

# City of Calistoga Planning Commission

# **Agenda Item Summary**

**DATE** 

August 23, 2017

ITEM

**Draft Minutes of July 26, 2017 Meeting** 

**RECOMMENDATION** 

Approve minutes with any necessary changes

#### **MINUTES**

# CALISTOGA PLANNING COMMISSION July 26, 2017

#### A. ROLL CALL

- Commissioners present: Chair Paul Coates, Vice Chair Tim Wilkes, Alissa McNair, Scott Cooper, Walter Abernathy. Absent: None. Staff present: Planning and Building Director Lynn Goldberg, Senior Planner Erik Lundquist.
- 4 B. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- 5 C. PUBLIC COMMENTS
- 6 None.

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- 7 D. ADOPTION OF MEETING AGENDA
- 8 The meeting agenda of July 26, 2017 was accepted as presented.
- 9 E. COMMUNICATIONS/CORRESPONDENCE
- An email regarding Item G.1. was distributed to the Commission.
  - F. CONSENT CALENDAR
    - 1. Minutes for the June 28, 2017 Planning Commission meeting
    - The minutes were adopted as presented.

#### G. PUBLIC HEARING

 Zoning Code Amendment ZOA 2017-2: Consideration of a recommendation to the City Council regarding a proposed amendment to CMC Section 17.41.030 to require notification to property owners within 300 feet of an administrative residential design review application at least 10 days prior to Planning Director action

Planning Director Goldberg presented the staff report. The Council has initiated a Zoning Code amendment that would require notification to property owners within 300 feet of an administrative residential design review application at least 10 days prior to Planning Director action in order to advise the public of a pending action and allow public comments. The noticing requirement will add some time and expense to the review process. She read an email from Stephanie Duff-Ericksen opining that a 10-day notification period is insufficient and that a 30-day period would be more appropriate.

In response to questions from Vice Chair Wilkes, Ms. Goldberg described the contents of the notice, which would note the date that staff is intending to approve the application, generally describe the proposed project, advise the public of the opportunity to submit comments before the action date and note that the action may be appealed to the Planning Commission within 10 days. A copy of the project's site plan and representative elevation would also include with the

 notice. If substantial concerns are received from the public that cannot be addressed through a project redesign, staff could refer the application to the Planning Commission for consideration, or could approve the application and it could be appealed to the Commission by an interested party. It wouldn't be necessary for an individual to have registered a concern about the project prior to staff's action in order for them to appeal the decision. In the case of the 1900 Cedar Street second-story addition, staff was aware that there could be neighborhood concerns and informally solicited public input that resulted in changes to the project's design. Staff would make the same required findings that the Commission does in approving a design review application. If the findings could not be made by either staff or the Commission, the application would be denied.

**Commissioner McNair** suggests that the notice also be posted on the City web site so that people who have signed up for e-notifications would also be advised of the pending action, and Ms. Goldberg concurred.

In response to a question from **Commissioner Abernathy**, Ms. Goldberg confirmed that the 300-foot radius property owner notification area is standard and prescribed by the Government Code.

In response to a question from **Commissioner Cooper**, Ms. Goldberg confirmed that a 10-day notice is standard for all types of actions by the Planning Commission and City Council and she doesn't feel that a longer period is needed for administrative design review applications, which are not complicated projects.

Chair Coates opened the public hearing.

Yvonne Henry thanked the Commissioners for their service to the city. She believes that the proposed amendment is really important and a good idea because it builds a stronger community by allowing for public comment. However, 10 days' notice is not sufficient time considering that people may be out of town when the notice is mailed. Thirty days is the norm in most cities. There is technical information that the public needs time to research and understand. She shared comments from other residents who were not able to attend this hearing. Denise Flaherty also believes that 10 days' notice is not enough and that 30 days should be provided. Antoinette Mayard supports the noticing requirement but believes the 10-day period is insufficient and 30 days should be provided. She requested that the notice include project details, such as size, height, and trees to be removed, as well as days and hours of construction. Gail Sysock also believes that 10 days' notice is insufficient in order to ensure that neighborhood character is protected. Ms. Henry suggested that the 300-foot radius may be insufficient in cases where projects are on large properties and only the adjoining property owners would end up being notified.

**Karen Mann** thanked the Commission for its service. She agrees that 10 days' notice is insufficient to explore and research a project application.

**Chair Coates** closed the public hearing.

In response to a question from **Commissioner McNair**, Ms. Goldberg confirmed that 10 days is the standard notice period for discretionary actions, as prescribed by the Government Code, with the exception of longer review periods for draft environmental documents. **Commissioner McNair** observed that there is an additional 10 days of public review provided by the appeal period, for a total of 20 days.

Ms. Goldberg reiterated that design review applications are only approved if they meet all Zoning Code development standards and are consistent with the residential design guidelines. Staff works with most applicants to refine their design to improve its conformity with the guidelines. Any requested deviations from development standards would require Commission review of a variance application. It isn't appropriate to note allowable days and hours of construction in the public notice because they are standard for all projects.

Vice Chair Wilkes noted that in some communities, more than a 10-day notice is required. For example, in Laguna Beach, applicants are required to attend neighborhood meetings and present a project's details. Every project must also stake the outline of the project. He suggested that the notice be sent as soon as an application is filed and state that staff will be taking action on it. He wants to make sure that the public has ample opportunity to review and understand projects. Ms. Goldberg responded that staff does not deny applications, but works with applicants to address areas of concern that are then reflected in revised plans and conditions of approval. Applications with unresolved issues would be referred to the Commission for review. She believes it is more useful to advise the public that staff intends to approve the application on a certain date so they can decide whether to appeal the decision. Applications are often not complete when they are initially filed, and revisions and additional information are often required, which can take several weeks to receive. Therefore, it would not be beneficial for the public to review incomplete submittals. Staff typically sends the notices as soon as an application is deemed complete.

Commissioner Abernathy suggested that a date be included in the notice to make it clear when the 10-day appeal period ends, and staff concurred.

**Chair Coates** suggested a 14-day notice period for administrative design review. Ms. Goldberg observed that it would be difficult to have a notice period that differed from the standard that is applied to all other types of applications. Furthermore, these are simpler projects whose approval has been delegated to staff, and they shouldn't require a longer public notice period.

**Commissioner McNair** believes that simply adding this public notice requirement is a huge improvement to the review process and will provide interested members of the public an opportunity to participate.

Senior Planner Lundquist noted that staff will be more likely to refer controversial applications to the Commission in the future as result of the Commission's and Council's discussions.

Vice Chair Wilkes would like the proposed maximum building height noted in the project description because the public is sensitive to that issue. Commissioner McNair noted that the building height must be compliant with the Zoning Code in order for staff to approve a project, and that it is not an appropriate topic for the public to weigh in on. They will be able to see the height on the elevation that is included with the notice. Vice Chair Wilkes feels that it could be a concern if an entire block is develop with single-story residences and a two-story residence or addition is proposed. Projects are supposed to be consistent with the Residential Design Guidelines, which calls for maintaining the small town character. He doesn't see a risk in informing the public of a project's proposed building height.

In response to a question from **Commissioner Cooper**, Mr. Lundquist explained that the height of a code-compliant building would not be grounds for an appeal. Staff works with applicants to minimize potential privacy issues through the design and location of windows and balconies.

**Chair Coates** believes that if a member of the public who receives a notice is truly concerned about the project, they will take the time to contact the City and obtain any details that they are interested in. Adding a 10-day notice requirement is a big step forward to increasing public awareness of pending development.

Chair Coates reopened the public hearing.

Richard Testa is concerned that someone who wants to a build a two-story home within a neighborhood of primarily single-story residences could face opposition. He asked if a two-story home could be denied even though it complies with the Zoning Code. It doesn't seem fair to the applicant if they are compliant and have been counting on the regulations that are in place at the time they purchased the property. He asked if the Planning Commission would have the ability to deny an application. It could have an effect on whether someone buys a property. A lengthier notification process would increase the costs for the applicant.

**Vice Chair Wilkes** noted that applications need to comply with the Residential Design Guidelines in addition to Zoning Code compliance.

In response to a question from **Commissioner Abernathy**, Ms. Goldberg confirmed that a project could not be denied simply because it is two-story. Staff reviews applications for neighborhood compatibility and would only deny such an application if there was a clearly-defined neighborhood character that would be negatively affected by a two-story design. That was not the case for the Cedar Street project, since there were other two-story homes in the vicinity and the neighborhood character was not clearly defined. However, staff did work with the applicant to minimize privacy impacts on adjoining properties.

Chair Coates closed the public hearing.

In response to a question from Vice Chair Wilkes, Ms. Goldberg responded that staff had no second thoughts on the approval of the Cedar Street project. They

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had worked with the applicant to revise the design in response to public comments and believe that it complies with the Residential Design Guidelines.

A motion by **Commissioner McNair** and seconded by **Commissioner Cooper** to adopt a resolution recommending to the City Council approval of a Zoning Code amendment to require notification to property owners within 300 feet of an administrative residential design review application at least 10 days prior to Planning Director action on the application was approved 4-1 (Wilkes abstention).

Staff agreed to include the appeal deadline in the notice and post the notice on the web site.

#### H. GENERAL GOVERNMENT

1. In-Lieu Parking Fees: Staff report on historic collection and use of in-lieu parking fees

Senior Planner Lundquist presented the staff report.

**Commissioner Cooper** noted that the Tier II fee is significantly higher than Tier I. Mr. Lundquist explained that the higher fee is intended to cover the purchase of land and develop the parking, as opposed to simply adding paving to a City-owned property.

In response to a question from **Commissioner Abernathy**, Mr. Lundquist explained that he was unable to find records on how many parking spaces had been provided using in-lieu fees, besides paving of the Police Station parking lot. **Commissioner Abernathy** believes that this is a very important metric to know in order to determine if the program is working.

**Chair Coates** believes that zero spaces have been provided, although some of the funding may have been used to repave parking lots.

Vice Chair Wilkes opined that the underlying assumption for the in-lieu fee is that there is a hardship for a property and they are unable to provide on-site parking. This largely occurs downtown where buildings were constructed before there were cars. There seems to be an assumption that paying an in-lieu fee is a right, rather than a choice, and that Tier I fees are usually paid. It's putting a burden on the City to provide the parking instead, as well as the burden of proof that parking can't otherwise be provided by the property owner. The unspoken assumption is that in-lieu fees can be paid and it is not a discretionary action. The City is collecting a meager amount of fees and is not building any parking. The burden should be on the applicant to rather than making an assumption that an in-lieu fee can be paid. Staff should take a different approach when considering whether an in-lieu fee can be paid. Only older buildings on Lincoln Avenue should be allowed to pay the fee. It should be stipulated that the fees be used for the actual construction of parking. 2016 Building Code requires that charging stations for electric vehicles be provided in parking lots and a portion of the fees should be set aside for that. He recommends that staff put something

together that would move these ideas forward to the Council. In-lieu fees should not be used by the City to maintain existing public parking.

Commissioner McNair agrees that the fee should be used to create parking and that the Municipal Code provision allowing it to be used for maintenance should be eliminated.

**Chair Coates** supports depositing the fees in a separate account to be used to creating parking. Maintenance should be covered by the General Fund.

Commissioner Abernathy observed that keeping the fees in a separate account is already required and asked if there is a plan to provide public parking? Mr. Lundquist replied that the City is looking at developing it in the area known as the Fair Way extension in the former railroad right-of-way. Vice Chair Wilkes supports the need for a parking plan.

- 2. Location Opportunities for Contractor Storage Yards: Staff report on additional opportunities for contractor storage yards
  - Ms. Goldberg presented the staff report.

In response to a question from **Commissioner Cooper**, Ms. Goldberg noted that the two current tenants at 1506 Grant Street had expressed a need for additional locations for contractor yards if that property is developed in the near future. They have been unable to find any sites locally and some have to park their vehicles and equipment at their homes.

Vice Chair Wilkes believes that allowing contractor yards in the Rural Residential Zoning District would be full of unintended consequences. He agrees with allowing them in the Light Industrial District. He would like to see if the City Council would be amenable to providing an enticement for someone who would like to locate these on appropriate vacant land.

Ms. Goldberg noted that there are very few Light Industrial properties, and nearly all of them are already developed or are tied up. Mr. Lundquist noted that the use permit for the contractor yard on the Bounsall property included limitations on the number of vehicles, amount of equipment, hours of operations and required screening. Ms. Goldberg explained that the Rural Residential Zoning District was suggested because there are large properties on the periphery of the city where impacts on surrounding uses could be minimal from a small business. This district already conditionally allows uses such as wineries and veterinary clinics. She reiterated that the intent is to accommodate small operations and not something as large as a paving contractor like Blakeley Construction.

**Chair Coates** supports going ahead and drafting a Zoning Code amendment and get public input. Although he shares Vice Chair Wilkes' concerns, there could be a few sites for small, locally-owned businesses.

It was the consensus of the Commission to recommend the initiation of a Zoning Code amendment to the City Council, with a limitation on the size of the contractor yards.

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### 241 I. MATTERS INITIATED BY COMMISSIONERS

None None

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### 243 J. DIRECTOR REPORT

Director Goldberg informed the Commission that no items were ready for consideration at its next meeting and the Commission therefore cancelled its August 9, 2017 meeting.

## K. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 6:42 p.m.

Lynn Goldberg, Secretary