

**TOWN OF UNITY
LAND USE REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
SEPTEMBER 24, 2014
LOCATION: FIRE DEPARTMENT, UNITY, MAINE**

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE: Charlie Porter, Jim Kenney, Randy Reynolds, Tony Avila

MODERATOR: Jim Kenney

OBSERVERS: Garrett Morrison

RECORDER: Sherry Powell-Wilson

18:30:23 Jim Kenney: We are at 6:30. Any comments on the Minutes?

18:33:40 Randy Reynolds: I make a motion to accept as read. [

18:33:42 Jim Kenney: Any discussion? They are approved. Two things, last week I sent out the document. Nothing has come back to me. Earlier this week, I sent out what I had got out of the Minutes that Sherry provided, what we had talked about on 10.2.1. The preamble in there that said subsurface wastewater disposal systems must be designed by a licensed site evaluator. Randy said he has had time and has gotten into the whole document and he has some cleanups that he'll turn over when he's ready.

18:35:47 Randy Reynolds: It's ready. I'd like to go over those tonight.

18:35:50 Jim Kenney: Is there anything else anyone wants to bring to the table?

18:36:13 Charlie Porter: I have the property maintenance thing. This is what I would like to see.

18:36:21 Barry McCormick: The only thing with passing out of the document, where we told everybody we would get it to the Selectmen first. The plan was to get it to the Selectmen because they're the ones who asked us to do it, and then they would pass it out to the Comp Plan. It's just the way Jean went about it. I told her two days before she did that, we had a conversation and I told her exactly what the plan was. That's what upset me the most.

18:39:14 Randy Reynolds: I'll go over everything I found. This I brought in for Garrett. This is what shows on the land use map for the aquifer protection district, it's in heavy purple.

18:39:39 Charlie Porter: Did somebody have to defined this when we first drew this?

18:39:52 Garrett Morrison: Yes. Probably defined by the State, because they make state maps to that effect. It's pretty easy to do with a broad brush if you if you use the State soil science maps that define the soil types because they would define an aquifer but also when you look at the drainage maps and you find out, for example, where an esker or other glacial deposit is. You can see those by looking at a map. It's a broad-brush approach. I'm going to take just a minute, I was going to say it later but what

I'm doing in the revision of the Aquifer Protection is referring to, and I don't know if this red line is deferring..

18:40:56 Randy Reynolds: The Aquifer Protection.

18:41:06 Garrett Morrison: There are two, one is surficial and one is bedrock?

18:41:02 Randy Reynolds: This is the only one they show.

18:41:07 Garrett Morrison: So what I will say is as defined on this map but not restricted to that because what I want to do is make it so broad that any aquifer that is encountered ends up being protected.

18:41:20 Jim Kenney: That makes sense, right guys? [Yes.] It will be written as being broad and I have incorporated by reference the Maine State Standards for groundwater protection, which encompasses a host of things like disposal of lead acid batteries and radioactive materials and so on. There is no sense in we're trying to redefine all of that, but just to incorporate to say these are things that we're concerned about and if you want to know what the law is look at the Statutes. We have a ways to go because there are still a lot of stuff in there.

18:42:13 Randy Reynolds: On the first page, I had some uses, changes I think would make a big difference. If we could change this and make it 1.5 times larger, and make it stand out. It shouldn't blend in with everything. Go to page 2, top left, table of contents, it's blue when it should be black. I put all of the lines back in one straight line down through. I just did it so you could see it. Same way page 3. Same way on pages 4, 5, 6, on page 7, 1.2 authority, down towards the bottom, this ordinance is founded and pursuant to the adoption of the Unity Land Use Plan and the adoption of this ordinance, as adopted March 1993. Struck out as adopted.

18:44:53 Jim Kenney: Take out as adopted March 27, 1993. Take that right out.

18:45:01 Randy Reynolds: All of this stuff is coming to you [marked up document to go to Jim.] Some of this stuff we have to talk about. On page 11, located in the Rural District, shall have the authority to approve one-story accessory structures up to 500 square feet in size provided they are located in the Rural District. That should be the Rural District and Village District.

18:46:45 Charlie Porter: Only in the Rural District. Nothing in the Village District.

18:47:05 Randy Reynolds: The COE has the authority to approve one-story accessory structures up to 500 square feet in size provided they are located in the Rural District. You can't do that in the Village District?

18:47:20 Charlie Porter: No. They didn't want it. I really don't care but it seems kind of sad to me that a guy wants to build a shed, a 10 x 10, he has to wait a month to go to the Planning Board.

18:47:44 Randy Reynolds: I would say the Village District should be included.

18:47:57 Jim Kenney: If it's in this Ordinance that you can issue authority for up to 100 square feet in the Village District, and 500 square feet in the Rural District, then the citizens have given you the power.

18:48:20 Barry McCormick: But that's already in the document that we have currently.

18:48:25 Charlie Porter: No.

18:48:26 Jim Kenney: We have in the document 100 square feet. In the Village District, needing a permit, if you have 99 square feet, you didn't have to have a permit.

18:48:45 Charlie Porter: Up to 100 square feet you don't need a permit. Over 100 square feet you do.

18:48:59 Jim Kenney: In the Village District, and that's not going to change.

18:49:03 Randy Reynolds: Go to page 12. Down to permits required, 2.5.2, construction, expanding of paving of parking lots located in the Village District, residential paved driveways are exempt. Residential or should it say rural?

18:49:26 Jim Kenney: What I believe is being said there was if you are having a paved driveway, residential. You don't need to have a permit. Right? If you're building parking lots you have to have a permit.

18:50:19 Randy Reynolds: I just thought it looked funny. Residential can be in the Village District as well as in the Rural.

18:50:34 Barry McCormick: Is there a problem with having somebody pave their driveway?

18:50:40 Jim Kenney: There shouldn't be, and they shouldn't need a permit.

18:51:05 Randy Reynolds: Residential paved driveways are exempt. That takes care of it. Page 13, 2.6.3, constructing any new parking area, which will accommodate more than 10 vehicles in the Village District, or more than three vehicles in the Village District. Should that be one Village and one Rural?

18:51:39 Jim Kenney: I think we put a period after the first. It looks like we were making a change and I didn't take out something. Constructing any new parking area, which will accommodate more than 10 vehicles in the Village District, period. The rest was not removed.

18:52:09 Randy Reynolds: We have another one at 2.6.2, expanding any existing new parking areas so that a combination of existing new space will accommodate more than 10 vehicles in the Village District.

18:53:03 Jim Kenney: I can take the space out. Seems like something is redundant.

18:53:08 Barry McCormick: One is an expansion and one is constructing a new one right? You can actually have it constructing any new parking space or expanding any existing parking space, you could make two into one.

18:53:38 Jim Kenney: And drop the other paragraph. I'm going to have to follow Sherry's notes.

18:54:01 Randy Reynolds: 2.6.5, development permit, a development permit shall be obtained from the Planning Board for any use that qualifies as a high -impact land use activity.

18:54:15 Garrett Morrison: From who do they get that?

18:54:34 Randy Reynolds: It comes through the Town, and there is paperwork, that's where they get it from.

18:54:46 Jim Kenney: A, for any use that qualifies as high impact, that begs a B doesn't it. What would this read if it read correctly? Development permit shall be obtained from...

18:55:07 Randy Reynolds: For any use that qualifies as a high-impact land use activity

18:55:14 Jim Kenney: A development permit shall be obtained for, we dropped Planning Board, obtained for...

18:55:21 Randy Reynolds: For any use that qualifies as a high-impact land use activity.

18:55:33 Charlie Porter: Who is going to issue this permit now?

18:55:38 Jim Kenney: A development permit shall be obtained for any use that qualifies as a high-impact land use activity.

18:55:42: Charlie Porter: We need to specify who right there so there is no question who they go to.

18:55:56 Randy Reynolds: They go to the Town to apply and then they go to the Planning Board who can sign off on it. So, it does go to the Planning Board but they start out at the Town.

18:56:17 Charlie Porter: That's not really here.

18:56:20 Garrett Morrison: We should clarify and say from the Town of Unity.

18:56:27 Barry McCormick: Instead of the word use, should it be any project.

18:56:37 Randy Reynolds: Use is a very vague and open term.

18:56:47 Jim Kenney: I have no trouble with the word use there. When you get into section 13 it's very detailed. This says if you're going to do a development you have to have a permit. Details to come later on.

18:57:03 Garrett Morrison: After the word obtained I put in from the Town of Unity.

18:57:12 Jim Kenney: I captured that, a development permit shall be obtained from the Town of Unity for any use that qualifies as a high-impact land use activity.

18:57:19 Randy Reynolds: Let's keep going, 2.6.7, occupancy permit.

18:57:27 Charlie Porter: I need to go back to 2.6.6, lot permit applications should be on there from the Town Office. The Planning Board is the one that issues lot permits in this town. In other towns I do it.

18:57:54 Randy Reynolds: It's Unity Town Office, take out CEO.

18:58:07 Jim Kenney: A lot permit application shall be obtained from the Unity Town Office.

18:58:23 Randy Reynolds: Good catch, Charlie. Now, 2.6.7, any occupancy permit shall be obtained from either the Planning Board or CEO as outlined in this ordinance prior to the occupancy of semicolon?

18:58:29 Jim Kenney: I would drop the word of.

18:58:45 Charlie Porter: They can get it from the Planning Board or me.

18:58:57 Randy Reynolds: Okay, 2.6.1.2, Unity Utilities District, any Unity Utilities District permit must be issued from the Unity Utilities District prior to any work involving the sewer system. Forms for the Unity Utilities District approval can be obtained from the Unity Town Office. [No.]

18:59:20 Jim Kenney: Yes, that's exactly what Kevin gave us. They can get the forms.

18:59:31 Randy Reynolds: 2.7.2.1, any building and wastewater discharge located in an area serviced by the sewer system must be obtained from the Unity Utilities District. Work to be done on?

18:59:50 Jim Kenney: This is what Kevin has given us.

19:00:11 Randy Reynolds: 2.8.1.4, CEO or Deputy CEO of the Planning Board. Do we leave in there?

19:00:20 Barry McCormick: I think the reason we left that in there is if Charlie is on vacation or indisposed.

19:00:38 Jim Kenney: Is there a Deputy CEO of the Planning Board?

19:00:43 Charlie Porter: Yes, there is.

19:00:48 Randy Reynolds: Makes sense. Page 21, 3.5, change of use, an existing nonconforming use will be changed to another nonconforming use provided that the Planning Board finds that the proposed use is equally or more appropriate to the location than the existing nonconforming use, and that the proposed will have no greater adverse impact on adjacent properties than the former use. The determination of appropriateness shall be based on the probably changes in traffic and volume and type, parking, noise, potential for litter, waste or byproducts, fumes, odors....I thought we took that out about 18 times.

19:02:00 Jim Kenney: We can drop that paragraph. The second paragraph comes out, right?

19:02:08 Randy Reynolds: I think it just got moved around.

19:02:13 Barry McCormick: We couldn't qualify any of those.

19:02:20 Jim Kenney: We leave the first paragraph in but we take out the second paragraph. We moved nuisance into the property management one.

19:02:38 Randy Reynolds: 22, 4.1.1, introduction, there are two baseline land use districts in Unity, the Village District and the Rural District. All of the land is in one or the other, we need to take either out. 4.1.2, interpretation of district boundaries.

19:03:13 Barry McCormick: Unless specifically stated otherwise in this ordinance, district boundary lines are proper lines, railroads, streams and the center lines of roads, boundaries based upon natural features shall be established by field measurements. Should there be a conflict between the Land Use map and wording of this ordinance, the wording shall prevail. Should it occur that the Planning Board and the applicant cannot agree on the interpretation of district boundary, the Board of Appeals shall be the final authority of the true line.

19:03:45 Jim Kenney: With the definition of our new drawing, we don't need this.

19:03:50 Charlie Porter: You've got to give them...

19:03:53 Jim Kenney: We have defined it by map and word. We have the map that shows it is 100 feet going from points, and then we have it in words in the document. We longer need an interpretation of district boundaries.

19:04:21 Randy Reynolds: There are only two districts, Rural, we described the Village and everything else is Rural.

19:04:28 Jim Kenney: The Village District is defined as 100 feet from the center line on either side within bridge to bridge, railroad to railroad

19:04:36 Charlie Porter: Suppose I go out and I measure 100 feet, and I say I don't think your measurement is right.

19:04:38 Jim Kenney: That can be proven. We said from the center line.

19:04:50 Randy Reynolds: It says center line of the road. Not something you can't find by property pins. ..simply says center line of the road.

19:05:02 Charlie Porter: What if it's not there?

19:05:07 Jim Kenney: You don't have to see a painted line. You take your tape and go from one side to the other side and divide by two. That's the center line.

19:05:23 Charlie Porter: We've got a right-of-way, here it is, and the Town puts the road over here.

19:05:30 Randy Reynolds: You've got no right-of-ways actually in the Village District.

19:05:34 Charlie Porter: They'll go around houses instead of moving them.

19:05:38 Jim Kenney: But what the State does is independent of us. We're defining the Village District as 100 feet from the center line of the road.

19:05:48 Randy Reynolds: You're only talking School Street, Main Street, and Depot Street.

19:07:17 Randy Reynolds: 5.1.3.4, access point, this is something you need to get done. Any new access point constructed after the adoption of this document located along a public road in the Rural District must be 200 feet from any other access point, thus three access points may be located along 600 feet of road frontage, five access points along 1000 feet of road frontage and so forth. You don't need any averages. That wasn't the way it was designed.

19:09:21 Charlie Porter: I had one here just a couple weeks ago. It was a court order.

19:09:28 Randy Reynolds: But a court can do anything. Whatever they say you do.

19:09:37 Garrett Morrison: So the sentence that starts with an access point may be closer than 200 is stricken?

19:09:44 Randy Reynolds: In the Rural District must be 200 feet and average is taken out. From any other access points. An access may be closer than 200 feet as long as the average standard is maintained is taken out. You can leave that bottom sentence in, let's say land use under separate ownership must place a deed restriction on the other land to guaranty the average will not be exceeded. Take out averages incorporating.

19:10:31 Jim Kenney: So it's going to be a capital L for land.

19:10:35 Randy Reynolds: That way when they do something like that they have to put something in deed form so you can hold them to it.

19:10:50 Garrett Morrison: That isn't clear to me, the concept. Who is putting the restriction on whom with that? Is this when the landowner is going to subdivide?

19:11:05 Randy Reynolds: Land under separate ownership must be place a deed restriction on the other land to guaranty. We can take it right out. It doesn't really need it for anything. Nobody is going to do anything with separate ownership or whatever. You've already spelled out before then what's going to happen.

19:11:34 Jim Kenney: Is it gone?

19:11:37 Randy Reynolds: The bottom sentence is gone.

19:11:44 Garrett Morrison: And the last two lines and one word that begins with averages are all stricken?

19:11:52 Randy Reynolds: Yes, that spells it all out pretty clear right there. 5.1.3.6, access point dimensions, what does the State want? I don't know what it wants but it needs to be taken out. We have to come up with an answer or research it. We can't leave that in there in red. What does the State

want? Page 25, 5.1.3.10, site distance, 3rd sentence down, distance shall be measured from the driver's seat of the vehicle standing. Vehicles can't stand. Take out standing and put parked. 26, 5.1.5, construction standards, roads, go down to the 2nd sentence, it says Unity's minimum street requirements, there is a big space to be taken out. 5.1.6.2, building heights, the roof ridge of all buildings shall be no higher than 35 feet above grade. What grade? Ground level?

19:14:29 Charlie Porter: It should be ground level.

19:14:33 Garrett Morrison: It should be ground level because it may have been graded on a slope and you have one of those buildings that sits at the basement level in one place and the first floor in another place as it goes up.

19:14:55 Randy Reynolds: Ground level. Two sentences down from there, buildings that exceed 30 feet in height shall be designed to facilitate access to upper stories and to roofs for firefighting purposes. Next sentence down, new structures are limited to two stories of livable space above what grade. [Ground level.] 27, 5.1.6.4, building setbacks from side and rear property lines...

19:15:36 Barry McCormick: In order to minimize the chance that a building fire will spread to another building structure under separate ownership, shall maintain a 30-foot separation distance. To meet this objective, all permanent structures shall be placed at least 15 feet from side and rear property lines.

19:16:04 Randy Reynolds: Something needs to be added there. In farmland, you can't get closer than 50 feet.

We've got it both in Village and Rural, 50 foot setbacks. You have a working farm you have to be 50 feet back.

19:16:53 Barry McCormick: We might not be able to get 50 feet in the Village District.

19:17:00 Jim Kenney: We need to define it better.

19:17:06 Randy Reynolds: We have to add an exception because of the farmland zone.

19:17:11 Jim Kenney: Each well now has to be 100 feet in from the property line.

19:17:29 Randy Reynolds: We have a 100 foot separation between farmland and the property owner. There is 50 feet we left open, and 50 feet we left open on the farmer's side so you can't build.

19:17:53 Barry McCormick: You could put something like this, to meet this objective, all permanent structures shall be placed at least 15 feet from side and rear property lines except to be 50 feet when adjacent to farmland.

19:18:12 Jim Kenney: Farmland, we've got this in the Rural District, paragraph 5.1.2 is Rural District.

19:18:38 Barry McCormick: Shall be placed 15 feet from residential and 50 feet from farmland. That doesn't make sense.

19:18:56 Randy Reynolds: Place at least 15 feet either from the side or the rear of the property lines except when adjacent to farmland, which is 50 feet.

19:19:09 Jim Kenney: We have not defined farmland.

19:19:13 Randy Reynolds: Yes, we have, fully. We defined rural farmland. The only thing this is, Jim, this is in setbacks. That's why we need to put an exception there.

19:19:40 Barry McCormick: We're trying to clean up the document so over here it says if you're building a house next to farmland it's got to be 50 feet. In this paragraph, it says 15.

19:20:54 Barry McCormick: To meet this objective all permanent structures shall be placed at least 15 feet from side and rear property lines with the exception of farmland, the setback shall be 50 feet.

19:21:14 Randy Reynolds: Except farmlands adjacent to....we need adjacent in there.

19:21:21 Barry McCormick: Adjacent farmland must be 50 feet. That coincides with what we did earlier in the document.

19:21:30 Garrett Morrison: I need a definition of whether you're talking about a home owner being 50 feet from the farmland or whether the farmland has to be 50 feet from the homeowner.

19:21:42 Randy Reynolds: Both, what it is, they had 2, 3, 400 feet you had to stay away from farmland and we wanted to do away with that so it was more applicable to both parties meaning the homeowner didn't get shafted and the farmer didn't get shafted.

19:21:59 Garrett Morrison: Who is the existing landowner, if someone buys the property and moves in.

19:22:09 Randy Reynolds: We spent months and months on that. We need to spell that out.

19:22:32 Garrett Morrison: What I'm getting at is if you have two farms in the area and somebody moves in and puts in a lot somewhere between them and wants to build a house. It's up to him to maintain that 50 foot separation.

19:22:48 Randy Reynolds: Both parties have to adhere. Neither party can put a well in there.

Page 39, 10.2.6, conversion of park, not lot in a mobile home park may be sold or conveyed without the prior approval of the Planning Board.

19:28:10 Jim Kenney: No, that was just demonstrating what is coming out. With this clean up, I think we're ready to go straight to the Selectmen.

19:29:58 Randy Reynolds: You'll have my notes to work with too, Jim.

19:30:06 Jim Kenney: I'm excited with how this document has shaped up.

19:30:13 Randy Reynolds: Page 51, 13.6.7, erosion and sediment control, I read the whole thing, that's what you're supposed to do when you start out stripping vegetation and everything, but I didn't see nothing in there where you're supposed to put silt fencing in before you start.

19:31:56 Charlie Porter: It's more than just a silt fence. There are different kinds.

19:32:03 Randy Reynolds: Something needs to be in there to that effect, whatever you want to call it, before you start digging. Before the stripping of vegetation, grading shall be done in such a way to minimize erosion, silt fence should be added before stripping of vegetation or grading, something to that effect. Right there at 13.6.7.1, right there before you start saying anything about stripping and grading.

This is erosion sedimentation control. This is where you control all the water runoff.

19:33:10 Jim Kenney: I'm picturing something, that goes in on day one and it doesn't come out until you're getting ready to cut the ribbon.

19:33:18 Charlie Porter: Until the grass is growing.

19:33:22 Randy Reynolds: It's a very important thing.
We need something right there in that first sentence.

19:34:26 Barry McCormick: You've got to that before you touch anything, and it stays there.

19:34:29 Randy Reynolds: Let's keep on going. Page 53, 13.6.1.5, odor, the proposed development shall not propose offensive or harmful odors. It just keeps coming around.

19:34:52 Jim Kenney: We have to get it out.

19:34:54 Randy Reynolds: 13.6.1.3, noise.

19:34:58 Garrett Morrison: You want to strike both of those?

19:35:08 Barry McCormick: If we could have some measurement on it I would say leave it in but you can't.

19:35:14 Charlie Porter: You can buy equipment to measure noise.

19:35:19 Garrett Morrison: And odor.

19:36:27 Randy Reynolds: 13.7.2.4, engineering calculations, you read that down through and it says being proposed; and...

19:36:40 Barry McCormick: Okay, engineering calculations used to determined drainage requirements based upon the 25-year/24-hour storm event if the project will significantly alter the existing drainage pattern due to such factors as the amount of new impervious surfaces such as paving and building area being proposed and...

19:37:08 Jim Kenney: We can strike the and.

19:37:11 Randy Reynolds: Strike the whole being proposed but put a period at the end of proposed.

19:37:27 Garrett Morrison: That isn't a sentence.

19:38:02 Barry McCormick: Let me read it again. Engineering calculations used to determine drainage requirements based upon the 25-year/24-hour storm event.....see that right there is where it throws me.

Let me finish the second part of that. If the project significantly alters the existing drainage pattern due to such factors as the amount of new impervious surfaces such as paving and building area being proposed.

19:38:54 Garrett Morrison: It's an if then statement with no then.

19:39:24 Randy Reynolds: Engineering calculations used to determine drainage requirements based on the 25-year/24-hour storm event will significantly alter the existing drainage pattern due to such factors as the amount of impervious surfaces...

19:39:33 Barry McCormick: What if you put must be used. Engineering calculations must be used to determine drainage. That would start it off better. Engineering calculations must be used to determine drainage requirements based upon the 25-year/24-hour storm event.

19:39:59 Randy Reynolds: Take out the comment if the project will.

19:40:04 Barry McCormick: Let me read it again. Engineering calculations must be used to determine drainage requirements based upon the 25-year/24-hour storm event if the project will significantly alter the existing drainage pattern due to such factors as the amount of new impervious surfaces. Period.

19:40:24 Garrett Morrison: It comes closer but to me you're saying you must use these engineering calculations if there is there is going to be a given impact. You have to have those calculations done to determine whether there is going to be an impact. You haven't requested that they do them in order to make that determination. This, I think, is best broken into two that would say, must use the engineering calculations to determine what the 25-year storm will do and then determination is made then you'll go in and require that some engineering solution to the problems would be appropriate.

19:41:20 Barry McCormick: What if you flipped them around? The second half is first. If this is determined that the project will significantly alter drainage patterns due to such factors as amount of new impervious surfaces, such as paving. You will need engineered calculations to determine.

19:41:49 Jim Kenney: What is happening here is the calculation needs to show before you can determine. So the calculation has to come first.

19:42:00 Randy Reynolds: Either you've got to get a lot of information or you have to take this one right out completely.

19:42:04 Garrett Morrison: I think if you start out, as Barry had said, engineering calculations must be used to determine drainage requirements based upon the 25-year/24-hour storm event period.

19:42:15 Jim Kenney: Then you start a new sentence. The project must be designed to address that.

19:42:28 Garrett Morrison: Well, I think it's a place for an if but the next sentence would be if the project will significantly alter the existing drainage pattern. And we don't even need to say due to such factors -- because those will all be taken into account.

19:42:51 Barry McCormick: If the project is thought to significantly alter the existing drainage pattern.

19:42:56 Garrett Morrison: It will be because it is going to be resulting in these engineering calculations. Will significantly alter the existing drainage patterns, then that outcome must be part of the project design.

19:43:21 Jim Kenney: Find a sentence to give to Sherry.

19:44:05 Randy Reynolds: That's it.

19:44:07 Jim Kenney: Thank you. Here is what we're looking at guys. We're going to get this incorporated. I'm only going to send this out only to the people in attendance tonight and see if I've captured what we've said tonight. The meat of the document has not changed. We have refined elements.

19:45:13 Randy Reynolds: And that document won't be half as big once you get it on both sides of the paper.

19:45:18 Jim Kenney: It cuts it in half. The key is we believe the applicant can find things easier based upon the Table of Contents, we've taken out a lot of the taking out of this, and by that I mean the landowner has the proper flexibility to do what they design and wish to have from the ownership of that property.

19:45:37 Barry McCormick: I can tell you right now, after two years of this, I want to thank everybody that participated in this, and the ones who were here early on, and the ones who have kept it going, I'm proud of what we did and Randy, and Jim, at the end of it here really did a hell of a job for the Town of Unity. With Garrett on board, Tony and everybody else, thank you, I just want to personally thank you. It's been a great undertaking. The Town should be happy that we did it.

19:46:10 Jim Kenney: We've come in here for the purposes of helping the applicant come to Unity, or the landowner enjoy their property, and by taking the personal effects out of this document, I believe we've attained that.

19:47:08 Barry McCormick: Charlie, the knowledge that you've had during this whole thing has been priceless. We would've been scratching our heads trying to figure out what it meant.

19:54:00 Jim Kenney: Charlie has brought in a different property maintenance ordinance. I came across one by chance. I will scan this and send out to this group.

Meeting closed at 20:01:00.

Respectfully submitted,
Sherry E. Powell-Wilson, Notary Public
Approved: