



AGENDA
Committee of the Whole
Monday, November 13, 2017 – 5:30 p.m.
City Council Chambers, City Hall 10th Floor

Council Member Spitzley, Chairperson
Council Member Wood, Vice Chair

1. **Call to Order**
2. **Roll Call**
3. **Minutes**
 - October 30, 2017
4. **Presentation:**
Update on Chapter 1300 Medical Marihuana Establishments (City Attorney and City Clerk)
5. **Public Comment on Agenda Items (Up to 3 Minutes)**
6. **Discussion:**
 - A.) RESOLUTION – 2018 City Council Meeting Schedule
 - B.) RESOLUTION – Introduction and Setting of a Public Hearing on the City of Lansing Form Based Code
7. **Other**
 - City Council Facebook Page Policy (City Attorney)
8. **Adjourn**

The City of Lansing's Mission is to ensure quality of life by:

- I. Promoting a vibrant, safe, healthy and inclusive community that provides opportunity for personal and economic growth for residents, businesses and visitors
- II. Securing short and long term financial stability through prudent management of city resources.
- III. Providing reliable, efficient and quality services that are responsive to the needs of residents and businesses.
- IV. Adopting sustainable practices that protect and enhance our cultural, natural and historical resources.
- V. Facilitating regional collaboration and connecting communities

[illegible]



MINUTES
Committee of the Whole
Monday, October 30, 2017 @ 5:30 p.m.
City Council Chambers

CALL TO ORDER

Council President Spitzley called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

PRESENT

Councilmember Brown Clarke
Councilmember Kathie Dunbar
Councilmember Tina Houghton- arrived at 5:51 p.m.
Councilmember Adam Hussain
Councilmember Patricia Spitzley
Councilmember Jody Washington
Councilmember Carol Wood
Councilmember Jessica Yorko- arrived at 5:42 p.m.

OTHERS PRESENT

Sherrie Boak, Council Staff
Jim Smiertka, City Attorney
Chief Yankowski, Lansing Police Chief
Chief Randy Talifarro, Lansing Fire Chief
Randy Hannan, Mayor Executive Staff
Alec Malvetis, Department Public Service
Mayor Bernero- arrived at 5:51 p.m.
Kathy Miles
Elaine Womboldt
Tonatzia Maiz
Dennis Burnside
Loretta Stanaway
David Mittleman, Church Wyble
Pado Gordillo
Al Salas
Mark Bernstein, Sam Bernstein Law Firm
Paul Novack, Weitz & Luxenburg

Minutes

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER BROWN WOOD TO APPROVE THE MINUTES FROM OCTOBER 23, 2017 AS PRESENTED. MOTION CARRIED 6-0.

Public Comment on Agenda Items

Mr. Salas spoke in support of the Grand River Avenue renaming to Cesar Chavez Avenue.

Ms. Miles spoke in opposition to the proposed Form Based Code.

Ms. Womboldt spoke in opposition to the setting of a hearing for the proposed Form Based Code. She also spoke on an interest in the information that would be provided during the opioid presentation and lastly in her time, spoke in opposition to a City Council Facebook page

Ms. Maiz spoke in support of the street renaming of Grand River to Cesar E. Chavez, however she did question the time frame allotted for how long it would take, asking the streets signs to be installed in 90 days not 2 years.

Mr. Burnside spoke about his role in the renaming of MLK and then voiced a concern on the proposed time frame of 2 years, asking for 90 days also.

Ms. Stanaway spoke in opposition to the proposed resolutions for the opioid epidemic as a public nuisance, and was opposed to hiring outside counsel for the opioid litigation. She then spoke on the agenda topic of the Cesar Chavez street renaming and was opposed to that as well, but encouraged a museum in his honor.

Presentation

- The Opioid Crisis and its Public Nuisance Effects on the City of Lansing

Mayor Bernero spoke on the opioid epidemic and made a strong legal argument that those that manufacture the drugs need to be held accountable. The first responder administered 243 doses of Narcon in 2016, now first responders respond to opioid over doses on a daily basis. It has led to ¾ million in incurred costs, and in the past year alone, over \$100,000. Mayor Bernero stated he was looking to bring a law suit against the opioid manufacturer and distributors, and then spoke on the dangers to the community, asking Council to allow the City Attorney to obtain outside Counsel.

Mr. Smiertka stated that over the last 5 months his Office of the City Attorney has studied the issues looked at statistics weekly and what is going on across the country. His office is proposing the Committee listen to the Lansing Police Chief and Lansing Fire Chief on their testimony of the situation, and then consider his proposed outside legal Counsel. The actions the City Attorney is looking for at this meeting is for the Council to declare the activity with the opioid crisis to be a public nuisance; defined as any act or admission that obstructs or endangers the health, safety and welfare of the public, and the second action item would be to begin litigation. They are looking at 3 outside legal firms to see who is best suited to handle a class action and have accessibility to the federal level. Mr. Smiertka confirmed his office has selected 3 firms to recommend to Council and they will represent a consortium of law firms monitored with the City Attorney.

Chief Yankowski began his testimony directed by the City Attorney. The first question posed by the City Attorney was what the Chief's duties were, at which the Chief stated he was responsible for the entire Lansing Police Department actions. Mr. Smiertka then asked the Chief for details on his experience with the matters on this subject. Chief Yankowski stated to the Council that over his years on the police force he has worked road patrol and worked with the drug patrol, starting in the 1990's when cocaine was prevalent and all resources were being spent on those in comparison to what heroin is now. Mr. Smiertka then asked for the Chief's experience in working on the drug trafficking and opioids. Chief Yankowski confirmed he has had experience and in career has learned to recognize what it looks like, and the drug

market in the City of Lansing. Mr. Smiertka then asked him to describe the condition of the opioid epidemic in Lansing. Chief Yankowski informed the Committee that the LPD started to notice a difference in 2010 when heroin started coming back into Lansing. On a daily basis now the LPD is utilizing resources to respond, investigate education, hold responsible, and find ways to help those addicted. The hardest impact is people are dying in the community and all over the country, close to 90 a day due to opioid, which is above the impact of cocaine in the mid 90's. The Chief then went through his presentation handout (attached). Included in that presentation were items on Action Plan which is being led by the Public Health Office. One slide outlined the crisis in the making from prescription pill abuse, overprescribing doctors, etc. In 2017 along there have been 177 overdoses, 16 deaths in comparison the calendar year of 2016 where there were 155 overdoses and 21 deaths. The presentation then highlighted the statistics on reported overdoses, average responding officers, time spent on those responses, and the estimated costs. From 2015 – 2017 the estimated expenses, the Chief reflected at \$748,995.75. Examples were provided by the Chief, including showing the Council Naloxone, a drug reversal known as narcan. The Chief concluded by informing the Committee that Ingham County has a task force working on trying to reduce the overdoses, but it is getting worse.

Council Member Yorko stepped away from the meeting at 6:17 p.m.

The Chief explained to the Committee that the LPD uses Naloxone because it is lifesaving chemical for drug reversal, but a special machine had to be purchased so that the officers do not touch the opioid because it is that dangerous. Mr. Smiertka then asked the Police Chief if based on his experience as Chief, his education and studies that have been done, if the over prescription, distribution and marketing of opioids is resulting in, addition to heroin and other drugs, leading to serious injury or death. Chief Yankowski confirmed, and added it was also at the State and Federal level. Mr. Smiertka then asked Chief Yankowski if he had reviewed the resolutions in front of the Council tonight and if they have true facts, and the Chief confirmed he support the fact it is a public nuisance.

Chief Talifarro introduced himself and confirmed he had been a Chief for 17 years, had 34 years of fire service and 30 years with a paramedic license, along with a level one trauma experience.

Council Member Yorko returned to the meeting at 6:20 p.m.

Mr. Smiertka asked Chief Talifarro to provide Council with examples of his experience with the opioid addition, withdrawal and costs. Chief Talifarro confirmed there has been an up-tick in death and overdoses and synthetic opioids. This is attributed to the over prescribing of the drugs, and causes people to pursue a non-legal way to obtain the drug. Heroin is an opioid, and people start by using OxyContin, fentanyl, and at some point they can't afford those prescriptions or have lost their medical resources, so they move onto heroin which has similar affects. Chief Talifarro pointed out that there have been 46 overdose deaths in the County, and 39 of those 46 were opioids. He stated that fire department, when looking at the costs, sends a fire truck with 4 first responders, then there is an ambulance with 2 staff, and all six are on scene for over an hour. Mr. Smiertka asked if there is a cost to have the emergency vehicles equipped with narcan. Chief Talifarro stated the paramedics start the drug directly in and IV which provides a more direct route. Mr. Smiertka asked if the Fire Department gets reimbursed by the insurance companies. Chief Talifarro stated that in studies it has been documented with workers comp claims and costs went up when attributed to pain relief or contributed to that. Mr. Smiertka then stated for clarity, that the costs are attributed to the employer if they are employed who then pays the premium, and the Chief concurred. Mr.

Smiertka then asked Chief Talifarro if he too had read the resolutions in front of Council and concurred with their findings, and he confirmed.

Mr. Smiertka introduced Mr. Mittleman who would present on the three (3) proposed outside Counsels.

Mr. Littleton introduced the other legal firms and acknowledged Council for what they had thus far. He confirmed that they had already presented to the Ingham County Human Resources Committee. Mr. Mittleton then noted to the Committee that if they were hired by the City they would only get paid if the City gets recovery and it would be a percentage of the recovery. A handout (attached) was presented on the opioid crisis by Weitz & Luxenberg and that was referenced throughout the presentation. In addition to that presentation Mr. Mittleton provided a brief history on his experience in law and dealing with the opioid crisis. He offered his 33 years of experience in litigation, and history of being a pharmacist prior to getting his law degree. He pointed out that the Bernstein Law firm will be part of the three with their experience of being equipped to handle the litigation State wide. They have been actively approaching other municipalities. Weitz & Luxenberg will handle national wide with Paul Novack in their Detroit office.

Mr. Bernstein then spoke on the effects of the opioid crisis on communities across Michigan and the huge financial impact on cities and counties across the State. Mr. Bernstein assured the Council all three firms offer 50 years collectively of legal experience. He then concluded by stating to the Committee that they need to hold pharmaceutical companies and the manufactures accountable. Currently there are 60-70 lawsuits across the country.

Mr. Novak introduced himself and acknowledged Council for their consideration in approving the resolutions.

Council Member Washington stepped away from the meeting at 6:45 p.m.

Mr. Novak stated to the Committee that public nuisance is the common law theory, and on a State wide basis there are 1.07 prescriptions daily in the State and the rate in Ingham County is higher.

Council Member Washington returned to the meeting at 6:47 p.m.

Weitz & Luxenberg have represented the State of Michigan on behalf of the State Attorney General and with all three firm experiences in local, state and national, it is believed they can represent the City appropriately. By the end of November there should be a motion by the panel on a multi-jurisdictional litigation. Mr. Novak then referenced a comment made earlier about the perception there are more heroin cases in South Lansing, and noted heroin is an opioid product, and Ingham County Health Department has identified some hot spots in South Lansing.

Mr. Smiertka acknowledged all that spoke and then turned to the Committee and stated that those testimonies submit evidence that there is a public nuisance issues and Lansing is suffering financial and human costs, and the resolutions in front of the Committee have been supported.

Council Member Spitzley acknowledged everyone for presenting.

Council Member Dunbar asked if the City had to declare it a nuisance for law to proceed. Mr. Smiertka stated that is the theory, because of the State Law of Michigan that protects the companies, it is the City Attorney's theory that the City needs to declare it a public nuisance.

Council Member Dunbar asked if declaring it a public nuisance if it wouldn't open up the door to go after the addict, when we want to go after the distributor. Mr. Smiertka stated that Council speaks through resolution, and if they first resolve it is a public nuisance against the manufacture and distributors it will be addressed. Chief Yankowski assured Council that they understand addicts do not belong in jails or prisons, and if they come to the LPD and declare their addiction and want help, there is an Angel program, that will take them and not charge them for help. They want to focus on holding the dealer responsible, and have successfully charge 5 people for deaths on overdoses.

Mr. Mittleman stated to the Committee that declaring it a public nuisance would show monetary damages and equitable relief for education and this would then allow them to go after the manufacture.

Council Member Brown Clarke asked as it relates to the position of the City, would there be any out of pocket costs, understanding the outside counsel costs, if they litigate and fail, and if here is a ceiling on the expenses. Mr. Smiertka confirmed his office is currently negotiating a retention agreement and monitoring process. It will not be forwarding out of pocket costs, it is a contingency negotiation.

Mr. Hannan informed the Committee that the LPD, LFD and EMS are available to the public without regard to pay and they recognize will not be compensated. The services will not have a barring effect for any treatment.

Council Member Wood asked if other communities have filed litigation. It was noted that Wayne and Oakland counties had, and they attorneys have spoken to other communities and anticipate launching with them.

Council Member Wood asked what the down side would be for the City in declaring a public nuisance and if it would open this up for liability. Mr. Smiertka stated there is nothing in that regard that has come to laws attention in this analysis. Council would be finding a safety health concern and therefore declaring it a public nuisance.

Council President Spitzley referenced the earlier handouts and asked of the 243 doses of narcan utilized over the last year, how many were on the same person calling 911. Chief Talifarro acknowledged they do not have those statistics, but they do see repeat effects, with 463 interventions at 309 patients. Chief Yankowski stated their stats show 15%-20% are repeat offenders, and they have an intervention for those who have multiple calls, which is outside of the earlier mentioned Angel program.

Council Member Brown Clarke asked for details on the cost, and Mr. Smiertka stated the frame work of the retention will come out of the recovery costs, and the City Attorney office is continuing to work out the details.

Discussion/Action:

RESOLUTION – Declaring Opioid Epidemic a Public Nuisance

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER WOOD TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION THAT WOULD DECLARE THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC A PUBLIC NUSIANCE. MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

RESOLUTION – Approval of Outside Counsel for Opioid Litigation

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER WOOD TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION TO APPROVE OUTSIDE COUNSEL FOR OPIOID LITIGATION. MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

RESOLUTION - Renaming of East Grand River Avenue and W. Grand River Avenue from Oakland Avenue to Pine Street to Cesar E. Chavez Avenue

Council Member Washington informed the public that the transition period they have noticed in the resolution is for the post office, allowing them to recognize and deliver to both addresses on and envelope if it occurs. The placement of the signs and making it “official” will not take two (2) years.

Council President Spitzley asked the other Committee members what the time frame was for the renaming to MLK and Malcom X. Council Member Wood stated that MLK took longer than two years, but Main Street to Malcom X took was one (1) year.

Council Member Washington then stated to the public and Committee that the renaming is not to educate anyone on Cesar E. Chavez that is for the schools, but it is to honor him. In regards to the mentioned costs that will be incurred by the businesses, she then stated she had ideas on how to address that in the future, 2018.

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER WASHINGTON TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION TO RENAME EAST GRAND RIVER AVENUE AND WEST GRAND RIVER AVENUE FROM OAKLAND TO PINE TO CESAR E. CHAVEZ AVENUE.

Council Member Wood mentioned that there was a recommendation to recognize Grand River as “historic” at the intersections of the current Grand River and Oakland, and current Grand River and Pine. She also noted that she had reached out to the City IT Director on finding out how long GPS, Google, Bing, and Yahoo would take to recognize the change, and he informed her GPS can provide both names in their system, however the other groups had not responded to him with timelines.

Mr. Hannan was asked on how long it would take to make and install the signs, at which he stated that the City Traffic Engineer suggested 4-6 weeks from the time the resolutions starts. With 30 signs that will cost roughly \$3,000.

Council President Spitzley asked Mr. Smiertka if there was a difference between “historic” and “honorary” for a name change to include Grand River Avenue. Council Member Yorko added to the discussion that after talking to business owners in Old Town, to keep with potential of keeping Grand River noted as historical, she will be proposing a “Late Item” at the Council meeting later in the evening, but at this time it cannot be added to the current resolution that has a motion on it, because per Law it will require a public hearing.

Mr. Smiertka stepped away from the meeting at 7:24 p.m.

Ms. Sumner stated that based on the Memorial Review Board ordinance and procedures, since this current name change to Cesar E. Chavez has already gone through the process, the appropriate thing would be to go through the same process and which can be initiated by Council and therefore no requirement to have it sent to the Memorial Review Board. It was noted that Council will have to pay for that mailing.

Council Member Dunbar asked for a date certain on the name change. Council Member Washington suggested an amendment to the Resolution that would state no sign would go up before January 1, 2018. Mr. Hannan stated the Administration would not initiate the work on

the name change until the resolution is effective and then it would take 4-6 weeks. Council President Spitzley asked if January 1, 2018 for installation was possible, and Mr. Hannan stated it could be achieved.

Council Member Hussain asked if Council could request another time frame with the Post Office, and Council Member Wood stated that her understanding from the Post Office was that 1-2 years is a standard time frame. Council Member Brown Clarke clarified for the public that if it takes up to 2 years, then there is no impact on the businesses, and if it has no impact because the post office will recognize both addresses for that time frame, she supported immediate effect and 4-6 weeks to print and install the signs.

Council Member Dunbar suggested that she would send signs to LARA for the businesses that needed to change the addresses on their business licenses.

Council Member Yorko made a point to the Committee that there was not a lot of overlap of Friends of Cesar Chavez and the Old Town residents and businesses, so the Friends would not be affected.

Council Member Houghton made a suggested amendment to the resolution to include "January 1, 2018 to last "Further be Resolved".

Mr. Smiertka returned to the meeting at 7:44 p.m.

Mr. Hannan assured the Committee that it would not be the first time the City has change a street name, and there are best practices in the digital world that will make the transition possible without any drop. He concluded by assuring them the Administration was on board with the name change.

Mr. Smiertka addressed the earlier question of "historic" vs. "honorary" for Grand River, and his opinion was that it since they were not making a historical monument, it should be "honorary". Council Member Yorko then asked Mr. Smiertka if making that name designation would require a public hearing because her earlier communications to his office confirmed it would. Mr. Smiertka stated if it goes through the Memorial Review Board it would need a hearing. Council Member Washington offered to make a friendly amendment to add in "Honorary Grand River Avenue". Council Member Yorko preference was still for "historic". The Committee held a brief discussion on the original street name of Franklin, original path of the road from Detroit. Council Member Dunbar and Council Member Brown Clarke agreed with the name of "Honorary". Council President Spitzley made a point of making sure the Committee and public know that the "Honorary" or "Historic" sign designation would only be placed at Oakland and Pine. She then asked Law if it can be amended to state this or would there need to be another application, review and hearing. Mr. Smiertka stated there can be a hearing and a mailing to the affected businesses and residents can be done. Council Member Spitzley determined that since it will require a mailing, the recommendation from Council Member Yorko will be done separately as a Late Item at Council, and not part of the current resolution or motion.

Council Member Wood voiced her concern of an earlier suggestion by Council Member Dunbar to send letters to LARA on behalf of the businesses, stating it would affect individual property rights. Council President Spitzley stated that would be a discussion for another date.

MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

RESOLUTION – Notice of Intent to Issue Bonds; Combined Sewer Overflow 34C Project

Mr. Malvetis noted to the Committee that the project addresses the water pollution problem, and the City is undertaking the projects in earnest. Any street closures will have detours set up. Council Member Wood asked if there were any funds left in the bond fund from other projects that will be going towards this project. Mr. Malvetis assured the Committee that each project is funded separately, and there are no bond proceeds. Council Member Wood then asked who the engineer on the project would be, and Mr. Malvetis confirmed it would be the City, and they will work as they have in the past with the neighborhoods, events and non-commercial properties on any detours. Council Member Houghton asked for a map of the affected areas, and that was distributed by Mr. Malvetis and also noted there was a smaller version on the website. Council Member Brown Clarke asked what the turn-around time on the project was, at which Mr. Malvetis informed the Committee it would take 2 years with a planned date of May 2020 for finish paving. Council Member Houghton asked if there was more CSO work, and Mr. Malvetis admitted there was, but they were bonding just for this project with the DEQ as the Administrators. Council Member Houghton asked what the percentage of work would need to be completed after this project was complete, and Mr. Malvetis stated after this project they would be 70% complete.

MOTION BY COUNCIL MEMBER HOUGHTON TO APPROVE THE RESOLUTION TO SEND A NOTICE OF INTENT TO ISSUE BONDS; COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW 34C PROJECT. MOTION CARRIED 8-0.

RESOLUTION – 2018 City Council Meeting Schedule

Moved to the meeting on November 13, 2017.

RESOLUTION – Introduction and Setting of a Public Hearing on the City of Lansing Form Based Code

Moved to the meeting on November 13, 2017.

Other

- LBWL Proposed Electric, Water, Steam and Chill Water Rate Changes
- City Council Facebook Page Policy –City Attorney

Adjourn

Adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted by,
Sherrie Boak, Recording Secretary
Lansing City Council
Approved by Committee on

Lansing Police Department

OPIOID EPIDEMIC



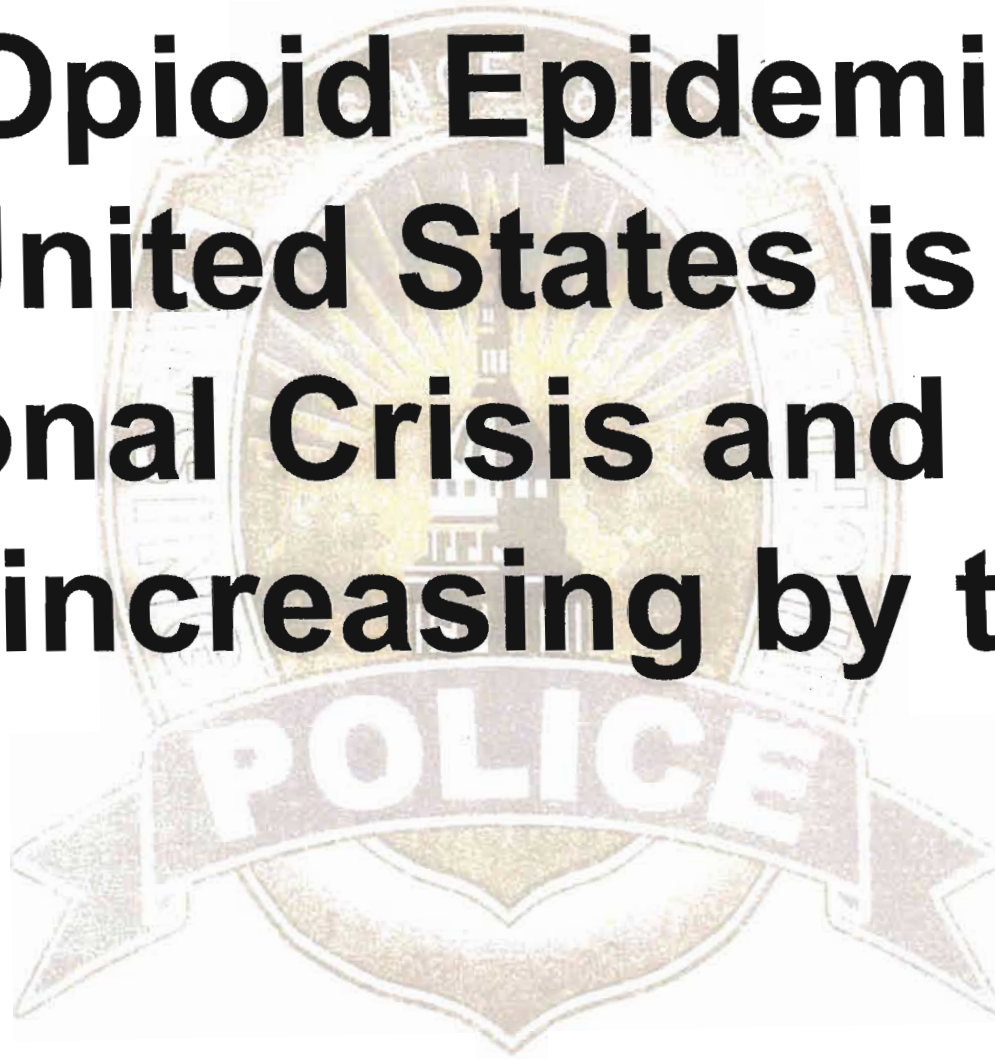
Virg Bernero, Mayor



Mike Yankowski, Chief

Presented by: Chief Mike Yankowski – October 30, 2017

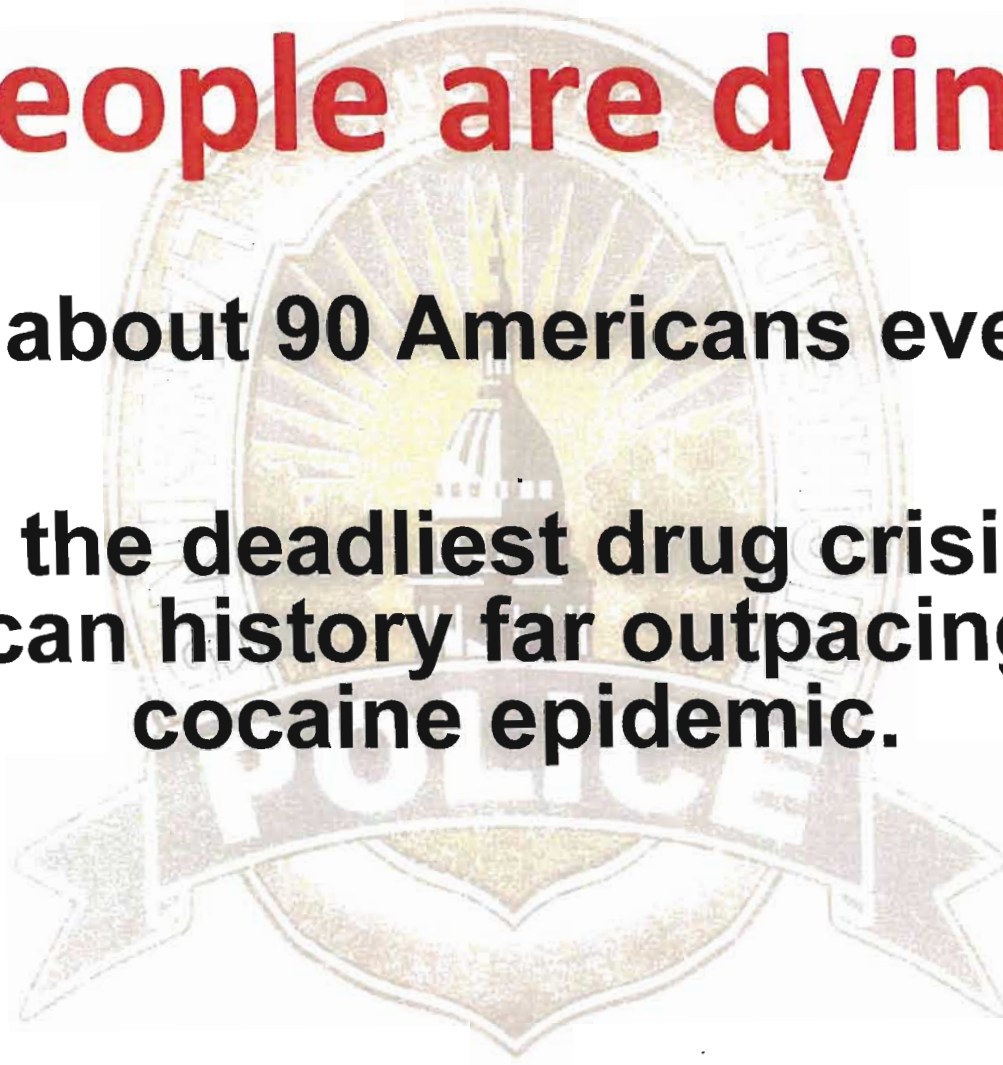
The Opioid Epidemic in the United States is a National Crisis and is only increasing by the day.



“People are dying”

It kills about 90 Americans every day

**It's the deadliest drug crisis in
American history far outpacing crack
cocaine epidemic.**



LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

- **58,220 U.S. Soldiers killed in the Vietnam War**
- **50,628 killed in HIV/AIDS's peak year**
- **54,711 killed in fatal traffic accidents and murder-2016**
- **64,070 Drug Overdose Deaths in the U.S. For 2016**

LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

Public Health Crisis that is being led by the Public Health Office

Action Plan-

- Data Gathering and Analysis
- Awareness / Education
- Prevention
- Treatment
- Accountability

LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Opioid Epidemic: A Crisis Years in the Making

- **Prescription Pill Abuse**
- **Fueled by pharmaceutical companies and overprescribing Doctors**
- **Americans consume over 80% of the global market for opioids.**
- **Example: Small Town in West Virginia (392 pop.) received 9 million pills in two years.**

LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

Lansing Police Surveillance Report

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017*</u>
Overdoses=	137	155	177
Deaths=	21	21	16
Narcan Saves=		6	10

* YTD= Jan 1st - Sept. 30th

2015-2017

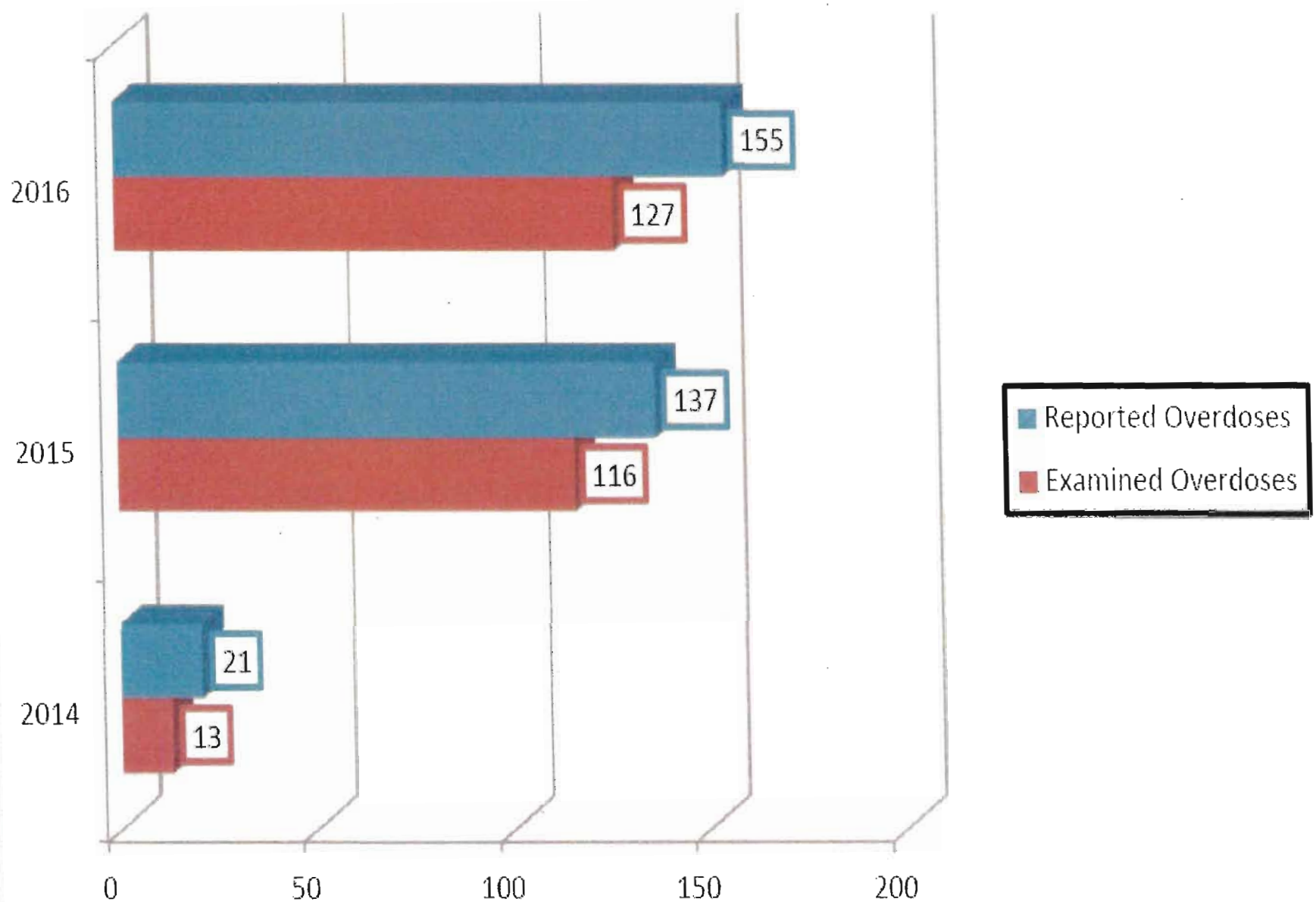
Lansing Police Department



The Financial Impact of Opioids

Lansing Police Department
August 2017

Actual Heroin O/D's vs O/D's Used in Study



Average Time Elapsed

2014

2:09:59

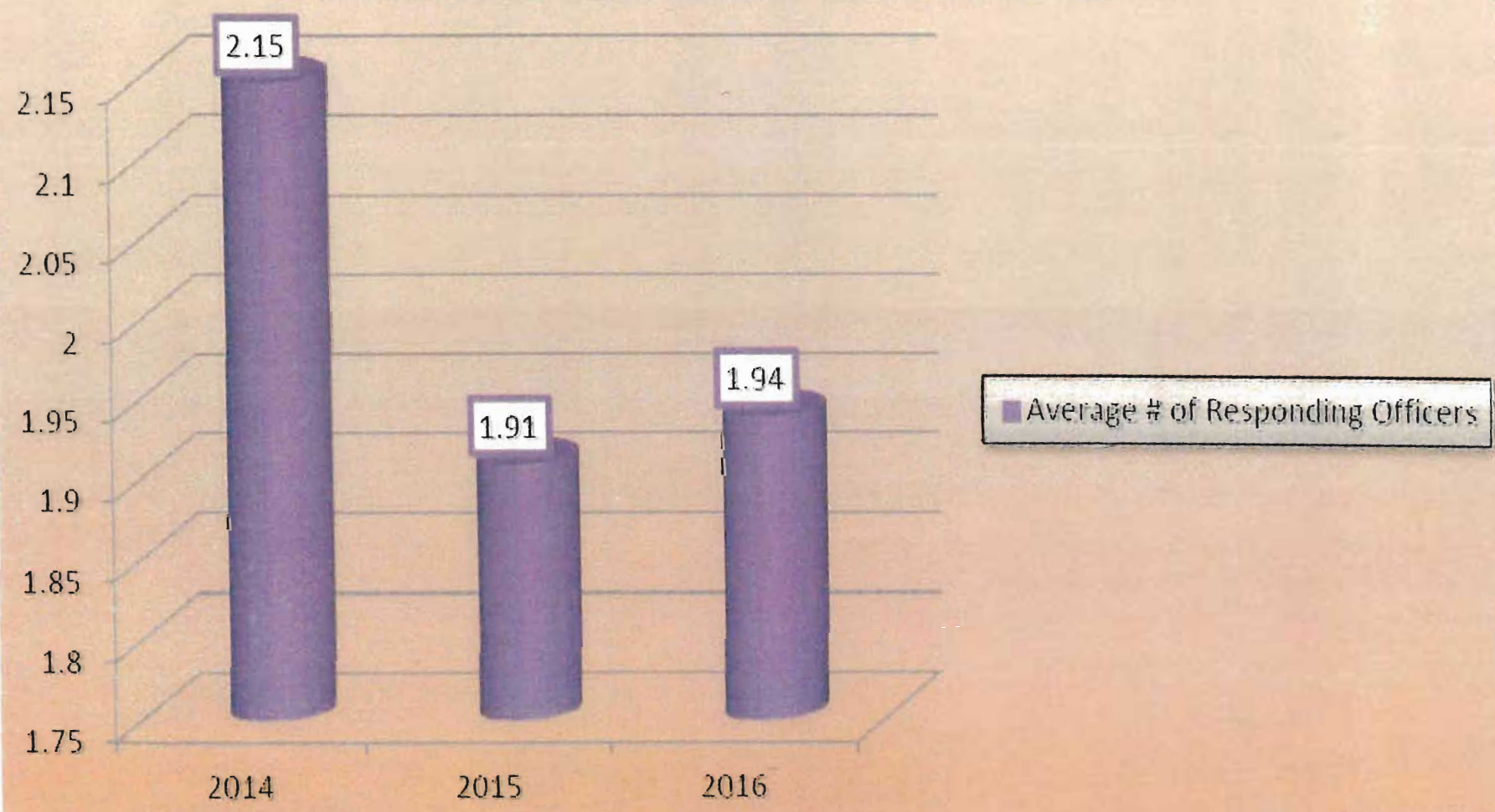
2015

2:34:08

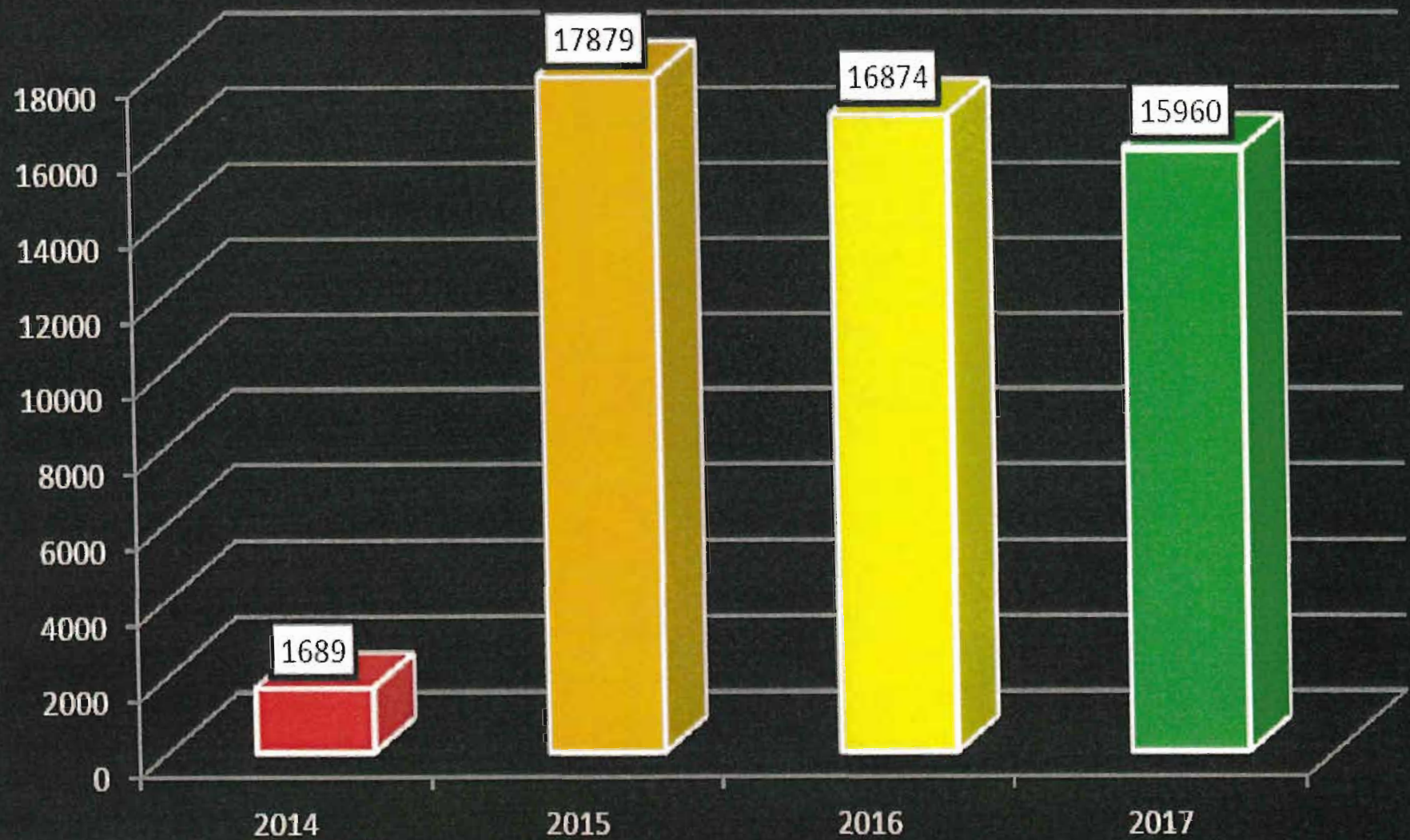
2016

2:12:52

Average # of Responding Officers



Minutes Spent on Heroin Overdoses

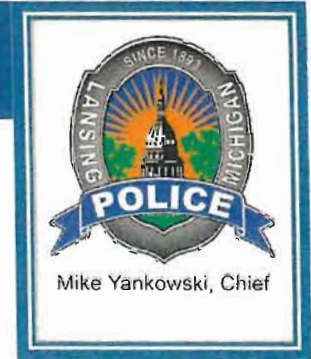


LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

- The Total estimated expenses including wage benefits from 2015-2017=

\$748,995.75

LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

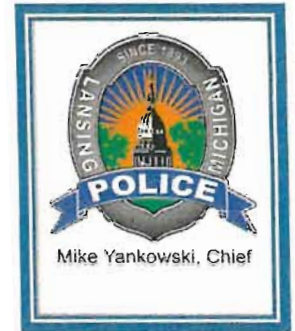


LPD Case Example-

-In 2010 LPD Special Operations began an investigation into the illegal prescription practices and medical fraud against medical personnel operating in and around Lansing.

-The investigation was a result of prescription pill overdoses which resulted in deaths as well as information related to illegal practices associated to the medical businesses in the City of Lansing.

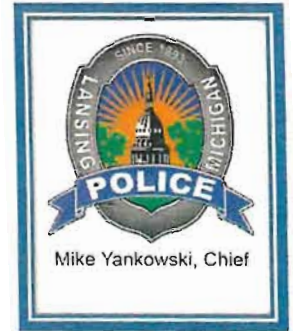
LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT



LPD Case Example-

- From the efforts of the Special Operations Section, a pattern was identified regarding fraudulent medical practices which was the basis for a large cooperative federally sponsored investigation.
- Complex case that blended together to uncover additional investigations

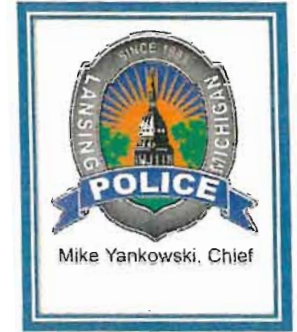
LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT



LPD Case Example-

As a result of these investigations, the LPD SOS Unit contributed between 10,000 to 15,000 hours of investigative personnel time.

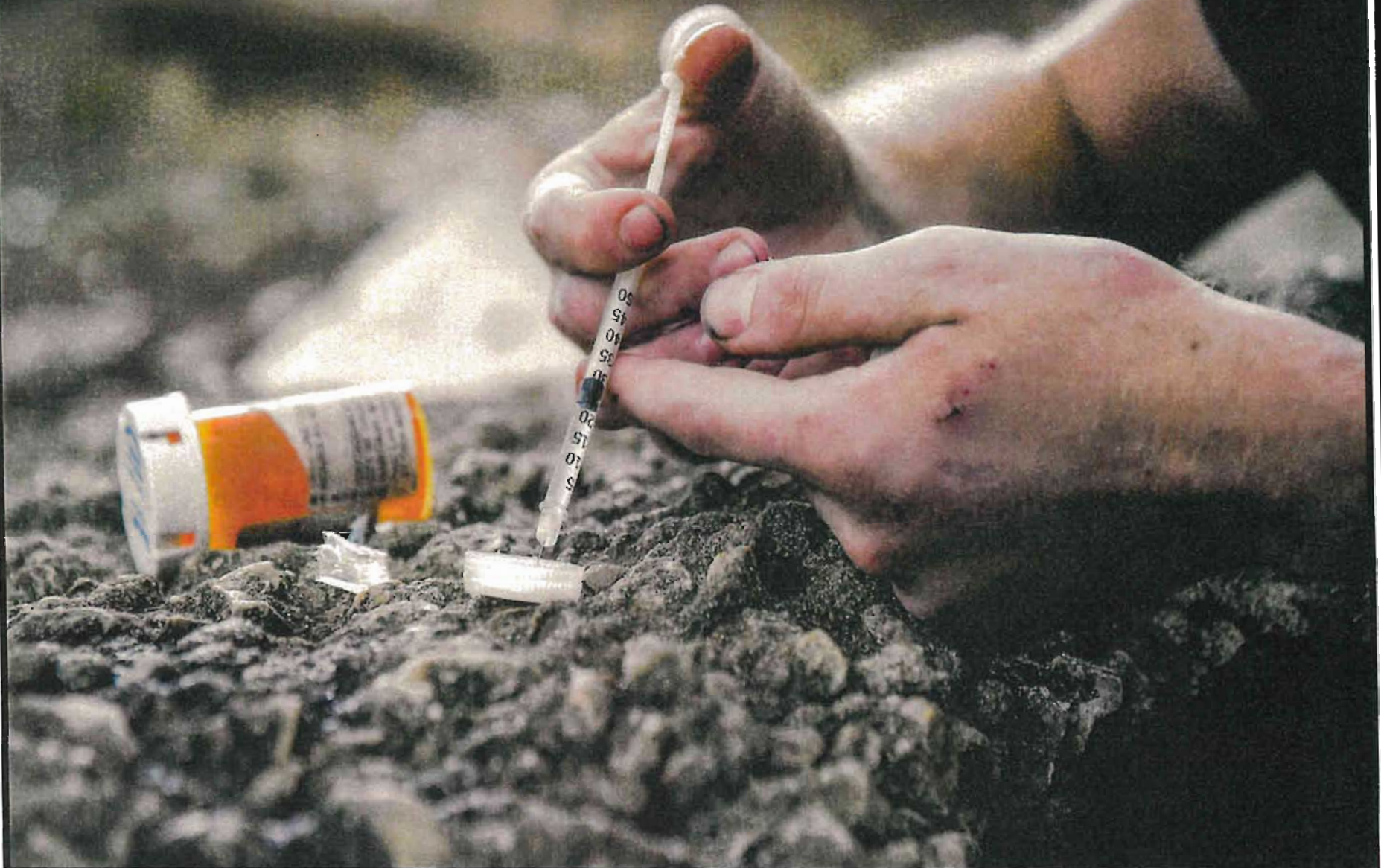
LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT



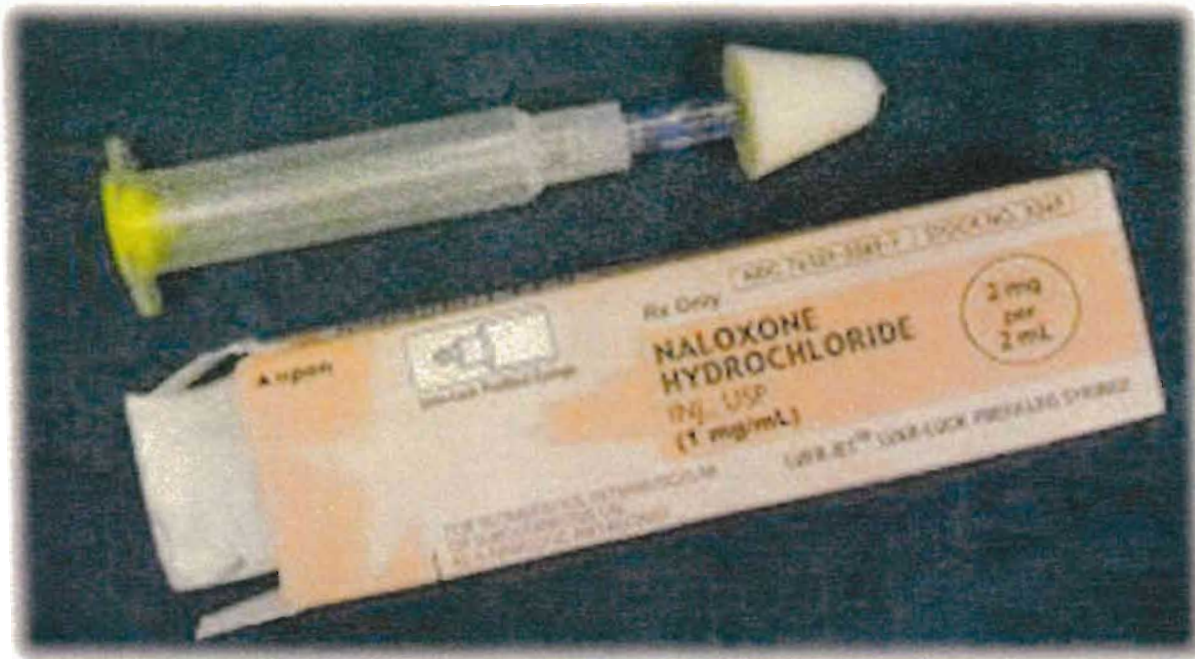
LPD Case Example-

The investigation found the accounts from the actual patients who were suffering from real disabilities and disease to be the real victims and the network of doctors and pharmaceutical companies combined actions to be deplorable

“PEOPLE ARE DYING”



LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

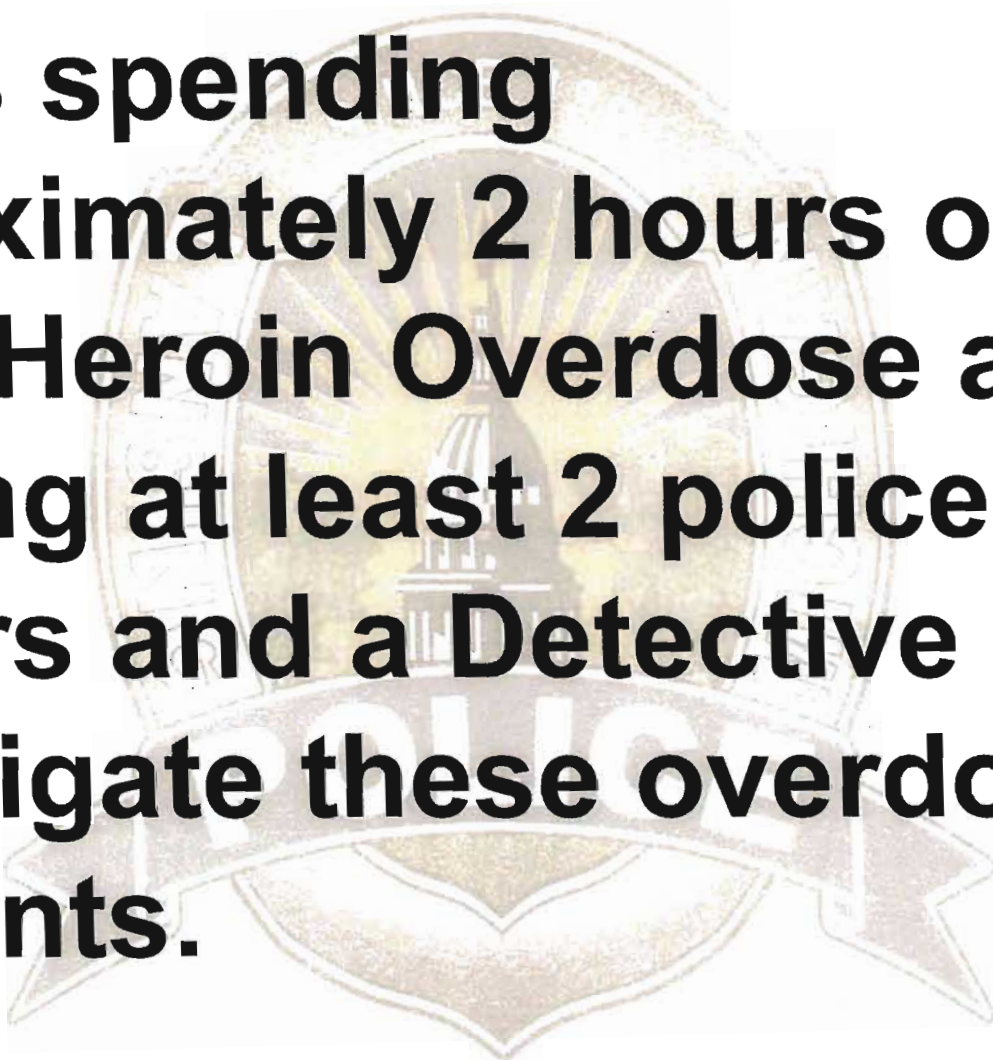


NALOXONE



LANSING POLICE DEPARTMENT

LPD is spending approximately 2 hours on every Heroin Overdose and utilizing at least 2 police officers and a Detective to investigate these overdose incidents.

A faint, large watermark of the Lansing Police Department badge is visible in the background. The badge is circular with a central shield containing a sunburst and a building. The word "POLICE" is written across the bottom of the shield. The entire badge is rendered in a light, semi-transparent gold and brown color.



Opioid Crisis



WEITZ & LUXENBERG P.C.

Opioid Manufacturers

- Purdue Pharma

- OxyContin
- MS Contin
- Dilaudid
- Butrans
- Hysingla
- Targiniq



- Endo Health Solutions

- Percocet
- Opana
- Percodan
- Zydone



- Janssen Pharmaceuticals/

- Johnson & Johnson

- Duragesic
- Nucynta

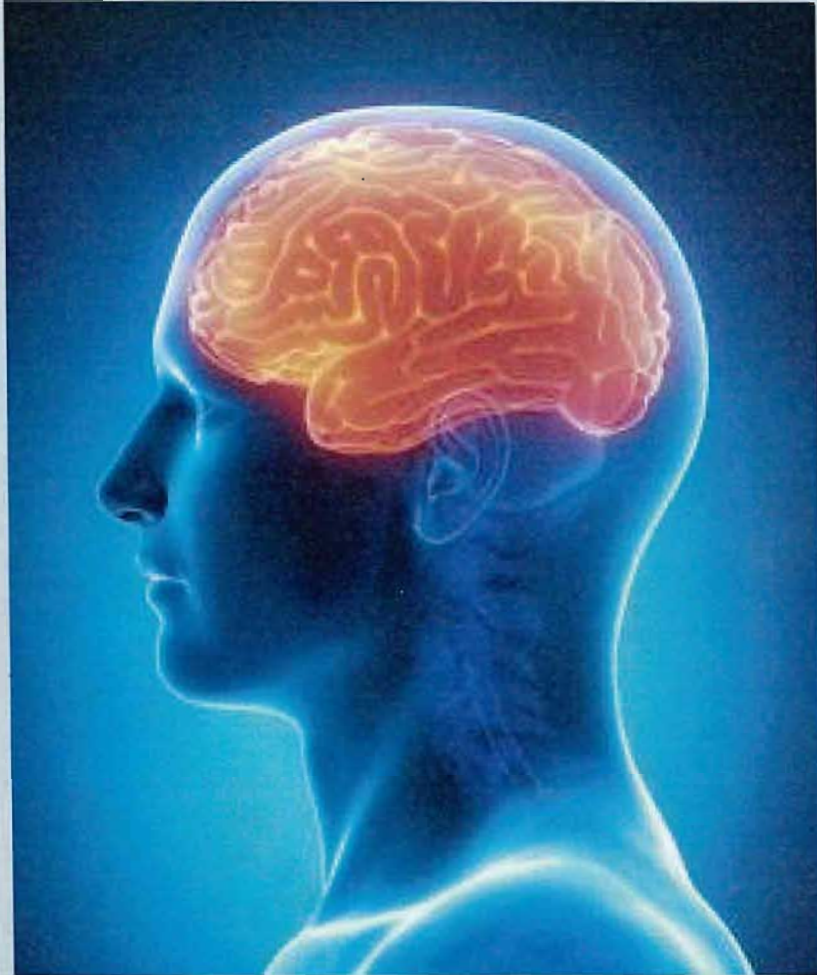
- Cephalon/Teva

- Actiq
- Fentora

- Allergan

- Kadian
- Norco

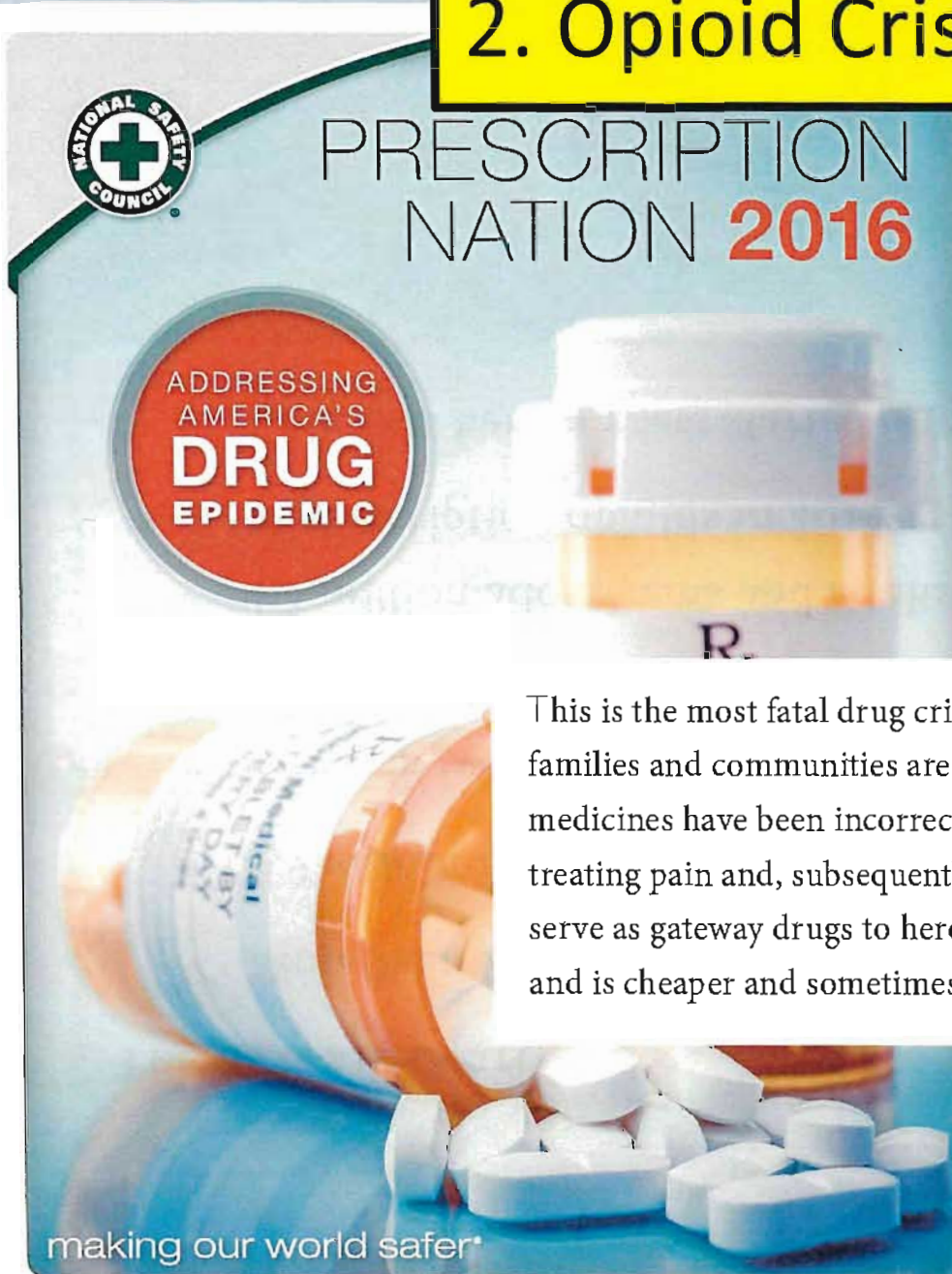
Opioids are addictive



Opioids act on opioid receptors in both the spinal cord and brain to reduce the intensity of pain-signal perception. They also affect brain areas that control emotion.

<https://www.drugabuse.gov/news-events/latest-science/scientists-explore-brain-regions-role-in-compulsive-drug-seeking>;
<http://www.webmd.com/mental-health/addiction/drug-abuse-addiction#1>

2. Opioid Crisis--Facts

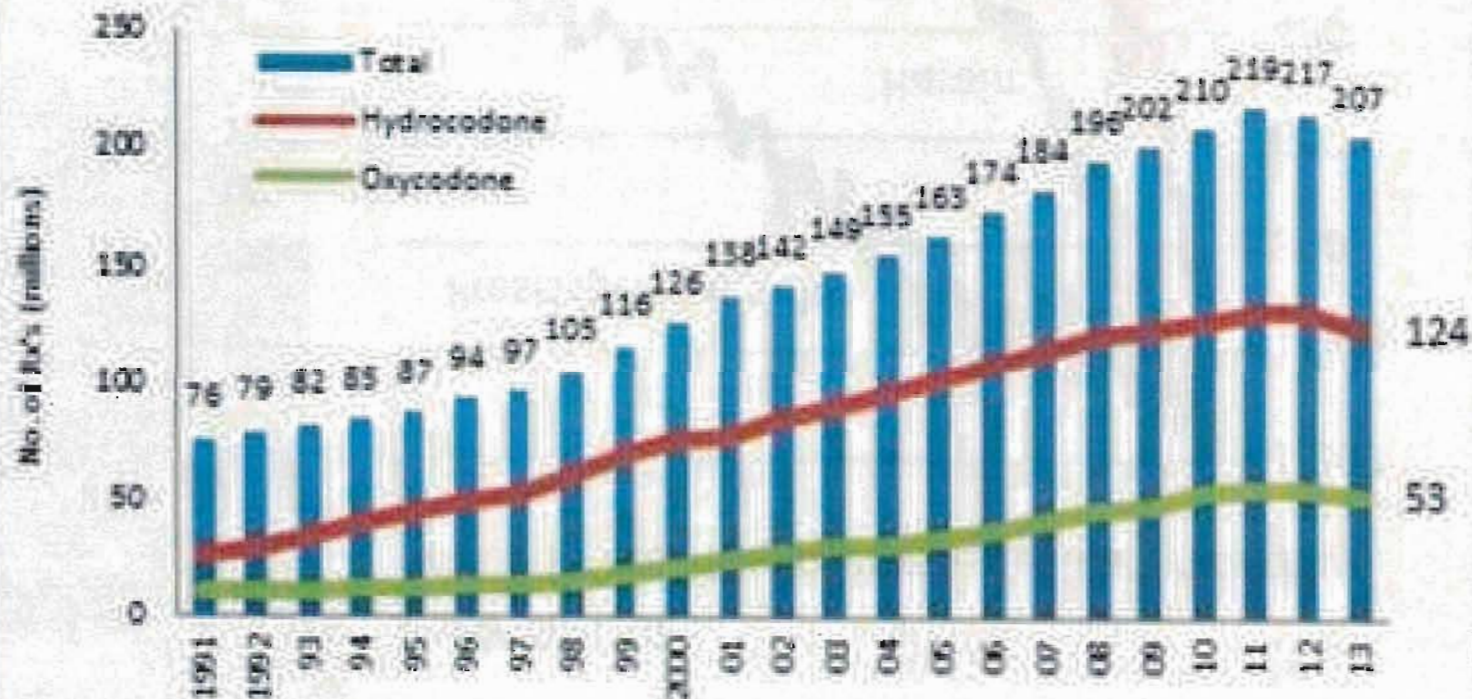


This is the most fatal drug crisis on record in United States history, and too many families and communities are left to suffer in its path. These highly addictive medicines have been incorrectly marketed as the most effective method for treating pain and, subsequently, liberally prescribed. Prescription opioids also serve as gateway drugs to heroin, which has a nearly identical chemical makeup and is cheaper and sometimes easier to obtain.

<http://www.nsc.org/RxDrugOverdoseDocuments/Prescription-Nation-2016-American-Drug-Epidemic.pdf>



From 1999 to 2013, the amount of prescription opioids dispensed in the U.S. nearly **quadrupled**.



NIH/NIDA; CDC



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™

- 467,000 Americans are addicted to heroin.
- In 2015, opioids (including prescription opioids and heroin) killed more than 33,000 people, more than any year on record.
- Nearly half of all opioid overdose deaths involve a prescription opioid.

CDC, <https://www.cdc.gov/drugoverdose>; NIH/ NIDA, <https://www.drugabuse.gov/about-nida/legislative-activities/testimony-to-congress/2016/americas-addiction-to-opioids-heroin-prescription-drug-abuse>

Why did this happen?

- In the late 1990s, pharmaceutical companies reassured the medical community that patients would not become addicted to prescription opioid pain relievers, and healthcare providers began to prescribe them at greater rates.
- This subsequently led to widespread diversion and misuse of these medications before it became clear that these medications could indeed be highly addictive.
- Opioid overdose rates began to increase.

NIH/National Institute for Drug Abuse,
<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-crisis>

Marketing of OxyContin

- All-expenses-paid pain management conferences
- Using marketing data to target physicians who are highest prescribers
- Lucrative bonus system for sales reps
- Increased sales force
- Branded promotional items (e.g., OxyContin fishing hat)
- Promoting primary care physicians-more liberal use of opioids
- Aggressively promoted use for “non-malignant pain market”
- Minimized risk of addiction
- Trained sales reps to state risk of addiction “less than one percent”



National Institute on Drug Abuse

Advancing Addiction Science

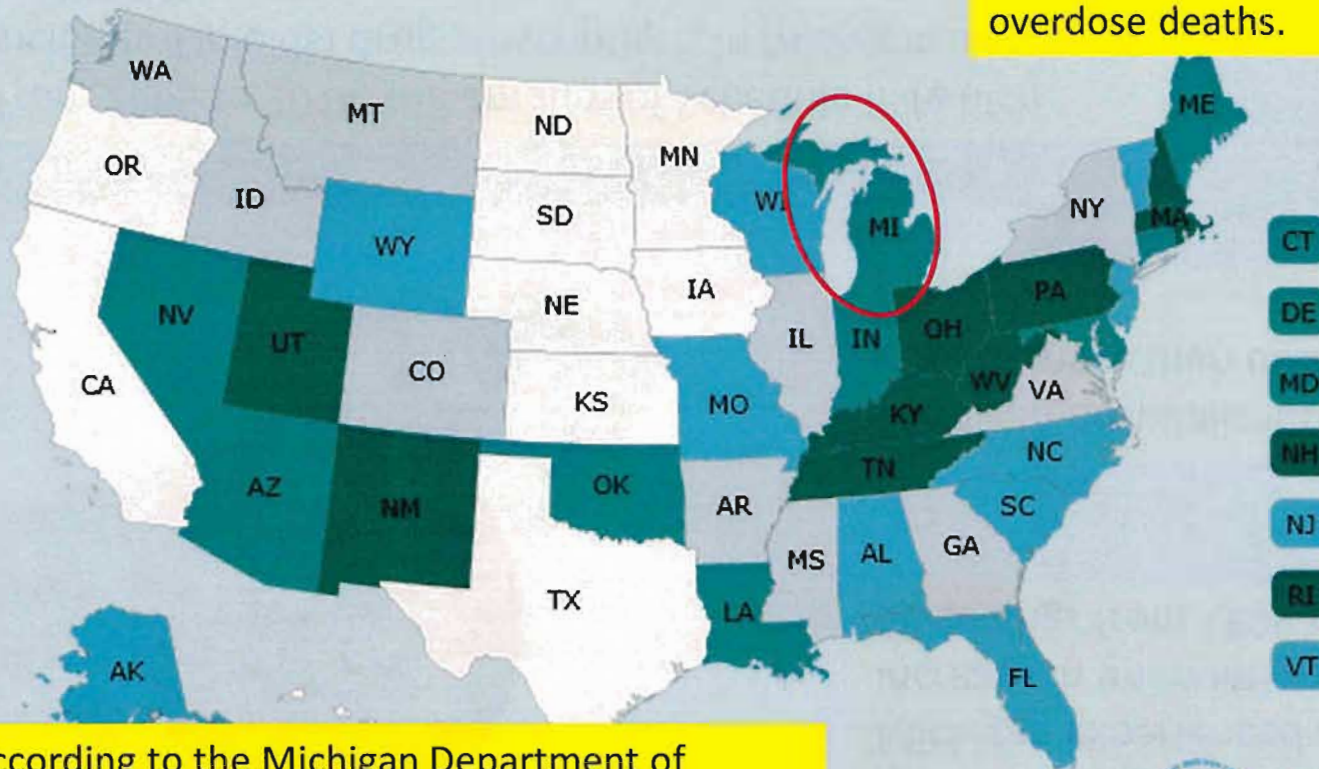
Total "economic burden" of prescription opioid misuse alone in the United States is \$78.5 billion a year

- healthcare
- lost productivity
- addiction treatment
- criminal justice involvement

NIH/National Institute for Drug Abuse,
<https://www.drugabuse.gov/drugs-abuse/opioids/opioid-crisis>

Opioid Crisis in Michigan

Michigan ranks 18th in the nation for overdose deaths.



According to the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, the state experienced 1,689 opioid-related overdose deaths in 2016, a **32%** increase from opioid-related deaths in 2015.



CDC Drug Overdose Mortality by State
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/sosmap/drug_poisoning_mortality/drug_poisoning.htm
MDHHS July 2013, 2017 Press Release
http://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/0,5885,7-339-73970_71692_71696-426226--,00.html

Opioid Crisis in Michigan

In June of 2015 Governor Rick Snyder announced the creation of a bipartisan Michigan Prescription Drug Task Force.

It was tasked with developing a statewide action plan to combat the still growing number of unintentional drug deaths throughout the state.

Gov. Rick Snyder forms task force to address prescription drug and opioid problems in Michigan

Lt. Gov. Brian Calley leading effort to develop statewide strategy

June 18, 2015

LANSING, Mich. – Gov. Rick Snyder today announced the creation of a task force focused on addressing the growing prescription drug and opioid problem in Michigan, chaired by Lt. Gov. Brian Calley.

"Prescription drug and opioid addiction has quadrupled the number of unintentional drug deaths in our state since 1999 and we must come together to reverse this trend before more Michiganders are hurt," Calley said.

Opioids are powerful pain killers that are highly addictive. Opioid dependence affects millions of people in the United States and prescribed opioids can lead to the use of highly addictive and dangerous illegal substances, especially heroin.

The Michigan Prescription Drug and Opioid Abuse Task Force is a result of the call for a comprehensive plan to address prescription drug and opioid abuse in Gov. Snyder's 2015 State of the State address. The bipartisan task force will examine the recent trends, evaluate strategic options, and develop a statewide action plan by fall 2015. The Fiscal Year 2016 budget includes \$1.5 million to address statewide concerns on this issue.

Attorney General Bill Schuette and Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Director Nick Lyon also will have leadership roles. The remainder of the task force will include other stakeholders from state government as well as medical, law enforcement and court officials.

"The damaging effects of drugs like opioids are hurting our families and communities," Schuette said. "We must work together to help end this growing epidemic before it hurts public safety and our economic recovery."

The members include:

- Lt. Gov. Brian Calley;
- Attorney General Bill Schuette;
- Nick Lyon, director of Michigan Department of Health and Human Services;
- Mike Zimmer, director of the Michigan Licensing and Regulatory Affairs;

Opioid Crisis in Michigan

OFFICIAL WEBSITE OF MICHIGAN.GOV

OFFICE OF
GOVERNOR RICK SNYDER
SNYDER

≡ MENU

Next steps unveiled to address opioid epidemic, help prevent addiction from occurring

Bipartisan, bicameral legislative package part of strategy to address growing epidemic

Thursday, March 23, 2017

LANSING, Mich. – To combat the opioid epidemic and save lives, Michigan needs to address prescription drug abuse more forcefully, Gov. Rick Snyder said today as next steps in the state's efforts were unveiled.

"Michigan has taken an active role to help save lives and provide second chances to Michiganders by working to prevent overdose deaths," Snyder said. "While we've made some progress, people are still becoming addicted and tragically dying from overdoses so our work is far from over. This new strategy focuses on primary prevention in hopes that we can reduce opioid misuse and prevent addiction from occurring in the first place."

Gov. Snyder joined with Lt. Gov. Brian Calley and a group of bipartisan legislators to unveil a comprehensive legislative strategy focused on building on the state's current efforts to tackle the opioid and heroin crisis that continues to plague our communities.

Lt. Gov. Calley announced that the new Michigan Automated Prescription System will launch in early April, providing prescribers with a user-friendly portal to easily obtain information of controlled substances and Schedule 2-5 drugs that have previously been dispensed to a patient.

"MAPS is essential in accurately tracking prescribed controlled substances," Calley said. "This modern system gives prescribers and dispensers state-of-the-art tools to make better informed decisions, intervene earlier and spend additional time with patients and clients."

The legislation announced today will:

- Require prescribers to obtain reports from MAPS before prescribing or dispensing Schedule 2 through 5 controlled substances to a patient (sponsored by Sen. Tonya Schuitmaker).
- Require disciplinary action if a prescriber is not obtaining reports from MAPS (sponsored by Sen. Schuitmaker).
- Increase penalties for physicians and pharmacists who wrongfully prescribe, dispense, manufacture or distribute controlled substances (sponsored by Sens. Jim Ananich and Margaret O'Brien).

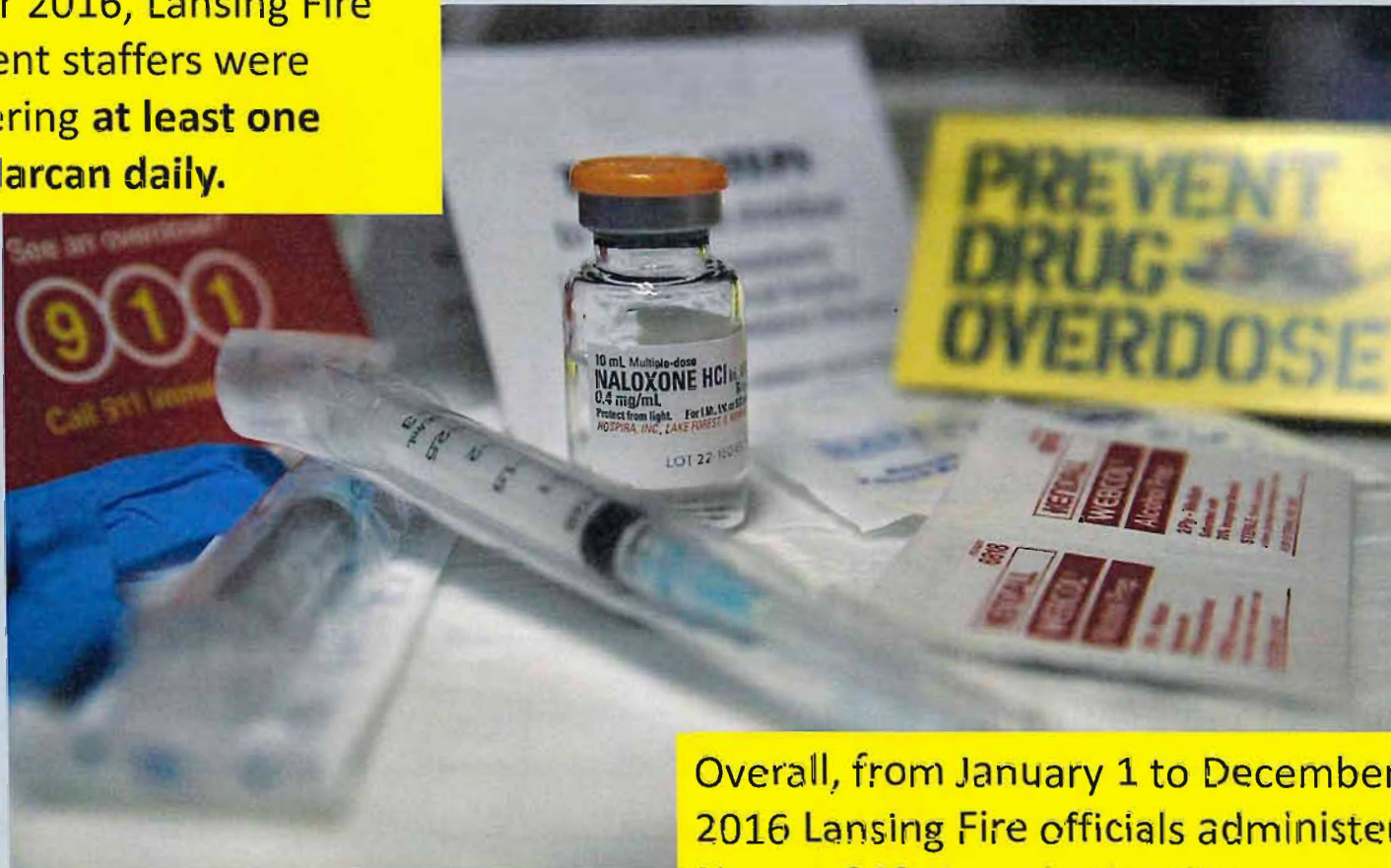
In March of 2017, Governor Snyder announced a comprehensive legislative strategy aimed at tackling the opioid and heroin crisis in Michigan.

The legislation includes:

- Requiring prescribers to obtain reports from the Michigan Automated Prescription System (MAPS) before prescribing or dispensing Schedule 2 through 5 controlled substances.
- Increasing penalties for physicians and pharmacists who wrongfully prescribe, dispense, manufacture or distribute controlled substances
- Creating prescribing limits for opioids
- Requiring parental consent and signature before a minor receives their first prescription

Lansing

Between September 2016 and December 2016, Lansing Fire Department staffers were administering **at least one dose of Narcan daily**.



Overall, from January 1 to December 15 2016 Lansing Fire officials administered Narcan **243** times in the city.

Lansing

As of September 1, 2017, Narcan surpassed Nitrostat to become the most administered drug when compared to other common medications.



Opioid Litigations in the U.S.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES JUDICIAL PANEL ON MULTIDISTRICT LITIGATION

IN RE: § MDL - _____
NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION §
OPIATE LITIGATION §

BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR TRANSFER OF ACTIONS PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1407 FOR COORDINATED OR CONSOLIDATED PRETRIAL PROCEEDINGS

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 and Rule 6.2 of the Rules of Procedure of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation, Movants¹ respectfully submit this brief in support of their Motion for Transfer of Actions Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 for Coordinated or Consolidated Pretrial Proceedings. Movants seek the transfer and assignment of all actions currently filed by governmental entities, including cities and counties against companies in the chain of manufacture and/or distribution of prescription opioid painkillers² and identified in the Schedule of Actions, as well as any actions subsequently filed involving similar facts or claims by governmental entities, to the Honorable Edmund A. Sargus, Jr., United States District Court Chief Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, or alternatively to the Honorable Staci M. Yandle, United States District Court Judge, Southern District of Illinois.

Presently, there are at least 66 substantially similar federal actions, filed on behalf of governmental entities, in 11 different federal district courts alleging similar wrongful conduct on the part of the named defendants. Movants are the plaintiffs in 46 of these 66 cases. Of these 66, 14 cases are filed in the Southern District of Ohio, and all but one of those is pending before the

¹ Movants are the plaintiffs in 46 cases; Movants are named in the Motion filed herewith, at page 1 note 1.

² For example, prescription drugs containing oxycodone (e.g., OxyContin®, Oxy1R®, Percodan®, Roxicet®, Percocet®), hydrocodone (e.g., Vicodin®, Lorcet®, Lortab®, Lortab ASA®, Vicoprofen®, Hycomine®), and fentanyl (e.g., Actiq®).

On September 25, 2016, a Motion for Transfer of Actions Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1407 For Coordinated or Consolidated Pretrial Proceedings was filed before the U.S. Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.

The Motion aims to consolidate all actions currently filed by government entities, including cities and counties, against manufacturers and distributors of prescription opioid pills.

Opioid Settlements

- Cardinal Health (2008)
 - Drug distributor
 - \$34M settlement with seven U.S. Attorneys (FL, TX, WA, NJ, GA, CA, CO)
 - Failure to report suspicious orders
- McKesson Corp. (2008)
 - \$13.25M settlement with six state Attorneys General (FL, MD, CO, TX, UT, CA)
 - Failure to report suspicious orders
- Purdue Pharma (2007)
 - \$634.5M settlement with U.S. Attorney, W.D. Virginia
 - \$276.1M forfeiture to DOJ to settle criminal charges
 - \$130M compensation and settlement of private and civil liabilities
 - \$100.6M reimbursement for payments by government agencies
 - \$59.3M to state Medicaid programs
 - \$39.8M to Virginia Attorney General Medicaid Fraud Control Unit Program Income fund
 - \$20M Virginia Department of Health Professionals operation of Virginia Prescription Monitoring Program
 - \$4.6M costs of 5-year internal monitoring program part of Corporate Integrity Program
 - \$3.4M improperly calculated Medicaid rebates
 - \$515,475.00 criminal fines, special assessments
 - Pleaded guilty to a felony charge of misbranding (understating addictiveness of OxyContin)
 - FDCA, 21 U.S.C. 331(a), 333(a)(2)

Tobacco Litigation

MASTER SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

This Master Settlement Agreement is made by the undersigned Settling State officials (on behalf of their respective Settling States) and the undersigned Participating Manufacturers to settle and resolve with finality all Released Claims against the Participating Manufacturers and related entities as set forth herein. This Agreement constitutes the documentation effecting this settlement with respect to each Settling State, and is intended to and shall be binding upon each Settling State and each Participating Manufacturer in accordance with the terms hereof.

I. RECITALS

WHEREAS, more than 40 States have commenced litigation asserting various claims for monetary, equitable and injunctive relief against certain tobacco product manufacturers and others as defendants, and the States that have not filed suit can potentially assert similar claims:

WHEREAS, the Settling States that have commenced litigation have sought to obtain equitable relief and damages under state laws, including consumer protection and/or antitrust laws, in order to further the Settling States' policies regarding public health, including policies adopted to achieve a significant reduction in smoking by Youth;

WHEREAS, defendants have denied each and every one of the Settling States' allegations of unlawful conduct or wrongdoing and have asserted a number of defenses to the Settling States' claims, which defenses have been contested by the Settling States;

WHEREAS, the Settling States and the Participating Manufacturers are committed to reducing underage tobacco use by discouraging such use and by preventing Youth access to Tobacco Products;

WHEREAS, the Participating Manufacturers recognize the concern of the tobacco grower community that it may be adversely affected by the potential reduction in tobacco consumption resulting from this settlement, reaffirm their commitment to work cooperatively to address concerns about the potential adverse economic impact on such community, and will, within 30 days after the MSA Execution Date, meet with the political leadership of States with grower communities to address these economic concerns;

WHEREAS, the undersigned Settling State officials believe that entry into this Agreement and uniform consent decrees with the tobacco industry is necessary in order to further the Settling States' policies designed to reduce Youth smoking, to promote the public health and to secure monetary payments to the Settling States; and

WHEREAS, the Settling States and the Participating Manufacturers wish to avoid the further expense, delay, inconvenience, burden and uncertainty of continued litigation (including appeals from any verdicts), and, therefore, have agreed to settle their respective lawsuits and potential claims pursuant to terms which will achieve for the Settling States and their citizens significant funding for the advancement of public health, the implementation of important

An example of prior success.

In the 1990's, states sued the major cigarette manufacturers to recover Medicaid and other costs they incurred in treating sick and dying cigarette smokers.

In 1998, the cigarette manufacturers along with 46 states and 6 other U.S. jurisdictions entered into the Master Settlement Agreement.

It was, and remains, the largest civil litigation settlement in U.S. history.

Michigan Local Government Allegations

Opioid crisis had resulted in:

- Skyrocketing overdoses from use of illegal opioids when users can no longer afford prescription opioids
 - Heroin, Fentanyl
- Increased health care costs for counties and states
 - Increased emergency room visits
 - Increased costs for treatment programs
 - Mental health
 - Addiction
 - Child protective services
 - NARCAN costs and training
- Increased costs for drug treatment programs
- Increase in criminal acts to obtain opioids
 - Increased criminal justice and law enforcement costs



Chris Swope
Lansing City Clerk

October 6, 2017

Lansing City Council
10th Floor City Hall
124 W. Michigan Ave.
Lansing, MI 48933

Dear President Spitzley and Council Members:

Attached for your review and appropriate action is a draft resolution proposing the Lansing City Council meeting schedule for 2018. Please contact me if I may provide any additional information or assistance.

Sincerely,

Chris Swope
Lansing City Clerk

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANSING

WHEREAS, City Clerk Chris Swope submitted a recommended list of dates for the Lansing City Council meetings for 2018 to the Lansing City Council; and

WHEREAS, the Committee of the Whole will meet at 5:30 p.m. before all Monday Council meetings listed below; and

WHEREAS, the Lansing City Charter requires the City Council to meet at least 26 times each year; and

WHEREAS, the Committee of the Whole has reviewed the City Clerk's recommendations and concurs with the list of recommended meeting dates for 2018.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the Lansing City Council hereby approves the recommendations of City Clerk Chris Swope for Lansing City Council meeting dates for 2018 as follows:

Wednesday, January 3, 2018; Annual Organizational – 1st meeting of the year

Monday, January 8, 2018

Monday, January 22, 2018

Monday, February 12, 2018

Monday, February 26, 2018; Board List - prior to first meeting in March

Monday, March 12, 2018

Monday, March 26, 2018; Mayor's Budget - on or before 4th Monday in March

Monday, April 9, 2018

Monday, April 23, 2018

Monday, April 30, 2018; Budget Public Hearing; Mayor's Board Appointments - prior to first meeting in May

Monday, May 14, 2018

Monday, May 21, 2018; Adopt Budget - not later than 3rd Monday in May

Monday, May 28, 2018

Monday, June 11, 2018; Council Act on Appointments - at or before 1st meeting in June

Monday, June 25, 2018

Monday, July 9, 2018

Monday, July 23, 2018

Monday, August 13, 2018

Monday, August 27, 2018

Monday, September 10, 2018

Monday, September 24, 2018; Budget Priorities - no later than October 1

Monday, October 8, 2018

Monday, October 22, 2018

Monday, November 12, 2018

Monday, November 26, 2018

Monday, December 10, 2018

Except as otherwise noted, all meetings will be on a Monday at 7:00 p.m. in the Lansing City Council Chambers, 10th Floor City Hall.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Council shall meet as a Committee of the Whole on Wednesday, January 3, 2018 at 5:30 p.m.

Bob Johnson, Director
Planning & Neighborhood Development



Virg Bernero, Mayor

Planning Office
316 N. Capitol Avenue, Suite D-1
Lansing, Michigan 48933
PH: 517.483.4066 – FAX: 517.483.6036
www.lansingmi.gov/planning

TO: Mayor Bernero

FROM: Bill Rieske, Asst. Planning Manager

DATE: October 18, 2017

RE: Form-Based Code

In 2012, the Lansing City Council adopted the *Design Lansing* Comprehensive Plan, after the largest public participation effort to date. On May 2, 2017, the Lansing Planning Board recommended the adoption of a Form-Based Code, pending further editing, to implement the land use recommendations of the *Design Lansing* Plan.

A form-based code (FBC) is a zoning approach that focuses less on a building's use, and more on its form and appearance. Lansing's appearance was a major issue in the Comprehensive Plan. Lansing residents indicated their preferences for areas that should be preserved, enhanced, and transformed.

Lansing Form-Based Code features:

- The Form-based Code documents the desired form of development and prescribed building form requirements to implement the Comprehensive Plan.
- The FBC contains minimum architectural standards to encourage quality development.
- It is based on the Plan, and is intended to implement the Plan.
- The Lansing FBC is city-wide, like that of Cincinnati, Nashville, and Miami. While other Michigan Cities utilize form-based codes, Lansing would be the largest city in Michigan with a city-wide FBC.
- The Lansing FBC is a "hybrid" ordinance that covers both use and form.
- The FBC would replace the current Zoning Ordinance in its entirety, and coordinates with the public space standards being developed by the Department of Public Service in conjunction with the CATA's "Shaping the Avenue" project.
- The FBC would enable Lansing to take advantage of the benefits of mixed use developments at greater densities, including:
 - Greater walkability
 - Greater return on investment for property owners (leading to greater development potential)
 - Increased property and income tax revenues per acre
 - Increased opportunities for "missing middle" residences
 - Greater efficiencies in the delivery of urban services

Public Outreach Measures:

- Three public workshops (March 20, 2013, October 2, 2013, May 8, 2014).
- Continuous presence on the web (<http://www.lansingmi.gov/271/DRAFT-Form-Based-Code-FBC>) for more than two years (Summer, 2015 to present).
- Several public hearings before the Planning Board (February 2, 2016, October 4, 2016, November 1, 2016, May 2, 2017).
- Partnering with the CATA Shaping the Avenue public presentations (August 9, 2017, September 13, 2017)
- A developers' preview (September 6, 2017).
- Public notices on social media (September, 2017).
- A presentation in each of the four City Council wards (September 14, 19, 20, and 21, 2017).

The draft ordinance was also reviewed by national experts from the Form Based Code Institute (funded by the "Shaping the Avenue" project). Funding for the downtown districts was provided by the MEDC.

The Form-Based Code web page (<http://www.lansingmi.gov/271/DRAFT-Form-Based-Code-FBC>) has additional information on FBCs, along with the user guide and draft ordinance, zoning districts map, and street classification map.

"Equal Opportunity Employer"

BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LANSING

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Lansing that a public hearing be set for Monday, December 11, 2017, at 7 p.m. in City Council Chambers, Tenth Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 W. Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, for the purpose of:

Approving or opposing the adoption of a form-based code and zoning map that would repeal and replace the current zoning ordinance/map, being Part 12, Title 6 of the City of Lansing Codified Ordinances in its entirety.

INTRODUCTION OF ORDINANCE

An Ordinance to adopt a form-based code and zoning map to replace and repeal the existing zoning ordinance and map, being Part 12, Title 6 of the City of Lansing Codified Ordinances, was introduced by the Committee on Development & Planning, read a first and second time by its title and referred to the Committee on Development and Planning.

**CITY OF LANSING
NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING**

The Lansing City Council will hold a public hearing on Monday, December 11, 2017, at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, 10th Floor, Lansing City Hall, 124 W. Michigan Avenue, Lansing, Michigan to consider the adoption of a form-based code (FBC) and zoning map to replace and repeal the existing zoning ordinance and map, being Part 12, Title 6 of the City of Lansing Codified Ordinances. The FBC incorporates placemaking into a zoning ordinance to more effectively implement the recommendations of the *Design Lansing* Comprehensive Plan.

For more information, please call Lansing City Council at 517-483-4177. If you are interested in this matter, please attend the public hearing or send a representative. Written comments will be accepted between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on City business days if received before 5 p.m., Monday, December 11, 2017 at the City Clerk's Office, Ninth Floor, City Hall, 124 West Michigan Ave., Lansing, MI 48933 or email city.clerk@lansingmi.gov.

Chris Swope, City Clerk



Virg Bernero
Mayor

DESIGN LANSING

FORM-BASED CODE

Preview
October 2017



SMITHGROUPJJR



LANSING FBC

Introduction

Code Structure

Example Sections

Overall FBC Project Goal:

*To provide the City of Lansing with a new **Form-Based zoning** code that embodies and enforces the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan and culminates in the **replacement** of the existing zoning ordinance, in a way that promotes economic vitality and community benefit.*

- A. **Design Lansing Comprehensive Plan** provides the “vision” for the community.
- B. **Zoning Codes** are the rules and regulations that can put a master plan into practice.
- C. **Form-Based Codes** are a newer approach to zoning that can better reinforce desired community character attributes and quality of life objectives.



Adopted:

April 9, 2012

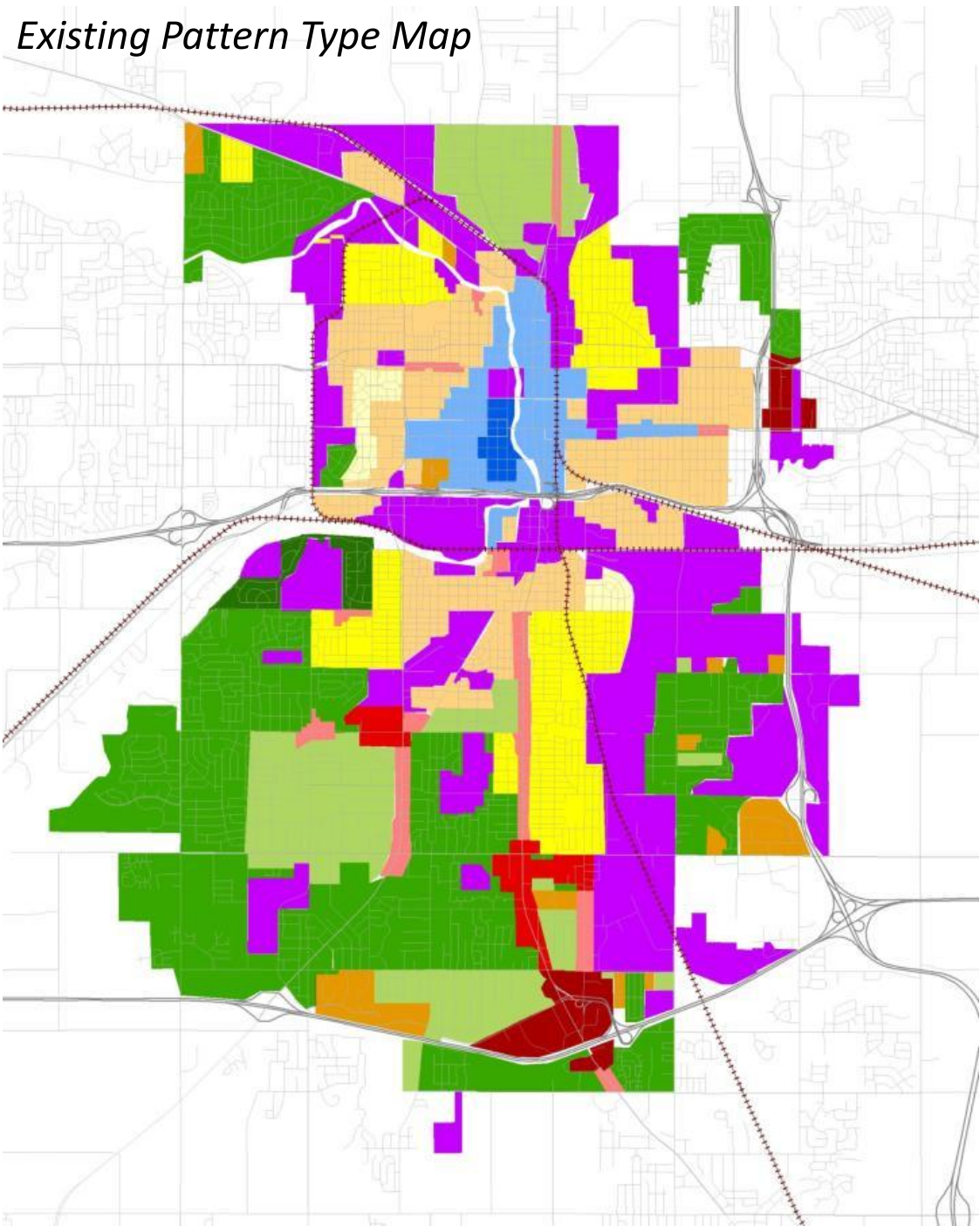


Virg Bernero, Mayor

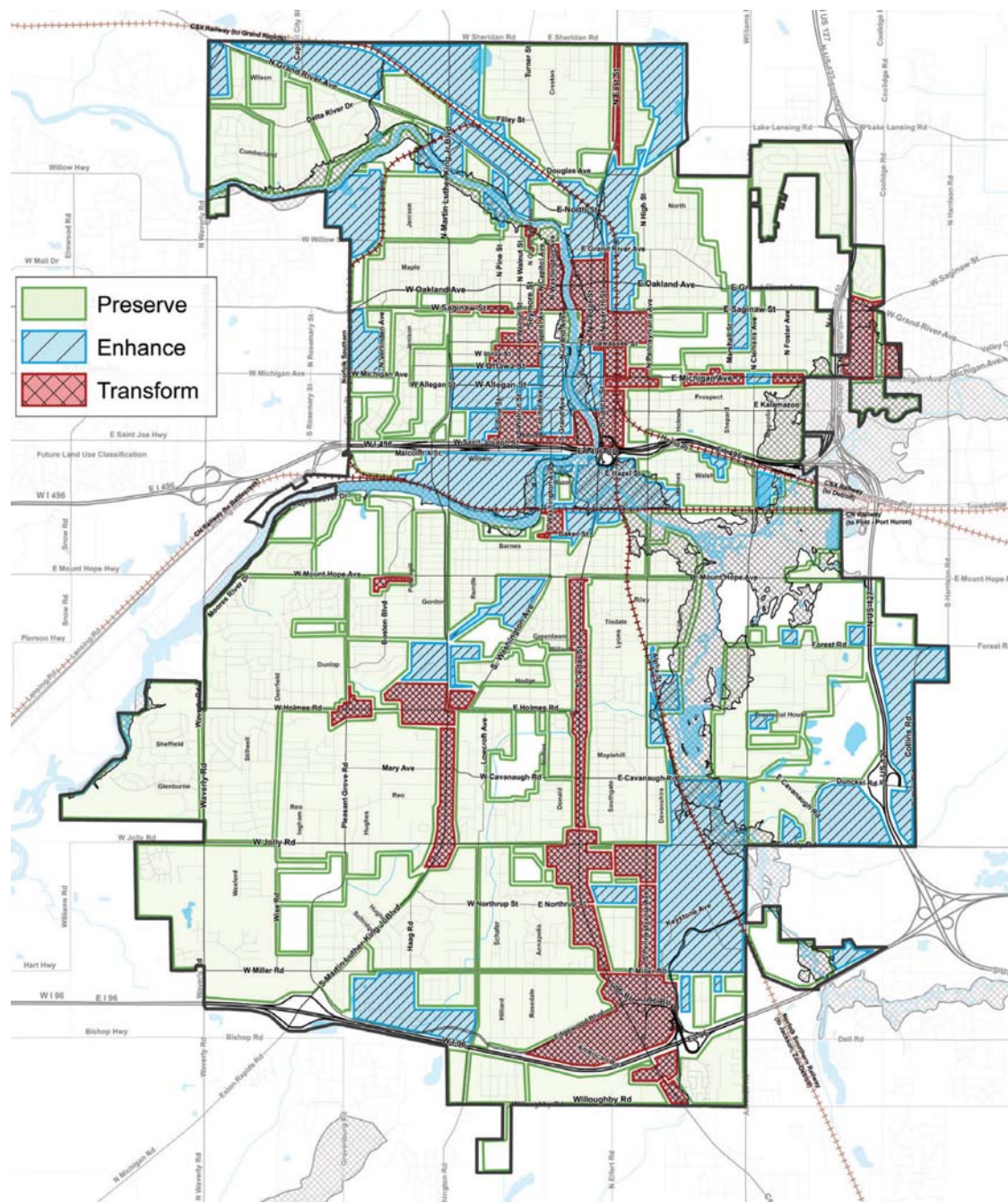
DESIGN LANSING 2012 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Design Lansing Demonstrated the Need for a Form-Based Code

Existing Pattern Type Map



Areas to Preserve, Enhance, Transform



Goals

- Minimal setback requirements, increased building heights, mixed uses, reduced parking minimums in commercial areas.
- Design standards to improve and protect community character.
- Pedestrian orientation of private development may create greater demand for amenities in the public realm.
- More intense use of private property may generate increased property tax revenues.



Conventional Zoning	Form-Based Codes
Use-based approach objective is to limit problems, negative language, verbose	Asserts and promotes a specific vision, More graphically-oriented
Zoning Districts, Rezonings	Districts and design based on Regulating Plan Design based on Street and Building types
Emphasis on uses/ rigid patterns/ building placement unpredictable (e.g. min setback)	Emphasis on building form/ how buildings fit the public realm (more consistent setbacks)
Limited uses, more districts	More mixed use districts
Limited design standards	Focus on building form and relationship to street right-of-way as public spaces
Minimum setbacks	Specific build-to lines
Focus on private site – few ROW standards	More attention on the streetscape

Benefits from a Community Perspective:

- Prevents undesirable development, or construction that is out of character with existing context
- Better assists in achieving a specific vision (i.e. Master Plan)
- More effective at transforming a site or district
- Can more adequately protect neighboring properties than conventional zoning
- Can be easier to understand (more graphic) with more predictable results.

Benefits from a Developer Perspective:

- Can speed up development review
- Can led to denser urban environments where appropriate
- Allows changes in use without rezoning or variances
- Predictable; provides certainty, which can help secure financing
- Design conversation gets out of the way before you submit projects for review (it's already established!)

(1) Incentives →
See above for details

(2) Recognized Benefit
See below for details
↓

	A	B	C	D
	DIMENSIONAL FLEXIBILITY	BUILDING HEIGHT	REDUCED PARKING	STORMWATER/ UTILITY
A Open Space	X			X
B Low-Impact Development	X			X
C Mixed-Use		X	X	
D Green Building	X	X		X
E Additional Landscape Elements	X			X
F Pedestrian Amenities	X		X	
G Shared Access			X	X
H Shared Public Parking		X	X	

Incentives

The **Michigan Economic Development Corporation** (MEDC), through its Redevelopment Ready Community program, assists Michigan cities with development of form-based codes to help stimulate desired redevelopment in urban areas.

MEDC generously provided financial support for the downtown districts portion of Lansing Form-Based Code.



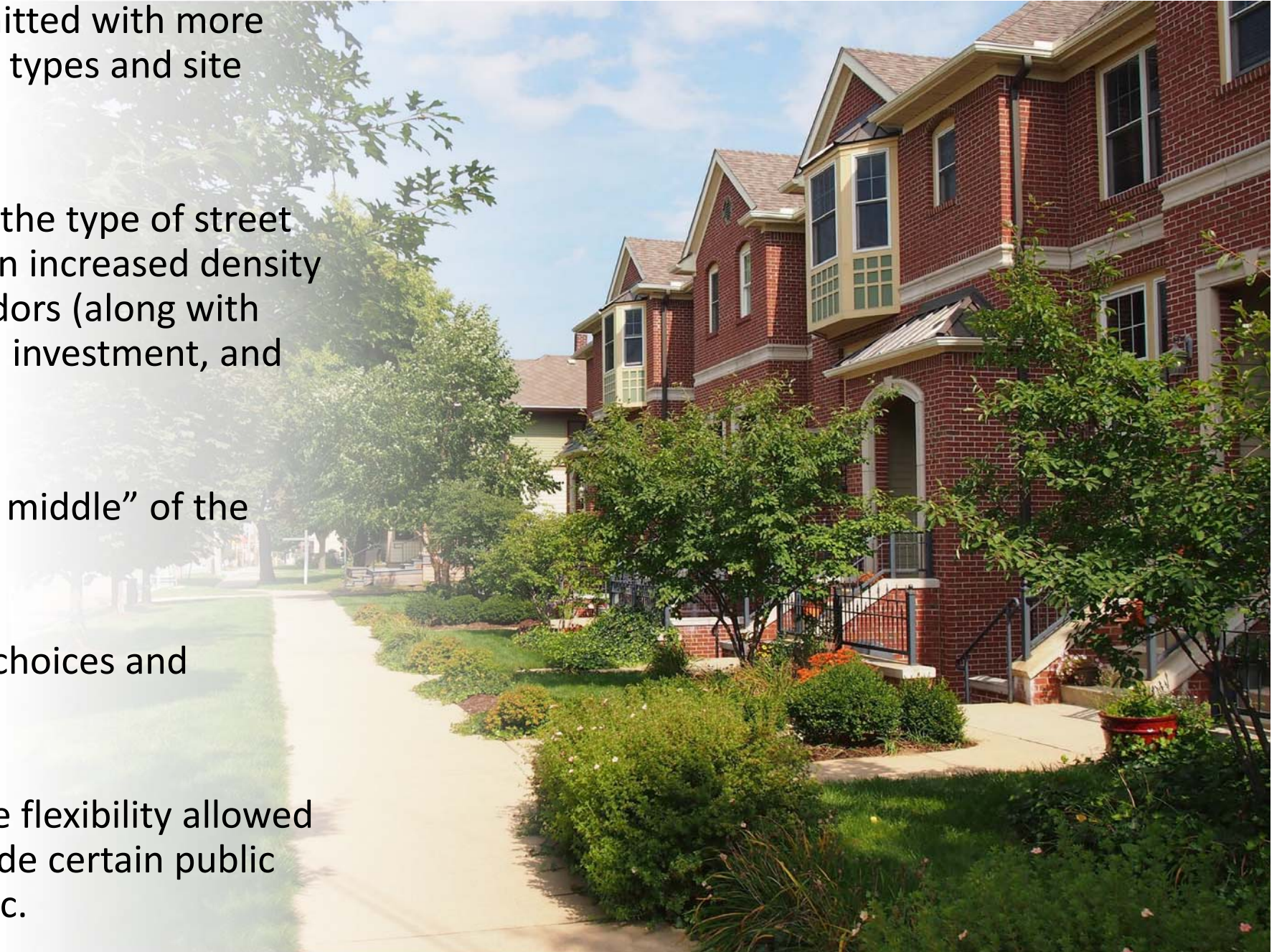
RRC-supportive principles:

- Clear community vision
- Mixture of uses
- Transparent, efficient review process
- Walkable, vibrant downtowns and corridors



Overall FBC Benefits

- Wider array of uses permitted with more emphasis on the building types and site design (form)
- Better aligns design with the type of street the site fronts, resulting in increased density along underutilized corridors (along with property value, return on investment, and tax base)
- Provides for the “missing middle” of the housing market
- Supports transportation choices and welcomes pedestrians
- Creates incentives – more flexibility allowed when the applicant provide certain public benefits/higher design etc.



MICHIGAN CITIES

- Grand Rapids (commercial districts)
- Birmingham (downtown district)
- Midland (edge of downtown)
- Traverse City (west front)
- Marquette
- Beverly Hills (corridor overlay)
- Hudsonville (downtown)

And more on the way . . .

- Mt. Pleasant
- Saginaw (riverfront)
- Dearborn (west downtown district)
- Ironwood
- Iron Mountain

NATIONALLY

- Leesburg, VA
- Arlington, VA
- Cincinnati
- Pittsburgh
- Champaign-Urbana, IL
- Nashville
- Buffalo
- Denver
- Portland
- Baltimore
- Seattle
- Miami
- Philadelphia



LANSING FBC

Introduction

Code Structure

Example Sections

PART I: Districts

- 1240 – Purpose & Definitions
- 1242 – Districts Generally and Zoning Map
- 1243 – Commercial Mixed-Use Districts
- 1244 – Residential Districts
- 1245 – Special Districts
- 1256 – Building Types

PART II: General Provisions

- 1250 – General Provisions
- 1252 – Landscaping
- 1254 – Parking

PART III: Approval

- 1260 – Site Plan Review
- 1262 – Special Land Use Permits
- 1264 – Planned Residential Developments

PART IV: Administrative

- 1270 – Nonconformities
- 1272 – Administration, Enforcement, and Penalty
- 1274 – Board of Zoning Appeals

Commercial/Mixed-Use Zones (1243)

SC	Suburban Commercial
MXC	Mixed Use Urban Corridor
MX1	Mixed Use Neighborhood Center
MX2	Mixed Use Community Center
MX3	Mixed Use District Center
DT-1	Urban Edge
DT-2	Urban Flex
DT-3	Downtown Core

Residential Zones (1244)

R-1	Suburban Residential
R-2	Suburban Residential
R-3	Suburban Residential
R-4	Urban Edge Residential
R-5	Urban Residential
R-6A	Urban Residential
R-6B	Urban Residential
MFR	Multi-family Campus Residential
R-MX	Mixed Residential
R-AR	Adaptive Reuse Residential

Special District Zones (1245)

IND-1	Suburban Industrial
IND-2	General Industrial
IND-3	Urban Industrial
INST-1	Suburban Institutional
INST-2	Urban Institutional

A – Check the Zoning District Map

- Review the district *intent*
- Check the list of *allowed uses* – including any conditional or special permit uses.
- Review the *site layout requirements*

Site Layout Requirements:

- Building massing (height, frontage, upper floor step backs)
- Building placement (setbacks, build-to-lines, lot coverage)
- Parking configuration & loading
- Other district specific items

B – Determine the Street Type

- Refer to the street typologies map

C – Apply Architectural Regulations

- Determine suggested building types
- Cross-reference against street type

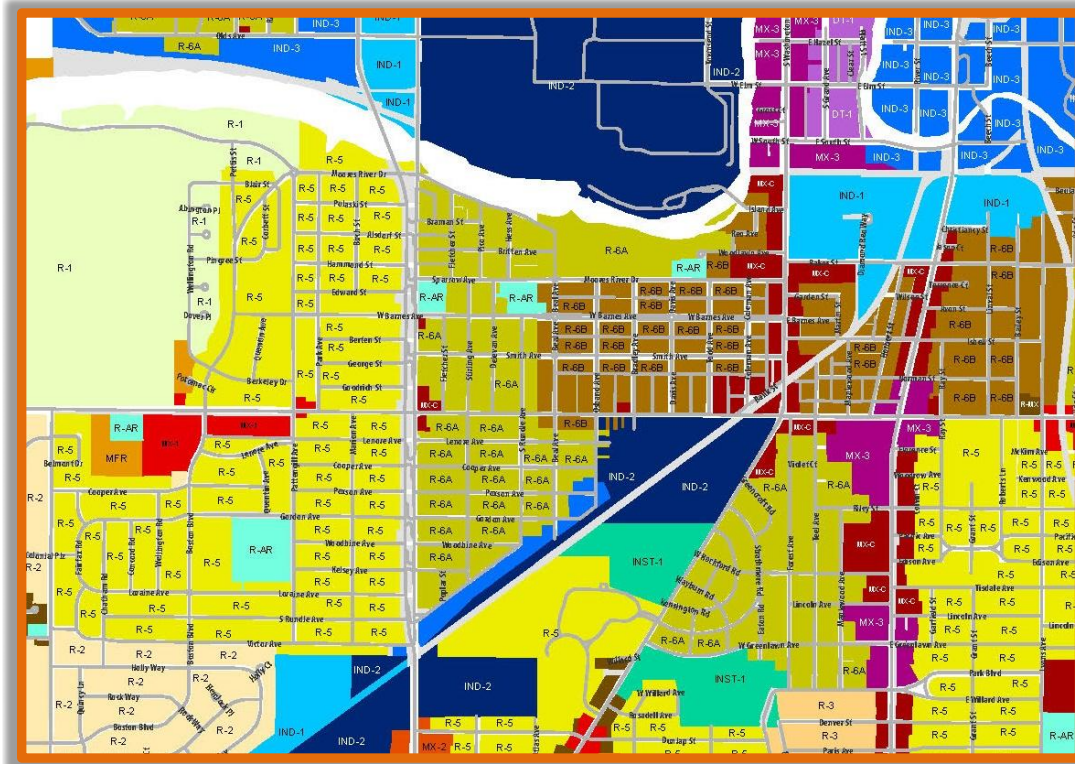
Architectural Regulations:

- Floor heights
- Window area (minimums)
- Primary / Secondary materials
- Roof types
- Building articulation
- Access & Services
- Suggested Building Types to meet the standards

<i>Building Type (example)</i>	<i>Arterial</i>	<i>Prime Connector</i>	<i>Neighborhood Connector</i>
<i>Townhouse</i>		X	X
<i>Flats / Lofts</i>	X	X	
<i>Mid-Rise</i>	X	X	
<i>Multi-Family</i>		X	X

New Zoning Map

- 1243 – Commercial Districts
- 1244 – Residential Districts
- 1245 – Special Districts (*Industrial & Institutional Zones*)

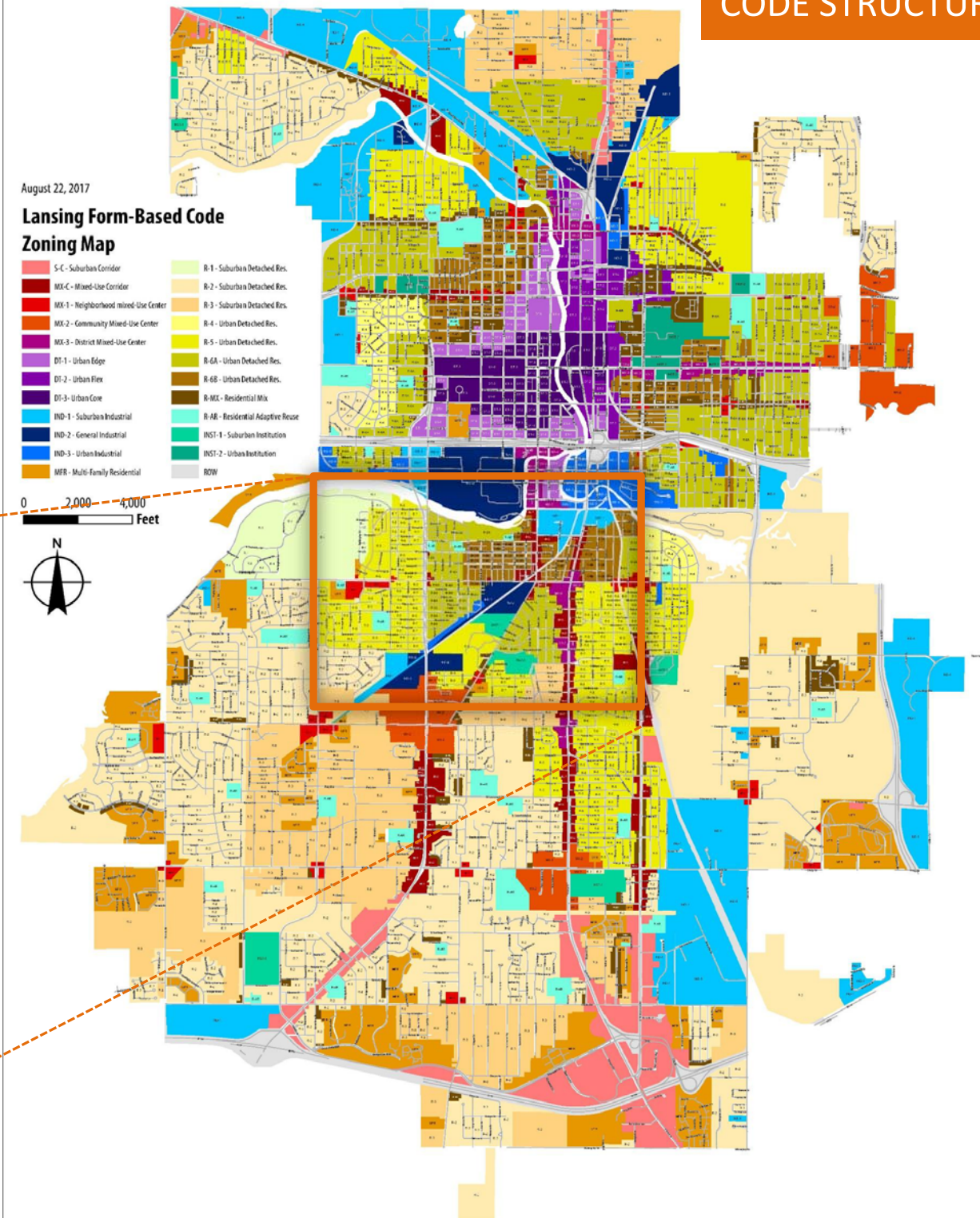


August 22, 2017

Lansing Form-Based Code Zoning Map

S-C - Suburban Corridor	R-1 - Suburban Detached Res.
MX-C - Mixed-Use Corridor	R-2 - Suburban Detached Res.
MX-1 - Neighborhood mixed-Use Center	R-3 - Suburban Detached Res.
MX-2 - Community Mixed-Use Center	R-4 - Urban Detached Res.
MX-3 - District Mixed-Use Center	R-5 - Urban Detached Res.
DT-1 - Urban Edge	R-6A - Urban Detached Res.
DT-2 - Urban Flex	R-6B - Urban Detached Res.
DT-3 - Urban Core	R-MX - Residential Mix
IND-1 - Suburban Industrial	R-AR - Residential Adaptive Reuse
IND-2 - General Industrial	INST-1 - Suburban Institution
IND-3 - Urban Industrial	INST-2 - Urban Institution
MFR - Multi-Family Residential	ROW

0 2,000 4,000 Feet



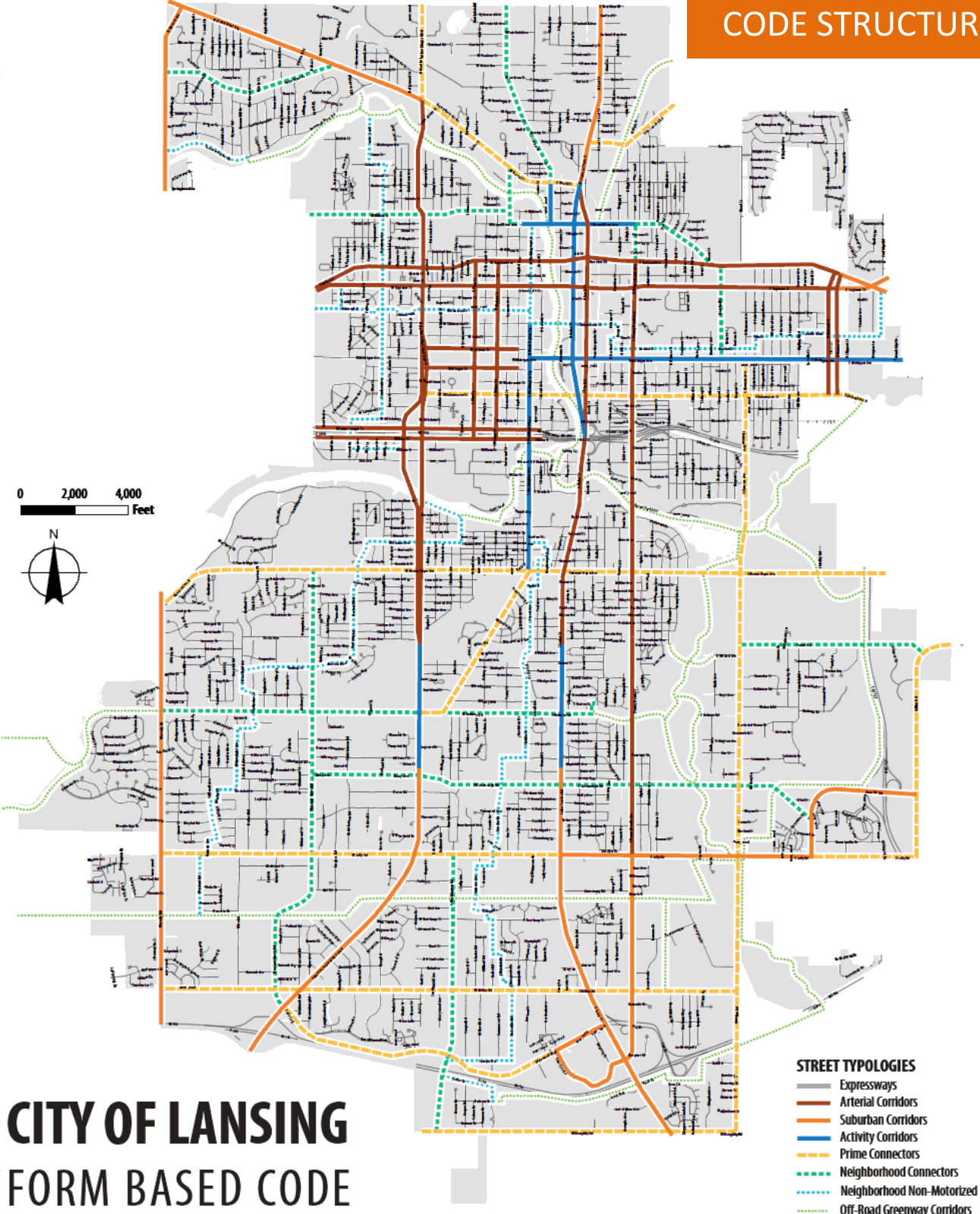
CODE STRUCTURE

Street Typologies developed in the master plan.

- *Desire to create an appropriate balance of activity and mix of land uses in relation to the type of street and modes of travel emphasized.*

STREET TYPOLOGIES

- Expressways
- Arterial Corridors
- Suburban Corridors
- Activity Corridors
- Prime Connectors
- Neighborhood Connectors
- Neighborhood Non-Motorized
- Off-Road Greenway Corridors



CITY OF LANSING
FORM BASED CODE

1246.04 Architectural Regulations

1246.04.01 General Architectural Standards

- (a) No part of any building may project forward of the build-to line except overhanging eaves, awnings, shopfronts, bay windows, stoops, steps, balconies, or handicapped ramps approved by the Zoning Administrator.
- (b) Stoops and Front Porches
 - (1) Shall not extend into the public right-of-way.
 - (2) All required front porches shall be completely covered by a roof.
 - (3) Front porches may be screened (insect screening) when all architectural elements (columns, railings, etc.) occur on the outside of the screen facing the street-space
 - (4) Finished floor height shall be no more than 8 inches below the first interior finished floor level of the building.
- (c) Awnings/Overhangs

When an awning or overhang is incorporated into a building, the following requirements must be met:

- (1) Minimum 10 feet clear height above sidewalk, minimum 5 feet depth out from the facade. Maximum projection to within 1 foot of back of curb where there are no street trees, or 1 foot into the tree-planting strip.
 - (2) Canvas cloth or equivalent (no shiny or reflective materials).
 - (3) Metal and glass are permitted, when configured as a marquee over an entrance.
 - (4) No internal illumination through the awning/overhang.
 - (5) Lettering on awnings limited to 6 inches tall on vertically hanging fabric at curb side of awning.
 - (6) No one-quarter cylinder configurations.
 - (7) Awnings and overhangs shall complement the fenestration pattern of the building facade.
- (d) Balconies:
- (1) Shall not be located within 5 feet of any common lot line and shall not encroach into the public right-of-way.
 - (2) Balconies may be a single level or multiple balconies stacked vertically for multiple stories.
 - (3) Where Residential Districts include balconies as a method for achieving the required private open area, the balcony:
 - a. Shall be enclosed by balustrades, railings, or other means that block at least half of the view through them;
 - b. Shall not otherwise be enclosed above a height of 42 inches, except with insect screening and/or columns/posts supporting a roof or connecting with another balcony above; and
- (e) Windows
- (1) Glass shall be clear, with light transmission at the ground story at least 90 percent and for the upper stories 75 percent (modification as necessary to meet any applicable building and energy code requirements).
 - (2) Ground story windows may not be made opaque by window treatments (excepting operable sunscreen devices within the conditioned space).
 - (3) A minimum of 80 percent of the ground story window surface shall allow a view into the building interior for a depth of at least 12 inches.

- Projections
- Fenestration (windows/doors)
- Building materials
- Façade articulation
- Example building types to meet the district and architectural standards

1246.04.03 COMMERCIAL / MIXED-USE BUILDING TYPES		
Second Floor Finish Elevation		14' min.
Upper Floors Clear Height		8' min.
Ground Floor Finish Elevation Above/Below Sidewalk		Max of 6" above adjacent sidewalk with ramp
Minimum Fenestration Percentage	Storefront 60%	
	Non-storefront Ground Floor 40%	
	Upper Floors 20%	
Allowed building materials on primary facades (i.e. facing onto a street)		Brick (masonry); stone; other similar materials as determined by Zoning Administrator
Allowed building materials on secondary facades (i.e. those not facing onto a street)		Same as primary facades, but also including decorative metal, wood; EIFS (on upper floors only); other similar materials as determined by Zoning Administrator
Roof Types		Pitched: between 4:12 and 12:12 slope
		Flat roof: with cornice and parapet
		All rooftop mounted HVAC and mechanical equipment shall be screened from view on all sides of the building.
Roof Materials (for pitched roofs)	Primary Material	Asphalt, fiberglass, tile, slate
	Accent Material (up to 25%)	Standing seam metal
Primary Facade Articulation		Walls over 30' in length must include design articulation, windows or recesses
Primary Facade Ground Floor Articulation		Ground floors shall be differentiated from the floors above by a horizontal expression line such as a string course, change in material or textures, awnings or canopies, or sign band.
Building Access		At least one entry must face onto and connect to the primary street. Secondary entries permitted from the side or rear. Maximum recessed entry of 5'..
Service		Services. Services and utility hookups shall not be visible from the primary street frontage, preferably located in the rear yard.



Detached Houses – 2 Story & 1 Story



Attached -Duplex / Triplex / Quadplex



**Attached Residential Multiplex
(4-12 units typically)**



Attached Townhouses



Attached Flats / Lofts



Storefront Mixed-Use (2-3 floors)



Mid-Rise (4-8 floors)
High-Rise (9+ floors)



Tower & Podium



Commercial Flex



Parking Structure



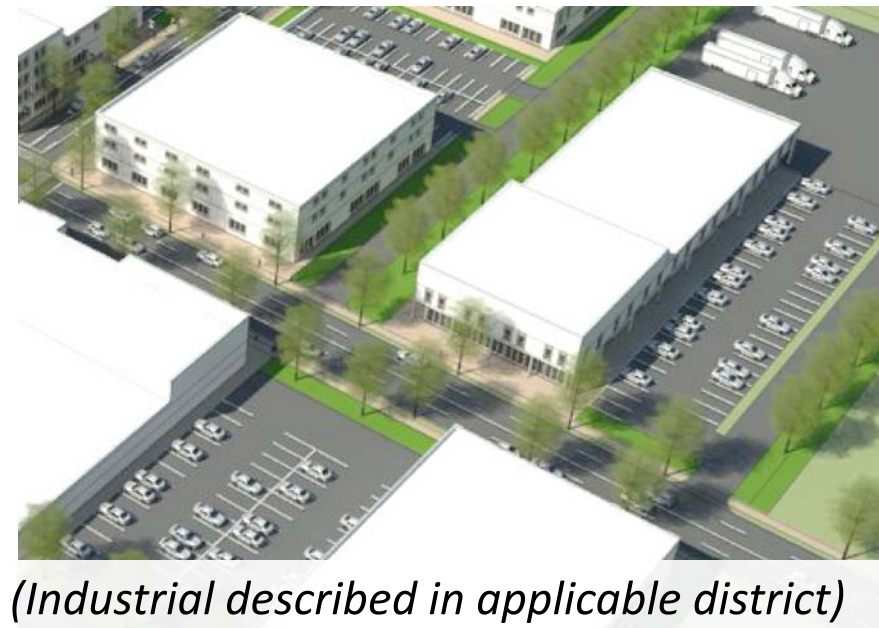
Suburban Commercial



Suburban Office/Research



Gas / Service Station
"Gas Backwards" Design



(Industrial described in applicable district)



LANSING FBC

Introduction

Code Structure

Example Sections

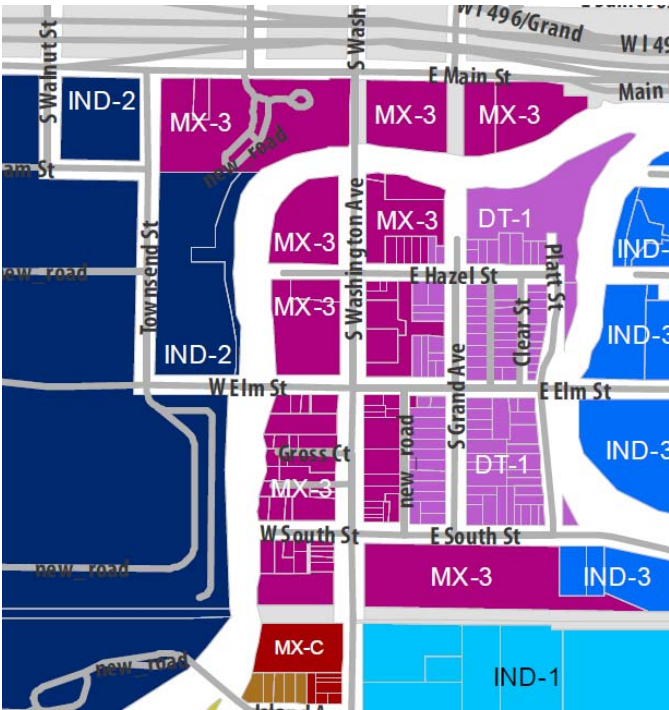
Use Table

P = Principal Permitted Use C = Conditional Use S = Special Land Use	SC	MX-C	MX-1	MX-2	MX-3	DT-1	DT-2	DT-3	Conditions
Group day care home (7 to 12 children less than 24 hours per day)	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		1. The facility provides and maintains on the lot not less than 900 square feet of outdoor play space. 2. The use of the structure as a group day care home shall be clearly incidental to the principal residential use. 3. One person, other than a member of the family residing in the dwelling, may be employed, so long as that person is not the primary caregiver. 4. No change occurs in the outside appearance of the dwelling. 5. No signs are permitted. 6. The outdoor play space shall be fenced. This requirement can be waived by approval of the Planning Office if the specified outdoor area is common open space shared with other dwelling units.
INSTITUTIONAL									
Places of Assembly	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
Hospital	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	At least one property line abutting an arterial, suburban or activity corridor
Museum						P	P	P	
Library	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Park, open space, plaza (public or private)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Schools			C		C	C	C		All education facilities, except elementary or middle schools, must have at least one property line abutting and all points of ingress/egress directly to an arterial, suburban or activity corridor
Trade school	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
COMMERCIAL/OFFICE									
Retail sales and services	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	Permitted on non-local streets Permitted on local street only within 50' of a non-local street
Restaurant, bar, tavern	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	Permitted on non-local streets Permitted on local street only within 50' of a non-local street
Professional and business offices (e.g. doctor, lawyer, architect)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Animal hospital	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	No kennels
Bank	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	
Brewpub	C	C	C	C	C		C	C	Permitted on non-local streets Permitted on local street only within 50' of a non-local street
Cemetery					S				
Clinic	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	At least one property line abutting and all points of ingress/egress directly to an arterial, suburban or activity corridor

- Uses by type by district
 - Permitted uses
 - Conditional uses
 - Special Land Uses

Example: MX-3

- Each section describes:
 - Intent
 - Suggested building types
 - Layout requirements
- MX-3
 - Example area: Michigan Avenue, REO Town, Old Town



1243.08 MX-3 Mixed-Use District Center



1243.08.01 MX-3 INTENT

The intent and purpose of the MX-3 district is to provide primarily a vertical mix of uses with higher density residential. Ground floor uses should be active and pedestrian focused. Development in this district is characterized by tall buildings lining urban streets near the City core. This district represents one of the City's highest intensity and density development because of its location near downtown and the pedestrian activity expected and desired.

1243.08.02 MX-3 BUILDING TYPES

The following building types are suggested to meet the intent of this district. The table at right shows which building types are suggested along the various street types in this district. Architectural regulations and Building Types are further described in CHAPTER 1246 – BUILDING TYPES.

SUGGESTED BUILDING TYPE	STREET TYPE				
	ARTERIAL CORRIDOR	SUBURBAN CORRIDOR	ACTIVITY CORRIDOR	PRIME CONNECTOR	NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTOR
Attached Residential	-	-	-	-	X
Urban Mixed-use	X	X	X	X	X
Parking Structure	X	X	**	X	X
Gas & Service Stations	X	-	-	-	-

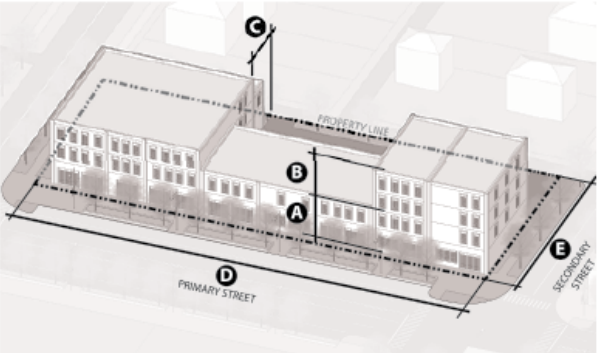
**First floor must be lined with non-parking uses. See Section 1243.03

Example: MX-3 (Michigan Avenue)

1243.08.03 MX-3 SITE LAYOUT REQUIREMENTS

(a) BUILDING MASSING		
-A-	Minimum Height	25' 1 story
-B-	Maximum Height	80' 6 stories
-C-	Required Upper floor Step-Backs - when adjacent to R-1 through R-6 districts	For the elevation adjacent to a residential district, the floors above the second story shall be tiered-back so that the highest point of the building is setback from the adjacent residential district a distance at least equal to the height of the building.
-D-	Minimum Frontage, Primary Street	85%
-E-	Minimum Frontage, Secondary Street	75%
	Required Corner Massing	When site is a corner lot, the primary and secondary frontages at the corner must be occupied by building elevations for the first 20 feet of each frontage from the corner.

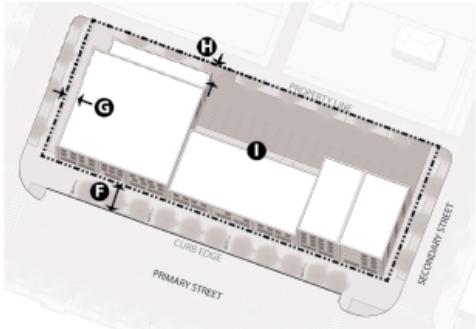
See CHAPTER 1246 — BUILDING TYPES for dimensional standards



(b) BUILDING PLACEMENT	
Sidewalks	8' minimum width required on all non-local street types. 5' minimum width required on local streets.
-F- Build-to line	Front property line or 15' from street curb, whichever is greater. Planning Office may approve a setback equal to the average setback of 50% of the buildings to be retained within the blockface. The applicant shall provide a map with those measurements.
-G- Minimum Side Setback	0'
-H- Minimum Rear Setback	0'
-I- Maximum Lot Coverage	100%
Minimum Setback from Adjacent Residential Districts	25' 6' opaque screenwall / fencing required along edge of residentially zoned or used property.

See Section 1250.04.01 for placement of accessory buildings.

(c) PARKING	
-J- Allowed Surface Parking Locations	Municipal Parking On-Street Parking On-site: Side or rear yard, front yard only when corner lot on secondary streets
-K- Side and Rear Parking Lot Setback / Screening when adjacent to R-1 through R-6 districts	6' landscape buffer. Rear OR Side setback may be reduced to 5' with 3' opaque masonry wall
-L- Front Parking Lot Setback / Screening on Secondary Street Corners	5' with a 3' masonry knee wall at Build-to Line.
Required Parking Spaces	No parking required if adequate on-street and municipal parking is available Section 1254.01.04 for parking reductions
Parking Incentives / Bonuses	Shared parking, cross-access, driveway removal



What has changed?

- **Fewer special land uses**
- **Simpler review process**
- **Easier to use code**
- **Mixture of uses**
- **Revised parking standards**
- **Flexibility to implement vision**
- **Foster more walkable, transit-friendly community**

- **ADOPTION SCHEDULE**

- September 6: Developer Preview
- September 13: Lunch Preview
- September 13: Shaping the Avenue Workshop
- September 14: Ward 1 Preview Meeting
- September 19: Ward 4 Preview Meeting
- September 20: Ward 2 Preview Meeting
- September 21: Ward 3 Preview Meeting
- Final Editing
- October: Forward to Mayor for Council Action
(Council meetings subject to change)



LANSING FBC

THANK YOU



District Summaries

S-C Suburban Commercial



- Single tenant or strip commercial
- More emphasis on buffers/transitions to nearby residential districts
- More auto-oriented, one double-bay of parking in front allowed
- Mixture of uses still encouraged
- *Example area: South Cedar*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
16'	40'
1 story	3 stories

MX-C Mixed-Use Urban Corridor



- Mixed-use encouraged but not required
- Buildings fronting the street
- One bay of front-yard parking allowed only along Suburban and Arterial Corridors
- *Example area: Saginaw at MLK*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
25'	60'
1 story	5 stories

MX-1 Mixed-Use Neighborhood Center



- Neighborhood mixed-use nodes
- Buildings fronting the street
- Front-yard parking only allowed only along Suburban and Arterial Corridors
- *Example area: Pleasant Grove & Holmes*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
25'	40'
1 story	3 stories

MX-2 Mixed-Use Community Center



- Mixed-use redevelopment of shopping centers
- Larger nodes of community mixed-use
- Buildings fronting the street
- *Example area: Logan Square or Frandor*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height (dependent on street type)
25'	60' / 40'
2 story	5 / 3 stories

MX-3 Mixed-Use District Center



- Dense, active, urban mixed-use close to Downtown
- Buildings fronting the street
- *Example area: Michigan Avenue, REO Town, Old Town*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
25'	80'
1 story	6 stories

DT-1 Urban Edge



- Edge of Downtown
- Mixture of office and residential
- Retain historic houses / conversion to office uses
- Transition to nearby residential neighborhoods
- *Example area: Washington Ave. north of LCC*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
25'	40'
2 story	4 stories

DT-2 Urban Flex



- Mixture of residential, commercial, industrial, entertainment
- Transitioning from older industrial and pockets of auto-oriented uses to mixture of uses and “warehouse district” vibe
- Activity Corridors with active storefront first-floor uses
- One bay of front-yard parking allowed
- *Example area: Cedar & Larch north of Shiawassee*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height (dependent on street type)
25'	60' / 40'
1 story	6 / 3 stories

DT-3 Downtown Core



- The heart of Downtown
- Highest density, tall buildings
- Walkable, mixture of uses with active storefronts
- *Example area: Washington Square & Michigan*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
25'	none
2 story	

IND-1 Suburban Industrial



- Light to medium intensity industrial uses
- Research & Development, manufacturing, warehousing
- Suburban industrial park with greenbelts
- *Example area: Grand River Ave. near airport*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
16'	45'

IND-2 General Industrial



- Wide range of industrial uses
- Warehousing, manufacturing, trucking terminals
- *Example area: GM Grand River Plant*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
16'	60'



- Historic, urban industrial
- Multi-story industrial
- Office, research, manufacturing, lumber yards, heavy auto repair
- *Example area: Hazel Street Area (east of REO Town)*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
16'	60'

INST-1 Suburban Institutional



- Campus district
- Education, government, medical facilities
- Supporting uses of office and attached residential
- Landscaped greenbelts
- *Example area: Ingham Co. Health Dept.*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
16'	60'

INST-2 Urban Institutional



- Integrated into urban areas along corridors
- Education, government, medical facilities
- Walkable, mixed-use character
- *Example area: Sparrow Hospital on Michigan Ave.*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
16'	60'



- Largest, lowest-density, single-family
- Unique architectural detail and quality
- *Example area: Moores River Drive / Frances Park area*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
20'	35'
2 story	2.5 stories
Min. Lot Width	Min. Lot Size
60'	6000 sq. ft.



- Mid-century to modern subdivisions
- Medium-size lots, attached garages
- *Example area: Cavanaugh Park Neighborhood*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
15'	35'
1 story	2.5 stories
Min. Lot Width	Min. Lot Size
50'	5000 sq. ft.



- Flexible, rural character
- Deep lots, variable setbacks
- *Example area: Pleasant View Park area*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
15'	25'
1 story	2 stories
Min. Lot Width	Min. Lot Size
40'	4000 sq. ft.



- Historic homes (City Beautiful/Garden City movement)
- High-style historic architectural types (Tudor, Colonial Revival, Craftsman)
- *Example area: West side neighborhoods (east of MLK)*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
20'	35'
2 story	2.5 stories
Min. Lot Width	Min. Lot Size
40'	4000 sq. ft.



- Mid-century bungalows
- *Example area: Knollwood Willow*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
15'	25'
1.5 story	2 stories
Min. Lot Width	Min. Lot Size
40'	4000 sq. ft.



- Historic, urban neighborhoods
- R-6A: Single-family
- R-6B: multiple-family along corridors, still scale of detached houses (subdivided into multiple units)
- *Example area: Pleasant View Park area*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
20'	35'
2 stories	2.5 stories
Min. Lot Width	Min. Lot Size
40'	4000 sq. ft.



- Highest residential densities
- Apartment complexes with campus character, shared open space
- *Example area: Georgetown Blvd*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
15'	40'
1 story	4 stories



- Variety of housing types
- Along corridors and near downtown
- Transition to single-family detached
- *Example area: Pennsylvania Ave. north of Jolly*

Minimum Height	Maximum Height
20'	45'
2 story	4 stories



- Former school sites
- Contextual compatible reuse with surrounding neighborhoods
- *Example area: Genesee Elementary*

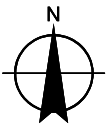
Minimum Height	Maximum Height
15'	Equal to adjacent residential
1 story	

January 11, 2017

Lansing Form-Based Code Zoning Map

- | | |
|---|--|
| — S-C - Suburban Corridor | — R-1 - Suburban Detached Res. |
| — MX-C - Mixed-Use Corridor | — R-2 - Suburban Detached Res. |
| — MX-1 - Neighborhood mixed-Use Center | — R-3 - Suburban Detached Res. |
| — MX-2 - Community Mixed-Use Center | — R-4 - Urban Detached Res. |
| — MX-3 - District Mixed-Use Center | — R-5 - Urban Detached Res. |
| — DT-1 - Urban Edge | — R-6A - Urban Detached Res. |
| — DT-2 - Urban Flex | — R-6B - Urban Detached Res. |
| — DT-3 - Urban Core | — R-MX - Residential Mix |
| — IND-1 - Suburban Industrial | — R-AR - Residential Adaptive Reuse |
| — IND-2 - General Industrial | — INST-1 - Suburban Institution |
| — IND-3 - Urban Industrial | — INST-2 - Urban Institution |
| — MFR - Multi-Family Residential | — ROW |

0 2,000 4,000
Feet



CITY OF LANSING FORM BASED CODE

STREET TYPOLOGIES

- Expressways
- Arterial Corridors
- Suburban Corridors
- Activity Corridors
- Prime Connectors
- - - Neighborhood Connectors
- - - Neighborhood Non-Motorized
- - - Off-Road Greenway Corridors

January 11, 2017

Lansing Form-Based Code Zoning Map

- S-C - Suburban Corridor

MX-C - Mixed-Use Corridor

MX-1 - Neighborhood mixed-Use Center

MX-2 - Community Mixed-Use Center

MX-3 - District Mixed-Use Center

DT-1 - Urban Edge

DT-2 - Urban Flex

DT-3 - Urban Core

IND-1 - Suburban Industrial

IND-2 - General Industrial

IND-3 - Urban Industrial

MFR - Multi-Family Residential
- R-1 - Suburban Detached Res.

R-2 - Suburban Detached Res.

R-3 - Suburban Detached Res.

R-4 - Urban Detached Res.

R-5 - Urban Detached Res.

R-6A - Urban Detached Res.

R-6B - Urban Detached Res.

R-MX - Residential Mix

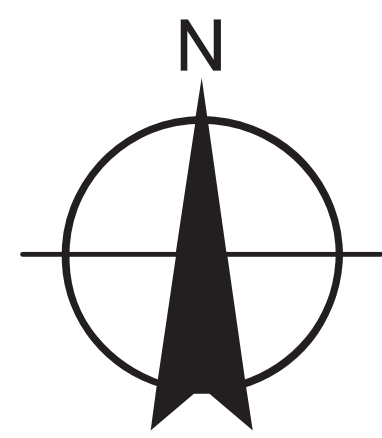
R-AR - Residential Adaptive Reuse

INST-1 - Suburban Institution

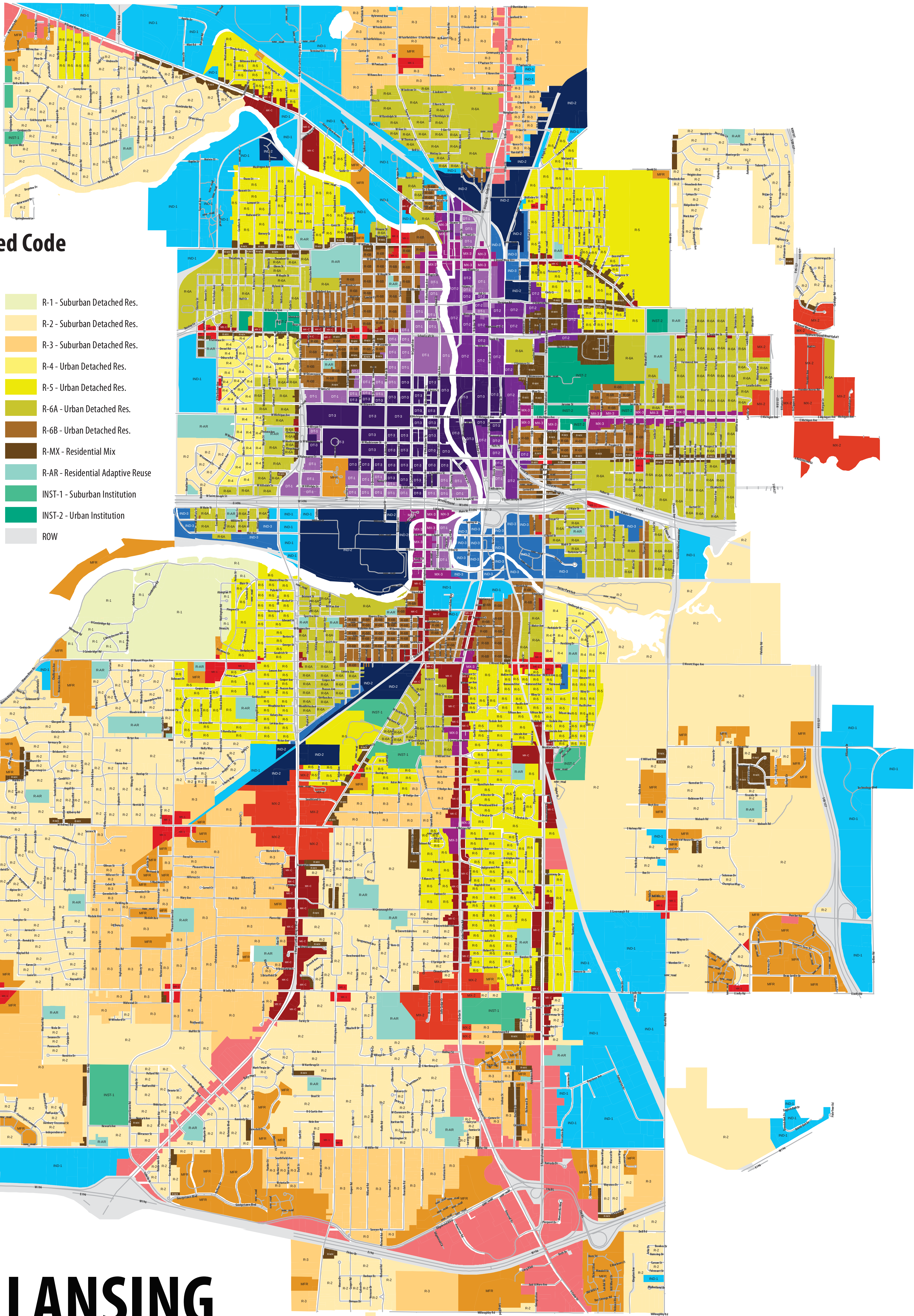
INST-2 - Urban Institution

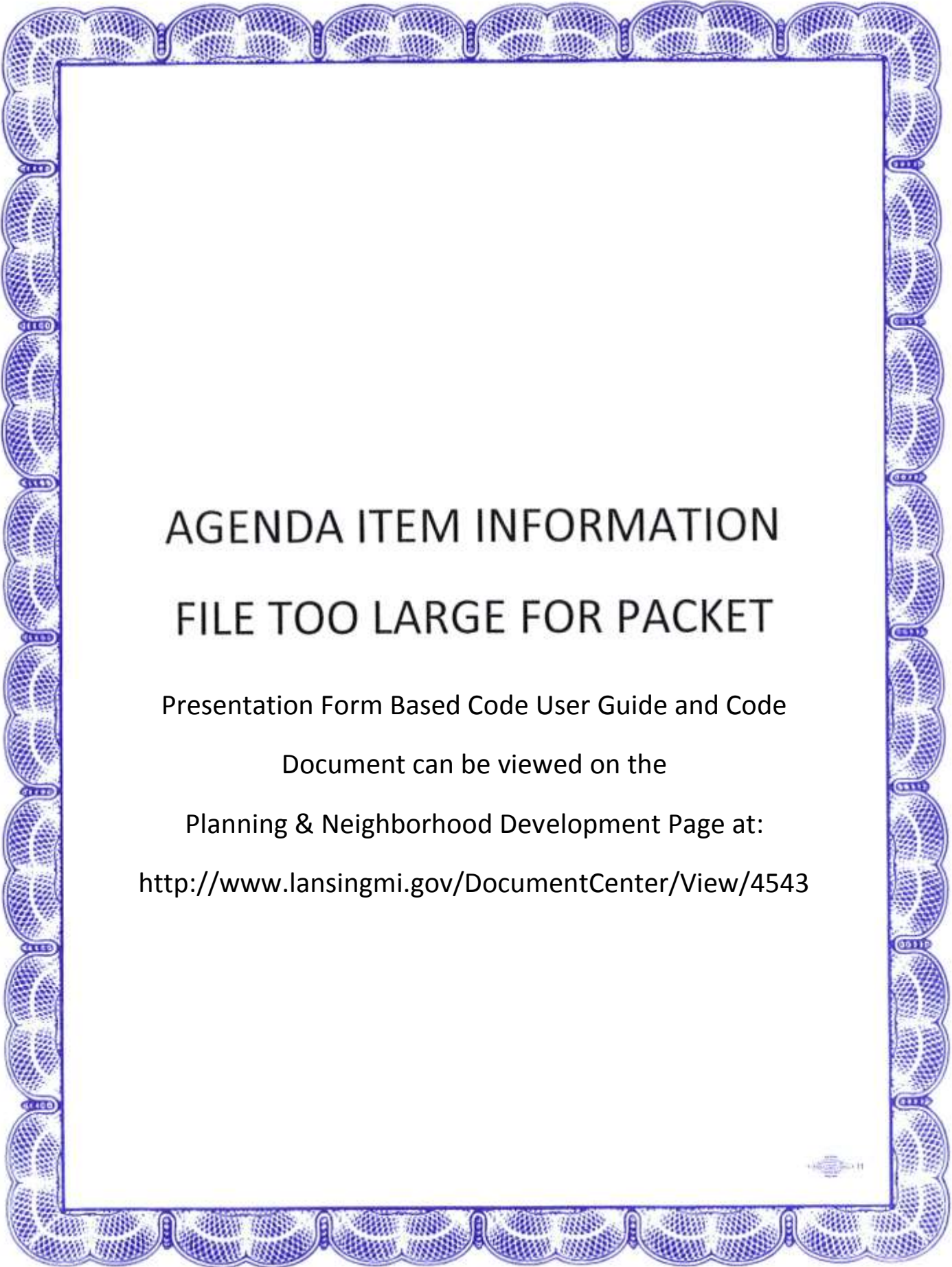
ROW

0 2,000 4,000 Feet



CITY OF LANSING FORM BASED CODE





AGENDA ITEM INFORMATION

FILE TOO LARGE FOR PACKET

Presentation Form Based Code User Guide and Code

Document can be viewed on the

Planning & Neighborhood Development Page at:

<http://www.lansingmi.gov/DocumentCenter/View/4543>

AGENDA ITEM

INFORMATION
NOT AVAILABLE
AT THE TIME
PACKET WAS
DISTRIBUTED