

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#8]
Date: Sunday, March 14, 2021 1:43:15 PM

Your Name Shireen Deobhakta

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) shireenmail@gmail.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40215

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how? I think public notice should be given to more houses and renters than is currently being given. I would be helpful to expand the "circle" of recipients to more than just adjacent owners/renters.

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances? Yes, our zoning code should be allowing for more agricultural uses, such as pollinator gardens in addition to community gardens. Zoning should be made less restrictive for urban agriculture.

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a

special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required? The process should be made less cumbersome.

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts? Yes, multiple dwellings should be permitted on a single lot, but they should not reduce affordability.

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings?

Yes, FAR regulations should be eliminated for residential buildings – this will increase affordability.

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#10]
Date: Wednesday, March 17, 2021 12:05:21 PM

Your Name Bethany Pratt
Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) bethany.pratt@uky.edu
The Zip Code of Your Residence 40205

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how?

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

Support Planning and Design Services' recommendation to open up the notice recipients to all adjacent residents, not just property owners. In addition, we recommend extending the notice time and expanding the notice avenues.

Recommendation: There needs to be a better process for notification. And the process needs to be enforced. Notices should go to all required residents 45 days in advance of a hearing/public meeting.

1. NOTICE METHODS

The developer or proponent of the project shall give notice using at least all of the following methods:

- a. A broad-based internet media platform such as Facebook
- b. USPS
- c. Pertinent neighborhood and neighborhood association websites and email notification networks
- d. Louisville Metro website

2. NOTICE RECIPIENTS

Notice shall be given by the developer or the proponent of the project to at least all of the following:

- a. Residents, renters and property owners within and including 500 feet of the subject property.
- b. Neighborhood associations and neighborhood groups associated with the neighborhood of the subject property.
- c. Local government officials of the second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth class city associated with the neighborhood of the subject property.
- d. Preservation and conservation groups associated with the neighborhood of the subject property.
- e. Local law enforcement offices in the second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth class city associated with the neighborhood of the subject property.

3. NOTICE TIMING

The developer or the proponent of the project shall disseminate all required methods of notice at least forty-five (45) prior to any hearing.

4. NOTICE VERIFICATION

Before a hearing shall be called to order or allowed to commence, the developer or proponent of the project shall affirmatively prove that notice was given in compliance with 1, 2, and 3. The hearing officer, BOZA, LD&T, Planning & Zoning, Metro Council, or any other pertinent board does not have the discretion to waive or veto any of the notice requirements.

5. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO GIVE REQUIRED NOTICE

If the developer or the proponent of the project cannot affirmatively prove that they fully complied with the notice provisions, no hearing shall be held at that time. If the developer or proponent of the project wishes to proceed with the project, they shall recommence the notice process and shall not be able to reschedule the hearing or schedule another hearing, until they comply with all of the notice requirements, including another forty-five (45) days notice.

Justifications: Notice is the catalyst to engaging residents in the development process. The public deserves the right to know what is happening as well as the opportunity to share their support or concerns. The public also deserves to receive notice in ways that are easy to navigate and understand. The current system of navigating the city's cumbersome website to find the webpage to sign up for notices is not intuitive or user-friendly. The mail system is running much slower so extending the length of time that notice is sent will ensure residents and business owners receive the notice in a timely manner.

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances?

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

I support the Louisville Urban Agriculture's proposed changes to the Land Development Code to accommodate a wider array of agriculture and related uses on properties in Louisville. The Urban Agriculture Coalition proposes a definition of Urban Agriculture applicable to parcels under 5 acres, to be permitted in all zoning categories.

Urban Agriculture Definition

Urban agriculture land is a parcel less than 5 acres on which agricultural activities are conducted, including but not limited to food or non-food, agricultural or horticultural crops, market gardens, community gardens, nursery crops, aquaculture, livestock, livestock products, poultry, poultry products, timber, apiaries, orchard fruits or nuts, permaculture, native plant or pollinator gardens.

Permitted accessory uses

The following accessory uses shall be permitted on urban agriculture land: greenhouses, hoophouses, cold frames, and similar structures to extend the growing season

Benches, bike racks, raised planting beds, composting, picnic table, educational space, seasonal farm stands, fences, garden art, rainwater storage systems, composting, chicken coops, beehives, and childrens' play areas

Permitted buildings include tool sheds, shade pavilions, barns, and washing/packing structures. No building permit or certificate of occupancy shall be required for off-grid structures such as greenhouses, hoopouses, cold frames, chicken coops, garden sheds, washing/packing structures, rainwater storage systems, aquaculture areas, raised planting beds, fences, or seasonal farm stands.

Selling agricultural goods originating on the property or produced within 100 miles of the property is a permitted activity as long as any individual entity utilizing the property grosses less than \$10,000 per year.

We propose to retain the Market Garden & Community Garden ordinance sections (with amendments described below) to provide additional guidance for these two uses, while permitting other Urban Agricultural uses, outside of these designations.

Because this new definition permits a broad array of Urban Agriculture uses, we request that Louisville Metro remove the requirement in 4.3.17 H. And 4.3.18 F to apply for a permit for a Market Garden or Community Garden. These will no longer need special permission once the Urban Agriculture Definition is in place.

We propose the following additional changes

Remove lot size restrictions for Community Gardens and Market Gardens

Community Gardens and Market Gardens are currently defined as areas less than 5 acres. There are existing community gardens that are greater than 5 acres, which are grandfathered in, but we think that restriction should be eliminated for both categories so that new market gardens or community gardens can be any size.

We request that Market Gardens be explicitly permitted in all zoning categories

Within the definition of Conservation Uses, we propose to add "Restorative Agriculture practices such as permaculture, areas with perennial crops, orchards, native plants and pollinator gardens". We are advocating for changes in the property maintenance code to allow for conservation uses in keeping with Metro's sustainability goals and other goals.

Compost

Currently the Market Garden & Community Garden ordinances allow composting of materials "generated on site". We propose to change this to "generated on site or used on site"

Structures

Currently market gardens are required to provide additional landscape buffers for any structure >120 sq ft. and we propose to change this to > 1000 sq ft (size of shelter at Parkland Garden, e.g.)

Current language in 4.3.17 restricts structures to not cover more than 15% of a property. Given the rapid growth and available financial support for installing greenhouses and hoopouses for year-

round growing, we propose this change: "Trellises, raised beds, greenhouses, hoopouses, and frames used to assist in the growing of plants and shrubs shall not be considered as structures within the meaning of this section." This aligns policies and definitions so that vacant land can be purchased or redeveloped for urban agricultural uses.

We propose removing 4.3.17G requiring a Temporary Activity Permit for "Incidental sales, festivals or other events at a community garden". These activities are integral to the integration of a Community Garden in the community and we oppose restrictions and barriers to these activities.

From: [Wufoo](#)
To: [Haberman, Joseph E](#); [French, Christopher S.](#)
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#12]
Date: Thursday, March 18, 2021 1:19:27 AM

Your Name Amanda Fuller
Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) abfuller@gmail.com
The Zip Code of Your Residence 40204

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how?

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

YES

SIGNAGE on the location describing and visually depicting the proposal, contact information for the applicant and the Metro staff; Information about where the lives if they are not the resident and

EMAILS need a link where a person can click and see WHAT IS THE PROJECT? right now I get an email with the address and no substantial information about what is being proposed. and

MAIL to renters and owners including the aforementioned information and

NOTICE to the neighborhood association and

MEETINGS at times and locations convenient to working people who live in neighborhoods. Not downtown during the work day. Make the lawyers and developers go to public meetings on evenings and weekends for a change instead of asking working people to go downtown on a weekday which they can't .

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances?

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

I reiterate the requests of from the Louisville Urban Agriculture Coalition

We propose removing 4.3.17G requiring a Temporary Activity Permit for "Incidental sales, festivals or other events at a community garden". These activities are integral to the integration of a Community Garden in the community and we oppose restrictions and barriers to these activities.

We propose a definition of Urban Agriculture applicable to parcels under 5 acres, to be permitted in all zoning categories. Because this new definition permits a broad array of Urban Agriculture uses, we request that Louisville Metro remove the requirement in 4.3.17 H. And 4.3.18 F to apply for a permit for a Market Garden or Community Garden. These will no longer need special permission once the Urban Agriculture Definition is in place.

Urban Agriculture Definition

Urban agriculture land is a parcel less than 5 acres on which agricultural activities are conducted, including but not limited to food or non-food, agricultural or horticultural crops, market gardens, community gardens, nursery crops, aquaculture, livestock, livestock products, poultry, poultry products, timber, apiaries, orchard fruits or nuts, permaculture, native plant or pollinator gardens.

Permitted accessory uses

The following accessory uses shall be permitted on urban agriculture land: greenhouses, hoophouses, cold frames, and similar structures to extend the growing season

Benches, bike racks, raised planting beds, composting, picnic table, educational space, seasonal farm stands, fences, garden art, rainwater storage systems, composting, chicken coops, beehives, and childrens' play areas

Permitted buildings include tool sheds, shade pavilions, barns, and washing/packing structures. No building permit or certificate of occupancy shall be required for off-grid structures such as greenhouses, hoophouses, cold frames, chicken coops, garden sheds, washing/packing structures, rainwater storage systems, aquaculture areas, raised planting beds, fences, or seasonal farm stands.

Selling agricultural goods originating on the property or produced within 100 miles of the property is a permitted activity as long as any individual entity utilizing the property grosses less than \$10,000 per year.

We propose to retain the Market Garden & Community Garden ordinance sections (with amendments described below) to provide additional guidance for these two uses, while permitting other Urban Agricultural uses, outside of these designations.

We propose the following additional changes

Remove lot size restrictions for Community Gardens and Market Gardens

Community Gardens and Market Gardens are currently defined as areas less than 5 acres. There are existing community gardens that are greater than 5 acres, which are grandfathered in, but we think that restriction should be eliminated for both categories so that new market gardens or community gardens can be any size.

We request that Market Gardens be explicitly permitted in all zoning categories

Within the definition of Conservation Uses, we propose to add "Restorative Agriculture practices such

as permaculture, areas with perennial crops, orchards, native plants and pollinator gardens". We are advocating for changes in the property maintenance code to allow for conservation uses in keeping with Metro's sustainability goals and other goals.

Compost

Currently the Market Garden & Community Garden ordinances allow composting of materials "generated on site". We propose to change this to "generated on site or used on site"

Structures

Currently market gardens are required to provide additional landscape buffers for any structure >120 sq ft. and we propose to change this to > 1000 sq ft (size of shelter at Parkland Garden, e.g.)

Current language in 4.3.17 restricts structures to not cover more than 15% of a property. Given the rapid growth and available financial support for installing greenhouses and hoopouses for year-round growing, we propose this change: "Trellises, raised beds, greenhouses, hoopouses, and frames used to assist in the growing of plants and shrubs shall not be considered as structures within the meaning of this section." This aligns policies and definitions so that vacant land can be purchased or redeveloped for urban agricultural uses.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts?

Some lots/properties that are zoned

for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/lc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings? probably

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/lc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Please provide any additional comments, thoughts, or ideas concerning the Phase 1 recommendations or the LDC Reform process.

NO MORE PARKING. Please eliminate parking minimums and require DEPAVING and REFORESTING areas with superfluous parking. Goodwill and East and West Broadway in general is an environmental abuse. Paving should not ever be allowed adjacent to surface waters such as Beargrass Creek. Require minimum trees in place of minimum parking if you want to approach the possibility of a livable city in 20 years.

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#13]
Date: Friday, March 19, 2021 8:24:18 AM

Your Name LeTicia Marshall

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) bearfruitgardening@gmail.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40216

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how? Citizens should get at least 45 days to respond to a notification and everyone within the block should be notified of a development proposal.

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

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We propose a definition of Urban Agriculture applicable to parcels under 5 acres, to be permitted in all zoning categories.

Urban Agriculture Definition

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Permitted accessory uses

The following accessory uses shall be permitted on urban agriculture land: greenhouses, hoophouses, cold frames, and similar structures to extend the growing season

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Permitted buildings include tool sheds, shade pavilions, barns, and washing/packing structures. No building permit or certificate of occupancy shall be required for off-grid structures such as greenhouses, hoophouses, cold frames, chicken coops, garden sheds, washing/packing structures, rainwater storage systems, aquaculture areas, raised planting beds, fences, or seasonal farm stands.

Selling agricultural goods originating on the property or produced within 100 miles of the property is a permitted activity as long as any individual entity utilizing the property grosses less than \$10,000 per year.

We propose to retain the Market Garden & Community Garden ordinance sections (with amendments described below) to provide additional guidance for these two uses, while permitting other Urban Agricultural uses, outside of these designations.

Because this new definition permits a broad array of Urban Agriculture uses, we request that Louisville Metro remove the requirement in 4.3.17 H. And 4.3.18 F to apply for a permit for a Market Garden or Community Garden. These will no longer need special permission once the Urban Agriculture Definition is in place.

We propose the following additional changes

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Community Gardens and Market Gardens are currently defined as areas less than 5 acres. There are existing community gardens that are greater than 5 acres, which are grandfathered in, but we think that restriction should be eliminated for both categories so that new market gardens or community gardens can be any size.

We request that Market Gardens be explicitly permitted in all zoning categories

Within the definition of Conservation Uses, we propose to add "Restorative Agriculture practices such as permaculture, areas with perennial crops, orchards, native plants and pollinator gardens". We are advocating for changes in the property maintenance code to allow for conservation uses in keeping with Metro's sustainability goals and other goals.

Compost

Currently the Market Garden & Community Garden ordinances allow composting of materials "generated on site". We propose to change this to "generated on site or used on site"

Structures

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Current language in 4.3.17 restricts structures to not cover more than 15% of a property. Given the rapid growth and available financial support for installing greenhouses and hoophouses for year-round growing, we propose this change: "Trellises, raised beds, greenhouses, hoophouses, and frames used to assist in the growing of plants and shrubs shall not be considered as structures within the meaning of this section." This aligns policies and definitions so that vacant land can be purchased or redeveloped for urban agricultural uses.

We propose removing 4.3.17G requiring a Temporary Activity Permit for "Incidental sales, festivals or other events at a community garden". These activities are integral to the integration of a Community Garden in the community and we oppose restrictions and barriers to these activities.

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#9]
Date: Sunday, March 14, 2021 3:27:25 PM

Your Name Hunter Gaddis

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) huntergaddis9@gmail.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40220

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances?

I believe that urban agriculture is incredibly important. Community gardens build stronger neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for all involved. I strongly agree with the removal of the parking requirement, as it can be a major monetary setback to build a parking lot as well as a waste of inner-city space that would most likely sit empty the majority of the time.

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

I agree with the reforms to allow secondary dwellings on residential properties. Easier access to secondary dwellings and accessory units encourage smarter land use and provide more housing options for those who need it.

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for

accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts?

I believe that at least two dwellings should be permitted on a single lot regardless of density restrictions.

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings?

I also agree with the removal of the Floor-Area ratio from zoning requirements.

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Please provide any additional comments, thoughts, or ideas concerning the Phase 1 recommendations or the LDC Reform process.

I love seeing that Louisville is beginning to prioritize a move toward strengthening its inner city and repairing the harm that the racist, car-focused zoning laws of the early to mid-1900s created. Going forward, I would like to see a focus on mixed-use development, especially that which prioritizes pedestrian-centered infrastructure, and more insight into how the city plans to encourage infill housing. Overall, I

strongly feel that this is a step in the right direction in terms of modernizing this city, and I do not see any reason why these changes should not be implemented.

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#11]
Date: Wednesday, March 17, 2021 11:49:36 PM

Your Name Nikolaj Christensen

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) nikchristensen@gmail.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40208

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances?

I wholeheartedly support changes that allow for more home/community gardens as well as small-sale growing markets in residential areas. There are huge parts of the city –including seemingly urbane and affluent areas like Old Louisville– that are virtual food deserts. Beyond providing food, gardens environments are educational, community-fostering, places of beauty that can be entrepreneurial and foster inter-community activities. There are challenges, of course, but not expensive ones to address, given the potential upside.

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Accessory dwellings are on the rise across the US due to many deep and long-lasting trends. Among these are: an aging population that finds living in such a situation (on the property of a family member, perhaps) preferential to a nursing home; a population of young people who can't afford rent and are increasingly moving home and looking for smaller dwellings; the increasing percentage

of employees working from home who need offices; and craftspeople who want an adjacent workshop. The need for a more relaxed process for permitting accessory dwellings is not a fad and one the city would do well to address. Standards should still be respected, but a more streamlined process to get such structures permitted would be of great benefit.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts?

In service of the goal of allowing more "mother in law suites" I support this. Standards should still exist to preserve the aesthetic, historic, and natural resources of a given area, of course.

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings?

In service of the goal of allowing more "mother in law suites" I support this. Standards should still exist to preserve the aesthetic, historic, and natural resources of a given area, of course.

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#6]
Date: Thursday, February 11, 2021 11:50:18 PM

Your Name Emily Boone
Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) emilyboone@aol.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40206

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how? The notices sent out require the receiver to call up the hearing officer to even know what is being planned. It is user hostile. More information needs to be sent out with the notice.

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances? I would like to see a moratorium put on developing farm land. NO MORE FARM LAND DEVELOPMENT!!! I encourage more dense land development of abandoned and vacant property. Make multifamily development of abandoned and vacant property.

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a

special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

Increasing density and making mortgage money available to ALL.

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts?

It is time to increase the density in all areas and to be MUCH MORE INTEGRATED in every aspect.

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings?

It is time to require all property owners to increase the tree canopy.

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/lc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Please provide any additional comments, thoughts, or ideas concerning the Phase I recommendations or the LDC Reform process.

Louisville has a history that the sector of the economy to be pleased AT ALL ALL COSTS IS THE DEVELOPER. Louisville does endless.....endless back flips and whatever else is required to please a developer. It is time to focus on affordable housing and for BANKS TO STOP MAINTAINING THE RACIST SEGREGATION IN LOUISVILLE.

From: [Wufoo](#)
To: [Haberma, Joseph E](#); [French, Christopher S.](#)
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#7]
Date: Thursday, February 25, 2021 9:24:55 AM

Your Name ann ramser

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) gealr@iglou.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40214

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how? I agree that in addition to notices being sent to the the property owners, notice needs to be mailed to the people actually living in the properties surrounding the properties being developed.

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Residents surrounding the property where an ADU is proposed should be given an opportunity to submit comments and suggestions regarding any proposed ADU. I believe that the attempts to lessen legal requirements to be able to build an ADU on one's property is to increase housing availability. I certainly agree that Louisville needs more housing. My concern is that building an ADU

on a low to moderately priced property will increase the value of the property beyond the reach of people with low to moderate incomes. Thus, when the current owner who added the ADU sells the property, the chance the property will be sold to an person/entity who does not reside in the property increases.

Has a study been completed to see what happens when owners of properties who built ADU's sell their property. What is the percentage of properties with ADU who are owner occupied. If these properties with ADU become mostly non-owner occupied over time, then I think Louisville will have increased the inability of low to moderate income people being able to purchase a home. While I do not have statistics, I firmly believe that home owners are more invested in their property and will take better care of the property. Renters do not have that same investment. We need to make sure that easing the rules for an ADU does not cause problems in the future.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts?

I'm not opposed to greater density, but I think neighbors in each neighborhood should have a say in what happens to THEIR neighborhood. Our current boards are just rubberstamps to anything a developer proposes.

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/lc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

From: [Wufoo](#)
To: [Haberman, Joseph E](#); [French, Christopher S.](#)
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#2]
Date: Wednesday, February 10, 2021 8:04:14 AM

Your Name mark Worley
Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) markworleyee@gmail.com
The Zip Code of Your Residence 40059

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how?

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

Please require delivery receipt for all mailed notifications. This is NOT a signature of receiving the mailed notice, it is a receipt that the post office delivered it. It is not expensive. This should eliminate any question of whether the required notification was sent. Today it is the honor system for the mailer. As of today a developer could not mail a notice to particular a person or persons that is the squeaky wheel and everyone else get them. Where is the proof a few "complainers" were not left out on purpose? This lack of requirement adds to valid or invalid distrust of developers.

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances? I have only witnessed people upset about someone who turned their whole front yard into a garden.

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning->

[design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments.](#)

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

I would be concerned about how many people actually live in the dwelling and people aren't being crammed into it.

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at [https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments.](https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments)

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts?

In order to create more housing or multi generational housing likely should. I would question differences in height between the two buildings. It makes resale interesting. At the initial formation of such a rule the property value increases and that person makes a windfall at sale. As the rule saturates the property becomes too expensive to purchase and join the property ladder. In the end it should be allowable, just reviewed before approval.

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at [https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments.](https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments)

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings?

If you meet the setback requirements, then why not. Does eliminate size restrictions for new housing developments too?

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of

buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Please provide any additional comments, thoughts, or ideas concerning the Phase 1 recommendations or the LDC Reform process.

Thank you

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#3]
Date: Wednesday, February 10, 2021 9:21:14 AM

Your Name Maria Mondino

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) maria_mondino@yahoo.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40206

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances? Yes

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Absolutely! This will not only help solve the shortage of affordable housing but will also help homeowners afford to buy/keep their house. House prices in Louisville keep going up and the low inventory is making it extremely difficult for first time home buyers, and others, to afford larger homes or homes in a different area. Also, more families are deciding to take care of their elders at

home, being able to build accessory dwellings would be extremely beneficial: it will lower the cost burden of not having to pay for assisted living/special facilities for seniors, and it's easier to take care of them because they are close without being under the same roof. Also, older kids are not leaving home, again because it's not affordable; having the option to stay "home" and live in an accessory dwelling would be an optimal solution.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts? Yes!

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Please provide any additional comments, thoughts, or ideas concerning the Phase 1 recommendations or the LDC Reform process.

The affordable housing crisis is very real. Please act quickly!!! Help our vulnerable population!

From: Wufoo
To: Haberman, Joseph E; French, Christopher S.
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#4]
Date: Wednesday, February 10, 2021 10:40:51 AM

Your Name Jeff Bailey
Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) jeffbailey@waytowisdomky.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40258

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required? This is a very bad idea. As a suburban homeowner, I don't want an apartment in my neighbor's back yard. If I did, I would move into an urban area of the city. This would dramatically change the nature of our property.

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts? The change would not be good in our suburban areas. They would be logical for inner city areas where more density is desirable.

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to

responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings?

We should keep the restrictions.

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

From: [Wufoo](#)
To: [Haberman, Joseph E](#); [French, Christopher S.](#)
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#5]
Date: Wednesday, February 10, 2021 9:59:37 PM

Your Name Evan Judge

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) E.Judge@hotmail.com

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40204

Does public notice for development applications need to be improved? If so, what changes are needed, who should be notified, and how? I think sending these notices to renters as well is a good idea.

Currently, notification varies per application type. Mailed and emailed notices may be sent to neighbors and other interested parties informing them that a development proposal has been submitted or of an upcoming meeting. In most cases, only adjacent property owners, not renters, receive mailed notice. In addition, notice of an upcoming public meeting may include a sign posted on the site, a newspaper advertisement, and/or an agenda posted online. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-notice-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances? I think these are good changes. We should encourage small scaling farming/gardening to be allowed throughout the city by right.

Urban agriculture includes community and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a

special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

Should the zoning rules be changed to allow accessory dwellings on residential properties without a special approval such as a conditional use permit? If so, what if any standards, including those related to design, should be required?

Accessory dwellings may be attached to the main structures or within stand-alone buildings such as a carriage houses. They are sometimes referred to as mother-in-law suites or secondary units. Currently in residential areas, conditional use permits are usually required for accessory dwellings. A conditional use permit is granted or denied by the Board of Zoning Adjustment following a public hearing. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-accessory-dwelling-amendments>.

Should two dwellings be permitted on a single lot/property regardless of density restrictions in multi-family residential zoning districts?

Some lots/properties that are zoned for multi-family uses are restricted to single homes due to density requirements and their lot sizes (density is generally measured as units/acre). If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at

<https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Yes I think ADUs should be allowed throughout the city. In the area of the city I live in they are common already and I see no negatives with them. I think that design standards should be very limited. We should not make housing more difficult to build or enforce arbitrary taste, styles, or designs of any type (other than what would be considered a public nuisance). As well I think that parking shouldn't be required for any as this may be a prohibitive factor in older parts of city with smaller lots.

Yes there is no point in being zoned for multi-family if it can't be built.

Should Floor Area Ratio (FAR) regulations be eliminated for residential buildings?

Yes it should be removed since there are other measures such as density limits, setbacks, and forms that help to shape what should be allowed already.

A Floor Area Ratio (FAR) is a measurement used to limit the size of buildings on a given lot dependent on the size of the lot. This value can be restrictive in residential zoning, especially on smaller lots. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-floor-area-ratio-amendments>.

Please provide any additional comments, thoughts, or ideas concerning the Phase 1 recommendations or the LDC Reform process.

I think overall this plan is a step in the right direction, however it seems reactive rather than forward-thinking. I think that two of biggest challenges the city will face in the future are climate change and affordability. I think these changes to the LDC, both short term and long term do not give us the tools and flexibility we need in the long-term to face these issues. It is rare that we have a chance to comprehensively review and change things in this manor and we should make more of the opportunity.

From: [French, Christopher S.](#)
To: [Schwager, Zachary D.](#)
Cc: [Liu, Emily](#)
Subject: FW: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#14]
Date: Friday, April 9, 2021 2:13:17 PM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[image003.png](#)

Zach, we received this one earlier this week, can you make a PDF of this and place in appropriate folder and add to your log as needed?

Chris French, AICP
Planning and Design Supervisor
Office of Planning and Design Services
Department of Develop Louisville
LOUISVILLE FORWARD
444 S. 5TH Street, Suite 300
Louisville, KY 40202
Office: 502.574.5256
<https://louisvilleky.gov/government/planning-design>



**DEVELOP
LOUISVILLE**
LOUISVILLE FORWARD



From: Wufoo <no-reply@wufoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 6, 2021 5:59 PM
To: Haberman, Joseph E <Joseph.Haberman@louisvilleky.gov>; French, Christopher S. <Christopher.French@louisvilleky.gov>
Subject: LDC Reform Phase 1 Recommendations [#14]

Your Name Lara Farinholt

Your Email Address (Please provide if you want to be updated on the LDC Reform effort and notified of future LDC Reform meetings) LARA.FARINHOLT@GMAIL.COM

The Zip Code of Your Residence 40202

Should the zoning rules be changed to better accommodate agricultural uses and markets in urban and suburban residential areas? If so, what activities should be allowed and under what if any circumstances? Community gardens, including green houses and communal animals should be allowed. We need to be able to produce our own food in our own neighborhoods.

Urban agriculture includes community

and market gardens and similar uses. Currently, these small scale agricultural uses are only permitted with special standards in select zoning districts. The special standards create significant barriers to operating a compliant garden. In some cases, markets are not permitted or require a special approval, such as a conditional use permit. If you would like to see the current regulations and suggested amendments for more info prior to responding, you may review the staff report at <https://louisvilleky.gov/planning-design/document/ldc-reform-report-draft-urban-agriculture-amendments>.

Please provide any additional comments, thoughts, or ideas concerning the Phase I recommendations or the LDC Reform process.

I think these proposals are a great step in improving our city and making it more inclusive.