CONCORD TOWNSHIP ZONING COMMISSION LAKE COUNTY, OHIO REGULAR MEETING

Concord Town Hall 7229 Ravenna Road Concord, Ohio 44077

Meeting held via Webex Teleconference and YouTube Live Streaming

November 3, 2020 7:00 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Zoning Commission members present:

Andrew Lingenfelter, Vice Chairman Richard Peterson, Member Frank Schindler, Member Rich Iafelice, Member Ashley Garcar, Alternate Member

Also Present:

Heather Freeman, Planning & Zoning Director/Zoning
Inspector

Melton Reporting
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7:12 p.m.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Good evening. I would like to call this Concord Township Zoning Commission meeting to order, Tuesday, November 3, 2020. We have a relatively light schedule this evening. Under Item Number 1 on the agenda, Old Business, the public hearing for Zoning Amendment Application Number 0320-1, submitted by Rylan Incorporated, has been tabled. So that issue will not be a public hearing today. Hopefully, at some point in time, we will be able to move forward with that but it's not going to happen today.

Under New Business, under Item Number 1, we would like to discuss possible zoning text amendments relating to signs, accessory buildings in the residential districts, and the RCD District.

Heather, would you like to give us a little background and insight as to things you've done.

MS. FREEMAN: Sure. So as most of you know, I come to the Board sometimes with some suggestions on maybe some updates that we need to take a look at in the code, and there could be various reasons why we might need to consider doing updates. For example, like this evening, in our Residential Conservation District development, we addressed this in our Comprehensive Plan. We went through a pretty extensive planning process in 2014 where the committee had made some recommendations that we may consider on updating as far as this district option goes in our Zoning Resolution.

I did provide to you this evening a couple, it's two pages, this is RCD. It's from the Comprehensive Plan Update and these are some of the recommendations from the plan. Some of you might have brought the plan. That's great. I just

printed that one sheet out for you.

A couple of these, you know, the first thing that they talked about was adopting riparian setbacks, so we did adopt riparian setbacks. That became effective in July of 2016. I think they're working fairly well. We may need to look at maybe a couple tweaks in there but I am not recommending that at this point. But -- And we did adopt those not only in the RCD District but in every district in the township.

So the second point under the Comprehensive Plan Update was recommending some updates in regards to the yield plan standards. So when an applicant wants to do an RCD District development, they are required to present a conceptual yield plan of how they could develop the property under the current zoning. So if they're zoned R-1 currently, then they need to lay out a subdivision showing their yield of how many maximum lots they could get if they were to develop it under R-1. So all the lots have to meet the minimum lot size, 22,000 square feet in the R-1 District. You've got to have 100 foot of lot width at the building setback line and meet all those standards.

And then that plan also has to be what they're calling, like, reasonable and marketable. And those terms, "reasonable" and "marketable," are very subjective, which -- and I know, you know, it could be controversial, especially, I think, with the latest RCD plan that we reviewed for the Eagle Ridge or Eagle Point development off of Colburn Road. There was a lot of questions on the yield plan. There was a lot -- They were proposing to mitigate a lot of the wetlands that were on there and there were, I think, there were a lot of

concerns on whether or not it was really feasible and marketable to develop that yield plan and it became, I think, kind of controversial.

So I think there's some way that, you know, we can give a little bit more standards on what is reasonable and marketable. I mean, they're recommending maybe some expanded standards here, maybe asking for financial feasibility study, some things like that, or one other thing suggested was reducing the unit credit, the bonus on the RCD plan if you are going to propose under the yield plan to, basically, nuke all the wetlands and move all the streams and just get rid of all the environmentally sensitive areas.

And I think one thing that's changed, too, since we initially adopted the RCD District that really changed is the fact that we have riparian setbacks. So I'm not sure how that's really working well with them coming up with their yield plan. I think there could be some improvement there.

The other thing that I've heard from developers is that the yield plan, doing a yield plan and then doing the RCD plan is a lot of money. You put a ton of money and energy and work into having your engineer come up with this plan that you're not really going to build and then, basically, have to do another plan to show the amended RCD plan.

So there's a lot of things you can think about as far as how we review -- And I wasn't here when we adopted the RCD, so I'd like to go back to, I guess, we had a pretty extensive committee that worked on that and -- I don't know -- Frank, I am sure you worked on that and, Andy, I am sure you were involved in that as well. I do know that we had Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District, Dan Donaldson,

assisted the township with that, and the Lake County Planning Commission. So we could, if we're going to take a stab at maybe updating some things in here, I definitely want to get them involved and get their input on that, too.

But I think there needs to be a cleaner way to review this, the density bonus, the yield plan, and make it a little bit more straightforward for us as far as the township reviewing it and for the, you know, developer coming in.

The Number 3 under the gas and oil wells, I really didn't think that was a priority at this point, so it really hasn't come in. It hasn't really been presented an issue. I mean, it's not that it's not important but we're seeing, with the RCD being more the preferred option, I think, that -- Well, I guess this really is under the RCD but I guess we could take a look at that within the RCD if we want to establish those standard but that's just another thing under there. I really wasn't thinking about doing that but if you guys would like to, we could.

The other biggest component is the design features of the RCD and, you know, looking at developments that are already out there. If the township -- It sounded like this committee wasn't necessarily, you know, wowed by how these developments really turned out. They looked, I guess, from what I am reading here, it looks basically like your standard subdivision and all the open space and all the protected areas are behind the lots, so you're not getting that feel of like a natural area within the development.

It's really hot in here. Hold on, turn the air on.

So there is some suggestions here. I guess they were brainstorming about different things that you may want to

consider. I really, you know, didn't dive into looking at these to make any specific recommendations to this Board. The point tonight was just to bring three major topics up and see if you felt like you wanted to maybe tackle one, two or all of them or none of them. You know, I think that we've had a little bit of down time with site plan review, so I've got some extra time to start digging into some of this, you know, outside of meetings and working with some folks.

But there is a long list of different things that we could consider here. So I am not sure if anyone has any comments or looked at any of this specifically that you want to comment on. I am open for any thoughts or suggestions or anything.

MR. SCHINDLER: I have a comment on gas and oil wells. Has anybody approached us about doing fracking?

MS. FREEMAN: What's that?

MR. SCHINDLER: Fracking, has anybody approached about doing fracking?

MS. FREEMAN: About doing what?

MR. SCHINDLER: Fracking.

MS. FREEMAN: Fracking, oh, no.

MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, you know, fracking.

MS. FREEMAN: No, I've not talked to anyone about fracking. Is that something we need to worry with about here, you think?

MR. SCHINDLER: Well, the state has a big thing about that but I've been personally involved with that with a couple of the communities I deal with in regards to the companies that I, you know, visit in my business. And for example, Youngstown had a big issue about fracking being done

in their community because, believe it or not, depending on the soil that's in any given area, you can have earthquakes and they were experiencing that in Youngstown.

MS. FREEMAN: Wow.

MR. SCHINDLER: And they were wondering what the heck was causing it and they finally isolated that it was the fracking that the companies that were coming in and starting to do that method of removing gas, and it got to be a big, heated issue and they eventually stopped it some years ago. So I was just wondering if that was something that would be ever brought up or ever been approached in Concord because this could be an issue.

You have to watch the way you do that kind of, you know, type of drilling for gas because the soil makes a big, big difference, what kind of soil you have in a given community. So just a point.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. I mean, I can make a note of that. I am not sure if that's something that we're allowed to regulate or not.

MR. SCHINDLER: No. First of all, I wouldn't want, if I was -- I wouldn't want to touch it with a 10-foot pole, for one thing. But just I want the township to be aware of this could possibly come up by gas and oil companies. So just keep that in the back of your mind. If anything, you don't want that, to be honest with you.

MS. FREEMAN: Right, yeah.

MR. SCHINDLER: But if it comes about, I just want us to be educated a little bit more as a board and let people know what they can be in for.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. SCHINDLER: Because it's a big deal around the 1 country, big deal. Food for thought. 2 MS. FREEMAN: Thanks, Frank. 3 MR. SCHINDLER: You're welcome. MR. IAFELICE: Mr. Chairman, open for comments? 5 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yes, by all means, sure 6 7 thing. MR. IAFELICE: So with a fresh look at the RCD, RCD 8 District zoning, I really find it's well written but I have 9 10 to, I have to agree, once I looked at the plan update, the recommendations, particularly in the yield plan, make some 11 sense, not necessarily in that verbiage that's there but some 12 clarity for marketability, reasonableness, financial 13 feasibility, things of that nature. 14 The thing that bothers me a little bit is the 15 comment in the plan update about reducing yield unit credits 16 if you damage, damage the natural resources. Well, if you are 17 damaging the natural resources, then it shouldn't in RCD in 18 19 the first place. I mean, that's what the purpose of RCD is to 20 preserve the natural resources of the community. So that's 21 the part that kind of contradicts in my mind. 22 MS. FREEMAN: Well, yeah, so the yield plan is not 23 what they really want to build. It's, yeah, and --24 MR. IAFELICE: Correct, but to give them credit. 25 MS. FREEMAN: Right, yeah. And then --26 MR. IAFELICE: To give them credit by destroying, mitigating the wetland. 27 28 MS. FREEMAN: Even on the yield plan? 29 MR. IAFELICE: Even on the yield plan because it

doesn't -- it seems contradictory to the intent.

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 $\label{thm:policy} \mbox{VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Well, I will carry this a} \\ \mbox{step further.}$

MR. IAFELICE: Yeah.

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VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I will take this a step further. What would the appetite of this Board be to consider eliminating density bonus? It seems to be a big bugaboo in dealing with the RCD just in general, you know. I mean, how would the, how would the Board feel or what would be the consensus for, you know, an alternative to a density bonus? Why -- Because every time we deal with, you know, anytime we deal with an RCD plan, consistently, I feel, in my experience with public hearings, the gripe is that they're getting additional lots. So they're increasing, we're giving them the option to increase the density. And then there is a lot of other verbiage and there is a lot of other ideas that get brought up and there is a couple of them that are even brought up here about requiring, you know, an empty lot in between so many lots in a row and doing so many different things to give, you know, to give the appearance of open space or whatever.

I mean, what if we just eliminate the density bonus? I understand the intent. And when we originally wrote the text was to incent developers to do conservation development versus a traditional R-1 or R-4 development. Okay? That was -- So our goal, our goal there, our carrot that we were going to dangle in front of the developers was, we will give you a density bonus if you decide to go with this option and, therefore --

MS. FREEMAN: Right.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: -- preserve some of the natural features and things that are involved with the parcels

or lots that you're looking at developing. If we -- I don't know if maybe we should revisit the density bonus. Maybe we should reduce it, as a reduction, maybe make it smaller so that it's a lot closer in terms of lot, number of lots to the yield plan and not give such -- because I think what we do is, with the density bonus, then I think we motivate the developers and their engineers to try to cram as many lots in there as they can even though they know full well that some of the lots they're putting on there are not actually buildable lots.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Or they violate riparian setbacks or they violate wetlands issues. But their goal is to try to maximize the number of lots so that they can maximize their bonus, their density bonus.

MS. FREEMAN: Very true.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: And I think if, you know, if we think about it -- and, like I said, I don't know what the appetite is for this -- but, you know, maybe we should revisit just the density bonus as an issue and maybe look at reducing it or eliminating it, I mean, even maybe just eliminating the density bonus because, you know, the concept is with riparian -- Because you're right. When we did, when we originally developed the RCD text, there were no -- we didn't have riparian setbacks at that time when we did this. There were some other standards that we did not have at that time when we did this and now they're there, so it kind of eliminates that option for those builders to really even do some of those things.

And so my question is, you know, do we consider just

getting rid of the density bonus and making it a, you know -
I think what that will do, that will help the developers from
a yield plan standpoint for them to be a little more realistic
in their yield plan, right? It will help to eliminate some of
those questionable lots that they're jamming in the yield plan
to boost up the density bonus. And I think from a

residential, from a resident's standpoint, I think they'll
feel a lot better about some of these proposals if it's
density neutral, you know, where if you could put 40 lots in
on a traditional R-1 and you can put 40 lots in on a

traditional -- with an RCD, I think you're going to see
probably less pushback from the community in terms of the R -because --

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I mean, the bottom line is, an RCD is supposed to be good for the community, right? So it's hard to -- It's hard for me to take a view that an RCD plan is a bad idea. I think any RCD plan is a great idea from a community, from our community standpoint. However, I think that when, when the density bonus comes into play, then we start to, we start to kind of change that process and it becomes a little more contentious. And if we had, if we're going to allow a density bonus, maybe we should reduce it so it's not quite as drastic or eliminate it so that it's, it's basically density neutral.

MR. PETERSON: But then you've got to have an incentive for the developer, too, Andy, I mean.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{MS}}.$ FREEMAN: Well, I think the incentive is the smaller lot.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: From what we keep hearing is people 1 want smaller lots. They don't want the half acre, they want a 2 quarter acre. They don't want the acre, they want the half 3 acre. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right. MS. FREEMAN: Right there, that almost --6 7 MR. PETERSON: How does that help the builder though? 8 MS. FREEMAN: I think it goes back to the yield 9 10 plan. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right. 11 12 MS. FREEMAN: Can they -- Would they really build that, you know? Would they really build an R-1 with 40 lots? 13 Does that make sense to them or does it make sense to do an 14 RCD with 40 lots but quarter acre? 15 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right. And I think, I 16 think, you know -- That's a good point, Rich. 17 MR. PETERSON: Give them two extra lots and they've 18 19 got an incentive, you know. 20 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right. 21 MR. PETERSON: But if it's 40 and 40, there is 22 really no incentive. Leave it like it was. 23 I just moved into an RCD, so I am learning about it 24 as I am a resident, you know. 25 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 26 MR. PETERSON: And I've got my homeowners 27 association thinking I am not allowed -- I have a riparian 28 setback in my back yard and I am not allowed to do anything 29 with the last part of my property back there. But right next 30 door, we have one acre lots. And then coming into Stone

Ridge, which is our development, which is going over to Girdled Road, they're all half acre lots with the riparian and with the conservation zoning. And, you know, I know that Dawson probably felt that he was getting a couple extra lots and that was his incentive.

But even, even at that, it's still pretty nice. I like it. It's a great idea. I like the fact that nobody will ever be behind me. I have a big woods back there, and most of the people on the new street will have large woods behind them. So -- But I think you need to give the builder some sort of carrot to get them to do that.

MS. FREEMAN: Well, I talked to a couple developers about, you know, going through this process. And one has said, you know, "Well, it would just be easier if you would just say, you know, 1.5 units per acre. You know, just flat out tell us what the density is that we can do," or, you know, that way, there is no guessing, you know, with this bonus, you know.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: And do we really have to go through this whole exercise of developing a yield plan? And so those are, those are some of the things I have heard from people.

You know, looking at the table of required, the minimum open space and the density bonuses, I can't believe that we would give a 2 percent density increase with 10 percent open space. Like, that's not even an RCD to me.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah.

MS. FREEMAN: You know, I think RCD, I would think that you would require at least -- I don't even know what number that is but not 10 percent. I would think that in

order to be a real RCD development, you would have to have more than 10 percent. I thought that number was very low.

And, you know, I could go back and run some numbers on the RCDs that have already been approved, you know, how much open space, what their density bonuses were, what their yield plan stated versus their RCD plan so we have a little bit more information as far as what's already been approved.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I think we've done a good job on the, on the review process when some developers have come to us with aggressive yield plans.

MS. FREEMAN: Yes.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I think we've been able to kind of get them to temper their, you know, temper their initial estimates and remove some lots that, you know, were really, quite frankly, just weren't really real lots. So -- But at the end of the day, I mean, I am not, I don't -- I am not saying I support removing the density bonus or reducing the density. I am just kind of throwing that out there as an idea, you know, while we're spit-bawling this whole process that, you know, is it something that we want to just take a look at?

MR. IAFELICE: If I may.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yes, absolutely.

MS. FREEMAN: Oh, yeah.

MR. IAFELICE: So when it was generated, the RCD, Andy or Frank, the minimum size lot, in my -- When I think of RCD, I think of cluster, cluster and then open space, cluster, open space. But that's not -- That wasn't the intent?

MR. PETERSON: No.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: No. And "cluster" is a

bad word.

MR. IAFELICE: "Cluster" is a bad word.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: That's not a good word. You might as well just say "apartment."

MR. IAFELICE: But cluster units, meaning they're on --

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MR. IAFELICE: They may be a lot closer together than a quarter of an acre. But given how this is governed, you have a good point about this, but also a good point about just making it cleaner and simpler by specifying a density and saying, Here is what we're going to accept. But a lot of it is the intent of developers to use the last available land in this township. And the more and more land, you know, it's going to be inundated with -- it's not the most desirable, in other words.

MS. FREEMAN: Right.

MR. IAFELICE: So they're going to have obstacles and challenges to develop it, at least, as residential. So really there are some good points here to discuss. It should be interesting. I am glad you brought it up.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Rich, do you have any other comments over there?

MR. PETERSON: No, I am just thinking, you know. Yeah, there needs to be -- I understand both sides of the argument but I do think that, if I am a developer and I own land that I want to consider making an RCD, what's my, what's my incentive to do that unless I can get maybe two more lots in there and, you know, that gives me a financial incentive to do it, but two more lots as opposed to maybe ten more lots.

And then there is always the question of, what is the terrain like? Is it hilly? Is it wet? You know, that always comes into play, which came into play the last one we did. There were a couple wet spots there that we had to work with the developer on. But I think you can compromise that. But I think there still needs to be some sort of an incentive and it may be how we word the bonus. But it's worth taking a look at, for sure.

 $$\operatorname{MS.}$ FREEMAN: Well, I think it goes back to that yield plan and --

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: You know, getting more clarity on what we want them to present to the township as far as marketable and feasible.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: But, see, when you start throwing terms like "marketable" and "reasonable" --

MS. FREEMAN: Right.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Those are such squishy terms.

MS. FREEMAN: Right. So what do we want to do with that?

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Those are very, you know. I think we're giving, there is too much wiggle room with those kind of terms. I think we need to, if we're going to continue down that path, we need to ratchet that language down, you know. I think we need to tighten the screws on "marketable" or "reasonable," "buildable" because, I mean, the bottom line is, I've been -- I don't know if you go up into some of the developments that have been done recently. I mean, there are some lots, I mean, I am of the opinion there is no such thing

as an unbuildable lot. I mean, these guys can come up with a way to put a house on a lot, believe me.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: And people will buy them. They will buy them, too. So I have seen houses with big ravines in the front yard. I mean, you've got to come out the front door and if you take ten steps, you're going to go down a hill into a ravine, I mean. So it's nothing that personally attracts me but, I mean, they get a house in there and it's kind of a weird lot but, you know, it is still a buildable lot.

So, you know, I think that, I think that we need to ratchet that language down maybe. If we're not going to tackle the density bonus per se, then we should maybe consider ratcheting the language down around --

MS. FREEMAN: The yield plan.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: -- what's reasonable, what's marketable, what's sellable, what's buildable, that kind of stuff.

MS. FREEMAN: I agree, Andy, yeah. And just based on what the committee had talked about, there really was no mention of the density bonus. We can still look at that. But I agree, if we keep the yield plan standard, we should maybe do some of these things that they're recommending here and then consider some of these other design kind of features, how they lay it out.

But I do like the, you know, reduce somehow, if we're going to eliminate all the environmentally sensitive areas on their yield plan, that that should somehow not give them that additional density bonus. I don't know how you word

that or what that looks like but --

So that's one area. I kind of feel like that one might be really important since that is, you know, what we've seen developers try to utilize the last few subdivisions that have come in, other than the last couple phases of the PUD that's already been, you know, approved, part of Quail Hollow.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: As Rich mentioned, Iafelice, that all the land left is going to be pretty challenging to develop, so we want to make sure that this is the way we want it.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Well, you know, what would be very beneficial would be to do something with the RCD like you did with the out -- with the accessory buildings.

MS. FREEMAN: Oh, yeah, go through and do all the numbers, yeah, yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Put together, yeah, go through and put together a spreadsheet that can show us the development, what the yield plan was, what the density bonus was.

MS. FREEMAN: I can do that.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: What it ultimately ended up being as far as the number of lots that were, you know, the number of homes that were actually built.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Because that, I think, that will -- because going by recollection versus seeing it in black and white in front of you where you can actually see what went on will be very helpful because maybe we'll review what actually has taken place and maybe the density bonus really hasn't been that big of a bad thing, you know. It may

have not really been taken.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, I would be happy to put that together. I can bring that --

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: That would be nice to have that tool for the next, if we have further conversation on this topic to put together a nice little history of what's gone on, it's helpful.

MS. FREEMAN: Okay. Oh, the other paper that I had provided is just from the Lake County subdivision regulations because we do reference that the amended RCD plan has to have all the requirements that are shown on the sketch plan for a subdivision. So I just had it in your packet as a reference so you, kind of, view what we are expecting to see on the RCD plan when they do submit it to the township.

Even with the last one that was submitted, the scale of the plan was a 1 to 100, the developer brought in, which to me made it very difficult to see every feature that you wanted to, and it was all on one plan. So I kind of hope that, you know, if we go through this, maybe we can specify a little bit more cleaner, like, give as an existing conditions plan on a separate sheet. Then give us your RCD plan of how you propose to lay it all out with your proposed grading and all that kind of stuff. But cramming it all on one plan on a scale of to 1 to 100, you miss things. You know, you can't see it all.

So I don't know if you maybe consider putting in some preferred scale or, you know, or not. Those are a couple other things that I noticed just going through the process with the township and I think it would make it easier and really identify where all the natural features are on a property. Where is the large trees that you really want to

keep versus just scrub trees or second generation forest and things like that. That, to me, was never really clear on plans that were submitted.

But, okay, kind of all I really had on that, just to bring that topic up to you as far as something that we may want to consider working on.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Any other, any other -MR. IAFELICE: Those darn engineers trying to get
away with those small scale plans.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Any other comments from the Board on this topic? Y'all good? Everybody get their -
MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, even a 1 to 50 would be a lot better, right?

MR. IAFELICE: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: You can do the overall but then give me the detail, right?

MR. IAFELICE: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: All right. The next area that I wanted to bring up to you has to do with accessory buildings and accessory buildings most specifically in our R-1 and R-4 Districts. One thing that, one thing I noticed, even just in the six years I've been here, is that the BZA has seen quite a few variance requests from property owners in the R-1 District that has less than 2 acres of property but they would like to have two detached accessory buildings. Our Zoning Code currently states, if you have less than 2 acres, you're only allowed to have one and it can be as large as 1,024 square feet.

I did provide you a spreadsheet of that. And this

was, I think, Kathy Mitchell had started this in 2000 for something that -- or like when you guys redid all the accessory buildings maybe ten years ago. In 2010, you did a pretty extensive update on that. I'm not proposing to switch all of that. I am suggesting that maybe we look at the lots under 2 acres and determine whether or not maybe we need to change the limitation of one building.

So of the -- And I kind of sorted this based on the type of request. Some of these had, they had two variance requests under the same application. So, for example, the first one on the list, they had a .56 acre lot. They were asking for a second building. They already had, one was 960 square feet and then they, actually, they ended up getting approved to have a second one at 144.

But I did run, you know -- Of the 65 variance requests that had to do with accessory buildings over the last 20 years, 32 percent of those, or 21, were related to wanting more than one accessory building. And of those cases, of the 21 cases, 17 were approved and only 14 (sic) were turned down. So -- And, actually, this month we have one other case coming up for BZA, so there is another one.

So I just wonder. It makes me think, you know, is something wrong with the 2 acre threshold or are we good and they shouldn't be granting these variances and that they need to be more firm on them or do we want to maybe consider allowing, you know, maybe coming up with a different threshold of, you know -- I am not sure where the 2 acre came from. But in the R-1 and the R-4 Districts, you know, the minimum lot size if you have no sanitary sewer is .75 acres in the R-1. I did print that out just for reference here. And in the R-4,

you're at 1 acre for a single-family dwelling. And then when you're in the R-1 and you have sanitary sewer, you're just over a half acre at 22,000 square feet.

So this doesn't affect the RCD. They're under different standards. They're only allowed to have one no larger than 200 square feet. So they're in a different section.

But under the R-1 and the R-4, specifically the R-1, several variance requests, a ton of these have been approved, which just made me start thinking that, is this something that we need to relook at or not? Some people live in an older home where their outbuilding is their detached garage, so they have a two-car detached garage which counts at their one accessory building.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: So it's hard for them, like, because it's not attached to the house and then, therefore, they're not allowed to have another outbuilding unless they go for a variance.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: Other folks, they just -- they have an attached garage, maybe a two- or three-car attached garage, then they have a large barn on the property that they're just using for stuff but not agricultural or anything like that, and then they want to have a she shed or like a shed for the wife, which has come up several times, it's like the man wants the garage and the wife wants the gardening tools and that shed. So I don't know.

MR. PETERSON: I think that's a valid point. As long as you have your maximum limit -- What is it, 1,024,

1,024 square fee?

MS. FREEMAN: Uh-huh.

MR. PETERSON: If you had two and you added them together and didn't exceed that, I don't see anything wrong with that because the buildings could have totally different purposes. For example, a guy collects cars, so he wants to put a couple cars in this building and he doesn't want tools and everything else in there, so a little tool shed over here and his car or his boat or his wood shop or whatever he has, he doesn't want to mix the uses. As long as you keep it capped at the two buildings, you can only have two, not three, and they don't go over 1,024 square feet, I don't see anything wrong with that.

MS. FREEMAN: I wonder if you're on a half acre lot versus a 1.9 acre lot, you know, or if you're going to --

MR. PETERSON: Yeah, 1.9 is quite a bit larger.

MS. FREEMAN: You know what I mean?

MR. PETERSON: Yeah.

MS. FREEMAN: And then maybe, you know, thinking about it, like, maybe we would want to have some distance between the buildings. Currently, we don't have any distance requirements in between the dwelling and the accessory building; or if you are going to have multiple accessory buildings, we have no distance requirements. So I think for safety concerns --

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: If you look at the numbers, 1,000 square fee, that's a lot of building. That's a lot of building, okay, it really is. And if you have somebody that has a building on their lot and they're looking, like you said, like it's a barn or something that was preexisting, or a

garage, detached garage, I mean, to put a, for an example, to put like a 12 by 16 storage barn, which is a pretty decent size storage barn, 12 by 16, it's a pretty good size.

That's -- What's 12 by 16, 190, 140, 150 square feet? It's not very much, I mean, it really isn't. What was the number?

MR. IAFELICE: Like 200.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, 12 by 16 is, what, that's 192 square feet. That doesn't even put a scratch on that 1,000 square feet, I mean, it really doesn't. And that's -- And a lot of people would be very happy with just a storage barn to put their garden implements, maybe park the tractor, you know, their weedwacker and their leaf blower and some garden tools, a wheelbarrow, you know. So I don't -- I think sometimes penalizing, I think, the penalty sometimes for something that you are inheriting if you're buying it, you didn't do it. Or look at people that maybe they have a house, they've got a storage shed and now they're going to put an in-ground pool in and they want to put a pool house out, put a pool house in, right?

MS. FREEMAN: Yes.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: They can't put a pool house, right? They already have their storage shed, so they've met their, if they're on less than the required acre, they've got an outbuilding, they've got their accessory building.

MS. FREEMAN: That's true.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: They can't put a pool house in. And a pool house can be a very nice thing to have, would be very convenient. And we're not talking, you know, a 30 by 40 pool -- You're talking, again, something probably the

size of a storage shed, you know, 16 by 12 or 20 by 12 or something like that. We're talking a couple hundred square feet and I don't think that's a big deal. So do we want to inhibit that kind of accessory building, you know, usage if it makes good sense to do, you know? I don't know.

I know I have a neighbor that has, he has more than an acre but less than 2 acres. He built, he's got an in-ground pool. He's got a really nice building next to the pool. And now he would like to put a storage shed in but he can't because he's got the building with the pool.

MS. FREEMAN: The pool house.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: So he would like to put, because the building with the pool is not a shortage shed, it's kind of an accessory building that's more for the pool, more for the pool and recreation use than it is for utility, so he would like to put, he'd like to put a storage shed in, too, but he can't because he's less than the requirement. He's got his one building and he can't do anything more.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. PETERSON: It is hard to have one building that meets all needs, you know.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MR. PETERSON: Can't be a pool house and a, you know, a tool shed and a car barn or a bunk barn or a wood shop. It can't all be in one, you know. It almost has to have multiples if you are going to have that.

MR. IAFELICE: I have two questions. So, Heather, typically, BZA, a variance, they demonstrate a hardship to get an approval. So I see all these approvals.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. IAFELICE: In your experience, what they're reporting, they're able to demonstrate a hardship to get these variances? There is all sorts of numbers here.

> MS. FREEMAN: Right, I know, yeah.

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MR. IAFELICE: I am not sure I understand.

MS. FREEMAN: So most of these have to do with setback standards. So the second, you know, the first --MR. IAFELICE: First page.

MS. FREEMAN: -- page, about halfway, two-thirds of the way down has to do with number of buildings. And then everything else, front yard, rear yard, side yard, those are setback requests.

But back to your question, so this would be considered an area variance where they are supposed to prove some kind of practical difficulty with complying with the district requirement of only one outbuilding. Now, some people, you know, they go up there and they argue about the mixed uses and, look, this is -- I have my detached garage, my cars are in there and now I have this pool and I really need a pool house. So we've seen those kind of arguments. I don't know how that really, as you go through the Duncan Factors, if that really checks off the list, you know.

I am not going to, you know -- I know that the BZA, sometimes they look at, okay, what's the combined square footage of the two buildings? We know this guy has a, like, for the first one, we know this guys already has a 900 square foot building. Now he wants a 144. I didn't look into the details of any of these cases, so I don't really know what the specifics were. But what did that put him at? I don't know. He's probably over the 1,024. But I have seen people try to

use that argument, too, in front of the board and they kind of looked at that.

And some of it has to do with if there is opposition or is the lot really close to 2 acres? We've had some requests, you know, where they're just under or they're at 1, you know, 1 and a half acres or -- So I am not sure if lot size is coming into play when they're making that decision.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$ IAFELICE: Then is it the BZA that is suggesting we --

MS. FREEMAN: Well, no, the BZA didn't ask you to take a look at it.

MR. IAFELICE: Oh, okay.

MS. FREEMAN: I just noticed they were granting these all the time, and so I just thought I would bring that up to you. They didn't specifically say, "Hey, you need to go talk to the Zoning Commission about fixing this." I was thinking of trying and I thought, well, why don't I bring this up in case this is something you guys want to look at. This is not that, like, on the scale of priorities, it's not high up. You know, it is just another something small that maybe we could even do this later on coupled with some other minor amendments, you know. It's not -- or not at all. You could just leave it as is, too. I just thought I'd bring it to your attention.

MR. IAFELICE: The second point, Mr. Chairman, is the single building, the reason there was a single building number permitted is related to proximity to the neighborhood, the neighbors and/or aesthetics or just general multiple outbuildings on a property that deter from property value for the neighbors?

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. IAFELICE: Is that the genesis of why there is only one? But the variances are being granted to give them more than one. So I always go back, what was the rationale of one? And I always respect the author, you know, or the authors that generated this. There had to have been a lot of thought into why it was done this way. And I am presuming that's why the single onem as opposed to, well, allow three or four buildings as long as they don't meet 1,024. If that was my neighbor, I would be a little flustered by that, no doubt, no doubt.

MR. PETERSON: 1,024 is a pretty good size.

MR. IAFELICE: That's a pretty good size building.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: That's a lot. That's a big building.

MS. FREEMAN: Do you guys want to reduce that? No.

MR. IAFELICE: Right.

MR. PETERSON: I bought a three-car garage accessory building and it's 768.

MS. FREEMAN: Did you want to make that smaller?

MR. SCHINDLER: May I? The BZA has a lot of flexibility because I know, in my neighborhood alone, when people ask -- they come up to me because they know I am on the Zoning Commission -- "Can we do this?" in essence, I try to say, well it's not that you can't do it but a lot of it has to do with what you are going to do with your building.

I have a building right now in my development. Rich pointed out about cars. This gentleman has three antique cars. He built a separate building for it with a second

level. He went up.

MR. PETERSON: Wow.

MR. SCHINDLER: And what they did was -- And he's a really nice guy. I want you to understand me. And building looks nice but it looks like a second house on his property. And the thing of it is, they just went to the neighbors on both sides of him, asked him if they objected to it and they said no because they saw what he was going to build and they gave it to him. They said okay. So there wasn't really any strict guidelines that we set up here that would stop that. Since the BZA has so much flexibility, unless we really put some governing restraints on them, this is the way it's been.

Even, even on my neighbor next to me, he built a little shed that was a play house for his kid. And as the kid grew up -- of course, now they're off to college and grew away -- he wanted to extend this to make it a storage but it was right up against my property line. But my neighbor came up to me and said, "Frank, would you mind if -- You know, it's here. I just want to expand it out just a little bit." And I I said, to me, it wouldn't bother me because it's way at the back of my property. So as far as an eyesore, it wasn't. He did a real nice job, closed it all in and put siding on it, everything, windows and all that. But, there again, the BZA came and just said, "Would you object to it?" And I said, "No, I don't." It's fine. It's not an eyesore for me. As a matter of fact, it looks nicer than the house that he built for his kid, you know, play house. So it went up. He did it and it looks fine.

But that's how the BZA, basically, tries to work with the neighbors and if it fits in and it's not an eyesore

per se in the development, I think that's the way they've granted a lot of these over the years and that's how it's been done. So unless we, as a Board, put a lot of governing restrictions into something like this, then I think that's going to be a big effort. We might want to consider, how do we want to attack this if this is going to be an issue?

Because I know the BZA comes to us all the time, in a sense, and says, "What can I do, you know? This guy is coming. Is it okay?" They ask us to try to help them but then, again, we don't have a lot of stuff in here governing any kind of excessive restrictions other than what we put the square footage down and that's it. As long as it doesn't exceed the size of the building, the main building structure, which is the home, they normally give them the okay to do that.

MS. FREEMAN: Well, even if you add more restrictions, they can always ask for variances on every single one.

MR. SCHINDLER: Oh, of course. What's what the board is for.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, yeah.

MR. SCHINDLER: That's what the board is for.

MS. FREEMAN: But it is kind of unusual, I think, that they would even grant these because how can you really truly prove a practical difficulty with compliance?

MR. PETERSON: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: What, you have too much stuff, you know? So, I mean, it is the way they voted, so I don't know. I mean, I know we had a case last month that the applicant was in front of the board. He already had two detached accessory

buildings, one of them was nonconforming. It was like 2,300 square feet in size, and then the other one was a smaller, like 300 square feet. And he had just put in a new in-ground pool and a fence and everything and he wanted to have another -- He called it just a storage shed for his pool equipment. He didn't call it a fancy pool house. And they ended up turning him down, you know, really because there was -- you've already got all this square footage, way over what you're allowed. And, you know, you're close to 2 acres. But, you know, he brought pictures of all of his stuff he had inside the buildings, which I don't helped because there was -- it was just cram-packed full, you know, stuff. So I don't know.

It's interesting watching them make their decisions on that but, like I said, this came up, you know, a bunch, so I thought I would bring it up to see if that was something that you think we need to tweak or not, you know. Maybe it's, you know, maybe it's the BZA having to scrutinize those a little bit harder.

MR. PETERSON: First of all, I think it has merit.

I think it has merit for considering two. But that guy up on
84 and 44 that has all the outhouses, he must have about five
outhouses in his yard. Now, that's crazy.

MS. FREEMAN: And cars, right?

MR. PETERSON: And cars, yeah, and gas pumps. But that's crazy. I understand that but two need buildings that don't exceed 1,024 square feet, I don't see a problem with.

MS. FREEMAN: Or maybe there is some exception, like if your first accessory building is your garage, that you should be allowed to have --

MR. PETERSON: True.

MS. FREEMAN: -- some other smaller shed or 1 something like that. I don't know. There is different ways 2 to look at it. Most houses now that are being built have 3 attached garages. It's the older homes that have a detached where that comes up. 5 MR. PETERSON: Yeah, true. 6 7 MS. FREEMAN: We can just hang onto that information. 8 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Any other comments, any 9 10 other comments on the accessory building stuff? response.) Let's tackle signs. 11 12 MS. FREEMAN: Okay. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Let's do signs. 13 MS. FREEMAN: Signs, all right. So I know that the 14 township went to a pretty comprehensive sign code update that 15 was adopted beginning of 2014, I believe. It's right here. 16 MR. PETERSON: That's about right. 17 18 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, you even hired a planning consultant to helped you go through that whole process, 19 correct? 20 21 MR. PETERSON: Right. 22 MS. FREEMAN: D. B. Hart helped with that, right? 23 MR. PETERSON: Yep. 24 MS. FREEMAN: Okay. Since then, there was a pretty 25 significant Supreme Court case, Reed versus The Town of 26 Gilbert. I don't -- We talked about that a while back, 27 roughly or briefly. I did give you like a summary of that case that came out shortly after that but we haven't had the 28 29 opportunity to, kind of, relook at our sign code after that

but there are some things in here that I am concerned about

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that may -- okay, let me -- Yeah, there are some things in here that are content based on the signage. So if you have to read the sign to know how to regulate it, then it's content based, which means you could be subject to strict scrutiny from the courts.

So when you say a real estate sign or a project construction sign or, you know, those type of signs, then you may get into trouble with favoring one type of speech over another. So in order to protect everyone's First Amendment rights, you should not have to read the sign to know how to regulate it. So you can regulate the location of the sign, the size of sign, how long it can be up, but you really can't make a differentiation between the message on the sign.

So I listened to, I did a webinar not that long ago that the International Sign Code Alliance put on there and I give you a couple slides in here but, basically, calling out political signs, real estate signs, grand opening signs and calling them out specifically in your code and regulating them differently could get you into trouble.

I think our, just looking at our code, you know, our permanent signs in most of our districts, our permanent signs were fairly good. It's our temporary signs where I am seeing a lot of references to what the message says. And I did print out just that one section of the Resolution for those that might have not brought it. Here you go.

MR. IAFELICE: Yep, I got it, under 30.09.

MS. FREEMAN: Under 30.09.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Thank you, Heather.

MS. FREEMAN: So 30.09(A) talks about temporary signs in all, in all of the zoning districts in the township.

And so the first one is a free-standing project construction sign. And we have definitions, I think, for all of these that are in the section. But basically, under this, you're allowed to have one project construction sign, 32 square feet, and it has to be set back 10 feet, but it's only allowed to be up during the time that the building or project is under construction.

Then if you move into (A)(2), you're talking about a free-standing project contractor sign. Now, with these, you're only allowed to have one and it's only allowed to be 4 square feet and no taller than 3 and a half feet. And this one has to be removed within two days of the completion of the work being done.

And then we kind of group together political and real estate signs. We have no standard as far as size, height or setback requirements -- in a section later on, we prohibit all the signs in the public right-of-way -- but there really are no standards on that.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, we talked about, I remember when we talked about political signs.

MS. FREEMAN: And that's touchy, right, and I don't have a legal opinion on that, so we definitely have to talk to legal about political signs. But go ahead. I'm sorry.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I was talking about, like, limiting the number of political signs. Like when we were, you know, you see somebody that's got a lot of frontage, so they put a sign, you know, they put like 30 signs in their yard for political. It's like, you know, do we, you know -- I wasn't thinking right that day when I brought up the fact that maybe we should consider limiting that because that was like a

big no-no, a big no-no. That got shot down really quick by 1 legal. 2 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 3 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Because of the, because of limiting free speech, you know. 5 MS. FREEMAN: Right. And I think political signs 6 7 are going to be tough even if we do try to update the temporary signs. 8 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, I don't think you 9 10 are touching that one, I really don't. MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. I know like --11 12 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I think that's a losing, 13 that's a losing argument. MR. PETERSON: Yeah, it's tough. My brother's a 14 trustee in Montville and he said two political signs were put 15 up on the Town Hall property last night. He was going to take 16 them down and then he checked into it and they said, as long 17 18 as they're 100 feet from the door, they're allowed to be there, so even though it's on township property. 19 MS. FREEMAN: 20 Wow. 21 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, that's a bugaboo. 22 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 23 MS. GARCAR: Is there a limitation to political 24 signs in size? 25 MS. FREEMAN: No, nothing. No, currently, there are 26 no size limitations at all. 27 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: No. As many as you want, as big as you want. 28 29 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 30 MR. PETERSON: Oh, yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: A matter -- Because it's 1 2 temporary. MR. PETERSON: There's some big ones out there. 3 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: It's just for the period of the election cycle. There is a time frame when you can 5 start putting them up and then, after the election, you take 6 them down. So it's, they're just temporary, so it's a 7 temporary eyesore. 8 MS. FREEMAN: Same thing with like real estate 9 10 We just say you're allowed to have them. signs. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right. 11 12 MS. FREEMAN: We don't have any restrictions on it. Those don't really become a problem other than the weekend 13 thing. People put them at the corners, they're illegal, and 14 usually they're gone by Monday, you know, kind of --15 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, the only thing that 16 I think that recently, at least, in more current issues that 17 18 has come back to kind of haunt us a little bit is the Verizon 19 building sign that they put up. You know, I mean, they got a 20 big "Verizon" on the side of the building, on three of the 21 four sides of the building. You've got 2 foot or bigger --22 I'm not, you know, it looks like at least 2 feet or maybe, 23 maybe even bigger, the words "Verizon" on the building, and 24 then they put up a gigantic Verizon sign free-standing on top 25 of that, you know, and because they could, right? 26 MS. FREEMAN: Unfortunately, there was a loophole 27 They were allowed to go -- Is that 20 feet? there. 28 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Oh, I think --29 MS. FREEMAN: Or 30 feet?

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, I think it's 30

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feet. Yeah, I think it's 30 feet. Yeah, it's --

MS. FREEMAN:

MS. FREEMAN: And there was like a bonus, being a corner lot, if you put it on the corner.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right, yeah, it was -That's probably one of the more recent things where --

Right.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: -- it was kind of an egregious, you know, take advantage of the code type of thing to put up. I think that sign was completely unnecessary but they could do it because they were allowed. So --

MS. FREEMAN: Which we did change that.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right, right. But that was one, that's one that gets, you know, that people can relate to because it's, it didn't happen that long ago and it happened, you know. It's pretty obvious where signs can come back to kind of bite you.

MS. FREEMAN: Well, and with the, just looking at the sign resolution, like I said, I think we're fairly good on our permanent signs. There might be a couple small things but I would, you know -- But looking at the temporary signs again, like, we talk about just in residential districts, you know, we have regulations that say you're allowed to have one temporary sign promoting a garage sale. You know, so what if their sign said something else, like, you know, and it wasn't promoting a garage sale and then we got a complaint from a neighbor that said, you know? We wouldn't be able to really enforce this, you know, is what I am staying because in order to enforce the Resolution, you have to be able to read the sign, or how to enforce the Resolution.

So in this, even with this, we don't even specify a

size of this sign that they're allowed to have. So I just have some concerns about that.

Even in our commercial districts --

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: How are we doing, how are we doing with enforcement on that, Heather?

MS. FREEMAN: Which?

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: With the, like, for example, like the free-standing project contractor signs. So some landscaping company comes in, they're going to do landscaping at your house, right? Well, they want to put a landscaping sign out. It clearly states that within two days of completion of the work, they've got to remove the sign.

MS. FREEMAN: We really, I mean, how would we even know when the work is done? It's really --

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: -- not that easy to enforce, I mean, unless it was like a complaint like, "My neighbor has this power wash sign in for two years in the front yard."

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right.

MS. FREEMAN: Even with that, I would be hesitant on, you know, doing anything because if it said "Vote Trump" or "Vote Biden," technically, it would be a political sign and I couldn't say anything, you know. And it goes back to why do I -- I shouldn't have to read the sign to know how to enforce it. But if they're clearly in the road right-of-way, that's another thing. We will pull signs that are in the right-of-way, not political signs because we're not going to upset that kind of thing. But then there we are again, like, picking enforcement based on what the sign says and it -- you can really get in trouble for that. So --

MS. GARCAR: What is your reason for not taking signs in the right-of-way that are political?

MS. FREEMAN: Because they're all in the right-of-way. If you drive around, they're virtually all in the right-of-way. The road right-of-way is actually, like in a subdivision, it's probably about 18 feed back from the curb. So if you don't have your sign like, basically, you know, like 20 feet back from the edge of the pavement, you're in the road right-of-way. It's, in a subdivision, on --

MR. IAFELICE: Every one.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, I mean, on most streets it's a 60-foot road right-of-way, even Girdled and Ravenna. The ones right across the street here that are all on the vacant lot, they're probably in the road right-of-way. I don't remember exactly. They're not as close as some but --

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, there's a lot of violations out there.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, there are. And this year, this is the first year I've actually gotten some complaints about political signs where I've had to go and talk to people about moving them back because they're blocking intersections, cars pulling out of developments where people can't see to make the turn, things like that.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, it becomes -- It's not a matter of free speech, it's a matter of safety.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah, right.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Public safety when you get into the road right-of-way. That's why, you know, the road right-of-way is a problem.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, and then you get 1 some of those big signs, you know. 2 MS. FREEMAN: Right. 3 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Put that in the road right-of-way, I mean, it can -- that could cause an accident. 5 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. There was one on Ravenna and 6 7 Exmoor, at the corner there, and it was -- you couldn't see over it at all. It was one of those big political signs. 8 There was a couple like that this year that, you know, talking 9 10 to people, they'll move them back, you know. They'll do it. It's not a big deal. 11 12 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right. MS. FREEMAN: But we don't have any size 13 restrictions. There is, the only thing is to say not the 14 right-of-way but you really, we're not really enforcing that 15 fully. Technically, under the Resolution, we have the 16 authority to pull any signs that are in the right-of-way. 17 18 would not do that with political signs. We would work with 19 the property owner to move them back if there was an issue, a 20 visibility type of issue. 21 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right. 22 MR. IAFELICE: Mr. Chairman. 23 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yes. 24 MR. IAFELICE: So, Heather, I am just a little 25 confused. 26 MS. FREEMAN: Okay. MR. IAFELICE: So the Reed, the Reed case talks 27 28 about the content neutral. 29 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. 30 MR. IAFELICE: Are you saying that or are we

surmising that by saying political and real estate signs, 1 we're talking about the content? 2 MS. FREEMAN: Yes. 3 MR. IAFELICE: And we need to modify that language to be content neutral? 5 MS. FREEMAN: Correct. 6 7 MR. IAFELICE: And just call it a sign. MS. FREEMAN: Right, call it a yard sign, call it a 8 wall sign. 9 10 MR. IAFELICE: Okay. So that's --MS. FREEMAN: Yes, call it something else other 11 than -- right. I am sorry. That brings me back to, yeah --12 13 MR. IAFELICE: Right. MS. FREEMAN: -- signs that are permitted. You 14 know, you can regulate the type, you know, the structure of 15 the sign. Is it a sidewalk sign, an A-frame sign, you know? 16 And we have some restrictions on it. We call it a sandwich 17 18 board sign. The banner signs, you know, we can't call it a 19 "For Sale" sign, you know. But a lot of these signs are 20 really just yard signs and instead of saying a real estate 21 sign, we can call it a yard sign. 22 MR. IAFELICE: I see, yep. 23 MS. FREEMAN: Yes. Thank you for bringing -- for 24 asking that. 25 MR. IAFELICE: Okay. 26 MR. SCHINDLER: Heather, we don't have any language 27 in that says the sign can't be inflammatory verbiage, do we? 28 MS. FREEMAN: No. 29 MR. SCHINDLER: So someone -- I mean, I saw a sign,

because of the election, in Painesville that it was kind of

bad.

MS. FREEMAN: I don't think we're allowed to do that.

MS. FREEMAN: Someone called me and complained there was one over on Button Road that has a curse word on it and they were like, "Can you make them remove it?" And I'm like, "Unfortunately, no, I can't." It's your freedom of speech, you know. So --

MR. SCHINDLER: We can't do that at all, huh?

MR. SCHINDLER: Well, it's just a shame because, you know, you can put verbiage in such a way that it can incite riots. We already have an individual that sort of does that already, in a sense. So that, you know, when you can incite people to become violent with the verbiage or whatever you might say, that's, you know, just like saying "fire" in the, you know, theater. That can be kind of devastating sometimes, especially in the times that we live today. People get irate sometimes and can cause devastation, you know, they take out their anger in such a way. That's a shame.

MS. FREEMAN: I don't think it's very common.

MR. SCHINDLER: Oh, it's not common but it does happen though.

MS. FREEMAN: Yeah.

MR. IAFELICE: Mr. Chairman, so, procedurally, how does the Board initiate or go through text changes or suggested? Is that something that goes to staff?

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Traditionally, we do like a work session. Heather will, you know, just like she's done today, she will put together some ideas that we should discuss and then we go through work sessions. We kind of put together

what we're comfortable with and then there would be a public 1 hearing. 2 MR. IAFELICE: Okay. 3 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: And then, you know, go through the normal process. 5 MR. IAFELICE: All right. I assume there is times 6 7 when you do hire a consultant, like some complex text. MS. FREEMAN: Yes. 8 MR. IAFELICE: Like you did with D. B. Hart? 9 10 MS. FREEMAN: Yeah. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, for the most part --11 12 MR. IAFELICE: For the most part. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: -- we haven't really 13 engaged professional advice on too many things. The majority 14 of the time, we kind of noodle it ourselves. 15 MS. FREEMAN: Well, since I've been here, we haven't 16 hired a consultant, but you guys had just redone your sign 17 resolution. 18 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: 19 Right. 20 MS. FREEMAN: And then the Town Center, the Town 21 Center language was, Mark Majewski helped with that because he 22 helped write the Comp Plan Update. 23 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Correct. 24 MS. FREEMAN: So he wrote that as well. 25 MR. IAFELICE: I saw that, okay. 26 MS. FREEMAN: But, yeah, I think if we were going to 27 do something really significant, you know, we would look at 28 hiring --29 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, it's always good. 30 think there is definitely value in bringing in a third party

for some consulting --1 MR. IAFELICE: 2 Yep. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: -- if it's a pretty, you 3 know, if it's a pretty big issue or if it's something that 4 there is some legal wrangling that could be, potentially, or 5 some entanglements that could occur, you know, it would be 6 good to have a third party to come and advise us or guide us 7 through that process to keep us out of legal entanglings that 8 could come with it. So --9 10 MR. IAFELICE: Thank you. MR. SCHINDLER: There is also times that we get 11 12 Heather to research other communities, what they've done. MR. IAFELICE: Sure. 13 MR. SCHINDLER: And look at some of the language 14 they've used to also help us. We have done that, too, in the 15 past, too. 16 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Any other comments from 17 the Board on signs, speak now. No? Okay. 18 19 MS. FREEMAN: I think, you know, if we do decide to 20 look at the signs, we are definitely going to have to work 21 with our legal counsel on that, too, you know, and make sure 22 that they're reviewing anything that we may recommend. 23 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Right, agreed. 24 MS. FREEMAN: Because it's a very sensitive subject 25 here. 26 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I agree. Sure. 27 MR. IAFELICE: 28 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Thank you, Heather. 29 again, great work, appreciate the information and the

presentation. It's always quality work that you put forward.

Okay. The next item on the agenda is the approval 1 of the minutes of the September 1, 2020, Zoning Commission 2 I will entertain a motion. meeting. 3 MR. SCHINDLER: Mr. Chairman, I so move that we accept the minutes as written. 5 MR. IAFELICE: I will second that motion. 6 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: We have a motion made and 7 seconded. All those in favor say aye. Opposed? 8 MR. PETERSON: Andy, I am going to abstain because 9 10 I, somehow, I didn't get my packet in the mail, so didn't get a chance to --11 12 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: So we have three eyes and one abstention. Were you on the -- You can't vote because you 13 weren't part of the panel, so nothing personal. 14 MS. GARCAR: That's fine, okay. 15 MR. SCHINDLER: You abstain. 16 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: But we will take your aye 17 as a participatory aye. 18 MS. GARCAR: Okay. I'll abstain. 19 (Three aye votes, no nay votes, two abstentions.) 20 21 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Okay. So the minutes are 22 approved as presented. 23 The next item on the agenda is the correspondence 24 report by Zoning Commission members. Frank, what do you have? 25 MR. SCHINDLER: I had several of my neighbors 26 approach me a couple weeks ago about the Van Loon property 27 that's the conservancy because they've had vandalism back 28 there and they've had fires and stuff back there and burned 29 some of the building up already, and they asked what the

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township can do about that.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Really? 1 MR. SCHINDLER: So I approached Heather and she did 2 some research for us. And the property owner who owns it, 3 which is Silvers, finally brought in some people and they took down the building that had been somewhat destroyed by the fire 5 6 and made it less chance of somebody getting hurt back there. And that's what they were worried about, kids going back 7 there, because they're back there all the time doing things. 8 Unfortunately, they even, I was told -- I don't know this for 9 10 a fact but I was told that they even, the Sheriff's Department, arrested some of them for drug abuse that was 11 12 happening back there on that property. So that was the thing 13 I got involved with in the last couple weeks. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Any correspondence you'd 14 like to share? 15 MS. GARCAR: No, I had none, I don't think. 16 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: None? 17 18 MR. IAFELICE: Nothing from me, Mr. Chairman. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: 19 Nothing. MR. PETERSON: Other than the erroneous email from 20 21 Delaware County, I had nothing. 22 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yeah, I was also copied on 23 that email. 24 MR. PETERSON: I saw that. 25 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: I don't have anything to 26 I didn't get any correspondence. report. 27 Audience participation, don't rush to the podium. 28 Take your time, one at a time. 29 MS. FREEMAN: There is no one on the phone either 30 now.

MR. PETERSON: Single file. 1 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Anybody on the phone? 2 MS. FREEMAN: No. 3 MR. IAFELICE: Preoccupied. MS. FREEMAN: No. 5 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Nobody is even on the 6 7 phone? MS. FREEMAN: No, no one is on the phone right now. 8 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Come on. This has been an 9 10 exciting meeting. I can't believe we didn't bring at least --MS. FREEMAN: There was one resident that did email 11 the last couple of days that was planning on listening in, so 12 13 I don't know if they joined or not. VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Okay. So the audience 14 participation, we are going to mark that as a completed with 15 no participation. 16 The next meeting of the Zoning Commission is 17 18 scheduled for December 1st. My goodness, the year is over. Are we good for December 1st or do we have any -- Do we have a 19 chock-full agenda again? 20 21 MS. FREEMAN: Well, we will see what happens with 22 the public hearing and I can come back with some of the stuff 23 on the RCD, gather that information for you. If you guys 24 think of anything, feel free to email me if there is something 25 you want me to look at or send you in advance, you know. 26 can communicate throughout the month. 27 VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yes. By all means, we 28 encourage the members, if there is something, if there is an

issue that's burning that you would like to bring to the

forefront, do not hesitate. By all means, we will get it on

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the agenda.

MR. IAFELICE: Like the property Frank was referring to?

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Yes, exactly, exactly. That really surprises me.

MS. FREEMAN: That's good to hear. I never knew that they took it down.

MS. GARCAR: Is that the one the entrance is right off of Mountain Park?

MR. SCHINDLER: Yeah, there is an entrance -- Well, it's not quite an entrance. It looks --

MS. GARCAR: It was an entrance.

MR. SCHINDLER: It's been growth over over the years because, you know, that's considered still under the consortiumship for a hundred years. Well, maybe it's less than 100 now. That was voted on probably five years ago, so right now 95 years maybe. They can't -- But They can build where the home that Mrs. Van Loon lived in and the area of her outbuildings and stuff, that can still be built on if it stays residential. But, see, the land was turned over to the consortiumship and, right now, even though you will see a big sign on Route 84, 30 acres, developable land, that's misleading because, because of what that land has been -- because she turned it over to a consortiumship. They didn't want the property to be build on.

MS. GARCAR: Gotcha.

MR. SCHINDLER: Okay? So they're actually taking care of it but the property, technically, is still owned by Silvers. He bought it. He's been trying to sell it off because he knows he can't build on it. So he's got, more or

less, his hands tied. But in the meantime, the home that she lived in started to deteriorate and it started being vandalized over the years. And the people who butt up to that, you know, after seeing this stuff happening, so that's when it was brought to my attention about they did set the place on fire. And based on that, of course, all the other things, if you go back there, there is a lot of bad graffiti on the buildings that are still standing. It's terrible. I mean, how kids can even speak that way is beyond me.

Anyhow, they did, Silvers did have, like I say, someone come out and take down the parts that already had burnt to a more safe level, from what the neighbors tell me, but there's still some buildings that are still there. So kids do still go back there and play around and do their thing and it's quite a shame and the neighbors worry about somebody getting hurt back there, you know.

I would think -- and this is only my personal opinion -- that if I was Silver, I would take everything down completely because, technically, I am sure, if somebody gets hurt, they could probably sue him because that property actually still belongs to him. So -- But this is the thing that's been ongoing because, my involvement, because I live in the neighborhood. So, right now, they told me it's been taken care of to a point of making sure that someone is safe but there's still some things still standing yet.

VICE CHAIR LINGENFELTER: Anything else the Board would like to discuss? With that, I'll adjourn the meeting. Thank you, everybody.

(Whereupon, the meeting was adjourned at 8:27 p.m.)

STATE OF OHIO 1 CERTIFICATE COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA 2) 3 I, Melinda A. Melton, Registered Professional 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 reduced by me to stenotype shorthand, subsequently 5 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 place at the time and place as specified in the foregoing 8 caption and extension completed without adjournment. 9 I do further certify that I am not a friend, 10 right-of-way, or counsel for any party or otherwise interested in the outcome of these proceedings. 11 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 16th day of November 2020. 13 14 15 16 Melinda A. Melton Registered Professional Reporter 17 Notary Public within and for the 18 State of Ohio 19 My Commission Expires: 20 February 4, 2023 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29