

## REPORT TO MAYOR AND COUNCIL

August 3, 2023

**SUBJECT:** TP-ENT-0223-00013 First + Foothills PAD, R-3 to PAD (Ward 3)

**Public Hearings: April 27, 2023** 

May 25, 2023

June 23, 2023

July 20, 2023

#### **BACKGROUND**

This is a request by Brian Underwood of The Planning Center, on behalf of the property owner, First & River Storage LLC, to rezone a 1.03-acre parcel from R-3 residential to Planned Area Development (PAD) zoning. The rezoning site is located at 720 East Foothills Drive, approximately 1,161 feet north of the 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue and River Road intersection on the east side of 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue. The PAD proposes to allow for the site to develop with a single use (self-storage). Immediately south of the site is the First and River Self-Storage (rezoned from R-3 to C-1 in 2015), a climate-controlled facility with little to no unit vacancies. While under common ownership, this facility and the one proposed within the PAD will not be affiliated. A PAD is proposed in order to implement the goals of the Catalina Foothills Subregional Plan, which provides land use policy for the site and ensures that the subject site is developed as a low-intensity, low-impact use that is mindful of the site's unique constraints.

## **PUBLIC HEARING SUMMARY**

## April 27, 2023, Zoning Examiner Hearing

The Applicant's representative and the Applicant spoke in support of the requested rezoning at the April 27, 2023, Zoning Examiner hearing. Five persons spoke in opposition to the proposed



rezoning, raising issues concerning traffic, particularly the proposed access from Foothills Drive, and construction noise. In response the Applicant's representative and the Applicant stated that they would be willing to commission a traffic study to review the traffic-related issues raised.

As of the date of the Zoning Examiner hearing, there was one (1) written approval and nine (9) written protests.

The Zoning Examiner continued the public hearing to May 25, 2023, to allow time for the Applicant to conduct a traffic study.

## May 25, 2023, Zoning Examiner Hearing

The May 25, 2023, Zoning Examiner Hearing was continued to June 23, 2023, to permit additional time for the Applicant's traffic study.

#### June 23, 2023, Zoning Examiner Hearing

Prior to the scheduled June 23, 2023, Zoning Examiner hearing, a question was raised about the boundary of the area from which notice was given for the earlier hearings in this case. To make certain that all parties who should receive notice of the public hearing, in fact receive such notice, the Zoning Examiner closed the prior public hearings without taking any action.

The Zoning Examiner scheduled a new public hearing for July 20, 2023, so that notice could be given of the hearing based on the amended boundary. All testimony, protests, approvals, and comments that were given by the public prior to or at the prior hearings were carried forward and considered at the July 20, 2023, hearing, along with new testimony, comments, protests or approvals.

#### July 20, 2023, Zoning Examiner Hearing

The Applicant's representative spoke in support of the requested rezoning at the July 20, 2023, Zoning Examiner hearing. The Applicant's representative reported that the proposed project had been reviewed by a traffic engineer and a civil engineer, who were retained to study the safety of the ingress and egress to the project, and the feasibility of the construction of the proposed access driveway given the slopes present on the property. The Applicant's representative reported that the traffic study determined that the ingress and egress would be safe, and that only minor vegetation trimming would be required along Foothills Drive to enhance sight visibility. The Applicant's representative also reported that the civil engineer determined that slopes of the access driveway were feasible.



One person spoke in opposition to the proposed rezoning, raising issues concerning traffic, particularly the traffic on First Avenue at Foothills Drive, construction noise, and the removal of vegetation. This speaker emphasized that a traffic light or stop sign was needed on First Avenue at Foothills Drive, given the amount of traffic and the speeds of vehicles travelling on First Avenue. (While this is an important point, it does not relate directly to any impacts from the proposed rezoning or related development.)

The Applicant's representative stated that the Applicant would be performing a full native plant survey in connection with the development and would be following all applicable UDC requirements.

## **FINDINGS OF FACT**

## **Background Information**

PAD Document Review: The PAD document went through an iterative review process with numerous City departments and outside agencies, with multiple drafts until there was consensus that the final document was ready for the required neighborhood meeting and Zoning Examiner public hearing. The PAD review involved considerations including adopted policy, existing capacities, traffic impacts and counts, water demand impact, and sewer capacities in relation to the proposed project.

**Existing Land Use:** Vacant

## **Zoning Descriptions:**

Residential Zone (R-3): This zone provides for high density, residential development, and compatible uses. Civic, educational, recreation, religious uses, and select other uses, such as day care and urban agriculture, are also permitted that provide reasonable compatibility with adjoining residential uses.

Planned Area Development (PAD): enables and encourages comprehensively planned development in accordance with adopted plans and policies. The PAD is a zoning classification which provides for the establishment of zoning districts with distinct standards. A PAD may have land use regulations different from the zoning regulations in the UDC, any other PAD District, or other zoning districts. When a provision in a PAD varies from the UDC, the provisions in the PAD shall govern.

#### Surrounding Zones and Land Uses:

North: Zoned Pima County CR-1 / Residential.

South: Zoned City of Tucson C-1 / Commercial/Self Storage



East: Zoned City of Tucson C-1 and R-3 / Assisted Living Facility and Vacant; Zoned Pima County TR / Residential.

West: Zoned City of Tucson R-3 / Vacant/Drainage; Across N. 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue Zoned Pima County TR and CR-4 / Residential.

**Planning Considerations** – Land use policy direction for this area is provided by Plan Tucson (PT), and the *Catalina Foothills Subregional Plan CFSP*).

Plan Tucson (PT) - The Plan Tucson Future Growth Scenario Map identifies the PAD location as within the Existing Neighborhoods Building Block where the goal is to maintain the character of existing neighborhoods, while accommodating some new development and redevelopment and encouraging reinvestment and new services and amenities that combine further to neighborhood stability. Plan Tucson calls to support development opportunities where residential, commercial, employment, and recreational uses are located or could be located and integrated (LT3). PT supports commercial uses at the intersections of arterial streets, taking into consideration traffic safety and congestion issues (LT28.2.4). It calls to protect established residential neighborhoods by supporting compatible development, which may include other residential, mixed-use infill and appropriate nonresidential uses (LT28.2.14).

Catalina Foothills Subregional Plan (CFSP) – The rezoning site is within the Catalina Foothills Subregional Plan, Map Detail #3 – CFSP, River-First which covers approximately 123 acres, generally located east and west of First Avenue and north of River Road. The focus of this map detail is the arterial intersection of River Road and First Avenue, with neighborhood commercial activities centered at the intersection followed by office and high density residential, transitioning to lower density residential uses on the perimeter. A Community Activity Center (CAC) is called for at the intersection of First Avenue and River Road. Outward from the intersection, Medium High and Medium Intensity Urban uses are identified before transitioning to Low Intensity Urban on the edge of the district. The rezoning site is within the Planned Land Use Category – E (Medium High Intensity Urban). The purpose of Medium High Intensity Urban (MHIU) is to designate areas for a mix of medium- to high density housing types and other compatible uses. These areas provide opportunities for a variety of residential housing types including cluster option developments with special attention given to site design to assure that uses are compatible with adjacent lower density. The following zoning districts may be applied for under this intensity category: RX-1, RX-2, R-1, R-2, R-3, MH-1, MH-2, O-1, O-2, P-I (Park Industrial), and PAD (Planned Area Development). The rezoning site is also within 2-19 Catalina Foothills Special Area which limits building heights to 24 feet.

Planned land use in the subregional plan is designated by a hierarchy of land use intensity categories. Unlike density, which reflects the number of units in an area, land use intensity considers a variety of factors that affect land use, including type of activity, density, associated



vehicle trips and impacts on infrastructure and services. Zoning district options are based primarily on three considerations: 1) further the objectives of City of Tucson, i.e., *Plan Tucson*; 2) address the need for similar levels of public infrastructure to accommodate permitted uses; and 3) promote the compatibility of permitted uses.

The *CFSP* calls out that a rezoning request or planned area development will be determined to comply with the plan when:

- 1) The proposed development requires a zone listed under the Land Use Intensity category designated for the site;
- 2) The proposal complies with density ranges allowed for the applicable Land Use Intensity category; and
- 3) The proposal complies with Special Area Policies which may or restrict either density or land use.

**Project Description** – The proposed project is to develop an approximately 31,000 square foot climate-controlled self-storage facility with a covered loading zone, eight (8) parking spaces, and landscaped areas. The proposed structure will be designed with two stories above ground and one story below ground, with a maximum building height of 24 feet. The proposed building has been positioned on the western edge of the property close to First Avenue, because of the grade differential across the site, the presence of residential uses to the east, and the existing drainage that runs along the eastern and southern boundary of the site. The building location effectively establishes a transition across the site. The building will be designed with four-sided architecture, materials, and colors consistent with desert Southwest; highly reflective materials are not proposed and shall be avoided.

The proposed project has incorporated some mitigating measures to ensure compatibility with its proximity to residential uses and the similar self-storage commercial use to the south. There will be ample setbacks, screening, and landscaping provided to mitigate any privacy concerns and to provide visual appeal. The site will be configured with appropriate retention/detention areas to mitigate adverse impacts of surface runoff from the proposed structure and parking areas. There will be new vegetation planted within landscape borders. A commercial rainwater harvesting plan is required by the UDC, with curb cuts and inlets on both grading and landscaping plans allowing runoff to drain into the landscaped areas. The self-storage facility will have onsite management and surveillance to ensure the safety of users and adjacent residents, including 24-hour video monitoring.

The project site will be accessed from Foothills Drive with a new curb cut approximately 27 feet wide. The driveway is approximately 198-feet east of First Avenue, with the assisted living facility (C-1 zoned) 170-feet farther to the east of the self-storage facility's driveway. Internal circulation will be provided with an appropriately sized parking area access lane (PAAL) with a 26 feet minimum width, and driveway aisle in accordance with Tucson Fire Department standards. Pedestrian circulation (internal and



external) will be provided with ADA compliant sidewalks. The project site anticipates low-density traffic, with the PAD identifying estimates for the proposed self-storage use generating approximately 45 trips per weekday; 6 trips for the AM Peak Hour, and 6 trips for the PM Peak Hour. The PAD document also noted that similar facilities currently generate only 1-2 trips per day.

PAD Rationale – The Catalina Foothills Subregional Plan, Map Detail #3 – CFSP, River-First, focuses on the arterial intersection of River Road and First Avenue, with neighborhood commercial activities centered at the intersection followed by office and high density residential, and other compatible uses, transitioning to lower density residential uses on the perimeter. While the CFSP allows for a wide range of residential and office zoning districts that may be applied for under the MHIU intensity category (RX-1, RX-2, R-1, R-2, R-3, MH-1, MH-2, O-1, O-2), it only lists two commercial zoning districts P-I (Park Industrial) and PAD (Planned Area Development). The P-I zone typically has development standards that can mitigate the intensity of this zoning category that include limiting certain land use activities, such as personal storage to be conducted entirely within an enclosed building. The P-I zone does have a use-specific standard that requires access for personal storage to be from a collector or arterial street. Hence the CFSP looks to the PAD zone as a zoning category that may be applied for under the MHIU category to best allow for commercial development to transition north from the Commercial Activity Center at First and River.

The PAD zone is appropriate for the subject parcel as it provides a zoning designation modeled to be consistent with those properties bordering the site's southern and eastern edges. The PAD can tailor its development regulations to be compatible with surrounding uses and the natural site terrain. The PAD allows for a single use, such as personal storage, to be even more tailored to the site and surrounding uses, requiring that other C-1 permitted uses go through a PAD amendment process to ensure uses that do not change the overall intent of the PAD, and that these uses are appropriate and compatible with the surrounding area. The PAD zone can ensure that the subject site is developed as a low-intensity, low-impact use that is mindful of the site's unique constraints, while still implementing the CFSP, Map Detail #3 hierarchy of land use intensity categories extending north from the First and River intersection.

**PAD Document Overview** – The PAD document will use the established standards of the C-1 zone as the base zone, subject to the modified development regulations for the First + Foothills PAD.

Permitted Uses

• Personal Storage, subject to UDC Section 4.9.10.C.1, .3-.6 and 4.9.13.0 4.9.10.C. Personal Storage

All storage shall be within enclosed buildings.



All walls or doors visible from adjacent streets and residential properties shall be surfaced with a non-reflective material.

The maximum permitted individual unit size is 200 square feet of floor area.

Razor or barbed wire shall not be used.

The facility's exterior façade visible from adjoining residential properties or street frontage shall be earth tone in color and of masonry, stucco, or similar materials.

#### 4.9.13.O. C-1 Commercial Zone - General Restrictions

Drive-through services are prohibited; and all land use activities shall be conducted entirely within an enclosed building.

#### Prohibited Uses

• Group Dwelling

## **Development Standards**

- Maximum building height = 24 feet.
- Perimeter Yard Setbacks = 10 feet (except along the western boundary = 5 feet).
- Street Perimeter Yard = 15 feet.
- Required Park Spaces for Personal Storage Uses = 1 parking space per 4,000 square feet (Covered Loading shown on the Preliminary Development Plan shall help satisfy required parking).
- Landscape Borders and Screening for Personal Storage uses shall be per Exhibit III.B and Exhibit III.D; all other permitted C-1 uses shall follow UDC standards.
- Refuse facilities (dumpsters) are not required for Personal Storage uses.
- PAALs for Personal Storage Uses may be reduced to 26 feet in width.
- The maximum permitted site area for self-storage is five acres.



#### Amendments

- 1. Non-Substantial Changes Non-substantial changes to the PAD shall be approved pursuant to UDC Section 3.5.5.I and include the following:
  - 1. Modification to the permitted uses that do not change the overall intent of the PAD.
  - 2. Modifications to the proposed PDP provided the Development Standards outlined in the PAD are maintained.
  - 3. Any other items not expressly defined as substantial based on UDC Section 3.5.5.J.
  - 4. Modifications or adjustments to intrusions, encroachments, easements, rights-of-way, or open spaces so long as a conflict does not arise.
- 2. Substantial Changes Substantial changes (as defined in UDC Section 3.5.5.J.2.c), are subject to the amendment process outlined in UDC Section 3.5.5.J.

**Conclusion** – The First + Foothills PAD request is consistent with *Plan Tucson* and the *Catalina Foothills Subregional Plan*. Approval of the requested PAD zoning is appropriate.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

The Zoning Examiner recommends approval of The First + Foothills PAD.

Sincerely,

John Iurino

**Zoning Examiner** 

#### **ATTACHMENTS**:

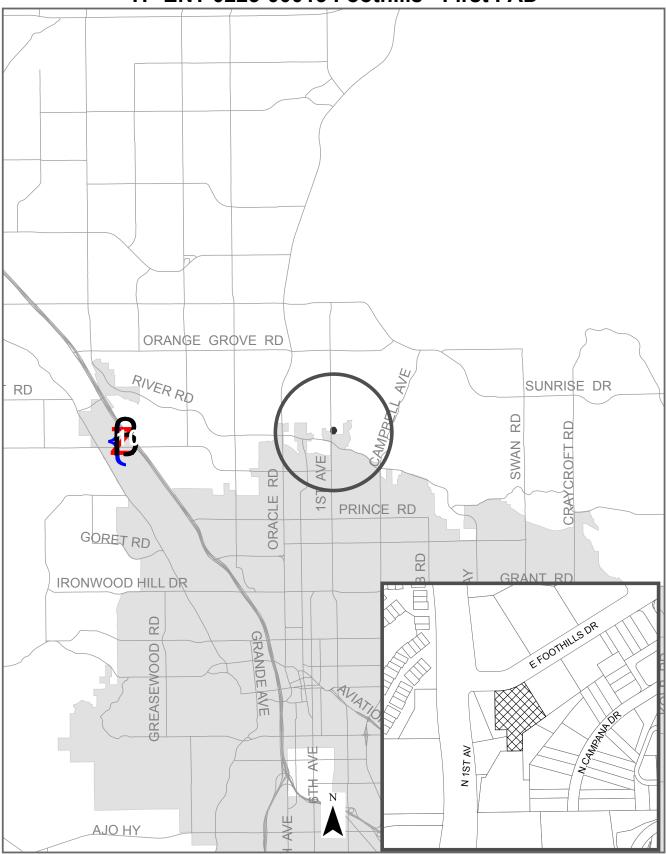
Case Location Map

Rezoning Case Map

**Public Hearing Minutes** 

Cc: Mayor and Council

TP-ENT-0223-00013 Foothills - First PAD

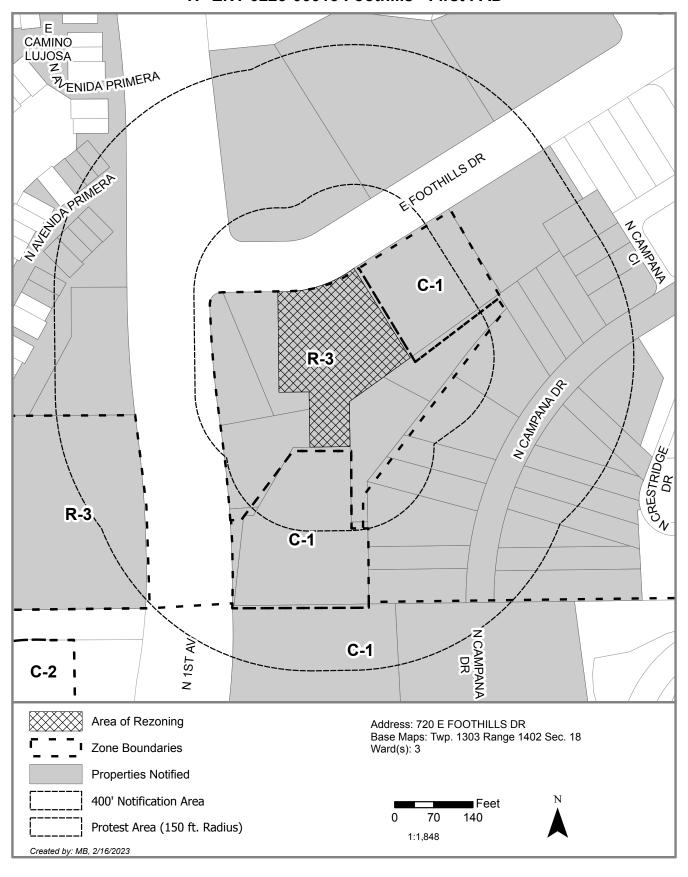


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# TP-ENT-0223-00013 Foothills - First PAD



TP-ENT-0223-00013 Foothills - First PAD



## CITY OF TUCSON

#### ZONING EXAMINER PUBLIC HEARING

## JULY 20, 2023

### ZONING EXAMINER:

John Iurino

#### STAFF PRESENT:

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- John Beall
  Principal Planner, City of Tucson
  Planning and Development Services Department
- Maria Gayosso, Lead Planner City of Tucson Planning and Development Services Department

#### APPLICANTS/AGENTS PRESENT:

- Rory Juneman
  Lazarus & Silvyn, P.C.
  5983 East Grant Road, Suite 290
  Tucson, Arizona 85712
- Timothy Kinney, Esq.
  Timothy Kinney, PLLC
  1 South Church Avenue, Suite 1000
  Tucson, Arizona 85701
- Brian Underwood
  The Planning Center
  2 East Congress, Suite 600
  Tucson, Arizona 85701
- Thomas Warne
  JL Investments
  70 West Cushing Street
  Tucson, Arizona 85701

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ZONING EXAMINER: Good evening. It's 6:00 o'clock so we'll get started. Good evening. My name is John Iurino.

I'm the Zoning Examiner for the City of Tucson.

We have three cases on the agenda for this evening's

hearing. First is Case TP-ENT-1122-0003, Sixth at Campbell PAD. Mr. Juneman?

MR. JUNEMAN: Good evening, Mr. Iurino.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank -- thank you for joining us. I've reviewed the additional materials you sent in, as well as a draft of the Community Benefit Agreement that I -- I just saw about an hour ago, although that's not directly at issue here. Do you have anything you want to add to your paper, sir?

MR. JUNEMAN: No, just I -- I -- the only thing I'd like to add is that I think we're -- you know, we're at a point where we've made quite a few changes to the PAD based on that agreement. We've -- I think we've reached the agreement -- reached terms on the agreement and you've seen the -- the final draft. You got a few little things to add to it, but nothing that's substantive. And I just want to thank the Rincon Heights Neighborhood Association for all their work at the end here to kind of get this over the finish line and we're excited to move on to the next stage.

ZONING EXAMINER: Great. Thank you. Mr. Kinney, are you present and would you like to speak?

MR. KINNEY: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Iurino. Good evening. I -- I agree with Mr. Juneman. We have made a lot of progress in the last few weeks. Since the hearing last week, the Applicant has submitted a revised PAD that includes all of the

items that we have agreed to that are appropriate for a PAD; and so the neighborhood is definitely in support of those changes.

We also, as you know, have a nearly final draft of the Community Benefits Agreement that includes additional restrictions that we've agreed to and that, of course, we would like. It'll still be another week or two before we probably have the signed agreement, but I'm confident that we'll get there. There's really nothing that I can think of that would stop that. So, at the time, you know, I think the neighborhood does not oppose the application in its current state. And, if you decide that it is the correct thing to recommend approval of the PAD, we would ask that you condition its approval on these changes being included in the PAD; and to the extent you feel you have the ability to do so, that it's conditioned on that agreement being signed. But, again, I'm pretty confident that we'll do that.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Mr. Kinney.

I -- we had a speaker request from Stacy Plasman (ph.).
Ms. Plasman, are you present?

 $\mbox{MS. PLASMAN: I am, but $I -- I$ would just be} \\ \mbox{dittoing what Tim Kinney said.}$ 

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. Well, thank you for your participation in any event.

And would anyone else in the audience like to be heard on this case? Hearing no one, I'm closing the hearing on the Sixth at Campbell PAD case. And I'll be issuing my preliminary

report within five business days. Thanks to all of you for participating and for your hard work in getting this matter concluded.

The next case is Case TP-ENT-0223-00013, First &
Foothills PAD. Mr. Underwood, are you present?

MR. UNDERWOOD: Hi, good evening, Mr. Iurino.
Yes, I am.

Staff Report since we heard that the last time. But I would like, Mr. Underwood, if you would -- I've reviewed everything that's been submitted, but if you would catch us up a little bit from the -- for the -- on two issues really: Any changes that have been made to the PAD; and then as well -- for the benefit of those in the audience who may be interested in this case, if you could give a brief report on the traffic study your client commissioned and the results of that, sir. I've reviewed it, but I think it might be helpful for others in the audience.

MR. UNDERWOOD: Absolutely. Thank you, Mr. Iurino. Again, my name is Brian Underwood with The Planning Center. I'm also joined this evening by Garrett Aldrete. And I also have on the call, not here in our office with us, our traffic engineer and our civil engineer from Kimley-Horn, so Mr. Dan Iwicki (ph.), and also Aaron Harris, our civil engineers.

So just wanted to -- to start by saying thank you for -- for hanging in there with us for -- for this project,

everybody who's on the call and you, Mr. Iurino. We had our initial hearing back in April, so it's been -- it's been three months now since -- since that initial look at this, so -- so we appreciate your -- your consideration here this evening.

So I'll keep my -- my presentation pretty brief. I'm glad that you asked about the traffic study, because that's pretty much the bulk of -- of what I have to -- to talk about here this evening. I -- I have to give most of the credit to Kimley-Horn because they've been the ones that have been busy preparing that traffic study and, also, a preliminary look at the grading design that we would have. And then we've met with City of Tucson to -- to make sure all of that is -- is meeting the -- meeting requirements and also will work out.

So I'll start by -- by discussing the -- the site visibility analysis that was included as part of the traffic study, because there was a concern there -- and -- and a lot of the elements of this traffic study relate to the concern for, you know, having another driveway there on Foothills Drive and -- and ensuring that that's -- that's a safe driveway there. And so the first part of -- of ensuring that what we're proposing here is -- is safe and will work is to look at the site visibility in terms of what is, you know, that line of sight on either side of this driveway looking east or west.

And so what the -- what the images up here in the upper left show is the view -- the first image on the left side is the

view looking back to the west towards -- towards First Avenue; and the view on the -- or the image on the right is the view looking east up Foothills Drive toward -- up the -- up the hill there. And, as you can see, there's a clear line of sight, but we would expect that some minor removal and trimming of vegetation would be needed, and that's where you can kind of see that down here in the -- the image on the lower right-hand side of the screen. There's -- there's a triangle here where you can see this tree that just barely encroaches into that triangle, that's this tree up here in the left image. And so a little bit of trimming may be necessary on -- on the edge of that tree there, the northern edge of that tree, to ensure that -- that we have adequate sight visibility and that that's a completely clear triangle; but, otherwise, it's -- it's an area that -- that we still would be able to -- to see cars turning for anybody who's -- who's pulling out of here.

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If you look there to the east, same kind of thing, although it's a little bit -- more vegetation there that may need to be trimmed along the -- the guardrail, basically what's -- what's hanging over the guardrail there may need to trimmed back, and possibly some removal of -- of the vegetation that's closest to the driveway.

So the other items that were -- were looked at as part of the traffic study was, you know, an overall look at traffic operations and the level of service of -- of the intersection

there of Foothills Drive and -- and First Avenue. And so the good news is that the traffic operations are -- are anticipated to act similarly to the existing and projected traffic situations. So, if you look at what the traffic is today, what it is projected to be in 2024, so next year, and then projected with this project, it -- it all pretty much operates the same. It's a -- it's a negligible increase from -- from the selfstorage because it is such a low-traffic-generating use.

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However, I will point out that one of the things that the traffic -- the traffic study underlined for us was that we have adequate level of service for most of the turning movements at -- at that intersection of First and Foothills; however, the westbound approach operates at a poor level of service, at level of service (unintelligible); and that's in the existing condition, that's in -- that's -- that's in 2024, so next year, and that's with our -- with our project. And, luckily, as I mentioned, our -- our -- the traffic from our project wouldn't make a noticeable impact on -- on that existing condition; however, that is something that exists. And, perhaps, it is something that could be looked at through, you know, adjustments down south at the -- the traffic signal at First and River; however, one single approach, turn movement location, operating at a poor level of service is something that is still allowed by the City of Tucson standards. It's only until that intersection falls -- every turn movement falls into a poor level of service

that then something has to happen for -- for that.

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So the other part of what was looked at with this traffic study are two other -- two other items. The right-turn lane warrant analysis basically looked at -- well, to start, it was a traffic count of -- of the existing volumes there on -- on Foothills Drive. And so the folks from Kimley-Horn went and -and collected traffic data on a, you know, nice cool day back in May, I think it was May 11th, and what that revealed was that --I believe it was 700 and -- 700 and -- and so -- 700 or so cars that were traveling via Foothills Drive on that day. Twenty of them in the A.M. peak hour were traveling -- so the A.M. peak hour being 7:45 a.m. to 8:45 a.m. -- were traveling eastbound; and 25 of them in the P.M. peak hour, or 4:45 to 5:45, were traveling eastbound as well. So that traffic was then combined with what we would expect to go into the -- the self-storage facility itself, and those trips were far under what would be required for a -- for a right-turn lane to be warranted for this project.

And then, lastly, the queuing analysis that was done was basically to look at how cars would -- would stack up at that intersection of First Avenue, particularly since we know that, you know, it operates at a poor level of service when you're approaching First Avenue going westbound. I -- I believe there was some concern there, particularly from some folks in the neighborhood, about the potential for cars backing up there and

then conflicts with this driveway, right? And so -- that are backing up so far that they're blocking people from being able to pull out and -- and avoid someone that's also turning off of First Avenue, so to be able to clear that lane and get to where they need to go.

So what the queuing analysis revealed was that we would expect no more than two vehicles to back up at that westbound approach in the mornings, and no more than four in the -- in the P.M. peak hour. And so, you know, it's -- there's a poor level of service, there's some wait times that are associated with turning out at -- at -- at Foothills and First Avenue, but given the volumes that are on the road, it's not expected that you would have a long train of cars backed up there and blocking the ability of vehicles to turn out of this facility.

So the other thing that -- that Kimley-Horn helped us out with is a look at the preliminary grading of the site, because I know that, you know, another one of the topics that we discussed at the last hearing was the -- the grade differential between Foothills Drive and the site, and ensuring that we could have -- or that we can create a driveway that meets the City standards and also is -- is a safe and navigable driveway, right?

And so what we have here is a grading exhibit. It's a little hard to -- to see the numbers on there, they're a little small, so I apologize for that. But what it shows is that we've -- well, Kimley-Horn has figured out a way to -- to create a

gentle transition from Foothills Drive down into the site. I believe at its steepest, it's about six-percent there near the -the northeast corner of the building; it's about four-and-a-halfpercent as you come off of Foothills Drive; down on the southern
half of the parking lot it tapers down to about a three-and- -three-point-seven-percent grade; and then, obviously, at the
building we're there at -- at one-and -- one-percent or less
because we're flattening that out.

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I want to point out on this exhibit also sort of what we discussed with a building official at the City of Tucson regarding a construction plan for -- for the project; because, as you can see, we are proposing to preserve quite a bit of the site, the -- the entire southern portion and then this eastern portion where the wash is. And so there will be a retaining wall that we will come in -- that will be a first phase of -- of the design of this project -- a retaining wall will be installed and this portion right here, where you see the parking lot, will be leveled out so that that can be used for staging for the construction of the building itself here. So those elements will be noted in the development package that's submitted should this project move forward through -- through the PAD rezoning. then the development package will include an exhibit and some notes speaking to the construction phasing and the plan to put that retaining wall in, to do some of the site work to level out that eastern portion of the site for staging.

And -- and I should also mention that we discussed with -- with the building official, you know, an alternative plan for parking from construction workers, and potentially staging of some of the materials, and that that could happen -- since the property owner of this property owns the self-storage facility to the south -- that some of that could occur on the neighboring self-storage facility site, granted they will still need to ensure that they -- they are meeting all of their parking requirements. But we would allow for some temporary staging over there and then a shuttling of some material and -- and workers over to, you know, the site to -- to actually construct the project.

So, beyond that, we've also shared this traffic study with both City of Tucson Department of Transportation and -- and Pima County Department of Transportation as well; and -- and we've heard back from both. The City of Tucson has approved the traffic study, and the -- Pima County has asked that we provide a little bit more information on the guardrail adjustments that will occur.

And, with that, I don't have any -- anything else to -- to present, but I'd be happy to answer any questions.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Mr. Underwood. I don't have any right now.

We had a request to speak by Darsha Doran (ph.). Ms. Doran, are you present? You're muted.

\_\_\_\_\_

MR. BEALL: Yeah, I think you should be able to hear her now.

MS. DORAN: Can you hear me now?

MR. BEALL: Okav.

ZONING EXAMINER: Yes, I can. Please start with your name and address for the record.

MS. DORAN: My name is Darsha Doran. I live at 5077 North Campana Drive. I will be looking to an extent down on this -- this project, but this is what I would like to read because I do get nervous.

A number of Northridge Villa residents oppose the rezoning of R-3 -- rezoning R-3 to PAD for several reasons: noise, dirt, traffic congestion on Foothills Drive during the construction, removal of a green area that supports wildlife, including saguaros, which Mr. Underwood neglected to mention, and an area that supports wildlife, and ingress and egress on a narrow hilly road. During Monday's severe monsoonal rain storm, water rushed down both sides of Foothills Drive and drained directly along the site of the planned storage unit. Future design must take this issue into consideration.

Regardless of the traffic study's result, such surveys
-- surveys produce models of historical expected traffic flow,
but seldom address -- address actual conditions. There will be
an increase in traffic congestion on both First Avenue and
Foothills Drive, making it as accident prone as the River and

First Avenue intersection is. Currently, it is very difficult to make a left-hand turn from Foothills Drive onto First Avenue, because drivers must cross a divided highway to proceed in a southerly direction. Drivers have a choice with -- wait an extended period of time or venture into the median and wait until the southerly flow of traffic allows them to proceed. I am aware of at least two accidents at this spot within the last few months. Recently, one of the median reflector poles was knocked down by a vehicle. It has yet to be replaced. So people, when they're making that turn, are -- you know, often hit the curb apparently. Sorry.

Most drivers traveling north on First Avenue exceed the speed limit as soon as they cross River Road. They also change lanes to pass what they consider slow-moving vehicles. Turning in either direction from Foothills Drive and First Avenue will be much more difficult and dangerous. There are times when northbound cars attempt to make a U-turn when another car is already in the median, blocking the flow of traffic in outer -- in the outer lane. All of these variables present the potential for serious auto accidents. And, as I said, we have had two auto accident there recently, and one woman was in the hospital for an extended period of time after she got hit. All of these variables, as I said, present the potential for serious auto accidents.

If this project goes through, we would like to see a

stop sign or, preferably, traffic lights at the intersection of First Avenue and Foothills Drive for both north- and southbound traffic. And I have spoken to a number of residents here at Northridge Villas and they will all agree with this project if there is a traffic light or a stop sign, preferably the traffic light, because people go through stop signs all of the time. Thank you.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you very much.

Would anyone else in the audience like to be heard on this case? Hearing no one, Mr. Underwood, do you have anything further you want to say?

MR. UNDERWOOD: Thank you, Mr. Iurino. And thank you, Ms. Doran, for -- for your -- for your comments. I did want to just address that briefly, some of the -- the things that were mentioned. We will be doing a full native plant inventory on the site, so any saguaros that are -- are within an area that we would be disturbing, there would be a salvage plan that gets put in place and new saguaros would -- would be put back onsite if -- if they can't be transplanted from -- from where they are.

And we would meet all drainage requirements. I understand we -- we just had our first big -- big monsoon storm there, and so that is something that we're looking closely at and we wouldn't be looking to -- to increase the flooding upstream or downstream of this property. We would certainly comply with -- with all City requirements there.

MR. DORAN: The pictures miss -- miss the erosion.

I -- I was going to try to submit a picture of the erosion which is right where you're going to be -- your driveway is going to be.

MR. UNDERWOOD: And -- and thank you for bringing that up as well, the -- the erosion aspect of it. That is something that we're -- we're also looking at as well, ensuring that however we -- we cut that driveway in there and -- and place the building onsite, that we're minimizing that erosion; that we're trying as best as we can to minimize the amount of structured retaining -- trying to use the -- the building walls wherever we can to not create additional retaining walls, but -- but we will be looking at the erosion as well.

We understand that -- that, you know, right now it's -- it's tough to make that turn there, that left-hand turn at -- at First Avenue, you know. That is something that we'll continue to -- to explore and discuss with -- with the Department of Transportation as we move forward.

And, in terms of a traffic light, I'm not sure if that's something that would be possible, given the -- the proximity to -- to River Road there, but certainly, you know, another item that we would discuss with -- with the Department of Transportation and Mobility.

MS. DORAN: The elderly people in this area have been asking for either a stop sign or traffic light there for

1 some time for that very reason. Thank you.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you. And thank you, Mr. Underwood.

I'm going to close the Public Hearing on the First and Foothills PAD matter. And I'll be issuing my preliminary report within five business days.

Our last case this evening is Case TP-ENT-0223-00012, Broadway-Rosemont Apartments. Ms. Gayosso, are you presenting the Staff Report?

MS. GAYOSSO: Yes, I am, Mr. Iurino.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you. Please go ahead when you're ready.

MS. GAYOSSO: Mr. Iurino, this is a request to rezone about six acres of a piece of property near the southwest corner of Broadway and Rosemont. The request is to rezone from R-1 and C-1 to OCR-1, for the construction of a multifamily development with over 200 market-grade apartments. The proposal, as presented by the Applicant in his application, includes six 45-foot-high buildings, two 26-foot-high buildings and a two-story-high clubhouse.

So the zoning to OCR-1 would allow the proposed density of 37 residences per acre at a maximum height of 45 feet, which is under the maximum density of 87 units per acre, and the maximum height of 140 feet that the OCR-1 zone allows. You have our Staff Report and proposed preliminary conditions. The PDSD

Department is recommending approval of the OCR-1 zoning.

Something to mention is that there's been a previous case on the property back in 2015. The Mayor and Council authorized a rezoning of the site -- instead of to OCR-1, it was to C- -- C-1 for a neighborhood shopping center. The Applicant came later with a change of conditions, a change of the Preliminary Development Plan in 2018 to change the proposal from a neighborhood shopping center to a micro hospital and commercial and restaurant/food service uses. And I think I mentioned that was in 2018.

The Design Compatibility Report and the Preliminary Development Plan include a six-foot-high masonry wall along the entire perimeter of the site, and a ten-foot-wide landscape border on the south and west property lines. Also, there's the setbacks being proposed of 75 feet from the south property line, and 50 feet from the west property line; which, you know, we saw they were similar to the setbacks originally proposed in the previous rezoning cases. And, also, the maintenance building and the two carriage units over parking garages are set back almost 50 feet from the west property line. The project is also proposing a 16.5-wide landscape area along Broadway Boulevard, and a 19-foot landscaped area along Rosemont. The trash compactor and recycling bins are provided by the northeast side of the project where -- adjacent to the C-1 zone.

In terms of traffic impact onto the neighborhood, the

Department of Transportation and Mobility recommended the installation of a sign at -- at the ingress/egress point on Rosemont that states no right turn for vehicles exiting the site. In the application, the -- the proposal was to add a left-turn signal traveling south on Rosemont, turning left on Broadway, but the traffic study provided by the Applicant and the -- indicated that the proposed left-turn signal would really not aid in better traffic flow. We consulted with the Department of Transportation and Mobility and they concur that -- not pursuing changes on the signal facing at the Broadway/Rosemont intersection could actually have a negative impact at this intersection and the overall flow of traffic.

One more thing, the Applicant is proposing a reduction of parking spaces from what's required by the Unified Development Code from 351 to 342, which is about a six-percent reduction from what is required by the UDC. We're not anticipating any street improvements as a result of this proposal.

And that's all I have, Mr. Iurino. I know the Applicant is present here to help answer questions and make a presentation about the project.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Ms. Gayosso.

MS. GAYOSSO: Thank you.

ZONING EXAMINER: Mr. Warne, would you like to be heard? (No response.) Would the Applicant like to be heard?

MS. CHITSAZ: This is Sarah Chitsaz with Waypoint

Residential. I am the developer for the -- for the project and have been working with Tom. I have a feeling he is having complications getting off mute right now.

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. We can wait for him or --

MR. WARNE: No, I'm --

ZONING EXAMINER: -- if you wanted to speak --

MR. WARNE: -- I'm here --

ZONING EXAMINER: -- go ahead.

MR. WARNE: -- Sarah.

MS. CHITSAZ: There you are. Okay.

MR. WARNE: I was --

MS. CHITSAZ: Great.

MR. WARNE: Yeah. No, I was going to introduce you to begin with and have you introduce --

MS. CHITSAZ: Oh.

MR. WARNE: -- your team and so on. Thank you.

MS. CHITSAZ: I'm happy to do that. I apologize for being in my home office where the lighting's not great. So, hi, my name is Sarah Chitsaz. I'm with Waypoint Residential. We are a development company that is headquartered out of the southeast, and I have been hired to help build a presence here out west; and one of our first places will be -- for our development footprint out west will be in Tucson, assuming that we are able to move forward with this deal.

We've been -- the company has been around since about

2011, and we've got approximately \$6.2 billion dollars in total market capitalization to date. Some of those things have been in terms of acquiring assets, some of that is built on developing ground-up assets, and some have traded over that, what, 12-year period at this point. But we're really excited to have the opportunity to potentially develop here in Tucson. And right now we believe that this project represents roughly a \$51 -- \$51 million dollar market capitalization.

On the team you've got Tom Warne who's been helping us through this land use process in Tucson. I've got Darlene Yellowhair who is also on -- representing our traffic engineer, Psomas. And then we also have our architect, Kastis (ph.) -- and I have a hard time saying his last name correctly, so I will let him introduce himself -- but he's with DesignCell that's out of Nevada, and they also have an office in the Phoenix area doing -- performing the design for this project.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you. Mr. Warne?

MR. WARNE: Mr. Iurino, thank you. Tom Warne, 6701 North St. Andrews Drive, Tucson, Arizona. And I'm the Applicant and agent and I'd like, if I may, have the opportunity to explain the project, the actual location of the property, how it relates to the surrounding area, and also what the -- what the -- the site plan entails, and also some of the communication we had with the Rose- -- West Rosemont Neighborhood on various things through our process.

1 ZONING EXAMINER: Go right ahead.

MR. WARNE: Thank you. The location is the southwest corner of Broadway and Rosemont, second -- seven acres of vacant land. The north -- north of the site is C-1 -- (people speaking) --

ZONING EXAMINER: If others in the audience could mute their devices, it helps with that -- with keeping down the interference. Go ahead, Mr. Warne.

MR. WARNE: Thank you.

ZONING EXAMINER: And just for -- for your information, I know the property. I was out there today taking a look. But don't -- I'm not suggesting you curtail your remarks in any way, just want you to know that.

MR. WARNE: Okay. Thank you. Sure, now I can make it brief. North -- north of the property there's -- there's C-1, O-3, OCR-2 zoning; and south is R-1, single-family homes; east is retail, medical, and so on; and west is bank, residential uses. The site is included in the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan that was approved by Mayor and Council September 26th, 1988.

Actually, I was at that meeting; it shows my age. The property is also -- which I think is equally or more important, it's also within Plan Tucson. It is proper -- the property is located in a mixed-use corridor per the plan and Tucson's future growth scenario adopted by Mayor and Council.

And I'll just go briefly over certain points that the

property complies with, with the Plan -- Plan Tucson. The Plan Tucson supports development opportunities where residential, commercial, employment and recreational uses are located, or could be located and integrated, can be accommodated, whereas, potential development moderate to higher-density development (sic) -- existing or upgraded public facilities and infrastructure provide required levels of service, and can encourage the use of transit, bicycling, and walking. This property does comply or provides all of that.

Locate housing, employment, retail and services in proximity to each other to allow access between uses and reduce dependence on the car. High density greater than 14 units, residential units, are encouraged where primarily vehicle access is provided to an arterial street and is directed away from the interior of low-density residential. Supports strategically located mixed-use activity centers and activity nodes in order to increase transit, reduce air pollution -- pollution, improve delivery of public and private services, and create inviting places to live, work, and play. Those are the main -- main criteria for certain corridors in Tucson. And, as we all say, infill development, that's encouraged.

The property is seven acres, 6.1 acres will be developed for 222 units. The corner, which will be just a drop less than one acre, will be retail -- but that's not what we're here tonight as far as rezoning -- is zoned. The development is

222 units and it -- it is within walking distance -- and I think this goes back to Plan Tucson, which I just read some of the criteria -- to the east of 1,500,000, and north 1,500,000 square feet of office space, and approximately 340,000 square feet of retail. The 222 units will definitely help with the housing shortage in Tucson, although it's 200 -- we're much shorter than 222 units (sic), but it will help and it will also help the surrounding commercial area as far as the employment base, where people could walk, ride their bicycle, or whatever. And it's basically eight minutes from Tucson Medical Center and about 11 minutes from St. Joseph's Hospital.

If you'd like, I think I can -- I would like to go through the site plan, show the site plan, and then also discuss some of the neighborhood concerns and how we've addressed those.

ZONING EXAMINER: Please go ahead.

MR. WARNE: Okay. Kastis, could you put up the site plan, please?

ZONING EXAMINER: While we're waiting for that.

What -- what's going to happen with the grade on the property? I noticed quite a difference in elevation as you move from east to west, especially on the back piece of the property.

MR. WARNE: Yes, the development -- well, the grade will be brought down and the development will be -- be -- as you just said, you know, one side -- it's higher than the other, obviously, even along the alley -- and overall, it'll be

three to six feet lower than it is now in -- in that portion --1 2 ZONING EXAMINER: And just --MR. WARNE: -- except for when we -- or at 3 4 Broadway, it will not be three to six feet lower. I didn't want 5 to exaggerate. Right. So, just for -- for 6 ZONING EXAMINER: 7 perspective, the development across Broadway from this property, 8 the New World -- you're familiar with that New World Plaza development? 9 10 MR. WARNE: Right. 11 ZONING EXAMINER: How -- how tall are those 12 buildings, more or less? 13 Those buildings I think are MR. WARNE: 14 approximately 28 to 35 feet. 15 ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you. Are we waiting on 16 your graphic? 17 MR. WARNE: Yeah, sorry. Tom, I'm -- I'm trying to, but it's 18 MS. CHITSAZ: 19 telling me that the hostess disabled screen sharing. 20 ZONING EXAMINER: I'm not the hostess --MR. BEALL: 21 We --22 ZONING EXAMINER: -- well, I can't help you with that, but --23 24 MR. BEALL: That's --25 ZONING EXAMINER: -- Mr. Beall, are you --

MR. BEALL: Mr. Iurino, we just --

ZONING EXAMINER: -- helping with that?

MR. BEALL: Yes, we just -- I just made her the co-host. I was trying to figure out which person was going to -- to do that and I guessed wrong, so --

MS. CHITSAZ: Fair enough. That is totally fine with me. Let me -- can you see my screen at this point?

ZONING EXAMINER: I can. Thank you.

MS. CHITSAZ: Thank you. I'll try to make it a little bit larger for those on the phone. But, Tom, let me know if you need me to zoom in anywhere specific.

MR. WARNE: Okay. No, this is fine. It shows the ingress and egress off of Broadway on the northwest portion of the property, and then ingress and egress off of Rosemont on the southeast portion. Rosemont is designated as a collector street in the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan that Mayor and Council adopted a long time ago.

There are six buildings that are approximately 26 feet in height, and there are six buildings that are 40 feet in height, the top with parapet. And each building, each of those six, has two pop-outs I call them, with loft units, which are approximately 43 to 45. On the south building, those pop-out units are located away from the neighborhood to the south. There are 222 units --

ZONING EXAMINER: I'm sorry. You mean because

they're on the front of the building; is that what you're saying?

MR. WARNE: Yes, right. And each -- there's only two per building. But, yes, and they're on the south -- the south building, they're located on the north side of that.

ZONING EXAMINER: So those are the 45 feet?

MR. WARNE: Yes, 43 to 45 feet.

ZONING EXAMINER: And so what is the -- what -- so take Building 4, for example, and 5, and 6 for that matter, how tall are they without the pop-outs?

MR. WARNE: Forty feet. And that's what's -that's what was also designated in both -- Craycroft Area Plan
actually allowed for 75 feet along Broadway -- but that's what's
designated or suggested in Plan Tucson and, also, in the Broadway
Area Plan.

There's 329 parking places for the 222 feet (sic), and that comes out to 1.4 per bedroom. I think that's very important. It's not 1.4 per unit, but 1.4 per bedroom. And code in this situation is 1.5. So I want to make that very clear, it's one-tenth less. So, basically, a two-bedroom apartment would have 2.8 parking spots.

ZONING EXAMINER: So I realize we're talking about six-percent or a ten-percent difference, but why not just meet the parking requirement?

MR. WARNE: Well, based --

ZONING EXAMINER: What would be the impact on the

-- on the proposed development from meeting the parking 1 2 requirement? MR. WARNE: It would not be as economic. 3 To be honest, it'd be -- the economics would not work --4 5 ZONING EXAMINER: Well --MR. WARNE: -- and also --6 7 ZONING EXAMINER: -- so what are you losing --8 what do you lose in terms of footprint? Obviously, you'd lose that number of spaces times whatever the area is. But, I mean, 9 10 what is -- can you give me a -- you know, a practical estimate or 11 just, you know -- just give me some --12 MR. WARNE: Sure. 13 ZONING EXAMINER: Right. 14 MR. WARNE: Okay. When they -- what they would --15 what they would lose was something like 18 units in the overall 16 plan --17 ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. Go ahead. Sorry. 18 MR. WARNE: -- 18 to 20 -- 18 to 22 units. Also, 19 they would have -- they were going to be over-parked as it is and 20 it would just have, you know, more blacktop as far as the environment is concerned. 21 22 ZONING EXAMINER: Well, it's all hardscape, right? 23 I mean --24 MR. WARNE: Well --

ZONING EXAMINER: We're talking basically -- I

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mean, I -- I see the landscaping and appreciate that. I'm just saying if you're -- you're replacing building with blacktop as a practical matter, right? You're not replacing landscaping?

MR. WARNE: No, definitely replacing building.

ZONING EXAMINER: Yeah.

MR. WARNE: But I'm not sure about the heat -- the heat effects of a -- of a building versus just a blacktop surface on land, that's --

ZONING EXAMINER: I don't know either.

MR. WARNE: Yeah. Okay. That's -- you know, I've been told, but I'm -- I'm not going to attest to that fact, you

> ZONING EXAMINER: Sure.

MR. WARNE: Now, in the process, we've had three formal neighborhood meetings. And, as you know, one is required, but we had three, all noticed. And also we noticed the parking and IPP in each of those. And we just had a Development Committee meeting yesterday.

The traf- -- there was concern about traffic, how much traffic is created or will the -- increase in traffic will be created and where that traffic will go. Both the City Department of Transportation and Psomas Engineering, who did a traffic study, have agreed that the level of service, which is B in the area, will stay B. And, also, the egress on this project, 75-percent of the egress will come out on Rosemont, and they both

have stated that it will be going north. We've agreed with the neighborhood to put a traffic diverter on the property, not on Rosemont, so that it will divert traffic and make it difficult to turn right to go south on Rosemont.

ZONING EXAMINER: Curbed -- curbing design, is that the idea?

MR. WARNE: Yes, right.

ZONING EXAMINER: So is that in the PAD as it's proposed now or is that a new development from the time the PAD was -- PAD document was logged.

MR. WARNE: That -- yes, Mr. Iurino, that was a development as of yesterday.

ZONING EXAMINER: Got it. Thank you.

MR. WARNE: You bet.

ZONING EXAMINER: What did you call that --

MR. WARNE: Also --

ZONING EXAMINER: -- again? What did you call

that again?

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MR. WARNE: I called it -- the slang term is

"porkchop."

ZONING EXAMINER: Oh, I know what a porkchop is.

MR. WARNE: A traffic diverter.

ZONING EXAMINER: Got it.

MR. WARNE: Okay. The -- also, the developer has agreed to pay for a left-turn signal going on Broadway traveling

north -- north on Rosemont. So, if you're traveling north on Rosemont, and you do not want to turn right or you don't want to go straight, and you do want to go to the west, a left-turn signal could be installed; of course, that will be -- approval of the City, but the cost of that is committed by the developer.

Another major concern with the neighbors and the -- and the Rosemont neighborhood is parking and we just touched on that. The parking considerations, the 329 parking spots, is higher -- much higher than the county actually wants and as far as the -- it requires, excuse me. And, as far as the parking study that was done by Psomas, it is 65 more than their most conservative estimate. And they reviewed like projects in the area.

They also noted that bus service on Broadway at this location is every 15 minutes for most the waking hours; and then every 30 minutes up to midnight. There's also an express stop in the area you can walk to that can go far east or all the way downtown, too. So it's -- that's another criteria that's in the Plan Tucson as far as mass transit, bicycle, walking.

And the -- another concern was the height of the buildings. They do meet the criteria definitely, both for Plan Tucson and in the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan. And the setbacks, as noted in the diagram in the Craycroft Plan -- Broadway-Craycroft, is one and a half times the height (sic) -- so, in this case, would be 60 feet -- and they have that -- that's actually shown in -- in -- in the Broadway-Craycroft Area

Plan. The setbacks here where the -- where it's -- the view is most concerned, or just even buildings being close, are 75 feet and 79 feet as far as on Building 4.

In some of the protests and comments in opposition -- just about the massing -- that the massing of the development, if you will, is on the south piece of the property, not flipped around so that it's on the Broadway side. So what I saw were two concerns: One was a concern about a lack of variation for the viewer to the south looking north, just big block buildings, right? And the other concern was that couldn't it be more intense building-wise up closer to Broadway and away from the neighborhood? I'm not stating it as well as perhaps the comments did, but could you address those issues?

MR. WARNE: Yes, and maybe Kastis could also, if he's on, the architect from Cell (sic) Architecture. We did look — and one of the neighbors suggested taking the carriage units and so on and then moving those to the back. And they would be right — and I don't believe the City will allow that, but it would be right on the City property line where the alley is. There would be no setback whatsoever. And those — about 25 or 26 feet and they'd only be 16 feet from the property.

And then trying to push the other buildings that you mentioned here forward, two things happened. The main thing that happened was the PALS for police -- excuse me, for fire emergency

vehicles, basically fire, really were very difficult to come to code, so that -- that is definitely a problem.

ZONING EXAMINER: Well --

MR. WARNE: There is --

ZONING EXAMINER: -- I'm -- I'm -- I may not -- you know, I'm not -- I'm not an architect, obviously, but I -- I thought the idea that was being expressed was you've got your taller buildings in back. Why not put your shorter buildings in back? I don't think that would affect the PALS, just swap out the height.

MR. WARNE: Well, it -- it did to a point. We'd have to put -- to make it work, the buildings, let's say -- that are between Building 3 and Building 1 and 2, taking those buildings, which are 20 -- roughly 26 -- 25 feet tall, and moving them -- the only way it would work is to move them right against the alley right next to the prop- -- City property line --

ZONING EXAMINER: Well -- so what -- I'm -- I'm not --

MR. WARNE: -- to make the geometry work.

ZONING EXAMINER: Yeah, I get it. I'm not -- I guess how tall is Building 1 and 2?

MR. WARNE: One and 2 are 40 feet with the popouts again at 43 to 45.

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. Go ahead. Then just -- you've answered my question and I appreciate it. So just go --

1 MR. WARNE: Sure.

ZONING EXAMINER: -- right ahead.

MR. WARNE: Yeah. No, thank you. So that basically -- so I mentioned the setbacks are 75 feet and 79 and not -- not 60 feet as was designated in the plan -- in the area plan.

Do you have any other questions? Or, Kastis, do you want to talk about the architecture or the quality of the project?

I failed to mention that the -- that the project is gated, and I think that's very important, because we are in a very, you know, very intense area, if you will, a built-up area with the Williams Center and so on, and all the commercial, so the project is gated. And fobs -- the neighbors asked about fobs or cards and not a keypad so that, you know, somebody couldn't give me the keypad combination and I could just come in. And the developers definitely agreed to that. Kastis?

towards massing, that this is -- you know, we did run as -- you know, I think massing is actually shifted to the north. For example, the buildings are set back from the neighboring property lines -- from -- from the neighbors as -- as Tom just mentioned, and that's why it's not against the property; that's why it's further away from the -- from the south and west property lines. Also, we made sure that as much as possible, those -- those

buildings are not oriented towards neighbors -- with, you know, one exception of Building 4. But, again, this is being set back through the alley and -- and all the parking lots are over -- you know, 75 feet from the property line, plus an alley, so it's really far away from the property. So we did those various studies to -- to come up with this plan to -- to really be sensitive to the neighborhood, and -- and those buildings on the -- on the -- Broadway Boulevard are the same height as the buildings over there. So I'm kind of -- probably not sure how -- why would that -- you know, what would that mean about the massing.

Also, the carriage units, there -- there is a smaller -- two buildings in between that, the parking area. Those are just -- just a very few of them, just -- just four smaller buildings, that is -- that is not really the main focus of that development. This is -- this is mostly to provide an option for the -- for the -- for the residents to have some private garages, an option to have, you know -- and to -- to have the vehicles in a private garage; that is kind of primary -- primary use of them. There is only a few units of that -- of that sort.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you.

MR. WARNE: Do you want to talk about the design,

Kastis --

KASTIS: Sure.

MR. WARNE: -- as far as like ceiling heights,

things like that so --

KASTIS: Okay. Okay. So --

MR. WARNE: -- we like to have -- you know, sense of quality, if you will.

KASTIS: I will. So we haven't started yet on the design of actual buildings. We have some preliminary views, preliminary ideas that we have shared with the owner and the owner has requested us to -- to really -- we're looking at a quality development here at the mid-to-higher-end apartment complex with -- so, yes, the ceiling heights will be about, you know, nine feet.

The -- so it's -- so it's taller -- taller, you know, taller ceilings to provide comfortable, you know, modern living.

The -- then the ceiling materials will primarily be either (unintelligible) and stucco with -- with certain accent -- accent materials, like -- like stone or -- or fiber cement, again maintaining -- maintaining a modern look of flat roof lines and so that's -- don't, you know, go extra height with that.

It's a gated community, as mentioned, so it's going to be, you know, feeling a little bit more -- not exclusive, but, you know, but -- but -- but a little more high -- higher end.

What else? Well, there will be quite a few community amenities in the clubhouse. We'll have a -- a fitness room for -- for the residents. There will be work stations for -- for coworking, spaces they can -- they either -- you know, they can

double up as -- as a second office and -- and so forth. There's a game room, for example, for -- for some entertainment of -- of the residents and so forth. As we mentioned already, private garages that will be an additional amenity, things like that.

MS. CHITSAZ: Trying to create a community living environment. So there will be a pool area for residents to gather. There's guest parking for guests that's mainly outside of the gated area, because the gated areas will be for residents only.

As Kastis mentioned, we have not fully designed the buildings at this point in time. I would envision them having a minimum ceiling height of eight feet --

MR. WARNE: No, nine --

MS. CHITSAZ: -- (unintelligible; voices overlap)

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MR. WARNE: -- nine feet.

MS. CHITSAZ: As long as we stay within our height requirements, I'd love to --

MR. WARNE: Right.

MS. CHITSAZ: -- see nine or ten, but until all the mechanical's worked out, I'm not promising anything. And then LVP flooring with, you know, stone countertops. What we would -- what I would hope anyone would expect for a new build in the area, to feel luxurious, maybe not your Four Seasons luxurious, but a very great standard of living.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you. Mr. Warne, anything else from your team?

MR. WARNE: No. No, I just thank you for the time. And we did pay attention to Plan Tucson and what the criteria were -- or are -- excuse me -- and tried to meet those criteria.

 $\hbox{{\tt ZONING EXAMINER:}} \quad \hbox{{\tt Just a detail question.}} \quad \hbox{{\tt I saw}}$  in some of the materials a concern about windows looking out to the south --

MS. CHITSAZ: Correct.

ZONING EXAMINER: -- (unintelligible; voices overlap) and --

MS. CHITSAZ: That is a design element we have discussed with the neighbors. Again, the detailed architecture plans have not been drafted at this point in time, but one of the items that we offered to compromise into our design is for those — so these are three-story buildings, so there'll be resident units on levels one, two, and three. And for that third story, especially on Building 4 and Building 5, we'll make sure that there are windows — there's smaller windows that might be higher up on the wall so they'd provide natural light, but they're not necessarily at a height where a resident would — could go and just peer into someone's yard; because I know that there's an expectation of privacy there. So we're willing to design that south-facing third story in a manner to where it's not available

to a resident living in those units to look --1 2 MR. WARNE: We'll do transom --MS. CHITSAZ: -- out --3 4 MR. WARNE: -- transom windows. ZONING EXAMINER: Sure. I know --5 6 MR. WARNE: Correct. 7 ZONING EXAMINER: -- I'm -- I'm familiar with 8 So why not second and third on that? 9 MS. CHITSAZ: Second and third, to -- to our 10 knowledge, we've done a site section, and you can't see into 11 their yards from -- from those levels. You're going to have a 12 wall -- there's a wall with the alley and then there's trees, so 13 there shouldn't be -- and there's going to be -- what do we call 14 these? -- carports that are also lining this entire south 15 property edge, so you shouldn't have line of sight into the 16 neighbors' yards from those windows. 17 ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. You're the design person, 18 Okay. Mr. Warne, anything else from your team? 19 MR. WARNE: No, thank you very much for the time. 20 ZONING EXAMINER: Well, thank you for 21 participating. 22 So we had some -- my practice is to invite folks who 23 have emailed in first, just because I have a list, but that --

who did not email in, because there's no requirement that people

then I will turn and open it up to anybody else who walks to talk

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email in.

I have a request to speak from Mr. Douglas, Scott Douglas. Are you present, sir?

MR. DOUGLAS: Yes, I'm present.

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. Please just start with your name and address and then tell me what you'd like me to know.

MR. DOUGLAS: My -- my nighttime address is 7518

North Secret Canyon, Tucson. My daytime address is 5210 West

Broadway, the nine-story building two buildings over.

ZONING EXAMINER: Sure.

MR. DOUGLAS: So I've been investing in Tucson for 20-plus years. Went to high school and college there. We currently are the largest owner, myself and my company, of Class A office space in Tucson. So, notably, in the Williams Center, we own five buildings next door there. We have an enormous financial commitment. And, in the last three or four years, we probably invested \$20 million dollars -- or it will be \$20 million dollars in the next three or four months in those buildings upgrading them.

It's very important to us that the neighborhood stays the same quality that we're building to. So -- and we feel it's a very important element for the City of Tucson to build high-quality infill housing like this that's suggested. So, my review, and our review, as a company of both the site plan, the

number of units, and the rendering that we've been -- we've seen, we think is a pleasant addition for the City of Tucson and necessary. Our -- the way the city's growing right now in the northwest and the southeast, the only places where they're -- on the fringes where they're putting multifamily isn't helping our traffic situation at all, and certainly our employers in town with attracting talent to -- to our buildings.

So if we can get assurances from both the developer and the City that they're going to build what's show in that site plan, and -- and also what's -- the layout and -- and what's in the rendering, we'd be in favor of -- of this kind of development. So we feel very strongly that this is a positive.

And relative to all the cities that we've developed in, traffic is not going to be an issue for this use relative to virtually anything else you could put on that site. So retail, entertainment, medical, supermarkets, anything else you put on that site is going to be a dramatically heavier impact on -- on traffic, so I don't think that's a valid concern.

So, anyway, we're very much in favor of it. And, if we can get assurances from both the developer and the City that they're going to build what they say they're going to build -- and we'd love to hear more about the interiors, that they -- they will, in fact, get nine-foot ceilings, they will in fact get all the units that they're after -- because we -- we start to carve back their development, it's going to decrease the quality. And,

frankly, over the long term, I think we're all going to want to see something that stands the test of time. So, anyway, that's about all I had to say. I wish you well.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Mr. Douglas. Appreciate your participation in this matter.

The next person is Laura Bailey. Ms. Bailey? (No response.) Ms. Bailey, are you present? (No response.) Well, we'll come back later.

Stephanie Fink. Ms. Fink?

MS. FINK: Good evening. I'm Stephanie Fink. I live at 4889 East Scarlett Street. I am a member of the Rosemont West Development Committee. I have been doing a lot of research on this project, and I would like to speak to both -- some of what I see as the positives and some of the issues that may not have already been addressed.

I posted for everyone to look at in the chat a .pdf file which is -- was made from a PowerPoint that provides for you a visual rendering from a human scale, produced by one of our neighbors who is quite talented in this regard. So if you all would like to take a look at that while I'm speaking, you can look at that document and that will give you a sense of the feel of the development from the perspective of neighbors and passersby, from people whose night address is in Rosemont West and not elsewhere.

The pros that I'd like to bring up are that, obviously,

this property does need to be developed and everyone is on board with a strategic development of this lot. Obviously, the City will benefit from having increased revenues from taxation by developing this lot. Having it just be sort of a big piece of dust is not really serving anyone in the community. It will provide profits for an out-of-town developer. It will provide benefits to local development partners. And it will align, in theory, with the need for infill projects that reduce urban sprawl.

I'd also like to mention some things that I have picked up on here while -- the thing being presented is that -- the need for quality. I think we all would love to see a quality project. This is not a quality project, however, that contributes to our neighborhood. You've heard that it's being -- going to be a gated community. That means it will be cut off from a highly-integrated neighborhood with a strong sense of community building; therefore, it does nothing to promote the kind of community building that you see proposed by Plan Tucson.

The other thing that's very interesting here is that they seem to be very pricey units; that would be beautiful if they were filled. But it's quite possible that many of these units will go unrented. One merely need look at the vacancy rates of -- of apartment buildings in 85711. You can also look at the high rates of vacancies in The Benedictine which -- I don't mean to insult the plans of the developer here -- The

Benedictine is stunning and it has lots of amenities and it has a lot of vacancies, and we're talking about a very similar price point. The Benedictine also has the benefit of being closer to the University and closer to other truly walkable places.

In terms of walkability scores, the developer is suggesting that many people residing at this place will be using public transportation. While that may be true, I recommend to anyone to walk to go get their groceries or take a bus to go get their groceries who live in this neighborhood. I don't think that anyone who is not forced to do so, would do so willingly, when it's -- well, it's only 106 now and the sun's going down, maybe they'll go out now. So, walkability is maybe a pipe dream at this point based on our transportation systems.

The other thing that's been touted to us is that this will make walking easier to Williams Center because there's so many buildings in there. And Mr. Douglas did reference the fact that they -- they're -- they own many properties there and Williams Center property owners want this to be high end. And we understand that. But Williams Center currently includes multiple -- multiple completely vacant office buildings: 5210 is empty; 5255 to 5258 is empty; 5431 is empty; and 5151 across the street -- as we know, when you go by there all the time, there's isn't a lot of in-house people working in 5151. It's often used for an offsite office address. So you can look at an office vacancy rate for 2023, and projected future in a report issued by PICOR

in April, 2023, that will give you some idea of the extent of vacant office space in this zone. So, to suggest that this project will provide housing for people who work in Williams Center is a bit misleading in that there aren't really many places to work in Williams Center, with the exception of the Texas Instruments building and the -- the ADT building.

So the question is that -- why would anyone pay so much rent to live here when there are much better options at the same price point that have high vacancy rates? I would propose that they would not. Rental vacancy rate in 85711 is 8.7-percent over 19,414 units; homeowner vacancy rate is 1.2-percent; average rental vacancy rates in Tucson are 6.5-percent; therefore, rental vacancy rates in our zip code are already over the rate for the entire city. That would suggest that, perhaps, 85711 is already saturated.

The other thing that I think that -- really what I'd like to hit home here is that this project represents a stunning opportunity for the City of Tucson, not just this neighborhood. We are smack dab in the middle of a corridor that holds a lot of potential. We are in the middle of all the development you see closer to Wilmot and then the Sunshine Mile. We're near Reid Park. People travel this section of Broadway a lot. It could be a showcase.

There's nothing forward-looking in this design. I've heard no speak to solar. We have all of these building tops

covered with nothing right now. Why would we do that? I don't see any speaking of all of these parking spaces covered in a green substance that is permeable. There's no innovative material use here. There is no innovative design use here.

Okay. High end, stone countertops. But where is something that is going to be a centerpiece for this city? Where is the vision of our ward? We have a ward that has a plastics recycling program being turned into building materials. Are any of those materials being incorporated in this project? No. Does this developer understand our market? I'm not sure about that.

So, as much as I see that there's a lot of benefit in having a high-end project at this location, and I fully support it, there is no retail being added, aside from the corner that's -- we don't know what's going to go there. The OCR-1 zoning doesn't seem necessary. We can have commercial. We can have mixed use already on the lot. It's already zoned commercial all along Broadway. Why don't we keep that instead of building a bunch of apartment units that may or may not get rented out at a very high price point that do not solve the housing problem in our community? Why don't we have affordable, closely- -- closely-built townhouses? Something like they have at The Presidio or other mixed-use places in town where you have owner-occupied housing, yet can contribute to an actual sense of community. Rather than have that sort of a development that benefits all people, we are having development that benefits few

people.

So, in my mind, the current proposition is a no-case, when, quite frankly, it could be a showcase. Thank you for your time.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you for your time, Ms. Fink. We appreciate your participation.

We've had a request to speak by Jim Marks (ph.). Mr. Marks, are you present?

MR. MARKS: Yes. Yes, I am. Thank you. So I -- I have some things that I would repeat that Stephanie said, so I'm going to try to refrain myself and limit my comments to what I'm going to call the character of the neighborhood. The Rosemont West Neighborhood Association is -- is and has been unique. And, by the way, I live at 4902 East Twelfth Street. I'm within 400 feet of this proposed project. And we've been here since 2007, and so we have seen a lot of -- a lot of changes over the -- over that time span.

I'm going to be referring to Plan Tucson and the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan. And it's in your memorandum of July 3rd -- it's actually on Pages 2 and 3 and 4 I think -- and it's under the planning consideration, and it's there that I noted on a number of -- about three or four of the sentences in the paragraphs that there was quite a reference to what was called neighborhood character. And -- yeah, for instance, you know, things like protecting the integrity of existing

neighborhoods was important in the Tucson -- Plan Tucson; complementing the scale and character of neighborhood activity nodes; encouraging new residential development that preserves and enhances the existing residential character of the area; preserve and enhance the integrity of existing neighborhoods. So, you know, that's -- admittedly, that's a fairly broad term.

But I got to thinking about what makes this neighborhood unique and what -- what its character is. And so these are just really specific things that have been important -- and Stephanie did refer to this as community building -- and I would say that that's a great catchall phrase for what RWNA has been trying to do for years.

But very specifically, when I first got involved here many years ago, we had a graffiti problem, and RWNA took that on, where as soon as graffiti went up, we had volunteers who went around and took it down. And we discovered over time that less and less of that happened. Today, there's almost none of it.

We've got a volunteer in the neighborhood who has a tractor and he uses the scoop to -- to, you know, clean out the low spots when the monsoon rains come along, or he mows the alleys. We had a real alley problem at one time, that is, lots of things got dumped in the alley. And another volunteer came up with the idea of getting roll-offs from the City four times a year; and that's been a very successful program. Volunteers went out and trimmed branches along roadways.

Hoffman Park, as you know, is just a jewel in our neighborhood. Many dog owners, walkers. We've great horned owls living up in the trees. Many, many people around Tucson use the ramada there for parties and for all kinds of events. We hold a spring picnic in the park. We have almost 100 people in this event this year, and it's all about community building. We're doing a pre-Thanksgiving turkey potluck in the park this November. Then we have a holiday event where we have hot chocolate and donations for nonprofit causes in the park.

We just did an extreme weather challenge workshop just a week ago, actually -- a week and a half ago, attracted almost 30 people to that workshop, and the whole essence of that was really about neighbors looking out for neighbors. In fact, there's all kinds of statistics that show that less people die in these extreme weather events when there is connections with neighbors, people who know each other. There's a networking in our community here to look out for the vulnerable population, people who are, you know, under four years of age, people who are older than 80, medical -- medically-compromised people.

And -- and so what I'm hinting at here is that this -this community has a really unique character. And, again, in
Plan Tucson and in the area -- Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan,
there's a lot of reference to -- to, you know, respecting that
character of -- of existing neighborhoods.

Now, Stephanie kind of alluded to it, and I'll say it

again, but this project -- this project, which is going to be gated, which is going to be walled, is a project that just doesn't fit into this neighborhood. In our neighborhood, we have what we call affordable housing. We have discretionary housing. And affordable housing is a big issue and this project does not address that in any way. In my experience with gated communities, they are islands. They become fortresses. They become -- you got to -- you know, you got to put your card in or key in -- or a key in to get into the place. They become exclusive.

That's what -- that is not what RWNA has been about. There are 725 homes, single-story homes. We are a multicultural, multi-age, multi-everything community. And we invite and we promote neighbors to get to know each other, care about each other, look out for each other, you know. That's ideal, admittedly, but it identifies the character of our community. And my concern, and our concern, is that this project, this proposal, while on the surface it looks, you know, like a pretty nice arrangement, in fact, it just simply does -- it's the wrong place. It does not fit into this community of Rosemont West Neighborhood Association.

And, like Stephanie, I -- I am not opposed to housing going into this plot of ground, it just seems to me that something better could be envisioned following the Plan Tucson and following the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan. But it's

especially the sensitivity to the character of this -- of this neighborhood that I'm addressing. So thank -- thank you very much for listening to me.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Mr. Marks, for your participation.

Theresa Riel, R-i-e-l?

MS. RIEL: Thank you very much. Yeah, my name is Theresa Riel. I live at 4926 East Cooper Street. I have lived in the neighborhood since 1996. I'm a member of the neighborhood association, the current President. I am not on the committee of the people who are working on the development -- because they have put dozens and dozens and dozens of hours that I actually currently don't have.

But I am a former math teacher. I always check the math and stuff. And so I just do have a quick question for Tom. I was driving when you were speaking. I apologize for not being at my computer. But I heard 329 parking spaces; is -- did I hear that correct?

MR. WARNE: Yes, Theresa, correct.

MS. RIEL: Okay. So I was just doing a little quick math, 222 units, I'm assuming each one of them will have at least one bedroom, so that's 222 bedrooms; and then there are 36 two-bedroom units. So I'm going to add the 222 bedrooms, one for every unit, and then the 36 extra. And if you multiply that, it's 250 -- excuse me, 258 bedrooms is what I counted -- if you

multiply by 1.4 -- and maybe my math's wrong, but I got something around 361 parking spaces and --

MR. WARNE: Three-fif- --

MS. RIEL: -- I don't --

MR. WARNE: -- 351 is what's required.

MS. RIEL: But I thought -- I thought you were doing fewer than that at a 1.4 ratio.

MR. WARNE: Yeah, we're doing 1- -- one-tenth, not ten-percent -- well, you know what I mean, one-tenth --

MS. RIEL: Yeah, so --

MR. WARNE: -- so 1.4 -- so like a two-bedroom that required parking spots for the two -- for the one bedrooms, excuse me, 72 of those require one -- 108. And we're -- we're -- we're doing 1.4 instead of 1.5 for each -- you know, each category, if you will, Theresa.

MS. RIEL: So what I -- I just did -- really simple so I didn't have to do each section -- I did 222 units, plus 36 extra bedrooms for the two-bedroom places, so that means that there are going to be 258 bedrooms in the -- in the development, I multiplied by your 1.4, and I come out with 361.2 parking spaces. This one I actually -- I did the one where I got 361 on my paper and pencil, but I used my calculator this time.

So I'm just concerned about the mathematical accuracy of that whole 1.5 parking spaces. It seems as if, if my math is right, 222 units, plus the extra second bedroom in the 36 two-

bedroom apartments, 258 units at 1.5 -- sorry, 1.4 parking space -- that would be 361.2 parking spaces. And I'm hearing that we're even doing less than the 351 that was on the original site plan. So I -- 329 isn't anywhere near 1.5 -- or 1.4 parking spaces. Anyway, just math. We can figure that out at some point.

MR. WARNE: Yeah --

MS. RIEL: So for that --

MR. WARNE: -- but the -- but the tables on -- the actual table that was developed is on the site plan --

MS. RIEL: Yeah, that was --

MR. WARNE: -- and it's -- it's not like 36 extra -- let's see, it's -- there's -- when you get to the two-bedroom -- so if you count the way you did as far as, you know, one bedroom for each category, correct, there's 18 extra because of the two-bedroom, not 36, so maybe that's the difference in the math.

MS. RIEL: Well, then, I'm just -- I'm just saying the words I heard you say -- that there were 329 parking spaces, which is 1.4 spaces per bedroom, that -- those words don't go with the math on the chart. I'm looking at the same chart, too. That's where I got those numbers from. So, anyway, that was just my first thing -- I'd like, you know, some attention --

MR. WARNE: Sure.

MS. RIEL: -- paid to that.

The second thing is there was a very -- in my opinion, a very inadequate traffic study done by maybe the City or the County, I'm not sure who did it, that said that this -- this new development would not impact transportation at all. And I just think that that is -- Tom Warren, Steve Kozachik, myself, and about six other neighborhood members, with somebody from Tucson Transportation -- we stood out there for about an hour and half one -- one day, and we saw all sorts of problems; and that is without, you know, 222 cars leaving, you know, once or twice a day.

So I would -- I would like to ask the Zoning

Commissioner if you could make sure that the -- the

transportation study that is done, that it's maybe a little more
effective and accurate. I've lived here, like I'm saying, since

'96. During the Christmas rush, me and my children, we would
walk to Park Mall instead of driving, because it would take us
less time to walk there than to drive; and that is without the
extra number of vehicles trying to turn into the -- into this new
development.

I just -- you know, the -- I think that OCR-1 -- I'm not sure, I haven't heard anybody talk too much about that -- but OCR-1 can go to, you know, 140 feet or something insane like that. I think that rezoning to OCR-1 is excessive, unless we could get assurities (ph.) (sic) -- and when I say that, I realize that there already are assurities in the Rosemont-

Broadway -- or, no, Craycroft-Broadway Area Plan and, you know, they say that they're going to preserve our mountain views, et cetera. Well, when you put these homes -- by the way, I live 150 feet away from the development -- and so when you put those apartments, I will not be able to see the -- the Catalinas from where I'm living. So, when -- when we are told, well, we'll have assurities that it'll never be built higher than the 43 to 45 feet, you know, I don't -- I don't have a lot of -- that doesn't make me feel safe and secure; because in so many of those plans that are already formulated, they say things about, you know, keeping the density, you know, equal to what is the surrounding community.

So, anyway, I would just really encourage for everybody, the Mayor and Council, and for the zoning folks, if you'll pay attention to specifically the math. I think we have 3.3, 3.4, something like that, houses per acre in our neighborhood; and it's going to be ten times that number of units in this apartment.

I have been on our neighborhood association board for many, many years. I've actually walked and talked almost to all of the 700-some-odd neighbors and houses we have on numerous occasions, especially during the last election cycle and, you know, I just think that it would be a shame to put a community north of us that could not be part of our neighborhood association, could not be part of our community, because of the

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fact that they're locked in and that they don't have the ability to, you know, form these neighborly connections.

So, anyway, thank you so much. And I just want to mention one more thing that Stephanie had talked about. If you look at that visual rendering of the -- the development on the lot from -- on my side of Cooper, which is 150 feet away, you can see that those three-story apartment buildings are going to loom greatly over the homes just right across the street from me. So thank you all for your time.

> ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Ms. Riel.

MS. RIEL: Thank you.

ZONING EXAMINER: The next person is Barbara

Ms. Stoddard? Stoddard.

MS. STODDARD: I am here. I'm Barbara Stoddard. I live at 5003 East Cooper. I'm an adjacent property owner on the south side of the proposed development.

I object to the rezoning proposal. Rezoning from R-1 to OCR-1 is too great a jump in both density and building height; neither is compatible with the current neighborhood which encompasses two sides of the development. The southern portion of the vacant lot is zoned R-1 for single-family homes, with a maximum building height of 25 feet matching the vast majority of the 725 homes in the neighborhood.

RWNA currently has a density of approximately 3.5 residential units per acre in the noncommercial areas.

proposed zoning would allow a density of 37 units per acre, which is a ten-fold increase. Plan Tucson, in Section LT-4, ensures urban design that is sensitive to the surrounding scale and intensities of the existing development. A ten-fold increase in density is not compatible. There are no other three-and-a-half-story apartment buildings in sight.

Plan Tucson Section LT-28.611 supports design that protects the integrity of the existing neighborhood and enhances the visual quality of the adjacent properties. A 45-foot-high, high-density development does not do that. Section LT-28.614 of Plan Tucson ensures urban design that protects established neighborhoods by supporting compatible neighborhood -- three and a half times the height, ten times the density, not compatible. Cray- -- Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan, in the residential subgoal, encourages new residential development that preserves and enhances the existing residential character of the area. Yes, this development is residential, but it in no way enhances the current neighborhood character.

Under design considerations of the Broadway area -Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan, under land use compatibility, high-- high-density residential, which they consider greater than 14
units per acre, development is compatible with the surrounding
scale, density, and character if it's supported -- if it is
supported along arterial streets. This is not compatible in
scale or density or character. OCR-1, and this development, is

totally inappropriate for that corner.

There are no objections to the northern parts of the current vacant parcel on Broadway being developed as C-1, which it is currently zoned as, allowing a maximum building height of 30 feet. Mixed-use and/or lower-density development would be welcomed in the entire lot.

I agree there are a lot of presentations to come, and some have already been done. I agree with every other presented objection, either written or presented here tonight, to this development for loss of mountain views, increased traffic and noise, lack of sustainable options, heat island effect, loss of privacy to nearby residents, insufficient parking, wasteful use of water by a swimming pool, lack of afford——— affordable housing, lack of accountability with no 24-hour onsite management, no stepped building heights, which were proposed in previous rezonings, but are considered too expensive by this one, and the presentation of a gated community as becoming, quote, unquote, "part of our neighborhood."

Should the City decide to approve this way-out-of-proportion rezoning, we need zoning conditions. They are a must. This is especially important and relevant with Waypoint's build-and-sell policy per their real estate investment website. I would ask that a height restriction be imposed on the property, holding heights of any future buildings to 45 feet or less. I would also ask that the Zoning Examiner issue a continuance so

that there is more time to negotiate with the developer to mitigate the effects of such a high-density development on the neighborhood. Thank you.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Ms. Stoddard.

The next person is Sarah Vasquez. Ms. Vasquez?

MS. VASQUEZ: Yes, I'm here. I just wanted to turn on my camera really quick.

ZONING EXAMINER: Sure. Take your time.

MS. VASQUEZ: I'm Sarah Vasquez. I live at 40- -- my daytime and nighttime address is 4933 East Cooper, directly on the southwest corner of the proposed megalith.

I wanted to talk a little bit more in detail about some of the other ways in which this proposed corporate project is not in compliance with Plan Tucson or with the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan. I feel like there's been a little bit of razzle-dazzle and, for lack of a better term, cherry-picking specific phrases that might justify creation of such a huge project. But, you know, I'm not -- I'm in the healthcare field, I'm not a developer, I'm not an architect, I'm not a City planner, but I -- I did read through it quite in detail and I feel like it doesn't comply. And so, you know, you -- you can read it, Mr. Iurino. I think I've sent you a lot of my main points in writing, but I just wanted to walk through a few of them here and hear some feedback, perhaps, about them.

Before I talk about the specific points in the plans, I

just wanted to take a minute to talk about who wrote those plans, because there's been allusions in past conversations about how the plan is kind of like antiquated and it was written like a million years ago when dinosaurs roamed the Earth, you know. And the fact of the matter is, it was like 30-something years ago, when I was already a fully-formed adult. Everybody I see on this call -- except maybe Jennifer, you look really young, and maybe Stephanie, too -- but pretty much everybody else on this call, when this plan was passed by -- by the Mayor and Council, we were all fully-functioning adults capable of looking into the future, capable of coming up with a vision of what we wanted our city and our community to look like. And so this wasn't some random, you know, mimbies (ph.) (sic) or random, you know, scared people who just never wanted their neighborhoods to change, these were people who were committed to living, growing old -- living and growing old and raising their families in Tucson, so I just wanted to throw that out there.

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And I will name some names on the Citizen Planning

Advisory Committee of the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan -- there

was Larry Lucero, who is a member of Chicanos Por La Causa; Sonia

Trejo was a teacher at TUSD; Gene Barry who was from the Black

Chamber of Commerce and also worked with Vantage West; also

developers, David Dybvig -- I can't say his last name -- who's a

commercial property developer and owner. So it was a really

mixed, you know, group of Tucsonans who were involved in putting

together and planning the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan. The Steering Committee also included members of the faith community. There was apparently a pastor, a father, and a sister. And I tried, you know, Googling them, but I couldn't find anything.

So -- and then when it comes to the Plan Tucson, the entire city -- this was only passed ten years ago, so, again, it's not ancient history, you know, this is -- I've been living here since then. I think I went to maybe one public meeting, so I didn't do my part. But the entire city was involved in developing Plan Tucson. There were 64 public meetings over a span of two years. There was -- this was a voter-ratified plan, so literally the entire City of Tucson approved the Plan Tucson. And the Mayor and Council did, they voted on a resolution to adopt the plan, but it was the voters of Tucson who adopted this plan.

So I'm bringing this up because, you know, there's kind of been this allusion not just, you know, trying to pitch this project, but, also, you know, there's a lot of political pressure right now to go against plans and to go against, you know, community visions because there's a sense of urgency to build.

And I totally understand that. There's definitely an affordable housing crisis in Tucson. And, as my neighbors have said, this is not the answer to the affordable housing crisis.

And the last thing I'll say about, you know, the housing shortage is I've been living here since 2007. That lot

has been owned by the same family and passed down through generations, from, you know, parent to child, longer than that. And they've had an opportunity to put housing on it for as long as they've owned it, as least in the time that I've been here. And this six-billion-dollar corporation has been building, to their credit, but they haven't been building here. And there's plenty of other empty lots up and down Broadway and on, you know, 22nd and, you know, empty lots all over the city that landholders and corporations are -- have intentionally not built upon. And I don't think that neighbors like our -- like us, who have worked together to put down our roots, form relationships, and do all the things that Jim talked about should be on the hook for -- you know, for other people's failure to act -- and we shouldn't go against, you know, the voice of the people, so to speak. kind of losing my train of thought. Having said all that, I -you know, I did send you a lot of my points. I'm not going to go through every single one again, but I -- I did want to just touch on a few things.

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Plan Tucson, we've all talked about Plan Tucson. One main thing that Theresa also mentioned is that stable neighborhoods strengthen the city by maintaining property values and creating sense of community. On Page 176 of the current Plan Tucson, Rosemont West is defined as an existing neighborhood and says the goal for areas like existing neighborhoods is to maintain the character of the neighborhood, while accommodating

some new service, development, and amenities that further contribute to neighborhood stability.

This -- as Jim and others have said, this corporate housing project does the opposite. It walls us off from the people behind there. It walls them off from us. It keeps us apart from over 220 people who are living within our neighborhood, while it's increasing noise, heat, traffic. It's working in opposition to the goals stated in Plan Tucson. Plan Tucson also says that the built environment should use designs that match the scale and intensity, as Barbara mentioned already. I'm going to go ahead -- Plan Tucson designates the north edge of the lot specifically as a business use or mixed-used corridor, and specific criteria are built into the definition of what the development should look like on that strip.

I don't know if -- if the developers -- if the corporation's agent in Tucson used the correct guideline for justifying the -- this development adheres to the plan, because the one that I found says that medium-density units, which is between six and 14 units per -- medium-density development between six and 14 units per acre is permitted when -- when prim--- primary vehicular access it provided to an arterial or collector street. Okay? The other -- there's a guideline that comes right after that, that defines higher density if primary vehicular access is to an arterial street only. It's two

separate points.

So we were told just yesterday -- you know, we requested another meeting at the zero hour with the developer's agent and we were -- I asked again, and I was told that 75-percent of the vehicles exiting that project are going to be exiting onto a collector street, which is -- which is Rosemont. And so, if that's the case, then the guideline LT-28.6.1 applies and -- and limits residential development along that mixed-used corridor street, Broadway, to six to 14 units per acre. So I just wanted to underline that.

Plan Tucson does allow residential scale, commercial, or office use along collector streets if no significant traffic will be violated. The -- this corporate developer is talking about putting 45-foot buildings, densely-packed buildings, facing this collector street -- which, you know, it doesn't mention -- the guideline doesn't mention residential. We've all said we want residential. I want residential. That's one of the reasons I bought here is because that lot was zoned residential. And I'm from a really big city. In fact, this is the first house I've ever lived in. I've always lived in duplexes and triplexes and fourplexes. And I really wanted -- I was feeling nervous not having enough people around me. But not that many people, I'm kind of used to it now. And I want to be able to knock on people's doors and see their faces. Anyway, I digress. So the guideline LT-28.6.5 tells us that the guideline supports

residentially-scaled neighborhood, commercial, and office unit -uses along collector streets if the building is residentially
scaled. So this is just -- you know, we're talking about using
Plan Tucson to justify big developments and I don't think that's
what Plan Tucson says.

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I wanted to talk about whether this lot is on a very -this entire lot is on a very busy street or not, because that is mentioned in Plan Tucson, as well as the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan, which I'll come -- I'll come to shortly -- and I'll try to keep it short, I'm a talker. But I -- I don't know how to do screen share, but if you were to -- you probably have looked at this plan. You were out there today, Mr. Iurino, and so you know that the southern end and the western side of the lot go right into the residential neighborhood. This isn't a big dense -it's not a big dense street. Twelfth Street is basically a culde-sac with homes on both sides. My house is at the -- at the -kitty-corner, it's right there, you know. It's inside the neighborhood. And so this -- you know, you could put transitional housing there, but to put a big, you know, dense 37unit-per-acre building is not consistent with what the plan calls for. Residential development has to have densities that complement the size and intensity, while providing transitions to lower-density residential units. For example, medium- and lowdensity infill can complement the scale and character of the neighborhood; and that's guideline LT-28.2.15.

I was a little surprised that the Planning and Development Department found this compatible, because the more I read -- I wanted to get it right, you know? I don't want to be coming across like an anti-housing person, so I wanted to get it right. I wanted to understand what I was saying and what I was supporting and not supporting. And so I -- I think it's pretty clear that this size development is not supported by the plan, that pretty much everybody in Tucson agreed was -- you know, was the right thing to do. So Plan Tucson -- I'm going to leave it now -- there's more, but it defers to the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan for specifics.

I wanted to just give some definitions directly from the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan, because there's been a razzledazzle about height of buildings versus density of buildings, and they're two separate things. And I understand, we all understand what that is, but I just wanted to say that the rise of a building talks about how tall it is, and the density of a building talks about how many people per acre can live there. And I just wanted to -- you know, we all know that and we can all read that. I just wanted to point that out because sometimes, you know, answers to questions about density will start talking about height and that's two different things and they're both very relevant.

So the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan -- I'm going to call it BCAP, 'cause my mouth is getting really dry -- it says

only low- and medium-density residential use is permitted along the west side of Rosemont between Speedway and Broadway. So the -- this mega corporation's local agent is saying that since the lot is south of Broadway, that that doesn't apply. But Rosemont is a collector street and the whole entire lot -- you know, it can't have it both ways, it's either on Broadway or it's not on Broadway. So it's either on a high-density street or it's not on a high-density street. I don't know. So I -- I think it is on Broadway and so -- but the further point is that Rosemont is still defined as a collector street and it's surrounded by low-density residential. So the low -- to me, the low- and medium-density residential use would be much more appropriate than a high-density parcel.

I'm going to speed through -- BCAP allows medium- and high-density along arteries -- again, I'm contending that the south and southwest portions of the parcel are within the interior of the neighborhood. And, you know, we've talked a little bit about how to mitigate, you know, privacy concerns, et cetera, et cetera. I -- I think that would unnecessary if we would just tone it down.

And just to digress for a second. I find it hard to believe that -- I don't remember what the exact term was -- that it wasn't -- it wasn't affordable or that they would be losing money, it wasn't financially feasible if it were smaller or if, you know, they didn't have 12 fancy lofts on top, or whatever. I

find it hard to believe a six-billion-dollar corporation can't, you know, stand to lose 12 -- you know, 12 rental units.

Anyway -- yeah, I think, just in the interests of the time, I'm going to mention one more thing and then I'm going to shut up. But BCAP does have general design and buffering policies that, even as it's written, don't adhere to the -- don't adhere. For example, the plan specifically calls for preserving Catalina views. That is in a section talking about general design and buffering, it's Policy No. 3, it describes specific design and architectural elements. It's supposed to preserve an airiness and -- you know, open air. It's supposed to shield and direct outdoor lighting away from residential areas. You know, with only a six-foot wall and all those parking spaces, you know, that's not going to shield us in any way, shape, or form.

There's also a transportation sub-goal. Again, others are probably going to speak to this more, but we don't feel that the -- and Barb did mention, or maybe it was Theresa -- we don't feel that the traffic study addressed the true impact of traffic of this. It doesn't -- the traffic study only looks at number of cars going through the Broadway/Rosemont intersection.

Now, we're very concerned because there's three schools in our neighborhood. There's Rincon University High School, and many of our neighbors walk that way a couple times a day. And they walk through the corner of (unintelligible) and Broadway, which is going to heavily impact— heavily impacted. One of my

other neighbors is going to talk about more specifics of the traffic. And it doesn't talk about the people who attend the clinic in the New World Center across the street. That's a clinic that specializes in mental healthcare, and many people get off the bus and have to cross that intersection. People get off — people go to the senior citizen clinic — I forget what it's called — whatever it's called, there's a new senior citizen clinic on the opposite — kitty— — kitty—corner from that. So there — my point is there is a lot of foot traffic of people who might not be, you know, spry or fast or attentive for whatever reason. And so we don't feel that the traffic has been adequately studied; and, yet, that is also called for in BCAP. All right.

So, yeah, that concludes my -- concludes my comments. If I didn't already say it, and if it's not evident by now, I am opposed to this kind of rezoning. I'm not opposed to any rezoning. I'm not opposed to residential. I just feel like this is really overkill and it's also not compliant with the plan. And I will be quiet. Thank you so much.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you for your participation. So that takes care of everyone who emailed in.

Would anyone else in the audience like to be heard on this case?

MR. BUCKLEY: Yeah, I would if it's possible.

ZONING EXAMINER: Of course it is. Please start

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MR. BUCKLEY: Stephen Buckley. I live at 5035

East Cooper. I'm one of the people that our property backs right up against yours on the south end. I was wondering if I could share a screen. Would that be possible?

ZONING EXAMINER: So, Mr. Beall, or Ms. Gayosso, can you assist with empowering screen sharing for Mr. Buckley?

MR. BEALL: I'll try.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Looks like it's working.

MR. BUCKLEY: Well, that's me but -- I mean, I have a photo that I'd like to share with the group.

ZONING EXAMINER: I see Nikon Webcam Utility.

MR. BUCKLEY: Okay. Host disabled participant's screen sharing is what I get when I try and --

MR. BEALL: Right. It should --

MR. BUCKLEY: -- screen share.

MR. BEALL: -- are you calling in on a certain

number or --

MR. BUCKLEY: No, I'm on the website.

MR. BEALL: Well, you should be on here. Buckley.

Oh, there are you. Okay. Try now.

MR. BUCKLEY: It says host disabled participant's screen share.

ZONING EXAMINER: Try again. I think you're

empowered now.

MR. BUCKLEY: All right. Okay. Let's see. (Pause.) One moment. (Pause.) No, it's not letting me.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Can you possibly share a file in the chat space? You can post a file into the chat and we can open it up for ourselves. Is that something that might --

MR. BUCKLEY: Okay.

MS. CHITSAZ: -- you might try it.

MR. BUCKLEY: Let me try that. (Pause.) Sorry, it's not letting me.

ZONING EXAMINER: So, you know, a picture's worth a thousand words, but why don't you describe to me, Mr. Buckley, what you wanted to share?

MR. BUCKLEY; Well, what I've taken is a picture, from over on Craycroft and 16th Street, of the Williams Center apartments that are over there that are three stories. I walked up to their fence off 16th Street, there's a buffer from the street to their fence, and they have just a metal fence and it is six-feet tall. There is some shrubbery that's there and then they have a parking garage, a parking -- covered parking space, and then there is a driveway and another set of parking in front of their three-story apartments. And from the fence to the building is 75 feet. And if you stand at that fence, the only visible thing that you see is stucco. You see a little bit of sky above it, but you don't see anything of Tucson whatsoever

other than stucco. And that would be my view. The only difference would be -- the added space between your fence and my fence would be the alleyway that's there, so another ten- or 12-feet easement, and that is not going to improve anything. The picture clearly shows that if you stand at that fence and look at 79 feet away, all that you see is three stories of building, and the second story does appear over the parking structure. So the parking structure is probably nine feet tall, and windows from the apartments are clearly visible above that. And so, therefore, second- and third-story apartments from Building 4 would be able to look right into my house and my backyard. So that -- needless to say, with high density and 44-feet tall, I've got to oppose this in --

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Mr. Buckley.

MR. BUCKLEY: -- just any way that I could do it.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you.

MR. BUCKLEY: Uh-huh.

ZONING EXAMINER: Would anyone else in the

audience like to be heard?

MS. CALTOV: Yes, Mr. --

MR. MELENDEZ: Yes, my name is Andrew Melendez.

Can you hear me?

ZONING EXAMINER: So I saw Kathy's name first.

Kathy, I didn't catch your last name. Would you go -- like to go ahead and then we'll take the next person after you.

MS. CALTOV: Sure. My name is Kathy Caltov (ph.).

I live at 4933 East 12th Street. My property is adjacent to the west of this development. (Voice in the background.)

And I just want to tag --

ZONING EXAMINER: Please excuse me. Sir? Sir? Ms. Caltov is talking now. We'll get to you right after she's done.

Continue, Ms. Caltov.

MS. CALTOV: Okay. I just want to add my two cents in. I'm opposed to this development. And, whereas, my neighbors on Cooper have a little bit of a buffer because of the easement, I will not have that buffer. And when I purchased this home 27 years ago at a much younger age, I did my due diligence and I saw the vacant lot. I did my research and I said, oh, okay, it's zoned residential. And I purchased it with, you know, the forethought and assumption that it would or should be developed residentially.

I agree with Theresa, Sarah, Jim Marks, and all my neighbors that putting a high-density apartment complex will change the fundamental demographics of the neighborhood; plus I will lose -- with the two buildings that they're planning off Broadway, et cetera, I'll basically lose any kind of privacy in my backyard, the same way the people on Cooper will be. So that's all I've got, but thank you for your time. I appreciate

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ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you for your participation. Appreciate it very much.

We have a hand raised with a phone number ending in 762. Would you like to go next? Just start with your name and address, please.

MR. MELENDEZ: Hello, this is Andrew Melendez.

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay.

MR. MELENDEZ: Hello?

ZONING EXAMINER: Go ahead, sir.

MR. MELENDEZ: Yes, I live at 5067 East Cooper Street, the second house from the end of Rosemont there. My property will abut right against the new development.

I don't really have much to add because so many people spoke so eloquently about the issues. But my house will sit looking at a four-story apartment building. I -- I hear the architector (ph.) (sic) say, well, we haven't designed the windows yet, so we're not quite sure. Well, I guarantee you, once the approval for the zoning happens, what they do with those windows and who looks in our backyards won't matter at that point.

I bought that house in 1990 -- in the '90s with my first partner who passed away of leukemia, and that house -- the -- the alley was designated -- or that property behind there was residential. I -- I've been there since they tried to put Safeway twice in there, a Walmart, the shopping strip.

All I can say is -- I heard the word "profit" often.

If we reduce the parking, we won't make profit. If we move the larger portions, the taller portions up front by Broadway, and the smaller ones out back, then it creates a smaller platform. I hate to say this, but the bottom line is the family bought that property knowing what it was zoned at. We, in the neighborhood, knew what that was zoned at. So why should we in the neighborhood have to suffer because a family wants to make money?

I don't want to reiterate everything that's already been said, but I bought that house when it was a repo, half the tile was gone, the toilets were gone, and I have built that house up. I've had to move out to take care of my parents the last ten years, but I had resi- -- I had renters who have taken care of it, who were involved with the neighborhood, always informed me what was going on. I plan to move back in there. That's where I want to retire. But I ask you, as the people who are the city development, if you owned a house along Cooper street, abutted to the north side of that development, and all of a sudden you had a four-story building in front of you, how would you feel?

I went to a ribbon cutting -- I've been in the mili- -- in the media for 37 years. I went to a ribbon cutting by the Mayor and one of the City Council members on Broadway, and they were talking about, oh, they wanted four lanes on this -- Broadway, but we kept it down to three because Tucson is this certain kind of environment. We want to control growth. We want

to control expansion beyond what it should be. Well, I'm sorry again that this family wants to make money, but why should we in the neighborhood have to pay that price for that family to make money? You can look in the -- the statistics lately, apartments are now becoming partially vacant. There's more apartments being built than the occupants to fill them.

And all I want to say is in all the years when the Safeway wanted to go in, the Walmart wanted to go in, the strip mall, I allowed the neighborhood to have my backing, whatever it wants. This is the first time I've every called in to anything, and I'm 61 years ago. I beg you not to allow this development to go in as it is. The family bought that lot knowing what it was zoned for; allow it to be built to that zone. Thank you very much for your time.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you for participating. Would anyone else like to be heard?

MS. WESLEY: Hello?

ZONING EXAMINER: Please go ahead.

MS. WESLEY: Which one of us were --

ZONING EXAMINER: Well, I -- I can see you. I don't know who else wants to speak, but I'll take --

MS. WESLEY: I thought I heard another voice. I'm sorry.

ZONING EXAMINER: -- Jennifer first. Jennifer, would you go first? Start with your name and address please.

MS. WESLEY: Yes. Jennifer Wesley (ph.), 4850
East 13th Street.

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. WESLEY: I have -- I'm not an expert in all the matters that everyone else is discussing. Very, very appreciative for all the research that's been done by the members of our neighborhood who spoke during this hearing. It was just amazing and I really appreciate that so much. I'm not well-versed in -- in those technical details at all, but I'm speaking more on a personal level.

I understand the need for -- for housing in Tucson, for affordable housing particularly. I have worked with children and families in social services for 30 years. I definitely understand the importance of that and I value that. However, as many have discussed, this -- this is luxury housing. This is a totally different situation; very high rents, et cetera, high density. It goes against the -- the Broadway-Craycroft edition that was written in -- I believe they said 1988. It goes against a lot of the plan for Tucson to have more housing.

In addition, like others have said as well, those of us who purchased homes in this neighborhood did it with the assumption that that was zoned the way it was to protect the integrity of our neighborhood, the safety, the character of the community, et cetera, not with tall building in the way of views, not damaging our property values, not putting our children at

risk trying to walk to school. I have my daughter who graduated from University High last school. My son goes to Rincon. He walks to and from school every day right there by the area that would be affected the most by the additional traffic of -- I think they said 300-some-odd additional parking spaces. That's quite a lot and very few areas for those cars to get out quickly and travel quickly during high- -- high-volume times, like mornings and afternoons.

And, you know, my concern -- one of my concerns is that people will be speeding through our neighborhoods, et cetera. That there will be parking overflow onto our neighborhoods as well due to some of the math issues that came up where there not -- there may not actually be enough parking units inside the gated area.

And, also, just in general, speaking in terms of property values, we have -- this is not a high-end neighborhood. It's a -- it's sort of mixed and -- and -- but, generally, you know, a lot of families, that sort of thing, you know. I am a single-income household, as are several of my friends in the neighborhood who also have children. I can't speak for them, but I can say for myself, this is all I have. I don't make much money in the field I work in, but it's a passion of mine to -- to help vulnerable individuals in Tucson and always has been, so I make that sacrifice. But as such, you know, I'm not -- I'm not -- my income is probably not even tenths of a percent of the

income of the developers that are going to be further enriched by this if the zoning is approved and if their development takes place. And some of them, those individuals -- you know, some of the money isn't coming back into our community because some of them are out of state, et cetera. And then there's also concern that they might resell, like they said, and do a different project than what we're being told at this time.

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But even what we're being told now would damage our property values significantly, put our children at risk walking in the neighborhood, that sort of thing, and I -- I just don't think it's right, particularly for the people who live very close to that development -- proposed development. And I -- I can't imagine, I mean, if -- to have, you know, the one thing you have -- your one investment or your one financial security be greatly diminished by something like that when you have no control over it, when there were already steps taken in advance to prevent something like that, such as what was created in 1988 by the Broadway-Craycroft edition and -- and some of the other things that they discussed. It just isn't fair, like, just from a basic perspective. I feel it's very unfair. And I don't feel it benefits hardworking families and hardworking people in Tucson who are just trying to make it with the -- with the situation, the way it is financially for so many of us; and that is one of my main concerns, as well as safety. So I'm definitely opposed to rezoning that lot.

I also feel that the way it's zoned could -- you know, if it's -- if it was followed the way it's zoned, that would -- that would be perfectly fine. There's plenty -- we were -- our neighborhood was in favor even of rezoning a few -- several years ago when they were going to put a grocery store there and that sort of thing. So we don't fight every development or anything like that, not at all. We just want developments that won't be harmful to our neighborhood and to our community here, you know. These are our homes, our investments, our children, everything that's extremely important.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Ms. Wesley.

Mr. Warne, I'll give you an opportunity at the end. I want to make sure everyone else has had a chance to -- who wants to speaks can get a chance to do so.

MR. WARNE: Okay.

MS. BAILEY: Hello?

ZONING EXAMINER: Yes, Ms. Stoddard?

MS. BAILEY: So this is Laura Bailey. I had a

little --

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay.

MS. BAILEY: -- problem so I had to go to a neighbor's house. I live at 5027 East Cooper Street. I've been on the board of Rosemont West Neighborhood Association since 2014. And I've lived on -- I've lived in my house -- I bought in 1978.

One of the very first -- and I'm going to -- I have the zoning conditions, so if -- I don't know if we want to go over them one by one or just in general, but I do want to make one or two little points. The setback, when he has, you know, repeatedly talked about 75-foot setback for Buildings 3 and 4 -- but Building 6 is a 63-foot-and-11-inch setback according to the site plan. That building, Building 6, the people that live on the end of the street, that corner house, not only are they going to have this huge building looming 63 feet from their backyard, but they also are going to have the gate right behind their yard. And the gate -- you know, the gate slam, it's a lot of noise and I think that -- I feel bad for that house. I don't feel that house is being protected or in any way dealt with. I think they're kind of getting the raw end of the deal.

A couple things that I want to talk about with the parking issue. When they talk about, you know, spaces for bedroom -- and if it's going to be 1.4, 1.5, or whatever like that, I feel like they're not really thinking about guest parking. I don't think they're taking into consideration spouses, significant others, partners, boyfriends, girlfriends, the kind of people that would very regularly be there, maybe not every night, spouses would be there every night, but -- so one bedroom, you know, could easily have two cars. And so I think that's very significant and it adds to -- I feel like these are the people that are going to end up using the guest parking

spaces. And so what happens when there's game night, you know, when there's football night, or whatever, and, you know, the people have guests over? So I don't really feel like there's enough guest parking. And so, you know, what's going to happen is — I mean, there's going to be some signage to keep it off Rosemont or whatever, and maybe the signage will work and maybe it won't, but I do feel like Cooper becomes particularly vulnerable.

Another couple of points I want to make about the parking study that Psomas did for them. They used two supposedly comparable apartments in the area. One of them, their slogan, it's on their sign, it's on their website, it says, "Affordable to any budget," and their studios are \$680 versus \$1,400 for Waypoint. And this would be irrelevant, except for the fact that I think that (unintelligible) very possibly has a low rate of car ownership, so to choose that complex as a comparable to show, you know, how many parking spaces they had empty, or whatever.

And they did their study on a Sunday night between 10:00 and 11:00 p.m., which we don't really think that's relevant, because our issue, the overflow parking that we are worried about is more going to be the guest parking, the party night. With 258 bedrooms, there's going to be -- I don't know how -- you know, I don't know what the mathematical formula is to figure out how many boyfriends and girlfriends and whatnot, but these people are going to need -- they're -- I really feel like

we need all spaces.

Another thing is that the comparable apartments were not located near neighborhoods, so there was no way to find out if there was overflow parking into the neighborhood. And I feel that it would be very relevant to literally talk to neighbors, you know. If there was an apartment complex and it was similar to Waypoint and it was in — it was butted up to a neighborhood, if you could go to that first fence (unintelligible) street and knock on doors and say have you guys had problems? I mean, I think that would be — that would be very — I think that would be relevant and a good fact to have and that's not been done here.

We did ask him to make some kind of parking arrangement with Barnes & Noble; and we didn't hear back. We didn't get an answer from him. But there's another option for a parking lot arrangement, and that would be with that -- what I'm going to call Tom's corner, but it's that -- the -- the C-1 section, the corner, that northeast corner that's going to remain that -- I guess Tom's going to maybe put restaurants or something, but that's C-1. There's going to be a parking lot there. And it would seem that, A, he could -- they -- there could be an arrangement made; and, B, if there's not really going to be any overflow parking -- is -- they assure us that there won't be -- well, if that's the case, then why wouldn't he agree to some kind of a parking lot arrangement. So we want to be able to pursue

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And, you know -- you know, there's some other -there's some other points that I want to make. One of them -- I want to describe on Rosemont -- their gated entrance/exit on The gate is 26 -- according to the site plan, the gate is 26 feet in from -- it's hard to tell if that's the sidewalk or the property line, but it's 26 feet in from something right around there. So, my car, I measured it, and it's 15 feet long. So, if I want to pull into there, I'm going to probably stop three feet or something in front of the gate, so there's 18 feet. And whatever car -- somebody's coming in, you know, it's 5:00 o'clock or 5:30 and it's -- you know, people are coming home from work, so there's a car behind me. So, you know, they've got to be at least three feet in between -- you know, between them and And so now you're up to 21 feet and now -- and they're on the sidewalk, they're blocking the sidewalk, or maybe they're right out practically into Rosemont. And if there's a third car, they are in Rosemont blocking the traffic. Well, the southbound -- Rosemont goes south, it's a single lane, so if there is any cars sticking out, then they're holding cars up behind them. And we feel that that's -- that's -- that's going to be an issue and it's not really being taken into consideration.

There's, you know, this business of the 75-percent of their residents using Rosemont, collector street. And, you know, Sarah's already gone through some of the BCAP stuff and pointed

out what some of these issues are, so I don't really need to go through all that. What's that? Oh, yeah. Yeah.

So, yeah, one other little point on the parking is that Waypoint is going to be charging their residents \$250 for a parking fee. And I feel that that is -- you know, it's a great money maker for them, but -- for Waypoint, but I also feel that that's an incentive or it's -- it's a disincentive for, say, the spouses and some of these other people that are maybe not even on the lease. If they have to pay \$250, they're going to look for other parking. So -- so I -- I -- I also feel like that's an issue.

Separately from all of that -- and then so we have the zoning conditions, and one thing that we're going to really need to discuss is the wall height. And we need -- you know, Tom came back with six foot. Well, first of all, in the previous plans, it was more open. It was going to be -- we talked about eight foot or something like that and never got -- the plans never went far enough for the wall to actually get built. But I'm just saying that, in the past, it was -- there seemed to be an openness to something taller. Six feet isn't even remotely going to block noise and that's our issue. That's what we're really worried about. Parking right behind our homes. Apartment parking lots are notoriously -- you know, they -- even when there's -- there's always going to be car doors slamming. There is possibly also going to be talking and arguing and, you know,

all the things that go on in a parking lot; because people aren't using their indoor voice, they're using their outdoor voice.

They have no awareness that -- you know, so close to somebody's bedroom window.

You know, when you talk about 75-foot setback, all of our homes are 62 feet wide, our -- not our homes, our properties are 62 feet wide. I think that's fairly average for in town. So, when you're -- you know, you're talking about this -- the sixth -- Building -- Building 6 that's 63 feet -- I mean, that -- that's like them standing on one side of their yard right inside the -- their neighbor's property, this looming -- this, you know, 45-foot building, and in between that is a couple rows of cars parking, so -- all right.

So back to the wall. We -- we really feel that we need taller than six feet. We really need to have -- I mean, I -- if it was up to me, I -- which, of course, I wouldn't get it -- but I'd ask for a double-insulated ten-foot wall. I mean, I don't even think a ten-foot wall is really going to block all the sound for us, but I -- I -- certainly, we can't go higher than that. But we need an opportunity then to work -- work with Tom and try and come up with something with the wall.

So we are -- we are asking for a continuance, at least to be able to work through a couple of these issues. And there's maybe a couple others that are going to come up that are on the zoning conditions list, which I don't -- I don't really know, do

we have time -- do we just go through -- I mean, you have -- you have all -- all of this. It's all been sent in to you. So I don't know if you want us to go through these items one-by-one or -- or, you know, how -- how -- how we would do it, so I'll let you answer that.

ZONING EXAMINER: If you're asking me if I want you to tell me more about the zoning conditions that you have concerns about, please do.

MS. BAILEY: Okay. Okay. Well, going through them -- and, number one, you know, the parking spaces which we really have talked about that quite a bit, I guess, between all of us, so we don't need to talk about that anymore.

We remain vulnerable to cut-through traffic. You know, the thing -- and this isn't in the zoning condition, I'm just talking -- the thing with high density -- and this has been mentioned by other people -- but when you -- you -- I feel like you can't just go from high density to low density. I feel like there needs to be some kind of transition. And I think that, you know, if you let nature take its course, there's going to be a transition; and, unfortunately, in this case, it's going to be Cooper Street.

There will be people there in that complex where they don't want to wait for these left turns and the clogged -- you know, all these people with cars stacked and, you know, they're in a hurry, they want to get going. So you got these convoluted

ways in and out of -- out of it. If you want to -- if you want to go west, you have to make a crazy -- you have to cut all the way across Broadway into the left lane. You don't have very much time. You got to get to that left-turn lane at the intersection. It's somewhat dangerous to do that. If you -- if you can't do that, well, you can choose to use the Rosemont exit, but that also can get clogged. And so what's the easiest -- you know, the path of least resistance is just turn right and shoot down Cooper, because once you -- you take Cooper to Swan, and then once you're at Swan you can go in practically any direction. It's just -- I -- I feel that that is what's going to happen. I -- it just seems that logic would -- would dictate that that's the kind of thing that's going to happen.

Cooper is going to be a transition street, period. We are going to be the -- the buffer between the rest of the neighborhood and this apartment complex. We are going to have this parking lot business going on, whatever the sounds, you know. Maybe we get lucky and there's not a lot of arguing or yelling, but there's going to be car doors slamming, you know. We've got the looming buildings over us. This is all what's going on behind us.

And then in the front, you know, we've got possible overflow parking. No, it's not going to be every day, but it's going to -- I -- I would highly suspect overflow parking on any kind of game night, party night, you know, the social nights.

And -- and then we're also going to have cut-through traf- -- cut-through neighborhood traffic of people just looking for the path of least resistance or the easiest way out of there. People don't want to set and wait. They just would -- they'd rather be driving through a neighborhood street, even if, in the end, they didn't get where they were going quicker, at least they had a better time doing it. So, you know, we really -- this is what all is going on.

So back to the zoning conditions. We need -- we feel like we need a lot more really as far as on Rosemont keeping traffic from just turning right. And we are very grateful that yesterday in the meeting Tom did, you know, agree to put some kind of a curved curbing or something there on -- on Waypoint's lot that would -- you know, none of that's going to prevent a right turn, but at least it does discourage it. And if they also put signage there that says no right turn, that could be helpful. So we do -- we would want to get that in writing. We need to have a chance to kind of work out those details.

And there's a couple other things in the zoning conditions that are BCAP stuff that we really wish that he would address. And we did email him a letter Monday we -- and we've got nothing in writing. A couple of the items were gone over in the meeting that we had, but there really wasn't enough time. So we just kind of need to -- you know, we just need a little bit more time to kind of deal with this stuff.

We want to also have some input and find out from him a little bit more -- things like roof lines and materials. We, you know -- and I was listening to earlier comments where people were -- was it Sarah? I've forgotten her name, I'm so sorry. But the woman from Waypoint where she's talked about the interiors. We don't have a clue about the exterior and -- and the roof lines, the materials, things like that are -- are important to us. We'd like to know more about that. And then, you know, we get into -- there's just typical stuff in here that -- signage and nonreflective materials and -- and -- and lighting and things like that.

We really would like to see 24-hour onsite management. The problem with, you know, 9:00-to-5:00 management is they just don't really know what goes on. And I think that 24-hour management -- you know, if this apartment complex was situated somewhere in a better location, or what we think would be a better location, maybe you wouldn't need all these safety precautions, but it's not in a really ideal location because it is abutting a neighborhood actually on two sides. So there just -- there just has to be a greater level of -- they have to -- they -- I feel that they need to meet a greater level of -- of -- of behavior in what they're willing to do.

So, I don't know, is there -- this wall business, it comes back a lot to the wall. We really need to talk more about it. The neighbors have a lot invested in their homes, we all do,

and -- and we kind of need things to not really -- we need our life to not completely fall apart when this building gets built. So if -- if it's going to be approved -- and I personally am against the rezoning. I am not against -- you know, we've been for -- we have supported Fry's or Kroger's, somebody -- I mean, there's some different -- you know, it was going to be a 24-hour emergency care -- there's been different options that we would be -- we have been in support of. But I think what we would really like to see is, as others have said, mixed use.

Home ownership, even if it's entry level, you know, something like -- you know, like the Sam Hughes place did on Sixth -- Sixth and Campbell, where they've got condos on top of retail -- and the parking thing works out really well because of shared parking and -- yeah, something like that and it's actual home ownership, because we feel like ownership, it's more stabilizing to the neighborhood. It's -- it's more -- it certainly blends more in with the neighborhood and that's kind of what we're hoping for.

If this rezoning does go through, then we just feel like we need a little bit more protections than what have been offered so far. And we just kind of need a chance to try to iron that out and, you know, just trying to get the best deal we can get I guess. So that's it.

ZONING EXAMINER: Thank you, Ms. Bailey. Would anyone else in the audience like to be heard?

Mr. Warne?

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MR. WARNE: Yes, I'd like to address some of the points that were brought up if I may --

ZONING EXAMINER: Of course.

MR. WARNE: -- to be factual. First of all, how the site is designated -- in reading the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan, you can pick different things out of different portions of it and -- you know, and say this is applied, you can't have this height or whatever; and the same with the Plan Tucson. On Page 9 in the Broadway-Craycroft Area Plan, it talks about high density on a site like this, and then it says see Page 11. And Page 11 clearly marks this site as residential, office, or commercial. And then it also discusses -- not Page 11, at another page -about this site along Broadway going up to 95 feet. So I just want to say that, you know, it was -- it's designated, it's separate, and it's marked on -- on the plan, you know, that was approved in 1986. Also, this type of site is very clearly within Plan Tucson and it talks about this type of density; and I think that could be verified by Planning and Development Services. I just want to put out those two points.

As far as the parking count, there are 240 bedrooms. There's 222, and then there's 36 two-bedrooms, but it comes to 240 bedrooms, times 1.4 is 336 parking spots, and we're suggesting 339.

It's been discussed that the buildings are three and a

half stories or four stories. The buildings are three stories, and they are -- you know, we're identifying 40 feet. The actual plan is 38 to 40, but we're identifying 40 feet. And it's like Sarah said, you know, we're trying to come up with nine-foot -- they -- they are trying to come up -- I'm not part of the development -- but they are trying to come up with nine-foot ceilings to have a quality space. And there are two 43-to-45 pop-outs, two pop-outs on each building, so they're not 45-foot buildings.

The previous -- one of the previous -- that the neighbors have spoken about, and we all work together, was a shopping center of 80,000 square feet and it -- the buildings were C-1. They were 30 feet plus a four-foot parapet, and also units on top of the roofs, so it was very different.

And, also, that relates to what Laura just spoke about as far as the height of the wall. You had stores, you know, like up to -- open to midnight, things like that. And so we were talking about a higher wall because of all the activity, the light, and also safety. But in -- in the Broadway Area Plan, it specifies six feet. It's actually stated. So I just wanted to make sure that's, you know -- so it's all accurate.

There are very few seven-acre properties in these major corridors, vacant properties, especially near -- near something like the Williams Center or, you know, the million-and-a-half square feet. And I'd like to bring everyone up to date on that.

In the last 18 months -- so, you know, we have all the facts that are out -- accurate -- the Williams Center has leased 90,000 square feet. They are in negotiations right now of another 30,000 feet. And the Old Texas Instruments building, which is vacant, is being sold to a user; that's another 125,000 square feet. These are facts, they're not suppositions, and I just want to make that very clear and have it in the record.

The alley is 16 feet. So the actual clearance from property lines where it's 75-foot setbacks is 91. And, on the building to the east, from the property line is 79 feet -- 63 plus 16. But the alley is 16 feet.

Transom windows, I think on the third story, you know, that's fine. I think that -- that are back against the neighborhood on the south, I think definitely -- you know, I think we agreed that that's -- should be a zoning condition.

And a matter of interest, Mr. Iurino, when you asked at the beginning, the site will be approximately three to six feet below what it is today, going from east to west, but that -- obviously I want to qualify that statement -- that the northern portion of the site won't be three to six feet below, you know.

ZONING EXAMINER: But the -- but the back -- the grade will be the same as the neighborhood to the south, right?

Because that's just -- there's like a lump there. When you drive out there, it just looks like somebody had some excess dirt and put it there.

MR. WARNE: Yeah, in 1945. 1 2 ZONING EXAMINER: Maybe. MR. WARNE: I know. 3 ZONING EXAMINER: Maybe, you know. I've only been 4 5 6 MR. WARNE: Yeah. 7 ZONING EXAMINER: -- here since 1980, so I don't 8 know. 9 MR. WARNE: Yeah, I know. But, no, the site will be on that -- the southern portion of the site is going to be 10 11 three to six feet below what it is. So point -- at one point it'll be six feet, at another point it'll only be three feet and 12 13 then --ZONING EXAMINER: 14 Sure. 15 MR. WARNE: -- it grades all the way down to 16 Broadway and it won't change --17 ZONING EXAMINER: Right. 18 MR. WARNE: -- will not change. 19 ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. 20 MR. WARNE: Okay? So, let's see, zone -- the --21 the actual plan, as I reiterated earlier, which specified the 22 site being available for apartments or zone -- or retail, office, 23 and heights were -- you know, were decided in 1986. It was not a

And, also, I agree with Theresa and others about the

last-minute thing. And that's it.

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left-turn signal and the traffic. And, you know, I told them I'd campaign side-by-side with the City that we want to do it. And the developer doesn't object to it. We can't -- you know, control the City, but we -- I would do that and I agree with them. And, also, as Laura mentioned, totally agree with curbing the -- directing the traffic even with a left-turn signal. I don't think anyone wants to cut through the neighborhood to begin with, but definitely want to detour any traffic going through the neighborhood that's, you know -- definitely.

So I'm happy to answer any questions you might have.

ZONING EXAMINER: The only -- no, I don't have any questions, substantive questions. The only question I have is a couple of the speakers expressed the view that more time for dialogue would be useful they believed. And let me just tell you my view on that is if people want to talk, that's fine by me, but that's -- you know, that's sort of separate from the hearing process. So I put it to you, Mr. Warne, do you want me to close the hearing and make my recommendation or do you want to continue it for a period of time for more dialogue? Totally up to you.

MR. WARNE: I recommend that we close the hearing. We started this back in January. We've had three meetings instead of one, and a lot of dialogue. This last letter that came, came obviously later than -- than the meeting that we had to cancel because of procedural problems. But I think that, you know, we've had a lot of dialogue and we've talked it all through

and we're abiding by both the Craycroft -- Broadway-Craycroft
Plan and also by Plan Tucson, and we're doing what the site was
designated to do I think in a responsible way.

And I'm happy to see -- I know there were some comments about the costs of the apartments, but these folks that -- leases that are going in, some of these folks, you know, have fairly good incomes and will be able to afford it. And I firmly believe, with the quality project that'll be developed, it's also going to improve the value of the neighborhood homes.

So I just don't -- you know, I think we've gone over and over these points again. And I don't think that -- we're asking for zoning and I'm not sure it's -- I'm -- I'm on a design review board at the University and -- but this is a different situation, it's not a -- you know, historic situation, it doesn't have all that type of criteria, and I think we're abiding by all -- all the codes and policies.

ZONING EXAMINER: Okay. Thank you. I want to thank everyone for their participation. It's an important part of the process to hold a Public Hearing on rezonings. And, Mr. Warne, I want to thank you and your team for your presentation. And I want to thank the folks in the neighborhood and in the area around for the time that they put in to doing, you know, the level of research and analysis. It's all very helpful and informative to me. So I want to wish everyone a safe and happy evening. And I'll close the Public Hearing.

My preliminary report will be issued in five business days, so next Thursday. And then following that, I issue a final report five business days thereafter, the following Thursday.

And as -- maybe I didn't say this at the beginning, I think Mr.

Warne understands, but just to make it clear, this is -- I -- I hold Public Hearings on behalf of the Mayor and Council. I make recommendations to the Mayor and Council when the matter comes for -- before the Mayor and Council. If it does on the rezoning, that's obviously their decision, not mine. But I give it my best shot in any event.

So I hope everyone has a great evening and take care. Good night.

MR. WARNE: Thank you for your time.

ZONING EXAMINER: Of course. Thank you.

(Conclusion of the hearing.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my ability, the

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#### CERTIFICATE

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7 8 9 foregoing is a true and accurate transcription of the digitally-recorded City of Tucson Zoning Examiner Public Hearing held via video on July 20, 2023.

Transcription completed: July 27, 2023.

/S/ Danielle L. Krassow
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