

# **Town of Southern Shores**

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**MEETING MINUTES** 

PLANNING BOARD-AUGUST 16, 2021, 5:30 P.M.

LOCATION: PITTS CENTER-5377 N VIRGINIA DARE TRAIL, SOUTHERN SHORES, NC 27949

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#### I. CALL TO ORDER:

15 Chairperson Andy Ward called the meeting to order at 5:30 pm. Planning Board Members Lynda 16 Burek, Ed Lawler, Robert McClendon, John Finelli (ETJ), Tony DiBernardo (Vice Chairperson), 17 Andy Ward (Chairperson), Deputy Town Manager/Planning Director Wes Haskett, Town Engineer Joe Anlauf and Town Clerk Sheila Kane were present.

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Planning Board Alternate Members Jan Collins and Richard Galganski were also in attendance.

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### II. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE:

Chairperson Ward led the Pledge of Allegiance.

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#### III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

Vice Chairperson DiBernardo moved to approve the agenda, Seconded by Planning Board Member Burek. The motion passed unanimously.

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#### IV. APROVAL OF MINUTES

Planning Board Member Lawler moved to approve the June 21, 2021 as amended, Seconded by Vice Chairperson DiBernardo. The motion passed unanimously.

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#### V. PUBLIC COMMENT

None

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#### VI. OLD BUSINESS

SPA-21-01: Site Plan Amendment application submitted by Aston Properties to amend the site plan for the Marketplace shopping center

38 39 Planning Director Wes Haskett read the staff report for a site plan amendment application

- submitted by Aston Properties to amend the site plan for the Marketplace shopping center. The
- 41 staff report read as, the applicant seeks an amendment to the site plan for the Marketplace
- shopping center by demolishing a portion of one building and construction of a new 24,000 sq. 42
- ft. Marshalls, a new 6,000 sq. ft. retail space for a business to be determined, and parking lot 43
- 44 modifications. The proposed parking lot modifications include the use of permeable pavers in
- order to be eligible for a maximum lot coverage of 67% instead of 60%. Currently, the proposed 45
- lot coverage is 67.1%. As of today, we have not received documentation that addresses the 46

permeability of the proposed pavers which could affect the square footage of permeable pavers required.

The proposed signage for Marshalls includes three wall signs, one under canopy sign, and one name plate on the freestanding sign which are in compliance with the Town's sign requirements. There are 150 proposed parking spaces with 102 of them being permeable and a total of 613 parking spaces for the site which are in compliance with the Town's parking requirements. A lighting plan and required documentation have also been provided that demonstrate compliance with the Town's outdoor lighting requirements.

The Land Use Plan identifies this area as Commercial in the C, General Commercial zoning district which is consistent with the improvements proposed in the application. All applicable regulations of the Town Zoning Ordinance and all of Town Staff's concerns that are applicable to this application have been identified or are addressed in the recommended conditions. Town Staff recommends conditional approval of the application and offers the following conditions for consideration:

- 1. The following approvals shall be issued prior to submittal of a Building Permit application:
  - a. Soil Erosion Sedimentation Control Plan Permit for land disturbance over 1 acre as issued by the NCDEQ;
  - b. Stormwater Management Permit as issued by the NCDEQ;
  - c. Wastewater approval by the Dare County Health Dept. (tentative approval received from N.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services).
  - d. Review and approval of potable water distribution system modifications or extensions by the Dare County Water Dept. (tentative approval received).
- 2. Lot coverage shall be reduced to not exceed 67% prior to submittal of a Building Permit application.
- 3. Documentation showing the proposed permeable paver product and its permeability shall be submitted prior to submittal of a Building Permit application.
- 4. The applicant must strictly abide by all requirements of the Town Code and must also strictly comply with all other applicable local, State, and Federal requirements.

Chairperson Ward called on Town Engineer Joe Anlauf to address the conditions that are noted in the staff report.

Town Engineer Joe Anlauf stated he did a preliminary review and two official reviews, and all his review comments were documented in writing and were specific to what is obligated by the Town of Southern Shores ordinance and by what is obligated by the NC Department of Environmental Quality, as it pertains to portions of the site plan that meet their threshold for permitting requirements. He addressed the specifics of each condition #1-4 that will need to be addressed prior to submittal of a building permit.

Chairperson Ward asked how the stormwater plan would work with the state? Does the state look at existing and suggest improvements to bring it up to a better standard, or do they overlook it and look only at the new stuff?

Town Engineer Joe Anlauf said the state is regulated by NC Administrative Code and those regulations, so the design engineer and the owner are going to have to comply with whatever is

stated in that ordinance. The area that is being redeveloped is going to get the heaviest scrutiny because that is the area that is being worked on. Mr. Anlauf stated he could not speak on behalf of the state and what they will require but he speculates since this area was developed before stormwater rules were in place, if Aston Properties stays within the confines of the amount of impervious coverage that is there today and does not exceed that amount, staying below that threshold, the state will say they are okay and will not require or suggest a significant amount of improvements because they are simply going to ask them to comply with the regulations.

Vice Chairperson DiBernardo asked about runoff and filtration on the plans, specifically what filtration system is being used; the gutter buddy, the horseshoe inlet protection, the inlet protection insert or the inlet protection? He also inquired if water testing should be done before construction and after to measure if the system is working.

Town Engineer Joe Anlauf stated those are all soil erosion sediment control measures and are not permanent. As for water testing, there are a lot of different factors that could compromise water quality and it is difficult pinpointing the source because you have residential development and commercial development around those receiving streams. Also, what exactly are you testing for, bacteriological, motor oil and antifreeze? Without some guidance in the ordinance to say pre-water quality and post water quality testing will be conducted for a specific criteria, it becomes difficult to enforce.

Planning Board Member Lawler asked if there was an infiltration line?

Town Engineer Joe Anlauf said there is essentially a single pass ground sand filter. There are two parallel perforated pipes in the bottom of the basin that connect to a precast concrete box. Some stormwater infiltrates into the sand in the basin, some makes its way into the box which has a weir in it, not allowing discharge until it goes up and over this barrier; forcing the stormwater runoff to infiltrate into the groundwater table (single-pass sand filter).

Chairperson Ward asked if the system was in good working order and if there were any glaring deficiencies.

Kimberly Hamby with Timmons Group stated the system appeared to be functioning and in good condition, some sediment and old wood were noted in the box.

Planning Board Member Lawler asked about the removal of the grove of trees in the parking lot. Kimberly Hamby stated due to the reconfiguration for access to the stores the trees needed to be removed but they are trying to do a good job of replacing them.

Planning Board Member McClendon recommended replacing with native species trees.

Planning Board Member Lawler asked to confirm that the pervious pavers will be installed as drawn on the plan. Kimberly Hamby confirmed they would.

Chairperson Ward said to meet the 67.00 % of lot coverage, they need to give more information on the permeability of the paver and how they plan on getting to that 67.00 percent. Kimberly

Hamby said that last point one percent was not something she was aware she was dealing with and will work with Planning Director Wes Haskett and Mr. Anlauf to resolve.

Planning Board Member Lawler asked where the stormwater from the tops of the buildings drained? Kimberly Hamby stated they drain to the back of the buildings onto the pavement and then down into the pipes in the basin.

Planning Board Member Lawler then stated when you get a stormwater permit, you are basically permitting the box? Kimberly Hamby stated, from a permit standpoint she is expecting this to be an exemption from DEQ. Erosion Control will have to issue a permit, but DEQ because it is a redevelopment site, and we are reducing overall coverage they are not going to expect any treatment.

Planning Board Member Lawler asked Kimberly Hamby to address the lighting. Ms. Hamby stated they replaced the lighting two years ago and would not be changing the fixtures, perhaps relocating some.

Vice Chairperson DiBernardo recommended installation of car charging station in the parking lot.

Chairperson Ward asked if it would be unreasonable to ask the Town Engineer to look at a few more items that may be problematic, any glaring deficiencies with stormwater runoff?

Kimberly Hamby with the Timmons Group stated she didn't feel it would be unreasonable and if there were potential problems for pollutants, she would think the Town would want Mr. Anlauf to take a look.

Vice Chairperson DiBernardo **moved** to approve SPA-21-01 along with conditions #1-4 and an adding a condition #5; prior to issuance of a building permit the Town Engineer and applicant's representative shall evaluate the stormwater system for glaring deficiencies and address them, Seconded by Planning Board Member Lawler. The motion passed unanimously (5-0).

Chairperson Ward asked Planning Director Haskett if the signage is withing the maximum allowable amount per the ordinance. Mr. Haskett stated all signage is complying.

#### **NEW BUSINESS**

A. ZTA-21-08, a Zoning Text Amendment application submitted by the Town of Southern Shores to amend Town Code 36-57, Definition of Specific Terms and Words and Section 36-165, Regulations Governing Signage

Planning Director Wes Haskett provided the staff report which read as, at the March 2, 2021 Town Council meeting, the Town Council instructed Town Staff to take valuable elements out of the adoption draft of the Town Code Update written by CodeWright for review by the Planning Board and the Town Council for future consideration. The proposed amendments to Section 36-165, Regulations Governing Signs are a result of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that signage requirements should be content neutral (see attached comments on Reed vs. Town of Gilbert). In an effort to make the Town's sign requirements content neutral, the proposed language

addresses signage based on the applicable zoning district the subject property lies within. Town Staff has made a couple of revisions since you received the ZTA which include: Carrying forward the prohibition of vehicle signs and separating the requirements for residential uses and nonresidential uses in residential zoning districts.

The Town's currently adopted Land Use Plan contains the following Policy that is applicable to the proposed ZTA:

• **Policy 2:** The community values and the Town will continue to comply with the founder's original vision for Southern Shores: a low-density residential community comprised of single-family dwellings on large lots (served by a small commercial district for convenience shopping and services located at the southern end of the Town. This blueprint for land use naturally protects environmental resources and fragile areas by limiting development and growth.

Town Staff has determined that the proposed amendments are consistent with the Town's currently adopted Land Use Plan but input from the Board will be requested. Discussion of the number of temporary signs allowed and their duration will be required and revisions may be necessary. Please note that prior to adopting or rejecting any zoning amendment, the Planning Board shall adopt a statement describing whether its action is consistent with the adopted Town Comprehensive Land Use Plan and explaining why the Planning Board considers the action taken to be reasonable and in the public interest. That statement is not subject to judicial review.

Chairperson Ward reviewed the CodeWright and Town Attorney analysis of Reed vs. Town of Gilbert Case Comments.

#### Reed vs. Town of Gilbert Case Comments

#### CodeWright:

This section is proposed to replace Section 36-165 of the current code. As mentioned in the Code Assessment, federal laws with respect to the regulation of signs have changed dramatically based on the US Supreme Court's ruling in the Reed vs. Town of Gilbert case. Essentially, the holding from this case is that sign standards that require the regulator to read the sign's message to determine which kind of sign standards to apply are not content-neutral. Court precedent has indicated that sign standards must be content neutral (to pass muster under the 1st Amendment to the Constitution), or must withstand the strict scrutiny doctrine. To withstand strict scrutiny, standards must be developed with a compelling governmental interest and must be narrowly tailored to achieve that specific interest. In practice, most sign standards are focused on aesthetics, and thus will NOT pass the test of strict scrutiny.

As a result, local governments across the country are now revising their sign standards in two or three key ways: First, sign standards may not be structured in ways that require the sign to be read to determine which set of standards to apply (in other words, no longer may a community apply differential sign standards based on sign type — you may not have special standards for "for rent" signs versus "directional signs"). Second, sign standards may not distinguish between "commercial" signs versus "noncommercial" signs (since doing so requires reading the sign's message). Third, the Court has ruled that speaker-based standards (sign standards that relate to a particular kind of use, like signs

for a restaurant or a signs for a vacation rental) are not content neutral, and must also pass strict scrutiny.

One of the best ways to address this new court precedent is to maintain the time, place, and manner provisions for signs that most communities (including Southern Shores) already have, and revise any specific sign-type standards into a set of generic time, place, and manner sign standards that differ by type of zoning district. Fortunately, the Town's current sign standards are already organized in this fashion, and will only require some moderate adjustment to avoid the strict scrutiny doctrine.

#### Town Attorney:

Prior to the 2015 Supreme Court case of Reed v. Town of Gilbert, Ariz., 576 U.S. 155, 135 S. Ct. 2218, 192 L. Ed. 2d 236 (2015), there was a substantial body of law, much from the USSCT, which allowed for a distinction between commercial and non-commercial signage and allowed for a lowered standard of review for commercial speech. The Reed case itself did not address this line of cases, but on its face seemed to say that if you have to look at the content to regulate then strict scrutiny applied. Federal appellate courts interpreting the Reed case have come to differing conclusions whether or not a distinction can still be made between commercial signage and other signage. A significant body of conflicting case law has developed since Reed was decided in 2015 (As of September 4, 2020 Westlaw shows that 669 cases have cited Reed since it's publication in 2015), and I am unaware of the USSCT revisiting the issue directly.

However, a handful of opinions have mentioned these distinctions without giving definitive analysis. See Barr v. Am. Ass'n of Political Consultants, Inc, 140 S. Ct. 2335, 2347 (2020) (Noting without a clear majority that the "decision is not intended to expand existing First Amendment doctrine or to otherwise affect traditional or ordinary economic regulation of commercial activity..." but also limiting that to "traditional or ordinary economic regulation of commercial activity that imposes incidental burdens on speech."); Nat'l Inst. of Family & Life Advocates v. Becerra, 138 S. Ct. 2361, 2374, 201 L. Ed. 2d 835 (2018) (finding no exception to content neutral analysis for professional services, while also referencing noncommercial speech). Where the courts have allowed the distinction, a lower standard of review has been applied to commercial speech. Generally, it is probably best practice to avoid the issue all together by having content neutral sign regulations.

Also, while it is possible that the author is correct that determining the signage regulation based on use is considered to be content based, I am not aware of any courts holding that and would have to research the issue more thoroughly to determine the answer. See Barr v. Am. Ass'n of Political Consultants, Inc, 140 S. Ct. 2335, 2347 (2020) (confirming that "laws favoring some speakers over others demand strict scrutiny when the legislature's speaker preference reflects a content preference") (citing Reed). However, again, it's easy enough to avoid the issue entirely by having regulations which do not address the use of the property and instead rely on the zoning district designation of the property as the new ordinance provisions seem to do.

- 281 Chairperson Ward stated he went through ZTA 21-08 and noted the following:
  - A temporary sign is defined but not a permanent sign.
    - (Finelli comment) Item J, page 5-Vehicle sign, clarify that it did not apply to signs on vehicles that are properly registered and used in the course of a business, it only applies to those vehicles that meet that definition under 36-57.
    - Page 3, 36-165 the first sentence encapsulates what we would want to do as a town, and only two exclusions will remain, all others stricken.

289 Planning Director Wes Haskett stated in the revised version (ZTA) the definition of vehicle sign clarifies the circumstances.

Vice Chairperson DiBernardo commented that he would think permanent signs would be more of a commercial area and a temporary sign would be more of a residential area.

Planning Director Haskett stated typically your permanent signs are related to a non-residential use and your temporary signs are usually affiliated with a residential use.

Chairperson Ward stated in Section 36-165 *Regulations Governing Signs* we start striking everything from page four through page nine, except for the table. It is a big takeaway from what we have had but we must comply with what the Supreme Court has ruled as far as signage goes.

Chairperson Ward asked where the fence wrap signs came from? Planning Director Wes Haskett stated it is not common that we will see this but was recommended by the Town Attorney to include the language.

#### TABLE A

Chairperson Ward stated he went through the current ordinance for temporary signs as it is probably the biggest item that we need to make equitable for all signs, time, place, and manner. The amount of time a temporary sign can be installed is up to 90 days and cannot be installed in the right of way. NC12 is a state-owned road which we have no jurisdiction over and they have different regulations. A typical temporary campaign sign does not exceed three square feet. The current ordinance states anything larger requires a permit. The table in the revised ZTA allows temporary and permanent signs larger than three square feet.

Planning Director Wes Haskett reviewed the revised tables with the board, categorized into residential uses in residential districts and non-residential uses in residential districts.

Chairperson Ward asked for clarification of what a sign in a residential district for non-residential use. Planning Director Haskett stated an example is a country club, church, and school. Table A requirements would apply to these examples.

Chairperson Ward said in Table A, a freestanding sign could lend itself to maybe something that wasn't permanent and needs to be clarified. Planning Director Haskett stated there is already language in there, a permanent sign is the opposite of temporary sign-permanently imbedded in the ground, permanently affixed to a building or sign structure that is permanently embedded in the ground. That definition could be used for permanent.

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- 329 Chairperson Ward asked the board if they had any comment on Table B. Table B has the
- maximum number of signs per lot on a construction site as three, there is no number in the
- current code. He stated he felt it has not typically been abused. Mr. Ward did say the size of
- five square feet seems a little large. He stated he would be okay with the entire size column on
- 333 Table B being three square feet.

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Planning Board Member McClendon said that number of signs could easily be increased to five.

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- Vice Chairperson DiBernardo stated the contractor and subcontractor signs are only up for a limited amount of time and normally only two or three. As far as size, whatever the number is
- people will adjust to what is allowed. Some signs listed for a particular reason, depending on
- where the property is located, five square feet may be needed for visibility.

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- Planning Board Member McClendon stated the five square feet probably came from the real estate sale signs. They will use the largest one allowable, but he didn't want to get so restrictive
- that would require the real estate to order new signs or be in violation.

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- Chairperson Ward asked where the five feet height came from, CodeWright? Planning Director
- Wes Haskett stated there is no height currently in the code.

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- 349 Alternate Member Jan Collins said an example is the post with the hanging signs. They are
- probably six feet and then a foot in the ground, leaving five feet in height.

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- 352 TABLE C
- Chairperson Ward stated Table C captures the intent and we can move forward with no
- 354 changes.

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- 356 TABLE D
- Planning Director Haskett stated Table D should be pretty much the same thing that we require
- now in the Government-Institutional District.

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- 360 TABLE E
- 361 Planning Director Wes Haskett said Table E Temporary Signage is broken down into residential
- and all other districts. He thinks this table needs some more work. It carried forward the ninety
- 363 days.

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- Chairperson Ward asked for an example of a temporary sign in a non-residential district, as
- related to Table E. Vice Chairperson DiBernardo provided the example of Southern Shores
- Realty's annual open house for property owners.

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- Chairperson Ward asked the board to look into the numbers in the tables for discussion at the
- next meeting. He stated it is a complex issue and a lot of how we treat signs moving forward in
- our Town.

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# B. Discussion of potential requirements for Produce Stands in the Commercial zoning district

No discussion or action taken.

#### **VIII. Public Comment**

None

# IX. Planning Board Member Comments

Chairperson Ward requested ZTA-21-08 be placed on next month's agenda for further discussion.

#### X. Announcements

None

# XI. Adjourn

Hearing no further business, **motion** made by Planning Board Member McClendon to adjourn, Seconded by Chairperson Ward. Motion passed unanimously. The time was 7:55 P.M.

ATTEST:

Andy Ward, Chairperson

Respectfully submitted,

Sheila Kane, Town Clerk