Minutes of the Work Session of the Planning Commission of Henrico County held 1 in the Board Room of the County Administration Building in the Government Center 2 at Parham and Hungary Spring Roads, beginning at 5:30 p.m. Thursday, June 11, 3 2020. 5 6 Mr. C. W. Archer, C.P.C., Chairman (Fairfield) Members Present: 7 Mr. William M. Mackey, Jr., Vice Chairman (Varina) 8 Mr. Gregory R. Baka (Tuckahoe) 9 Mrs. Melissa Thornton (Three Chopt) 10 Mr. Robert H. Witte, Jr. (Brookland) 11 Mr. R. Joseph Emerson, Jr., AICP, Director of Planning 12 Secretary 13 Mr. Tyrone E. Nelson (Varina) 14 Board of Supervisors' Representative 15 16 Ms. Jean Moore, Assistant Director of Planning Also Present: 17 Mr. James P. Strauss, PLA, Senior Principal Planner 18 Mr. Ben Blankinship, Senior Principal Planner 19 20 Mr. Archer -This is a work session prior to our regular meeting starting at 21 7:00, so I'm going to turn this over to Mr. Emerson. 22 23 Mr. Emerson -Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 24 25 Mr. Archer -Good afternoon, sir. 26 27 Mr. Emerson -As stated, this is a work session this evening prior to your 28 regular meeting to continue our discussions on the zoning code and subdivision 29 ordinance revisions and updates. It will be livestreamed, so of course you don't take 30 public input during your work session, but in order to satisfy transparency during this 31 health crisis, we are livestreaming your meeting. So just so everybody's aware of that. 32 33 With that said I'm going to turn it over to Mr. Blankinship and he's going to pick up 34 where we left off before and take you through the process. 35 36 Mr. Archer -All right. Thank you, Mr. Blankinship. How are you, sir? 37 38

Mr. Blankinship - Good evening, Mr. Chair. I'm very well. Thank you. As Mr. Emerson mentioned, we are picking up where we left off last week -- or last month, excuse me. Last month we spent most of the time talking about the table of permitted uses and those were the principal permitted uses. So for any parcel where there's anything going on there's a principal use, or sometimes more than one principal use and that's where most of the regulation goes. And that's mostly what you deal with interms of rezonings and provisional use permits and plans of development. But there are also accessory uses -- and I am going to have to remove my mask again. I thought I'd try again this month.

39

40

41

42

43

44

45

46

There are also accessory uses that take place on many lots and you could say that the fundamental question of zoning is what uses are allowed where. But I can't tell you how many conversations I begin by asking, Well, wait a minute, what is the principal use? Because people ask me, Can you do this or that, you know, on this property? And a lot of times they're asking about an accessory use, or they're asking about something that's just going to be temporary, and the answer to that question depends on what is the principal use of the property.

So I want to begin just by making that distinction between principal uses and accessory uses. Last week was all -- or last month, I don't know why I keep saying last week -- last month was all about principal uses and where they're permitted. And this month we're picking up with accessory uses, and then we'll talk about temporary uses.

So our current code again has a list in each district of accessory uses. Some of them are specific, some of them are not. Some of them are tied to a specific principal use, and some are not. And the way that they're stated leaves a lot of lack of clarity in some of the districts. So we are again converting all of those lists to tables. And just like with the principal use table there is a column for each district and there are rows for each accessory use or structure. A lot of the actual uses and structures are carried over from the current regulations.

But the first one on the list is actually a very significant change, and that is accessory dwelling units. Henrico County has traditionally been very restrictive on allowing anything that could appear to be a second dwelling unit to be constructed within a single-family dwelling. A single-family dwelling has been very strictly interpreted as meaning only that, and we do not allow mother-in-law suites or granny flats, or there are a lot of different terms that are used for that. We are very strict. Any time there's a second kitchen in a dwelling they are sometimes approved, but with a special note in the file, you know, clearly stating that it's not going to become a second dwelling unit.

All of that has been traditionally our point of view, as I say, over the last 60 years, but those things are changing. Nationwide and across the State of Virginia there are -- you've probably seen news articles. There have been several major cities across the country where they have allowed accessory apartments everywhere they allow single-family dwellings and that's -- that is a major change in land-use policy. And that's why it makes the news.

And last year there was a bill submitted to the general assembly that would have required all localities in Virginia that have zoning ordinances to allow accessory apartments everywhere they allow single-family dwellings. Now that was withdrawn by the patron but it certainly is an indicator of a trend that we have been seeing, you know, gaining steam over the years. We've had more and more requests for accessory apartments. Most of our neighbors allow them one way or another, some of them by a special use permit or some of them by right.

And, following the lead of our consultant we are proposing for discussion allowing them in Henrico County, allowing accessory dwelling units basically everywhere that we allow one-family dwellings. But you see, there's a C here, which indicates that it's allowed by conditional use permit, so these would have to go case by case to the Board of Zoning Appeals.

Yes, sir.

Mr. Witte - I have heard, and I don't know how true it is, but these accessory dwellings are going in as a result of the short-term rental situation. But people are using those and they can still be on property. Have you heard that?

Mr. Blankinship - I would not be surprised if we saw some of those. Yes.

108 Mr. Witte - Okay.

Mr. Blankinship - We have not seen them yet, but that certainly would make a unit more attractive for rental if it came with its own exterior entrance, its own kitchen and bathroom, and you didn't have to have communication with the rest of the dwelling.

114 Mr. Witte - I -- well I didn't hear that in Virginia. I heard that in North 115 Carolina. So.

Mr. Blankinship - I see. Yeah. We haven't seen it in Henrico yet, but it makes a certain amount of sense.

120 Mr. Witte - Okay.

Mr. Blankinship - I'm going to go ahead and click on the link here to bring up the development standards for accessory dwelling units. And I'm not going to walk through them, I just want to make the point that it's not simply carte blanche. We have - the consultant has recommended specific guidelines for when and where and how accessory dwelling units could be allowed, but it's certainly an important thing for you to be aware of as we go through this. It's probably one of the biggest changes that we'll cover this evening.

So agri-business. We talked a lot last month about different agricultural uses...

132 Mr. Baka - Excuse me, Ben.

134 Mr. Blankinship - Yes, sir.

136 Mr. Baka - Would this be a good time to ask questions ADUs in this

137 prospective ordinance?

Mr. Blankinship - Sure. Sure.

Mr. Witte - I mean, I guess one of the concerns is how we introduce that as a new topic, or new use in the county even if you're just allowing it by conditional use permit, which means there's a hearing process before the board. How do you introduce that without impacting the -- enjoyment of single-family neighborhoods that many people traditionally, you know, enjoyed or bought into in the county and they have a general expectation that it's pretty much been one family per house, or one, you know, one

family per home.

So even if you have a CUP I'd still see some concerns about there's some areas in the county that would have deed covenants that would restrict that, newer subdivisions or newer planned unit developments, but some of the older subdivisions, and there's many throughout the county, that don't have restrictive covenants would not be in a position to restrict those. So any thoughts on that?

Mr. Blankinship - Well I think it could have some impacts. Yes. I mean, that's why I wanted to bring it to your attention right off the top. I think it could result in more traffic. It could result in an additional car on the street. If you have a, you know, in addition say a young couple, for example, renting a space in a house, the one thing I would point out is that another trend we have seen since 1960 when our code was written is that household sizes have gotten smaller and yet dwellings have gotten larger.

So where you used to have five, six, seven people living in, say, a 1,500-square-foot house, today it's not at all uncommon to have two or three people living in a 3,000-square-foot house. So one way of viewing this is that the additional people on the property would not be that great of a difference. It's just that that rather than having a mother or father, maybe a grandparent, and three or four children, you might have a couple with one child on the first floor --

Mr. Baka - Right.

171 Mr. Blankinship -

-- and a couple with one child on the second floor.

Mr. Baka - In two other localities in Virginia where I've worked, in two other localities where I worked in the Planning Department's staff, they actually allow the use by something similar to a conditional use permit if it were for a family member. If it were for a direct family member, immediate family members. So I guess would there be any consideration of if you allow this with a C in the ordinance, also developing or considering the drafting of development standards where it would be allowed for -- recommended to be allowed for family members, but not necessarily for the general public for leasing it out?

Mr. Blankinship - I have seen -- in some of the research that I did on this -- I have seen some cases where they required one or the other of the two units to be owner occupied. And I'm scanning this and not seeing it.

186 87
188
189

Mr. Baka - Well not necessarily owner occupied, but the new -- the difference would be that the ADU must be occupied -- in a couple other counties it's phrased this way -- by a member of the family, whether it's immediate family or indirect -- a family member of the owner that lives there.

191 Mr. Blankinship - Of the occupant of the principal dwelling.

Mr. Baka - So that's the difference. So, in other words, this is a benefit.

I mean, that would help families out, but it wouldn't necessarily be a situation where I could rent my house out on the open market to a non-family member.

197 Mr. Blankinship - Right. I don't see that in this draft. But, yes, I am familiar with the kind of --

Mr. Baka - I mean, is that something that the other Commissioners in Henrico would want to consider, or not consider? Is that, you know, your thoughts? Realtor's thoughts?

Ms. Thornton - I agree with you on the essence of not allowing, I guess, just to, I guess, have revenue. I know several people personally that have added mother-in-law suites on in Henrico County. So -- because it has to go through permitting. And they've been approved.

Mr. Baka - Right.

Ms. Thornton - And it was be, you know, they just had their mom move in with them. And they added a little kitchenette. And I think it's worked fine. But I could - I could see the potential of adding on a bedroom and a little living room and that. And then they've made income, they're making income and it's disrupting the way the neighborhood, you know, could be.

I don't know, because also with fire, safety, they have to look at all that, too, and how big the land is. Because your dwelling can't be, you know, but so big.

220 Mr. Blankinship - Right.

Ms. Thornton- You know, if your lot's small.

Mr. Blankinship - Mm-hmm (affirmative).

226 Ms. Thornton- So me personally, I like it for family. But that's my opinion.

Mr. Blankinship - I will make a note of that. And, Mr. Witte, let me point out --

Mr. Baka - And I would just add, when we were looking at homes even for my mother when my mom was sick and aging in years and looking for a place to

care for her, we were looking, Are there any opportunities to have a mother-in-law suite for us so we could take care of her health needs within her home. And that was for a specific family purpose, not — I would think there are many folks out there that are also in a similar situation, looking to care for relatives.

Ms. Thornton- Correct.

Mr. Baka - So I think that could be a good -- a good use of an accessory dwelling unit to care for family members. Thanks.

Mr. Blankinship - Thank you. And, Mr. Witte, I will call attention to point (i) here on this list that says, An accessory dwelling unit shall not be leased or rented for tenancies of less than 30 days. So our code would not allow them to be used for short-term rentals.

All right. Well thank you for that conversation. As I said, that's one of the biggest changes that we needed to talk about, so I'm glad that you engaged on that.

I started to get onto the agritourism business, we talked about last month some of the uses that would be the principal use of property. Somebody could go into an agricultural district and create an agritourism use as the main use of the property.

More commonly I think they will be accessory uses, where somebody is trying to make a farming sort of use work, and of course the economics of farming have changed so much over the last 50 years that today they're constantly looking for alternative streams of income. And so any kind of tourism or business that would bring people to a farm to bring in a little bit of extra revenue to the farm operation would definitely help support farming within the community and keep our rural areas rural.

Antennas, ATMs, another use that is sometimes the principal use of the property, but it's typically an accessory use. You know, a lot of these are common and are already in our code. The consultants have added a few "green" uses, if you will, bicycle parking, bike sharing, electric vehicle charging stations, greenhouses and green roofs. A few things that are just called out specifically as a way to encourage those accessory uses and structures. Those are also counted towards LEED credits, so, you know, anybody that wants to build a LEED- certified building is going to be looking to see whether those uses are allowed and how they're approved. So they felt it was important to get them listed.

Community garden is a use that we've had quite a few questions about lately. It's not listed specifically in our code anywhere, so it'll be helpful to us to have that specifically listed and, again, to have development standards spelled out for it.

We talked a little bit last time about the distinction between donation centers and Goodwills and Salvation Army's and that kind of business and a recycling facility. Here again, the donation box is added as an accessory use. So we talked last time about a

79	This would be what you commonly see a box in a parking lot. So the	
280 281 282	Mrs. Thornton -	So that by right they can just put a box anywhere in those
283 284	Mr. Blankinship -	By right, but with development standards.
285 286	Mrs. Thornton -	Yeah.
287 288	Mr. Blankinship - districts because things lik	So you wouldn't have one they're listed in the single-family te churches and schools are allowed in those districts.
289 290	Mrs. Thornton -	Right.
291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298	also there are developmed donation box accessory use Everything has to be inside	It wouldn't be allowed in just a person's front yard, but at a nool building it's not uncommon to see those uses. But they're nent standards, I'm just going to see what they are. A see to a principal use other than a one-family dwelling. e the container and cannot interfere with required parking. nee goes on, we could always add more.
299 300	Mrs. Thornton -	Which that's not always
01	Mr. Blankinship -	Sorry?
303 304	Mrs. Thornton -	I said which that's usually never the case.
305 306 307	Mr. Blankinship - space. But it may be an ex more parking than what is	You're right. They do usually get dropped in a parking ktra parking space. A lot of a lot of big buildings do have required by code.
308 309 310	Mr. Archer -	Mr. Blankinship.
311 312	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes, sir.
313 314 315	Mr. Archer - facility.	I just noticed in the list of uses there's a helicopter landing
316 317	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes, sir. That's another one I wanted
318 319	Mr. Archer -	Do we have any?
320 321 322	Mr. Blankinship - facilities	We do. A couple of our hospitals have helicopter landing
323	Mr. Archer -	I didn't know that.

324 325 326 327	Mr. Blankinship - use, this is an accessory recall	on the property. And so, again, the hospital's the principal use. There are there's also one out in Innsbrook. I can't
328		
329	Mr. Emerson -	There's one on the Wells Fargo over on
330 331 332	Mr. Blankinship -	Oh. Wells Fargo. Okay, thank you.
333 334	Mr. Archer -	Yeah. Well I did know that.
335 336	Mr. Blankinship -	One on the Wells Fargo property there is a heliport.
337 338	Mr. Mackey -	I don't know exactly
339 340 341	Mr. Archer - wouldn't fit in a residentia	I don't know if there's more or less of anybody residential. It area, I don't believe.
342 343	Mrs. Thornton -	Off of River Road?
344 345 346 347	Mr. Blankinship - complaints of one off of R permitted use.	Yeah. Typically not. I think there is one. We have gotten liver Road. But you see in this list here, it is not listed as a
348 349	Mr. Archer -	That's why I was curious.
350 351	Mrs. Thornton -	Right. Oh, okay.
352 353	Mr. Emerson -	Yeah. I think everybody has.
354 355	Mrs. Thornton -	Yeah. It's personal.
356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364	And then allowed in the C probably be put down in r in the code now. That's p specifically listed now. A	Occasional use. But yeah the it would be allowed, again, in the O-2 district. Or I'm or is that O-3. That's O-3 district. O-S and in the B-3. I don't know why that's not that should more of those districts. But that's probably where they're listed probably what the consultants did was took where it is not we used a couple of different terms now, and there's some in some districts that are not stated in other districts. So, again, e and simplify that.
365 366 367 368 369	I've done a lot of research that is consistent today w ordinance we ever had in	know, we talk a lot about how old the 1960 ordinance is, but on the specific language for home occupations, and a lot of ith what is in the 1933 zoning ordinance. The very first zoning the county. I just find that really amusing that some of that of the better language is the older language. Some of the

language that I find difficult to work with is what was added in the '50s and '60s. But it's -- the way it's worded is challenging for us in a lot of ways.

Of course home occupations have changed completely with the advent of home computers. Before the days of the personal computer a home occupation was completely different from what it is today. And today you can run any kind of business, almost, if you've got an internet connection and a computer. So it's a very different world from what our code was written for. But all home occupations are lumped together, whether it's a beauty parlor, or an accountant, or somebody that makes and sells small handcrafted items. They're all regulated the same in our current code, which is difficult for us to administer in a lot of cases.

So one thing that we've proposed in this case is breaking them out and having a different set of regulations for home occupations that are solely office activities, like a bookkeeping office for example, versus home occupations that are providing a service. And hair care would probably -- or beauty culture would probably be the most common example of that. And then home occupations for sales of goods which again is limited to handcrafted items that are made on the premises.

But we feel that by having separate sets of restrictions they can be a lot more tailored to the specific use. For example, the office activities, as long as you don't have customers or employees coming to the home, nobody really cares what hours of operation you keep or where you put your computer. Whether it's in your house or in your garage or, you know, some other location. You don't need extra parking spaces for a use where you're the only person conducting the business on the property.

So a lot of the things that apply to provision of services or to sale of goods don't need to apply to those office activities. So that's still under review. But I think much more clear and will be much easier to administer and enforce than our current code.

Keeping of animals is another topic where our current language lumps everything together. Any four animals, four or more animals, kept at a home as pets requires a conditional use permit for a kennel. And that is whether they are dogs or whether they are cats. I've had people say, You don't put cats in a kennel, why are you calling this a kennel? Because that's the term in the code.

Our Assistant County Attorney was once asked at the Virginia Supreme Court if four hamsters would count as a kennel, and he had to look the justices of the Supreme Court in the eye and say, Yes. It would. That's the way the code is written now. Technically four goldfish in a bowl requires a conditional use permit for a kennel under our current code.

So the simplest thing here is we're distinguishing between animals that sometimes go outside and animals that never go outside, like a goldfish or a hamster, as compared to a cat or a dog. And we are -- we're limiting the number only of animals that sometimes go outside. And we are updating the language somewhat.

So you see the R/C in each of the one-family districts. We are keeping the same threshold that we have now or proposing to keep, which is three animals are allowed by right, four or more animals that go outside periodically would require the conditional use permit. Which is what we do now. And our Board of Zoning Appeals has a great deal of experience in handling those. And sometimes they're approved and sometimes they're not, and sometimes conditions are placed on -- well, conditions are always placed on them. Are there any other questions on that?

Okay. Well let me go on that subject then, because other animals that are kept at residences include bees. We have always considered beekeeping to be an agricultural use, which means it is subject to a 400-foot distance requirement, which means there are very few residential -- very few lots in residential districts where beekeeping is a permitted use.

We have received a lot of input from people, particularly over the last 5-10 years as honey bees have been under such distress and have been disappearing from the planet, a lot of people are interested in cultivating bees, not primarily as a source of income or even of free honey, but just as a matter of environmental sensitivity. So our consultant has prepared some guidance that would allow bees to be kept on most residential lots.

This is, again, something that we're seeing all around us. Hanover is one of the ordinances from which we drew these -- this guidance. Chesterfield I'm pretty sure was one that allows bees. Quite a few localities in Virginia. Even some of the more urban localities are encouraging beekeeping. And, apparently, I am told by the experts -- I am not an expert on this -- but I'm told by the experts that as long as you follow these guidelines, which is that you provide a source of water for them, you have some -- there's a limit on the number. You have a barrier between the hive and the property line, which causes the bees to go up before they go horizontally.

Once they go up they don't -- they leave people alone. So if you force them to go up before they leave your property, they don't pose a threat to anyone else unless they're looking for water which is why you're required to provide them the water source. And also a requirement that you put up a sign just to let your neighbors know and in case somebody does have a very sensitive bee allergy, they certainly need to be aware of this. And -- an enclosure. Oh, the distance as well from the boundary line, property line of at least 10 feet. And the experts assure me that as long as you keep your bees within those guidelines, they are not a threat to your neighbors. Yes, Mr. Witte.

Mr. Witte - Does it have to be owner-occupied property?

Mr. Blankinship - Not, necessarily. No.

Mr. Witte - Can -- you can just put them on --

Mr. Blankinship - Well, I mean, a renter could have -- a person who rents a home long term could have bees, but it's an accessory use. So there would have to be a principal use there.

Mr. Witte - Okay. So somebody just can't go and put it on a vacant lot and put bees in it.

Mr. Blankinship - Right. Right. That would not be allowed. It's an accessory use.

472 Mr. Witte - Okay.

Mr. Blankinship - There has to be a home there. And the other particular thing I wanted to bring to your attention is poultry. Of all these subjects in the entire zoning ordinance, we get more comments about chickens than everything else combined so far in terms of people calling us saying, Hey, I've heard that you are updating the zoning ordinance, what are you going to do about chickens? We are proposing, the consultant is proposing, again, that they be allowed by conditional use permit. So, again, your friends on the Board of Zoning Appeals will have the opportunity to review them on a case-by-case basis.

No more than six birds and no roosters, so it's no more than six hens being kept on the site and they have to be kept in an enclosure. They can't be free range. And that coop has to consist of -- or the enclosure has to consist of both a coop and an enclosed run. So there's both an indoor and outdoor space. Apparently that's very important to the health of the chickens. The two combined are limited to 30 square feet, so six feet by five feet. Doesn't take a very large structure to raise six, because you're only raising six, so you don't need a whole lot of room. And it shall be located only in the rear yard and has to meet the required rear-yard setback.

So we're going to look at re-wording that. Because several people who are not experienced in reading zoning ordinances have read that and immediately thought it was a contradiction, that it says it has to be in the rear yard, but it can't be in the rear yard. To me that's perfectly clear, but it's not to the average citizen, so we're going to reword that. But to say that you have to meet whatever your rear-yard setback is, 35, 40, 45 or 50 feet. Whatever it happens to be.

We want the chickens that far away from your neighbor. Because a lot of people's first instinct is, Oh, I'm going to -- it's going to be wonderful to have chickens. Everybody loves to have chickens. And I'm going to put them all the way at the edge of my yard as far from my house as I can get them. Well, if they're as far from your house as you can get them, they're as close to your neighbor's house as you can get them.

Mr. Baka - Right.

Mr. Blankinship - So in an effort to protect the neighbors we want them as close to your house as they could be, and also we think that will encourage people to make sure they take good care of their, you know, keep everything clean and keep the odors down. So whatever the required rear yard is for the district, and then 25 feet from the side lot line.

Now if this is adopted as written, that means a person with a 50-foot wide lot cannot have chickens in their rear yard. And some of the people that have asked us about this have 50-foot wide lots, so that is definitely something that is going to have to be discussed at a policy level.

Some of the people that have asked about this live in townhouses. And I'm glad to hear you chuckle, because personally I don't think that chickens belong in the rear yard of a townhouse. But it's been a while since I've lived in a townhouse and I wouldn't want to impose, you know, my own view on others. But you will have people saying to you, Chickens should be allowed anywhere in the rear yard. They should be allowed on any sized lot, including a townhouse or a zero-lot-line. And of course right now the requirement is 400 feet from the property line. Basically prohibiting them in the residential districts. So there is a lot of room for us to make the code more friendly toward keeping chickens than it is now, but still protect the neighbors.

Mr. Baka - So it'd be more friendly in a single-family homes but not allowed at townhomes?

Mr. Blankinship - It's an issue that will be brought up for discussion, I can guarantee it, when we get into public hearing.

Mr. Baka - All right. I think what you're proposing sounds reasonable. Only question I have is when it goes for a conditional use permit at the BZA and several of us with the BZA previously through this -- to this board. If someone has chickens two or three doors down, we could probably hear them. So do you -- would you expand the area of notification for one of these type of animal cases of how many neighbors would be notified rather than what's typically done?

Mr. Blankinship - We certainly could. The code requires -- the same as it does for your Planning Commission cases -- requires it be the adjoining property owners.

544 Mr. Baka - Right.

Mr. Blankinship - And we do post the sign as a courtesy. That's not required by code, but we do post the sign, so that helps get the word out. And the word tends to travel when the immediate adjoining neighbors get the notice letter, they frequently talk to other neighbors. So, I mean, you all are as experienced with that as I am. But we certainly could.

552	Mr. Baka - one row of houses backs	And that might help instances where one road backs up up to another row of houses. Like, they might talk on the one
554 555	street where the applicant	made the application, but not necessarily behind it.
556 557	Mr. Blankinship -	Right.
558 559	Mr. Baka -	So thank you. Thanks for considering that.
560 561 562	Mr. Blankinship - conversation.	Yeah. That's a good suggestion. So be prepared for that
563 564	Mr. Nelson -	Question.
565 566	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes, sir.
567 568	Mr. Nelson -	So this is all R, or whatever, though? No A?
569 570 571 572	Mr. Blankinship - where I am. Yeah. It is p course the lots are tend	Well in the A districts it would be a lot easier. It let me find ermitted by the same regulations in the A-1 district but of to be larger. And
573 574	Mr. Nelson -	So even in the A-1 you're
75	Mr. Blankinship -	Oh.
577 578	Mr. Nelson -	Even in
579 580	Mr. Blankinship -	I'm sorry. I misunderstood your question.
581 582	Mr. Nelson -	Yeah. What's the max for
583 584	Mrs. Thornton -	A-1.
585 586	Mr. Nelson -	A-1?
587 588 589 590	Mr. Blankinship - 200 feet of distance, and t which is the rear yard.	Oh. Okay. I did understand your question. Right now it is this would reduce it to 25 on the sides and 50 in the rear,
591 592 593	Mr. Nelson - the amount of chickens.	Yeah but I, I guess I mean how many what's the max for
594 595 596		Oh. If it's accessory to a residence it would still be six, but to apply for a conditional use permit in the A-1 district, it there. It's only in the residential districts that it requires

598	Mr. Nelson -	So have you been have you been having any is there
599	any input from the resider	
600	arry input from the reciden	
601	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes, sir. There has been a great
602	Wir. Blankinginp	103, 311. There has been a great
603	Mr. Nelson -	So some of my Varina folk who have chickens, they're okay
604	with this?	oo some of my varina lone who have emercins, they le oray
605	With this:	
606	Mr. Blankinship -	I have not heard from anyone who needed who is
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	six there was there was one conversation on Meadow
607		o I think had more than six.
608	Road with some lorks who	of think had more than six.
609	Mr. Nalaon	Ille hode (affirmative)
610	Mr. Nelson -	Uh-huh (affirmative).
611	M 81 1: 1:	
612	•	Almost everybody has been satisfied with the number of six.
613		nly be larger in the A-1 district than it is in the R districts. It's a
614	draft	
615		
616	Mr. Nelson -	All right. So is that something is that something that you're
617	saying we can we'll talk	about?
618		
619	Mr. Blankinship -	Absolutely.
620		
621	Mr. Nelson -	Okay.
622		
623	Mr. Blankinship -	Let me make a note.
624		
625	Mr. Nelson -	Yeah. Make a note of that. Because I've there may be
626	•	ard about, but I know there's some folk that have more than six
627	chickens.	
628	.a. 2	
629	Mr. Blankinship -	I believe that came up after the consultant had drafted this.
630		
631	Mr. Nelson -	Yeah.
632		
633	Mr. Blankinship -	So they may not have been aware of that concern.
634		
635	Mr. Nelson -	Yeah. Okay.
636		
637	Mr. Blankinship -	Allow more
638		
639	Mrs. Thornton -	Which makes sense, because they can have a larger coop,
640	they have more land	
641		
642	Mr. Nelson -	Oh yeah. I'm actually on my social media in a coop that has,
643	like, probably 20 or 30. S	o, yeah.

640	=	
(41)	Mrs. Thornton -	Right.
642 643	Mr. Nelson -	Yeah.
644	Wii. Neison	rean.
645	Mrs. Thornton -	Right. So do you limit the amount of coop? Well, I guess if
646	there's only six than they	only have one coop. But if you allow more in A-1 do you restrict
647	them how many coops?	
648		
649	Mr. Blankinship -	We would probably have to consider that more carefully.
650	Mrs. Thornton -	Yes.
651 652	WIS. THOTHOH-	Tes.
653	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes, ma'am.
654		,,
655	Mrs. Thornton -	Okay.
656		
657	Mr. Blankinship -	This was written, I think, with more of the residential situation
658	in mind.	
659 660	Mr. Nelson -	But if you're on a lot with many acres.
661	WII. INCISOIT -	But if you're on a lot with many acres.
662	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes.
63		
664	Mr. Nelson -	You know what I'm saying?
665	M 81 11 11	V.
666	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes.
667 668	Mr. Nelson -	This is not like a subdivision. This is a couple acres.
669	Wii. Weiself	This is not like a subdivision. This is a souple acres.
670	Mr. Blankinship -	Right. Yes.
671		
672	Mr. Nelson -	I mean, telling somebody they can only have six chickens I
673	think may be a little restric	ctive.
674	Mr. Dionkinshin	Vac. And I know the one coas we looked at it was an addly
675 676	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes. And I know the one case we looked at it was an oddly- h it was a large lot it was difficult to keep the distance from the
677		because of the way the lot was shaped. So we'll have to be
678	careful about that, to not ju	
679	•	
680	Mr. Baka -	So to address Mr. Nelson's point could you say if you're in an
681	,	an R district and you have more than, say, 10 acres of land in
682		Idn't need to go get the conditional use permit? In other words,
683		n R zoning district and you have enough acreage, at some point e not to disrupt your neighbors, would that help?
684	you have enough acreage	Thot to disrupt your rieighbors, would that fielp?

June 11, 2020

686 687		It certainly would. Yes. Another model we have for that is the talking about earlier. In the A-1 district if you're 200 feet from
688 689	your neighbor's house yo	u don't need to go through the use permit for a kennel license.
690 691	Mr. Baka -	Okay.
692 693	Mr. Blankinship -	So we do have a precedent in place all ready.
694 695	Mr. Baka -	Thanks.
696 697 698 699	·	Now 200 is probably more than we need here, because 200 for chickens. But it could be 100 feet or it could be the acreage, on of the two.
700 701	Mr. Emerson -	You could do a sliding scale.
701 702 703	Mr. Blankinship -	Or, yeah. Mr. Emerson suggests a sliding scale.
703 704 705	Mr. Nelson -	Yeah that
706	Mr. Blankinship -	Yeah.
707 708 709	Mr. Mackey - remember I can't reme	That's what I was getting ready to ask. From my BZA days I mber if for a horse it was one acre for per horse?
710 711	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes. That's correct.
712 713 714	Mr. Mackey - could do with the chicken	And that's what I was thinking, maybe that was something we s.
715 716	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes.
717 718	Mr. Mackey -	I'm not saying an acre.
719 720	Mr. Blankinship -	Right. No. Certainly not. But, yes.
721 722	Mr. Mackey -	But, you know, some type of scale like that.
723 724	Mr. Blankinship -	Yeah. I'll make I'll just type sliding scale on my note.
725 726 727 728	Mr. Archer - with regard to the larger I	Mr. Blankinship, you may have said this and I missed it but ots, does the non-free-range rule still apply?
729 730 731		It would probably not as long as there was some boundary to ty. That we would certainly have a different set of impacts than or an R-3 lot. We'll have to get back with the consultant on that.

736 37
738

it would on a townhouse or an R-3 lot. We'll have to get back with the consultant on that.

Mr. Archer - Right. I grew up on a farm, and everybody had a chicken yard, you know, and you kept it down, because we ate at least one of them every Sunday.

Mr. Blankinship - So, yeah. Between the accessory dwellings and the keeping of animals, that's going to be a lot of the conversation that I think you hear at the time of public hearing. Just a couple of more notes here. Again, the recycling and refuse collection is a different use from the donation box, you know, for items to be reused or resold.

Short-term rental, you may have heard of that. We spent a great deal of time working on a very specific set of standards for short-term rental, and this draft was written before those were finalized, so they are not included in this draft. But we will get --

Mr. Baka - Have you had any applicants to the BZA for short-term rentals, yet?

Mr. Blankinship - We have our first one. If you remember Mr. Rogers, Bill Rogers, spoke to you on several occasions. His property is on Dickens Road, and he will be heard on June the 25th of your first BZA case.

Mr. Baka - Okay. Thanks.

Mr. Blankinship - We also mentioned solar energy last month, that we have as a principal use the large solar farms, but we also get questions about mounting smaller scale solar projects on a property that would serve that property, you know, reduce the need for electricity on that site and that course is an accessory use so that's listed here. And, again, there are standards for that -- okay. Yeah. I think that -- yeah -- that takes us through the accessory uses and --

Mr. Mackey - Mr. Blankinship.

771 Mr. Blankinship - Yes, sir.

773 Mr. Mackey - Quick question. Saw one for the first time yesterday. It wasn't in Henrico County. But wind energy systems. Do we have --

776 Mr. Blankinship - Yes.

Mr. Mackey - Do we have a height restriction on those?

Mr. Blankinship - We do as the principal use. Let me see if it's repeated here in the accessory standards. I want to say that the consultant recommended 150 feet, and that's another standard that did draw a lot of attention.

Mr. Archer - Really?

Mr. Blankinship - And it's another field that is changing rapidly, so we're very sensitive that when this is adopted we want to know that we have the most up to date guidelines that are out there. So we may be changing that as well. But course anything over 200 feet has to have the light on it for the --

Mr. Mackey- For the aircraft.

Mr. Blankinship - -- aircraft. Right. So I don't know that it would go any higher than that. For better or worse, this area of Virginia isn't really situated geographically such that wind energy systems are particularly efficient.

Mr. Mackey - Yeah. Yeah this was a northern neck, and it wasn't very tall. And he said he only -- he had a good use out of it from October to maybe March or so, April.

Mr. Blankinship - Yeah. I guess they get the wind off the ocean and off the bay there that acts differently. And, of course, in the mountains and in the valley you have different characteristics as well. But the maps I've seen have indicated that in this area it's not likely to be something we see a lot of.

Mr. Mackey - Right. Thank you.

Mr. Blankinship - Mm-hmm. So that brings us to temporary. uses of structures. And just diving right into the chart, the whole idea of a temporary use permit which can be approved administratively is something new to us that we think will be very helpful. Again, the Board of Zoning Appeals has the authority to grant temporary conditional use permits for any use that does not require a permanent building. So anything like a carnival or a circus, a tent sale at a shopping center, temporary office buildings, temporary sales centers when a new subdivision is under construction before they get the model built.

The Board of Zoning Appeals reviews a lot of temporary uses of that sort and most of those are in place for a year or two years, so the use permit is a good process to go through. But a lot of times we get called by somebody who wants to do a special event. You know, any kind of a street festival sometimes to -- bringing a couple of food trucks together and having an event in a shopping center parking lot. These tend to be very low-impact things, but they rarely schedule long enough in advance to get the temporary conditional use permit. Because it takes five to eight weeks to get on the BZA agenda.

So we find ourselves trying to work our way through a lot of issues where we don't really have a permit to have them apply for and route and have everybody review, but we want the other agencies to at least be aware of what's going on. We want police to know. We want traffic to know what's going to be happening. But we don't want to just tell people, No. I'm sorry. You can't do your event because you don't have eight weeks of leave time.

So this temporary use -- temporary permit that is being proposed in this code would give us an administrative way to approve smaller events that don't need that full-blown Board of Zoning Appeals to review, but do need some level of review. We don't want to just tell them, Sure. Go ahead, and we'll hope nobody notices. We want to be able to review these, we want to be able to issue a permit. We want to be able to place conditions on a permit. You know, we want that to be enforceable, but we can't wait eight weeks, in some cases.

So many of these, if you see a T on this chart, that would be the new temporary permit as opposed to the C, which would go to the conditional use permit, all right, because those are not actually listed. That's just a broader power of the Board of Zoning Appeals.

But some of these temporary uses are allowed by right without a permit, such as a garage or a yard sale. That's another question that we get asked, I guess, from people who move here from Northern Virginia want to get a permit to have a yard sale and we tell them we don't do a permit for that. And then other people say, You know, I have a neighbor who has a yard sale every week. Is there a problem with that? And there's nothing in the code that says that it's a problem but, you know, a lot of times we'll -- community maintenance will go out and just have a conversation with them and ask them to be a good neighbor.

But this would give us a standard for that sort of thing, a number of times per year that you can hold a yard sale or any of these other uses that are listed here.

Mr. Witte - Mr. Blankinship.

Mr. Blankinship - Yes, sir.

Mr. Witte - How about these food trucks. We have several different ones that advertise that they're coming into our neighborhood, or a neighborhood nearby, and you pay for it in advance, you order in advance, and all you do is go to a location they designate to pick up. And we do it a lot, you know. Is there a problem with that?

Mr. Blankinship - Technically it's not allowed under the code. But, of course, that's one of those issues that, particularly right now during the emergency, we're doing everything we can to keep our restaurants afloat.

872	Mr. Witte -	Oh, good. Good.
873 874 875 876	Mr. Blankinship - restaurant.	A lot of times food trucks are owned by a brick and mortar
877 878 879	Mr. Witte - and we're within a couple	Oh. I think it's wonderful. We get all kinds of different foods blocks.
880 881 882 883 884 885	where we've gotten compl	Yeah. We're definitely doing our best to encourage those ight now during the emergency. There have been cases aints. If they're, say, blocking a cul-de-sac or something. aintenance can normally just go out and ask somebody to be live those issues.
886	Mr. Witte -	I got you.
887 888 889	Mr. Blankinship -	Yeah. That's definitely one of the challenges of our times.
890 891	Mrs. Thornton -	I have one quick question.
892 893	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes, ma'am.
894 895	Mrs. Thornton -	The model sales home unit.
896	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes.
897 898 899	Mrs. Thornton - older apartments.	There's one at a Kroger out in Short Pump for the 55 and
900	Unknown Speaker -	Good.
902 903 904	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes.
905 906 907	Mrs. Thornton - feel like Kroger would be i	So I was thinking, you don't have it any of the district that I n.
908 909	Mr. Blankinship - Board of Zoning Appeals.	You are correct. That one was actually approved by the
910 911 912	Mrs. Thornton - have any space where the	Okay. It was just I very rare it will happen, but they didn't construction is, so they put it in the Kroger parking lot. So
913 914	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes.
915 916	Mr. Nelson -	Where is that at?

Mrs. Thornton -918 So that's -- I mean, it may be would happen again. 119 920 Mr. Blankinship -Yes. It certainly could. I mean, these are listed as being allowed where the home would be, which is normally where a model home, as you say -921 922 923 Mrs. Thornton -Right. 924 925 Mr. Blankinship -Is located. I'm not sure if that temporary --926 927 Mrs. Thornton -It's a sales unit. 928 929 930 Mr. Blankinship -Yes. Yes. 931 Mrs. Thornton -So that's why I was just saying they do do that quite often for 932 933 those units for the 55 and older. 934 Yes. Mr. Blankinship -935 936 937 Mrs. Thornton -They go ahead and start selling them. 938 939 Mr. Blankinship -I'm going to make myself a note to look that up. Because I don't see the BZA approval on here at all, which tells me that the BZA temporary uses 940 are still going to be handled by the BZA. 41 942 Mrs. Thornton -Okay. 943 944 And that one, as I say, was approved by the BZA. So I 945 Mr. Blankinship believe that's going to be the answer to that question but I need to know the answer to 946 that question so I'm writing it down. 947 948 Mrs. Thornton -Thanks a lot. 949 950 951 Mr. Blankinship -I did want to mention portable storage is another one of those issues that we handle on a complaint basis where people get the pods or a smart 952 box, and if they put it in their driveway, they fill it for a week or two, and then they have it 953 hauled away, which is supposed to be the business model, we don't usually get 954 complaints.. 955 956 But sometimes we get a call, My neighbor's had this thing for two months. How long is 957 that going to stay there? And we don't have anything in the code to regulate that. We 958 have policies and we have interpretations that we normally are able to enforce, but you 959

property for more than one or two weeks.

960

961

962

263

don't want to go to court on those if you can avoid it. So it's one of those issues that we

are trying to -- we're proposing to address specifically in this code to allow those uses,

but to have a specific statement in the code that says it's not supposed to be on the

Farmer's markets are another issue where, you know, a permanent farmer's market location is allowed in B-3 by provisional use permit. And if you're doing a farmer's market in the same spot, you know, three days a week all summer, that's probably a good way to regulate that.

But we get a lot of calls, Our church would like to have a farmer's market one day. And right now, again, because it's listed in the B-3 as a permitted use, that's the only way it's allowed. So we have -- we have a lot of these events that come and go without getting any permits, and it would be helpful for them to be regulated so that we can attach permits and we can do inspections if they have tents or if the health department needs to know about them, you know, if they're selling prepared foods and that sort of thing.

So we have added -- the consultant's added temporary farmer's markets as a temporary use. And, again, we can do an administrative approval, it doesn't have to go to a public hearing, but it just gives us the opportunity to make sure all of the agencies have reviewed the site and everything's going to be safe.

Flea markets very much the same way. If you had a flea market every weekend, like out at Bubba's, that's something that belongs in a B-3 district. But if you just want to have a feel market once maybe you can do that in a, well, it's listed in UMU and in B-2 and B-3. So, you know, a shopping center that has plenty of space or has an empty tenant space that they could use, you know, once or once a month for a flea market, that might be appropriate.

Temporary use of an accessory structure as a principal building after a catastrophe was something that the consultant brought to us as a matter of, you know, their experience doing these codes nationwide. We didn't really ask for that to be added, but it's something that should be called to your attention. It's not permitted at all under the current code. And also, temporary use of a factory fabricated transportable building.

Now that I look at it, Ms. Thornton, that may be the answer to your question about the sales trailer. Yeah. Temporary classroom, office, storage, sales and other buildings that currently require BZA approval, so that's temporary use of a fabricated building. Okay. I was confusing those two. Yeah. That's allowed. That requires the permit, but it is allowed in all the districts. And there are development standards which will require -- oh, okay. That just lists the kind of uses that are allowed to have that use.

Mrs. Thornton - Okay.

1004 Mr. Blankinship - So that's the answer to your question, and I can delete my note.

1007 Mrs. Thornton - Okay.

1007 Mrs. Thornton - Okay.

Mr. Blankinship - Good. I feel better. I thought I knew that. That takes us through the accessory uses and the temporary uses. We are running low on time, but we're not yet out of time. The other item that I was hoping we could work our way through this evening was the definition. It's article 8, which is definitions. Which includes not merely, you know, definitions of individual terms, but also the general rules of interpretation, the rules of measurement calculation and exceptions, and the principal use classification system.

And in the handout that we sent you in advance of the meeting, I had just a very brief description of what changes had been proposed to those parts of the code. I don't know how much time you have had to spend in article 8. For the most part, definitions are what they are. There's not a whole lot to argue about whether a definition is worded this way or that. And, of course, they will all be scoured by our legal staff, both ours and the consultants, so we'll make sure that everything that needs to be done legally will be.

Other than that, do you have any questions or concerns or issues with definitions of terms or --

Mr. Baka - Are you -- one question is are you changing or leaving the same the concept of when you don't define a certain use, or a certain term, if it's not defined in there. Is that staying the way we have it currently?

Mr. Blankinship - It's staying the way that we do it currently in practice.

Mr. Baka - Okay.

Mr. Blankinship - But it will be spelled out clearly in the code, which I think will be helpful to us. The answer to the question, of course, is we try to find a listed use that is the most similar to the use you're asking about in terms of its land-use impacts. That's not actually stated in our code. At least not in any, you know, one clear place. But it would be spelled out in the guidelines that the director of planning would use to make that interpretation are stated much more clearly here.

Mr. Baka - Okay. Thank you.

Mr. Blankinship - Another one of the issues last month, Mr. Archer, you asked, What are the things that we struggle with as a staff in terms of the permitted uses? Under the definitions, the thing I struggle, or many of us struggle with on a regular basis, is the definition of lot width.

Our definition was written with a rectangular lot in mind, and for a rectangular lot it works perfectly, but when you get on a cul-de-sac, the lot width is not what you think it is. And when you get into really irregularly shaped lots, our definition requires you to find the center line of the lot but doesn't tell you how center line is meant to be defined. And then you go back the setback distance and then measure at a right angle. And sometimes that makes perfect sense, but there are a lot of cases where it does not.

So that's one issue that we're struggling with a little bit is to come up with a definition of lot width that will prevent some of the oddly shaped lots that people create just to get around the lot-width requirement. And that's in the definition section.

Another issue that we've mentioned before and, again, those of you who've served on the BZA are very familiar with, is on a corner lot. The front of the lot is the shorter of the two streets and the longer of the two streets is a side -- street side yard. And, again, that works 80 percent of the time, but when it doesn't work it can really cause problems for a homeowner trying to make reasonable use of their property. So we are looking at more flexible ways to define that. The problem is the definition today is inflexible. In every case, the shorter frontage is always the front and it's -- we just -- there're case where that doesn't work and we need flexibility to be able to say, you know, in this case that's going to be the front because that's what makes sense.

Mr. WitteOn these odd-shaped lots, is there a way to use the front of the dwelling?

Mr. Blankinship - The problem there, there are two problems, one is that a lot of times you have to make that determination before the dwelling is built, a person is asking, you know, I want to build a house. How far do I have to be from this street? So before they've built the house it's -- that raises a challenge. And the other is that people have different ideas. It's really somewhat subjective to say the front of the house. What is the front of the house? People that live on the river generally consider the river side of the house to be the front. But the code, because very few houses are on the river, the code defines the -- where you get access as the front.

So it just -- it's a good idea, but it's one that in practice is actually kind of challenging to apply.

1085 Mr. Witte - Probably won't work.

Mr. Blankinship - And a lot of times the house aims into the corner as well.

1089 Mrs. Thornton - Right.

Mr. Blankinship - If the front of the house faces the corner then, you know, you're back where you started. You have to pick one.

1094 Mr. Witte - Oh, well. Just a thought.

1096 Mr. Blankinship - And a good one. Mr. Chair, that brings us to 6:29 so --

1098 Mr. Archer - You've done well, sir.

1100	Mr. Blankinship -	I don't want to belabor the definitions any more. But let me a statement as I did last month. Please do take some time to
1102		or just think about, you know, when you're on the commission
1102		at, you know, why is that definition what it is? Please jot down
1103		email, you know, let us know what your concerns are or what
1104		efinitely want to hear from you as much as we can as we go
1105	through this process.	clinicity want to rical from you as much as we can as we go
1107	through this process.	
1108	Mr. Archer -	Well thank you, sir.
1109		vven diamity out on the
1110	Mr. Blankinship -	And otherwise that is the end of Module 1.
1111		
1112	Mr. Archer -	Okay.
1113		•
1114	Mr. Blankinship -	And next month we will begin with Module 2, which will be
1115	the administration and the	development review process. All of the application
1116	processes will be our topic	c for next time.
1117		
1118	Mr. Archer -	Well as usual, sir, we thank you for your very fine
1119	presentation.	
1120		
1121	Mr. Blankinship -	You're welcome, sir.
1122	N - Tibered	Ŧ
23	Mrs. Thornton -	Thank you.
1124	Mr. Arabar	Mr. Blankinghin, can Look a quantian?
1125	Mr. Archer -	Mr. Blankinship, can I ask a question?
1126 1127	Mr. Blankinship -	Yes, sir.
1127	Wii. Diarikiiisiiip -	165, 511.
1129	Mr. Archer -	Is there a limitation on the number of curb cuts that can be
1130	assigned to a house?	to there a limitation on the number of outs that our be
1131	accigned to a neacc.	
1132	Mr. Blankinship -	That is a good question for one of the traffic engineers if one
1133	· ·	nt. I have heard answers yes and no to that question. So I
1134		dards are, but there is nothing in the zoning ordinance that
1135	addresses that.	
1136		
1137	Mr. Archer -	I've seen lots like my lot that only has one, and I've seen lots
1120	with ourh outs on both sid	on And it's curious because 22 years ago I guess when my

1139

1140

1141

with curb cuts on both sides. And it's curious because 32 years ago, I guess, when my house was built they put the curb cut on the left side and because I had a two-car garage attached they put another one on the right side. Which is fine with me, because I could -- if I had to go around behind the house I could come out on the other side. And I woke up one morning and they were out there removing the curb cut.

1142 1143 1144

Mr. Blankinship -Removing the curb cut.



1146	Mr. Archer -	The one that wasn't in front of the garage.
1147	Mr. Dlankinghin	Okov. Hub
1148 1149	Mr. Blankinship -	Okay. Huh.
1149	Mr. Archer -	And I said, Well why are you all taking this up? You can
1150		t mind. And they said, Oh, no. We got to take it up. So they
1151	took it up and filed it in wit	
1152	took it up and med it in wit	in concrete.
1154	Mr. Blankinship -	That's interesting.
1155	Wir. Blankinginp	mats interesting.
1156	Mr. Archer -	And I think the guy told me that there was a law that said you
1157		cut. So naturally then I started looking and after I started
1158		erywhere. You can find a lot of houses with more than one
1159	curb cut.	orywhere. The barring a feet of floaded with file than one
1160		
1161	Mr. Baka -	Circular driveways.
1162		
1163	Mr. Blankinship -	Yeah. I had an email from a county resident not too long
1164	•	who's building a pool and he really doesn't mind that except
1165		nstruction equipment in the back yard they have to put in a
1166		bothers him. So that was when I got the answer from traffic
1167		ld only allow one curb cut. But there are so many cases
1168	where there are more than	
1169		
1170	Mr. Archer -	Right.
1171		
1172	·	That I don't know if that's a new regulation or if it's I don't
1173	know the answer to that q	uestion.
1174		
1175	Mr. Archer -	Well that was in 1988 and I've been curious ever since. I
1176	finally got an answer, any	way.
1177	Mr. Blankinshin	Vach that is not regulated by the sening audinance
1178	Mr. Blankinship -	Yeah that is not regulated by the zoning ordinance.
1179 1180	Mr. Archer -	I kind of didn't think so.
1181	Wil. Alchei -	TRITIC OF CIGIT ETHINK SO.
1182	Mr. Blankinship -	In the course of the curb cuts are always in the public right
1183	of way, so the traffic engir	
1184	and the state of t	
1185	Mr. Archer -	I get the feeling that the person that was removing it was
1186		o remove it, and he wanted to earn his money. So, I'm okay.
1187	. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
1188	Mr. Blankinship -	Yeah. That would make sense.
1189		
1190	Mr. Baka -	So we have a we have a circular driveway. Is that no
1191	longer allowed?	

1192	Mr. Blankinship -	As I say, it's not a zoning issue and I am not the expert.
1194	Ma Dala	Oleman
1195 1196	Mr. Baka -	Okay.
1197	Mr. Blankinship -	I wouldn't want to say
1198	M. D.L.	N
1199 1200	Mr. Baka -	Non-conforming.
1201	Mr. Blankinship -	If you have a circular driveway you can never get out though,
1202	right?	
1203 1204	Mr. Baka -	Semi-circle.
1205	Wii. Baka	Germ direie.
1206	Mr. Witte -	I got a circular driveway.
1207 1208	Mr. Archer -	Well thank you, Mr. Blankinship, and if that's the end of the
1208		spend the meeting until the regular meeting begins at 7:00.
1210		
1211 1212		
1212		L. Winh
1214		Mr. C. Archer, Chairman
1216		
1216		
1218		Mr. R. Joseph Emerson Secretary
1219		/ /
1220		