1	BEFORE THE BIG DARBY ACCORD ADVISORY PANEL
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3	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
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5	
6	Tuesday, December 11, 2018
7	1:30 p.m. 373 South High Street
8	25th floor Meeting Room B
9	Columbus, Ohio 43215
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11	SUSAN L. COOTS, RPR REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL REPORTER
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23	ANDERSON REPORTING SERVICES, INC.  1421 West Third Avenue
24	Columbus, Ohio 43212 (614) 326-0177

1	APPEARANCES:
2	Ashley Hoye, Chairperson
3	John Bryner
4	Steve Gordon
5	Sheree Gossett-Johnson
6	Anthony Sasson
7	John Tetzloff
8	Vincent Tremante
9 10	Matthew Brown, Planning Administrator Development and Planning Department
11	Luis Teba, Senior Planner, City of Columbus Department of Development
12 13	Marc Rostan, Senior Planner, City of Columbus Department of Development
14	Belkis Schoenhals, Senior Planner, City of Columbus Department of Development
15	John Talentino, City of Hilliard
16	Elizabeth Clark, City of Hilliard
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1	TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION December 11, 2018
2	1:30 p.m.
3	
4	PROCEEDINGS
5	
6	BE IT REMEMBERED THAT, on the 11th day of
7	December, 2018, this cause came on for hearing, before
8	the Big Darby Accord Advisory Panel; and the parties
9	appearing in person and or by counsel, as herein set
10	forth, the following proceedings were had:
11	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: We are going to bring the
12	December 11th, 2018, Big Darby Accord Advisory Panel
13	meeting to order.
14	Please call the roll.
15	MR. TEBA: Sure. Anthony Sasson.
16	MR. SASSON: Here.
17	MR. TEBA: Greg Hart.
18	(No response.)
19	MR. TEBA: Sheree Gossett-Johnson.
20	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Here.
21	MR. TEBA: Ashley Hoye.
22	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Here.
23	MR. TEBA: John Tetzloff.
24	MR. TETZLOFF: Here.

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1
               MR. TEBA:
                         Margaret Malone.
2
               (No response.)
3
               MR. TEBA: Vincent Tremante.
                              Here.
               MR. TREMANTE:
5
               MR. TEBA: Steve Gordon.
6
               DR. GORDON: Here.
7
               MR. TEBA: John Bryner.
8
               (No response.)
9
               We have a quorum.
10
               CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Great. Would you please
11
    introduce Staff.
12
               MR. TEBA: I'm Luis Teba with the City of
13
    Columbus Planning Division.
14
               MR. TALENTINO: John Talentino, City of
    Hilliard.
15
16
               MR. BROWN: Matt Brown, Franklin County.
17
               CHAIRPERSON HOYE:
                                  If there's anybody here
18
    that wishes to speak in front of the Panel today,
19
    please stand and raise your right hand.
20
               MR. BROWN: Anyone wishing to provide
21
    testimony today, please stand and raise your right
22
    hand.
23
               (Witnesses sworn.)
24
               MR. BROWN:
                           Thank you.
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1	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Thank you. All right.
2	The next order of business is the approval
3	of the minutes from the November 13th meeting.
4	If everyone's read it over, and if there are
5	any changes, let me know. If not, we need a motion to
6	approve.
7	MR. GORDON: I so move.
8	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: I need a second.
9	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I second.
10	MR. TEBA: Motion to approve the November
11	13, 2018, minutes.
12	Anthony Sasson.
13	MR. SASSON: Yes.
14	MR. TEBA: Sheree Gossett-Johnson.
15	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Yes.
16	MR. TEBA: Ashley Hoye.
17	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Yes.
18	MR. TEBA: John Tetzloff.
19	MR. TETZLOFF: Yes.
20	MR. TEBA: Steve Gordon.
21	DR. GORDON: Yes.
22	The motion has passed.
23	(Mr. Tremante joined the proceedings.)
24	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay. Thank you.

1 We'll go straight into Old Business. Take 2 it away. 3 MR. TEBA: Sure. 4 MR. BROWN: Just for the record, 5 Mr. Tremante has arrived and was here at the beginning 6 of the first item of Old Business. 7 MR. TEBA: The first item today before the 8 Panel is 1980 Alton Darby Creek Road. They came in in 9 October for an informal review. They're coming back 10 for a formal review of a potential Columbus rezoning. 11 So the site is located within the Special 12 Pilot LEED Residential Area land use category. 13 contains Tier 1, Tier 3, and protected land. It also 14 borders the Clover Groff Run and contains wetlands, 15 woodlands, and a pond. Priority Stream Restoration 16 Zone -- it's also in the Priority Stream Restoration 17 Zone. 18 The plan recommends development of around 19 1,400 units in the LEED area, consisting of mixed-use 20 development with a density of three dwelling units per 21 acre. It also recommends that sanitary sewer be 22 provided and suggests that LEED Neighborhood 23 Development principles be applied.

So this is the site. It's comprised of one

24

1 parcel, 369 acres. The current zoning for the site is 2 R, Rural District. It's R-2 Limited Suburban 3 Residential, one dwelling unit, 5,000 square feet. The site has been used for agricultural purposes since 5 at least 1940. 6 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Is it one parcel? 7 MR. TEBA: I apologize. It's several 8 parcels. 9 MR. TETZLOFF: Luis, where do you get the 10 1,400 number? 11 MR. TEBA: That's from the plan. 12 recommends the number of units for the Special Pilot 13 LEED Designated Area. 14 MR. TETZLOFF: Is it in the text for the 15 plan? 16 MR. TEBA: Yes. 17 So here we have the location of the tiered There are 40 acres of Tier 3 land; 48 acres of 18 lands. 19 Tier 1 land; 50 acres of stream corridor protection 20 zone along Clover Groff Run; 1.8-acre of freshwater forested/shrub wetland, and 2.9 acres of wetland. 21 22 The site is divided into nine subareas. You 23 can see them here (indicating). The northern areas, 24 subarea A, will be developed by Pulte Homes. Subarea

B will be developed by Harmony Development. Subareas A-2, B-2, and B-4 are protected as open space conservation areas in the plan.

Total development is 1,108 units. It's going to be a mix of single-family and multi-family.

663 single-family units; 445 multi-family units. It's got a gross density of three dwelling units per acre.

Improvements since the last time they appeared before the Accord:

Trail connectivity. They will increase trail connectivity. They added extra points. The put a cut-through right here which creates kind of a vista to the open space. And they have greater details on tree plantings in the open space.

The greatest changes to the proposal since their last presentation will be their adoption of Best Management Practices for stormwater and LID techniques.

So this is the open space breakdown. They have 40 acres of managed urban grasses, 77 acres of meadow, 2.6 acres of wetlands, 38 acres of wooded areas, and 33.2 acres of proposed ponds. This totals 192 acres of open space, 52 percent. And 117.6 acres will be natural open space, or 32 percent of the

project.

So a brief discussion about open space. The plan does call for conservation development to have 50 percent natural open space. The Panel did adopt the definition of conservation natural open space, and the definition is that conservation open space in the Big Darby Accord area is land preserved and/or maintained in a natural state to protect and maintain natural processes and the waters of the Big Darby Creek Watershed.

Now, this definition was created for conservation development proposals. 1980 Alton Darby Creek Road is not a conservation development, so the 50 percent required natural open space requirement is not applicable.

Now, Chapter 4.0 does give us open space categories. We have Permitted Uses, Conditional Uses, and Prohibited Uses. And it's Staff's analysis that the applicant proposes 52 percent open space, as mentioned earlier, and that 32 percent natural open space. Their 32 percent of natural open space would meet the definition for open space by the conservation development definition, and their 52 percent of open space are all permitted uses and conditional uses.

So our stream and wetland assessment.

They're going to protect all existing wetlands. Based off of feedback from the Panel, they have increased their buffers to 50 feet from 25 feet. They are planning on putting 3,202 herbaceous plugs into the existing wetlands. And 4.4 acres of wetland shelving

will be incorporated into the retention ponds.

They are still undergoing coordination with Rec and Parks on stream restoration and realignment. That is part of the proposal, and you'll see it on the site plan along the eastern edge for the Clover Groff Run. They are proposing 140-foot width for the stream restoration.

The stormwater will be handled through a mix of stormwater BMPs. Part of their LID proposals, there's a more extensive list in the packet provided to you, but they have curb removal, pavement width reductions, and they estimate a 36 percent reduction in impervious surfaces. In their BMP, they're including bioswales, bioretention areas, enhanced wetland shelves, 35-foot filter strips on the curbless sides of the street, vegetative swales transferring water between ponds and the Clover Groff in trying to address the water temperature. The post-development

recharge will represent a 27 percent increase over the predevelopment rate.

The LEED Neighborhood Development. At our previous meeting, we discussed that certain locational characteristics do not allow for certification. But the developer has worked with Staff to complete a checklist, and they would score enough points to attain certification, if not for that locational restriction.

The revenue assessment. The developer contributions. They are going to take part in developer contributions of a new community authority. They are estimating \$2,770,000 in developer contributions based off the revenue program adopted by the Accord. And 75 percent of that would be dedicated to Accord purposes.

The new community authority, it's going to have charges set between 5 and 10 mills over 30 years. The 5 millage would be dedicated to Accord purposes as well.

The City's overall assessment. We recommend conditional approval. The applicant did do an internal review of -- environmental review. We would like them to do an additional environmental review

1	through the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.
2	That concludes Staff's presentation. I'd be
3	happy to answer any questions on the basic outline, if
4	you'd like. The applicant does have a presentation
5	that they are ready to present that goes more in depth
6	as well.
7	(Mr. Bryner joined the proceedings.)
8	MR. BRYNER: Sorry I'm late.
9	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Does the Panel want to
10	listen to the presentation first or have discussion
11	now?
12	MR. TETZLOFF: Presentation now.
13	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: All right. We're ready
14	for you, sir.
15	
16	TOM HART,
17	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
18	DIRECT TESTIMONY
19	MR. HART: Good afternoon. I'm Tom Hart.
20	I'm the attorney for the applicant, Harmony
21	Development and Pulte Homes.
22	With me today is our project team from
23	Pulte, Matt Callahan, and Tony Lococo from Harmony
24	Development. Also we have Karl Billisits and

Greg Comfort, Brad Holland, Doug Turney are here from EMH&T. Rob Milligan who is an environmental scientist, Director of Environmental Services at EMH&T is also here. Also we have Steve Campbell from North Star Consultants on the project.

My job is to give a brief roadmap of our presentation and overview. We have made significant changes from what you saw in October.

We would like to get through the presentation and all its detail to get kind of everybody with the same amount of information before Q&A. This will just help with the clearest picture of what we're proposing.

Luis, maybe go to the -- I think it's the third slide. There you go. Thank you.

In terms of an overview of what we're trying to accomplish with our plan, Pulte and Harmony have continued to evolve and improve the plan for Sugar Farms, which is the northern -- the land north of Renner Road and the Renner South Development south of Renner Road that accomplishes the following:

First, that we meet the Accord Guidelines for open space, density, natural area restoration and preservation, and the provision of central sewer to

the site.

Next, we're allowing for future stream restoration and permanent protection, as the Accord calls for, of sensitive areas.

Next, that we are expanding the regional trail system connecting with the existing system and providing safe recreation and play areas for children and families.

Next, that we are enhancing water quality from the site, not only compared to the existing agricultural condition, but also beyond the minimum regulatory requirements.

Next, we are providing a mix of housing that meets today's market demand for families and working people.

And, finally, we fulfill the funding of Darby purposes with our funding mechanisms that we'll touch on.

Again, we're accomplishing these goals while staying relevant to the housing market, relevant to a growth economy that the region is blessed with, that continues to create jobs and demand for housing, especially for working families.

In terms of our -- we have three real main

updates that we want to outline for you today from October.

First, Matt Callahan and Karl Billisits are going to walk through the site plan changes that we have for you.

Next, we'll have some commentary on the LEED -- the aspects of LEED that we've incorporated into the site with our checklist.

And, then, finally the EMH&T guys will cover the low-impact design strategies that we've been able to incorporate on site.

We feel real strongly that we'll demonstrate that we listened to the feedback we got in October, and also from Staff along the way over the last two months, both especially on LEED implementation and on the low-impact design strategies. This is all in recognition -- our recognition that development on the site should be different. We're very close to the Darby tributary -- on a Darby tributary, and we understand and recognize the site calls for a different approach than a standard development.

In terms of LEED Neighborhood Design and the elements included in the plan, we have -- there is a context that we have to cite, and the fact that we've

been able to take what fits in the Accord area from

LEED and incorporate it, but with an understanding

that LEED is really a LEED ND -- LEED Neighborhood

Design is really a program that was developed to cover

a brownfield site or a much higher intensity,

high-density urban site, as compared to a site in the

Big Darby Accord area. Matt Callahan is going to walk

through those LEED ND details that can work in this

area.

In addition, we are proposing low-impact design strategies that will further enhance water quality and stream protection beyond the Ohio EPA regulatory minimums and kind of the standard requirements that everybody who develops in this area must take. We'll demonstrate that.

We believe the inclusion of these LID strategies going beyond the regulatory minimums is the most significant set of changes from the plan you saw in October, and we'll detail that.

It's important to note that we are working with several of the LID items and with the City department Staff at this time. We've had ongoing meetings with the City department Staff and their technical staff because some of the low-impact design

proposals we have, we are committed to, do call for changes or variances in Columbus' kind of standard design on regulatory approaches. So we have ongoing discussions with those folks. We are confident, though, that we're going to implement plenty of our LID proposals that will take us beyond the regulatory minimums.

Overall, this plan meets the intent and promise of the Accord in finding a balance between watershed protection enhancements and also meeting market demands that we have today for housing. The plan is based on the recognition, again, that this area should develop differently.

With that, we believe we've raised the bar in terms of going beyond any development that's happened in the Darby so far in terms of these low-impact design elements and water-quality enhancements, and that's what we hope to demonstrate right now.

With that, I'm going to turn it over to Karl and Matt.

\_ \_ \_

## MATTHEW CALLAHAN,

being first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, testified as follows:

## DIRECT TESTIMONY

MR. CALLAHAN: Good afternoon. My name is Matt Callahan, and I'm with Pulte Homes.

What I wanted to do, starting out today, was walk through some of the updates and commitments, some of the changes from the plan that we presented in October to the materials that you have before you now.

The short version would be most of what Luis said, but he covered a lot them. I'll run through the list somewhat quickly.

Luis, if you could hit the next slide, please.

One of the things we talked about last time was having adequate protection and buffers around the wetlands. So you'll see the 50-foot minimum buffer area put around all of the wetland areas. As Luis said, there's also some increased connectivity in the pathway system. Some of these items we'll point out when we have the site plan actually up on the screen, but I'll just run through the list now.

We talked about the stream restoration area

and the continuance of the stream restoration that started on the northern end of the overall site where the site is adjacent to Spindler Park, and we've depicted on the plan where there's area to continue that stream restoration.

We've also increased the area where we'd have the meadow grass plantings, the Mesic Short Grass Mix from Ohio Prairie Nursery. We expanded those areas where we have the low-maintenance, meadow-type grass, as opposed to larger areas of turf -- maintained turf lawn areas. So that's -- that area has been increased.

The groundwater recharge rate, as mentioned, we are -- as it's proposed and designed, this site exceeds the minimum regulatory requirement by 27 percent. Part of how we are reaching that is the inclusion of these larger meadows and low-maintenance areas.

The engineers will talk a little more about this. But we've also had conversation here the last time about trying to lower the water temperature from the stormwater discharge through some of the techniques that we've used with the LID techniques, the bioswales, and vegetative filter strips, and also

a reduced outlet -- a lower outlet, I should say, not reduced; a lower outlet from stormwater basins. We're able to achieve what should be a lowering of the water which is going through and passes through the stormwater system. Again, the engineers will elaborate on that a little bit further.

As Tom said, we have introduced many
LID techniques throughout the site. We have been
meeting with the City on how best to adopt those
techniques and incorporate them into the plan as it
gets developed.

Next, please.

Backing up, of course, you know, the basis, as we started out, you know, we understand we're in the Big Darby Watershed; specifically, the area that was designated as the LEAD ND Pilot project. So that really formed the basis for a lot of our thinking as we started to put together this plan.

Next slide, Luis.

One of the opportunities, I think, and benefits of this proposal and this plan, the way it's been put together is it offers for the protection, preservation, and really enhancement of several Tier 1 areas within the watershed. Specifically, we've

talked about this before, and Karl might mention this more because the Harmony site is south of Renner Road, but we've got this wooded area that I think is 27 or 28 acres.

MR. BILLISITS: 27.

MR. CALLAHAN: Somewhere between 27 and 28.

I'm hearing a different number. But on the west side

of Renner Road.

Then, of course, we've got the area that is -- that bounds the eastern portion of the overall site which is Clover Groff Run. The plan, as it's set forth -- go to the next slide, Luis. Sorry. Go back. Sorry.

The plan, as it's set forth, provides for those areas to be protected and preserved. Okay.

We mentioned LEED ND. The Accord recommended the adoption of LEED ND principles for this site. So, again, as we set forth with our planning, our proposals for the site, part of incorporating those LEED techniques have been adopted within our plan. A couple of the areas where we're hitting some of the real high points and really incorporating those LEED ND techniques are the compact site design, the inner-connected system of roadways,

the access and connectivity to open space and parks with -- you know, we've got a real benefit with Spindler Park being to the east where we can connect into the path system that comes out of Spindler Park.

And then, again, just the ability to meet all of the rain and stormwater requirements. And not just meet the requirements, but exceed the requirements, going above and beyond what those minimum requirements are.

The pathway system, as I mentioned, will include bicycle stations, both venues will work with Rec and Parks for the City of Columbus to incorporate those in the park areas. We're also going to specifically designate some bicycle stations for those to be provided within the multi-family subareas of the site. We think we're doing a good job hitting the mark on embracing and adopting those LEED ND principles.

Next one, Luis.

As we talked about, half of the land here will be open space. And primary elements of the open space and the open space protection include the ability to set aside and protect the floodplain, as well as the stream corridor protection zone.

We have also planned for -- if you look through the materials, I'm sure you'd see that there have been wetland -- not only wetland enhancements, I think Luis referred to, with wetland enhancements and plantings around the exiting wetlands, but also all of the ponds on the site are planned to have wetland shelves added around those ponds.

In total, I think the number is about 21,000 -- in excess of 21,000 herbaceous plugs planted on those wetland shelves that surround all of the basins on the site. So, within that 50 percent open space, we're enhancing that and treating a lot of it as natural open space areas and wetland-type areas.

Based on the site plan itself -- I'll talk about the part north of Renner Road. The site plan itself, we talked about the pathway connections. As Luis said, we added this connection which has a really nice vista as you come into this subarea across this screen, and then into that green where the pathway connection would be and into the larger open space with the regional connections.

Again, we talked about the floodplain and stream corridor protection zone. We've had large setbacks from the Clover Groff Run to protect those

areas. And then you can see here, here is where the area has been added. Here's the existing stream location or stream restoration on the northern portion of this site within Spindler Park. Really, what we've done is mimicked that stream relocation/restoration going further to the south to demonstrate and pick that there will be enough area within this area to -- along the ditch or stream to do a further restoration or relocation of the stream.

Karl, do you want to talk a little bit about the area south of Renner.

- - -

## KARL BILLISITS,

being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT TESTIMONY

MR. BILLISITS: I'm Karl Billisits with Harmony Development Group.

Our changes on the south side of the project or the south side of Renner Road from the last time we met, we did have a meeting with the Westland Task Force one evening I think about two weeks ago, I believe. So we took away some feedback from them also, in addition to the feedback here. What we're able to do is we did establish the stream setback

protection area along here. Just to note to everybody, these residents here, many of them were in the audience, and the current Clover Groff Ditch is currently on their property. Anything we do in this area is going to have to incorporate some work and coordination with these folks in terms of being able to relocate the stream onto the area that's within our property just to the west where the ditch currently exists.

In addition to that, we were able to go back through and meet with many of these folks along here (indicating). All of these lots that back up along Renner and Alton Darby run from somewhere around about 150 feet deep to about 270 feet deep as you get into this corner. It was done by design. And in conversations with them with regard to -- you can see the houses sit pretty far back. All of the septics and leach fields on these homes are in the front.

We're trying to preserve the treeline along the rear, plus provide some additional space in the back.

Some of these changes were made there in conjunction with the comments that were received from those folks.

There are several other best practices and

low-impact design features that have been incorporated on both sides. I'll leave those to the engineers when they get up here and give their part of the presentation.

I'm going to kick it back to Matt.

MR. CALLAHAN: Go to the next slide.

Again, when you talked about this last month, one of the real unique feature and real key features, we think, of this proposal is the ability to expand and connect to the regional path system.

Again, we will connect to the pathways in Spindler Park. The path system will run all the way along the eastern borders of both of these sites adjacent to the Clover Groff stream, and it will continue north where this existing path runs all the way to the north; heads north of Roberts Road to the Clover Groff natural area; keeps going up into areas of Hilliard where there's Frank's Park. Ultimately, you could wind around and get to the Hilliard Municipal Park. And from there, northward up to the Heritage Rail Trail.

It's a real benefit, I think, not just for this community -- these communities, this proposal, but for the region in general to be able to expand

that pathway system.

While we do provide a lot of natural, open, passive-type recreation areas, particularly, again, along the eastern area, we do feel it's important that this is a neighborhood. This is where people will live. There will be families. So we are providing — this is an example of one of the center greens within the park or within the site's design. We anticipate incorporating, you know, typical playground, tot lot-type play structures within those areas, including what we've done in some other areas that are also within the watershed is provide some unique — a little bit different type structures that kind of play on the natural features and the open space type concepts of the overall plan.

The last thing I have -- before we kick it over to the engineers to talk about some of the stormwater management and the stormwater management system -- are the housing opportunities that will be provided here.

Currently, there are two different types of conventional single-family housing proposed. One we would classify as a move up-type housing. The other we'd probably classify as second type move up.

Both of those are more conventional, single-family, two-story homes, generally appealing to families.

We'll also have an area -- and here's an example of one of the homes here -- where we have homes that are designed for and intended to appeal to what we commonly call the empty nesters or active adult-type buyer market. These are homes that have first-floor owner's suites, as well as a second bedroom on the first floor. You can have an optional second floor space. But we feel it's important to offer a mix of housing here, so we're going to provide this empty nester or active adult-type element within the plan.

And then, finally, market rate, multi-family rental options are within subareas both north and south of Renner. The one south of Renner is on the far south side of the site up against 70 and buffers the site from the freeway.

The one north of Renner is right on the corner of Alton Darby and Renner, and, again, acts as somewhat of a buffer from the more high-intensity intersection there.

So that's all I had on the site plan and changes since we were last here. I'm going to turn it

1 over to Brad Holland with EMH&T to talk about some of 2 the stormwater and drainage. 3 4 BRAD HOLLAND, 5 being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 6 DIRECT TESTIMONY 7 MR. HOLLAND: Thank you. I'm Brad Holland. 8 As Matt and Tom just said a minute ago, myself, 9 Doug Turney, and Rob Milligan are part of the 10 engineering and environmental portion of the project. 11 We are here to discuss the LID items 12 proposed with this project, and we're going to kind of 13 do that in three separate steps. 14 Luis, can you go to the next slide, please. 15 Thank you. 16 So the first part is we're going to present 17 you with some data. The second part, we're going to 18 provide some exhibits to assist with explaining the 19 data that we are presenting on the slide. Third, 20 we're going to wrap it up with some site stats that 21 kind of highlight this project. 22 First, water quality. Pursuant to the 23 Accord, the project will improve water quality based 24 on the following estimates:

No. 1. Groundwater Recharge.

We know that groundwater recharge is a big component of the Master Plan, and we want to highlight that. Like Matt said earlier, and I think Tom even stated that there is a 27 percent increase from the required groundwater recharge, and that's a big item.

Second. Runoff Reduction.

The low-impact design items proposed will provide a 36 percent reduction in the disconnected impervious areas on this project. We'll get into that a little bit later in some of the slides. But in a nutshell, what that 36 percent decrease in impervious area -- that area is going to enhance this 27 percent increase in groundwater recharge. So that 36 percent reduction, it doesn't make it to a basin; it either infiltrates into the ground, groundwater recharge, or it evaporates, so it never reaches the basin; never gets to the Clover Groff.

Next slide, please.

Stormwater BMPs.

Pursuant to the Accord, innovative stormwater management techniques are proposed to manage stormwater. This is where we start to explain the runoff reduction figures presented on the previous

slide.

First, we're going to discuss the stormwater circuit. We're going to compare impervious areas to disconnected impervious areas.

Second, we're going to talk about the BMPs; how they are utilized; how they provide disconnected impervious areas.

And third, we're going to come back into the benefits again and show you how those proposed -- some of those proposed BMPs and disconnected impervious areas and the runoff reduction.

So what we have here is a typical, conventional stormwater circuit. This is what you see in your average, everyday subdivision. You have a roof. When it starts to rain that stormwater hits the roof, gets into the drain, goes down to the road, goes along the road gets into a storm sewer system, gets into a pond, and goes to the outlet. That's a fast process. What we want to do is -- can you hit the next slide for me, please.

So what this slide right here does, and that's a red area. I don't know if it looks red to you guys. But the red area, that represents the impervious areas on this project. All of that area,

minus the ponds, that does not touch one single blade of grass. It's a fast process. Hits the roof, gets into the storm sewer -- goes down the road, gets into the storm sewer, gets into the pond, and bam, right out the outlet. So that's a fast process.

What we want to do is we want to change that.

Next slide, please.

What we've done is we've taken that first flowchart, which was all of the blue ones you see on here; the roof, the stormwater, the basin, the outlet. What we've done is we put roadblocks in there. We've slowed it down. Speed bumps.

So it starts to rain, hits the roof, and what we do is we modify a typical section with curbs on one side, you have continuous cross-slope across the road. And then what it does is it goes across the road and it gets into a vegetative filter. That's one of our speed bumps right there. We slow that water down and give it an opportunity to -- a pretreatment as it goes through the grass. We give it an opportunity to infiltrate, give it an opportunity to evaporate.

Then we move along to the vegetative swale.

That's doing the same thing, which is collecting more water, but what it's doing is slowing it down. We've got grass and it's stopping that water.

Then it has an opportunity to actually get into a storm sewer, or it has an opportunity to bypass the storm sewer and go straight to a basin. And then, we have a vegetative swale at the outlets of some of the basins. We're going to do the same thing. We're going to slow it down. We're going to give it an opportunity to evaporate and infiltrate. And then, at the end of the day, it's going to go to its outlet. It's going to go to the Clover Groff. It's going to go home.

Next slide, please.

So what this slide represents here is all of the green cells in the previous slide. What we've done here is the green areas on this slide, those represent the speed bumps where we slow it down. We have stormwater run through the grass. We do all of those things to promote these things I keep saying: Slowing the water down, providing pretreatment, providing opportunity for infiltration and evaporation.

Next slide, please.

So here we have -- this is the BMP map.

Now, this scale it's a little difficult to see. This area right here (indicating), there is actually -- there's an orange line, there's a green line, and there's a blue line. It's a little difficult to see on this slide.

The orange line represents where we are removing the curb. We're modifying that typical section. We're allowing the stormwater that hits the roof -- it's going to go across the road, go across the curb, get into that filter strip, and then there's a blue line where there is a swale. That stormwater goes all the way across, gets in the swale, then it will gets to one of these basins right here. It will get out of this basin and go into another swale where it slows it down again.

One thing I want to emphasize on this is these basins, all of the water quality and the quantity provided in these basins meet the Ohio EPA's requirements and meet the City of Columbus' requirements. And all of additional BMPs that we're providing in here are just extra to what the City of Columbus and the EPA require. So that 27 percent increase in -- help me out here --

MR. LOCOCO: Recharge.

MR. HOLLAND: -- recharge, that's above and beyond all of this.

The additional runoff reduction, that's above and beyond any of the treatment you have within these BMPs.

Next slide, please.

All right. So this is a typical section that we are proposing. Some of the items -- let me turn the page here. Sorry.

So this side of the typical section over here, this would be the house side of the road. Everything is the same in this section. It's all typical. You have a 12-foot green space. The house is on this side, roof over here, comes across, the runoff from the roof goes through the curb, comes across the street.

You have a one-and-a-half-percent slope across the street. This is a 35-foot vegetated buffer, right there (indicating), and it has an opportunity to go down to a swale. That's what the typical section would look like going across the roadway.

Next slide, please, Luis.

1 This is just a detail that I pulled out of 2 the City of Columbus' Stormwater Drainage Manual, 3 which shows that this is a preferred BMP that they use. 5 Next one for me, Luis, please. 6 MR. TREMANTE: Do you have that level spread 7 around there? 8 MR. HOLLAND: It depends. We may or may 9 not. We haven't gotten that far yet. The grass --10 because we have such a small area getting to it, we 11 don't know whether or not we'll need that. 12 basically going to be sheet flow across the road. 13 35 feet, that's pretty big. MR. TREMANTE: 14 MR. HOLLAND: These are just pictures of 15 some vegetative filter strips. You can see both of 16 these roads on both slides. There's cross-slope on 17 the road. It just gets into the grass and slows it 18 down. That theme we've been talking about; slowing 19 everything down, allowing it to infiltrate, allowing 20 it to evaporate before it gets into a storm sewer or 21 basin. 22 Next slide, please. Sorry, Luis. I'm going 23 through these kind of fast.

These are just some of the benefits of the

vegetative filter strips. You know, they're flat areas. They're next to impervious areas. You're probably going to have a cross-slope of about 2 percent. We don't want to get too much greater than that. When you start getting greater than that, the water speeds up and you don't get as much pretreatment. I'm slowing the water down and promoting infiltration.

These are some pictures of some vegetative swales around the area, kind of the same thing. They just look like a regular old swale. You have some of the swales on the site, and they have steeper slopes. Some of them may be reduced. We're keeping them as flat as we can wherever we can, but, you know, topography position and the grading, that will dictate what we are doing on those.

Next slide, please.

Some of the benefits of the vegetative swales. Same scenarios; slowing the water down and providing pretreatment. You know, we think they look nice. Some of that looks a little bigger than the curb sometimes. It has more of a natural feel to it.

Next, Luis.

Bioretention. We have several -- actually

three, four spots on the site where we're going to utilize bioretention instead of the typical wet pond. We kind of like how they look. They provide good groundwater recharge, clean the water, take out some of the contaminants. We think it's going to be a big benefit to the site.

Next, please.

So as we move through and start to talk about disconnected impervious areas, we kind of had the scenario, first-degree and second-degree disconnected impervious areas.

First degree is what we showed, what was the green area on what we called the Christmas slide.

What we're calling the second-degree disconnected areas are -- it's a combination of the green areas on the Christmas slide and the remainder of the light gray on this slide. So what we're saying is this second-degree disconnection is where you may have a swale in a rear yard and that swale may not be connected to a storm sewer; it may be connected to one inlet that gets to a pipe, which is a short section of pipe, which gets to a stormwater basin.

So what we want to do there is -- what that's doing is it's still slowing the water down,

allowing for pretreatment, allowing for infiltration, allowing for evaporation. That's the big theme with all of this stuff right here.

(Mr. Schimmer joined the proceedings.)

Then, the dark gray areas on the northern -that's the eastern side, and then the entire wooded
area, we call that the existing disconnected area
because that's draining as it normally would. It's
slow. It's taking its time.

The light gray areas, that accounts for 62 percent of the entire site. It's 195 acres. The dark gray, that's 12 percent of the site. If you look at it from a first-degree and second-degree perspective of disconnected areas, that is a total of 74 percent of the site. That doesn't happen in your typical subdivisions. There are storm sewers everywhere; speeds it up, gets it to a basin, releases it with its typical drawdown time. We're reducing all of that.

One of the other items that we're talking about, we want to decrease the impervious area. You may see a mixed incident on a singular lot scale.

What we'll do is, if we take the garage -- you can see here that this is either a porch or front room,

something like that on one of the buildings, and it sits in front of the garage. So what we do is we take the garage and move it up to the setback line.

Basically, that removes a portion of the driveway. So if you have 1,100 lots on the project, you take five times 16, whatever that comes out to be, square footage, reduce all of that from the site, you get about 2 to 3 acres of impervious area to reduce right there. All of those little things, when you add them up, that turns out to be a lot.

Next slide, please.

Thermal Impact Mitigation.

One of the items that we're talking about on this site is reducing the water temperature as it releases from the basin. So the City of Columbus will allows us to have a 12-foot deep basin. The deeper the water, the cooler the water is.

So what we've proposed here is we take our outlet structure from our basin. This is the basin area over here. Say this is the normal pool. You go down basically 12 feet. This is where your water comes in, goes up, and then goes out towards the swale that leads to the Clover Groff. So as the water comes into the basin, it pushes the water from the bottom

out, up through the outlet, and then out to its home. So you don't have the hot water on top that's releasing into the swale that goes to the Clover Groff. You have the cold water on the bottom that gets released to the swale which keeps the temperature down.

Next slide, please.

So we're going to wrap it up with the Low-Impact Design Stats. I'm not going to read through all of these. But I would like to highlight right here (indicating), the disconnected impervious area reduction; 36 percent. That's a big number right there.

The total disconnected area -- I lost my areas -- the total disconnected area is 74 percent. That's the gray slide I talked about, the light gray and the dark gray. And then, as you come down here, the groundwater recharge increases 27 percent. That doesn't include any of the recharge that is -- that could potentially happen with the vegetated buffers and vegetated swales.

And then there is one more, which is the runoff reduction. That's another 36 percent of the disconnected impervious area. So those are some site

stats that we think really highlight the project and we think it's highly innovative.

Next is Steve Campbell. He's going to talk about some money stuff.

Steve, take it away.

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STEVE CAMPBELL,

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being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

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## DIRECT TESTIMONY

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MR. CAMPBELL: Thank you.

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The Darby Accord contemplated that the

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development that would occur in this area would help

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contribute to the financing of the protection of the

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watershed, and this is really the first project that's

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come through the City of Columbus that will make a

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contribution to that project.

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adopted a funding resolution to basically lay out the

About ten years ago, the City of Columbus

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types of programming and projects that these funds

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would be used for. It included things like -- I'm

21

sorry. Next slide, please. -- land acquisition,

maintenance efforts for those activities.

22

stream restoration, preservation of wetlands, and then

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It identified a few streams of revenue that

that development could help fund. One would be Tax Increment Financing, a new community authority, and development fee contributions. We plan to -- we are working with the City of Columbus right now to define this program and participate in it. It will have all three of these elements. And as the final engineering and final work with the City departments comes to fruition, we'll have a better idea of what those funding sources will be used for.

Next slide.

I want to go back to a few things just to summarize some of the changes that have occurred since October.

First of all, we listened to you, and we increased the minimum buffers around the wetland areas 50 feet. We've improved path connectivity. We laid out where the stream restoration should occur. We've increased meadow plantings. Brad just walked through a number of our water-quality enhancements to help us with ground recharge and reducing water temperature.

He also walked through a number of LID elements that we're working with the City of Columbus on right now to see if we can further improve the performance of our site.

Next slide.

In conclusion, I just want to hit a few highlights. In this project, we're protecting priority lands forever. Half of our land is open space, and we're enhancing the open spaces with natural plantings. We've improved stormwater management and water quality. We've adhered to density requirements. We've provided housing choices. And we're serving this area with central sewer and water. We're expanding the regional trail system and also providing safe neighborhood play areas for the children.

We are promoting LEED ND and LID concepts.

What we are most excited about is we're also beginning this process of funding some Darby improvements with some of the development that's occurring there.

With that, that is our presentation.

Tom is going to quarterback questions and answers.

MR. HART: Mr. Chairman, we'll take your comments, questions, however you see fit.

MR. TEBA: They may want to do the public comments now.

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay. Do you want to -- anybody who wants to speak today can stand up and

1 state your name. Come over to this corner maybe and 2 state your name. Three minutes is your allocated 3 time. State your name to the stenographer so she 5 can write down your name. 6 7 KELLEY ARNOLD, 8 being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 9 DIRECT TESTIMONY 10 MS. ARNOLD: Kelly Arnold, K-E-L-L-E-Y, 11 A-R-N-O-L-D. 12 I'm a Columbus resident within the Hilliard 13 City Schools, and I have several reservations 14 regarding the proposed Sugar Farm development. With 15 limited time, I will focus on three key points within 16 the plan that should be addressed with the particular 17 development. 18 Firstly, the plan discourages conventional 19 subdivisions. This development is nearly 20 indistinguishable from any other subdivision in our 21 It could be cut and pasted over any other 22 subdivision on the map and the residents would be 23 unable to determine anything had changed.

This is important as the plan also specifies

this particular area should serve as a model. Nothing new and innovative is shown here worthy of emulation by other neighborhoods or communities. There is nothing that addresses environmental concerns with respect to not only water health of the streams beyond the obvious, not building in the floodplain, but environmental pressures of climate change. The development text only encourages some conservation practices, but does not wholly incorporate, nor require them.

Additionally, the plan calls for compact, complete, and connected neighborhoods. This development, as proposed, is not connected in meaningful ways to existing neighbors, schools that are not already over capacity, public transportation, shopping, or employment. What is complete about this neighborhood?

I say that these are all key points as we want residents both in those and surrounding neighborhoods living there now and future residents to be fully invested and connected to a new model for development and housing.

Environmental pressures faced by the Clover Groff and Hamilton Runs, and ultimately, the Darby,

and the overall climate health of our one earth cannot be solved without people being connected to their community and working together to preserve, protect, and improve its health.

The Big Darby Accord's allocation of increased density in the specific areas is based on the concept of the LEED Neighborhood Design. Based on the checklist now provided, this would barely achieve LEED certification at all.

Additionally, to achieve points within the LEED community outreach and involvement section, true engagement with community and the predesign, preliminary design phases is necessary. It calls for the development team to work directly with community associations and their local government to advertise community meetings of workshops, collect and summarize comments generated at meetings and modify the plan's preliminary design as a direct result of community input, or if modifications are not made, explain why community input did not generate design modifications. This has not occurred.

Further, with an additional large development proposed just a third of a mile to the north, we need to ensure a comprehensive and

1	collaborative approach is taken as the Alton Darby
2	Creek Road Corridor is developed, both within the
3	City of Columbus and the City of Hilliard.
4	We cannot build healthy communities invested
5	in their environment when planning breaks down between
6	green street signs and blue street signs. We have one
7	opportunity to get this right.
8	Is this the model development we can look to
9	in 20, 50, 100 years and say that we did the best to
10	ensure a healthy environment for our future? I do not
11	believe it is.
12	Thank you for your time.
13	
14	PAUL LAMBERT,
15	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
16	DIRECT TESTIMONY
17	MR. LAMBERT: Good afternoon.
18	My name is Paul Lambert. I live at
19	4697 Prestige Lane, about 100 feet from Mr. Bryner.
20	I currently serve as Vice President of the
21	Board of Education of Hilliard City Cools, which is
22	the school district that would serve both of the
23	developments that you'll be hearing today.

I've been a resident of the Hilliard

community for 40 years, and while I currently live in the city of Hilliard, I lived in Brown Township from 1988 until just recently and was a member of the 2005 update -- a member of the committee that did the 2005 update to the Brown Township Comprehensive Plan, and, subsequently, participated in the development of the Big Darby Accord Watershed Master Plan. You'll find my name on the acknowledgment page of the plan.

I'm here to give you some information about the potential economic impact of these two developments on Hilliard Schools.

Hilliard Schools currently serve 16,576 student, as of this week, making us the third largest school district in Franklin County and the tenth largest in Ohio.

The cost of running our school district is directly tied to the number of students enrolled, and that's because 86 percent of our \$200 million annual budget goes to paying the compensation and benefits of our 1,800 teachers, staff, and administrators. The size of that team grows proportionally with the number of students.

We engage cooperative strategies to help us forecast enrollment growth within our district. One

of the numbers they estate is the student yield from new housing. Their estimate is that single-family housing of the kind which makes up Hilliard Preserve, for example, generates approximately .65 new students per dwelling. That suggests that these two cases you will hear today will generate on the order of 800 to 900 new students for Hilliard Schools, which is just under the capacity of our new Memorial Middle School which cost \$35 million to build. These developments will drive us to construct one or more new buildings almost certainly, and most likely to be elementary schools.

But building costs are only a part of our total cost. Our current operating cost is \$12,000 per student, per year, which is about average for the region. Multiply that by the number of new students projected here and our cost would increase on the order of \$10 million per year. However, at the current effective property tax rates in our district, we would expect that the new property tax revenue generated by these developments would be less than half of that.

And I'm disappointed, by the way, to hear that Columbus would consider applying a TIF to this

development, diverting some of the school tax revenue to the development itself.

The current State school funding formula caps the funding to districts like Hilliard, making it insensitive to student growth.

Consequently, the bulk of this funding shortfall will be subsidized by the current property owners in the district, a district with already one of the highest tax rates in the region. I wish the state law would allow school districts to impose impact fees, as municipalities can, and certainly conversations are beginning with Senator Kunze.

The reality is that Penick vs. The Columbus Board of Education desegregation ruling in the '70s permanently fractured the economic structure of Central Ohio, separating the high-value commercial real estate in the county from the school districts growing the most.

If you want to understand this better, I recommend the book Getting Around Brown, by Gregory Jacobs, published by the Ohio State University Press.

I recognize that the assignment of this

Panel is to evaluate development applications

presented in the context of policies meant to protect

1 the Big Darby Watershed. I present this information 2 to you so that, as you consider the impact of these 3 development densities will have on the natural ecology, you also have in mind the impact on the 5 ecology of the community. 6 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Is there anybody else who 7 would like to speak today? 8 (No response.) 9 Hearing none, I'll open it up to the Panel. 10 Anybody want to start? 11 MR. SASSON: Maybe it was Brad, I'm not sure 12 which of his -- appropriate for the stream restoration 13 part. 14 MR. HOLLAND: The stream restoration slide? 15 MR. SASSON: Yeah. Either -- that would be 16 a good map. 17 MR. HOLLAND: Yeah. That's a good one right 18 there. 19 MR. SASSON: One of the points I made in the 20 past has to do with moving it away from the property 21 owners' property line or the owners to the east, and 22 that's because of potential encroachment. And at 23 Frank's Park, there was a lot of encroachment from the 24 neighboring property owners in the past. Basically,

they removed the vegetation down to what was the stream, and, at the time, that created a lot of interaction with the City, eventually, who got it corrected, I believe, mostly at least. But the point would be to move it far enough away to avoid that permanently.

The problems with what I see right here now are that the stormwater ponds and the paths are going to -- would restrict that so that it couldn't be moved very much at all to the west. It's at least a couple -- maybe three ponds that are near the stream. Could it be moved to the west? I'd like to see that. And that, I think, could alleviate the potential for encroachment for the long-term. I mean, it's possible many years from now that someone would decide to do that. It's happened in the past in other places. It happens with DNR sites, et cetera, and it's just something that is hard to control.

The second thing that concerned me, and I'm not sure who said this. Maybe it was Karl for Harmony. On the south end on Clover Groff, it talks about the neighbors still owning a side, or maybe the middle of the Clover Groff Run there. And if they are, that could stop a stream restoration pretty

easily.

Just to give an example, the county engineer proposed it on Hayden Run about ten years ago, and one of the property owners, they completely stopped the project. It only takes one or two to do that. I'm concerned about if there's any overlap with the ownership on the stream and enabling the stream restoration to be done at all.

Also, on the south side, again, the trail comes really close right now as drawn. I understand this is maybe just conceptual at this point. But if it could be moved further west, it would move it away from those property owners, more of that encroachment. And with a trail there, you've got mowing along the trail. You've got clearing along the trail. You need the shade of the trees along the stream. I think somebody turned up the temperature in this room today to emphasize the thermal impacts. But the point is here we need a lot of shade. Especially in the future, if it's going to get a few degrees warmer, that's going to be felt by this, if any sunlight hits the stream.

So I'm concerned about whatever this is called here, a meadow or managed grasses. If they are

close to the stream, it really needs to be trees to get that shade. That's really important. You're sort of undoing part of the stream restoration if you don't have trees along the stream. You're doing a restoration of the channel, but the riparian area in a relatively natural condition is important, and that's probably trees.

As far as I can find, the maps don't show prairie in this area. It's not natural in this immediate area. You have to go a few miles away to find the grasses that naturally grew here before settlement.

So that's a couple of comments about the stream restoration. I don't want to occupy too much time on that. But if it can be pulled west, shaded with trees as much as possible, minimize the meadow or grasses that are managed to enable more forest to grow there, and trees planted instead of grasses, that would be good. Move the stormwater ponds further away because they're going to restrict the distance the stream could meander, or it could be pulled to the west.

And, also, if they're further away, they could -- I don't know if those are discharging to

the -- are those discharging to the stream right there?

MR. HOLLAND: The basins on the -- that's the east side of the project where the restoration is. Those basins will discharge into a vegetated swale. That vegetated swale will then run south, along essentially the west side of what we're calling the stream location and have one discharge point.

MR. SASSON: Which one is that?

MR. HOLLAND: It's essentially right there closer to the corner of Renner and the property.

MR. BILLISITS: To address your comment with regard -- the stream leaves -- it meanders along the property in the rear of these homes. It goes to the east, and the bridge is further to the east across Renner in this location. It comes back, and then meanders along the property line, right up against where the rear of these folks' lots are.

Now, in our meeting with the task force, they talked about -- at least some of the folks after the meeting talked about flooding and stuff in this area, because a lot of this stuff on the east side of our property line, the floodplain line over here is the same way it is over here. It incorporates a lot

of floodplain within the houses that are over here.

To the extent that we can -- this is a 140-foot strip. We're just showing it as designed here. This entire area here is a little over 30 acres or 32 acres. To accommodate some additional area for it to meander, and to move the bike path/trail system -- walking trail system, we can move that. This area is going to be planned out as we work with the City of Columbus Parks and Rec about what this looks like and where the stream restoration occurs.

But you are correct, there is some work to be done with the adjoining property owners, which I think they would be -- I'm not sure if everybody is always going to be cooperative; however, this will help some of the flooding issues on this side of the creek for the folks that live over here.

So there is some work that needs to be done. I think we have the same situation on Pulte's in terms of what's there on the north side of the road where the stream actually meanders. But, again, we've got the room to do it; it's just a matter of being able to put the programming together to allow it to occur with the adjoining property owners.

MR. SASSON: Why can't the stream be moved

1 further west --2 MR. BILLISITS: It can be. MR. SASSON: -- 100 feet or --3 4 MR. BILLISITS: It can be. What we tried to 5 do is mimic what was done over here; not that that was 6 the best plan. It shows about a 140-foot distance 7 here. So we just tried to give an example of what that would look like, if this graphic was continued --8 this is already built. If we build it the same way, it would look like this. If we want to meander it 10 11 further than this area, or within this area here, we 12 But this is just a graphic to show how it would 13 look if we just continued the same program that was 14 done to the north. 15 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: And planting of trees? 16 MR. BILLISITS: Yeah. We've got how many? 17 I don't remember the number of trees we've got planted 18 within this area, in terms of the shading and things 19 that you were talking about of replanting trees within 20 this strip, as well as the prairie grass that was 21 there. I don't recall the total. 22 MR. HART: Total is 2,300. 23 But I guess the point -- one thing we should 24 make clear is this is likely a future stream

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care of.

restoration coordinated with us and Parks and Recs. So we're not going to plant trees up front until the stream restoration is completed. There would be no reason to. MR. SASSON: Okay. Would the land be handed over to the City; is that the idea? MR. HART: Yes. MR. SASSON: Okay. And then they would manage the stream restoration? MR. HART: Probably, yes. Would this restrict -- because MR. SASSON: of the trail system -- and I don't know when the trail system would go in, but would it restrict the distance? The things you put in before they do that might restrict it; the stormwater ponds certainly and

MR. TEBA: I don't want to speak out of turn, but the last conversation we had with Parks and Rec was that they would want an outside engineering company to engineer the stream restoration, someone they've worked with in the past, and try and get at least the plans to the developer before they start putting in pathways and stuff, so that's already taken

then the trail may be also.

MR. SASSON: Okay. If you can get that in writing, that would be good, because it's my concern about the construction.

MR. BROWN: I think that's an item that's very appropriate for the Panel to, you know, recommend in any recommendations made that the coordination be completed between the City and Rec and Parks and the developer to ensure that the stream restoration design is considered as the design of the subdivision is completed.

MR. HART: We are conveying that property. We are, you know, passing that property to the City, you know, prior to the -- with our taxes committed to -- the taxes, the City gets that area.

MR. SASSON: The stormwater ponds do the same constriction, have the same limits. And so that, you know -- you have to put it right between that and the property line, and that really shuts down a lot of the space you have available.

So moving the stormwater ponds so they do not restrict the -- or constrict the stream restoration is important. They shouldn't even be right next to the stream because the eventual meandering could compromise the integrity of the

stormwater pond. I hope it would never do that, but it may move over time.

MR. BILLISITS: One point to kind of address that. The stream needs to stay within the floodplain area in order to pass the water flow. The floodplain gets really wide down in through here (indicating). All of the ponds you see are outside the floodplain. So at a minimum, the stream relocation has to continue to occur within the floodplain area that's there for appropriate flood protection for everybody within the area so it can continue to pass.

So down in this area, it can widen out quite a bit. We still need to get back to this point, which is where the bridge is under I-70. So it could widen out into this area, the bike path can be moved, but it has to remain somewhere within the floodplain area. It gets wider down here than it is up here on the northern part (indicating).

MR. SASSON: The other thing is -- and you guys might realize this, of course -- but if the bike path is in the floodplain, then you lose a lot of time that it can be used, especially in a year like this when it's been so wet.

MR. TETZLOFF: My overall feeling about this

property is this was intended to be a Pilot that piloted outstanding development features that could be used elsewhere in the watershed, and I don't see that.

It was supposed to be LEED, and I understand the argument that it can't get certification. But I would take issue with the City Staff's conclusion that this could get a good score on LEED. I see at least three prerequisites that it doesn't meet. The primary one being compact development.

In terms of compact development and trying to protect a watershed, I think the most important thing is cluster development and maximization of open space.

I understand, Luis, that, technically, there is a requirement on this for 50 percent open space, but I think that falls under compact development; that that would be the natural thing to expect on this, and that the Accord plan and other -- when it talks about density bonuses, it talks about density bonuses for clustering developments and increasing open space, which is what I would expect on this.

They've taken a different tact here. I mean, I think there's some good things that have been done in this plan. But for the most part, this is

sprawling over a big area. I don't think it's 50 percent open space at all. I think things are being counted as open space that aren't.

And I also am kind of very surprised that the City is allowing them to put in their calculations that 27 acres that's not in the LEED Pilot area. I can't see a justification for doing that. That essentially allows them to pack in a bunch more houses because it ups their open space number and ups their infiltration number. And so that seems like a no-brainer. That's not in the Pilot area; that shouldn't count.

And if you do that, then the -- even with 3 percent density, that lowers the number of houses you would be permitted in there. I don't know where that 1,400 number comes from. I know you said it's in the plan, but I don't see it.

MR. TEBA: It's in Chapter 2 on Page 25.

They say -- you're talking about sanitary sewer. They say the system could also provide capacity for approximately 1,400 equivalent dwelling units in what has been referred to as the LEED area east of Alton Darby Creek Road and south of Roberts.

MR. TETZLOFF: That's a capacity number?

MR. TEBA: They're saying the capacity
number for sewage would provide 1,400 units.

MR. TETZLOFF: If you do three units per
acre, multiplied by the acreage, I think you get about
1,050. So that's one thing.

MR. TEBA: Right. Well, what the City is -we view that 27 acres to the east of Alton Darby Creek

we view that 27 acres to the east of Alton Darby Creek Road. You know, it doesn't have any protections on it right now. It would have to come before the board if it was going to be rezoned. But, you know, it could be logged. There are a number of things that could be done to it. And we felt that it was an adequate tradeoff because it was Tier 1 land to provide them the equivalent in density to purchase this property and preserve it in perpetuity in a conservation easement. That was our reason behind that.

MR. TETZLOFF: I think if you do it that way, you're essentially taking 27 acres of open space out of the plan because it allows them to pack more development in there because it counts towards their open space.

MR. TEBA: The other option would be, if it hadn't been included at all, yes, it would be -- I think it's a difference of 80 units or something like

that. But it would not be included, but then there's nothing protecting that. I don't know that anyone is just going to purchase it to protect it. Maybe there's somebody out there, but that was the City's rationale.

For the open space, the City Staff believes that 50 percent -- 52 percent is open space with the permitted and conditional uses. There is no mention of mowed grass not counting as open space. I agree with you that it's not all natural open space, and Staff agrees that 32 percent is natural open space. But our interpretation, our reading of the plan is that this area doesn't call for a 50 percent natural open space. We felt that with the recharge rate and the improvement of the water quality that those were trade-offs that we felt were appropriate.

MR. HART: I would just like to respond as well. As we looked at LEED, we saw some very significant differences in the LEED ND program, you know, and the Accord, and so we had to compare those. And there are locational or contextual differences. The biggest one is the LEED really calls for mixed-use development, calls for Commercial and Residential.

It doesn't get to anywhere near 50 percent

1 open space. It's way more intense. It's like a 2 Jeffrey Mining Site or Timken redevelopment. 3 It's mixed urban core development. It's transit node development, great intensity of development. 5 LEED ND assumes seven units to the acre, not the three 6 that the Accord does. So, you know, these guys would 7 love to take a shot at seven units to the acre, but 8 it's not the right context. It's not the same thing, 9 and we know we need to follow the Accord. 10 The Accord essentially is a water-quality 11 document. It's a water-quality enhancement. 12 conservation enhancement quideline for development. 13 LEED ND is really an urban brownfield redevelopment 14 It's a different context. program. 15 So, I mean, we felt that we could meet a lot 16 of the LEED ND principles, but we can't take the site 17 and put it, you know, on Cleveland Avenue or near 18 downtown. That was the challenge. You know, we think 19 our checklist and our good-faith effort speaks for 20 itself. 21 In terms of the open space, you know, before 22 we have the debate on the definition and so forth, we 23 think it's real important to set the stage in terms of

the filtration and groundwater recharge differences

1 between different types of grass, different types of 2 open space. Maybe Doug can address that and kind of 3 compare. You do get significant benefit from going 5 from agriculture to even turf grass, and the 6 differences between that and longer grasses and other 7 natural areas is not that great. 8 Go ahead, Doug. 9 DOUG TURNEY, 10 being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 11 DIRECT TESTIMONY 12 MR. TURNEY: I'm Doug Turney, EMH&T. 13 The EPA tables for groundwater recharge in 14 different land uses, meadow, wood, urban grasses; 15 meadows have got a pretty high value, so does grass. 16 Both get pretty good annual recharge on an annual 17 basis. I don't know if that answers your question or 18 not. 19 I didn't have that question. MR. TETZLOFF: 20 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Are you counting the 21 ponds in the open space? 22 MR. HART: Yeah. The Columbus Zoning Code 23 does count ponds as part of open space. One of the 24 things we try to do in terms of listening, coming back

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1
    from October, is you can see every one of the ponds.
2
    We've added a vegetative buffer. Or I'm sorry,
3
    wetland shelving around each one of those ponds so
    they do more than just function as a typical
5
    stormwater pond. There's filtration, and there's an
6
    added aesthetic.
7
              We also think the ponds are a nice feature
8
    to the open space. So, yeah, they are part of open
9
    space under the Columbus Zoning Code.
10
              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Do you have a slide
11
    showing us everything you considered as open space?
12
              MR. HART: It's probably that slide, but
13
    it's hard to -- if you have --
14
              MR. TEBA: I have it on a slide.
15
              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Is it in the packet?
16
              MR. HART: Your packet --
17
              MR. TEBA: It's in the Staff report.
              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I have that. I meant
18
19
    like pointed -- bullet points, that kind of --
20
              MR. HART:
                         Luis did give -- in his report,
    he did give a breakdown. It's basically --
21
22
              MR. TEBA: It's right there (indicating).
23
              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Open space breakdown.
24
              MR. HART: There you go.
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1 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Do you have the ponds 2 on there? 3 MR. TEBA: Yeah. So without the ponds, they're at 43 percent open space. Still 32 percent 4 5 natural open space. I didn't see anything in the 6 Accord that mentioned retention ponds not counting as 7 open space. I looked a lot and I couldn't find 8 anything in there. 9 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I don't know that it 10 says it didn't. I don't know. I don't see that at 11 all. But I guess I never contemplated a pond that may 12 maintain itself or not be open space. Yeah. I didn't 13 see that as an item in our guidelines, so it surprised 14 me. 15 MR. TURNEY: One thing about the ponds, we 16 are a little heavy on pond area. We haven't gone 17 through our final detention counts to meet the City of 18 Columbus' policies. We think our ponds are probably 19 maybe 10 or 20 percent heavy on what we have shown 20 right now. We're going to try to reduce those, if we 21 can, once we get to final redesign. 22 MR. TREMANTE: Are the ponds just detention, 23 or are you getting water quality from those? 24 MR. TURNEY: Both water quality and

detention.

MR. TREMANTE: Have you thought about -you've got your deeper pipe to get the cooler water.

If you're trying to settle stuff out, as opposed to
having that kind of come across the top and letting
the finds and whatever settle down, are you
potentially picking that up?

MR. TURNEY: We're trying to keep it off the bottom of the pond 2 to 3 feet. We don't want it to be at the bottom of -- collect the construction runoff that would settle there during construction. We're trying get a balance there, you know; not too deep, but not too high in the system.

Some of these ponds will have different wetland shelves to them. We've got the perimeter shelf we have to do for Columbus, but we could get a little more aggressive with that. We did that in Hilliard in Tarlton. We've got some bigger wetland areas in the ponds. You get a little more volume reduction potentially on the cooling.

MR. TREMANTE: I've got a couple questions on the wetland areas. So you're basically defining the existing wetlands based on NWI mapping currently; is that correct?

1 MR. HART: Above my pay grade. Rob, do you 2 want to address that? 3 4 ROB MILLIGAN, 5 being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 6 DIRECT TESTIMONY 7 MR. MILLIGAN: Yes, I can. Rob Milligan, 8 EMH&T. 9 So what is shown right now are preliminary 10 wetland areas based off of NWI mapping. We are going 11 to be performing a full wetland delineation on all the 12 sites to be reviewed by the Army Corps of Engineers. 13 That is scheduled for the early portion of the growing 14 season of 2019. 15 MR. HART: Well, we wouldn't be doing that 16 unless we -- the project keeps moving forward is why 17 we don't do final engineering until we know we have a 18 project. 19 MR. TREMANTE: Well, there's at least three 20 areas in Kokomo soils. And in the figures you're 21 showing, you can see standing water in the field. Those are two of the criteria. It's farm, so that's a 22 23 disturbed condition. The Corps would consider those

farmed wetlands. And I think there was a fourth, if I

1 look at one of the other figures.

I guess my question is: How -- are you just going to go through permitting and mitigate those as a --

MR. MILLIGAN: We are going to address all of those areas in the delineation. We are going to have the Army Corps of Engineers out on the property. They're going to review any suspect farmed wetland spots. We'll be working with them on the verification. If there are any surprises that come up, then we have two choices. It's either, you know, attempt to avoid and minimize impact, or we will go down the permit route. But we won't know that until we have full verification and all of that coordination is complete with the Army Corps.

MR. CALLAHAN: If I could -- Matt Callahan with Pulte.

What Rob's referring to is a final delineation. We have performed a preliminary delineation actually by a different firm. It wasn't Rob's firm. But the preliminary delineation performed by our other consultant is what identified those three wetland areas.

MR. TREMANTE: Well, I'm saying I'm seeing

1 three that aren't included that are pretty obvious on, 2 you know, the materials that you all provided. 3 that's -- one of the objective is to preserve existing wetlands. And even on a high-level desktop review, my 5 opinion is these should have been picked up as areas 6 of concern at a minimum. 7 MR. HART: We are in a preliminary filing 8 stage in terms of what's required to file the 9 applications going through the process. 10 MR. TETZLOFF: Sheree and Luis, you were 11 asking about ponds. Stormwater BMPs are a Conditional 12 Use in open space in the 208 Plan. I called Mike 13 Galloway of EPA, as we've been having this discussion 14 repeatedly at these meetings. In his opinion, 15 retention ponds are not open space. Things like 16 basins -- or swales, bioretention areas, rain gardens 17 should be counted as open space. 18 MR. TEBA: That's not delineated in the 19 plan, correct? 20 MR. TETZLOFF: In the plan? 21 MR. TEBA: Yeah. 22 MR. TETZLOFF: Well, the plan talks about 23 how we need to keep taking into consideration EPA 24 regulations and the complementary -- the 208 and the

1 Darby Accord Plan complement each other. There are 2 situations where they are not identical. There are 3 situations where the Accord adds things to the 208 Plan, but the 208 is a minimum. 5 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: That's sort of why I 6 was surprised. I used to work for EPA, and we never 7 counted ponds as open space. 8 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Does anybody else have 9 any comments? MR. TREMANTE: Yeah. I've got one. 10 11 The vegetated swales, will those be in 12 stormwater easements? Will they be -- who will be 13 maintaining them? They're part of the stormwater 14 system. Are they protected as such, so that, you 15 know, someone's not fertilizing it and taking it and 16 doing that? 17 MR. TURNEY: Some of those will be in the 18 land we give to the City of Columbus, I believe. 19 That's a good question. Maybe Matt can 20 answer. Will it be in the HOA or is it going to be maintained by the City? I don't know if we have a --21 22 MR. CALLAHAN: We anticipate that any of the 23 swales, and, you know, drainage features would be 24 covered by easements -- stormwater easements. That's

something that would be covered with final engineering at the time of engineering and platting.

Typically, you know, I think you often see those treated just like any other stormwater facility. If there was a storm pipe buried under the ground, it would be within an easement. This just happens to be over ground so it would still be covered by an easement is what we would anticipate and expect.

MR. TREMANTE: Would you expect there to be any language in there about, you know, fertilizer use or pesticide use or how it's to be maintained?

MR. CALLAHAN: I don't know if that's been done, typically, with the City on these types of swales. But I think that's a good recommendation.

MR. TREMANTE: It's more Darby-ish. That's the only reason I would bring it up. You're right. If it was a swale somewhere, it probably just -- may not even be in an easement. But given its function and the importance of the watershed, that might be something to.

MR. TURNEY: I don't know if they go into that level of detail and contemplate that at this point. I don't think they have an issue either way with that.

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Anybody else?

MR. TETZLOFF: Mr. Hart's comments about LEED. What I'm hearing from both the applicant and the City is this -- this is -- we are no longer going for LEED here.

So to me, the issue is, if we're not going for LEED, why is this property getting extra density? What is the density bonus achieving here? Because they're getting two more units per acre, and I don't see what good that's doing anything.

MR. TEBA: Well, LEED was never a requirement of this property. I mean, if LEED was a requirement for the bonus density, that would be a different conversation at this point.

All the plan does is it, you know, strongly -- it recommends or it strongly suggests that LEED certification could be attained, but mostly it focuses on the fact of adopting LEED principles. It's not saying it has to be LEED-certified. It doesn't say that it has to be, but it just says that it should adopt LEED principles.

In our mind, the applicant has satisfied that. They've done enough that if they could make it through some of the prerequisites, such as

agricultural farmland not being included in the project, they would score enough points to attain a LEED certification. It wouldn't be platinum or silver or bronze or the other levels, but it would be enough for LEED certification.

So we're not trying to do something where we're holding them to an unattainable thing. I mean, this is a -- what I would consider to be an error in the Accord where they were told to adopt LEED principles for this area that can't be attained. In other words, the whole thing is moot. You know, you can't develop three dwelling units per acre.

MR. TETZLOFF: I understand that. I mean, I understand that argument. But then why are they still getting the benefits of this being a LEED Pilot area? Extra density. You're arguing that there's no requirement for open space like there is in conservation development. That could not have been the intent of the writers of the Accord.

MR. TEBA: I don't know what the intent was. I can only evaluate the proposals based off what the plan says.

MR. TETZLOFF: I mean, if you read the language, it says they wanted to make this a Pilot

1 They wanted something special here. 2 wanted this to be something that could be used 3 elsewhere in the watershed. MR. TEBA: Well, it's still 50 percent open 5 space. 6 MR. TETZLOFF: No, it isn't. 7 MR. HART: John, I just -- we read the 8 Accord as we are required to adopt LEED principles, 9 LEED ND. LEED ND was being written at the same time 10 the Accord, I think, was being finalized. 11 you know, it turned out to be much more of an urban 12 core, high-density situation. That's the context we don't fit. But I think our scorecard, in good faith, 13 14 we tried to do what we can, and there's a lot of 15 really good things on there that we do need and we 16 incorporated. So our scorecard speaks for itself. 17 MR. TETZLOFF: Speaking of the scorecard. 18 One of the prerequisites on the scorecard is 19 preservation of rare and endangered species. 20 document provided by EMH&T, I believe it is, it 21 doesn't deal with the aquatic species at the whole --22 that is at the heart of the Accord.

I understand that mussels and fish that are rare and endangered don't actually live on this

23

property. But the whole purpose of the Accord is to protect downstream communities. It wouldn't be an Accord if it weren't for those rare and endangered species. And, in fact, there's probably not any developable property in the Accord area that actually has those species living in it.

So, in my mind, that needs to be studied and reviewed before you can claim a checkmark in that prerequisite. I would say the same thing with the protection of a water body, which is another prerequisite. The water body that needs to be protected here isn't just a wetland on this site or a pond on this site; it's the whole watershed and the downstream areas. So why would we check that off?

First, I think we have -- I think the City's asked us to go back to ODNR, and, you know, with EMH&T's finding, to just check that with the agency; is that that the status of that? So we are going through that process.

MR. HART: Could I address those two points?

In terms of water quality -- could you,

Luis, maybe go back to the -- I call it the green and

black slide. It's the one where EMH&T lays out the

LID elements in their scores.

I guess the point is, John, we make a strong case -- strong case that we are not only improving water quality beyond what the site currently does today in terms of the agricultural use, but we're going beyond EPA standards and the standards that would apply generally across the watershed and any other site that's come through this Panel. And I think this slide is the tale of the tape in terms of we are overachieving on water quality because you asked us to. Particularly, Mr. Sasson made a very strong point last time to show us what you're doing beyond the minimal requirements.

So we're kind of proud of that. We feel strongly about it. We think we're doing a real quality job on a site like this that is supposed to be different because of its proximity to the creek. We think we're setting a standard here with the 27 percent, 36 percent. Those are water quality measures going right to the heart of the document. So that's where we think we're doing better. And we did try to listen, and, in good faith, come back with some creativity.

Mr. Chairman, anything else for us?

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Panel, do you have

1 anything else to bring up at this point? 2 MR. HART: Thank you very much. 3 Yeah. I'm still concerned MR. SASSON: about the stream restoration and the proximity of the 5 stormwater ponds to the potentially restored stream 6 area. 7 The bike path and neighbors' potential 8 restrictions on being able to do the stream 9 restoration. Those are important to me, among other 10 things. 11 The use of the ponds as open space is a --12 they don't really provide the same function. 13 And then I did bring up the need to have 14 trees, forest along the riparian area greater than is 15 shown here. Some of the riparian areas are very 16 Certainly less than you might see -- should narrow. 17 see. So those are some concerns. 18 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: So part of this Panel is 19 to add our recommendations to this case. 20 somebody would like to put those down, we can vote on 21 it and have those recommendations. 22 Does someone want to start that? 23 DR. GORDON: Based on what Anthony said 24 earlier, I put these words together. I don't know if

1 this meets all of his needs, but one provision could 2 be to ask them to complete plans for stream 3 restoration with the City of Columbus to assure the proposed development will allow for the 5 appropriate restoration of the stream. We could add including -- I suppose, we could add including tree 6 7 shade for the stream. Something like that okay? 8 MR. SASSON: Tree shade a little bit further 9 west. Have greater -- significantly greater distance 10 between ponds and the stream restoration. Some of 11 these look like they are only a very limited distance. 12 And the other -- I lost my place. Well, you 13 mentioned the woods or the forest. I think the 14 biologists, ecologists in the area know that the 15 riparian areas in the Big Darby Watershed are going to 16 be wooded; so that's undoubtedly what it should be to 17 provide shade, concern about future temperature 18 increases that are -- have been recorded already in 19 the last few decades. They're going to be more in the 20 future. They need that shade. 21 DR. GORDON: All right. So here's what I 22 have now. 23 Complete plans for stream restoration with 24 the City of Columbus to ensure that the proposed

1 development will allow for the appropriate restoration 2 of the stream, including tree shade for the stream, 3 moving the stream west and away from the stormwater ponds. 5 MR. SASSON: A greater distance from the 6 stormwater ponds. 7 MR. HART: We don't have any problems with 8 the points. We do want some recognition that we, in 9 all likelihood, aren't actually doing the stream 10 restoration. So we would like to say "cooperate, coordinate with City of Columbus" or whoever else, you 11 12 know, ends up doing it. 13 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Thank you. 14 DR. GORDON: That's reasonable. 15 MR. SASSON: I would like to note, though, 16 that the designers, the consultants hired by the 17 developers here, the consultant do design the 18 stormwater ponds and where they are, where they would 19 be, and those can restrict the future stream 20 restoration, so you -- it has to be coordinated. 21 has to be ahead of -- it has to be ahead of anything 22 else so that they can be moved back farther. 23 MR. HART: We would agree with that. 24 DR. GORDON: Are there any other conditions

1 that anyone else would like to add? 2 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: John, anything? 3 I would like to clean up the MR. TETZLOFF: 4 calculations on the open space and would recommend 5 that we let this development have 50 percent open 6 space as defined under the Accord. 7 DR. GORDON: Does that -- the only reservation I have about that is I'm not sure that 8 9 that's really required in this area of the Accord. 10 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I think that using 11 ponds as an open space needs to be addressed by us so 12 that that does not continue to occur. THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. I couldn't hear 13 14 you. 15 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: In my experience, 16 ponds wouldn't be considered open space. So I believe 17 that we should internally figure a way to keep that 18 from continuing to come up. 19 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Go ahead. 20 MR. HART: I would just say that we're not 21 going to agree to something that -- a condition that 22 the Columbus Zoning Code -- the Columbus Zoning Code 23 does allow ponds to be treated as open space. We are 24 zoned in the city.

1	I think, you know, the Staff report cites
2	the line in the Accord that also allows active
3	recreation and other the reality is we have to
4	supply park and recreation space for our homebuyers,
5	and that is something that's a policy of the City and
6	it's in the zoning code. So we see those two items as
7	valid open space. We think the Accord is consistent
8	with that.
9	MR. TREMANTE: Is there a requirement for a
10	percentage of open space in this?
11	MR. TETZLOFF: It's unclear because this is
12	supposed to be LEED.
13	MR. TEBA: LEED doesn't have a requirement
14	for open space. In fact, it's supposed to be denser.
15	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Seven per acre.
16	MR. TEBA: Seven dwelling units per acre.
17	Of course, I'm sure they want open space as
18	part of that. I just I don't know what the so
19	without the ponds, it's 43 percent open space.
20	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Okay.
21	MR. TEBA: That's where they are right now
22	without the ponds.
23	MR. TETZLOFF: Then that you have to I
24	believe you have to subtract out mowed grass and you

1 have to subtract out the 27 acres that's not in the 2 Pilot area. 3 MR. TEBA: What's the incentive to protect? 4 MR. TETZLOFF: It's identified on the plan 5 as something -- as a target for future purchase. 6 That's the kind of thing that would be purchased by 7 revenues generated by the Accord. 8 MR. SASSON: Or there's free money right now 9 from the Clean Ohio Fund or WRSP that could be spent. 10 In fact, there is more money in the Clean Ohio Fund 11 now than the local jurisdictions are spending on 12 natural area or open space. 13 MR. TREMANTE: I'd like to see a condition 14 that delineated and verified that wetlands are 15 preserved on site. 16 DR. GORDON: Say that again. Delineated and 17 what? MR. TREMANTE: Verified. And maybe 18 19 including farmed wetlands. 20 MR. HART: We wouldn't have a problem with 21 that condition, except we would like to add that, you 22 know, that should be per the federal law, per the 23 regulatory requirements that go with delineation. But 24 we agree.

1 MR. TREMANTE: And, as this is City of 2 Columbus, I would like to have it confirmed that the vegetated swales are included as part of the 3 stormwater management system, and, as such, have a 5 stormwater easement, and that easement has appropriate 6 maintenance guidelines with regard for the Darby 7 Watershed. 8 DR. GORDON: Okay. 9 MR. HART: We would agree. 10 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay. Thank you. 11 DR. GORDON: I agree with these conditions. 12 I still have reservations about saying 13 something about the land use calculations because our 14 current code doesn't -- that doesn't really apply in 15 the current code. 16 Now, we could, as a separate matter urge the 17 City to think about changing the regulations for 18 future developments within the Big Darby, if we feel 19 strongly about it. But I don't think we can -- in my 20 opinion, I don't think we can do anything about it as it's not part of the -- since it is part of the 21 22 current code. 23 MR. TETZLOFF: Our job isn't to judge 24 whether or not it follows the code; it's whether it

follows the plan. I hear what you're saying that there's no specific requirement here for the amount of open space, but we do have a definition of open space, which is kind of what I think Sheree was getting at, that some of us may feel that this doesn't -- that some of the calculated open space doesn't necessarily qualify as open space under the Accord plan.

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Right. I'm not talking about codes and things. I'm talking about what we're supposed to look at, and that's the Accord's plan. And I'm sorry, but ponds just don't fit as open space. I don't know how to make that clearer. Maybe we should do so in our plan, but I thought it was.

MR. TREMANTE: I guess my point, though, is that -- let's say, okay, fine, we take that out. It's not affecting their density allocation or anything. I mean, it's more almost semantic.

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Well, if it wasn't a LEED -- if it's not a LEED project, why is it being treated that way? I'm totally confused about that because you're saying you don't have to have open space because it's a LEED project. I'm, like, I'm confused.

1 MR. TEBA: Would you like me to address 2 that? 3 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Sure. 4 MR. TEBA: I mean, to us, the plan never 5 says it has to be LEED-certified; it just says that it 6 should adopt LEED principles. And so when we reviewed 7 this, in our opinion, it adopted LEED principles to a 8 degree. We pushed the applicant in that direction, 9 and we felt that, after a lot of discussions, they 10 were at a point that we felt was acceptable. 11 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: But you didn't certify 12 it. 13 MR. TEBA: It doesn't have to be certified. 14 MR. TETZLOFF: Who put the checkmarks in the 15 boxes? 16 MR. TEBA: That was -- they presented us a 17 draft and we responded. They came back to the draft 18 and we responded. That's how it was determined what 19 was applicable or not and what was appropriate. 20 reviewed it. This is their checklist with us having 21 given them feedback during the process. 22 MR. HART: I don't believe there is anything 23 in the Accord that says you don't count storm ponds as 24 open space. I don't -- that's a personal opinion;

that's not something that's in the document.

I also have to bring up the fact that when this body voted to change the definition of open space, remember, the Accord itself, as originally constituted, was passed by the legislative bodies of the member jurisdictions: Hilliard City Council, Columbus City Council, the township trustees, the county, they voted to adopt the Accord.

The new definition of open space that is more recent has not gone through that process. I think it's going to be a major problem and a major challenge to change the definition of open space at the Accord level, but have the zoning codes of all of those jurisdictions have a different definition.

I will say I've been doing this for over 20 years. There's not a zoning code I've ever seen that doesn't count recreation and park areas as open space. That would operate as a severe penalty to any property owner, anybody trying to develop property, if you can't have recreation and parks in that count because you have to have that. It's reasonable. People expect it. We need safe play areas.

And one thing about turf grass is it has a filtration and recharge rate that's pretty close and

not really demonstrably different from a scientific standpoint, than prairie or woodlands is the best. It's close to prairie grass. It's not like you're losing -- in the end, considering the site's being transformed from agriculture, and the water quality issue that the Accord has us focus on is being met and over met, and that's what we're doing here.

MR. TETZLOFF: A couple of things to clarify.

This body didn't create that. We just came to the realization that it had been created and we adopted it or clarified that that's what the definition was. The definition came from the Open Space Advisory Group, which was -- I wasn't part of that. I don't know who was on that. My impression was BDAWG was on that or represented and agreed to this.

Matt, maybe you know.

MR. BROWN: The Open Space Advisory

Committee or Council did develop the definition for conservation natural open space at the request of the Big Darby Accord Working Group. I believe there was representation on the Open Space Advisory Committee from BDAWG, but I think the key piece was to develop a

1 definition for conservation natural open space. 2 There are other types of open space. Not 3 all open space meets the definition of conservation open space. But that definition was developed in 5 order to allow for the evaluation of conservation 6 development subdivision proposals. 7 MR. TEBA: Right. MR. TETZLOFF: And this is not one of those. 8 9 That's true. But we didn't invent this out of whole 10 cloth. 11 MR. HART: Understood. 12 MR. TETZLOFF: It was actually done in 2010? 13 MR. BROWN: I don't have the history with me 14 But it has -- it's been a while since that was 15 developed, and then the Panel adopted it just -- I 16 think it was this past January. 17 MR. TETZLOFF: I think the jurisdictions 18 realized that this was an issue they needed to take a 19 look at. 20 MR. HART: My point, John, is there's a 21 definition of open space in the Accord document --22 original document that Luis cited; it's in 23 Section 4.3, Page 46. It includes passive recreation,

active recreation uses, including multi-purpose fields

and playgrounds. That is the definition -- that is included in the definition of open space that the legislative bodies who voted to enact the Accord passed because that's consistent with all of their zoning codes.

Again, there's not a zoning code in Central Ohio that doesn't say parks, playground, soccer fields are not open space.

I guess my point is, I'm not sure how the new definition came about, but I don't believe it was adopted by the legislative bodies that, in the end, you know, the definitions in the Accord have to have some relationship and some matching to the zoning codes, or what are we doing? Are we -- you know, you guys don't zone us.

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: What we're doing is trying to protect the Big Darby Watershed which --

MR. HART: That's exactly what we've done.

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: -- doesn't necessarily fit into all of the zoning codes. Zoning codes are for the general. So what this was supposed to do is allow us to ask questions to get the developer -- not you -- to look at the actual location of things and what it really represents.

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And we don't -- I don't see ponds as that. And, again, I find some of this a moot point because, at one point, I was -- I am being told they don't have to have open space. So I'm confused about what the requirements are. MR. HART: Well, just in response, this is what protects water quality above and beyond zoning codes and EPA requirements. This is what we brought to the table that's different than any other site you'll hear or have you heard. This -- the document is about water quality. And having recreation for kids where they're out of, you know, tall tick grass doesn't hurt the water quality program we put together. MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I was responding to your comment about the codes. MR. HART: I understand. MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Are there any requirements for open space on this project? MR. TEBA: As our analysis is, there is no requirement for open space in the LEED checklist. MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: But it's not a LEED project? MR. TEBA: It's not a LEED project, no. But

1 there's not a -- there's no -- it doesn't have to be 2 certified. This is a LEED area that is recommended to 3 adopt LEED principles. It doesn't have to be certified to be a LEED area to get that density. At 5 no point in the document does it say, "If you do not 6 get certification, you lose density." 7 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: See, it's confusing. 8 I come from a regulatory agency. I'm retired. 9 that's why I am confused. I'm very -- you're saying 10 one thing, but you're not certifying them. I just --11 MR. BROWN: The City can't certify LEED. 12 That's a separate entity that handles LEED 13 certification. 14 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: And if you're going to 15 give them the ability to be called a -- to say they're 16 following LEED principles, shouldn't they then go and 17 get that certification? 18 MR. TEBA: We're not saying that they're a 19 LEED development. We're just saying they are meeting 20 the requirements of the Accord to adopt the LEED principles. And since the Accord says, if you adopt 21 22 LEED principles, you get the density bonus. We're 23 saying they get the density bonus. That's what we're

saying. We can't -- there's nothing that says they

have to be certified.

And then as for open space, there's nothing that says they have to have 50 percent open space in the Accord plan. So we're saying, even if you take out retention ponds --

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: It's 43 percent.

MR. TEBA: -- they're at 43 percent. Are we saying they have to have 50 percent no matter what?

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I think we're all still really reeling about this density issue, and some of that has to do with open space. That's sort of where we're coming from.

DR. GORDON: Mr. Chairman, I'd like to move that this project be approved, subject to the conditions of Staff and the following three conditions:

Coordinate plans for stream restoration with the City of Columbus to ensure that the proposed development will allow for the appropriate restoration of the stream, including tree shading for the stream, moving the stream west a greater distance from the stormwater ponds.

Second. Delineated and verified wetlands are preserved, including farm wetlands per the

1 required federal regulations. 2 Vegetated swales are included as 3 part of the stormwater management system with appropriate easement and maintenance. 5 MR. TREMANTE: I'll second. 6 MR. TETZLOFF: I'd like to add one -- or at 7 least propose one for consideration. 8 We could make a statement that says --9 basically expresses our confusion about this, and say, 10 in our judgment, the plan is unclear what's required. 11 We think there should be similar requirements on this 12 property as other properties in the area, or something 13 to an effect, particularly with respect to open space. 14 It's just a recommendation. It's not a 15 finding of whether or not it follows or doesn't follow 16 the plan because we would be acknowledging that we 17 think the plan is unclear. 18 MR. BROWN: Mr. Gordon, do you incorporate 19 that? 20 DR. GORDON: I'm not quite sure about the 21 wording, when you say "something like that." 22 has to be clear. 23 MR. TREMANTE: I guess my question would be, 24 and let me see if I can just talk through the

1 logistics of it. The Accord says this is a Pilot 2 area; you need to follow LEED principles. If you follow LEED principles, you get a density bonus. 3 You can do three units per acre. 5 MR. TEBA: No, it says you adopt LEED -- you 6 adopt LEED principles. 7 MR. TREMANTE: Okay. What did I say? 8 MR. TEBA: Follow LEED. There's no 9 requirement is all I'm trying to point out. 10 MR. TREMANTE: Right. You're not hamstrung 11 by it, but you're trying to follow these -- you follow 12 these guidelines in LEED, you develop, you know, your 13 site according to the principles that are outlined for 14 LEED new development, and we'll give you a density 15 bonus of three units per acre. 16 MR. HART: I'm sorry. I just have to 17 object. There's nothing in the document that ties 18 LEED -- consideration of LEED principle to density. 19 It does not make that tie, that connection. 20 MR. TREMANTE: So what -- okay. Well, 21 that's a good point. What is the three density --22 what's the -- all right. If we're not following LEED, 23 let's get rid of the whole thing. What is the driving 24 factor to open space or density units? The Accord

should address that irrespective of LEED.

MR. TEBA: The City was never willing to just abandon LEED. That's not our position. Our position is that we work with the applicant to adopt as many policies and principles that they could reasonably adopt in this area to get to what would be a point system that would get you certified, theoretically. I don't know that I'm explaining that well. But it's not our intention to adopt that. We never came and we said, "Ignore the LEED document."

MR. TREMANTE: Is there any added bonus for doing that? Or is it three -- whether they did it or not, they still get three units per acre?

MR. TEBA: Staff's opinion is that the reason -- reading the document, is that there is a connection between trying to adopt LEED principles and the density bonus. It's our opinion that that has happened. That's what we're saying.

MR. TREMANTE: Right. So given that, I'm not sure -- I mean, I guess the question is: Is that the panel's interpretation of the Accord?

If it isn't, I think it's a little hard to come in and say, "Well, we want it to look like other areas." It needs to say whatever the Accord says from

1	a development point.
2	MR. TEBA: Let me add real quick, nowhere
3	does the Accord call this a density bonus. It's just
4	the density.
5	DR. GORDON: It's already in the plan as a
6	higher density area; isn't that correct?
7	MR. TEBA: Right. With the recommendations.
8	DR. GORDON: It's not a density bonus for
9	open space or anything like that.
10	MR. TETZLOFF: But it wouldn't be there.
11	It's a density bonus for LEED in some sense.
12	MR. TEBA: It's a density bonus for adopting
13	LEED principles.
14	Well, no. No. It's the density no, no.
15	The density is three dwelling units per acre, and you
16	should adopt and incorporate LEED principles into your
17	design, which we feel the applicant has done that.
18	DR. GORDON: Yes.
19	MR. TETZLOFF: It's not pure chance that
20	those two things are happening at the same time.
21	DR. GORDON: Then the disagreement is just
22	whether they adopt use LEED principles or not.
23	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: That's probably
24	DR. GORDON: I believe they did.

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              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: -- what we're arguing
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    about.
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              MR. TETZLOFF: I think that's a piece of it,
    but I think -- I have doubts whether it's protective;
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    whether this project is protective. And I don't think
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    the plan is clear on this point.
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              MR. TEBA: What do you mean?
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              MR. TETZLOFF: What I'm saying is I would
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    like to see us communicate to the people who will vote
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    on this that we were not able to make a clear
11
    conclusion of whether this follows the plan.
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              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Or that this is the
13
    Pilot we want to follow.
              MR. TETZLOFF: This isn't that -- maybe a
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    better way to put it would be that this achieves what
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    the goal of the plan was, whatever that was, because I
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    think, clearly, the plan wanted this to be a
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    demonstration site, and what it would be demonstrating
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    was something that was protective. What I see is
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    something that's less protective than what we've
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    done -- what's been done in Hilliard, what's been done
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    in other places in Columbus.
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              DR. GORDON: I quess I don't see that.
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              MR. TREMANTE:
                              In what capacity? How is it
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    less protective?
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              MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, we did have a
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    motion that was made and seconded. If Mr. Gordon
    wants to incorporate some provision of what
    Mr. Tetzloff has brought up here to express to the
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    City of Columbus the Panel's, kind of, lack of
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    information or not being able to fully understand the
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    applicability of the LEED principles to the site, that
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    could be incorporated in, if you want to. If not,
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    again, it was moved and seconded.
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              CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Would you like to put
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    that in, what you said?
              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I think the
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14
    reservation -- we had reservations that this is
15
    not protective.
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              DR. GORDON: I just don't know how to word
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    it so that -- you know, so --
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              MR. TETZLOFF: You're our wordsmith.
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              DR. GORDON: I guess I disagree with you.
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    If you want to word something, I'll write it down and
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    see if I everyone agrees. But right now, I don't
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    think there is a consensus.
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              MR. HART: Mr. Chairman, I'm just asking for
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    a real clear condition. The other three are fine.
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1 guess, you know, depending on how that condition's 2 worded, we may ask for a separate vote on that as 3 opposed to the three which we agree with. MR. BROWN: We have -- the Panel, in the 5 past, has, I think, sent letters to member 6 jurisdictions when there were issues or problems that 7 arose, so maybe that could be a second type of motion. 8 Because I guess I'm looking at this: How does that 9 concern or hesitation making this motion really impact 10 the recommendation to the City? It doesn't change 11 what the proposal is. 12 DR. GORDON: It may be an issue, but I think 13 it's a separate issue separate of this proposal. 14 That's why I'm reticent to put it in. 15 There are three staff members MR. BROWN: 16 from the City of Columbus sitting here at the table 17 today, and I'm sure they've heard this conversation 18 and can relay that back to their department if there's 19 not a formal actual motion. MR. TREMANTE: I would be more in favor of 20 21 not putting it in, but then doing a separate 22 communication to give us a lot more room to detail the 23 complexity of it.

DR. GORDON: I think we may not want to do

that today. We may want to spend a little time thinking about how to word it because there's not a real consensus about what we're asking. So I'm a little -- I would be very worried about putting it in here relative to this development. But I share people's concern, though. We need a bit of a discussion and definition of this, but I think doing it as a separate thing would maybe be better. Maybe not today. We'll see if we have time since there's another case as well.

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: So there's second.

MR. BROWN: Yeah. There is a motion by
Mr. Gordon, a second by Mr. Tremante to recommend
approval of the case with Staff's recommended
condition, and the three additional conditions related
to coordination with the City Recreation and Parks
Department on the stream restoration project to
maximize the distance between the stream and the
adjacent property lines; the stormwater ponds, and the
multi-use paths; and to also include tree plantings
along the stream.

MR. SASSON: No.

DR. GORDON: I can read this back, if you

like.

1	MR. SASSON: You're okay until the last
2	part.
3	MR. BROWN: The multi-use paths?
4	MR. SASSON: No. The tree plantings is to
5	allow woods, forest, trees to the maximum extent
6	possible.
7	DR. GORDON: I think you have the correct
8	wording.
9	MR. BROWN: Can you read it one more time.
10	MR. SASSON: I was waiting until you got
11	through this other discussion.
12	DR. GORDON: Do you want me to read back the
13	conditions?
14	MR. SASSON: Yes.
15	DR. GORDON: Coordinate plans for stream
16	restoration with the City of Columbus to ensure that
17	the proposed development will allow for the
18	appropriate restoration of the stream, including tree
19	shading for the stream, moving the stream west and a
20	greater distance from stormwater ponds.
21	Second. Delineated and verified wetland are
22	preserved, including farm wetlands per the required
23	title regulations.
24	Third. Vegetative swales are included as

1 part of the stormwater management system for the 2 appropriate easement and maintenance. Okay. My concern on the stream 3 MR. SASSON: 4 restoration part, tree shading; yes, you can have a 5 very narrow row of trees and call that tree shading. 6 My concern is being able to get the appropriate 7 distance that would make it a high-quality stream restoration, not the very limited distance it appears 8 9 on the map. 10 That's why I put appropriate DR. GORDON: 11 restoration of the stream. 12 MR. SASSON: I'm not sure exactly what it 13 will mean, but it's kind of squishy. I'll put it that 14 way. 15 MR. BROWN: So Gordon made that motion 16 previously, re-read the recommended conditions of 17 approval. That was seconded by Mr. Tremante. 18 Correct? 19 DR. GORDON: Yes. 20 MR. BROWN: All right. 21 Voting, Mr. Hoye. 22 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Yes. I think we're just 23 in a little bit of a bug-a-boo. But I vote yes for 24 this.

1	MR. BROWN: Mr. Tetzloff.
2	MR. TETZLOFF: No.
3	MR. BROWN: Mr. Tremante.
4	MR. TREMANTE: Yes.
5	MR. BROWN: Mr. Gordon.
6	DR. GORDON: Yes.
7	MR. BROWN: Ms. Gossett-Johnson.
8	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: No.
9	MR. BROWN: Mr. Sasson.
10	MR. SASSON: No.
11	MR. BROWN: Mr. Bryner.
12	MR. BRYNER: Yes.
13	MR. BROWN: That motion carries with a vote
14	of 4 to 3.
15	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay. Thank you.
16	The second order of business is
17	Case AP-1804.
18	John, are you ready for that?
19	MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, we may want to
20	pause just for a moment as I believe the
21	representatives from the first case are probably going
22	to be packing up.
23	DR. GORDON: I could use a comfort break.
24	(Recess taken.)

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: We're going to bring
Case AP-1804. And, John, you want to get started?
JOHN TALENTINO,
being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
DIRECT TESTIMONY
MR. TALENTINO: Certainly.
So you've seen most of these, if not all of
these slides before, so I'll go quickly through them.
If you need to stop, just say something.
This is the site. This is looking at the
site from the corner of Alton Darby and Roberts. Here
it is identified in the aerial.
The zoning. This shows the site on the Land
Use Plan Map for the Hilliard Comprehensive Plan. You
can see at the very corner there is a pink area that
is Neighborhood Retail. The rest of it is in the
Conservation Development District. This is the detail
on this focus area in the Comprehensive Plan.
This shows the general Land Use Plan for the
Darby Accord Plan. That's a close-up of that. This
is the proposed plan.
I'm going to run through these. You've seen
them. This shows the phasing; shows the path system,

1 the different types of uses, nature areas and the 2 details on those. 3 This is the development plan. So this is 4 the Site Detail Table. There have been some minor 5 adjustments to this on the acreages, but it's 6 generally consistent with this 50 percent open space. 7 The actual acreage number changed, and instead of 8 173.71, it's actually 176.53 acres of open space. 9 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Is that in the packet, 10 John? 11 MR. TALENTINO: No. This one's new. This 12 one just got changed. I just got this. 13 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Can I just read that for 14 a quick second, please. 15 MR. TALENTINO: Yeah. It's similar. 16 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Just repeat what you just 17 said, please. 18 MR. TALENTINO: So it's still 352.95 acres, 19 but the open space total has changed. This shows 20 173.71; that has been changed to 176.53 acres of open 21 space. There are some additional details. About 22 23 80 percent of the open space is in natural areas, 24 including the existing trees and the restoration. I

think most of that is the same. So there might -yes. So the density is still the same; 1.3 units per
acre for the overall site.

These are the existing conditions. We'll just run through the soils plan. This shows the wetlands and the stream restoration area. This is the zoning on the site and what's around it.

Utilities. This is the proposed plan.

So the light green areas are single-family or the open space area there at the north end. The purple is the commercial area. The red in the middle is the stream restoration area. The kind of tan-ish area are attached residential products. They are not single-family detached; they're attached. I don't know whether those are apartments or townhouses. Those are similar.

And, then, this shows the open space. These are the areas shown in the Darby document as protected. I should mention this is prior to the area — well, the area was subject to a fill permit which is part of the stream restoration area, so some of these areas on the eastern side of that stream, which were previously floodplain, are not in the floodplain any longer. There's a plan that shows

that.

This shows the site, and then the 5-mile radius; parks and bikeways in the vicinity. Some details on the proposed uses and activities for the proposed development.

This shows in the stream area -- stream restoration area some of the existing wetland areas.

You can see the areas that shows filled -- it was part of a fill plan as part of that permit. That's why the -- I think, as part of a letter of map revision, you will not have the same floodplain areas as shown in the original document.

Some of the existing conditions showing woodlands, Tier 1 areas. This is according to the Darby Plan. And then the actual tiered areas, if you account for the stream restoration and taking things out of the floodplain.

This is the Master Plan, so this is the document. 148 single-family lots, 297 attached residential units, approximately 60 acres of commercial. Within that commercial area there might be some residential uses. It's still subject to the number of sewer taps that we can get through Columbus.

When this site was annexed, it was -- I

think we were anticipating 439 units for the -- this overall site was two separate property owners at the time, so that has not changed. We're still limited to that.

This is the developer's best estimate for this. Things we like about this is it keeps the natural areas. It is also creating some lakes. And each of the lots will either back up to one of the new lake areas, the stream restoration area, or an open space area. We have never seen a development like that in Hilliard.

The Hilliard Comprehensive Plan recommends having neighborhood-serving retail and services in close proximity to all neighborhoods. This would help provide that, for not only this development, but also along the east side of Alton Darby Road, areas that are in Hilliard and some in Columbus, but don't really have close access to those types of services.

I'll just say Staff recommended approval with conditions. There are three conditions listed. One relates to path connections. One relates to parkland dedication, and the other is providing open space consistent with the Big Darby Accord Watershed Master Plan. We still hold to those, but we're

interested in hearing from the Panel members how to improve on this.

I think the developer has done a good job of trying to create a place that is different than any place we have. And it is, if we look at the waterfronts being created and the commercial area, and the residential areas, which would be great amenities. And with open space and close proximity to Bradley High School, the new middle school, the path connections, we recommend they make those as well.

They are showing it in the one part of it, but the other ones we're going to recommend that they do that when they come through for rezoning. This is going through a -- hasn't gone through Hilliard's process yet. There's some additional information we need, but it needs to go here first. So we anticipate this in the next coming months to go through rezoning through our system.

If you have questions about any of that.

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Is that it, John?

MR. TALENTINO: Yeah, that's it.

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Before we open to the Panel, is there anyone in the audience that would like to speak on this case?

1	(No response.)
2	Hearing none, I'll open it up to the Panel
3	for discussion.
4	MR. BROWN: Mr. Hoye, I believe the
5	applicant does have a presentation they would like to
6	give to the Panel.
7	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay. Go ahead.
8	<del></del>
9	DWIGHT McCABE,
10	being first duly sworn, testified as follows:
11	DIRECT TESTIMONY
12	MR. McCABE: Thank you.
13	Are we on a hard stop as we were last time?
14	Hopefully, that won't be difficult.
15	DR. GORDON: I think the electricity was
16	off.
17	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: The generator shut down.
18	MR. McCABE: Would that warm us up or cool
19	us down? That's a good thing. We'll take it.
20	MR. TREMANTE: I do need to get out of here
21	at 4:30, so I don't know if it would be possible to
22	focus on the modifications from last time.
23	MR. McCABE: We can certainly do that. We
24	have, hopefully, a quick way to get through that.

1 That's what we are here for. We heard you 2 last time. There's a whole series of questions. What 3 I'd like to do is run through the exhibits that we've prepared because they answer a lot of those questions. 5 I want to restate the questions for you and 6 make certain that they answer that to your fullest 7 concern. 8 Was everybody here last time? Two Panel 9 members were missing last time. 10 MR. SASSON: I wasn't here. 11 MR. McCABE: So there may be other things 12 that they want to hear. 13 So, anyway, what I want to do is run 14 through, and really redress -- I'll flip through 15 these. Everyone knows where the site is. 16 I want to go back through what the existing 17 conditions are because there were certainly questions 18 about that the last time based upon two things. 19 is about half the document we submitted that you all 20 didn't get. I apologize for that again. This time, 21 hopefully, you did get everything we resubmitted. 22 And the big question was the seeming 23 disconnect between the nature of the site as we know 24 it today and the site as it may exist at the time when the Darby Accord was first drafted. What we want to get to is an understanding of what we really have today.

Backing up real quick. 1938, that's the earliest picture we could find of this site to give you an idea of what was out there. Farmland, pretty much, with the north-south ditch, the Alton Ditch. Not much of anything else.

We don't know exactly when this property was tiled, but it was tiled, and we're going to speed through that in a little bit.

So here we have the -- all of the kind of existing conditions. The last time we showed you kind of a walk-around of what those look like visually.

Let me revisit that. But the good news is the stream restoration that was done a number of years ago is spectacular. If there's any questions about stream restoration actually working or not, if you haven't walked this one, you should walk it because it really has worked essentially very well. The beavers love it and lots of other things going on.

This is going to build on all the attributes that exist on the site today. Just want some clarity about what's there.

Currently, there is the stream land reserve that runs all of the way through both properties.

There is -- also we recognize the stream setback. We talked about that the last time and we have included those this time.

And then, from a soils point of view, there was a bit of a drifting conversation about soils, and we wanted to clarify what's out there. And what's out there is this list of soil types. And what you see over here is all of those soil types plotted on this kind of standard industry, how they view different soil types.

What you find on this site is it's pretty much clay. Doesn't grow beans really well. It's highly -- it's got a high runoff coefficient. It doesn't absorb water real well. Some of it gets into a little more loamy soil, but that diagram there shows you the filtration rates. As you can see, most of it is in this zone which is the lesser rate. A little edge of it gets a little better rate, but not -- none of it gets anywhere to the hydric rate except for two isolated spots, and these are under and around those two ponds you saw in those last photographs. It's got the duck pond up here, beaver pond down here, and

there is actually some peat that exists around in those locations. So we recognize those from a soils point of view as being of particular note.

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Then we have all the various wetlands. We've done an overview wetland analysis. We have very fine detail. For the most part, we wanted to understand where they were relative to the reserve So when the reserve was done, the stream restoration was done, all of those were taken into account. All of the setbacks were built into the easement itself. So the stream setback, wetland setbacks, those were all incorporated. And there was this wetland down here that was added to the reserve. In our last map, I don't think that actually showed because it's a document that actually came to us just really in the last 30 days. And so this area is -all of that wetland was created, and it's already included in the reserve. So that's what we understand we have today.

The next thing then is we do the jurisdictional streams. They exist over here. The stream on this side actually does come up partially; it doesn't come all of the way across. There is that restoration piece. This section wasn't -- the

1 undulations weren't put into it because there are two 2 really high-quality wetlands, and they didn't want to 3 destroy the existing wetland. This area was also done, and it was a part 5 of the restoration, there were actually new wetlands 6 That's restoration. The red lines is where created. 7 the ditch used to be, so you can see it was completely 8 offset, reconstructed, and then the ditches were blockaded so the water doesn't flow along the ditches. 9 10 I want to speak to that and I'd like to have 11 Ben come up just explain. 12 13 BEN MILLER, 14 being first duly sworn, testified as follows: 15 DIRECT TESTIMONY 16 MR. MILLER: I'm Ben Miller. I'm the civil 17 engineer on the project. 18 I wanted to speak a little bit about the 19 stream restoration. If you look at this graphic, this 20 is actually the plans taken from the stream 21 restoration documents. 22 The red down here at the bottom are 23 cross-sections that were taken through that plan. 24

red area is what the existing stream used to be, and

the blue area is what it was transformed into. So you can see that the volume has increased significantly through there. And, in fact, that volume was around 112,000 cubic yards. Of that volume that was cut out, this mostly blue area that was there, that was cut out and placed on the east side of the stream restoration.

So there are a lot of questions about the Tiered 1 lands on that side and us doing development in there. In fact, that stream restoration displaced all of that volume that they pulled out and placed those in a fill area east of the stream restoration plan.

Next slide.

So everything that was taken out of this conservation area was placed in all of these mass fill areas.

MR. McCABE: Yeah.

MR. MILLER: Once we take the Big Darby Land Use Plan and lay it over this, it actually gets revised. There are three main pieces. The Tier 1 lands are the 100-year floodplains and the existing wetlands, any groundwater recharge and pollution protection zones.

So what we have done is actually modified

that 100-year plan with the LOMAR John spoke about a little bit earlier. That sucks that Tiered 1 land closer into the conservation area as a result of all of the dirt that we pulled out to increase that volume directly into that stream.

MR. McCABE: Okay. So we actually -- this is the condition that we now have, the property on our hands.

I did want to go back here again just as a reminder. As part of the stream restoration, this wetland, this wetland, and this wetland actually occurred as an adjunct to the realignment of Roberts Road. So what happened right here (indicating), is there's actually a storm outlet that ties -- it collects up this ditch water and ties over here. This area was kind of a result of that reworked roadway.

And then, you know -- again, speaking of the significant environmental elements, there are woodlands and sections of trees between different fields.

This is the overlay of the -- kind of the analytics plan in the Darby Accord documents. When those were done, they were done at a high level and at that time, particularly over 50-some thousand acres.

That's the presumption that that plan made. And you know, again, you can see it's analytic. It doesn't necessarily follow the old floodplain. It doesn't even properly isolate where the woodland actually exists.

So this more accurately reflects, if you look at all of the conditions that are endemic in a Tier 1 designation, this becomes what that plan actually looks like today. Okay.

CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Can you go back to that one?

MR. McCABE: Yeah, I'm sorry.

You go back here and you see things like -you see this is out of alignment. You see some of the
alignment of the edges is different here. This has
now become tiered land because of the restoration.
This has come out of the floodplain because of the
construction of the road. All of these areas have
come out because of the mill operations that were done
previously, and the LOMAR exists today.

So when we had our -- when we had our disconnecting discussion last time, our heads knew this is what was out there, and maybe our illustrations didn't reflect that sufficiently. So

that's what we want to make sure of is we're starting at the same place today.

Any questions about that? I think that's a key matter that we kind of understand.

MR. TREMANTE: So there is a submission of a Letter of Map Revision for that new 100-year floodplain?

MR. McCABE: All of this, and it was in the packet that was sent out. There is a LOMAR for all of this. There's also -- there were permits that were issued through Franklin County and through Hilliard that are signed off to do this work in association with the granting of the stream restoration and the execution of it.

There's also a permit in place as there's a little bit of filling operations in that northern property that is, again, already permitted. There are two separate ownerships, so this owner hasn't yet accomplished that last piece of filling operation. That's already permitted, and we anticipate that's going to be a part of what we're doing. It's built into the -- again, the stream restoration project has built that filling operation into it.

MR. TREMANTE: Thank you.

MR. McCABE: Shawn, do you want to speak to this.

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SHAWN GOODWIN,

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being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

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DIRECT TESTIMONY

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MR. GOODWIN: Shawn Goodwin, also with

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Structurepoint Civil Engineering. I won't go through

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the details of the stormwater. I think Brad Holland

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of EMH&T on the last property covered that really

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well.

We're using the same Low-Impact Development

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techniques, or LID. This is pretty much what Brad had

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up there, just showing a little bit more boxy, a

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little bit more -- I don't know, a little more art to

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it and graphics to it.

We're going to be doing the same thing.

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We're disconnecting the stormwater. Anything that

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hits the developed area is going to go through a

sewer, through bioretention basins, and then

series of ditches, which will then go into a storm

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ultimately into the basins, which gets to the outlet,

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and then through some sort of filter strip back into

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Hamilton Ditch. So very, very similar as the last one

you saw.

One thing I would add that is different and a little above and beyond on this one is on the west side of the project, west of Hamilton, that's going to be treated more rural than what you would typically see in most subdivisions.

There is no curb on the west side of the project. It's all going to be through ditches, bioswales and disconnected storm. And that will all flow into those amenity spaces we've created in the middle, that then ultimately tie into Hamilton Ditch.

So a very similar application. With this effort, water quality has improved. And then, with the groundwater recharge, we've already surpassed the minimum requirements and that will only go up as we get into the detailed calculations and actually include what we're infiltrating in those basins.

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Are they also going to be as deep as the ones EMH&T was talking about?

MR. GOODWIN: Yes. Typically, they have to be an 8-foot minimum. A lot of times when they make them 12-foot with similar outlet structures, that's a very common way to outlet to the storm so you're drawing from the bottom and also helps with freezing,

1 if you're going from the top. It's very similar. 2 MR. TETZLOFF: Do those drain down to the submerged drain? Like, if it's a drought period, are 3 they going to evaporate down to the submerged outlet? 5 MR. GOODWIN: No. 6 MR. TETZLOFF: How is that avoided? 7 MR. GOODWIN: Just your normal rainfall 8 events are going to fill it. Right? And then you've 9 got the evaporation that's going to take some of that 10 away, and then you've got just a natural drawdown 11 that's going to occur through the infiltration, 12 through the designed outlet. The clay liner of the 13 basin will keep everything kind of above -- you're not

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MR. McCABE: Can I add a little finer point to this? Let's kind of work backwards. If we're starting out here, say on a roadbed, and that goes into the ditches, your homes actually will be elevated. This area out there is all kind of low, and, you know, the water table is -- it's not -- in certain areas, it is very shallow. We are staying out of those areas. In other areas it's just cumbersome

going to draw that pond all the way down. The liner

is going to keep it in, but the idea will be to

promote as much infiltration prior to that.

from a construction point of view. So the intent is if as we dig basements, we're digging half depth, bringing it up. As you bring it up, what happens here is we are able to shed water to the rear of the site as opposed to the front of the site.

Typically, in subdivisions you've seen before, it comes off the roofs and it works to the stream, moves out from the street, goes where it goes.

In our case, it's coming off of the roofs, onto the surface, drains to the rear. So what John mentioned before, that's a real important thing not just from an amenity point of view that all of these homes backup to natural conditions, but it's also a very basic tenet about how we are looking to improve the drainage system and improve quality of water as it moves from the house outward.

Then what happens is these houses that surround these kind of connector ways -- you asked the question about whether they go dry or not. The intent is that there is a -- you know, it's essentially a naturalized ditch. It's a manmade ditch that is at a depth, and our intention is that there will be a weir that comes off the end of it. We'll build it like a dam. As the water gets higher, it actually will go

into -- it's hard to say at this scale, but the intention is, at intervals all the way around that ditch are actually bioswales. So when that water level does come up, it feeds out into those areas and gets those wet. As it starts to recede, it will get to the edges of the ditch, and that ditch will remain full of water intentionally.

And then, as these get overfilled in a bigger storm event, that weir will release out into the lakes themselves. The lakes themselves are big enough that the balance in the surface water is going to be really limited, but this much water is a huge amount of water.

So the intention is really to have a very robust first flush condition before it moves into the bigger bodies of water.

MR. GOODWIN: To hit on that. There are two ways we're going to be infiltrating. So we have the first flush which will have to infiltrate due to the Ohio EPA's permits. That's going to go through all of the bioretention basins, thorough water quality in the basin.

Once we go past water quality storm, and you start getting volume in the basin and you're hitting

the 50-, 100-year storm, they're going to overflow back into the same bioretention basins that we've created along the edges and further infiltrate.

So it's a lot like what you see in the Olentangy River restoration by Ohio State where they've got the wetland fringes. They fill up as it goes up or down; it's very similar to that. We're going to be recharging really twice the required water quality and then past whatever -- we haven't designed that storm event yet, but whatever storm event tops out those wetland shelves.

MR. McCABE: The other features that will come of that is it's back to creating places where people that actually really are much more linked into the natural landscaping.

If you think about the lot, the back of a lot in a typical subdivision they back up to each other. What we're looking for is your view is strictly out the back is of some natural condition and some kind of water feature that is then between the lots coming off of that water feature, every lot. There's actually that bioswale that over time will grow up and become woodlands and whatever it wants to be. So you actually do have divisions between every

1 lot over time. You don't have to force it.

2 | It doesn't have to be, you know, designed landscaping.

It's nature coming into your yard.

So we felt very strongly about those kind of attributes happening here, including around the big lake itself. What we're asking the builders, when they come on board, we've actually got text in the development agreement that says they've got to plant trees in the backyard, which is never in the development text. Where we'd like to see those is kind of at those same division points. So, you know, you've got your view, your lake, and the next person has their view; yet, when you look across, you also have that same kind of division.

Just for what it's worth, this document actually pulls off of the Darby Town Center Plan, so that chain of water quality is exactly what the water -- or the Darby Town Center Plan even included, plus the added feature here of having some larger surface.

When we met with the Ohio EPA -- and they actually are very supportive of what we're doing here -- they made the note that the best water quality device is actually evaporation, so adding that feature

set in here is literally taking some of that water back up to the atmosphere without any pollutants. They feel strongly about that.

So here is the other condition that exists. We've been out there to investigate where the field tiling actually occurs, and we've spoken with the farmer out there. We've spoken with the folks at SATCO (phonetic) who did the reconstruction here. We've identified -- we haven't identified every single outlet, but once we understand the pattern and understand where it's going, like we have identified these outlets down here, one over here, another one up in here (indicating). And they are certainly all running north/south, and they tend to flow from the north to the south, so they are following the flow of the creek. They come down and they get collected up, and they stop where the old ditch used to be.

When the stream restoration was done, we know that they cut off a bunch of those tiles. We don't know exactly what they did. We found some of them that continue to blow out. That's the pattern that exists.

Part of our approach here will be to disconnect these when we start constructing large

water beds, we're knocking a lot of them out just to get them.

So this is really what you have there today. We've got a conservation easement that's a little over 50 acres. There is a wooded lot that's about 15 acres, and there's 277 acres of tiled farmland. That's our existing condition.

This is what we are doing. So that's actually grown a bit, so we're at maybe 176 acres. We look at this green space quite differently than the discussion you just had. This green space is actually green space that all of it can go back to nature. We don't have a program for it. It all goes back to nature.

One thing we did from our last discussion that we showed you, we took -- there was a row of houses here and we just took them out. There's floodplain down there. There's some other things there. We eliminated that argument. And what that also does is creates Roberts Road in perpetuity to be a country drive. You would have a hard time once this starts to mature out -- this is all matured woods. This is a little wetland here. This is now matured woods. You will have a hard time seeing any of these

houses at some point in time from Roberts Road.

We have also left -- you'll see it on that plan -- a pretty significant area here and along these fronts that is not part of the green space right now.

350 acres is a lot of room. When you get down to the nuance, we may have to use some of that when we're all done to get the green space right. Now we are keeping the development also off of Alton Darby for the most part.

You've already seen this plan. One thing I did want to point out in that plan we talked about the last time is the Darby plan shows this mixed use village center sitting here (indicating). What's happened is, since this plan, there's actually an extension on the other side. We mentioned that last time.

We met with Norwich Township. We've had some discussions with Franklin County about this, and they understand that circumstances change over time. They don't have an issue with this adjustment. They looked at it and said, as we did, this intersection, the crossroads of two thoroughfares, is kind of a guiding point of where is the right location for that kind of an element.

So once that shift was done, and in the plan it speaks to the idea of there being a road that goes through it, not just roads on the edges of it. You go through it, and you double face on the commercial uses, make it more approachable and walkable and all of those kind of attributes. So that shift took place.

As John showed you before, this was -- we think it was about the same time as the Darby Accord Plan came together. They already understood that it was a high unlikelihood of making an extension on the other side of the road.

The Anderson family is not -- they are not folks that are in the development business; they're in the farming business. Mr. Anderson is 100 -- just turned 100. Chuck Buck from Norwich Township made a comment that they have no interest in really anything that looks like development on their property.

So Hilliard always thought something should happen there, and in their current Comprehensive Plan and you've seen this before, they also show that kind of a future happening there.

And on the thoroughfare plan, it also includes -- and what we're picking up -- is this --

these legs of infrastructure, this piece of the structure is already in place and we are also extending a sewer from here out. That takes care of not only our development, but anticipates whatever other regional development would have to take place in that sector. All of this would be the same kind of density configuration that we are at.

While that's loading there, what I did want to comment about is we've had a couple of meetings with Metro Parks. Tim Moloney is really excited about what's happening here. His interest is that the -- let me get back to green space.

So this kind of shows you a different way of looking at what you've already seen. But when we get to all of these green space layers, what Metro Parks is excited about is to look at the reserve itself.

These grasslands we've created and this woodlands and this linkage, so they actually have in their

Comprehensive Plan an intent to inject natural parks back into community settings. And so this builds on that, and so what they see is this, this (indicating), that streambed and this streambed and that grasslands.

Then they look over here and say, as development ultimately progresses to the north, they would like to

incorporate this. So now they've got a big enough footprint, and they would like it to be around 300 acres.

What they'd like to do is get positioned where they can kind of take charge of that so that when that next move happens, now they have a big regional kind of urbanized, linked-in park that has these connectivity features of the pathways and all those things that work together.

So anyhow, there's -- again, the other things that we have here is to plant lots and lots of trees. From a naturalistic point of view, that's a pretty good picture of going from natural farmland to that.

Maybe given our time, that probably gets to most of what was asked. So if you don't mind, I'll just re-read your questions. If we've answered them, great. If we haven't, let me know.

We'd like more information on the FEMA floodplain located within the limits of the proposed site. We have shown you that, and you have the LOMAR, you should in your packet.

How much of the area is being disturbed?

There's a drawing that illustrates all of that.

What are the limits of fill? The permit for fill and the LOMAR are slightly different around the edges. It's simply that, once you get done with construction, somebody does an as-built and it may look little different than what the plan did on the edges. But the permit still provides for the continuation. There probably was a difference in balance.

So as we go about looking at development plans for each of the areas, these guys will get real specific as we go through the phases of the real development about how those are treated.

The limits of fill and how much fill.

That's all been addressed in those drawings.

The proposed change in flood map. You have the LOMAR that shows you that. There was some discussion about -- let me go back to a better slide for us.

That might take a minute. How much fill was -- okay. Show and include the limits of the small -- or I'm sorry. We're talking about the southeast corner. I may have blown my memory there.

Let's do it over here. There was some discussion about, I think, this southeast corner,

1 because, again, it looked like all of this was in 2 Tier 1. The construction of the road alone took all 3 of that out of the floodplain. So the LOMAR shifts all of that back. And, really, none of this -- I 5 mean, it's just a bean field out there, here, and 6 today, and out of floodplain. 7 Show and include the limits of the small 8 tributary creek that runs from High School Ditch. Is this jurisdictional? 9 10 It's this line here. This is actually the 11 plan you saw the last time. 12 John, you had questions about being too 13 close to that. We've put the 100 year or 100 foot 14 both sides back in. 15 Interestingly, I would say, having done that 16 and moved this from here up to here, we actually think we have a better plan. So thank you for that. In a 17 18

and moved this from here up to here, we actually think we have a better plan. So thank you for that. In a lot of ways it's a better plan. We're not so segregated here. We don't have to run sewer and water, and it makes it easier to do things up here, frankly. It puts a little more housing closer to the school.

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Now, you know, at some point, there may be some discussion with the school about what might

1 happen. Let's see. 2 Is it jurisdictional? Yes, we believe that section of it is. 3 More information regarding Tier 1 land. I 5 think we've shown all of that. 6 The total groundwater infiltration 7 improvement. There's a plan and a map that's in your 8 packet. 9 What is the statistical increase in that? 10 MR. MILLER: We're approximately 10 percent 11 greater than the minimum requirement. 12 MR. GOODWIN: That's now. We haven't gotten 13 into the detailed calculations for what we actually 14 get out of bioretention basins. That's just based on 15 planned use. 16 MR. McCABE: More information on the large 17 lakes and ponds. Are those part of the stormwater 18 control? We explained that. Just aesthetic or both. 19 We talked about the use of stormwater. 20 was all of the questions. 21 MR. TETZLOFF: You said you supplied the floodplain delineations. We're not seeing that. 22 23 MR. McCABE: Well, what you have -- you 24 should have the LOMAR package. We sent that over at

the end of last week.

2 MR. TETZLOFF: Oh, last week. 3 MR. McCABE: We sent that maybe Thursday or 4 something last week. 5 MR. MILLER: B-9 and 10. It's the actual 6 LOMAR document that was approved by FEMA back in 7 October of this year. It shows the four tracks that 8 were removed, and indicates its non-indication areas. 9 It's what was filled from the stream restoration. 10 I can tell you my heart stopped MR. McCABE: 11 a bit when he started talking about this the last 12 time. I went right back to my office and pulled up 13 the FEMA map online, and they actually have two. 14 There's a quick one and then a more detailed one. The 15 quick one still shows it as being floodplain. 16 detailed one shows that it's not. 17 CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Does the Panel have any 18 questions? 19 MR. SASSON: Yeah. I wasn't here last time 20 so I missed a lot of this. It seems that the layout 21 really misses the opportunity to maximize the 22 protection of the stream by putting a lot of open 23 space on the north side and not maximizing the 24 distance from the stream in the development.

you've got development limiting the amount of recharge that would go directly from what could have been green space there, open space, whatever definition you're giving it -- that natural area that would protect the stream would be closer to it. Instead, it's all of the way at the north end of the property.

MR. McCABE: I don't --

MR. SASSON: Yes, it might go through some stormwater ponds, et cetera. I didn't even have a chance last time to talk about the flow regime that would be off -- would have been altered quite a bit. But it just doesn't seem to appear to make sense to put a bunch of apparently green space on the north end and have a development almost on top of the stream restoration area.

MR. McCABE: Yeah. There are factors that drive this site. It's got a lot of unique constraints, one of which is this power line that runs through here (indicating).

The City of Hilliard's thoroughfare plan requires this through road. As soon as you do that -- and you're already not being advantaged by being allowed to put drives out onto that road. As soon as you do that, and now you have to create these kind of

areas, secondary roads that actually have drives to them, you have to somehow address the financial constraint of that. And if you don't put any kind of development adjacent to that and just go up here, now you don't have -- you don't have the leverage of the fact that you've had to build that road.

So we looked at a lot of different ways to go at this. And one of our -- you know, we look at this as it's kind of a road from a road to a road through what's actually a rather small neighborhood in terms of count. There's only like 140-some houses on 70 acres over there.

And so what we had in our original plan, this road would come in and work its way through the housing that actually had driveways onto the roadway. If you did that, all of this space here in the middle could have been moved to a different edge. But as it exists today, there isn't a way to do that. If you tried to move it further over here, the whole principle of the design of this, the lake features disappear because as soon as you move that over, there is no more lake.

We looked at a lot of different alternatives. And then you get back to what you're

referring to, when you look at the soil condition, this was a surface flow. So whether it's grasslands, tall grass, whatever it may be, it's just terrible soil. So it's a hard-packed clay soil. So as that water moves across that to get to this point, it's not doing a lot in terms of water quality creation.

Up here, it's going to take a lot longer for that water to find its way somewhere than it would be if you created that here. So, you know, there's gives and takes and crossovers about what's the reality here. But when this restoration was done, and it's in the restoration documents, it speaks to the setbacks and the distances and the appropriateness. It was all in there. As this was done, all of that in those terms was taken into account. Franklin Soil and Water, all the participants in that, they feel like this accomplishes the aim of keeping that stream itself clean.

And then, anything that's coming off of these roofs, as you've seen, we're addressing that in our stormwater management clean water condition. So that's why we've got that where we are.

MR. SASSON: Where are the stormwater discharge points on the ponds?

1	MR. McCABE: They're kind of all over the
2	place.
3	MR. SASSON: To the stream. Yeah.
4	MR. McCABE: There will be some that come
5	off of this area, some that come off of either side of
6	here. There will be some that come off of here
7	(indicating).
8	MR. TREMANTE: But they'll go to swales
9	first?
10	MR. McCABE: It all runs through layers.
11	MR. MILLER: It's not a head wall that's
12	leading up to it. It's a swale.
13	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Anybody else?
14	MR. TETZLOFF: Two observations I have, I
15	think well, three.
16	One. I think you've done some really
17	creative stuff here. Good job.
18	MR. McCABE: Thank you.
19	MR. TETZLOFF: I don't want to make light of
20	this.
21	MR. McCABE: Appreciate that.
22	MR. TETZLOFF: You've put a lot of work into
23	this.
24	In terms of thinking about what's in the

plan and what's here, two issues: One is the greater density. And this is more of an issue with Hilliard than it is with you. The density bonuses are granted for things that are not talked about in here. That is what it is. One of them is for stream restoration that happened quite a few years ago, paid for, I believe, by Franklin County. And I think you get a benefit because it eliminated a lot of floodplain. So I don't see that as justified. Again, nothing against you. This is something that Hilliard decided to do.

Giving density bonus for infrastructure is not something the plan talks about, and giving a density bonus for -- I forget the other one. I wrote it down.

MR. TALENTINO: Conservation design.

MR. TETZLOFF: Conservation design, which that's required here. So that would be the problem I have.

The other question I have is you've already touched on it and it's the facts. I don't have a problem with this, that you're basically taking commercial from one spot and putting it somewhere else. That theoretically is a wash.

But my concern is Franklin County or

1 Columbus could enable more commercial at the old spot. 2 There's nothing saying that, because you feel that 3 you're taking it and putting it over here that it's not going to happen over here. That's a real concern 5 because that could, when all is said and done, 6 conceivably add a big chunk of highly impervious 7 development to the watershed. 8 MR. SASSON: Just so the rest of the Panel 9 is understanding, I don't know that everybody else was 10 around the time, but the Franklin County engineer was 11 the one that did stream restoration, correct? 12 They administered it. I think MR. McCABE: 13 everybody was signed onto the original core. It was 14 Franklin County and Soil and Water and the City of 15 Hilliard, the townships and everybody was signed on. 16 MR. SASSON: They got the money and they 17 oversaw it. 18 MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Right. 19 MR. SASSON: Okay. So I just wanted to make 20 that clear that it was paid for by public funds. 21 MR. McCABE: Just to clarify, though, the 22 contribution of the landowner was the land and was a 23 plan of work, and that was a lot. As it's written in 24

the deal, that was only going to happen provided the

1 provisions for developing the entirety of the site 2 went along with it. So the idea that that happened 3 previously is just a timing issue. It's not an issue of whether this development property earned the right 5 to be developed. 6 MR. SASSON: Right. 7 MR. McCABE: Those are hand-in-hand in all 8 of documentation. 9 MR. TETZLOFF: I'm not saying that. I'm 10 just saying there's already a bonus worked in there. 11 You're getting an awful lot of extra development --12 developable land. To tack on a density bonus -- I 13 mean, the plan was pretty clear: The density bonus in 14 the plan is for additional open space. That's all it 15 talks about. 16 I understand this is a Hilliard decision to 17 offer those to you, so it doesn't have anything to do 18 with you. 19 MR. McCABE: Right. I appreciate that. 20 MR. SASSON: I have a question for Hilliard. 21 Are you still allowing floodplain fill? Does the City 22 of Hilliard still allow floodplain fill? 23 MR. TALENTINO: Allowed to fill the 24 floodplain? Well, you see it right there.

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MR. SASSON: Yes, here. Beyond this one, are you still allowing more? Is that still an option for somebody who has land in the floodplain? Are you including the Big Darby Watershed fill? MR. TALENTINO: You could do something like they did here, I would imagine. Yes. MR. SASSON: So yes. MR. GOODWIN: I can help answer that too. There's always a requirement for a compensatory cut. You can't just displace the volume we have. So if your whole property is in the floodplain and you can't find anywhere else to cut, you kind of can't do much. Having been stuck with that many times before, it's very strict. You can't -- Hilliard follows -- I think you've essentially adopted Columbus' plan with some tweaks. And Columbus' plan is pretty strict on that as well. You cannot fill in the 100-year floodplain without offsetting that. GLEN DUGGER, being first duly sworn, testified as follows: DIRECT TESTIMONY MR. DUGGER: Let's understand what the goal The goal was to put the creek back. It wasn't

to create -- there was the collateral benefit -- I'm sorry. I'm Glen Dugger.

The collateral benefit was that that's where you had to put it in order to recreate the meandering creek.

MR. SASSON: What's the IBI score of the stream now? You talked about how good it was. You must know what the result was.

MR. MILLER: It said in the checklist it's a warm-water habitat is what it is. It talks about the aquatic life, and it was listed as essentially none in that area.

Of course, that was done prior to the stream restoration, and the stream restoration is growing up to what it is today.

MR. SASSON: Okay. I believe -- and Sheree can correct me, but I believe this is a modified warm-water habitat stream right now. We ought to be shooting for warm-water habitat, which is a significant improvement. That is measured by the IBI scores, fish scores in the stream. That would be good to know. If we are not meeting that, we are not -- we are not succeeding.

MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I would like to say

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    something to that, though. In that area, there's no
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    development. But there's no sewer. It's really
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               There are portions that do not have the --
    inactive.
    not the same velocity of getting some things out with
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    failing septic and leach, which there are.
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    causing problems. I just want to put that in there as
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    far as attaining a better score. That's what we
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    found.
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              MR. SASSON: I'm not aware of it.
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              MR. McCABE: We're actually having to
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    connect about -- what is it -- a mile up to the --
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    almost a mile to extend a main line. Well, it's
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    actually a forced main to kind of a pump station that
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    takes care of all of this. And then the new
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    infrastructure will accommodate future extensions. So
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    that's part of our contribution, kind of regional.
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              (Mr. Brown left the proceedings.)
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              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: I'm sorry. I cut you
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    off.
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              MR. TETZLOFF: We were getting off on a
21
    tangent a little bit.
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              You know, the EPA's gone through and taken
23
    new data points in there.
24
              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Uh-huh.
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MR. TETZLOFF: So there is probably something more recent available. MR. MILLER: There are three existing water quality monitoring plants in the stream as well. CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay. Is there anything else? MR. TREMANTE: Well, I'm going through our There were two comments related to trade-offs for Tier 1 land being removed, and I'm just -- is that related to the floodplain? Is that the question? MR. McCABE: Yeah. There is a -- it happens -- that's a little right here, and a very little right here (indicating). And it happens because that's the same problem; as soon as you try to squeeze this down, we lose the whole ability to do the right thing. You squeeze the stormwater system, and you just run out of room because you've got a constraint here where this comes together at the point of the reserves and overhead power lines. And because of this -- you don't see it on this plan, but it's the 200 feet here (indicating). So when we looked at that again, when we added the 100-foot setback on the site, and you

just -- it's too tight of a space and it actually -totally walk away from it. Now we're back to that
issue. As we said before, we've still got to run
sewer, water, and everything down there, and we don't
have homes to pay for those extensions. So to just
run the sewer out here instead of running sewer over
here that actually services people, it's -- you know,
you're talking about in excess of \$1 million worth of
more sewer and water costs that you're now putting
more sewer and water in the ground, doesn't service
anybody adjacent to it. It doesn't make a lot of
sense. That's why we do that.

Again, I guess I should repeat, because of what we're doing, the type of green space that ultimately we are setting aside, it's not ball fields, it's not playgrounds, it's not anything. All of that, hopefully, by the time our kids are our age, or maybe before, actually, will become Tier 1 lands. It's a big difference from what you saw and looked at previously today.

The other factor here is all of the green space in those calculations you saw is outside of sold property footprint. So it's not on a particular home lot, where it appears the other plan actually used

1 yard space in that calculation. If we use yard space 2 in the calculation, then we're extraordinarily over the 50 percent. It's not even close 50 percent. 3 MR. DUGGER: Did that answer your question? 5 MR. TREMANTE: It wasn't my question from 6 before. I'm looking at the notes. 7 DR. GORDON: I think that was my question as 8 well. 9 MR. SASSON: I definitely give you credit 10 for the green space not being part of the lawn or any 11 managed grass, or something like that, which I'm very 12 concerned about as the long-term ability to be relatively natural, a lot of invasive species will 13 14 come in and stuff like that. It's a management pain. 15 A long-term management pain. 16 But if this goes to Metro Parks where, 17 you know, they still have plenty of problems, where 18 they could manage it to reduce things like invasive 19 species, and that's good. You don't have nearly as 20 much of an encroachment issue. 21 MR. McCABE: Right. One comment I did want 22 to make that Tim Moloney brought up was we have now 23 seen it -- and I didn't know what it was until it was 24 brought to our attention. There's actually some

1	invasive honeysuckle in that woods that's pretty
2	extensive, and Tim likes to get rid of that stuff, so
3	that will be an improvement.
4	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay. If there's nothing
5	else of the Panel, I need a motion to approve.
6	MR. TETZLOFF: I'll move to approve with
7	conditions.
8	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Okay.
9	MR. TETZLOFF: One condition I think we're
10	obligated to I feel obligated to note that it
11	departs from the purpose of the density bonus in the
12	plan. Density bonuses are being given for reasons
13	that aren't in the plan.
14	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Say that a little bit
15	louder. Did you hear that?
16	MR. GORDON: I got it.
17	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: With Staff's conditions
18	and recommendations?
19	MR. TREMANTE: Yes.
20	DR. GORDON: I'll second.
21	MR. SASSON: What is the statement now. Can
22	you state it?
23	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: I don't know. Can you
24	read back our recommendation?

1	MR. TALENTINO: Well, it was approval, but
2	with
3	MR. TETZLOFF: With conditions.
4	MR. TALENTINO: I think it was Staff's
5	conditions, but John's was the density basically is
6	too high and does not follow the provisions of the
7	Big Darby Plan concerning density bonuses; is that
8	correct?
9	MR. TREMANTE: Yeah. I would say density
10	bonuses are given for reasons that are not consistent
11	with the plan.
12	Does that go in I mean, that's not more
13	of a Panel opinion as opposed to a
14	DR. GORDON: Yeah.
15	MR. TEBA: Not a condition.
16	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Not a condition.
17	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Assessment. An
18	assessment?
19	MR. DUGGER: We were willing to consent to
20	the one John had. I'm not so sure we agree to
21	Mr. Tetzloff for the purposes of what we're trying
22	to do is follow the City's plan. So, apparently, you
23	and the City have some difference of opinion, but we
24	still think it's in compliance with the plan. So I

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1
    don't know whether it's a discussion point. I guess
2
    that's --
3
              MR. TETZLOFF: I would say it's not me; it's
    what's written here. There is a section on density
5
    bonuses.
6
              MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Right.
7
              MR. DUGGER: We've been through all of that.
8
    We see it just a little bit differently. We think
9
    we're compliant.
10
              MR. TETZLOFF: My colleagues feel
11
    differently, but that's what I'm proposing.
12
              MR. TEBA:
                         Okay. So we have a motion and a
13
    second with the conditions that were stated.
14
              Mr. Hoye.
15
              CHAIRPERSON HOYE: I'd like what you did
16
    with the presentation. We are all thinking about the
17
    Big Darby Creek and different tributaries and all of
18
    that. I appreciate that.
19
              I'll vote yes.
20
              MR. TEBA: Mr. Tetzloff.
21
              MR. TETZLOFF: Yes.
22
              MR. TEBA: Mr. Tremante.
23
              MR. TREMANTE:
                              Yes.
24
              MR. TEBA: Mr. Gordon.
```

1	DR. GORDON: Yes.
2	MR. TEBA: Mr. Bryner.
3	MR. BRYNER: Yes.
4	Mr. Sasson.
5	MR. SASSON: I guess I'll say yes.
6	MR. TEBA: Ms. Gossett-Johnson.
7	MS. GOSSETT-JOHNSON: Yes.
8	I can't believe we all agree.
9	MR. TEBA: Motion passes 7 to 0.
10	CHAIRPERSON HOYE: Thank you.
11	I'm going to adjourn until the January 8th,
12	2019, meeting.
13	Thank you.
14	
15	And, thereupon, the proceedings were
16	concluded at 4:54 p.m.
17	
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## C-E-R-T-I-F-I-C-A-T-E

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a

true, correct and complete written transcript of the proceedings in this matter, taken by me on the 11th day of December, 2018, and transcribed from my stenographic notes.

Susan G. Coots

SUSAN L. COOTS
Notary Public in and for the State of
Ohio and Registered Professional Reporter

My Commission Expires January 10, 2020.

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