CITY OF JACKSONVILLE
LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS ADVISORY COMMITTEE meeting

Proceedings held on Monday, March 4, 2024,
commencing at 9:02 a.m., at the Ed Ball Building, Room 825, 214 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida, before Diane M. Tropia, FPR, a Notary Public in and for the State of Florida at Large.

PRESENT:
EMILY PIERCE, Chair.
CHARLES GARRISON, Vice Chair.
PAUL TUTWILER, Committee Member.
SUSAN FRASER, Committee Member.
SHANNON NAZWORTH, Committee Member
HUGH MATHEWS, Committee Member.
TONY ROBBINS, Committee Member.
LAURA GONZALES, Committee Member.
BILLY ZEITS, Committee Member.
NATE DAY, Committee Member.
JOSE GONZALEZ, Committee Member.
ALSO PRESENT:
R. BRETT JAMES, Director, Planning \& Development.

ERIN ABNEY, Chief, Current Planning Division.
KRISTEN REED, Chief, Community Planning Division.
CAROLINE FULTON, Planning and Development Dept.
ANNE COGLIANESE, Chief Resiliency Officer.
SUASAN GRANDIN, Office of General.
SUSAN GRANDIN, Office of General Counsel.
PETER KING, CSRS subconsultant.

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Incorporated.
COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: Tony Robbins, Prosser/PRIME.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Billy Zeits with Corner Lot Development.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: Laura Gonzales with Ahead CRE.

MR. JAMES: Brett James, Planning and
Development Department.
Still fairly new, about a month on the job. I've met most of you. There are a few that -- I'd welcome an opportunity to meet you. If anybody would like to sit down with me, I'd welcome that too.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. Anne.
MS. COGLIANESE: Hi, everyone.
Anne Coglianese, Chief Resilience Officer.
MS. REED: I'm Kristen Reed, Chief of Community Planning, Long-Range Planning Division.

MS. ABNEY: Erin Abney, Planning and Development Department, Current Planning Division.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: All right. Thank you, everyone.

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Just a reminder, everybody, if you have not completed your ethics training, you have to. So if you need information, the Planning and Development Department can tell you about it, but they do both a Zoom version and they do a live version. So please do it if you haven't done it because we're supposed to do it within -- Susan?

MS. GRANDIN: Six months.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Six months of getting on the group -- on the committee.

And, last, we have a court reporter here, as you can see. Raise your hand. As she's trying to type.

Please go ahead and only speak one at a time. If you can raise your hand when you need to speak. If anybody around the perimeter of the room wants to speak, we need you to please stand up. And, again, we can only speak one at a time. And you need to speak clearly and please introduce yourself so that she can get everything on the record. Otherwise, you're going to be, as she told me, "audience member." So we'd like to get your name.

All right. Oh, we need to approve the
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1 minutes from last time. Has everybody -- they

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were emailed out to everybody. Has everybody
had a chance to look through them?
COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: Move approval of the minutes.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Do I have a second?
COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: Second.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: All in favor?
COMMITTEE MEMBERS: Aye.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Any opposed?
COMMITTEE MEMBERS: (No response.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: All right. We have approved the minutes.

Okay. We're going to jump right into the subcommittee recaps. Oh, I think we're missing somebody. We're going to skip Mr. Tutwiler right now. Hopefully, he'll be here in just a minute. We'll come back to him.

Nate, do you want to start with site design standards?

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: Sure.
So we met -- let me look at my notes here.
There we go.
I think the main verdict was we needed a lot more time to get through what we needed to,

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but it was a really good discussion.
The main thing I think we started with was just some discussion on what makes a good community and -- and discussing all those aspects that we want to see.

The ultimate goal was to put together a framework that would allow, by right, density increases; if there was some guidelines on what you needed to follow in order to receive those density increases by right.

So at the end of the discussion, we had a list of type of standards with some difference between greenfield development and infill development, you know, as far as setbacks, parking, height, you know, road widths, lot widths, you know, some outdoor sales, hours, everything that kind of comes through the PUD process, and then gave that back to staff and the consultant to give us some framework for that, so --
(Committee Members Tutwiler and Nazworth enter the proceedings.)

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: We didn't want to get into what we thought was appropriate for all those, but, you know, looking at some other (904) 821-0300

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options out there to see, you know, what other places have done, some mins and maxes in a way to kind of come back and get a bit more specific with what we wanted to see.

They emailed out a framework already, so we have that. And I think, you know, as we -I think the idea is we go to a few more of the subcommittee meetings, but we'll be able to take that framework that's been circulated and get a bit more specific to -- to our city, and as it relates to the other subcommittees with location and some of the flood stuff.

So I thought it was very productive. I think it really put a lot of stuff on the table so we can start, you know, chewing on and considering and putting some parameters around it.

Did I miss anything?
THE CHAIRWOMAN: I don't think so. That was great.

And thank you to our consultant for -- I'm sure we were not the only committee. We said, oh, and we want this, and we want you to do that, and we want -- and he just said, okay, okay.

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1 mean, we really -- it was kind of a -- to a
2 degree it was, let's figure out how best to do

10 things, so I -- you know, I think we -- as we 11 were having the conversation, we really this session, because, really, what -- a lot of it was we wanted to be informed of the other committees so we could be informed appropriately.

There was a lot of discussion about -- a lot of requests for information. You know, we asked for maps and all sorts of different realized the list of things we needed to understand better, to better inform what the committee needed to do. So it was literally a first meeting.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yeah.
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: Well -- and part of the challenge was, again, understanding the charge of the committee. We need to understand what it is we're being asked. Certainly from a neighborhoods perspective, we do understand that sometimes there's a soft tension between residents and businesses and how best they can work together in the interest of growing the committee healthy -- in a

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recommendation without understanding the implications of what it is we might be recommending.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: May I?
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yes.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: Yeah, I think also, we may have touched on, you know, the sensitivity to some neighborhoods, to this word "growth," right?

I know that when I gave a summary of our meeting at the last CPAC, you know, one person, you know, had a question, slash, comment, you know, like, you know, how do we stop this growth? That was it, you know, in front of everyone. And there isn't enough room, was the comment. So I think we kind of touched on that a little bit.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So is the thought from your committee that we would basically kind of identify different geographic areas and neighborhoods, and then each of those would -we would take maybe this chart that we're looking at, but it would be applied differently to different areas?

COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: Yes, ma'am.
Diane M. Tropia, Inc., Post Office Box 2375, Jacksonville, FL 32203 (904) 821-0300 consensus was that we needed to possibly come up with a pilot area that we would begin to recommend, that we start with, so that we could have a healthy example of what's going to happen.

I think there are certainly property rights so that people who want to develop their property consistent with what the State lays out and the City of Jacksonville was -planned. We wanted to make sure that that healthy growth could be balanced with other concerns regarding -- I'll say the political nature, because people vote and sometimes politicians yield to those responses. We want to make sure that everybody can look at it in a healthy way.

Growth will occur, whether the committees want it or not. But what is healthy for the community in a way that both -- balanced and respecting the integrity of how certain neighborhoods were set up.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Thank you.
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: You're welcome.

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commercial, churches, schools, anything that Diane M. Tropia, Inc., Post Office Box 2375, Jacksonville, FL 32203 (904) 821-0300

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Flood risk, Hugh Mathews. COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: Thank you.
So we met, and like everyone else, had more questions than we had answers. And, really, the -- the goal of the meeting was to identify the areas that we were concerned about and to -- and to pose some questions that the -- ultimately, the City and City Council will have to be responsible for answering.

One, flood risk and flood design of projects is highly regulated today. The Land Development Procedures Manual, the Zoning Code, the subdivision regs, Florida Building Code, they all regulate design as it relates to flood.

What we discovered, and in the notes that were emailed out, it's there, but it may not be as prevalent or as dominant as it should be, is that -- what we discovered is that the codes, particularly the City codes, address our -- on a large part, written to address new development.

So new developments could be single-family developments, townhomes, apartments,
comes through a big development process, you have engineering plans attached to it, then all the codes apply. And the City does a pretty good job -- the City does a great job of regulating floodplain and -- not just floodplain, but elevations and flood potential for new developments.

Places where it is much weaker are on infill lots. So if you've got a current -- if you own a lot -- it could be Springfield, it could be Mandarin, it could be anywhere in the city -- that currently is a platted lot and you're just applying for a single building permit on that lot, then a lot of the regs don't apply. Some still do, but a lot of them don't.

So one of the questions was, should the regs more holistically address even the infill? You know, there's positives to that. There's also negatives to that. And you start looking at what goes on in various neighborhoods. So that's a question that's going to have to get answered, how does infill get addressed?

Really, the other question that has to get answered is that -- all the regulations refer

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to base flood elevation, BFE. And we generally use BFE of a, quote, 100-year storm. I think it's important that we understand that -- we were talking earlier. The storm this year doesn't know what it did last year, and so you could have multiple hundred-year storms in successive years or you could have two in a single year. So it's not -- it's really --

We need to get rid of the, is it a 100-year storm, a 25-year storm, a 50-year storm. You get rid of that nomenclature and pick up more percent chance, where a 100-year storm has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year, a 50-year storm has a 2 percent chance. So when -- you think about percent chance and statistics from that standpoint and what percent chance do we want to regulate against.

But most of the regs -- to my knowledge, none of the regs address climate change and anticipated elevations for the river, for the tributaries, for year 2050, 2070, 2120. What is the right year that we use as the -- kind of the anticipated level? What are we designing for?

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And that will evolve over time. So what are we really designing for is a question that came up that we don't have an answer for that's -- involves a lot of things, but that we need to continue to wrassle with.

So I think that was --
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Did your --
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: -- the summation of --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Did your group look at the new boundaries of AAA and consider that for the percent or the -- what we're designing for, or is that further down the line than what you're looking at?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: That would be further down the line. We really -- you know, what is a reasonable -- it's easier to think of hurricane -- what is -- what is a reasonable hurricane that you would design for? Do you design for Cat 3? Do you design for Cat 5? Do you design for a Cat 5-plus?

I mean, we can build -- we can build to withstand anything if we can afford it. And so you can build an automobile that virtually is injury-free. Can you afford it? Do you want

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to -- so you've got to -- you've got to strike a balance, and that's something that's more of a political question as to what is the appropriate level.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay.
All right. Thank you, everybody.
So I think we'll have our presentation first, and then we're going to come back to the question of -- I presume the subcommittees are probably going to need to meet again since we just started to dive in. But let's hear from our consulting team first and then get back to that question.

MR. MARTINEC: Thank you.
So as we go through this, the -- a lot of the stuff that came out of your committee is probably in the Land Development Procedures Manual. Some of it will be in the Code, but I think the operational sort of -- yeah, operationalizing all of these subcommittees into a sort of code structure, yours is probably one that is the most neglected at the moment. So I introduce this discussion acknowledging that.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: Okay.
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MR. MARTINEC: But what we went ahead and did was go ahead and establish really a draft overlay framework so that we could actually start to digest what all of this means.

I think the biggest sort of piece here on geography and neighborhoods -- you know, there was a lot of discussion about a pilot or identifying a few sort of -- kind of key areas. Well, as some of these other subcommittees were meeting, you know, it -- it started -- maybe we think about this with kind of the planning investment that you're already doing and piggybacking off of that; namely, that -that's coming out of the Jacksonville Transportation Authority because they're putting capital projects in the ground that are designed around mobility and to induce density and all of these things, and why not just sort of marry up with that and not have to sort of pick and choose neighborhoods. And so I think there's some value in that.

I'm very curious to hear y'all's thoughts on that approach, but, really, what we've done -- and, Caroline, if you can pull up that map -- is establish, really, through your two

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larger, more significant commercial district intensities, we could probably pick up some of your office districts, but looked at the BRT routes and just assigned this overlay in relation to your existing BRT routes, but excluding the risk areas, probably excluding some of your other overlays that may have sort of additional design requirements or those types of things. There's some question as to how those things could ultimately marry up.

But what we've done -- and you'll see in the other table -- is really provide a full range of uses that you would find in any mixed-use development, so that's all multifamily housing, all office, and most -sort of medium-intensity commercial activities, and providing under that overlay all of those authorized uses, and then establishing kind of some performance and design standards that would be triggered with the adoption of those uses.

And we can sort of get into the weeds of how this might all play out, but really thinking about it as a tool to induce sort of transit-oriented development along your transit

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routes and outside of your risk areas. And that's -- we can dive in as much as you want, but that's the sort of 90-second version.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yeah, if you want to -we've got a bit, if you want to give us a little bit -- if you can go through what you handed out to us --

MR. MARTINEC: Yeah.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: -- I'd appreciate it.
MR. MARTINEC: So if we start here on this draft overlay structure document, if you look at the definitions -- and there will be a lot more that will be added to this list, but the key sort of pieces here is, you have a living map -- two living maps, really, right? One that is identifying transit and mobility assets, and whether that's the Emerald Trail or your BRT networks, that map can be expanded over time, and with it you have the impact of the overlay increases as you identify those new transit and mobility assets.

And then you also have the compound flood model risk area, or whatever risk area you want to define, but it's the -- the relationship between those two that would ultimately define

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1 the applicable areas in this -- you know, that would be impacted by the overlay.

Right now we're just talking about it in terms of your two higher intensity commercial districts. You could probably add a couple of other districts that are prominent along these BRT routes or along other transit/mobility sort of areas.

But if you can -- if you can go back to that map, Caroline.

If you zoom in on any one of -- the BRT, you can see precisely how -- I think it's the green line that goes south -- how many of these would be impacted here. And so it really -- it opens up a lot, just with those two higher intensity commercial districts.

We've established a frontage requirement, right? So that you would have to have at least a simple 300 feet of frontage in order to sort of effect these outcomes. That's really so you don't get this kind of hodgepodge-type scenario that might -- it's catered to taking either an aggressive developer who's going to assemble a number of parcels or you're sort of long-in-the-tooth shopping centers, but that's

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really kind of what we're getting at here.
And then I'm going to go down here to -so we kind of covered the areas and conditions for the use of the overlay, so it's all your higher intensity zoning districts immediately adjacent to whatever transit assets you define, and that can be an evolving target, outside of your risk areas, and then having at least 300 feet of frontage.

And so with that, if you incorporate the new uses that are authorized in that table, then you would be subject to the performance and design standards associated -- that are detailed below. So we have really focused on what -- how that will evolve around sort of being more form-oriented, right?

So if you're going to, you know, take a long-in-the-tooth shopping center, you really need to take those sort of outer sections of it or those sections that are most immediately adjacent to the street and build out those components first if you're going to incorporate these new uses. And then focusing your, you know, landscaping, planting, stormwater design, in ways that really make sense, right?

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So being -- you know, having landscape requirements that are specific to parking areas and probably buffer areas, but not really thinking too much more beyond that. Being super sensitive to all of the sort of urban design considerations that might come in here. And having, you know, an ability to sort of play with scale.

We kind of see the four-story sort of version as probably most applicable, unless you really have a large parcel where, you know, you can have that escalated density if you've got, you know, so much of a distance relationship between a -- you know, your site and a residential property or something to that effect.

But the intent here is to really open the spigot, so to speak, outside of your risk areas and doing so in a way that is going to sort of provide for the right design and form outcomes along the way, but also some other performance metrics related to things like stormwater management, permeable surfaces, those types of elements that we might consider.

You'll notice that there are a ton of
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questions imbedded in here that we're going to have to work through at the subcommittee level, I would imagine, but this is -- you know, based on what we heard over the past sort of month and a half, two months, this is it sort of coming together.

You know, I think we -- if we're not too presumptive, my sense is that this is where the committees are headed, but certainly open and eager to hear any feedback you might have related to it. There's a whole bunch to chew on here.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Do you know how many acres of CCG- 1 and CCG-2 property we have in the city?

MR. MARTINEC: I don't have that exact measurement offhand. I could get it pretty quickly, though.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. But it's outside of the flood areas.

I guess what I'm looking at is -- at the map -- it's hard to tell from looking at the map, are we talking about a lot of property or is it small amounts?

MR. MARTINEC: Zoom in, like, right here
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(indicating), Caroline.
MS. FULTON: (Complies.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: There you go.
MR. MARTINEC: You can see them in
relation -- over here, this sort of shaded area (indicating). But there's a lot of them that you have that would intersect a risk area, but, you know, the entirety of the parcel or sort of district wouldn't necessarily be within it.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So that -- we have talked about doing kind of a pilot thing.

Now, this kind of takes it a little bit away from specific neighborhoods, per se, except CCG-1 and CCG-2, if you already have that -- so everyone on the group, whether -- if you're aware of this, you know, those are the two most intense commercial zoning districts.

So those are already established. You wouldn't have people saying, "Oh, you're putting this next to me," because they're already there. So that makes it a bit easier.

Yes, Paul.
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: Madam Chair, part of what we were suggesting -- thank you for reminding me -- was that we use something

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like a TOD that's been planned by JTA as -- not neighborhood as much as plans are already existing as a demonstration project, if it was in a neighborhood that's coincidental, but sometimes it goes beyond that.

The Emerald Trail was another good example that we also pointed out. If you're going to do something and work in concert with these already advanced plans that are already being put out through the tremendous work done by JTA, what are those plans and how can we piggyback to come up with any recommendations?

So I changed what I said a little bit, but it's simply about saying, let's come up with a demonstration project as opposed to a specific neighborhood.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So that's the pilot areas, basically.

Susan Fraser.
COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: It seems like these are parcels that are immediately adjacent to the BRT line, and so is there any concept that it's too aggressive to put a walkshed in, that opens it up to other parcels subject to rezoning, subject to all those changes, but

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1 when we take the geometry of these parcels and -- you know, they're old infrastructure, changing the geometry might produce a really good project, with -- sticking with an existing parcel boundary and designation might create a lot of limitations that are unintended.

So would it be -- you know, if you're talking about additional density for residential and you do a quarter-mile walkshed and you do a thousand something to walk to a bus stop, to walk to a BRT line, that might be more than this very jagged edge that abuts smaller parcels. And if somebody's going to acquire those bigger parcels and buy those people out and -- you create an opportunity for a better -- a better overall design, and maybe some mixed use that these parcels wouldn't support.

MR. MARTINEC: Yeah, absolutely.
This is just a sort of first blush as to what we see as potentially being on the table here, but there are a whole number of ways in which we could go in there and refine and, you know, not even -- not having to make it immediately adjacent to an existing BRT, or

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whatever you define as a mobility asset, but finding other ways in which you sort of define that relationship, for sure.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: Well, I think especially if you're going to do a pilot, that having a node and an intense investment in a site plan that works -- because we have to have a good example when we go out to the next community and say, we want to do something like that, and to have -- you know, more limits, I think, make it more likely we won't have a successful opportunity out of the gate.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: All right. So we're already into this, but let's open this up for discussion. Susan's point was great.

Anybody else have any comments on this concept?

Yes.
COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: Thank you.
Profusely read this over the weekend and it started to kind of coalesce for me, really what we're trying to work on. Thank you for putting it together. I think we needed something to start picking apart, so to speak.

One of the resiliency matters that we're
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supposed to be addressing is, where in all of this stuff -- we talk about flood a lot, but we're not -- we always seem to forget the whole heat thing.

MR. MARTINEC: Yeah. Look, obviously, the heat island is -- heat island impacts or, you know, these types of other risks to be mitigated that are associated with climate change -- what we've got here is, markered out, a fairly sort of robust standard of landscape and doing it in those areas that are most sensitive, especially those areas that tend to be prone to sort of a lot of pavement, so to speak. But that's probably about the only way that we're currently accommodating it other than in a -- that parallels incorporation of green infrastructure and those types of features.

I think for us, some of the tradeoff is -you know, if we want to preserve so much of a site for a forested area, that comes at the expense of sort of density and focusing your growth in sort of non-risk areas. And so -totally open to whatever that -- identifying what that tradeoff and exchange might be, but
currently the only way we're really doing urban heat island mitigation with respect to this overlay structure is by focusing intensive landscaping in areas that are sort of prone to significant pavement conditions.

COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: No, that's fine.

I was just -- I wanted to make sure -- I was reading the landscaping component, trying to figure out how would it be sufficient to address, I guess. I was just trying to do -- I read it over the weekend. I'm not saying it's not -- I'm not an expert on heat islands by any stretch of the imagination. I just know I don't want to see concrete everywhere.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Well, I think -through the Chair, I think that's a really good point because we talked about green infrastructure, stormwater facilities also could be an amenity for the community and not something that's a fence or pond that you can't use, but we're talking about corridors that, one, aren't the most cost-effective corridors to develop in, right?

Any high-intense zoning has a lot of uses,
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which makes it really expensive for the land seller, and also not a lot of public
infrastructure in terms of parks and spaces.
So if you're talking about walking -- you're talking about walking on the sidewalk on the side of a busy road that's super expensive, so how do we reconcile that and put in some sort of infrastructure that's not the historical fence, pond that isn't really treed, landscaped and becomes a community enhancement I think would be something else to consider.

And then if that can connect to the adjacent neighborhoods -- people still don't really want to ride buses in the state of Florida. I had this conversation on the elevator. That doesn't mean we can't encourage them to do it. But if you're going to do that, you're really talking about some level of affordability in the housing component for people who may otherwise be challenged with transportation solutions. And then you've still got to get to places that will fund your development, and parking is generally a constraint in those areas.

So I think, you know, involving the
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parking, figuring out public greenspace, infrastructure, incorporating that into our design standards at some level when there's a benefit to developers who are putting this type of facility in are things that we may want to incorporate into it and go forward.

MR. MARTINEC: And to that point there, not so much on the kind of parks and open space, what we've also addressed here is providing, you know -- like, let's say if you're going to take advantage of these uses, we really want you to take advantage of those outer edges of a development site first to establish that sort of street edge.

There's a question in here related to right-of-way improvements that might be triggered that could go back to both of these questions here, but there's not, like, hard sort of open space and preservation requirements that are gestured here at this particular juncture.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Susan.
COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: So for stormwater -- you said something that really triggers a conversation. You know, regional

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finding a way to do kind of a pilot area

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stormwater, districtwide stormwater, so we create bigger ponds that have trails around them and -- and we focus on landscaping and make them into something that developers then can shift that infrastructure off their expensive site.

Where I work in Clay, you're allowed to have nonresidential stormwater in residential districts by right as long as you provide a 50-foot buffer to the residential. So you can buy that less expensive land, you can create a big park, you can do that and -- and shift that burden off at a higher value property. And so that might be something that we can contribute to a community when you're coming in and giving them a park, an asset, and then move some of that cost, you know, to create more open space, an incentive.

You can buy a little more stormwater, you (inaudible) a higher, you know, storm event, and you can have it in a residential district. And if you add all these amenities, now it's a -- it's a win/win kind of for everybody.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: I love the concept of
because I think, otherwise, we're biting off more than we can chew if we're trying to just look at the entire city all at one time.

I am concerned about what Billy said about the cost because CCG-1 and CCG-2 property is the highest value property in the city, but I don't know another way -- I don't know another way that we would find -- define a pilot area unless we literally took an area -- like, if we said, okay, the Urban Core is the area that we're going to focus on, I don't know another way to -- any other thoughts other than using something like CCG-1 and CCG-2?

Susan.
COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: The only other thing -- if it's -- if it's a goal of the City overall to create this pilot that then reflects well on the next one and we replicate -- is there a contribution of -- toward an acquisition of property, is there a partnership to bring that price down toward that pilot? And then when we show the value is there, the next guy says, "I'll pay the high price because I see the value on the back end when I develop." So is it, how do we just get the

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first one off --
THE CHAIRWOMAN: So we're going to get money from the City?

COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: Well, I'm saying some way to get the engine started.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Greg.
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATOVINA: Perhaps we just put the word out, and as projects come in, we ask the applicants if they want to be considered to be the pilot project, if we see ones that qualify.

My general experience in, you know, saying I want to find 40 acres on the west side of Jacksonville today to develop into 160 lots is, you know, ten years from now maybe I'll find that, or it will find me is usually what happens.

So trying to say that we're going to specifically go after this particular piece of property and all the incumbent challenges that might be associated with it, it might be better to let somebody bring a particular piece of property and then -- and then go from there.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Hugh.
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: I would agree
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with what -- the decision, and what Greg said in that the community -- not assembling ownership, but assembling like-minded individuals who own parcels with the neighbors, successfully do that just a little bit with City Council. And so you wouldn't take in the, say, Urban Core generally. You could, but we've broken it down into, say, Brooklyn or New Town or those areas that have a mix of single-family, multi, CCG-1 land, and allow the community to do some things and then receive some benefit in doing it.

I believe we've got to get away from a code that specifically looks at everyone's property line and you have to meet all regulations within your boundary, all impervious area considerations, everything within your boundary, and let's look at a more holistic regional approach to where we can address heat islands and other issues and satisfactorily address it -- correctly address it, but pay less attention to, is it on my own property as opposed to on my neighbor's property or the land behind it.

Also, one last thing, is -- we talk about
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this being an incentive. What is the incentive that someone receives? Maybe I missed that. What is the incentive the applicant would receive for complying with this?

MR. MARTINEC: Right now as it's structured, the primary one is a whole range of uses that are not currently defined as being allowable within these districts.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: And we also discussed potentially additional density and other factors on the incentive program.

MR. MARTINEC: Yeah, so we didn't -- and, you know, right now, the -- the density side of this is really related to the size of the
parcel. So, you know, you could -- while we established sort of four is generally the max under, you know, larger parcels, we could structure incentives for higher development outcomes in those scenarios, but we're not establishing so many units per acre or anything like that here, so I would -- in addition to those uses, I would also suggest that you've got a lot of density in play here as well.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So as far as density goes, the one thing I would want everybody to

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keep in mind is, under Live Local now, on commercial or industrial or mixed-use, you can get the max density that's available in the city. So I would think it would need to be something --

I mean, that's -- of course, we're doing 40 percent affordability, but that's also one of our goals here, so --

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: We may be able to get all the density we want to, but that doesn't mean we can build (inaudible), so -and we talked about density -- the ability to transfer density within districts. That's awfully frightening because nobody wants to live in a nice single-family home community and then be able to have a lot of townhomes next to them. That's even a scary thought for some people.

But I think somewhere in there is the ability -- with a region -- I really see, like, four regions, kind of north, south, east and west, or around those corridors, looking at the main -- call it commuter areas, and I would think the south stretch would be the first one to potentially look at because it probably has

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the most availability for some commercial infill type of development.

And then maybe you can move some density around within that region because even if we get the maximum city density, you still can't afford to build a ten-story building, and you really can't get above three or four stories and still have your parking, right?

So the regional stormwater, public park facilities that become a destination for more than those residents that -- and if you're talking about a challenged commercial district and you create a park-like environment that takes your stormwater off site so I don't have to keep it on my lot, maybe that's a path we can go down. I think that southern region might be the easiest path.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Tony.
COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: Thank you.
Through the Chair, just -- I think it's a commendable idea to focus on where mobility (inaudible) is happening. I think it's a little too narrow. I would encourage a -- at least from our perspective -- from my perspective individually on that committee

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about why our PV (phonetic) is so problematic and how do we get to a good -- what's in a good community can't be involved with just CCG-2 or CCG-1. So it's -- we could at least -- I thought at one point -- I have to go back and look at my notes, but I thought we were going to look at a few areas of town where there could be a pilot -- or not a pilot, but a test area, not citywide, that's too big of an elephant to eat, but if we took a bite at a time in a few areas, this being one of them, I think that's commendable.

But, otherwise, I think our mandate -- we come back to why we're here today -- is to make the Land Development Code -- and identify how we can make that apply with all the resiliency efforts and around affordability, maybe -- I just want to make sure. Maybe I misunderstood. It's early and I didn't have my coffee. But we were just strictly, maybe launching off on this -- commercial corridors are a little more concerned.

Thank you, Madam Chair.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Mr. Tutwiler.
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: Is this not
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1 what happened in Brooklyn? There was -2 actually, somebody had a good idea. I was at 3 the original groundbreaking when he said, "One

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And then -- whether we're talking about the TOD or, you know, some other criteria, what then are we really suggesting?

Those are my comments.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Hugh.
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: Through the Chair, yes, that is exactly what happened in Brooklyn. And the difference is, in Brooklyn we had DIA and DDRB -- primarily DIA, that we could meet with -- and I was involved with that -- we could meet with and draw natural boundaries.

Take I-95, take McCoy's Creek, let's take the river, take the railroad, let's take something like that and draw an area around this, and now let's start looking at it areawide. That was specifically a request of the City, but, there, we had a City agency that was involved with that, so --

But it was a request that was really bought by several landowners in that area. It wasn't the City setting that aside. So to Mr. Matovina's point, several landowners got together and we met with the City and talked about this concept. So if we had a Code

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provision that would allow an overlay like this --

We're trying to do this other places, but it's kind of like, how do you do it? You have to get with the councilperson and you have to -- it's a -- it's, how can I do it? So if you allow the overlay that met certain criteria and then landowners from that area could get together with the councilperson in that district, and through some sort of a process get the over- -- get an area identified, I believe we would see it, we would see good things happening.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Susan.
MS. GRANDIN: Susan Grandin, Office of General Counsel.

So I think what you're describing perfectly is the Community Redevelopment Area -- Agency. So it's got a Tax Increment Finance District.

Karen Nasrallah, I know, was also involved in the whole Brooklyn thing. So there was an area, there was somebody that you could talk to about the area; that's why there's a regional retention pond in Brooklyn. And, you know,

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there's incentives they give to do those developments.

So Tax Increment Finance district -- I don't know that you have to go all the way down the CRA path, but at least a TIF would probably help that pilot.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So, I mean, the map is a good start -- trying to summarize this a little bit. The map is a good start because that shows where JTA's transportation mobility areas are focused. It also shows us some areas that already have high potential for development that maybe we want to pull off with CCG-1 and CCG-2.

But I think what I hear you saying is we take the concepts of an overlay and put them together, but that overlay would then be adopted in a specific area as that area comes forward, right? It wouldn't be the -- the overlay criteria we would recommend the City Council adopt, but it wouldn't be to a specific area. Maybe we would point out target areas or pilot areas that we would like to see it go to, but we wouldn't specify them; is that what I'm hearing?

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COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: How are the CRAs identified now? I'm not as familiar with that.

MS. GRANDIN: They are -- Susan Grandin.
You have to find an area that's -- meets the definition of blight or slum, slum or blight, Chapter 163, Part III, Florida Statutes.

So if you go the CRA route, it has to meet those definitions. You have to have a finding of necessity. Tony Robbins knows all about this, too, because he's been part of the DIA redoing of the finding of necessity.

So you do a finding of necessity; City Council does that. Well, a consultant does it and then the City Council adopts it because you have to do lots of data and analysis to determine what -- you know, if it meets the criteria for slum and blight.

And then you establish an agency. So in DIA's -- in their case, it's people that aren't on the City Council. And the other two remaining CRAs that we have, it's the City Council members themselves that are the board.

And cities all over Florida do it. It's
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like 50/50 as to whether or not it's a group of people who aren't elected officials or people who are the elected officials.

So there's an agency, and then they -because the geographic boundary has been already determined by the data and analysis as to what meets slum and blight and what has a manageable, obvious kind of boundary like you described.

And then they come with a redevelopment plan. And the redevelopment plan can be pretty general or it can be really specific in terms of what happens on each parcel, you know, what the criteria is. In the Arlington CRA that we have, there's also a -- it's a mandatory -some things you have to meet within five years, which I think is up in one year; signage, buffers, that kind of thing.

So there's also a zoning overlay to go along with it. So there's a redevelopment plan. And then in the case of the Arlington -Renew Arlington, there's also a zoning overlay, and there's also a grant program to help you meet those mandatory requirements.

So it takes a process to go through that
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1 with City Council. City Council, just to be quite honest, is not crazy about Community Redevelopment Areas because the Tax Increment Finance district, you know, has a baseline tax year, and then anything -- any increase over that baseline tax year is the increment. And that increment goes into the CRA area, not into the General Fund.

But it also helps that CRA area. I mean, if you look at what's happening downtown, it's gone gangbusters in the past few years. It takes a long time to get that going. It's not a quick fix, but it's -- if you have patience -- and that's why they last 30 years or so. Forty years, I think, is the max you can do now, but --

So there's loans that you can -- you can use Tax Increment Finance money to back loans. The City of Jacksonville hasn't done that, but other communities around Florida do it.

So it's a pretty good mechanism. And I think the legislature -- even though they try to get rid of it every year, it's actually a pretty good incentive because people -developers see that the City is interested in

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an area and willing to invest in it, then they're like, "Well, you know, maybe it's better."

It would be interesting to hear from the development communities as to whether that really is a help, if you see the City putting in the infrastructure and, you know, applying for grants to do things.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Could I ask one more question?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Sure.
COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Is there -- other than blight, is there another mechanism, maybe not from a state CRA level, but from a local level? Like, floodplain -- like areas in a floodplain or flood -- high flood risk area that could be incorporated into a CRA, or does it only relate to blight? Is there an alternative path that would --

MS. GRANDIN: The definition of blight is pretty broad.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Okay.
MS. GRANDIN: So, I mean, it takes into consideration, you know, antiquated subdivisions, which is the 25-foot lots with no

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1 roads to them, or a 30-foot right-of-way to all
2 those, or all kinds of things; you know, an
3
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ineffective street pad is one them that causes
blight. So "slum" and "blight" is -- it's
pretty broad. I'll look it up for you on my phone and read it out to you.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Okay. So there's enough flexibility in that definition to incorporate --

MS. GRANDIN: I think so.
Take a look -- like, if you looked at Philips Highway before, that's -- I mean, I drive down Philips Highway, and, to me, it meets the definition of "blight." I mean, those commercial corridors there.

And I was so surprised to see those apartments going up in the north part of Philips Highway. I was like, wow, this used to be really bad and now it's got these nice apartments. So, I mean, maybe if you kind of take that and build on it, kind of like in Brooklyn, it wouldn't be a bad idea to -- at least you've got, you know, kind of a start, so ...

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Charles.
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COMMITTEE MEMBER GARRISON: This is just a little bit of a selfish request, but could you choose better colors than a red/green outline?
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MS. GRANDIN: I'll look up the definition
for you.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: Do we know what we want to be developed? We're talking transit, but are we talking more like workforce housing or affordable housing or some sort of commercial use that would require employers to get there?

Do we know what we're targeting? Because I think that really needs to be thought through before we figure out where to put it, because if we're talking about market-rate apartments -- for example, the main reason you saw the Philips Highway ones get done is because that was an opportunity to have the chance.

So I can look through different reasons that that market-rate project got done. But if you don't have those incentives and other financing sources, that may not be the -- like, I doubt you're going to build that high-end

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residential community in that area.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Well, I don't know that we would -- I mean, we could follow -- we could use the CRA program that's there, but I don't know that we necessarily have to -- our mission is resilience, which includes heat and water and affordable. So while we could -- we could put ourselves into the CRA thing, I don't know why we couldn't establish something similar on a local level that would accomplish those missions that would be the same sort of thing because you can use Tax Increment Financing, REV Grants, all of those things to give incentives. You don't have to be a CRA to do Tax Increment Financing. We've done it on other projects. So I don't know that we would be stuck with having to be a CRA.

Jose.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: Yeah, I don't know that we really talked about the need for housing to be affordable, right?

And firmly -- yes, we want to address affordability, but I think one of the comments that I made last time is, you know, the more supply there is the more affordability there

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is, right? So -- because people just -- and neighborhoods, they don't want to hear that word. They don't want to hear the word.

You know, they're resistant in Arlington -- Parental [sic] Road, I just saw on the -- and the CPAC, you know, a development -I think it was 40 units or whatever. And housing is needed there, but the neighborhood is up in arms because, oh, the color of the structure doesn't fit with the -- you know -so, yeah. Just, I guess --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Clearly, we need the full range of types of housing. That's one of the things that the City has really been looking at, is all -- there are so many different types of housing that we don't even have here in Jacksonville, and we need the full range.

But you're right, we do have to take into account -- that's where we get back to Paul's committee, and Shannon, of geography in areas because there are areas of town that -- I mean, if you just try and plop high density in the middle of Mandarin, people are going to come out with pitchforks.

So there has to be some way -- whether
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1 it's using CCG-1 or CCG-2, but there has to be

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some way to figure out where these are going to apply, or maybe to Hugh and Greg's suggestion, we put these criteria in as some sort of overlay that is then -- when somebody assembles what they need to assemble, they can adopt that overlay, and that becomes the criteria that something is developed with.

## Hugh.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: I would suggest
that we have it set up so it becomes more and more automatically accessible as opposed to the process that Ms. Grandin spoke of where you go to Council multiple times. It's a lot of work just to assemble the land and then to find out that your application and the overlay may be voted down, so it's -- you know, it's work -maybe it's a year or more. And so if it was something that automatically could occur with certain criteria, then it would make sense to me.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So it would be our job to recommend what those criteria are, though. We would have to come up with -- in working with our consultant, figuring out what's that
overlay and then what are the criteria that we would recommend to City Council, something you'd need to meet in order to have it work more automatically.

Paul.
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: On behalf of at least the committee I worked with, mixed income would be good. So you're looking at not having concentrated issues of low-income residents, which implies a lot of social issues that come along with that.

So we're not saying bring in high density, we're not saying bring in low income, we're saying a balanced approach so that you're -you're not dealing with the other issues that go along with it.

I think that some people are complaining about affordable housing, low-income housing simply because traditionally that invites social issues to an otherwise stable community. And so in all fairness to understanding it all, it's about -- just saying it openly, it is about trying to figure out -- let's figure out how to make a great development that works for everyone, and I think that's what I'd like to

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see.
If we could put some kind of incentives in place, and I think some -- if we're talking 10 percent, 20 percent, some marginal number that balances it out, but that you're not -the end result is not creating a concentrated issue for the greater community around the development.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So developers on this group, one of the things that I -- that we have run into on some projects are requirements that say you have to have a -- to your point, a mix of incomes, who have to have a certain amount of low-income or workforce, but it has to be spread throughout whatever -- throughout a community or throughout an area.

One of the things that we've run up against is it is financially almost impossible to build workforce or low-income, a lot here, a lot there, or mixed in --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: (Inaudible) affordable housing developer in the room, that's not how the financing works.

But I will counter Paul's comment. They
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don't bring certain issues. Some will if they're poorly run. Others address issues and decrease crime because property values -because they're very good properties. Every neighborhood we've worked in has asked us to come back and do (inaudible).

I was at a thing last week where Lori Boyer was talking about this issue in downtown, you know, how do you have mixed-income. And she realizes the financing requires -- but then you look at it -- she looks at it -- at the whole downtown, making sure there's a mix across the geography as opposed to a mix within a structure.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Jose.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: I think just to support what Paul, I think, was referring to -- correct me if I'm wrong -- when you have a high degree of density, that is, in low income, it doesn't matter who runs it, you're going to have problems if it's a huge -- you know, hugely dense situation.

You know, I saw this in New York City, everywhere. It didn't matter who ran that. It was, like, problematic. It's like, okay,

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that's a problem. Yeah, that's a problem.
COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: Well, I will also say, the financing for affordable housing, you're not getting 1,000-unit properties. They -- it's a small bucket you get. There's only so many units you're going to be building.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Nate.
COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: So I heard this said at the beginning, and I'm curious because I -- I share some of Tony's concerns. I like the idea of -- maybe going at this is too bold, but perhaps if we have something in place that can be, you know, on transit-oriented areas as well as in target areas we put it in.

If we were to open up -- so in my mind, if we have BRT lines, you know, opening up more area around those lines and not just CCG-1 and CCG-2, if -- if we just constrained it on BRT and opened up a lot more existing zonings, would that map, like, explode and get into areas where it would be a problem with (inaudible) or what would happen if we do that?

MR. MARTINEC: So you've got a couple of things -- sort of layered things happening.

One, I think generally some of your office
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districts could support this type of framework. You do have some, like, hyper-specialty institutionalized uses, healthcare districts, these kinds of things that may or may not be relevant.

The biggest one, though, is PUDs. And the reason we left PUDs out of it is because a lot of your PUDs today are single-family residential communities.

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: Right.
MR. MARTINEC: But, yes, we could look at additional zoning districts to sort of include here, and we could also look at target areas on top, you know, of what's already here.

And, you know, just to remind everyone, the way this is structured at the moment is, it's got a background map, and whatever we defined as the assets or sort of relational piece of that map are the -- the overlay structure can migrate over time.

As, you know, CRAs are established or as new transportation investments come on line -vested rights is whole other conversation associated with that -- transportation investments go away, but the point is, the map

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1 is ultimately what gets amended to effect the 2 desired outcome.

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: And I like the dynamic nature of that. Like, I think our Code needs to be more dynamic, where -- you know, as we grow and as we add more, you know, arteries and corridors, that -- you know, there's a built-in, by-right ability that goes with it.

I do think -- I mean, just driving down Philips, there's a lot more of that that I think would be right for redevelopment. It just isn't showing up because of what we're picking.

And I know typically CCG-1 and CCG-2 are based off road traffic and intersections. And if we're chasing that, then it is going to be expensive because we're fighting what's already built for, you know, people in cars, which is what we're almost trying to get away from.

So I would -- I would say to some degree we want to fill in those gaps between that are also still on those lines where new stations can be added. I think the idea of a walkshed is great.

I do think part of what we're doing and
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part of the reason we're making this a more global change is, while we do want to protect people's property rights, I know 99 percent of the time, as reinvestment happens and as density happens, you're going to improve the value of existing property. The only thing you're not going to do is make someone who doesn't want anything to change about where they are not to change. And I think as a city and as -- as our responsibility and what we're looking for as -- if we're taking care of everybody, that, you know, we can't necessarily protect against that, and so I --

I do think we want to be sensitive to it. We want to make sure design criteria are good so that it benefits everybody, but I do think we should expand, you know, those -- the colored area around the lines.

Similar to Charles, but for a different reason, can we use green or some better color? Because we see red and everyone just freaks out.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: I would like a -you know, a happier, calmer color if we're

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going to start coloring this map. But red just seems (inaudible). I don't know. I react poorly to red. Most people do, so --

And I do think getting -- we can get some market-rate, mixed-use, mixed-income levels just by, you know, requiring a mix of sizes. I do think it's vastly important, you know, for -- for the detriment it causes a neighborhood to have, you know, small housing pushed other places. That's almost worse for a community than having it, you know, mixed in.

And so I think, you know, from a development standpoint, you know, if you're really getting -- you know, financing low-income housing developments, they are together, but I think there's a market level of -- mix of product that can be done too, and single-family and multifamily, and all of it, so I think it's -- it's worth considering in our standards.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So real quick before we jump here, Kristen and Erin, do you guys have any thoughts on this and where we're going? I just want to jump to staff real quick before we continue.

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MS. REED: One of the things I was thinking about --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Stand up. Sorry.
MS. REED: One of the things I was thinking about when you were talking about CCG-1 and CCG-2 and expanding that, I don't know how PUDs would fall in this because sometimes they are heavily negotiated and people would lose their minds if they just got, by right, some other use put in there.

But you could look at the commercial land use categories and the BP land use categories when you're considering the areas instead of just at the zoning to determine, you know, your boundaries. And then there's increased densities in some of the urban areas and the Medium Density Residential that are not worked into the Code.

So putting those already in there, you don't have to go to Council and get the entitlement; you've already got it, I think would help a lot, and it would give that transition from the commercial corridor.

If you go to Medium Density Residential
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land use or maybe a Residential-ProfessionalInstitutional, and there's CRO, something of that nature, it would give you that transition and then your design standards could touch on that as well.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So from a land use -yeah, from a Comp Plan perspective as opposed to from, really, a zoning perspective, that would be what would be driving kind of our areas.

MS. REED: Right. Consideration to the PUDs. And then the TOD language we have right now has, I think, a 15-minute ped shed, just for some consistency and consideration.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay.
Susan.
COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: And so a question: Am I missing a piece of the puzzle? Maybe JTA contributes in what they're doing with TODs and their investments? And they must have looked at all this and they make, you know, hundreds of million-dollar investments in these corridors, and they don't do it without some thought and adjacent land use assumptions and how that can intensify and create --

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So I hear Nate talking -- it's like we're talking about finding a node where they have decided there's investment opportunities and then building on that node with the land use.

So do we need to hear more about what JTA has done and maybe ask them to come and make a presentation about what led them to some of their investment decisions? Because they -they put their money where their mouth is, and that might help us with our --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
MS. GRANDIN: Emily --
THE CHAIRWOMAN: I think that would be great.

MS. GRANDIN: There's JTA.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Perhaps somebody -- would you would mind going up by Diane? Because we would like to hear from you.

MR. JOYCE: Bill Joyce, JTA.
Yes. And I can have that group come back and talk to you all. That would probably be a very good idea, related to -- TOD related to the JTA. I focus on the engineering, but, yes, I think I know -- good to see you, Paul.

We have a group that particularly focuses
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on that.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: We would love to have them here. And our next meeting is going to be May 6th.

MR. JOYCE: Okay.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: We're not sure exactly where it's going to be, but we're -- we're working on that, but it would be great if JTA could come to the May 6th -- unless -- staff, do you have anything else prepared for us for May 6th that we need to do or can we ask JTA to come then?

MS. REED: (Inaudible.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Great.
Bill, thank you.
Jose.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: Yeah. Bill -just to touch on something that Billy mentioned earlier about how -- you know, in the elevator someone mentioned they don't want -- nobody wants to do public transportation or ride public transportation, so --

MR. JOYCE: I don't agree with that.
Start having a little more positive ...
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Go ahead, Jose.
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COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: So I would say -- I would modify that and say perhaps in its current incarnation people don't want to, right? But if you make it attractive and appealing enough, then people will -- you know, you can't have enough buses or trains or whatever. So you just have to make it really, really appealing. How? I don't know.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: We expect the answer from Jose at the next meeting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: I mean, honestly, I
think that question falls on this committee because I think what makes it appealing is a mix of people living in dense areas all using the same transportation. I mean, that -- I think that is what is going to make it attractive, if -- if they realize where I want to live and where I work, you know, I'm going to ride this. And you get a diverse group of people on it, I think that's what's going to happen. So I think it's on us a little bit.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Looking at this map, on Philips Highway -- I'm thinking of where JTA has that big bus terminal at Philips Highway and Butler, and it's developed there with a lot

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of commercial and a lot of restaurants and things. It's not as much residential as I would have thought would be there, so that seems like -- and it falls nicely on this line of an area that might be a focus area.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: Well, I think -- I, personally, have taken the bus and done that for an exercise for Leadership Jacksonville, and we were surprised at how nice it was and that it was not a lot of what people's assumptions are. I think a lot of people that are negative against it had not actually done it. I think the challenge is just our city is so large and it's so spread out that it's more challenging as far as catching one and how long it takes you to get there versus the quality of the people and the experience on it.

And so I think that's something they're struggling with because we're such a large city.

MR. JOYCE: Eight hundred and 40 square miles, there's no doubt. And we do focus on bus cleanliness and things of the nature because, you're right, it's --

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COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: I mean, I was a female on there, I felt very safe, it was not a bad experience. It was air-conditioned, it was comfortable, it was in the middle of the summer. The bus stops could be better as far as being covered and those types of things, but the actual bus experience was much better than I anticipated.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Jose.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: Yes. I have a start of an answer, so we don't have to wait until next time. Okay?

So appealing, right? You mentioned that, you know, you felt safe, it was -- it was clean, whatever. So maybe it was just that route. And I'm not saying that other routes are not. I have personally been in Jacksonville four years. I have -- I've been wanting to take the bus, I just haven't taken the opportunity, but --

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: Try it.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: -- appealing would be, you know, clean, safe, on time, no matter the neighborhood. That's -- those are the start -- I think those are the foundations

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of appealing, and affordable. Yes, that's not a dirty word when it comes to public transportation, affordability, right?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Susan.
COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: So I was the public transportation consultant for DOT for a number of years and did route planning and all that stuff. So some of the -- the issues that are very hard to address in Florida is the last mile, you get off the bus and you've got to have a way to walk where you want to go.

The other is free parking. We provide excessive, excessive, excessive parking, and so why wouldn't you take your car? And so when you go to other places, there's restraints on parking, it's not available, it's hard to park, and you have to pay for parking, and that creates at least an idea that you might take transit. But we make driving really, really convenient and we make walking really, really hard. It's hot in the summer, it's raining every other day.

So those are the kind of things that are hard to -- the nut to crack is transit. And transit in Florida follows, but we can always

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make it better. So I think if we don't address parking and the vast availability of parking -the cars are (inaudible), convenient, cheap, it's subsidized. We subsidize gas, we subsidize roads, we subsidize everything, and so we have to find a way to counter, you know, the ease of which you would just pull up somewhere and sit in your car.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Tony.
COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: Through the Chair to Matthew, you and your team are here and we appreciate that. I want to make sure you're walking away today with what you all need. And I'm enjoying the conversation, but I just want to make sure that we're making the most of your time here. Are you hearing what you're needing? Are --

MR. MARTINEC: That's very generous. I think, generally, yes. I think a couple of things that I'm struggling with is, do we -- do we push out or do we pull in?

And not -- and we don't have to answer that today because we can gesture out the rest of this and how it ultimately is related to a map. That can be a moving target. That's the

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one piece.
And what I didn't hear and -- or I didn't hear it as plainly as maybe I wanted to hear it, is, from a developer perspective, like, is this a tool you're going to use? And does it give you the pathways to effect these projects?

And that's, I think, a critical piece of this because if we -- I mean, if we design an overlay that no one's using, we might as well have not gone through this process.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Greg.
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATOVINA: The best way that I think I can answer that question is for you to look at the William Burgess District in Nassau County because what it did was it took a bunch of property that had fairly low-density zoning and introduced standards -- supposed to be a form-based code; I don't think it really is. But it introduced standards that allowed you to go to much greater density with much greater flexibility, but at the same time you had to provide parks, build roads, and do certain things.

And if you talk to the author -- or the -maybe not the author, but the -- the idea guy

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behind that, his name is Taco Pope, he would tell you, I get it; a developer has to be able to make money. So he can't pay for roads and he can't pay for recreation and he can't do all these things unless we give him something in return, maybe even something better.

And so that's the way this will work, is -- you know, we're not going to get the City to suddenly up and give a bunch of money because we want to try this concept, but you will get a developer who will try to put five properties together and make it work if suddenly he can get 30 units to the acre, whereas before he was lucky if he could get 12, if it's feasible to build.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: That's what I envisioned with this concept here, is -- we can get you a copy of the William Burgess Overlay and the State Road 200 Overlay, both are in Nassau County, where they're transects, they're at nodes of roads with concentric circles that go out. And depending on which transect you're in -- I know you know what transects are -- you get higher density and things. And, in return, you have to offer things.

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Those two are along specific corridors. That's why I was thinking that we would pick kind of target areas. It would be nice to see -- I don't know how those things work together. I'm struggling, in my mind, with how we do that, but that was where I was headed.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: I actually want to hear from you also with regard to --

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: I'll ask the question. Would taking an area and doing a -Greg just said -- form-based code overlay -and I'd look to the planners in the room who have a lot more knowledge about that -- doing some sort of form-based code, say, around what's on the map, the Philips corridor -- so take a zone, not just CCG land, and put in place a form-based code that will give us a clear (inaudible) of uses.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: I would like to see it work better than William Burgess and 200R because that is having to go back to the County Commission on a regular basis for a variety of things.

But, to me, that does seem like an area along Philips Highway -- and I keep going back

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to the Urban Core because that was the focus in Resilient Jacksonville, trying to push development there. Picking two areas or three that would be this -- this concept where you have, essentially, form-based zoning.

You've got incentives, so if you do X, you get $Y$, and -- and, again, along transportation routes I think is key, or Emerald Trail, or both. Emerald Trail is, obviously, going to be up in the Urban Core. Philips Highway is going to be just transportation routes.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: Would the appropriate -- several of us are using that word. Would it be appropriate for the -Mr. James or someone else from the City to describe what a form-based code is? Just kind of define what a form-based code is, so everyone in the room can (inaudible)?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yes.
MR. JAMES: I would be happy to explain that. So it gets into form, as indicated by the name, where those buildings are located on a parcel, where they are in relation to other aspects of that parcel, street, for example. It can get into even the number of stories,

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minimums, maximums, the densities, the types of uses, and what I like, a natural mix of uses. It can get into street trees, where the parking is located.

So it's really getting very prescriptive or at least providing some direction to developers on what they can and can't do on the site. Similar to the PUD, but really goes further than a PUD.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Thank you.
COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: Yeah, and I think -- you mentioned it -- or Greg alluded to it. If you go form-based but still have all the use requirements behind it, all you've done is add to it.

What typically makes it beneficial -- and I'll answer your question if -- if we know we can aggregate some land or buy a piece of land and we know we have by-right density and -- but we know we've got to -- you know, the tree planting requirements, we know -- we know all the other requirements because they're laid out, but we have the density and we have the ability to use either a whole bucket of uses or a mix of uses, shrinking that time down,

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shrinking the, you know, risk of am I going to do all this time, work and energy --

I mean, we -- we've had a number of projects. We spent 60-, 70-, 100-, 200-, $\$ 300,000$ in two years and you get a no vote, and -- I mean, so you stop trying to do things because of the risk associated with that.

So, you know, that needs to be an area where you can find the land to do it, but I do think if -- if we can keep it form -- like how high, what it looks like, you know, relief and -- and, you know, some things that if -give people some comfort that it's going to look nice and kind of fit next to things and there's going to be trees and landscape, I think it goes a long way.

The other key component is there has to be investment from the City, whether we do it through a TIF or whether it's just the City saying we're going to get paid back because it's -- what it's going to do to this area.

I think there has to be investment, even if it's just public investment in parks and land and -- and making some of that beauty happen. It's -- it can't just be the private

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1 sector or the, you know, affordable housing 2 sector, you know, doing it on their own. So I
this project is right for you? What is that

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78 think that's pretty important from that aspect too.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: And another thing to look at for formed-based is DIA. DIA is a -- it's kind of hybrid, but if you look at the Downtown Overlay, it's got mass, scale, and setbacks. It's got height/setbacks on things and view corridors and all that kind of stuff, so that's another similar form-based --

Paul.
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: In listening to the developers, I was actually trying to determine if I heard the answer to the question, what would it take you to decide to invest in those areas, and I think there was a general question of, well, with the right incentives maybe, including some investment strategy. The City suddenly wants to improve certain areas that -- and develop -- everybody wants to make money, but I think that I was just trying to figure out, would you come? What is it going to take you to decide that
criteria? Is it the TIFs? Is it the roads? Is it some way -- some formula?

I just want to know the answer to the question that was posed, and I was trying to determine, through your answer -- could you answer that question?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So Billy, Nate, and Greg, as our developers --

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Yeah, I think it's -- you know, if we're designing particular infrastructure to alleviate flood concerns or heat concerns or meet City standards based off what the Code is, there should be some partnership in that, whether that's a TIF, whether that's creating projects that would be eligible for resiliency funds from the federal government, but that -- that's got to be a reality, right? Because --

Tony made a good point earlier -- we sort of left it alone, but what is appropriate within CCG-1 or -2 or within a 15-minute walk of a transit develop- -- a rapid transit system is not appropriate in suburbia, right? And vice versa. Nobody's going to do anything in CCG-1 that they can do out in suburbia, right?

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So we almost need two. We almost need, like, one specific within a 15-minute walk of a rapid transit system, and then another that would encourage some residential -- we'll call it softer infill, where you're building a really cool green infrastructure system that other people would go and enjoy, and some park, and then the City needs to be a partner somehow in that, or, again, federal money --

I think there's other tools; TIFs, CRAs, but -- those are the tools we want, but I really think we distilled it down to two sort of zoning codes, one for high-intensity, mixed-use, and another one for lower-intensity, more residential where you still have those stakeholders, but I think that's -- first-time home buyers are still important, we still need them.

Did that answer your question?
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: It did.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Greg.
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATOVINA: My answer would be this: I once went into a meeting -- a preliminary meeting, about 200 acres I was buying, and it was full of people. I thought I

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was meeting with two people and it was, like, the county manager and the LMB person, it was full of people from the County that looked at this parcel, and they had very specific plans. And the first question that was asked of me was, "How many units do you want to build?" And, boy, that caught me off guard because do you go high or do you go low? You know, where do you go with that? And so I said, "350." And the head of Planning took a pencil, drew a line on the map and said, "Okay, you can have your 350 homes north of this line. I don't care whether you do townhomes or apartments. You know, we're going to want some control over some of that. But whatever you want, you could have. You can do these 350 homes in that area right there. This area right here needs to be a park. And this street right here, we want very high-density multifamily and commercial along this corridor. We don't want you putting residential up here on this corridor."

In my opinion, the answer is density.
I drove away saying, I don't do
high-density commercial and residential. And then slept on it overnight, and then through

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divine revelation said, what do I care?
(Simultaneous speaking.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATOVINA: (Inaudible) by 350, it's \$7,500 a lot. And I have less infrastructure costs because I'm packing that in that 350 lots. That is a true story.

COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: Yeah.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: And that area north of us, they just kind of sit down with you and say, here's what we want. We have to find a way to codify that. We have to find a way to make it not just at somebody's whim who draws the line and says --

I mean, it works sometimes and it doesn't in others there, but that's what I think our goal is, is to work with our consultant and figure out a way, because that is -- that is how these developments end up happening in these places, where you get a nice mix of uses and you get the parks and you get the -- we have to find a way to focus on some areas and then take the criteria that would make it attractive to somebody to do that, to address resilience, both water and heat and affordability.

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COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: It comes down to incentives. We all know right now it's hard to get a project off the ground. Incentives are going to be what's going to push it over the edge.

I was just curious, from a (inaudible) standpoint, how long does it take to create a CRA district and how long does it take for a TIF?

MS. NASRALLAH: That's a great question, and I was going to interject.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Good timing.
MS. NASRALLAH: Karen Nasrallah, OED staff.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Thank you.
MS. NASRALLAH: So to create a CRA, it takes about two years because they've got to go out, as Susan stated, and study the area and to put together a lot of government statistics that answer the question or definition of "blight." So that's a process.

Defining a necessity goes through City
Council. They confirm that it meets the
definition of "blight." And then you go to
stage two, and that is the Community
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Redevelopment Plan, and that takes about another year. You've got public hearings that are required, following state statute.

So it's a process. A couple of years is generous, but maybe three years is more realistic. And then to grow a TIF, it takes even longer.

CRAs work beautifully, especially if you follow your plan to the letter and you are constantly looking at innovative ways to do projects. However, it's a long-term plan, which is -- as Susan said, they're 30 years. And that's a reason, because it's a method and it takes time to grow a TIF.

Arlington has been somewhat of an anomaly, and that is because of JU. They're an economic engine in that area. And present costs -- JU is carved out of our CRA. The campus itself is carved out of the CRA boundary, but JU is a large property owner out there and they're developing their land, and so it's growing our TIF. Next year will mark ten years and we're just at $\$ 3$ million in our TIF.

So to put it in perspective, KingSoutel, 2008 -- it was developed in 2008. They are

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just now at $\$ 3$ million. So, realistically -JIA CRA, developed in 1993, got up to 18 million. It just sunsetted this year, this past fiscal year. It was at 18 million, but it was 30 years before it got to that point.

So, realistically, they -- your first couple of years, once they get established, you're looking at -- our first year in
Arlington was $\$ 243,000$, second year 600,000. I mean, it grew because we had an economic engine out there. That's -- you've got to go the long haul with a CRA. They work beautifully, but it's longer term, realistically.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: It's very sad.
COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: That's not going to work.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Well, we have a TIF REV Grant parcel that's up in the Max Leggett area. It had a 10-year TIF REV Grant. They are getting ready to finish out the VA hospital and a bunch of other things out there, and it's all immediately coming. And it's been roughly about 10 years since we put it in. And that is a developer that was willing to take a very large piece of property -- a bunch of it is set

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1 aside for conservation -- and go through the
2 TIF REV Grant process of -- without -- it's not part of a CRA, so it --

There are financing avenues there, and it requires -- probably what we want is a developer to make a long-term commitment to a project in order to make their money back. I mean, I don't know that we want to -- these are projects where we want somebody to put in the parks and the resilience and we want to make sure that it works, so it's going to be some period of time. It's not going to be a two-year turnaround.

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: No, and I -- I will say, too, I mean, I was -- but when you have a -- if an investor comes in or a developer comes in and they know they're going to build something that's going to generate tax base right away, and they say, look, you know, part of the way I'm going to finance this is by giving first rights to all of that -- increase in taxes because we're going to do this, it is a much -- it can be a shorter time period for a very focused piece of property. And it doesn't have to be a massive project; it can be a

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smaller project.
So I do think that -- to answer the question of, you know, would we do this, I think part of it is -- you know, some of the local developers here that would do smaller projects -- part of it is doing something that's known, so outside investors, when they see it and they see the plan, they know exactly what that is, they know what they're getting into, and they have no problem bringing that outside investment because it -- it's understandable.

So I think, yes, this would drive development if there was very clear -- you know, you don't have to ask for any of the permission, you just do this and here's what you can build. And I do think we can build in some TIF/REV Grant-type stuff that is project by project that wouldn't take 30 years because you know that you're increasing that tax base, you know, day one or whatever it is.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. Matthew, and then I've got to go to public comment.

MR. MARTINEC: So just -- what we tried to do here is piggyback off what we see as outside

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observers, and it's the entity doing the most sort of physical capital planning in your city, and leveraging that.

There are a lot of instances where the private developer -- private development is going to be in the lead and the public entities are going to follow with the right sidewalks and everything like that. But there are also instances probably along these corridors where you're going to need that CRA, you're going to need that coordinated neighborhood capital planning process to effect the development outcomes that are entitled through this sort of framework.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Right.
MR. MARTINEC: And so I think it's going to be both, but I don't know that -- from our perspective, it's going to be hard to wed the one or the other.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: That makes sense.
Hugh.
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: In here you talk about eliminating areas that are in risk areas. I would suggest that that be changed to the design accommodates the risk because flood

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models change over time, things change over time. We need to design to accommodate the risk.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: It's also going to be helpful who the landowners are in an area that we've identified as the particular target. I'd be curious just to see if there may be land that we could even target as that case study depending on who owns it. There may be a developer that has -- they have additional density rights or different things that would be willing to move forward on something. We should at least understand who they are.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Well --
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. Hold on for just a second. We need to open this up real quick and then we'll come back -- Billy, hold that.

We need to open up to public comment. Is there anybody here that wanted to get up and speak?

AUDIENCE MEMBERS: (No response.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. Billy.
COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: I think, to Hugh's point, we're all running away from someplace, right? You don't want to develop in

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a (inaudible) that's scary, compensatory storage, it's expensive, it's high risk, right? But if we can develop in them and you're incentivized to develop in them and you can improve the flooding situation not only for your property but the surrounding properties, I think that's really what the -- part of this intention. So how we -- maybe it's a third thing, right? It's within walking distance of transit, it's standard residential, and it's within a floodplain, so then you guys can design stuff that we can build that improves the overall watershed (inaudible).

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Okay. Any other comments before we ...

COMMITTEE MEMBERS: (No response.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: So, Matthew, have we given you what you need?

MR. MARTINEC: Generally speaking, yes.
I think there's still some question as
to -- I don't believe any of our subcommittees scheduled follow-ups. You know, we've got this large data call that's out there. Some of that is coming in, but we're sort of, on the one hand, working at the speed that we're getting

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the right information.
I do think a JTA presentation would be very, very helpful, but I think the question on my end is really what the progression of your subcommittees look like.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So that was my question to the group next, thank you, is whether we want to have -- try and schedule another round of subcommittees this next time around. It's partly governed by, will you have time to get the information that you need to get together to make those subcommittees meaningful, and also do we want to wait until after we've heard from JTA or do we want to meet beforehand and have some questions prepared for JTA? So I'll put it to the committee.

Jose.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: I don't know if it would be worthwhile -- you know, JTA's presentation is small enough to just have them attend the subcommittees rather than waiting two months for our next meeting.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: That's a good idea.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: We could do that. The
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only thing I'm concerned about is having them give different information to three different subcommittees.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: Well, we should --

COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: Or have a special meeting of this committee.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Or we could just -- I was going to say, we could do a meeting of the whole in a month.

COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: Well, JTA probably has a package deal. I hate to say it, they may (inaudible). Our schedules can (inaudible) --
(Reporter clarification.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER FRASER: So is it reasonable to ask JTA to come to this committee quite quickly, have a package ready to go, and then we can have subcommittees in a month and then the regular meeting in the second month?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Paul.
COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: I can't speak for JTA, but I've attended some of their TOD meetings and it's a lot of information. It is amazing. I think that we should give them the

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benefit of the full presentation, that we all hear the same thing.

I'm very impressed, very encouraged -they're very forward thinking in terms of our community. And while I don't know the date certain that they plan forward as it relates to TODs, it -- so it would be worth hearing the information before we come back with any recommendation.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So our next meeting is set for May 6th. If we could meet in April as a whole, and if we could see if JTA could talk to us then, I think that would be very helpful. That would keep us moving forward instead of waiting two months.

Kristen and Erin, can you guys send out -we can either, amongst ourselves, try and figure out when that is, or can you guys coordinate sending out a SurveyMonkey or whatever you -- and coordinate with JTA, and see if we can get the largest group of us together to meet?

We have, obviously, got to notice the meeting, and we have to have JTA there, so I don't know that that's something we can try and

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coordinate at this meeting, but you guys can do that?

MS. REED: (Nods head.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yes. All right. They're saying yes, so that will be good.

COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: And if the agenda for the meeting is solely the JTA
presentation, if we're out of town, is there a way to attend virtually?

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So we can attend virtually -- and, Susan, correct me if I'm wrong. You can't -- we can't take a vote, but we won't be voting at that meeting anyway, SO --

MS. GRANDIN: We could set up a hybrid. That would be great.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: We should be able to set it up separate.

MS. COGLIANESE: Especially if this is
just -- by and large, it's JTA getting
information out to this group, so --
THE CHAIRWOMAN: It's just, essentially, a JTA meeting.

MS. COGLIANESE: We can make that work.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Tony.
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COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: At the risk of getting the ire of the Chair of the subcommittee, we've got a lot of -- we're on the task force because of our expertise and our background. We know the issues, we know the troubles, we know the headaches. I don't know if we necessarily need to have the sub-consultant there, but I would really appreciate an opportunity for the sub- -- our subcommittee to get together and lay it all out there, the things we know need to be fixed, that are universal to the city, but I just wanted confirm that it's okay with the contract that we have with them, that -- again, they don't necessarily need to be there for that meeting because it's -- it's really us talking with what we know. We'll share it with the committee of the whole, but walking away from the last one and hearing what we've heard today, it would be very good if we could meet at least once, if not more than once, but -- I know that it was a hindrance -- I don't want to put more work on the consultant.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: So yeah, we can also do subcommittee meetings in April, absolutely.

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And I think the Chairs of the different subcommittees, you guys can decide whether you want to have a meeting and, again, coordinate through the Planning Department. It definitely sounds like our group, which is the site design standards, sounds like they would like to meet.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: Do we have a sample of the incentives that you've seen from other areas that you want us to look at before the next meeting?

MR. MARTINEC: We can -- I mean, every entity in the country approaches this differently, but I think the -- the incentive side of this is a whole new range of allowable uses and densities governed in ways that they aren't currently governed, really being sort of form-based density allowances.

I don't know if that's what you're asking for or if it's the -- more like the site performance and design standards type of thing.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: I mean, I think it's both. I think, similar to what you provided today, where it's something tangible to look at and mark up is a lot easier than starting from scratch.

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MR. MARTINEC: Right.
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: So if we saw
maybe two different approaches of what
different cities have done that went over positively, but -- that may be a good place to start.

What are your thoughts, Chair?
THE CHAIRWOMAN: We can give you the
William Burgess Overlay to give to the committee and then, actually, I'm sure you've got others that are --

MR. MARTINEC: There are plenty of TODs around the country that have worked and that haven't, and --

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Yeah, we'd like the ones that work.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: Nate, I mean, you're in charge of this, so --

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: No, I --
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: I'm just trying to think of some place to start versus --

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: I think the incentives are pretty simple. I think it is more the list of form-based items and ranges,

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advertisements. And Caroline can send out, again, a SurveyMonkey to your group to figure out, okay, when is a day that everybody can meet. Once they pick the meeting date, you guys have to figure out a place to meet, which she can help with, and Susan can help with the noticing of the meeting and get (inaudible).

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: Would you poll the week of April 8th?

MS. FULTON: The week of April 8th for flood risk?

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: Yes.
THE CHAIRWOMAN: That's flood risk.
Nate, do you have a week that you would like her to look at?

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: I was looking real quickly. That first week in April is wide open. I'm flexible, but if --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: The second is better.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: The second week is better for me too.

COMMITTEE MEMBER DAY: (Inaudible.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: The second --
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COMMITTEE MEMBER TUTWILER: First or second.

COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: Either looks decent. After that, I'm out of town a lot.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: So we're all looking at basically -- probably the second week.

So maybe we could look at JTA in the third week because we could do it virtually if you wanted to.

COMMITTEE MEMBER MATHEWS: If they're going to be after all the subcommittee meetings, does it make sense just to push it to maybe after the JTA --
(Simultaneous speaking.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALEZ: Yeah, I think the thought was that we wanted that information so that when we go to the subcommittee meetings we can have some substance. So the JTA should be prior to the subcommittee meetings, if possible.

COMMITTEE MEMBER GONZALES: Could JTA do the first week of April?
(Simultaneous speaking.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: Since we're talking about
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the subcommittees being the second week, then, yeah, we could see if JTA could do the first week.

COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: Or even the last week in March.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: That last week in March.
COMMITTEE MEMBER MATOVINA: The last week in March is easier because a lot of people probably have spring break.

THE CHAIRWOMAN: Probably.
COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: There's a total eclipse on April 8th.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
COMMITTEE MEMBER ROBBINS: All the hotels are booked. There's always something.
(Simultaneous speaking.)
THE CHAIRWOMAN: That's too funny.
All right. So we're setting -- hopefully, setting JTA and setting subcommittees. Like I said, our next meeting is May 6th, and the location we will send out. I don't know if it's going to be able to be here or not, but we will let you know in plenty of time.

Are there any other comments or questions from anyone on the committee?

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| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | COMMITTEE MEMBERS: (No response.) |
| 2 | THE CHAIRWOMAN: Anything else from staff |
| 3 | we need to know before we head out? |
| 4 | STAFF MEMBERS: (No response.) |
| 5 | THE CHAIRWOMAN: No? All right. Do I |
| 6 | have a motion to close? |
| 7 | COMMITTEE MEMBER ZEITS: Motion to close. |
| 8 | COMMITTEE MEMBER NAZWORTH: Second. |
| 9 | (The foregoing proceedings were adjourned |
| 10 | at $10: 48$ a.m.) |
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7 I, Diane M. Tropia, Florida Professional Reporter, certify that I was authorized to and did stenographically report the foregoing proceedings and that the transcript is a true and complete record of my stenographic notes.

DATED this 18th day of March 2024.

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