## ZONING BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT 268B MAMMOTH ROAD LONDONDERRY, NH 3053

	2	68B MAMMOTH ROAD LONDONDERRY, NH 3053
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5	DATE:	APRIL 17, 2013
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7	CASE NOS.:	10/17/2012-2, 3, AND 4 (REHEARING CONTINUED)
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9	APPLICANT:	ALFRED WALLACE, HENRY WALLACE, AND HAROLD WALLACE
10		62 PERKINS ROAD
11		LONDONDERRY, NH 03053-2416
12		
13		VAN STEENSBURG ONE FAMILY TRUST,
14		LEO AND MELANIE VAN STEENSBURG, TRUSTEES
15		48 PERKINS ROAD
16		LONDONDERRY, NH 03053-2416
17		
18	LOCATION:	62 PERKINS ROAD; 16-3; AR-I (WALLACE) AND
19		48 PERKINS ROAD; 16-1; AR-I (VAN STEENSBURG)
20		10 TEMMINO NOTIO, 10 1,7 M T (VIN STEEMSBONG)
21	BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:	JIM SMITH, CHAIR
22	DOTALD INTERNIBERS FREDERY.	LARRY O'SULLIVAN, VOTING MEMBER
23		JAY HOOLEY, VOTING MEMBER
24		JAMES TOTTEN, VOTING ALTERNATE
25		NEIL DUNN, CLERK
26		WEIE BOWN, GLENK
27	REQUESTS:	CASE NO. 10/17/2012-2: VARIANCE TO ALLOW PROJECT PHASING TO
28	NEQUESTS.	EXCEED THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS LIMITED BY
29		SECTION 1.3.3.3, AND TO PROVIDE RELIEF FROM BUILDING PERMIT
30		RESTRICTIONS UNDER SECTION 1.4.7.2.
31		RESTRICTIONS ONDER SECTION 1.4.7.2.
32		CASE NO. 10/17/2012-3: VARIANCE TO ALLOW A REDUCTION IN THE
33		NUMBER OF WORKFORCE HOUSING UNITS FROM 75% AS REQUIRED BY
		SECTION 2.3.3.7.1.1.4 TO 50%.
34 35		SECTION 2.3.3.7.1.1.4 TO 50%.
		CASE NO. 10/17/2012 A. MARIANICE TO ALLOW 24 DVA/ELLING LINUTS IN A
36		CASE NO. 10/17/2012-4: VARIANCE TO ALLOW 24 DWELLING UNITS IN A
37		MULTI-FAMILY BUILDING WHERE A MAXIMUM OF 16 UNITS IS
38		PERMITTED BY SECTION 2.3.3.7.3.1.2, AND A VARIANCE FROM THE
39		DIMENSIONAL RELIEF CRITERIA OF SECTION 2.3.3.7.4.5 AND THE
40		ADDITIONAL CRITERIA OF SECTION 2.3.3.7.4.6.
41	DDECEMENTATION: TI OL I	1 Care Nav. 40/47/2042 2 2 and 4 tale II
42	PRESENTATION: The Clerk read	Case Nos. 10/17/2012-2, 3 and 4 into the record with no previous cases listed.

TRESERVITATION. The cicric read case 103. 10/17/2012 2, 3 and 4 into the record with no previous cases listed.

NEIL DUNN: Since [the last meeting], we did get a letter from Jack Mettee [see Exhibit "R"].

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JAMES SMITH: I presume you had a chance to read the memo from our consultant?

THOMAS LEONARD: Yes, we have. And thank you very much. Just for the record, my name is Thomas J. Leonard. I am here with Thomas Monahan. He is the applicant. And we are ready to go on this session, whatever it may be. So we appreciate your efforts in this regard. Jaye Trottier did send me and Tom and copy of the memo, so we have seen it. I think it confirms what we have been thinking. So rather than make any more comments on that memo, unless there are questions, we'll...

JAMES SMITH: Okay, I'll just ask the Board. Does anyone on the Board have any comments or questions about the memo?

NEIL DUNN: I, to be honest with you, just now am reading it.

JAMES SMITH: Okay, I'll give you a chance to. For those in the audience, the memo was basically about two questions we had. One was about the rate of return of 6.5% and the second part was the cost of construction of the 16 versus the 24 units and how that all worked together. The gist of the memo confirmed what we had already heard in the previous presentations, as I would interpret it.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Well, the Mettee response was pretty much using the same yardstick that the proposed variance used, so I couldn't imagine coming up with something different for those, what was that called? The Means? The name of the service that provides...?

JIM BUTLER: R.S.? R.S. Means?

THOMAS LEONARD: Yes.

NEIL DUNN: Yeah.

THOMAS LEONARD: So, kind of in a summary sense, as you say, Mr. Mettee, your advisor, reviewed the construction costs with our advisors, Rick Scudder and Russ Thibeault, and then he also independently verified them with both developers and with several treatises. I guess that's the Means, that was one of them. And he confirmed that the construction cost estimates that we had included through Mr. Thibeault's report seem to be reasonable and a strong foundation for the theories that Mr. Thibeault put forth. He also looked at the rate of return that Mr. Thibeault had used and confirmed that that, too, was a reasonable and well thought out rate of return. Basically confirming the economic analysis of Mr. Thibeault and Mr. Rick Scudder.

NEIL DUNN: If I may, Mr. Chairman?

JAMES SMITH: Sure.

 NEIL DUNN: Are these units going to be similar to your Bedford properties in design and appropriations?

TOM MONAHAN: Tom Monahan. The Bedford property is an 83-unit building, four story building. We're talking, of course, hoping, for 24-unit buildings, three story. So the scale of the buildings are smaller. The exterior of the buildings, our plan is to use a stone exterior along with a vinyl façade.

NEIL DUNN: I guess I should have been more specific. Interior-wise, I believe, the one in Bedford has granite kitchen countertops and bathroom and custom, a lot of custom is advertised as luxury...

TOM MONAHAN: That's correct.

NEIL DUNN: And we're talking workforce housing and I'm having trouble with...although the cost projections are correct, providing workforce housing with luxury...I don't have granite and a lot of the things, so I'm just trying to look at how do we weigh, from a cost basis...that we have to support a workforce housing project that is very high end and I'm trying to get a handle on that, I guess.

THOMAS LEONARD: So the answer to that really depends on the rest of the market. Because what we're obligated to do is we need to build a project that, of course, has some market units, whether it's 50% or 25% and those have to be viable in the economic world. We have to be able to make enough money on those to justify the entire project. But we're also restricted to construct the workforce housing units in a similar fashion, so that's the balancing that has to occur.

NEIL DUNN: But only because you want to apply the workforce housing densities and the benefits of the workforce housing. You could build this as an upper scale, all...

THOMAS LEONARD: We could absolutely do that. We're just relying on the Town's incentive and stated goals to provide a diversity in some of the rental projects and specifically encouraging this kind of development. So without going through things, but to kind of put us back into our context, what we did from the beginning was identify this as a workforce housing project. We opted for two separate paths to get relief from the three restrictions that we've been focusing on; the first path is the path of variances which has the typical requirements of a variance. The second path is the path of workforce housing which is a separate process, more of a give and take process that we talked about the last time. Because the economics are so important to both discussions, we included Mr. Thibeault's comments. But basically, after all is said and done, I think what this Board is doing and what is up for consideration is balancing the goals of the several ordinances, restrictions, and balancing them with the goals of the workforce housing ordinance, which of course is a stated incentive to provide diverse rental housing. And that's what this Board is charged with. You can do it by way of a variance or you can do it by way of a workforce housing give and take. The most important factor that I want to leave and make sure we keep in context here is that this is rental property. And one of the incentives, one of the goals of the incentive inclusionary housing in the Town of Londonderry is to provide rental properties and that's the difficulty here because as we discussed last time, the financing of rental properties is so different and has so many more variables because of the term of the financing. It's so much more difficult to meet all those demands for a viable project. And that's what Mr. Thibeault said, that's what your expert has said, and basically that's why we're asking for relief. Again, the relief is not for the use, not for the permission of the nature of the project. It's really just on these three very specific items. We're asking for three year phasing instead of five, we're asking for 50% workforce component instead of 75% and we're asking for buildings of 24 units a building rather than 16. And I think we talked at length about how each of

those restrictions, in the context of a rental project on this property is actually counterproductive. It does exactly what the ordinance says that they didn't want to do. So that's kind of where we are. We can go...I don't know if you want to go one at a time and then do the workforce housing discussion. I'm not sure how you would like to proceed, but we're happy to do it in any way you would like.

JAMES SMITH: Okay. At this point, does the Board have any additional questions or comments that they would like to make?

NEIL DUNN: I have questions. You went in front of the Planning Board already with this proposal and you were talking to the increase in units?

THOMAS LEONARD: Well, we don't have to get permission for the increase in units. It's a permitted use. What the workforce housing ordinance that the Town has adopted does is it falls, and we talked last time about incentive zoning and inclusionary zoning, the workforce housing ordinance in the Town of Londonderry is inclusionary and incentive zoning and it is permitted to encourage the development of affordable housing. That's why it was adopted. That's how the State law authorizes it. This particular ordinance that we're working under is that inclusionary zoning ordinance. And it says that if you will build workforce housing, we will give you more units. That's basically what the Town of Londonderry is saying. We are complying with that. Now, the first step we took was to discuss some of the issues with the Planning Board. And several months ago, six or eight months ago, we went to the Planning Board. I personally was not at those meetings, but the discussion focused on the layout, some of the concerns of buffering, things like that. But we had the three issues that are before you because under the incentive zoning, these three requirements apply. But as they are applied to a rental project, they present barriers to the viability of the project. So that's why we're looking at these three. Now once we get permission to build as proposed, we have to go to the Planning Board. There will be more discussion about siting of these buildings. Even though right now you see, as we've discussed, we've moved many of them to the rear and we've done whatever they had suggested. There's still a lot more work to do on that front. So yes, we've been to the Planning Board, but we are going to back to them. We have to get a Conditional Use Permit and that's all part of the process.

NEIL DUNN: Speaking specifically to 10/17/2012-4, the maximum...request a variance to allow 24 dwelling units in a [multi]-family building where only 16 are allowed. You did bring that up with the Planning Board previously and they did say that they would not increase to the 20 that they could...

THOMAS LEONARD: No, they said that...

NEIL DUNN: ...is what I read in the minutes.

THOMAS LEONARD: They said they didn't have authority to and that's why...it's a zoning ordinance. So we had to come to the Zoning Board for relief from that. And that's why we're here. It's just like any other zoning ordinance, although it is not a use variance. You know, it is what it is. But it is a zoning ordinance that we have to look to you, the Zoning Board, for relief. And you, the Zoning Board, have two paths you may follow; you can follow the legal requirements of a variance or under the new workforce housing statute, you can provide relief under the workforce housing statute. We are offering you either path.

TOM MONAHAN: If I may, we had submitted a plan for discussion purposes only to the Planning Board and actually it was five 48-unit buildings, as opposed to the plan, and upon their recommendation, not a recommendation of 24-unit buildings, I don't want to say that, but they certainly felt that the 48-unit buildings would be too much and so that was a major topic of discussion with the Planning Board.

JAMES SMITH: Neil, do you have anything else at this point?

NEIL DUNN: I'm just trying to get past the...I'm looking at the points of law, and when we get to the...on case number four, when we talked about the 24 units versus the 16, the spirit of the ordinance seems pretty clear that they can go to 20 and then they talk also under 2.3.3.2 that if the Planning Board denies the increase, that they can't come to the Zoning Board. So, for them to come to us first still seems to be kind of circumventing the intent of the ordinance and I'm just trying to get a handle on that component of those five points there, I guess...

JAMES SMITH: Well, okay, I think the problem with that line of thought would be, in my mind, the ordinance addresses going from 16 to 20. They couldn't work it with 20. So they were trying to go directly from 16 to 24, which is beyond the scope of what the Planning Board can do.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Which is why we're here.

JAMES SMITH: Right.

NEIL DUNN: But also, when you get into this same 2.3, and that's where all of this is starting, under 2.3.3, it also says that the Zoning Board...the Planning Board...if you look at 2.3.3.2, it says "any person aggrieved by the Planning Board's decision that constitutes a denial" has to go to the Supreme Court. They cannot go to the Zoning Board of Adjustment. So when we're talking 2.3.3 and all those, and the dwelling units, how do I get around the spirit of the ordinance? It seems quite clear that we are stepping beyond our boundaries and that I'm not comfortable. So I'm trying to get help to help me get that by that spirit of the ordinance. It seems like it was written fairly...

JAMES SMITH: It was the spirit of the ordinance...part of the spirit of this ordinance is to provide incentives to build this type of a unit.

NEIL DUNN: I understand that, but they're so clear in saying that it's 16 or 20 and that if this went through the normal course and it was denied, the Zoning Board couldn't step in there, so I'm reading it as it's written that I'm having trouble with that, so I'm just trying to get with that.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: We had this discussion the first meeting...

NEIL DUNN: Right, and it still wasn't answered clearly for me, or...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Well, I thought that Richard had the answer to that one based on, I think, maybe it was the second meeting, but...because the builder has the option to go to the Planning Board or here first. Isn't that right, Richard?

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, there's a couple of issues there. Under the ordinance, the Planning Board is authorized to allow an increase in density for the number of units per building, from 16 to 20. That's the maximum the Planning Board can do through the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit. If, during the process, the Planning Board denies that Conditional Use Permit, the appeal of that denial goes to Superior Court. Now, if the Zoning Board were to vote to authorize up to 24 units per building, the Planning Board would still have to go through the Conditional Use Permit approval criteria. They would have to go through that entire process anyway because it's an increase in density. The Planning Board still has the authority to deny that, whether

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: So they're not sidestepping it. They had the choice to come here first or there first.

you grant the variance or not, if they do not meet the criteria of that Conditional Use Permit. Follow me?

RICHARD CANUEL: That's right. Simply because they're asking for an increase in the density beyond what the Planning Board is authorized to do. Because that is part of our ordinance, it is this Board's purview to grant that increase.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Wouldn't any sane person want to come here instead of going to Supreme Court?

NEIL DUNN: Well, no, again, but I'm looking at how it was spelled out and what they wanted to do. So I'm good. That's my point of...

JAMES SMITH: But that's talking about the Conditional Use Permit.

THOMAS LEONARD: Right.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yeah.

RICHARD CANUEL: Correct.

JAMES SMITH: It's not talking about the 16 versus 24.

NEIL DUNN: No, it absolutely is. It's all...when you look at case 10...I don't know if we're getting more in deliberations. I hate to do this, but in order...I mean, where we're at now, I'm having issues with it. It's all referencing Section 2.3.3 and then you can go 7 and all the other dots, but it all starts with 2.3.3., and that's where it's spelled out and that's what they're asking for relief from here. So that's [indistinct].

THOMAS LEONARD: Mr. Chairman, may I just make one comment? I believe the difficulty you're having is that the Planning Board, in the Conditional Use Permit process, there is some discretion. They are given an opportunity to adjust some of these densities, et cetera. But the bottom line is that the ordinance is as it is. And it is a zoning ordinance. We are saying that the discretion the Planning Board is afforded is not sufficient. We need relief from the ordinance, even from the discretionary portion of that. So it's as if, putting it in another completely different context, if the Planning Board had the right to allow a setback of 20 or 30 feet, but we needed a setback of 10 feet, we would have to come here because they don't have the authority. Their discretion does not get us to where we need to be. And that's where we are. The Planning Board does

not have discretion to give 24-unit buildings. The ordinance says they only have discretion between the 16 and 20. We need 24. So we have to get permission from you as the Zoning Board to proceed with 24. We then need to go to the Planning Board for the balance of the discussion of their discretion. And that's where we are. Because the rules do not give them the right to adjust, we need to ask you to adjust first. And that's true of all of these restrictions that we're requesting relief of.

NEIL DUNN: Okay. That helps. Thank you.

JAY HOOLEY: Neil?

JAMES SMITH: Neil?

JAY HOOLEY: If I could just put my two cents in and, Richard, jump in if I'm misreading this or misunderstanding it, but in 2.3.3.2, in the very beginning, what that is speaking to is the Conditional Use Permit to allow a workforce housing development. They're still planning to go to the Planning Board and request a Conditional Use Permit to build a workforce housing development. That's all 2.3.3.2 is speaking to: the initial Conditional Use Permit to build an inclusionary housing. They're still going to do that. So they're not asking for relief from that. So on page 37, 2.3.3.3.2, that is speaking only to that initial CUP, asking permission to build an inclusionary housing development.

NEIL DUNN: The whole...

JAY HOOLEY: You need a CUP to make this project happen as such.

RICHARD CANUEL: Yes.

NEIL DUNN: Which I understand. Conditional use.

JAY HOOLEY: Okay.

NEIL DUNN: But if we look at the variance as it is applied, 2.3.3 Section 7.3.1.2 is still part of the inclusionary use permit. It's part of the same chapter and that's where it's giving us those numbers of 16 and no more than 20.

JAY HOOLEY: Right but it says 'anybody who is aggrieved by a denial of the Conditional Use Permit.' That hasn't happened.

NEIL DUNN: Right, but I'm trying to package it all together because 2.3...

JAMES SMITH: I think you're trying to put too much together.

THOMAS LEONARD: Yeah. So what we're going to do...

NEIL DUNN: And it helped when Attorney Leonard said, you know, that's why they're here for us, and that helps, but it's still...the Section 2.3.3.7.3.1.2 is still part of that inclusionary ordinance. And where it says 20 and 16, and he's saying that's where we have the authority to go above it...

THOMAS LEONARD: And that's why you have to...

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> NEIL DUNN: ...so that helped clarify it, but it still gets back with me, personally, to the intent of the ordinance. That's all I'm saying now. And so that did help. I appreciate that.

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THOMAS LEONARD: So with regard to the intent...

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NEIL DUNN: Or the spirit, I'm sorry.

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THOMAS LEONARD: Or the spirit, because they're both very similar.

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NEIL DUNN: Yup.

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THOMAS LEONARD: We spent some time the last time, but I...it's very important to truly look 'what's the intent?' The intent is not to create 16-unit buildings. The intent is to create affordable housing. And we examined all of those purposes and intents and that's what I'm talking about; balancing that restriction, what I'm going to suggest to you is arbitrary restriction of 16 units in a building. What is that accomplishing? And the question is by imposing that restriction on Mr. Monahan for a rental project, is the town accomplishing a legitimate goal that they are trying to accomplish? And I'm suggesting no. There is no such legitimate goal that is accomplished by the 16-unit building. The goal is not to have 16-unit buildings. We talked about scale. It doesn't accomplish scale. We are within the scale that is permitted by the ordinance. So I think for you to say that it's contrary to the spirit, you're forgetting what the real goal, the real spirit of the ordinance is and what the real goal of the ordinance is. It is not 16 unit buildings. That happens to be the restriction that works most of the time, but it does not work with a rental project because of the economics that we've talked at length about. I appreciate the ... it's confusing and I appreciate the difficulty in this decision process and how thoughtful everybody is, but I think as you step back and look at the basic reasons for these things and what the Town of Londonderry has stated as the basic reasons, that's where it starts to become clear. When you balance 'Why do we have this restriction?' and 'How does that fit in what we're trying to accomplish?', I'm suggesting there's no reason for imposition of the restriction.

JAMES SMITH: Okay. Neil? Jay? James?

JAY HOOLEY: Sure. Additional clarifying...

THOMAS LEONARD: Yes, sir.

JAY HOOLEY: In your first request, which is...

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THOMAS LEONARD: Phasing?

351	JAY HOOLEY:10/17/20012-2, restrictions under 1.4.7.2, I just want to make sure that what I believe I've
352	heard you say and what I believe I read in the minutes is accurate. You've actually, through your verbal
353	presentation, amended your request that you're not necessarily concerned with the GMO and that you
354 355	believe this project can move forward without relief from the GMO. Is that an accurate statement?
356 357	THOMAS LEONARD: Well, yes. So
358	JAY HOOLEY: No, you can stop there.
359 360	[Laughter]
361 362 363	JAY HOOLEY: That was good. You're done.
364 365	THOMAS LEONARD: I'll stop there. Yes.
366 367	JAY HOOLEY: Not that you wouldn't take it, but that you're
368 369	THOMAS LEONARD: No.
370 371	JAY HOOLEY: Okay.
372 373 374	THOMAS LEONARD: Well, and let meI feel like I've got to explain a little bit. To be honest with you, if it ends up being imposed, we would ask for relief later.
375 376	JAY HOOLEY: But you're certainly not
377 378 379	THOMAS LEONARD: But we would have developed facts specific to that point in time, so for today's purposes, yes.
380 381 382	JAY HOOLEY: And by the testimony of most of your expert witnesses, you don't reasonably anticipate that circumstance arising.
383 384	THOMAS LEONARD: We don't.
385 386	JAY HOOLEY: Okay.
387 388	THOMAS LEONARD: We don't.
389 390	JAMES SMITH: So we can take that off the table.
391 392	NEIL DUNN: That's what were
393	JAY HOOLEY: I think what they're saying is they, you know, are comfortable that we don't need to deliberate

too much about the GMO. They're comfortable if they don't get that, so we can save ourselves some aggravation on that one.

JAMES SMITH: Okay.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Aggravation?

JAY HOOLEY: Well, time.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: It was my issue, so I'm glad it was kind of like moved away, so...They ought to move it to further Boards or future Boards.

JAY HOOLEY: The second question I had on 10/17/2012-4, which is your third request, you're seeking relief from three sections, one of which is 2.3.3.7.4.5, and I'm going to get to that.

THOMAS LEONARD: Yes, that's...

JAY HOOLEY: And that is "The following criteria must be satisfied in order for the Planning Board to grant the Conditional Use Permit for dimensional relief," which I guess you're looking at the 24 versus 16 a dimensional relief.

THOMAS LEONARD: Yes. The only reason we included that is because the language is so general, it seems to incorporate it. But the bottom line is, it is the request for 24 units as opposed to 16. And our plan, to make it very clear, we fully intend to go through the conditional use process next step.

JAY HOOLEY: The second one for the increase.

THOMAS LEONARD: Not for the increase.

JAY HOOLEY: Not for the...okay.

THOMAS LEONARD: Not for the increase. So the way I envision this, unless someone tells me differently, is that if you approve the 24-unit buildings, we will go to the Planning Board and say that we have authority to build 24-unit buildings and we want to go through the conditional use process to discuss where they should be sited, how they should look, et cetera, in a typical manner. But the Planning Board doesn't need to address the number of units in the building. They simply need to do all the other things that the Planning Board does in the conditional use process.

JAY HOOLEY: And I apologize because I know, I believe I've asked this question before, but are you looking to do that second Conditional Use Permit process for an increase at all? In other words, we could give you relief, saying the number shall be 24, not 20, but there's still, and I comprehend why you're...

THOMAS LEONARD: No, we're not going to ask more than that. No. We don't read that to allow or enable the Planning Board to go beyond what you say here tonight. So in other words, our plan will be 24-unit buildings. That's what our plan will be.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Ten of them.

THOMAS LEONARD: Ten of them. Yes. We're not going to ask for increased density, we're not going to ask for any other adjustments except what the Planning Board has authority to review.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Be specific now. This is...

THOMAS LEONARD: Yeah.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: ...ten of 24 on 26 acres.

THOMAS LEONARD: That's correct. Yeah. And we're perfectly happy with that being part of the approval.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Are you looking at me because it's my turn now?

JAMES SMITH: Well I keep thinking that's better than 15.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: You keep skipping over me, so...

JAMES SMITH: Fifteen on...15 16-unit buildings on the same acreage.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I understand.

JAMES SMITH: Because one of the big things I consider about the whole thing, is the amount of impervious surface you create. And by increasing the number of buildings, you're increasing the impervious by a third, which just creates even more problems with the site regarding runoff and how to control the runoff and all the rest of it. So it just makes sense to have the ten buildings versus the 15 to me.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I don't disagree with you.

JAMES SMITH: Well...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Again, my major issue is that we would be bypassing our Growth Management Ordinances, so in my opinion, the reason that we have the growth management is for everyone's protection. It isn't just for this particular lot. It's for the rest of the town because who knows what's going to come up with 1,000 acres near the airport or the things that are being discussed someplace else. And we can't think, I can't think four years out. And I'm glad that's off the table now because frankly, I couldn't imagine four years from now, a turn in the economy that makes it all of a sudden, Londonderry is the place everybody wants to be. And if we have the housing, I mean this is the whole purpose of workforce housing as far as I'm concerned, to help to balance out our community, frankly. The issues, though, that I've been hit with in the

past month, since our last discussion...I guess we've been playing this a lot on cable TV, because people have brought it up at a variety of different locations to me. I don't know if it's because I had a beard and then trying to go incognito now and I'm trying to do whatever I can not to look like me anymore, so I hope the cameras not on, but the issues are that they have this...okay, so if it's gonna be all rentals, people have asked me how are we going to ensure that it doesn't turn out to look like some of the other rental facilities that are in town that recently traded hands that were always a mess, always had 15 cars dead, parked, stopped on blocks in the parking lot, sat there with kids playing in the parking lot. What else did they say? Oh, trash. Trash buildup, trash pickup was private. Those are the types of things that they said, how...because there's less incentive, less ownership of the surroundings in the area that rental housing provides, you know, rental tenants in and of themselves. They don't feel an ownership. So how does the property manager intend to address those issues and can we address them in advance? I think that's pretty much what I've been asked by several people, all in one question. How do you address that?

THOMAS LEONARD: Well, I appreciate the question. I'm going to give you part of the answer, I think, and then I'm going to turn to Tom for some, probably more detail, but first off, he's going to build this and he's got to...it's a business. He's got to do a good job or people aren't going to rent it. And he's gonna have to make some substantial payments along the way to keep this thing going, so there is an incentive, in a new property especially, one that is recently financed, there's an incentive to do a job that will bring in tenants. The other thing is that the town has actually said they want rental properties. So I think that's a partial answer. Now I think what you're going to hear from Tom is he can give you an example of what he does at other sites and how it works and you could take a visit and see. I mean, he takes care of his properties and that's because the economic incentives are important in order to keep the demand for rental properties as strong as it is. But he can give you some specifics on what he does in Bedford.

TOM MONAHAN: Well, on a general statement, I think that the workforce housing rental rate is a fixed rate. But the other, hopefully 50% of the units are market rate rents, and that's where I've got to make my hay. So it's critically important to me to have the site, that the entire site, be in pristine condition. Same as in Bedford where we 75% market rate units. But first of all, I have professional management companies. It's not me and wife going out and sweeping the...because I would agree, who would? We have a professional management company that monitors on a daily...we have people on site every single day. We do have rules and regulations and the rules and regulations are specifically to have it...the analogy I guess is a Cadillac as opposed to a Cutlass. And it's important to me for that reason and it's also important to me because I plan on building many more apartments in southern New Hampshire. And so, you know, I'm not leaving. I'm looking at the long term. And again, you know, there will be an owner and it will be me. And it's important that it look good for my reputation, you know? I can proudly say go to Bedford and you'll see something that's totally seamless. You can walk in any unit and they're luxury. You don't know which ones are workforce. They all have granite countertops. They all have the same appliances. So I hear the question, but I think these are the first new apartments that will be built in Londonderry in some 30 years. And I think that might be part of the problem is that these have changed hands, there haven't been any capital improvements for years, maybe. And I don't even know which ones you're talking about, but I just think the age has a lot to do with it and where these are new, and as Attorney Leonard said, I'll be restricted by my lenders. I mean, they're going to be doing site inspections and it's their investment, so there will be an owner and it will be me, so...

plan on addressing any longer the GMO, I don't think that's going to be an issue.  THOMAS LEONARD: Right.  LARRY O'SULLIVAN: And you still have to go through Planning Board regarding traffic and so forth.  THOMAS LEONARD: We have to do all of that process, yes.  LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Mm-hmm.  THOMAS LEONARD: Which is, as you know, a very detailed process.  LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That's all I had.  JAMES SMITH: Anyone else? Okay. At this point, do we want to go into deliberation on these cases or?  LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Are you going to have public?  JAMES TOTTEN: Are we going to have public comment?  JAMES SMITH: You want public? Is there anyone in the public who have any comments at this point? You want to identify yourself, Ma'am, and?  DEB PAUL: Sure. My name is Deb Paul and I live at 118 Hardy Road. And there were four things that I wanter	523 524	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: The other thing that I see in my notes here was the, is there any way to make the landowners responsible for incremental impact on schools and roads? However, if you're avoiding or don't
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someone does something. I believe there is no such thing as a selfless act. We give blood because it makes us feel good, not because it's the right thing to do. So, at different levels. So, in my mind, I'm sitting here going why would he be spending 'x' amount of dollars and lawyers and engineers and all these people who...the whole entourage that come along with you, if there wasn't ...and you wouldn't fight so hard month after month after month if, sincerely, there wasn't money to be made in this property in different ways and I personally, you know, I just can't wrap my head around the necessity of it and, you know, say 'Oh, I want to do it for the town because the town wants apartments.' Well, apartments are fine. I have nothing against apartments. But within the rules and regulations that we have put in place as a town. And I can't remember my other two reasons, but anyway, I ran down here because I actually was able to drive today for the first time in a while, so I figured I'd throw my two cents out there, so thank you.

Okay. I know that we...I was one of the people who really, really...I'm against the workforce housing. I really

think it shouldn't be shoved down our throats. I don't think it's something we do. I don't think that the Town actually assessed properly what we had in the bank. I think it was rushed. I think that, you know, I know you

brought up the workforce housing thing. That was done a long time ago in a totally different climate. And by

rights, we probably should really reevaluate it and re-look at it. I see you come here meeting after meeting.

Sorry I couldn't have been here. There were issues. The thing that bothers me is you're saying you're trying

to make it work, trying to make it work. Why does someone do something? There's always a reason to why

JAMES SMITH: Is there anybody else in the audience? And please direct your remarks to the Board.

HEATHER ANDERSON: Heather Anderson, 31 Perkins Road. And I guess I have a question why we don't allow these folks to go back to the Planning Board, ask for the 20...why don't they follow the normal process, which is to go to the Planning Board, be denied, and then come to the Zoning Board? Why are they skipping that whole step altogether? I agree with Deb. There's just a lot of posturing, a lot of legal fees here. I personally live on the street, so we have concerns over traffic, which I understand the Planning Board will address, but I don't understand how they can't build 16 or 20 units with non-granite countertops. There's lots of other rental properties that don't have to be luxury. And I think people who are even searching for low rental properties, people who are searching for regular rental properties would be just as happy living with the linoleum countertops and that might make the property more affordable. Why does it have to be luxury? Thank you.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That was a question for us. That was one of the thing that we had discussed earlier. But the thing is that when it's brought to us, we don't get to get into the detail of the modifications of things like that. If I'm answering for everybody, I think.

JAMES SMITH: Yeah.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: You know, that's not really what we're here for. You know? It's what was brought to us and if something else less expensive had been brought to us, we'd be discussing it as well.

HEATHER ANDERSON: [indistinct] ask a question...

JAMES SMITH: Wait a minute, Ma'am. Ma'am?

610 611	HEATHER ANDERSON: Yes?
612 613	JAMES SMITH: If you're going to say anything, you have to come to a mic.
614 615 616	HEATHER ANDERSON: [indistinct] in the independent study on
617 618	JAMES SMITH: Ma'am, please get to a mic.
619 620	HEATHER ANDERSON: [indistinct] else?
621 622	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yes.
623 624	JAY HOOLEY: Yes.
625 626	HEATHER ANDERSON: We did?
627 628	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Today. Okay.
629 630	HEATHER ANDERSON: And can you go into detail as to what it said?
631 632	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: They said it earlier, it was
633 634	HEATHER ANDERSON: Like for like? It would have
635 636	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Pretty much.
637 638	HEATHER ANDERSON:the same?
639 640	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Pretty much the same.
641 642	HEATHER ANDERSON: Okay.
643 644 645	JAY HOOLEY: It validated the applicant's position.
646 647	HEATHER ANDERSON: Okay. Alright, thank you.
648 649	JAMES SMITH: Any other comments or questions? Seeing none, I'll give it back to the applicant if he has any rebuttal at this point.
650 651 652 653	THOMAS LEONARD: Well, I know I've said this, but just to help some of the neighbors understand where we're coming from. The process to get to 24 units requires us to go to this Board. It's not something that the Planning Board can do. We can only ask for 20 units at the Planning Board and only under very specific circumstances of having a site and a tract of land that doesn't otherwise work. Ours, as we've said, is really

unique because it is so good for this kind of project. So we just don't fit into that, which is why we came here first and that's a partial answer to Mr. Dunn's comment also. The point about luxury; 'Luxury' may be a bit of a...the term might not be the exact right term. The market demands certain things now. Rental units have to look neat and clean and they've got to seem up to date. And everybody is so used to finishes that are as we are describing. That's basically what the market demands. It's not that we are building these as expensive units. Our goal is not to build an expensive unit. Our goal is to build a unit that will meet the demands of the market and that's really what we're doing. The finishes are appropriate to the demand. And the parking question; I know this Board knows, but just so the members of the audience know, we have to address the parking concerns. The present regulations for the Planning Board require 1.75 spots her dwelling unit. And we're gonna have to deal with that. We have to either demonstrate we don't need that or we have to supply that. This particular plan, I believe, provides 1.75 spaces per unit. But that certainly is part of the discussion at the Planning Board. The only other comment I have is the comment about workforce housing in a general sense and again, sometimes that term is not understood. But all workforce housing means is that it's affordable by the median income group. It's not subsidized in any fashion. It is not low income housing. It is simply affordable to the average income or the median income in the region. So thanks for...I know you've heard that before, but I think sometimes it helps for the public to understand.

JAMES SMITH: Okay. We'll give anyone in opposition any additional rebuttal. Having none, I'll bring it back to the Board. Any other questions? Comments? So at this point, we'll take it under advisement and I'd like to have about a five minute recess.

[Six minute break].

THOMAS LEONARD: Mr. Chairman, could I just make one clarification? I think it's clear, but I worry that it might not be. When Mr. Hooley asked about the GMO, we are still requesting phasing over three years, we're just willing to postpone the discussion of the GMO. Is that...?

JAY HOOLEY: Yeah, that was exactly what I understood.

JAMES SMITH: Okav.

THOMAS LEONARD: Thank you very much.

**DELIBERATIONS:** 

JAMES SMITH: Okay. I believe we were going to take each case...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Three cases.

JAMES SMITH: ...separately. Now, do we want to take them in the order they're in or is there any other order we want to take them in?

NEIL DUNN: It doesn't really matter, I don't think. Oh, it may though, to some, I suppose.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Rather than sit here all night writing down the different restrictions that we want to put on each with them, may I make a suggestion to move this along a little bit, is that one of us pick one of the three different cases and if any restrictions, that we work on those independently, so that we can have some well thought out restrictions? Because I suspect that's what we're going to wind up with, so...Let's have...

JAMES SMITH: Okay, who wants to do some writing? Neil? Alright, who's a good...? I'm not a very good writer.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yeah, we're gonna volunteer Neil for that one.

JAMES SMITH: Okay, Neil. Okay, the first case number...number two here. This is the one on phasing. And [indistinct] of dwelling units...okay. So let's discuss that one first.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I think if their intention is to allow us to put a restriction on that involves the GMO, that's fine with me. My whole issue has been that we wind up with something uncontrollable and instead of...like, what was it? Eighty a year as opposed to what it would be...240 divided by five is less than 50, right? A year? If that would be something that was a real influence on schools and specifically fire and safety issues that the town has. Because if we add people, 240 apartments, two people an apartment, you're looking at, what? I think another fireman and another policeman at the very least? You know, those are the kinds of ratios that we have in town and we're not going to...I don't believe our Council would even consider lessening the ratio that we have currently, which has been pared down significantly, as far as I'm concerned. So the issue is, I guess, on the table, we're not going to have a GMO influence on that, so I have, with that as the restriction, that the GMO not be included, that the impact...

JAY HOOLEY: I think when the motion gets made, if we state that we are providing relief of 1.4.7.2...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: You want to be specific about that one?

JAY HOOLEY: Yeah.

 LARRY O'SULLIVAN: One point four?

JAY HOOLEY: That if you were to, and not that we are or that it's limited to, but if we approve relief of 1.3.3.3 with whatever restrictions we come up with, we are...just state it clearly, not providing relief for 1.4.7.2. So it would be approved in part, conditionally. Does that make sense?

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Well, that's where I'm at with this.

JAY HOOLEY: Okay. I heard that that's what they understand and are...they're certainly comfortable, so I don't think we need to belabor that...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Anybody see any holes in that?

JAY HOOLEY: They've even stated they are, you know...

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Any holes in that or any issues? JAY HOOLEY: So I don't think we need to...I'm sure they'd take it, but we don't need to grant them something that they're willing to live to without relief from, certainly, and I think that would alleviate a lot of people's concerns that that's still there, should it ever need to come into play. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: You alright with that, James? JAMES SMITH: Yeah. JAMES TOTTEN: Yeah, I'm in agreement with that, because that's the safety net. JAMES SMITH: Okay. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Neil? We're taking them one case at a time. NEIL DUNN: Yeah, no, I understand that, but I'm looking at...all the GMO is is a numbering system so that if it does go into a count, they get points for it. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: No. No, because we can limit the number of... JAY HOOLEY: But it limits the total number of permits issued. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Per year. JAY HOOLEY: So it will limit the aggregate growth of the town... NEIL DUNN: Right. JAY HOOLEY: ...and limit their aggregate growth. NEIL DUNN: But we have them both on the same variance, so I appreciate getting it out of there because it's not impacted and if we do hit the GMO portion, then they'll have to cross that bridge. JAY HOOLEY: Yeah. NEIL DUNN: So I guess I'm, yeah, I'm fine with that statement. We're not providing relief to 1.4.7.2. I guess it's the next discussion we're gonna have on the phasing. So if you grant it, does...?

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: What's the purpose of the phasing, then?

NEIL DUNN: I don't know. That's why I'm waiting to hear where you guys are going with that because I'm still...

 LARRY O'SULLIVAN: The phasing issue is always going to be...it's a Planning Board thing, of course. They always recommend and suggest, for all the builders that come to town, that you take a big project like this and you move it in sections. There's a variety of reasons. You sit on the [to Jim Butler]...no, I'm sorry, you don't sit on the...Planning Board Liaison. But I know that phasing, to me, didn't mean as much as the impact on the growth management because, frankly, the growth management is something that effect the entire town and I don't believe phasing does. I think phasing is more lot oriented, more parcel oriented, whether it be the 24 acres or 26 acres we're talking about, but that area. And that's it. Can we get a professional opinion from our Zoning Officer? Zoning Administrator?

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, basically, the phasing of development is essentially a growth management tool. But it's applicable to site specific rather than town wide as the Growth Management Ordinance is. The whole intent of phasing is to basically control a development in an orderly fashion so that we're not exceeding what the Town's facilities are able to provide. It's essentially the same as the Growth Management Ordinance, like I said, except it's project specific.

JAMES TOTTEN: Yeah, and I think we've established that it's not a burden on the town and the school. There's benefits to...

NEIL DUNN: Well, year one it wouldn't necessarily be.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: It wouldn't get controlled anyway, so...

NEIL DUNN: Year two or three, if we have other projects that come beating heads...

JAMES SMITH: Well, I think we have to look at this project by itself.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Because we don't have anything in writing. We don't have anything...

 $\label{eq:neighborhood} \textbf{NEIL DUNN: No, but I think it's our responsibility to the town to look to the future and say...}$ 

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: To plan. Yeah.

NEIL DUNN: ...based on this standard, based on this ordinance and the five years that it would normally take, that we could start butting heads and the GMO. So if we say he can do it in three and we're overloading the system, again, it is part of the growth management thing. We still have to be able to balance our financial projects, too, as far as providing the support mechanism for a project like this. The schools, the fire, and all that. So if we say that he can do it in three years instead of five is essentially what the waiver is. I guess, actually, the way it's written, he could do it in one year, I guess, based on the variance we're going give.

JAY HOOLEY: It will get specified.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: No, no. We will specify. Three years is...

NEIL DUNN: Well, okay. Well, I mean...so we're doing it in three years instead of five. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Mm-hmm. NEIL DUNN: So, if we say he can do that and say year two, the GMO kicks in just because so much is going on in town, or the third year... JAY HOOLEY: Then... JAMES TOTTEN: They're subject to that. NEIL DUNN: Are they subject to it when we've already given a variance to go ahead and put in the...? JAY HOOLEY: Because we are not providing relief of 1.4.7.2. It still applies. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: They've taken that away. NEIL DUNN: Even though we've already said, according to 1.3.3.3 that they can go ahead and do it? I guess I don't...am I...? JAMES SMITH: The two are different mechanisms to control the same thing. NEIL DUNN: Right, but they...is that correct, Richard? If we say they could do it in three years and the GMO kicks in in year two, do they have to ...? They don't have to apply to the GMO. They've already been given a variance to go ahead and do it, no? RICHARD CANUEL: Well, they would be given the variance to the phasing for the total number of units and the total number of buildings per year. As far as the Growth Management Ordinance, when the Planning Board makes the determination that we're in a period of unsustainable growth and they limit the issuance of building permits, then that would apply to the project. If a year or two down the road, as this project is under development, the Planning Board does restrict the issuance of building permits, they will not receive any other building permits for that project unless they request relief from that from the Planning Board. NEIL DUNN: So 240 divided by three is 80, so they're... JAMES SMITH: Probably 80, 72, 72 would be....So it would be four buildings in one year, three the other two years. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, so... NEIL DUNN: Okay. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: ...do we have a decent enough definition, I think, between phasing and the GMO? 

NEIL DUNN: Well, because they do look similar, my concern was I just want to make sure that we don't let that stuff over the GMO...even though he covered it with...because it's in the same variance, I wanted to make sure it wasn't side stepping it and not giving us the ability to react, was my concern.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: My entire fear of this whole thing was that the Town would lose control.

NEIL DUNN: Exactly.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Right? By taking the GMO portion of that away from the variance, the Town regains the control. Now, that's all of the town as opposed to this particular development, so I've got a, you know, a relief, as far as I'm concerned. My relief that we're not going to have to prove the legality of this in court because of that. Because, frankly, that's where I think we would wind up because I firmly believe that our GMO is only the legal portion of our ordinances. And...

JAMES SMITH: Eighty.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Anyway, let's keep on going.

JAMES SMITH: Okay, I would suggest if we do give a variance on that, that we suggest or write into it a limit of 80 units year one, 72 units year two and three.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That doesn't give them their 240.

JAMES SMITH: Yes it does.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That's two 72's and an 80.

NEIL DUNN: It would be three 80's...

JAMES SMITH: No, no. Seventy two units. Living units. Because we haven't decided on the 24 versus the 16 at this point.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Oh, I see where you're going.

JAMES SMITH: You understand what I'm getting at?

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: What would be the advantage to doing that?

JAMES SMITH: Because it puts...it gives a certain particular limit to each year. In other words, then they could build three buildings in the first year if they're 24-unit buildings...four buildings the first year, three buildings in the other two years. Because if you have 24, you've got to divide it up somehow and if you had 24 each year...I mean, three buildings of 24, then you have 24 left at...one building left at the end. What do you do with it? It wouldn't fit into three years.

N	NEIL DUNN: Yeah, but your numbers aren't right
J	AMES TOTTEN: Yeah, what are your numbers for each year?
N	NEIL DUNN: Yeah.
L	ARRY O'SULLIVAN: Eighty, 72, 72.
J	AMES SMITH: Eighty units the first year, which would be four buildings.
J	AY HOOLEY: No.
J	AY HOOLEY: No, they were talking about[indistinct]
J	AMES TOTTEN: That's notno
J	AY HOOLEY:24 units each, how many buildings is it?
J	AMES TOTTEN: It's 96, right?
١	NEIL DUNN: Yeah, you're
J	AY HOOLEY: They can't build two and three in half buildings.
L	ARRY O'SULLIVAN: You're jumping the gun, though. Jim is saying that we haven't approved 24 yet.
J	AMES SMITH: Seventy two
J	AMES TOTTEN: But 80, 72, 72 doesn't get you to 240 either way.
J	AMES SMITH: No.
J	AMES TOTTEN: I don't follow the math.
J	AMES SMITH: Seventy two
J	IM BUTLER: Ninety six, 96
	AMES SMITH:is 216, and then you got a 24 left over, right? Andoh, my addition's wrong. It would be 96. so 96, 72, 72.
L	ARRY O'SULLIVAN: Right, that way they get their 240.
J	AMES TOTTEN: Yeah, they get to 240.

JAMES SMITH: Yeah. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, yeah. JAMES TOTTEN: So that's four, three, three. JAMES SMITH: Yeah. If we go 24 units. JAY HOOLEY: I think this goes way back. I believe we did discuss briefly that maybe if we took these out of the sequential order and we're taking all three now and we resolve case number four and decide how many units we have, that will allow us to have a firm understanding of what we're doing with case number two. Does that make sense? JAMES SMITH: Yeah. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: As far as I'm concerned, it's up to you, Jim? JAMES SMITH: Okay. Why don't we go to case four, decide that one, then come back to case two? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay. JAMES SMITH: So we're now looking at case four. That's where they're trying to increase the 16 unit to the 24 in the building. JAY HOOLEY: Right. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Now what's part B of that one? So it's...increases to 24... JAMES SMITH: Right. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: ...and then what was the other? There's a part B on that one. JAMES SMITH: Well, the other part, I think, can you read that section? Just... JAY HOOLEY: I think it's 2.3.3.7.4.6. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: 2.3.3.6. JAY HOOLEY: 2.3.3.7.4.6: "Additional criteria to increase the maximum number of units allowed in a multi-family building." LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That's it.

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RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah.

JAY HOOLEY: That would come off the Planning Board's table, correct? That's...

RICHARD CANUEL: No. No.

JAY HOOLEY: "In addition to all the criteria listed in 2.3.3.7.5, the following additional criteria must be met in order to increase the maximum number of unit s in a multi-family building from 16," it says 20, but this is what they need to meet in order to do it. "There needs to exist on the property limitations such as steep slopes, wetlands, CO district areas, flood hazards or other natural constraints that are on the subject parcel that the reduced area of such a parcel is limited to less than 50% of the permitted density allowed under 2.3.3.7.3.1.2, utilizing 16 units per building. Such calculation must be demonstrated by the Planning Board by a New Hampshire licensed professional engineer..." I won't go on there. The other one, 2.3.3.7.4.6.2 is that "The applicant must demonstrate to the Planning Board that the limitation of the number of units per building at 16 makes the overall project unfeasible," and I think, without reading the rest of this, that was presented by them and validated by the third party review. I think in their presentation, and I don't know which night it was at this point, we looked at the ten target areas for a workforce housing. This was number one because everything was right. It didn't have any of those limitations such as steep slopes, wetlands, CO, et cetera. So certainly there was...if limited to this, they'd never get beyond 16. And then the question became, was the project as a workforce housing project still economically feasible at 16 units? And the presentation and the third party review indicated otherwise.

JAMES SMITH: Okay, I'm going to ask Richard for an interpretation. On that section, is it one or the other?

RICHARD CANUEL: No, it's not one or the other. The Planning Board still needs to go through that criteria in granting the Conditional Use Permit. However, because those sections say 20 versus 16, the Planning Board is limited to the 20 units.

JAMES SMITH: Yeah, I understand that.

RICHARD CANUEL: So...

JAMES SMITH: But what I'm questioning; there's two different criteria. One relates to economics, one relates to land.

RICHARD CANUEL: Mm-hmm.

JAMES SMITH: Is it one or the other that qualifies?

RICHARD CANUEL: I think they both apply. And that's something that the Planning Board has to take into consideration when they go through that review.

JAY HOOLEY: But they would not, if we grant relief to 2.3.3.7.4.6?

JAY HOOLEY: No? RICHARD CANUEL: No. If you grant relief, if the Board so chooses to grant the variance to allow 24 units, essentially is what you're doing is empowering the Planning Board to exceed their limitation of 20 units when granting that Conditional Use Permit. JAY HOOLEY: Okay, but if, as presented, they request relief from that section, everything I just read, 2.3.3.7.4.6, that would mean they don't need to comply with that is what I'm understanding. RICHARD CANUEL: That they don't need to go through that additional criteria for the maximum number of units. JAY HOOLEY: Yes. RICHARD CANUEL: If you're granting the entire relief to that, you know, entire section, then essentially, that's true. JAY HOOLEY: Okay, I just want to make sure we understand why that's... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, and what's the significance? JAMES SMITH: Okay... JAY HOOLEY: That they wouldn't need to demonstrate this to the Planning Board in order to make the increase. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: To 24. JAMES SMITH: Right. JAY HOOLEY: Right. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay. I think [indistinct] that all the way, all along, that was exactly what they were looking for. JAMES SMITH: Well, I think the problem with the way the thing is written, there is two criteria. One relates to finances and one relates to the way the land is. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Right. 

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I don't think it matters.

 JAMES SMITH: I think whoever wrote that probably was thinking one or the other, not both.

 JAMES SMITH: Well, again, that's the problem I have with the way that's written. Typically...you're given two different criteria. One is very clear, talks about economics and all the rest of the stuff, so that would be one reason to grant the increase.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Mm-hmm.

JAMES SMITH: The other one talks about how the land is laid out, whether there's rock or whatever you want to call it, and that would be another reason to allow that. I think...you know, again, whoever wrote the thing, you don't what they were thinking at the time, but typically, in a lot of things in zoning and regulations, they'll give you several different criteria and they'll tell you one, two, or three, not all of them. And that's what I have a problem with that, where it seemingly says you've got to both have problems with the land and...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: And economically viable.

JAMES SMITH: ...a financial problems...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Right.

JAMES SMITH: ...to get that. Which is almost impossible, I would think.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That's not the way I read it at all, so...or interpreted it at all.

JAMES SMITH: I think Richard confirmed that that's the way you would interpret it, right Rich?

NEIL DUNN: It says "the following criteria must be met," so both.

JAMES TOTTEN: Yeah, it's both.

JAMES SMITH: Yeah.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay. So your point is?

JAMES TOTTEN: And five as well, right? Because that's on the table too; 7.4.5.

JAY HOOLEY: Mm-hmm.

JAMES TOTTEN: All of that.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: What was the 7.4.5?

NEIL DUNN: Well, that's part of the prerequisite for 7.6.

JAMES SMITH: The 4.5 is the one that said 16 versus...

137 138	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Right. Okay, gotcha.
139 140	IANAES SMITH. The second one gave that criteria to get to that point
141	JAMES SMITH: The second one gave that criteria to get to that point.
142 143	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, so can we get to the point there then; are we comfortable with 24?
144 145	JAMES SMITH: Yes.
146 147	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: For whatever reason, whether it be slopes, soils, or economics?
148 149	JAMES SMITH: I think
150 151	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Isn't that what's in front of us right here in this question?
152 153	JAY HOOLEY: Yeah.
154 155	JAMES TOTTEN: Right.
156 157 158	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Right? Okay, so are you comfortable with the presentation, that it met all the requirements forall five requirements of a variance?
159 160	JAMES SMITH: Neil?
161 162 163 164 165	NEIL DUNN: If we look at 2.3.7.4.5.1, the proposed use is consistent with the purpose of inclusionary housin set forth in 2.3.3.1. There wereit gets back to where the inclusionary housing and this one particularly bein the workforce housing, we're looking at both reducing the percentage and the number of units in 2.3.3, right Bear with me a minute.
166 167 168	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Increasing the number of units overall per building is really what this is. And then it's the inclusionary housing part of it withusually thiswhat do we have about? I'm sorry. I'll shut up.
169 170	JAY HOOLEY: So what part of it?
171 172 173 174	NEIL DUNN: Well all I'm saying is that itwe're looking at 4.6 and it says "in addition to all the criteria in 2.3.3.7.5, and then 2.3.7.5 says it must be inclusive of all the inclusionary housing in Section 2.3.3.1 and no we're looking at in 2.3.3.1 changing the
175 176	JAMES TOTTEN: It's consistent with the purpose of the inclusionary
177 178	NEIL DUNN: 2.3.3 purpose. We can't read words into something like that.
179 180	JAMES TOTTEN: Well, those are the words.

JAY HOOLEY: 2.3.3.1 is purpose only. JAMES TOTTEN: Purpose. JAY HOOLEY: The reference of 2.3.3.1 speaks to purpose only. "The purpose of this section is to encourage and provide the development of workforce housing within Londonderry. It is intended to ensure the continued availability of a diversified..." NEIL DUNN: 2.3.3.1. Okay I'll but that. I'm sorry. JAY HOOLEY: Okay? So that's... NEIL DUNN: Alright, yeah. JAY HOOLEY: I think it hits that right on the head. NEIL DUNN: If it had said 2.3.3.3, then it would have been the whole section. JAY HOOLEY: A whole different ball game. But it... NEIL DUNN: Gotcha. Thank you. JAMES SMITH: Okay. Would somebody care to make a motion on case number four? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I thought we were gonna take notes on these things first. Are you ready for a motion, really, as opposed to have they hit all the variance criteria? I think you need to hit all the variance criteria. JAMES SMITH: Well...Okay, the first point. Would it be in the public interest? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yes, we're increasing workforce housing. JAMES SMITH: Okay. Is it in the spirit of the ordinance? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Same thing. Same [indistinct]. JAMES SMITH: Okay. Would it do substantial justice? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: It would provide the town with the workforce housing that we've said we needed and the State requires. JAMES SMITH: Okay. JAY HOOLEY: And based on all presented material up to this point, would actually allow the presented project to happen.

JAMES SMITH: Okay. Special conditions. NEIL DUNN: What about pricing? Values, I'm sorry. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Value of the surrounding properties? Did you miss that one, Jim? Or did you skip it deliberately? JAMES SMITH: I skipped it by accident. JAMES TOTTEN: They would not be, right? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, so how does 24 affect the property values? JAMES TOTTEN: Versus 16 and more buildings? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Versus 16 and more buildings? I think it's...because 16 and more buildings is allowed. Twenty four and fewer buildings isn't and that's why they're here, that's why they're asking. I fell that that's better. NEIL DUNN: So that it's no worse than the allowed approach. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Than what would have been there. Right. JAMES SMITH: And we have buildings of similar... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Size. JAMES SMITH: ...number of units within the general neighborhood. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yeah. NEIL DUNN: Well, I guess my bigger concern is what it does to the road, but I don't think it... JAMES SMITH: Well, see that's a Planning Board issue and it's gonna... NEIL DUNN: No, yeah, no... JAMES SMITH: ...they're gonna have to address it at that point. NEIL DUNN: No, but what I'm, saying, the ones behind them are different than changing the whole character of the neighborhood. Although what is allowed there, this does no more harm than what would be allowed there, I guess, would be my point.

JAY HOOLEY: Without the variance. JAMES SMITH: Right. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: But we could also include in our exceptions or our restrictions that the landowners need to be responsible for any additional road or infrastructure changes... NEIL DUNN: That's a Planning Board... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: ...based on the population. That's not what the relief is for for any one of these, right? We can put this on every single one of them as far as I'm concerned. NEIL DUNN: Say that again? Everybody follow that? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That the landowners are responsible for any incremental impact on schools and roads. Or skip the schools part because we're not going to have any real issues there, but roads or infrastructure. NEIL DUNN: Isn't that Planning Board purview? JIM BUTLER: Mm-hmm. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: So what? NEIL DUNN: Well... JIM BUTLER: It's Planning. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yeah, but there's other things that we haven't or have discussed that aren't in these requests. JAMES TOTTEN: Something like that might be more relevant to the phasing, but... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, well... JAMES TOTTEN: Sixteen to 24 doesn't feel relevant. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay. I'll put it in later. Just as long as we have it in one of them. JAMES SMITH: Well... JAY HOOLEY: Are we functionally creating a new way to impose and impact fee? JAMES SMITH: That's what I'm thinking.

JAY HOOLEY: I would think maybe that is something we would want to consider carefully. JIM BUTLER: That would be... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: It's not our... JIM BUTLER: ...I'm pretty sure, the purview of the Planning Board. JAMES SMITH: Yeah. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yeah. JIM BUTLER: Because right now our impact fees have been suspended. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Well. this is... JAMES SMITH: The Planning Board... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: This has nothing to do with impact fees. Who said anything about an impact fee? JIM BUTLER: Yeah, it does when you think about it. JAMES SMITH: It's a backhanded way of doing it. If you're going to make them responsible for offsite improvements, which is what is another way of saying it, that's an impact fee. JAY HOOLEY: Functionally, you're facilitating the same thing... JAMES SMITH: Yeah. JAY HOOLEY: ...I believe. JAMES SMITH: However, the Planning Board, in their discussion on the whole thing, is going to have to address the impact on traffic and so forth, so that would be within their purview, I would think, depending upon the state of the impact fee program at that point,. JIM BUTLER: At that point. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay. You don't need to put my restriction in there then. JAMES SMITH: Yeah, I wouldn't...that's making it even worse. Okay, having said that...Okay, that was value. Special conditions that distinguish this property from others in the area dealing...a variance would result in unnecessary hardship because... 

JAY HOOLEY: I think in this one, rather than (A)(i) and (A)(ii), if we go down to (B); "strict conformance with the ordinance" takes the workforce housing component of it into play a little bit more than addressing it and maybe others will feel differently, but I think strict conformance imposes the financial lack of feasibility, I guess.
JAMES SMITH: Yeah. See, at one time, we couldn't consider finances, but now we can. So, any other comments or objections?
LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Did we hit them all?
JAMES SMITH: I believe we have.
LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, so that met all the requirements then.
JAMES SMITH: Correct.
LARRY O'SULLIVAN: So then I'd like to make a motionthis is
JAY HOOLEY: 10/17/2012-4.
LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Dash four. Okay, we're back at four. I'd like to make a motion to approve 10/17/2012-4 as presented. And you don't want my restriction in there, so
JAMES SMITH: Do we have a second?
JAY HOOLEY: Second.
JAMES SMITH: Jay seconds. All those in favor?
LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Aye.
NEIL DUNN: Aye.
JAY HOOLEY: Aye.
JAMES TOTTEN: Aye.
JAMES SMITH: Aye.
The Clerk read the result into the record.

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: So now they have the 24. Can we talk about...?

JAY HOOLEY: We can do the math on the other one. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Now the economic feasibility of the project changes because we don't have to consider the 16. JAMES SMITH: So which case are we talking now? JAY HOOLEY: 10/17/2012-2. JAMES SMITH: Two, okay. JAY HOOLEY: [Section] 1.3.3.3, which is "For multi-family development meeting the definition of workforce housing as defined by RSA 674:58 and approved by the Planning Board per the procedures outlined in RSA 674:60: Three multi-family buildings, the total number of dwelling units not to exceed 48 per year" is the limitation that we're talking about. And that's three 16's, obviously, is why that math comes out that way. And then under 1.3.3.3.1 "In the event that the Planning Board grants a conditional use permit" for more than 16, it shall be limited to 40. Well, obviously, multiples of 24 doesn't get you there. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: This is where Jim's math comes in, right? Jim, you're going 96... JAMES SMITH: Ninety six, 72, 72. Or four buildings of 24 and three buildings of 24 the second and third year. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Either way. Same math. Any objections? Issues? JAY HOOLEY: Can I ask ...? JAMES SMITH: Wait... JAY HOOLEY: ...a question of staff? Richard? JAMES SMITH: Sure. JAY HOOLEY: How do we, when granting this, consider a year? Calendar year? Twelve months from the day of ground break...? I just want to be sure I understand what is one year? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: And how firm is one year? Twelve months? Three sixty five? RICHARD CANUEL: As the ordinance reads, it's a year from the date of final approval. So it's not necessarily a calendar year. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Date of final approval. Planning Board approval? RICHARD CANUEL: Right.

144 145	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Oh, that's cool. That's awesome. Let's keep that.
146	
147 148 149	JAY HOOLEY: So final approval happens January 1, the way this reads, the, in theory, three buildings by December 31 <sup>st</sup> of that? Okay.
450	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Now, in the way of restrictions, it goes 50% is gonna be something that comes up later.
451 452	Should weor is that part of this one? Is that sub-subparagraph part three or?
453 454	JAMES SMITH: That's partthat's case three.
455 456	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That's case three. Okay.
457 458	JAMES SMITH: We're on case two.
159	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: We'll go along with that, then. I'll wait until then as far as my restriction because I'd like
460 461	to be able to restrict that the growth be happening 50/50 as well as
462 463	JAY HOOLEY: An equal number of?
464 465	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: An equal number at the same time so we have
466 467	JAY HOOLEY: Yup.
468 469	LARRY O'SULLIVAN:building permits issued for 48 workforce housing/affordable
470 471	JAY HOOLEY: Yeah.
472 473	LARRY O'SULLIVAN:and then 48 of them non.
174 175	JAY HOOLEY: Or they might be mixed equally in each building, but
176 177	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: It doesn't matter.
178 179	JAY HOOLEY:that it be equal proportions.
480 481	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Just as long as they're issued, you know, equals to equals.
182 183	JAMES SMITH: Well, that could be in thewhen we get to that point.
184 185	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay. That's my point, is
486 487	JAMES SMITH: It doesn't have to be in this one.

488 489	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: No.
490 491 492	JAMES TOTTEN: For the 96, 72, 72, is there any reason to prescribe which year? Could we just say that it's gotta be over the three years
493 494	JAMES SMITH: Yeah.
495 496	JAMES TOTTEN: They could do 72 the first year, 96 the second, 72, right?
497 498 499	JAY HOOLEY: You could phrase it 'not to exceed 96 only in one year of the project, 72 in any other year of the project.'
500 501	JAMES SMITH: Yeah, that sounds
502 503	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, that will work
504 505	JAMES SMITH: Yeah.
506 507	LARRY O'SULLIVAN:but they also have said again and again and again
508 509	JAY HOOLEY: Assuming that you want to do it
<ul><li>510</li><li>511</li><li>512</li></ul>	LARRY O'SULLIVAN:that they want a shovel in the ground and they would like to get this thing rolling as soon as possible, so
513 514	JAY HOOLEY: You just allow for the option.
515 516	JAMES TOTTEN: It just gives them more flexibility.
517 518	JAMES SMITH: Yeah and the only reason I said it that way was just a way to get it out on the floor.
519 520	JAMES TOTTEN: Yeah.
521 522	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I think they would like to build it all in one year if they could.
<ul><li>523</li><li>524</li><li>525</li><li>526</li><li>527</li></ul>	JAY HOOLEY: Is it the mood of the Board to grant itjust reading this strictly, "three multi-family buildings per year," you could relieve the number of units, it wouldn't get them from five all the way down to three, yeah, you would end up with potentially one in one 12-month increment out from final approval, but it could be within the same calendar year, and I'm not stating this well obviously, by Larry's reaction.
528 529	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: No you've got an overI see, you've just got an overlap, but I see. I see.

JAY HOOLEY: In other words, you could do three in any year and if they got approved on July 1, you could not give complete relief but certainly in part and yeah, you couldn't have the 40 units, it just isn't going to work at all. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Isn't that up to Richard? I mean, who's issuing the permits? RICHARD CANUEL: That would be me. My department, yes. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Well, you've got a computer. RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah. Yeah. JAY HOOLEY: But it doesn't allow for more than three multi-family buildings and it only allows for two if the numbers is increased. RICHARD CANUEL: Mmm. JAY HOOLEY: What they're asking for is four, in theory, in any one year... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Ninety six, right. Yeah. JAY HOOLEY: Yeah, well, is it the mood of the Board that we are granting that in full or have we given...? JAMES SMITH: Well... NEIL DUNN: If we go through the five points... JAMES SMITH: ... if they wanted it in three years, there's got to be four buildings in one unit [sic] and three in the other two years. JAY HOOLEY: Yeah, but... JAMES SMITH: To get to that point. If you max it out at three buildings, you're going to end up with one building left over at the end of the project in the fourth year, I guess. JAY HOOLEY: Within one 12-month period out from final approval. You may end up with four in a given calendar year. JAMES SMITH: Yeah, we're not talking calendar years. JAY HOOLEY: Right, so...I'm not sure doing it that way... JAMES TOTTEN: My feeling is one year will be allowed four, right? However it's broken up. Three buildings of 24 each. One year will exceed to be four [indistinct] of 24.

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575 576	JAMES SMITH: So basically, we're going to have a variance that says four 24-unit buildings could be built in one year and the other remaining two years, three 24-unit buildings in each of those other two years.
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578 579	JAY HOOLEY: In other words, if you just say 'three year phasing,' he can build eight of them, one, and one.
580 581	JAMES SMITH: Say that again?
582 583	JAY HOOLEY: If you simply say 'three year phasing,' to interpret that literally, it could be eight, one, one.
584 585 586	NEIL DUNN: Can we go through the five points while we're thinking about the numbers or are you guys trying to get your numbers down?
587 588 589	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I think that that is the real gist of it. I think everybody's feeling fairly comfortable that the points have been met.
590 591	NEIL DUNN: Oh, okay.
592 593 594	JAY HOOLEY: But I guess until we know finally what we're proposing, I mean, maybe you would feel differently if it was eight the first year, one the second year, one the third year.
595 596	JAMES SMITH: No, no
597 598	JAY HOOLEY: Well, that's what, you know
599 600	NEIL DUNN: No, that's a valid point. That's a very valid point. Considering it's all about phasing.
601 602	JAY HOOLEY: Yeah. Just want to be clear on how you really want to see that happen.
603 604 605	JAMES SMITH: I think, to make it the most flexible for the builder, it should be set up so that he has his choice between whether it's four buildings first, second, or third year, and three buildings the remaining two years.
606 607	JAY HOOLEY: Is everybody comfortable on the five points?
608 609	JAMES TOTTEN: That sounds [indistinct].
610 611	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Absolutely. I'm sorry, [indistinct].
612 613	JAMES TOTTEN: Neil?
614 615	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Two different [indistinct].
616 617	JAMES TOTTEN: [Indistinct] go through them.

NEIL DUNN: I have issues with the public interest and spirit of the ordinance.

JAMES SMITH: Public interest...

NEIL DUNN: Because this is one of the…one of these sections, 1.3, is one of the sections that gives us purpose and it defines what the purpose of it, and maybe more so the intent. And it's to manage the growth without going into the GMO mode and to also maybe divide up what kind of permits are available to other people who want to develop. So when it talks about the purposes 'to guide, monitor, evaluate, and plan residential growth and to provide for future housing needs and to control implementation of tracts of land provide us protection for fire and additional services,' I have a real big problem with the spirit and the public interest because you're also locking out other developers because this person is going to get 80 permits one year and some other guy's not going to be able to get 80 minus 48...

JAMES SMITH: No, no. No, that's not legitimate because in the way it was interpreted, if the growth control ordinance kicks in, then you have to follow the criteria in issuing the permits that's in the growth control ordinance.

NEIL DUNN: And he'll get points for being workforce and he'll get...

JAY HOOLEY: But that's...

JAMES SMITH: Well, that's just the way the ordinance is set up.

JAY HOOLEY: ...strictly in compliance.

NEIL DUNN: No, but...alright, so say that again. So if...normally, we would let him do 48 and in five years, he would have his even numbers for your even numbers of 240. And so here the purpose is to let us respond more quickly, so if he's the first one in the block and he gets 80 permits for units...

JAMES SMITH: Well, that's just the way the growth control ordinance is set up then.

NEIL DUNN: Yeah, but this portion of it is for phasing, so other people have shots at permits, I guess is the way I'm looking at it and by...

JAMES SMITH: No, no.

NEIL DUNN: ...by letting him go more than the 48 in this section, then he could get them and the GMO kicks in and he already his. He's good. And so other people, maybe, aren't getting the opportunity to develop things they want because he's going to kick it earlier.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Sure.

NEIL DUNN: So, to me, the public interest and the intent of the ordinance I'm having an issue with.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: But we also can't control...

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669 670 JAMES SMITH: But again, just to go on your argument, the growth control ordinance has a set of rules and has a set of points and everything else. If his project happens to meet that, they've met the intent of the growth control.

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That's right. That's it.

JAMES SMITH: That's just the way it's set up.

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NEIL DUNN: I'm not talking about the growth control right now. What I'm saying is right now, under just 1.3, the phasing, which is not the growth control, it allows a multi-unit developer to put up 48 units.

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Right.

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JAY HOOLEY: Yup.

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NEIL DUNN: Right? And he wants to exempt that and push it up to three so he can do more than that. And all I'm saying is if he's the first one to the gate, which he might be, based on everything doing, then he can do 80 one year and so other people, other developers who may have gotten in under it won't have access and the GMO will kick in quicker because somebody else has taken a bigger chunk that's not in the spirit of this section of the ordinance which we're referring to.

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I get your point. I get your point.

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NEIL DUNN: So that's my...

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I had that argument...

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NEIL DUNN: I have trouble with it...

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I had that argument before because I had said in the past that that limits the options for the rest of the builders around, alright? Because it would. But this is the phasing part of it. We're really only talking about those lots now, the impact on those lots and phasing, right? We're not talking about all the rest of the lots in town that are potentially going to be built. We're talking about these. Richard, am I barking up the wrong tree here?

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RICHARD CANUEL: No, you're correct. You're not talking town-wide, you're talking development specific.

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JAMES SMITH: Right.

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RICHARD CANUEL: You know, and the whole point of the phasing being applicable to the development is so that the Town has an opportunity to sort of monitor that growth and ensure that we have the services to provide for that development.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: So if we're using two different... RICHARD CANUEL: Pretty much the same as the Growth Management Ordinance, except it's not town-wide. It's project specific. JAY HOOLEY: Site specific. So in lieu of GMO kicking in, this would not reduce the number of permits available to somebody else... RICHARD CANUEL: Not whatsoever. JAY HOOLEY: ...on another [indistinct]. RICHARD CANUEL: Not whatsoever. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Did you catch that? NEIL DUNN: No, I caught that, I'm just trying to catch up and see if I believe that. If the magic number is 200 and we're allocating 80 to one builder where the spirit of this says no, the one builder on a multi-project...a mufti-family unit of workforce housing is only allowed 48, and we're letting him take a bigger chunk than the normally would, then in my eyes, it is against the spirit because someone still could get a bigger chunk of the pie when the GMO gets kicked in. RICHARD CANUEL: When the Growth Management Ordinance does kick in, and the Planning Board makes a determination that we're in a period of unsustainable growth, it will apply to this development as well. When the Planning Board says 'We're unsustainable, we're going to restrict the number of permits...' NEIL DUNN: Right, and... RICHARD CANUEL: ...they are going to be restricted just like any other developer. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Wait, wait, wait. Before you go too far; if we had a builder come in who was going to build 200 homes on 200 acres, we're in the same scenario for phasing. We're going to ask them to... NEIL DUNN: I'd have to look at that. We're not talking...1.3.3 is multi-family with workforce... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I'm trying to help with the phasing part of... NEIL DUNN: Oh, okay. 

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: ...only. Right? And how that affects our GMO. Right?

NEIL DUNN: Okay. Go ahead, help.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Instead of having it over 240 acres, he's got it over 24 acres, or 26 acres. That's the only significant difference. There's still [indistinct]. Right now there's no limit on the number of permit that we're going to issue. Is there a limit on the number of permits that we can issue?

RICHARD CANUEL: Not this year.

 LARRY O'SULLIVAN: There is no limit.

JAMES SMITH: How many years since we've had a limit?

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: But the point is...

RICHARD CANUEL: Like four years, five years now?

JAMES SMITH: Didn't he say 2005?

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: It's been a number of years.

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, 2005, 2006 maybe.

NEIL DUNN: So the purpose is to control that and it's very clear what they want for the number of units, so I have trouble...I can understand where you would argue it either way. It gets back to the spirit and the intent and the way it's written. I personally think you could bump against that wall and he would be getting more units than he might, in year three, he might otherwise be allowed because he was first in line and got...I mean, I don't...it's kind of a stretch, but...or maybe it isn't. I guess it all depends on what goes on in the next few months with all the other projects.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: We can't assume anything. That's the problem. That's why, when I brought up all those other developments that were around, I mean, I still have the list here, Neil.

NEIL DUNN: Yeah, no, no, and we all, I think, are quite aware of what they are. I'm just concerned that what would have taken five years to build out and when we might be in a GMO period, and I understand that that might make his calculation, but the whole world's based on calculations and we could be giving up our ability to plan growth and that's what that whole phasing is about. Maybe in five years where he...if he was just doing his 48, there might be some limitations. And now we're letting it all come in. I don't know. I'm having trouble with the intent and the spirit of that and although it might not be an issue, I think...Do we know what the magic is? It's based on previous units and capacities, right? There's no magic number.

RICHARD CANUEL: It's based on the previous development in previous years and number of permits that were issued. Then there's a certain percentage, I don't know whether it's two percent...

NEIL DUNN: Those are just my thoughts. I mean...

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, it's...Like I said...

JAMES SMITH: You'd think the first one talks about...

RICHARD CANUEL: You're essentially...you've got the same issue, I mean, it is growth management, but it's two specifically different sections of the ordinance and like I said, one is town-wide, one is project specific.

NEIL DUNN: Alright, maybe the project specific is [indistinct]. Alright, thank you.

JAMES SMITH: Okay. Does anybody else have any other observations about the various points of law? If not, I would...Yes?

JAY HOOLEY: If you don't mind, Mr. Chairman. Neil, 1.4.4, "Determining the Maximum Sustainable Growth...Not later than March 1 of each year, the Planning Board shall determine Londonderry's maximum sustainable rate of residential development for 12 months beginning March 1 of that year. The maximum annual sustainable rate of growth shall be the highest figure that does not exceed a two percent increase in Londonderry's housing stock over the preceding calendar year and does not exceed more than two of the following three measures: The average rate of dwelling unit authorizations in Londonderry over the six preceding calendar years; A percentage increase in housing units over the preceding calendar year equal to the rate of increase in housing units for that preceding year summed across the six municipalities which abut Londonderry (Auburn, Derry, Hudson, Litchfield, Manchester, and Windham)..." as I'm going through it, I'm realizing...I'm not sure what it says.

NEIL DUNN: Well, I think it shows that it's a long process, but...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yeah and we don't have to declare it.

NEIL DUNN: Our numbers have been down for guite a while...

JAMES SMITH: Richard?

RICHARD CANUEL: Mmm.

JAMES SMITH: Read the first one again, that first...no, the one about the permits. The Town is authorized. What is it?

JAY HOOLEY: "...does not exceed a two percent increase in Londonderry's housing..."

JAMES SMITH: Okay, the next one after that.

JAY HOOLEY: "...average rate of dwelling unit authorizations in Londonderry over the six preceding calendar vears."

JAMES SMITH: Does that...I know it's been interpreted the number of permits issued, but what's the actual number authorized? It's an unlimited number.

NEIL DUNN: He could do two 96's.

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LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, more importantly, it keeps our restriction simple.

units per year, not to exceed 'x' number of units per year.

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: And it keeps our restriction simple.

RICHARD CANUEL: He still has that flexibility.

JAMES SMITH: Well, then he could do...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: So just go with the 96 in four 24's, right?

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah, it's the number of authorizations that the Planning Board establishes. Not the actual

RICHARD CANUEL: Two percent of the maximum housing growth over the, you know, previous year. Two

RICHARD CANUEL: There could be 200 allocations of permits for this year, we only issue 100 permits...

JAMES SMITH: Okay, if that's the way they're interpreted, that makes...because I think I heard him say 40 or

RICHARD CANUEL: If you are looking to approve the maximum number of units per year, rather than restrict

RICHARD CANUEL: Yeah. You could say, yeah, 'not to exceed more than 96 units per year.' That way, the

developer has the flexibility of whether to do four buildings in one year or three buildings in the first year.

the developer by saying 'four buildings in year one, three buildings in year two,' do it to a maximum number of

percent added to that on the average of the six communities that the Town looks at. You know, it's ... It's like I

number of building permits that were issued, but the actual number of authorizations.

JAMES SMITH: Well, do they come up with a number for that?

JAMES SMITH: Okay. That's...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Yeah, pleas.

JAMES SMITH: Yeah.

say, it's the number of allocations, not necessarily the number of permits.

RICHARD CANUEL: ...the determination is on the allocations, not the permits.

something in the...Okay, that's off the subject. Okay, let's have a...somebody make a...

RICHARD CANUEL: If I could just make a recommendation before you make a motion...

LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Alright. JAMES SMITH: Two 96's and then...] LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay. RICHARD CANUEL: Or, you know, whatever the Board chooses. I'm saying that, you know, rather than restrict it to a number of buildings, just restrict it to a maximum number of units per calendar year. Or not to exceed 'x' number of units. NEIL DUNN: So you could do 96, 72, 72 units. JAMES SMITH: Yeah, that's... NEIL DUNN: Alright. JAMES SMITH: That's kind of what I said in the first place. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Write it down. Write it down. NEIL DUNN: It's already down. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: You ready yet for your restriction? NEIL DUNN: I have it down for the numbers. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Okay, well I'm looking for the restriction, because... NEIL DUNN: My motion, I don't think, is going that way. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Alright, are we going to talk about the five points or...? JAMES SMITH: We've kind of gone over that. Everybody said they were pretty much satisfied with it from what we did before. Is there any particular ones that you...? Neil had... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: That we're gonna pass on the cumulative impact thing. Okay. Fine. JAMES SMITH: Okay. Who's going to be the author of this motion? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Since he did such a good job the last time, Jay... JAY HOOLEY: I'll make a motion to approve case number 10/17/2012-2 in part, conditionally, that we provide relief of 1.3.3.3; that the phasing not exceed 96 units in any one given year and not to exceed 72 units in the other remaining years of the project and that we not provide relief of 1.4.7.2.

926 927	JAMES SMITH: Do we have a second?
928	JAIVIES SIVITTI. DO WE Have a Second!
929 930	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Second.
931 932	JAMES SMITH: Larry seconds. All
933 934	JAY HOOLEY: Does anybody want to talk about, before you go to a vote, what I just said?
935 936	JAMES SMITH: No, I think you covered it.
937 938	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Do you need further restriction, do you mean? Does this need further restriction?
939 940	JAY HOOLEY: I'm just, you know
941 942	JAMES SMITH: No, I think
943 944 945	JAY HOOLEY: If everybody's comfortable with it, that's fine. I just didn't want him to shoot right to a vote before we had a chance at least to
946 947	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: For discussion.
948 949	JAMES SMITH: Jim?
950 951	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: James?
952 953	JAMES TOTTEN: I don't need to discuss it.
954 955	JAMES SMITH: Neil? Larry?
956 957	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: You don't want me to talk about cumulative impacts? I'm not gonna do that then.
958 959	JAMES SMITH: Okay. All those in favor?
960 961	JAY HOOLEY: Aye.
962 963	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Aye.
964 965	JAMES SMITH: Aye.
966 967	JAMES TOTTEN: Aye.
968 969	JAMES SMITH: Any opposed?

NEIL DUNN: Aye. The Clerk read the result into the record. JAMES SMITH: We're now down to case number three. And this was the 50% versus the 75%. Discussion? Do we want to go through the five points or are we...? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Are we duplicating everything by just... I mean, we kind of used all the points again and again and again in this case. JAMES SMITH: Yeah. So unless...does anyone have any particular concern about any... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Any one of them? JAMES SMITH: ...particular points on this case? Public interest, spirit, substantial justice, values, conditions, and again, we end up going to part (B), I think, of that one because of the financials. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: The economic part, yup. [Indistinct], yes. The impression I've had all along is that we had both ways to get there and I think we've used both of them. The economics as well as the multiple points, all the five points. JAMES SMITH: So...does someone want to make a motion? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Our Postmaster's been doing a wonderful job. JAY HOOLEY: Motion to approve case number 10/17/2012-3, in that through much testimony and presentation... JAMES SMITH: So "as presented," basically. JAY HOOLEY: ...they have... LARRY O'SULLIVAN: And primarily due to the economic impact and economic cost that are involved with it. JAMES SMITH: Yeah, economics is the key to that one. LARRY O'SULLIVAN: I'll second. JAMES SMITH: Okay, have you made a motion? LARRY O'SULLIVAN: He made it, I'll second it. 

014	JAMES SMITH: Larry seconds it. All those in favor?
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016	NEIL DUNN: Aye.
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018	JAY HOOLEY: Aye.
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020	LARRY O'SULLIVAN: Aye,
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022	JAMES TOTTEN: Aye.
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024	JAMES SMITH: Aye.
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026	RESULT: THE MOTION TO APPROVE CASE NO. 10/17/2012-4 AS PRESENTED WAS GRANTED, 5-0-0.
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028	The Clerk read the result into the record.
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030	CASE NO. 10/17/2012-2: GRANTED WITH RESTRICTIONS, 4-1-0.
031	CASE NO. 10/17/2012-3: GRANTED AS PRESENTED.
032	CASE NO. 10/17/2012-4: GRANTED AS PRESENTED.
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034	RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
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**NEIL DUNN, CLERK** 

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TYPED AND TRANSCRIBED BY JAYE A TROTTIER, SECRETARY

APPROVED MAY 15, 2013 WITH A MOTION MADE BY LARRY O'SULLIVAN SECONDED BY JAY HOOLEY AND APPROVED 4-0-0.