



Moore County Board of Commissioners

May 18, 2026 | 3:00 PM
Rick Rhyne Public Safety Center
Community Room, 2nd Floor
302 S. McNeill St.
Carthage, NC 28327

SPECIAL MEETING MINUTES

BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT

Chairman Nick Picerno, Kurt Cook, John Ritter, and Tom Adams

BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT

Vice Chairman Jim Von Canon

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Picerno called the meeting to order.

INVOCATION

County Manager Wayne Vest offered the invocation.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Commissioner Cook led the Pledge of Allegiance.

County Manager Vest welcomed everyone and provided background context, noting that the County had recently completed a new 2025 Land Use Plan, which necessitated reconciling conflicts between the future land use map and the UDO. He noted that the joint session was the product of several prior work sessions (April 14, April 20, and May 4, 2026) focused on Chapters 19 (Subdivisions) and 7 (Highway Corridor Overlay). He emphasized that the Planning Board would formally consider the proposed amendments at its June 4, 2026, meeting, followed by a public hearing before the Board of Commissioners on June 16, 2026.

Senior Planner Danielle Orloff presented the current ordinance framework and the proposed changes discussed at prior work sessions and shared a presentation. *The presentation is hereby incorporated and made a part of these minutes by attachment as Appendix A.*

1. ITEMS OF BUSINESS:

- A. Planning – Discussion of Potential UDO Amendments re: Subdivisions

MINOR SUBDIVISIONS:

The primary discussion centered on the appropriate number of lots for a minor subdivision and the time restriction between successive subdivisions. The current ordinance allows a maximum of 4 lots per minor subdivision with a 3-year waiting period before another minor subdivision can be created on the same or adjacent parent tract.

Planning Board member Ron Jackson advocated increasing the lot cap to 10, arguing that the county faces an acute workforce housing shortage and that the only affordable path to homeownership for working residents is through minor subdivisions on existing road frontage. He noted that large-scale developers would not pursue minor subdivisions, making them primarily a tool for local landowners and small builders. He emphasized that pre-development regulatory costs, including surveys, environmental studies, and permitting, already amount to approximately \$38,000 per lot before any construction begins.

Commissioner Adams acknowledged the concern about unnecessary regulations but urged caution about enabling sprawl, asking whether the Planning Board could produce a list of specific regulatory impediments to present as part of this process.

Commissioner Ritter articulated the argument for maintaining a lower cap, noting that minor subdivisions in the RA zoning district, by their nature, act as a natural growth throttle because they can only do so many lots at a time and only so often. He suggested a potential compromise of 7 lots. He also emphasized the importance of limiting major subdivisions to RA-20, RA-40, and RA-USB zones and keeping the process for minors in the administrative realm.

Following extensive discussion, the board arrived at the following revised parameters for minor subdivisions:

- Maximum acreage per minor subdivision event: Up to 10 acres (aligning with the existing state-level exemption threshold, while filling the gap below it)
- Number of lots: Determined by the dimensional requirements of the underlying zoning district
- Time restriction: Increased from 3 years to 5 years before another minor subdivision may be created within the parent tract boundary
- Access via easement: A maximum of 4 lots may access via a private access easement; any additional lots must have direct frontage on an existing public road
- Road Maintenance Agreement template and supporting language would be coming with the Text Amendments – language was still being worked on at the work session

- Access easement width: Minimum 50 feet, to accommodate emergency vehicle access and potential future road infrastructure
- Easement notation: The access and utility easement shall be recorded on the plat so that it runs with the land and cannot be separately extinguished
- Language update: The proposed language removing references to adjacent property owners within 500 feet was affirmed, replacing it with language referencing only the parent tract boundary

Ms. Orloff also noted that the review checklist for minor subdivisions would be expanded to formally include sign-off columns for Public Utilities, Public Safety, GIS, and Environmental Health, while maintaining the existing 14-day administrative turnaround period.

Mr. Jackson further suggested that a utility easement be required on all minor subdivision plats, even where access is via a public road, so that back-lot owners have a clear path for future utility extensions. This was supported by County Attorney Misty Leland and agreed upon by those present.

MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS:

Major subdivisions will remain permitted only in the RA-20, RA-40, and RA-USB (Urban Service Boundary) zoning districts, consistent with the adopted future land use map.

The most significant change discussed was the elimination of the quasi-judicial process for major subdivisions in favor of an administrative approval process through the Subdivision Review Board (SRB).

Commissioner Adams expressed concern that the public would lose the ability to weigh in on major subdivision applications. County Attorney Leland and other participants clarified that, because major subdivisions are restricted to specific zoning districts already established through a public process, any developer seeking to build a major subdivision outside those zones would first need a rezoning, which requires a full legislative public hearing before the Planning Board and the Board of Commissioners. Mr. Jackson reinforced that, given the current zoning map, very little land remains where a major subdivision could be placed without first requiring a rezoning.

Ms. Orloff noted that the Table of Uses would be updated to reflect the change from Special Use Permit ("SUP") to administrative approval ("P") for residential major subdivisions in the applicable zoning districts, and that the ordinance language directing the process to the SRB would be drafted accordingly.

After discussion, it was confirmed that the requirement for a stormwater management plan would be moved from the preliminary plat stage to the final plat stage, reducing the upfront burden on applicants.

The four additional departmental review columns (Public Utilities, Environmental Health, GIS, Public Safety) would also apply to all subdivision plats.

B. Planning - Discussion of Potential UDO Amendments re: Highway Corridor Overlay District

County Manager Vest summarized the history of discussion on the Highway Corridor Overlay District, noting that following the April 20 and May 4, 2026, work sessions, staff, including consultants Robert Hayter and Larry Best, had been tasked with reviewing the original intent of the overlay, identifying unnecessary regulations, and returning with recommendations. The two corridor types, Rural Highway and Urban Transition, were presented on maps for reference.

Three primary considerations were outlined: (1) retain the existing overlay district types without renaming or adding new ones; (2) reduce the overlay width from 400 feet to 200 feet measured from the right-of-way line; and (3) allow the underlying zoning to govern permitted uses within the corridor, removing the overlay's separate list of prohibited and conditional uses.

Chairman Picerno indicated he remained skeptical of the corridor overlay altogether, arguing that the underlying zoning already controls use, and that a second regulatory layer adds confusion and cost.

Planning Board members and commissioners generally agreed on the importance of maintaining a visual buffer but debated whether the overlay was the right mechanism. After discussion, a consensus formed around the following direction:

- The highway corridor overlay district will be retained, but its width will be reduced from 400 feet to 50 feet from the right-of-way line (with discussion noting that even 100 feet could be workable if dimensional requirements are met)
- The overlay's separate prohibited and conditional use lists will be removed, and the underlying zoning will exclusively govern land use within the corridor.
- The 50-foot-wide landscaping buffer abutting the highway right-of-way will be retained, including its current standards of at least 18 trees (minimum 50% evergreen) and 25 shrubs per 100 linear feet
- The required parking setback of 50 feet from the right-of-way will be maintained, with parking allowed between the buffer and the building consistent with current standards (up to 2 rows for developments of 75 or fewer spaces) – this would go away and will default to the underlying zoning district requirements
- All other design standards, lighting, fencing, dumpster screening, etc., will default to the underlying zoning district requirements

County Attorney Leland noted that the county cannot make the overlay standards more restrictive than current requirements without risking a down-zoning legal challenge

Commissioner Adams raised the issue of enforcement, noting that the existence of landscape buffers means little without reliable follow-through. Ms. Orloff confirmed that the ordinance already contains maintenance and replacement requirements (dead or substandard material must be replaced within 30 days, with a possible extension of up to 6 months), and that staff responds to all complaints with site visits and courtesy letters. The board agreed that enforcement visibility and deterrence should be strengthened.

Commissioner Adams also requested that the county make a robust public outreach effort beyond standard legal advertising, including website banners, a UDO update landing page, and other proactive communication, to ensure residents are aware of the proposed changes before the public hearings.

County Manager Vest noted that three additional, parallel text amendments (Chapters 2, 5, and 6) are also in progress and will come before the Planning Board and commissioners on similar timelines, and that the public should be encouraged to attend those hearings as well.

Planning staff mentioned the Board would see items at the June meetings that were not from the work sessions, including citizen requests. There will also be additional text amendments presented in chapters other than CH 7 – HCOD and CH 19 subdivisions, stemming from the changes proposed in the work sessions for those two chapters.

Planning staff will also review the recommendations/proposals to ensure that the downzoning issues do not apply and provide an update at the respective meetings if any issues arise.

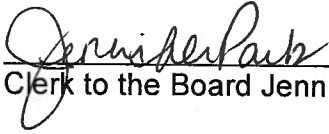
Chairman Picerno offered closing remarks, emphasizing that there are no definitive right-or-wrong answers in this process and that the open, multi-board discussion format leads to better outcomes. Commissioner Adams noted that the session accomplished two goals: simplifying the regulations and applying common sense. Commissioner Ritter agreed that a practical balance had been found between managing growth and respecting the rural character of Moore County.

ADJOURNMENT

With there being no further business, Commissioner Adams made a motion, seconded by Commissioner Ritter, the Board voted unanimously to adjourn the May 18, 2026, Special Meeting of the Moore County Board of Commissioners at 5:16pm.



Chairman Nick Picerno



Clerk to the Board Jennifer Parks





County of Moore
—North Carolina—

Board of Commissioners Work Session

May 18, 2026

Unified Development Ordinance Updates

- Topics to be covered:
 - Subdivisions – **COMPLETE**
 - Highway Corridor Overlay District – **COMPLETE**
 - Summary Meeting – **Subdivisions & HCOD** - May 4th
 - Small Town Model – Not yet scheduled
 - Joint Work session with Planning Board – week of May 18th (was the 11th)
- Implementation Goal:
 - Adoption of Subdivision and HCOD Amendments by June 30th
 - Adoption of Small-Town Model Overlay District additions later this year
- Path Forward:
 - BOC joint work session with Planning Board week of May 18th to review recommended subdivision and HCOD amendments
 - BOC call to public hearing for proposed amendments June 2 Regular Meeting
 - Planning Board public hearing to consider proposed amendments June 4 Regular Meeting
 - BOC public hearing to consider proposed amendments June 16 Regular Meeting



Subdivisions Work Session Updates in Summary

MINOR:

- 1) How many lots
- 2) Language Update
- 3) Who reviews all subdivisions (except major)

MAJOR:

- 1) How many lots
- 2) Where are they permitted
- 3) Approval process
- 4) Stormwater management plan "R" moved to final plat



Minor Subdivisions – Updates In Summary

1) Definition & Requirements of a Minor

- What would be the maximum number of lots?
 - **Minor Subdivision - 4 lots**
- Language update and waiting period for additional lots-
 - ~~Creates a max of 4 lots, including the residual or parent lot, and/or any property within 500 feet from the original property boundaries~~ **inside parent track boundary & exclusive of adjacent parcel owners** for a period of three years.
- In what zoning districts would they be allowed? **ALL**
- What would be the lot size? **Required Dimensional Standard by zoning district**
- What would be the approval process? Administrative review + **Adding all departments to review process in checklist**
- What would be the application requirements
- Review times –
 - Currently within 14 days (if no decision- refer to SRB)



2) How many lots, Where Permitted, Approval Process

- Final decision- No tier system.
 - **5 lots or more = Major Subdivision** (or a subdivision of two or more lots involving the creation, change, or expansion of a new or existing private or public streets)
 - Permitted in RA-20, RA-40, RA-USB
 - Subdivision Review Board
- Should subdivision requirements vary by zoning district? **NO** - adhere to checklist and SRB reviews and approvals



6.1 -Table of Uses-

Residential Major Subdivisions- "P" in
RA-20, RA-40, & RA-USB with SRB
approval

PRINCIPAL USE TABLE																
P = Permitted by-Right S = Requires Special Use Permit Z = Permitted in Conditional Zoning District A = Allowed in PD District O = Not Permitted																
Zoning Districts [1]																
Principal Use Type	RA	RA-20	RA-40	RA-2	RA-S	RA-USB	RE	GC-SL	GC-WL	PC	B-1	B-2	VB	S	MF-CZ	PD-CZ
Solar Collector Facility	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Antenna Collocation, Major	S	S	S	P	P	P	P	•	•	•	P	P	P	P	Z	A
Antenna Collocation, Minor	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Z	A
Small Wireless Facility	S	S	S	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Z	A
Telecommunications Tower, Major	Z	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	A
Telecommunications Tower, Minor	S	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	P	S	P	Z	A
Warehousing																
Mini-Warehouse (self service)	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	P	•	Z	Z	Z	Z	•	A
Warehousing or Distribution Center	Z	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	P	•	•
Waste-Related Services																
Debris Management Facility	Z	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Z	•	•	P	•	•
Hazardous Waste / Toxic Chemical Disposal or Processing	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•
Landfill	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•
Mining / Quarry Operation	Z	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•
Salvage Yard	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	•
MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS																
Residential Major Subdivision	•	S-P	S-P	•	•	S-P	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	Ch. 19
Non-residential Major Subdivision	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	S	•	S	•	Ch. 19
NOTES:																
[1] Land located within the Highway Corridor Overlay District shall be subject to the sub-district-based use related provisions in Section 7.8 of this Ordinance.																

- Major Subdivisions -
- 6.1.J.—Major Subdivision -
- The principal use table lists residential and non-residential major subdivisions and the zoning districts where these kinds of subdivisions are permitted in accordance with the applicable standards in Chapter 19. ~~Minor, expedited, and family~~ **All subdivisions will meet requirements of UDO Section 19.16 & 19.17, and major subdivisions are not required to obtain special-use permit Subdivision Review Board approval. and are not prohibited in any zoning districts.**

Major Subdivisions will obtain Subdivision Review Board approval.



19.16 – Subdivision Plat Requirements

TABLE OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS					
INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXEMPT PLAT	FAMILY PLAT	MINOR PLAT	MAJOR PRELIM. PLAT	MAJOR FINAL PLAT
UTILITY LAYOUT					
A note indicating that the proposed subdivision will be served by either a central or individual water supply				R	
A note indicating that the proposed subdivision will be served by either a central or individual sewer / septic system				R	
Water & Sewer - Connections to existing systems, line sizes, material of lines, blowoff & valves, manholes, catch basins, force mains, location of fire hydrants				R	
Storm drains, swales, detention ponds, & other drainage facilities, if any				R	
Natural gas lines				R	
Electric Lines				R	
Telephone Lines, Cable TV, etc.				R	
Utility and other easements				R	
Public Utilities Review	R	R	R	R	R
Environmental Health Review	R	R	R	R	R
GIS Review	R	R	R	R	R
Public Safety Review	R	R	R	R	R
Any additional determined by reviewing agencies that may be required to review plat				R	



19.16 Subdivision Plat Requirements

TABLE OF SUBDIVISION APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS					
INFORMATION REQUIRED	EXEMPT PLAT	FAMILY PLAT	MINOR PLAT	MAJOR PRELIM. PLAT	MAJOR FINAL PLAT
PERMITS AND OTHER DOCUMENTATION REQUIRED BEFORE FINAL PLAT APPROVAL					
Construction plans for all infrastructure / improvements (such as streets, water, sewer, hydrants, stormwater, etc. Approval is required by appropriate agencies before construction begins)					R
Stormwater management plan				R	R
Inspection results of all improvements					R
As built drawings of all improvements					R
NCDEQ Approval of the Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (if disturbing more than 1 acre)					R
NCDOT Approval of Driveway Access Permit					R
Wetland delineation of property					R
US Army Corp of Engineers Approval of earth disturbing activities in Wetlands (if applicable)					R
Submit copy of HOA agreement to be approved by the Administrator					R
Affidavit of Family Subdivision		R			
Deed of Gift		R			
Any other information the Administrator deems necessary to determine compliance with this Ordinance				R	R

19.7 – Drainage- Language currently being updated
 Moves “R” to final plat



Highway Corridor Overlay District Work Session Updates in Summary

- 1) Location
- 2) Width of corridor
- 3) Development language updates
- 4) Uses (Prohibited and CZ)
- 5) Design Standards (Building & Site)



Highway Corridor Overlay– Updates in Summary

1) Width of Corridor

F. Minimum Lot, Buildings, and Screening Standards.

	Urban Village	Urban Transition	Rural Highway
District Boundaries from ROW lines	300 feet	400 feet	500 feet
Front Building Setback from highway	50 feet	75 feet	75 feet
Front Parking Setback from highway	30 feet	50 feet	50 feet
Setback from Residential Districts	25 feet	50 feet	50 feet
Setback from Non-Residential Districts	5 feet	25 feet	25 feet
Maximum Built Upon Surface	70%	70%	70%
Maximum Building Height	35 feet	35 feet	35 feet
Required Buffer Plantings	Type 3 Screening (Section 7.11)		

2023, 2024, 2025 UDO HCOD Distances: 400 Feet from ROW on either side

- Provide a landscaped edge to adjacent lands of various uses. Scaled appropriately, providing views of the rural area not parking lots, expansive asphalt and displays of merchandise – **Can reduce to 200 from ROW on either side**



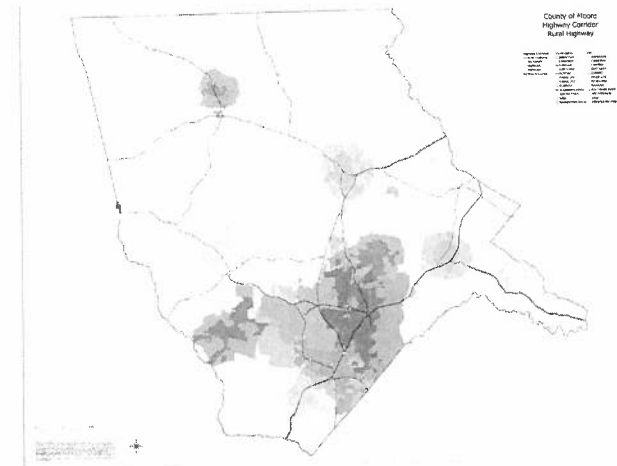
Highway Corridor Overlay Subdistrict #1— Rural Highway + Proposed Revisions

Location: US 1 Highway and NC 690

Width: **200 feet** along either side of ROW

- Pinebluff's ETJ boundary to Richmond County line;
- US 15-501 right-of-way between Carthage ETJ boundary and Lee County line;
- The NC 690 right-of-way

**Highlighted sections
Update Width**

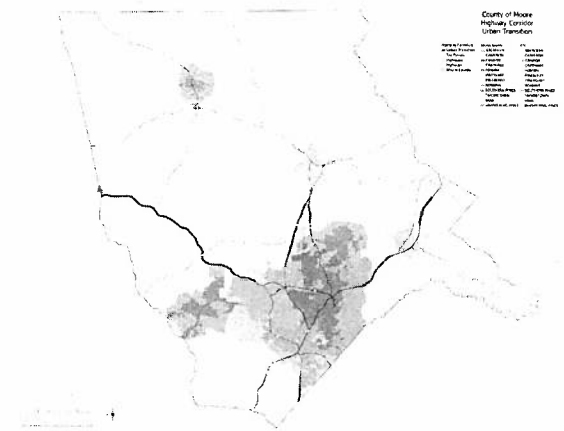


Highway Corridor Overlay Subdistrict #2— Urban Transition + Proposed Revisions

Location: US 1 Highway, US Highway 15/501, NC 22 Highway, and NC 211 Highway

Width: **200 feet** along either side of ROW

- US 1 Highway right-of-way from Southern Pines ETJ boundary north to Cameron's ETJ boundary;
- US 15-501 right-of-way between Pinehurst and Carthage and from Aberdeen to the Hoke County Line;
- NC 22 Highway right-of-way from the US 15-501 intersection at Carthage to Southern Pines;
- NC 211 Highway right-of-way from Pinehurst to the Montgomery County line



**Make Highlighted sections HCOD - Rural Transition
Update Width**



HCOD: Updates in Summary

2) Development – language update

- New Development (7.8 A): All new ~~building construction and major subdivisions~~ **development** within the Highway Corridor Overlay District (HCOD) shall comply with the regulations of this section. If there are more restrictive standards elsewhere in this Ordinance those standards shall control.

- Existing Development (7.8 B):
 1. ~~Total renovations, maintenance, and/or repairs to an existing building within a 5-year period enlarge footprint by 50% or more or collectively cost more than 50% of the tax value as recorded in tax record at the date of application must bring entire lot to compliance.~~
 - ~~Remove total renovations, maint, repairs to existing building within a 5-yr period enlarge footprint by 5~~
 - **A change of use for the principal structure or site would require compliance with this section.**

 2. Existing developments subject to sub-section (1) above) shall fully meet the minimum requirements in this Ordinance, excluding the removal of asphalt, unless compliance is determined to be technically infeasible as determined in the sole discretion of the Administrator ~~or the Board of Commissioners.~~



2) Development – language update

- Maintenance and Changes (7.8 D)
Maintenance or changes made to 50% or more of the **highway facing (front) façade only** ~~existing~~ exterior building facade or other exterior elements of the building shall comply with the standards in this section.
- Screening Standards (7.8.E)
 - ~~1. The screening standards of this section shall apply to any expansion of a parking lot by 10 or more parking spaces.~~
 - ~~2. If there is a change of use in a principal building, the lot shall fully comply with all applicable screening standards.~~
 - ~~3. Sites that do not conform to the applicable screening standards and have ceased operation for more than 180 days after November 15, 2022, shall comply with the current screening standards~~
 1. Apply to any change of use or expansion in principal building and nonconforming sites not operating for more than 180 days.



3) Uses – Prohibited & CZ

- Remove 7.8.F Prohibited Uses – 1. Urban Transition & 2. Rural Highway
- Remove 7.8.G Conditional Zoning Uses – 1 Urban Transition & 2. Rural Highway
- Use the underlying zoning use for allowability within the HCOD.



22 HCOD Building & Site Standards: Design – Updates in Summary

4.) Design Standards

2. Building Design - Apply to Urban Transition HCOD District ONLY

The following building design standards shall apply only within the Urban Transition Sub-district:
Creating a consistent edge to our HCOD by implementing the following standards:

- 1) Building front to be a minimum of 75 feet from the ROW.
 - 2) Outdoor areas are allowed in the area between buffer landscaping and building.
 - 3) Parking shall be located to the side or rear of the building. (will amend 7.8.K.2)
 - 4) Service and storage areas shall be located at the rear of the building
- Building Orientation – oriented to public streets or towards corners of streets
 - Utility Services – underground (no wood poles)
 - Exterior Façade – 60% min required.- **Highway/Street facing, front building facade** ~~exterior walls~~ **only** shall be at least 60% ~~glass~~, brick, stone, cementitious siding, and wood clapboard siding on all sides of the building. ~~Corrugated metal, plywood, particleboard, untreated wood,~~ and similar material are prohibited.
 - Pitched Roofs – clad in ~~wood shingles~~, standing seam metal, slate or asphalt shingles
 - Colors- NO neon, high intensity, bright, metallic or fluorescent
 - Accent Material- NO neon
 - Accessory Bldg façade – (shopping center)- similar design, color and materials of principal structure
 - Accessory Uses or Structures NOT in front yard



HCOD - General Development Site Standards: Screening

4.) Design Standards

7.8.M Screening along Highway Rights-of-way :

Lots abutting highway right-of-way in the HCOD (see Section 3.19) shall provide screening in accordance with the following standards:

1. Lots lines abutting a highway right-of-way shall provide a 50-foot-wide landscaping buffer that includes at least 18 trees (with at least 50% evergreen) and 25 shrubs per 100 linear feet of buffer.
2. New or supplemental trees planted within the required buffer shall grow to at least 10 feet in height within five years of planting.
3. New or supplemental shrubs planted within the required buffer shall grow to at least five feet in height within five years of planting.
4. Vegetation within the required buffer area shall be distributed along the entire length and width of the planted buffer.
5. A mixture of plant types is recommended to mitigate the spread of disease



4.) Design Standards

7.8 ~~4~~ VEHICULAR USE AREA SCREENING

- ~~1. PERIMETER SCREENING – Perimeter screening of vehicular use areas is required in the Urban Transition Sub-district only.~~
 - ~~• New trees – grow to reach 10 ft height within 5 yrs of planting~~
 - ~~• New shrubs – grow to reach 5 ft height within 3 yrs of planting~~
 - ~~• Off street parking, loading & service area screening types – **CHANGE? Req 1 or more**
– building, stone/brick wall, One tree located every 30 ft and 1 shrub located every 3 ft, type 1,2 or 3 perimeter screen along lot lines~~
- Removed b/c no requirements shown



HCSD General Development Site Standards: Screening

4.) Design Standards

7.11 – Non-Residential Screening

1. Remove H- List of Recommended Native Species
2. Remove I – List of Native Species Not Recommended

J. LIST OF PROHIBITED SPECIES

A. The trees in table below are examples of non-native or diseased ridden plants are prohibited in required landscaping areas due their negative effect on the ecosystem: see below

PROHIBITED VEGETATION	
SPECIES	SPECIES
Asian bittersweet (<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>)	Japanese honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)
Autumn olive (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)	Japanese privet (<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>)
Bradford pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>)	Japanese wisteria (<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>)
Burning bush (<i>Euonymus alata</i>)	Kudzu (<i>Pueraria montana</i>)
Chinese privet (<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>)	Leyland cypress (<i>Cupressus leylandii</i>)
Chinese silver grass (<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>)	Mimosa (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)
Chinese wisteria (<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>)	Multiflora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)
Common periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>)	Nandina (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)
English ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>)	Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia bealei</i>)
Holly hybrid (<i>Ilex cassine</i>)	Princess tree (<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>)
Japanese barberry (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)



Additional Questions, Discussion, Feedback?



Discussion

There will be additional items that the Planning Board and Board of Commissioners will see at their next meetings:

- June 2 - Call to / Public Hearings (Ch 5, 2-Ch 6),
- June 4 - Planning Board Public Hearing
- June 16 - BOCC Public Hearing

Conventional Rezoning

TA – due to the work session: HCOD & Subdivisions & all chapters of UDO with updates due to work session recommendations.

TA - Regular items that still have to be heard.

