOVSEK: So like a gas station, typically, their signs are on the two poles. I mean, what does --

MS. FREEMAN: Oh, like the Shell?

MS. GERMOVSEK: Or the BP.

MS. FREEMAN: BP is a straight pole sign.

MS. GERMOVSEK: It is?

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. The Shell one is actually 1 Do I have a picture of it? 2 MS. GERMOVSEK: I feel like they're tall. 3 The shell sign is tall but --CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: MS. GERMOVSEK: So, like, these Crile Crossing ones, 5 these are like the posts that are surrounded. Like, you can't 6 7 see them but the gap from -- that would show is less than two 8 feet and it probably should have been better landscaped. 9 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Isn't the Shell sign something similar to that? 10 MS. FREEMAN: It is similar. 11 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Taller though. It's taller 12 13 though but I think it's solid. MS. FREEMAN: But you are not seeing, like, the 14 poles. 15 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, right. 16 17 Well, I think we should do something. I don't want to be overly hasty, you know, but I -- I don't know. 18 MS. FREEMAN: Well, and then even just furthermore, 19 under the actual table where we list the heights, I think we 20 21 definitely need to make some changes here, and maybe not 22 necessarily what I, what I marked out here. But, right now, 23 basic allowance within most of the business districts -- I am talking Special, B-1, B-2, R-2, GH, B -- GB, BX and Capital --24 25 is the 20 feet. But as soon as you front on Crile or 44, you can do that 30 foot sign. And then if you're next to I-90, 26 you can go 40 feet. 27 MS. GERMOVSEK: And I kind of understand I-90. 28 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah. 29 30 MS. GERMOVSEK: I mean, that makes more sense to me. But Crile, I think --

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But when you have, I mean, now you have the -- I guess it took a while but Starbucks has the signs that are out to tell you what's coming up at the exit anymore. So, like, how much are you reliant on that thing sticking out? I mean, you go, you drive around the state and you're on the interstate and you see the BP and the Wendy's and the whatever and you sort of -- How big of a deal is that? We have so many more directionals and GPS.

MS. FREEMAN: Right. Yeah, I mean, even with these heights, you are not going to see these signs from the freeway. Like, on Crile Road, you are not going to see the --we don't -- That's not the intent.

I mean, I'm like driving around earlier today in my community which is a, you know, a mismatch of all kinds of different signs and I am seeing all these pole signs with the sign face, and maybe it's not 30 feet tall but it's 10, 15 feet tall. And when you are driving down the road, you can't even see it because you have to look up to see it, you know, whereas, the ground signs, the shorter signs, you can actually see those as you're driving by.

But, you know, specifically under the Manufacturing and the RD-2, we don't even have any sites that abut I-90, nor 44 or Crile Road. So we should probably just take those out completely.

Same thing with the Town Hall Neighborhood and Town Hall Commons, like, I'm thinking, yes, we do have --

MR. LINGENFELTER: Adjacent to I-90?

MS. FREEMAN: Town Hall, we do have adjacent. Town

Hall Neighborhood, the Osborne property here, does back up to 1 2 I-90. Can you imagine a pole sign there? MR. LINGENFELTER: On the back. 3 MS. GERMOVSEK: That's on the back of the property. MS. FREEMAN: Are we really trying to get people 5 driving I-90 to come and frequent that business? 6 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, it wouldn't make sense 7 8 because they would have to come all the way back. 9 MR. PETERSON: Right. If you are eastbound, you've already passed the exit when you get to that property. 10 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, right. Or if you are 11 west, you're going to get off and have to backtrack. 12 13 MR. PETERSON: To the other side, yeah. CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But, again, it wouldn't stop 14 someone from putting that up. 15 MR. PETERSON: True. 16 17 MS. FREEMAN: Right, they would do it, but is that desirable? I mean, think about the other uses that are around 18 19 there. There's a lot of residential there. MR. LINGENFELTER: Well, UH has that sign out on 90. 20 21 MS. FREEMAN: Yes. 22 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: But that's --23 MS. GERMOVSEK: They're already existing. 24 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: -- not a pole sign. MS. FREEMAN: It's already there and it's not a 25 26 pole, too. 27 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, it's a different style of 28 sign. MR. LINGENFELTER: It's a big sign though. 29 MS. FREEMAN: They actually built a base on it. 30

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah. But that's not necessary 1 2 an offensive sign though. MR. LINGENFELTER: No, but it's a big sign. 3 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It is. MS. FREEMAN: Right. So we could --5 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I think we're getting into the 6 point of the pole sign being the whole (demonstrating) and 7 8 then that whole thing versus something a little bit more -- I 9 mean, you are talking about the freestanding sign versus the 10 pole sign. You are still offering a basic allowance of 20, 20 11 feet. MS. FREEMAN: Well, I think we can even reduce that 12 13 because on, you know, as you are driving down --MR. LINGENFELTER: Well, at some point in time, you 14 15 are going to get, you're going to get into a situation where enough businesses open up on Crile Road, and then if the Town 16 17 Center starts to develop, then you're going -- people are going to want to put signage out on 90 to attract people to 18 19 get off. You know what I am saying? So --MS. FREEMAN: Well, we don't allow, like, off-20 21 premises signs. 22 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. So better, better to nip 23 it in the bud now than to wait until it becomes an issue. 24 MR. SCHINDLER: Doesn't the state take care of the 25 ones off the freeways? 26 MS. GERMOVSEK: I was going to say, don't they, like 27 you were saying --28 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, right, the directionals and that. 29 MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, you see them. 30

MS. GERMOVSEK: Restaurants. 1 2 MR. SCHINDLER: As you start coming into a community, you start seeing these signs already posted --3 MS. GERMOVSEK: The blue ones. MR. SCHINDLER: -- for the gas station and then next 5 the hotels. 6 Hotels, and then the restaurants. 7 MR. PETERSON: 8 MR. SCHINDLER: And next the restaurants. MR. PETERSON: And they're already out there. 9 MR. SCHINDLER: They're already out there, yeah. 10 MR. PETERSON: That's what Morgan was saying. 11 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, it does. I mean, 12 13 that's --MS. FREEMAN: Is that what you are referring to? 14 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah. 15 MS. FREEMAN: Oh, like the state ones? 16 17 MR. PETERSON: Yeah, the state ones. Oh, okav. 18 MS. FREEMAN: 19 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I know it takes a while. think Starbucks was around for almost a year, nine months, six 20 21 to nine months before they got theirs. 22 MS. FREEMAN: I think because it costs the state a 23 ton of money to update those. 24 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right, so they wait. MS. FREEMAN: So they only do it every so often. 25 26 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right, right. 27 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 28 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So -- But regardless of that, I think we still do have that issue, like, not wanting any more 29 30 of those pole signs and not wanting to let this issue get too

out of control before --

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MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, because as the area develops and more and more businesses come in, people are going to want to put up more signage. So it's better to ratchet it down now before it becomes an issue than to --

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Because already we've, we've been taught a valuable lesson about what people can do with signage if we don't control it.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So do we want to work on moving forward with anything Heather is proposing here or do you want to kick this around more or, you know, we are looking to get something done quicker here?

MS. GERMOVSEK: I think this language still allows for a pole sign, which we're talking about doing away with pole signs.

MS. FREEMAN: You think this still would allow it? Under what I was proposing, under 30.05(D), Number 2, the last sentence indicated that the pole signs or signs principally supported by poles or posts do not constitute freestanding signs and are not permitted.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Freestanding signs, they're not permitted.

MS. FREEMAN: So another way of just saying they're prohibited. If that's not clear though, maybe we would have to reference it a little better.

MS. GERMOVSEK: I guess I was looking at the top here where it says -- Are you defining "pole sign," a sign supported by and placed upon a visible pole or standard?

> MS. FREEMAN: Right.

MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, but that's under -- That's 1 2 in the definitions. MS. FREEMAN: Right, putting that in Definition 3 Section. 4 MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah. 5 MS. FREEMAN: Because then if we're going to say 6 7 that they're not permitted, someone is going to say, "Well, 8 what's the definition of a pole sign?" CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: What's the definition of "pole 9 sign"? 10 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. 11 12 MS. FREEMAN: And you have to point them to your 13 definition of "pole sign." Otherwise --MS. GERMOVSEK: Okay. Now I understand. 14 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 15 MR. LINGENFELTER: That wouldn't be a part of that, 16 17 of the Sign Section. It would be in the Definition Section. MS. FREEMAN: Right, of which the sign definitions 18 19 are in Section 30. MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. 20 21 MS. FREEMAN: But even under, like, the heights, you 22 know, we may even consider like the basic allowance being less 23 than 20 feet. And if you wanted to give folks a little bit 24 more of a height advantage because they're on Crile Road, then 25 maybe we should. But I think across the board, the 20 feet --CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, I don't think it needs to 26 27 be any more. I am kind of questioning reducing it from the 28 standpoint of thinking ahead to other -- How much height would be required depending on how many tenants units would go into 29 30 a place, you know. If it's only so high and somebody wants to

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sign so much. But then say if there is so many -- seven units
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    and that only leaves so much space for a number if it's not --
    You know what I am saying?
3
                            Right. Well, look at --
               MS. FREEMAN:
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So I'm not sure --
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                             Well, look at the Crile Crossing ones.
               MS. FREEMAN:
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7
    Those are 10 and a half feet tall and he's got space for one,
8
    two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight tenants.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Okay.
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10
               MS. FREEMAN: So, I mean, this is half.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: And that's half the size.
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               MS. FREEMAN: Almost less, yeah, just over half the
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13
    height.
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Maybe 20 is too much.
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15
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Right.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Do we have anything that's close
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17
    to 20 out there that's like that?
               MS. FREEMAN: Let me check our list.
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19
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Let me look at that other list
    that you've got here.
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               MS. FREEMAN: Even, like, I'm sure you've all been
22
    to Drug Mart.
23
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Drug Mart is 15.
24
               MR. PETERSON: University Hospital --
               MS. FREEMAN: That one feels huge.
25
26
               MR. PETERSON: University Hospital is 20.
               MS. FREEMAN: I mean, it looks okay.
27
28
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH:
                                   Right.
               MS. FREEMAN: But it's huge and that's 15 and a half
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30
    feet tall and not a pole sign. But let's see --
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MR. LINGENFELTER: The Discount Drug Mart?
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               MS. FREEMAN: The Discount Drug Mart one, yeah.
    Doesn't it feel massive?
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               MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, it's big and it's bright.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I think its worst offense is the
5
    brightness, not so much the size.
6
7
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, right.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: There is not a lot of stuff
8
9
    around right now, so I think it's seems appropriate for the
    prop -- I don't think it's that bad. I don't think I have
10
    ever thought that.
11
12
               MR. SCHINDLER: And we control the density of the
13
    light, right, I mean, the brightness?
               MR. LINGENFELTER: No.
14
               MR. SCHINDLER: We don't?
15
16
               MS. FREEMAN: Not really.
17
               MR. SCHINDLER: Because you get those LEDs that they
    have now --
18
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: That's what that is, yeah.
19
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Boy, that's bright. Look at
20
21
    St. Gabe's. I mean, at night, that baby really --
22
               MS. FREEMAN: The only thing that we --
23
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Don't we control the --
24
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I think the Verizon signs on the
25
    building are pretty damn bright. That property, with
26
    everything, it's going to be like an orb in the sky.
27
               MS. FREEMAN: On the electronic message centers, we
28
    do regulate, like, how often they --
29
               MS. GERMOVSEK: The message.
30
               MS. FREEMAN: -- yeah, the message can change.
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But I think St. Gabe's was put in before we had the sign requirements, so they got the variance to build that. So they probably don't even comply with our, you know, you're not allowed to flash and all that.

MR. SCHINDLER: It's intense, the light is. It's the LED. LEDs now are really bright lights and you can get it to do all kinds of things, you know, change the messages and the colors and stuff. And we don't say anything about that, do we?

MS. FREEMAN: I would have to look. I mean, we allow illuminated signs but I am not clear on, you know, exactly what we have in there.

MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, that could be something we should look into because if we get a sign like the Verizon that has that kind of lighting on it, man, that baby would be out there like Las Vegas. Did I use the perfect example? Have you ever been to Vegas? Gees, oh, man.

CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: So, I guess, kind of circling back to what Heather proposed here, what do we want to do? Do we want to just, kind of, move something forward or do we want to -- do we need to look at some different things here? Do we need to -- I know we are waiting on legal for the rest of these amendments but this is more of hot-button issue. Do we want to act? Do we want to evaluate some different criteria and come back next month and sort of kick this around? I mean --

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$  LINGENFELTER: I think Heather needs to do more work for us.

MS. FREEMAN: Do more work?

MR. SCHINDLER: Well, we spent a lot of time on it

just this evening talking about it. 1 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, before, we spent like 2 three months working on it. 3 MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah. MR. LINGENFELTER: Well, yeah, we did. We spent a 5 lot of time on signage before. 6 MR. SCHINDLER: That's right. 7 8 MR. LINGENFELTER: It's an important issue. It's 9 like lighting, you know. It's like lighting and signage are, 10 you know, two of the more visual impactful things that go on in your community. You allow certain kinds of lighting and 11 you get all kind of light noise and then allow certain kind of 12 13 signage and you get a lot of visually offensive stuff going on 14 that, you know, doesn't really work the way you thought it 15 would work. MR. SCHINDLER: And, right now, we're seeing it, so 16 17 I think we should --18 MR. LINGENFELTER: That's what I said. 19 now --20 MR. SCHINDLER: We should get on it. 21 MR. LINGENFELTER: Now is a better time. I mean, 22 now it's fresh in our minds exactly. 23 MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, right. 24 MR. LINGENFELTER: You think you have, you think you have some pretty good regulations in place and then all of the 25 26 sudden something like that happens and it's like, oh, gees, we 27 probably could have thought this through. But you don't 28 really think about it until it actually happens and then you see the results. 29 30 MS. FREEMAN: Right.

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MR. LINGENFELTER: Then you're like oh, man, we need
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    to ratchet that down.
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               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, then I would say, what are
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    the things we want to see? I mean, is there anything specific
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    we can -- or do you have any ideas? Do you need more guidance
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    from us on what people are wanting to see?
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               MS. FREEMAN: I mean, what do you want me to take a
8
    look at?
               MR. LINGENFELTER: I think the pro -- I think just
9
    the prohibition of the pole signs is a huge, that's a big -- I
10
    think that's a good move.
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               MS. FREEMAN: Okay. That and --
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13
               MS. GERMOVSEK: And the height.
               MS. FREEMAN: And heights, coming back with a better
14
    recommendation on height?
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               MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah, 20 foot is --
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17
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Or maybe 15 if Drug Mart is 15 high.
    Didn't we think that was big?
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               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I haven't until now.
                                                         I will go
    by and look at it again.
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               MR. LINGENFELTER: It's big. The Drug Mart sign is
22
    a big sign. But it's, you know, because they're --
23
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It's a big building.
24
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Because they're, yeah, because
25
    it's a, it's a huge building.
26
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It's doesn't proportionally look
27
    -- It doesn't look disproportionate.
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               MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah.
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               MS. FREEMAN: Right.
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               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: That Verizon sign looks
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disproportionately large for the size of the building that 1 it's, yeah --2 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. Yeah, the Drug Mart sign 3 doesn't bother me as much because it, you know, when you look 4 5 at it in a comparison to the building and everything else, it really is --6 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: It fits. 7 8 MR. LINGENFELTER: It fits. 9 MS. FREEMAN: Right. MR. LINGENFELTER: But that -- So that one doesn't 10 bother me as much --11 12 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Agreed. 13 MR. LINGENFELTER: -- as the Verizon sign. So I think we need to -- I think just eliminating pole signs is a 14 15 great, that's a great move right there. Right. And that will leave us with 16 MS. FREEMAN: 17 some nonconforming pole signs, obviously, like the McDonald's and the -- which I don't know. They could be nonconforming in 18 19 other ways, too. I haven't looked at those. 20 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right, and that's fine. 21 MS. FREEMAN: Right. 22 MR. LINGENFELTER: But would --23 MS. GERMOVSEK: Moving forward. 24 MR. LINGENFELTER: Yeah. I was just going to say, 25 that's what I was thinking. That's --26 MS. FREEMAN: Do we want to allow them if you abut 27 I-90 and you're over in the RD-2 District, the Industrial 28 District, or are we -- Any strong feelings on that, allowing them in limited circumstances or just not at all, period? 29 30 MR. LINGENFELTER: I would say not at all.

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CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah, I agree.
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               MS. FREEMAN: Okay. Well, this is a good question
    for legal then, too.
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               MR. LINGENFELTER: Right.
               MS. FREEMAN: All right. Okay. So what I will do
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    is we will further refine that, in addition to all of this.
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    And in the meantime, if you have any questions about anything
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    that you've received or -- between now and next month, let me
    know. Or I will try to send you stuff more in advance. That
9
    way, hopefully, if you've got something or an issue with it
10
    or --
11
12
               MR. LINGENFELTER: You are going to give us
13
    homework?
               MS. FREEMAN: If you want homework, I can give you
14
15
    homework. Or if you want me to feed you stuff over the month
    so you know, like, I can do that, too, instead of waiting a
16
17
    week before the meeting.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I wouldn't mind that.
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               MS. GERMOVSEK: I like of like little bits at a
19
    time.
20
21
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Yeah.
22
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Rather than one big package.
23
               MS. FREEMAN: Okay.
24
               MS. GERMOVSEK: I mean, if it's not more work for
25
    you.
26
               MS. FREEMAN: No, I think I can figure out a way to
    do that.
27
28
               Okay. All right.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Thank you, Heather.
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               MS. FREEMAN: Sure.
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CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: A lot of good work here. 1 2 Okay. Moving along for the agenda, approval from the minutes for last month's meeting, February 5th. I am 3 looking for a motion from the Board for approval of the 5 minutes. MR. SCHINDLER: Mr. Chairman, I so move that we 6 7 accept the minutes as written. 8 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Second? MS. GERMOVSEK: Second. 9 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: All in favor? 10 MR. PETERSON: I abstain because I wasn't here. 11 12 (Four aye votes, no nay votes, one abstention.) 13 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Four ayes, one abstention. The motion carries. 14 15 Communication report by the Zoning members. Rich? MR. PETERSON: Yeah. Actually, I did have an email, 16 17 which you got copied on, from the guy in Kirtland that was putting in fiber optics and he wanted to know about county 18 19 permits, which I sent over to Heather. I don't know how he sent us but we can get that. 20 21 MS. FREEMAN: Which I did relay that to the 22 appropriate parties. 23 MR. PETERSON: Okay. What is that, cable? 24 MS. FREEMAN: Fiber densification for Spectrum, 25 probably phone or -- I don't know what they're getting into. 26 MR. LINGENFELTER: Who is putting it in? 27 MS. FREEMAN: I think it's for Spectrum but it was 28 some one-off company. CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Right. 29 30 MR. LINGENFELTER: Okay.

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MR. PETERSON: Yeah, they're putting in fiber optic,
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    which I know U-verse --
               MS. FREEMAN: I can give you the name of the company
3
    but it's over by Little Mountain in the Kirtland area, so on
4
5
    Little Mountain and somewhere through Kirtland.
               MR. LINGENFELTER: And they're putting in fiber?
6
               MS. FREEMAN: Fiber, it's a fiber densification
7
8
    project, yeah.
9
               MR. PETERSON: Didn't it also say Hermitage?
10
               MS. FREEMAN: I think some of it's on Heritage,
11
    yeah.
12
               MR. PETERSON: AT&T U-verse requires fiber, which
13
    they put in our neighborhood, but I don't know about there.
14
               MR. LINGENFELTER: But it's for Spectrum?
15
               MS. FREEMAN: I believe it was Spectrum, yeah.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Anything else, Rich?
16
               MR. PETERSON: No, that's all I had.
17
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH:
                                   Sue?
18
19
               MS. GERMOVSEK: Nothing.
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH:
                                   Andy?
20
21
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Nobody ever sends me anything
22
    anymore.
23
               MR. SCHINDLER: None.
24
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Other than the aforementioned --
25
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Except Heather.
26
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: -- I had nothing.
27
               Audience participation, crickets.
28
               MR. SCHINDLER: That would have Dave, right?
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Well, technically, yes, we had
29
    Mr. Novak in.
30
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MR. SCHINDLER: Right. 1 All right. The next meeting would be April 2, 2019. 2 MR. LINGENFELTER: Do we have anything we have to 3 put on the schedule, on the agenda, or no? 4 5 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: I don't believe so. We're waiting on --6 MR. LINGENFELTER: We are still not ready for any --7 8 CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: Public hearing. 9 MR. LINGENFELTER: -- public hearing. Any interesting --10 MS. FREEMAN: Hopefully, we will be ready to. 11 would be my goal that we initiate an amendment next month. 12 13 MR. LINGENFELTER: Anything interesting coming down 14 the pike? 15 MS. FREEMAN: Not really, no. MR. LINGENFELTER: 16 No. 17 MS. FREEMAN: No. A couple, you know, residential subdivisions to be built. The last phase of Quail Hollow is 18 19 moving forward with the county review process, so that will be the section that Mr. Victor just developed off of Crile Road 20 21 where that -- Where Hunting Lake dead-ends, that's going to 22 finally connect to the other entrance of Hunting Lake. So 23 folks will finally be able to come out Crile Road that way, 24 hopefully, before the end of the year. So that will be another 50 units, 50 homes back there. 25 26 But no new site plans or anything coming up, 27 probably maybe later in the summer. 28 MR. LINGENFELTER: Right. Did everybody get their paczkis. 29 MR. SCHINDLER: Paczkis? 30

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MR. LINGENFELTER: You didn't get your paczkis
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    today? You didn't get your paczkis?
               MR. SCHINDLER: No paczkis, no.
3
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Oh, come on. What's the matter
    with you guys?
5
               MR. SCHINDLER: I mean, a real paczki, it is loaded
6
    with so much filler that it's --
7
8
               MR. LINGENFELTER: It's Fat Tuesday.
               MR. SCHINDLER: Oh, I know it is.
9
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Come on.
10
              MS. FREEMAN: We had the king cake, yeah.
11
               MR. SCHINDLER: I know tomorrow is Ash Wednesday.
12
13
    So --
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Nancy went to Golden Crust today
14
15
    and she got a box of those.
               MR. SCHINDLER: Oh, gees.
16
17
               MR. LINGENFELTER: Oh, my God.
               MR. SCHINDLER: Oh, yes.
18
19
               MR. LINGENFELTER: There is like seven of them in
              The box weighed like 10 pounds.
20
    the box.
21
               MR. SCHINDLER: Yes.
22
               MR. LINGENFELTER: What's in this box, bricks?
23
               MR. SCHINDLER: Right.
24
               CHAIRMAN McINTOSH: All right. With that, we will
25
    adjourn.
26
               (Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at 9:00 p.m.)
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STATE OF OHIO 1 CERTIFICATE COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA I, Melinda A. Melton, Registered Professional 3 Reporter, a notary public within and for the State of Ohio, duly commissioned and qualified, do hereby certify that, to the best of my ability, the foregoing proceeding extension 5 reduced by me to stenotype shorthand, subsequently transcribed into typewritten manuscript; and that the foregoing is a true and accurate transcript of said 6 proceedings so taken as aforesaid. 7 I do further certify that this proceeding took 8 place at the time and place as specified in the foregoing caption and extension completed without adjournment. 9 I do further certify that I am not a friend, relative, or counsel for any party or otherwise interested 10 in the outcome of these proceedings. 11 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 25th day of March 2019. 12 13 14 15 16 Melinda A. Melton 17 Registered Professional Reporter 18 Notary Public within and for the State of Ohio 19 My Commission Expires: February 4, 2023 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30